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Chas. Turner
1836.

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A

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

W A L E S,

COMPRISING THE

SEVERAL COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHS, CORPORATE AND MARKET TOWNS,
PARISHES, CHAPELRIES, AND TOWNSHIPS,

WITH

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTIONS ;

ILLUSTRATED BY

MAPS OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES ;

AND

A Map of Wales,

SHEWING

THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS, ROADS, RAILWAYS, NAVIGABLE RIVERS AND CANALS ;

AND EMBELLISHED WITH

ENGRAVINGS OF THE ARMS OF THE CITIES, BISHOPRICKS, CORPORATE TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS ;
AND OF THE SEALS OF THE SEVERAL MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

WITH AN

A P P E N D I X,

DESCRIBING THE ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES OF THE SEVERAL BOROUGHS, AS DEFINED BY THE LATE ACT.

BY SAMUEL LEWIS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

L O N D O N :

PUBLISHED BY S. LEWIS AND CO., 87, ALDERSGATE-STREET.

M. DCCC. XXXIV.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

WALES.

L A M

LALESTON, a parish in the hundred of NEWCASTLE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Bridgend, comprising the Upper and Lower hamlets, each of which maintains its own poor, and containing 442 inhabitants, of which number, 204 are in the Upper, and 238 in the Lower, hamlet. This parish derives its name from Lalys, a native of Palestine, and an eminent architect, whom Richard de Granville brought over with him on his return from the Holy Land, and employed to build the abbey of Neath in this county. As a reward for the ability which he displayed in the erection of that magnificent structure, Richard bestowed on him this manor, to which he gave his name, and on which he resided, until, after erecting several churches and castles in the principality, he was appointed architect to Henry I., and removed to London. The village bears every appearance of antiquity; the windows of the houses are square, and the doorways arched with stone. Near the church is a handsome house, the property and residence of John Bennet, Esq. In the upper division of the parish are extensive collieries, belonging to Messrs. Jenkins and Lewis, which are in full operation. Iron-ore also abounds, but, from the present depressed state of the trade in that metal, it is not worked to any great extent. A fair for cattle is annually held in the village on the second Monday in March. The living is consolidated with the vicarage of Newcastle, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf. The church, dedicated to St. Illtyd, is a spacious and venerable structure, the tower of which was built by Lalys, the celebrated architect above-named. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. Thomas Bennet, of Laleston House, Esq., in 1762, bequeathed the sum of £52. 10., the interest of which is distributed annually among the poor not receiving parochial relief; and £600, to be appropriated in equal portions to the repairing and beautifying of the churches of Laleston, Newton, and Pyle, which was carried into effect by his executors. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £181. 15.

LAMBSTON, a parish in the hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (W.N.W.)

L A M

from Haverfordwest, containing 286 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the western part of the county, and at no great distance from St. Bride's bay, comprises a considerable tract of enclosed and cultivated land, with an extensive common, and is intersected by a small rivulet, which falls into the western Cleddau. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford. There is a place of worship open to dissenters of every denomination. A parochial school, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, is supported at the expense of the incumbent. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £66. 15.

LAMPETER (LLAN-BEDR) PONT-STEPHEN, a borough, market-town, and parish, partly in the upper division of the hundred of TROEDYRAUR, but chiefly in that of the hundred of MOYTHEN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 27 miles (E.) from Cardigan, and 203 (W. by N.) from London, containing, with the hamlet of Trêvycoed, 1317 inhabitants. The name signifies the church of St. Peter, the distinguishing appellation having been added from the erection of a bridge over the river Teivy, at the distance of about half a mile, as has been vaguely conjectured, by King Stephen, in one of his inroads into Wales: that monarch is also said to have encamped in a meadow near the river, thence called "The King's Meadow;" and in an adjoining field was formerly a subterraneous apartment, called "The King's Cellar," to which led a curious flight of stone steps, removed a few years ago by a farmer, for the sake of the materials. But the bridge appears, from ancient Welsh pedigrees, to have been the work of an inferior manorial proprietor in this neighbourhood, called Stephen, whose name was used to designate this useful erection, and thus became conjoined with that of the adjacent town and parish. This was formerly a place of greater extent and importance than at present, "the men of Llan-Bedr" being repeatedly mentioned in terms of distinction in the Welsh Chronicle; and this opinion is corroborated by a plot

of ground, to the south-west of the town, being still called Mynwent Twmas, "St. Thomas' Churchyard," where fragments of leaden coffins have been frequently dug up: the street leading towards it is also called St. Thomas'-street, and tradition reports the ruins of the edifice to have been visible about two hundred years ago. The ancient lords of this place are represented to have been men of great wealth: their mansion was delightfully situated on the declivity of an eminence to the west of the town; and there are still some remains of a causeway, which, according to tradition, led from it to the western door of the church. The castle of Lampeter is stated to have been demolished, towards the middle of the twelfth century, by Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, in an expedition against the Normans and Flemings in Cardiganshire and the parts adjacent: it is supposed to have stood in a meadow on the right of the road leading to Aberystwith, the site being marked by a lofty artificial mound, surrounded by an intrenchment. In 1188, Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, Giraldus Cambrensis, John, abbot of Whitland, and Sisillus, abbot of the neighbouring monastery of Strata Florida, here successively exerted their eloquence in preaching the crusades.

The town, which is small and straggling, consisting for the most part of low houses indifferently built, is pleasantly situated in the beautiful Vale of Teivy, on the northern bank of that river, which here forms the boundary between the counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen, and in a cultivated tract of small extent, surrounded on every side by mountains of considerable elevation, over which, and adjacent to it, a new bridge is now in progress of erection: it is amply supplied with water from the river and from springs in the neighbourhood. Its principal architectural ornament, the establishment of which has been the means of promoting the prosperity of the town, is the College of St. David, a handsome and commodious edifice, begun August 12th, 1822 (when the first stone was laid with great ceremony), and opened for the reception of students on March 1st, 1827, having been built from a design by Mr. C. R. Cockrell. It was founded by George IV., at the suggestion of Dr. Burgess, then Bishop of St. David's, incorporated by royal charter, and endowed by act of parliament with six livings, the establishment to consist of a principal, vice-principal, and three professors, but only one professor yet resides: accommodation is afforded for seventy students, who are admitted from all parts, with a preference to natives of the principality, for whose benefit especially this useful institution was established: the total annual amount of the necessary expenses of the students, of whom there are at present forty-five, does not exceed from £50 to £54 per annum. Francis Burton, Esq., late one of the justices of great sessions for the counties of Chester, Denbigh, Flint, and Montgomery, gave £100 to this college, to be invested in the public funds, as the commencement of a foundation for annual prizes for competition among the students; and prizes presented by different individuals have been annually awarded. An act of parliament has been obtained for the construction of a new line of road from this town to Llandovery, but the work has not yet been commenced. The inhabitants procure grocery and various other articles of domestic consumption from Bristol, which are brought by sea to

Aberaeron, and thence by land carriage a distance of thirteen miles: coal, of a bituminous quality, from Newport and Llanelly, which is brought to the same port; and stone, coal, and culm by land from Llandebie and Llandyvan, a distance of about thirty miles: there is neither trade nor manufacture carried on here. The market is on Saturday: three principal fairs, in addition to others of inferior note, are held annually on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week, July 10th, and October 19th.

The earliest charter of incorporation, of which there is a copy extant, is that of Henry VI., which, however, recites others as far back as the reign of Edward II.: that under which the borough is now governed is a confirmatory charter of George III., dated in 1814. The principal officer is a portreeve, appointed annually at the court leet held for the manor, whose authority is undefined, and, as at present exercised, limited in extent: there are also a town-clerk, constable, and beadle. Lampeter is contributory with Cardigan, Aberystwith, and Atpar, in the return of a member to parliament: the right of election was formerly in the burgesses at large, the number of whom, in 1816, was six hundred, but cannot at present be exactly ascertained: it is now, by the late act for amending the representation of the people, vested in the resident burgesses only, if duly qualified according to the provisions of the act, and in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of ten pounds and upwards, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the number of burgesses at present resident within the borough is thirty, and about two hundred more reside within seven miles; and the number of tenements of the annual value of not less than ten pounds is, within the ancient limits of the borough, fifty-eight exclusively of twelve sets of apartments in the college, occupied by students paying each not less than ten pounds per annum, and, within the new limits of the borough, which are correctly defined in the Appendix to this work, sixty-one. The freedom is bestowed by a jury of burgesses appointed at the manorial court leet. The Easter quarter sessions for the county are held at Lampeter; and it has also been recently made one of the polling-places in the election of a knight for the shire. The town-hall is a commodious edifice, erected in 1818, at the expense of Richard Hart Davis, Esq., lord of the manor: the lower part is appropriated to the use of the market.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Peter the Apostle, is a plain unadorned building of considerable antiquity, situated on a pleasing eminence a little to the north of the town; and its external appearance is rendered still more venerable by an abundance of yew trees in the cemetery. It consists of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, with a square tower; the two former are separated from each other by pointed arches, and from the chancel by an ornamented screen. It contains the remains of a rood-loft, a very ancient font decorated with sculpture in a singular manner, and some ancient monuments, principally of the family of Lloyd of Millfield. The churchyard commands a fine

view of the Vale of Teivy. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school affords the means of instruction to from sixty to one hundred children; and there is an unendowed grammar school. In the town and its vicinity are numerous remains of military intrenchments, and other works of early date, monuments of the fortitude and persevering opposition which the Welsh displayed in defending their territory from the inroads of invading armies. A little northward of the church is an artificial mound of earth, supposed to be either a sepulchral tumulus, or the site of a fortress; and near Olwen is another artificial elevation, the site of a Roman encampment, where part of a Roman mill was discovered a few years ago. Eastward of this, on the summit of a hill called Allt-gôch, are the prostrate stones of a Druidical temple, on one side of which is a Roman camp of considerable extent, and on the other a British, or Flemish, encampment, of an oval form, and much larger. There are also traces of other fortifications, and of a Roman road which led from *Loventium*, at Llanio, to *Menevia*, at or near St. David's. A house in the town, called the Priory, is supposed to occupy the site of a conventual establishment, of which no record has been preserved: there are some low ruined walls in the garden belonging to it. In the vicinity are some mineral springs, but they are not much resorted to. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £436. 4.

LAMPETER-VELVREY (LLAN-BEDR-VELVRE), a parish in the hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (E.) from Narberth, containing 984 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the rich and fertile vale of Lampeter, and on the south side of the river Marlais, extends for nearly six miles from east to west, and about three miles from north to south. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied; and the parish, which is of considerable antiquity, contains several objects of interest to the antiquary. Limestone is found here in abundance, and is quarried for building purposes, and also burnt into lime as a manure for the supply of the surrounding country. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a very ancient structure, consisting of two aisles separated by plain pointed arches. In the north aisle is an altar-tomb to a member of the family of Philipps, of Lampeter House, which seat is now the property and residence of Captain Twynning. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. A parochial school, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, is supported by subscription. John Jones, M.D., in 1698, bequeathed certain lands and tenements for the relief of poor families, and for apprenticing poor children of the parishes of Lawrenny, Coshaston, St. David's, and Lampeter-Velvrey, now producing a considerable sum annually, which is distributed in proportion to the number of deserving objects in the different parishes. A posting inn at the entrance of the county from Carmarthen, distinguished by the name Tavern spite, occupies the site of the ancient "Taverne y spitty," an *hospitium* formerly belonging to Whitland abbey, upon the bank of the river Tâf; and Blaengwyddnoe, now a farm-house, was the grange of that religious establishment. To the

south-west of the latter place are some very extensive earthworks, called Castel Meherin, on the summit of a high ridge commanding a full view of the sea, and forming one of a chain of forts continued in a north-westerly direction along this part of the coast; and in a field adjoining the turnpike road, a little to the north-east, are two semicircular embankments, commanding the passage of three several valleys. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £331. 3.

LAMPHEY, called by the Welsh LLANFYDD, a parish in the hundred of CASTLEMARTIN, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (E.) from Pembroke, on the road to Tenby, containing 436 inhabitants. This place, which takes its name from the dedication of its church to St. Faith, was among the first of those in South Wales in which the early Normans obtained a settlement. According to Buck, as quoted by Grose, it was the head of a lordship marcher; and it anciently contained one of the princely residences of the bishops of St. David's, of which there are considerable remains. At what period it first became the property of the archiepiscopal and subsequently episcopal church of St. David's is not precisely known; but a deed dated at Lamphey, in the middle of the thirteenth century, by Bishop Carew, is still extant; and, according to Giraldus Cambrensis, it appears to have been an episcopal residence in the time of Arnulph de Montgomery, who possessed himself of this part of the principality in the reign of Henry I. At least a great part of the episcopal palace (even the whole of it according to some writers) was built by Bishop Gower, in 1335: the various styles of architecture which characterize its ruins shew plainly that it was the work of successive periods, and that it did not attain the splendour for which it was remarkable, but by the accumulated additions and improvements of its successive proprietors, of whom Bishop Gower probably built the great hall and the square tower, distinguished for their beautiful open parapets. This portion of the possessions of the see of St. David's was alienated to the crown by Bishop Barlow, in the reign of Henry VIII., by whom Lamphey was granted to Devereux, Viscount Hereford, father of the unfortunate Earl of Essex, who passed the greater part of his youth in this palace. After the attainder of the earl, in the reign of Elizabeth, this estate was purchased by Sir Hugh Owen, of Oriulton, by whose descendant, Sir John Owen, Bart., it was sold to its present proprietor, Charles Matthias, Esq., who has erected an elegant modern mansion, called Lamphey Court, with a noble portico of four Ionic columns, near the ruins of the ancient palace. Besides this seat, the parish contains several genteel residences, occupied by opulent families: Portclew, a modern mansion, the residence of Thomas Parry, Esq., is beautifully situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the sea, and having at its base some fine smooth and firm sands, well adapted for sea-bathing, and affording a delightful walk. Lamphey Park, the property of Mrs. Thomas, also occupies a pleasant situation: the grounds contain some pleasing scenery, and are tastefully disposed. North Down, the property of Colonel Kemm, is a genteel residence, now in the occupation of the Rev. B. Byers. Indications of coal have been observed in this parish, from which it is concluded that strata of this fossil

here extend in a direction from north-east to south-west, but no attempt has hitherto been made to work it: limestone is found in great abundance and of excellent quality, and a considerable quantity is quarried for building purposes, and also burnt into lime.

All the land in that part of the parish which was alienated from the see in the reign of Henry VIII., and which constitutes a large portion of it, including the park, which alone contains many hundred acres of fine land, is tithe-free, and the great tithes of the other part, which are leased by the bishop to the lord of the manor, scarcely produce £50 per annum. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £5. 8. 11½., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, was thoroughly repaired in 1826, partly by subscription, and partly by an additional church rate, aided by a grant of £100 from the Incorporated Society for promoting the erection and enlargement of churches and chapels, by which two hundred additional sittings have been obtained, of which, in consideration of the grant from the Society, one hundred and thirty-five are to be for ever free and unappropriated. A National school has been established, for which a commodious school-room, with a neat cottage for the residence of the master and mistress, was erected in 1828, by subscription, aided by a grant of £70 from the parent society, with which this school has been incorporated. The ground for the school-house and garden was granted rent-free, on lease for sixty years, by Charles Matthias, Esq., lord of the manor, who contributed £50 towards defraying the expense of the building, and subscribes £10 per annum for the support of the institution. About one hundred children of both sexes are gratuitously instructed in this establishment, which is well conducted, and liberally supported by subscription. The remains of the ancient palace, which amply display its former splendour, consist of the great hall, seventy-six feet in length and twenty in width, the walls of which are surmounted by an elegant open parapet of delicate tracery; another apartment, sixty feet long and twenty-six wide; the chancel of the chapel, of which the east window, still entire, is a beautiful composition, enriched with elegant tracery; the grand entrance on the south, and the square tower above-noticed, now enclosed within the gardens of the newly erected mansion, in which it forms an interesting object. The greatest attention is paid to the preservation of these elegant remains, and every precaution has been taken by the proprietor of Lamphey Court to arrest the decay to which this venerable pile was rapidly falling from previous neglect. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £120. 13.

LAMVA (LLAMPHY), a hamlet in the parish of ST. BRIDE'S MAJOR, hundred of OGMORE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Bridgend, containing 163 inhabitants.

LANTWIT-MAJOR, otherwise LLAN-ILLTYD-VAWR, a parish in the hundred of COWBRIDGE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Cowbridge, containing 1076 inhabitants. This place, originally called by the Welsh *Caer Wrgorn*, derived

its subsequent name of Llan-Iltyd, of which its more general appellation Lantwit is only a modification, from the dedication of its church to St. Iltyd, or Iltutus, and its distinguishing adjunct Vawr, or Major, from its pre-eminence among other places of the same name in different parts of the principality. The parish, which is of considerable extent, comprises one of the most interesting districts in South Wales, and appears to have been inhabited from a very remote period; but whether originally by the ancient Britons or the Romans cannot be satisfactorily ascertained. Modern writers are of opinion that the small village of Boverton, in this parish, was the site of the Roman station *Bovium*, placed in the Itineraries on the line of the *Julia Via Maritima*, between the stations of *Isca Silurum* (Caerlleon) and *Nidum* (Neath). This opinion derives weight, not only from the affinity between the names, and the coincidence of its situation between those two stations; but also from the course of a Roman road, which has been distinctly traced, leading to some camps of Roman construction near that village, where also other relics of Roman antiquity have been discovered. In the fifth century, a college was established here, or rather revived on the ruins of a more ancient institution, said to have been founded by the Roman Emperor Theodosius, which, after his name, was called by the Welsh "*Bangor Tewdws*," and in which the heresiarch Pelagius is said to have been educated. This institution was afterwards destroyed by a band of Irish pirates, who, landing on this part of the coast, carried away by violence its principal, Maenwyn, better known as St. Patrick, the apostle and tutelary saint of Ireland. Soon after this event, St. Germanus, who was sent into Britain by the Gallican bishops, to suppress the Pelagian heresy, and is supposed to have been hospitably entertained at Boverton, where the native *reguli* continued to reside occasionally, till the overthrow of their power by Robert Fitz-Hamon, associating the old college of Theodosius with the name of Pelagius, selected the site of that institution at Lantwit, then called *Caer Wrgorn*, for the foundation of one of those seminaries for the education of the British clergy, which he deemed it expedient to erect, as a powerful means of eradicating this heresy. In the establishment of this institution he was greatly assisted by the king of the country; and, on its completion, he placed it under the superintendence of Iltyd, or Iltutus, who had accompanied him into Britain, and under whose management it flourished exceedingly, and was amply endowed by Meuric, Arthur, and Morgan, successive *reguli* of this part of the country. Scholars flocked to this seminary from all parts of Christendom, among whom were the sons of the British nobles and foreign princes, besides numerous others, amounting at one time to more than two thousand pupils. For the accommodation of this large number there were not less than four hundred lodging apartments and seven large halls, or colleges. The course of instruction adopted by Iltutus embraced not only such sacred and profane literature as was requisite for clerical education, but also included husbandry and other useful arts; and the common plough now in use in some parts of Wales is still called St. Iltyd's plough, in honour of Iltutus, who was regarded as the inventor of it. For many generations this seminary continued to be the university of Britain, and to be frequented by the most

illustrious persons of all countries, till its revenue was transferred to the abbey of Tewkesbury by Robert Fitz-Hamon, when the universities of England acquired the ascendancy, and that of Iltutus sank into comparative obscurity. That holy and learned man is said to have presided over this institution for the protracted term of ninety years; and among the eminent persons who were his pupils may be enumerated Gildas, the historian; David, who removed the episcopal see from Caerlleon to St. David's, and who ultimately became the patron saint of Wales; Paulinus, Bishop of Leon in Spain; Samson, successor to David in the see, and afterwards Bishop of Dôl in Brittany; Talhaiarn, a celebrated bard and a distinguished saint; Taliesin, an eminent bard; and many others. According to Sir Henry Spelman, a large assembly was convened in the church of this establishment, in 560, to negotiate a treaty of peace between Morgan, regulus of this part of the country, and his uncle Trioc, whom the former most treacherously slew, and afterwards made his peace with the church by remitting to this establishment the annual tribute of a pot of honey and an iron kettle. This school lingered for a long period in comparative insignificance, and was not finally closed till the reign of Henry VIII., when the remaining portion of its tithes, and an annual payment called the abbot's rent, being all that remained to it of its ancient endowments, were seized by that monarch, and, together with the revenue of the dissolved monastery of Tewkesbury, conferred on the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter's, in the city of Gloucester, which that sovereign had recently erected into a bishoprick.

The parish is situated on the coast of the Bristol channel, in a fine open country, and comprises a large tract of arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and in a high state of cultivation. The soil, of which the substratum is a blue limestone, is, for richness and fertility, almost unequalled in any part of South Wales; and the surrounding scenery, though not in general distinguished by any striking peculiarity of character, is occasionally diversified by features of picturesque beauty and romantic grandeur. A long range of hills, running through the county in a direction from east to west, separates the mountainous from the level districts of the spacious and fertile Vale of Glamorgan, the latter of which are occasionally enlivened with numerous churches and villages, and enriched with thriving plantations and groves embowering the seats and villas of the resident gentry. The village, which is situated in the centre of this pleasing vale, displays obvious indications of its original extent and importance, and has in every respect the appearance of a large dilapidated town: it occupies a large extent of ground, but presents several chasms in its streets, some of which are nearly choked up with the ruins of decayed houses, and others are scarcely distinguishable, except by their situation within the limits of the town, from the numerous roads that appear to converge towards this place, as a common centre. The town-hall is still remaining, and in a state of good repair: it resembles, in its appearance, those ancient buildings which in some places are called court-houses and church-houses, though of much larger dimensions; the ascent to it is by a double flight of steps at one end: over it is a bell on which the clock strikes, said to have been presented to St. Iltutus by the pope, and by Holinshed to have been taken, among

other spoils, by an army which King Edgar, towards the latter end of his reign, brought into Glamorganshire, to chastise the Welsh, who had rebelled against him; on removing this bell, in the year 1815, it was found to bear the inscription "*Ora pro nobis, Sancte Iltute.*" The ancient gaol has been demolished only within the last fifty years; the name of *Gallows way* is still retained in the road where executions usually took place, and where human skeletons have been found at various times. Whatever municipal privileges Lantwit may appear, from these circumstances, to have formerly possessed, have long been lost, even, according to some authorities, since the time of Henry VII. That it formerly carried on a considerable trade with the coasts of Somersetshire appears evident; and the dialect of that county is said to have been prevalent here within the memory of men living at the commencement of the present century: in the vicinity is the ancient port of Colhow, now Colhugh, where, during the reign of Henry VIII., vessels frequently sheltered; though now, by the changes which have taken place on this part of the coast, it is avoided by mariners as dangerous. The remains of the ancient harbour may still be traced, and, notwithstanding the great encroachment made by the sea, the foundation of the pier, and the piles of wood by which it was defended on the western side, are still visible at low water. Though the village of Boverton is far inferior in extent and population to Lantwit-Major, yet, as the seat of the ancient reguli of this portion of the principality, and also as the principal place prior to the establishment of the schools of Iltutus, it has in all ancient documents held the precedence, and given title to the manor, which is to this day in the court rolls styled the "Lordship of Boviarton and Lantwit." After the conquest of this part of the principality by the Normans, the manor was granted to Robert Fitz-Hamon, from whom it passed to the lords paramount of Glamorgan, as part of the great lordship. It became vested in the crown in the reign of Henry VII., who granted it to his uncle, Jasper Duke of Bedford, by whom it was given to Gruffydd Voss, whose daughter and heiress conveyed it by marriage to Roger Seys, Esq., from which family it passed by marriage to Robert Jones, Esq., of Fonmon castle, who sold it to the late Elias Vanderhorst of Bristol, from whom it passed into the possession of John Tunno, Esq., its present proprietor. A fair is held here annually on June 22nd.

The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Llysworney annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £14. 13. 9., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, who are impropiators of the tithes. In 1080, the tithes and advowson of the parish belonged to Iestyn ab Gwrgan, and, together with the rest of his property, were seized by Robert Fitz-Hamon, and conveyed by marriage of his only daughter to Robert Fitz-Henry, Earl of Gloucester, by whom they were afterwards conferred on his newly-founded abbey of Tewkesbury, upon the dissolution of which they were granted by Henry VIII. to the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The present church, dedicated to St. Illtyd, is a spacious and venerable pile of building, erected, according to an old manuscript, by R. Neville, Earl of Warwick and Lord of Glamorgan, in the reign of Henry VI., and comprising, in addition to that portion of it in which

divine service is performed, a more ancient structure, separated only from the former by the tower, to the west of which it is situated. From this latter a door opened into a dilapidated building, in a line with it, called the Lady Chapel, the walls of which were ornamented with busts and figures of saints, now destroyed: this chapel, which is almost a ruin, was forty feet and a half in length. The old church, which was sixty-four feet and a half long, is said to have been deserted on account of the dampness of its situation; but this would have equally operated against the erection of a contiguous structure of larger dimensions. Nearly in the centre of it are two monumental stones, brought, as it is said, in 1730, by Mr. Thomas Morgan, schoolmaster and parish clerk, from a place called the "Great House," where it is said there was formerly a church, and which are minutely described in the sixth volume of the *Archæologia Londinensis*, accompanied with plates; and in a room behind the altar, probably that used for the vestry, is a gigantic figure of a man in the costume of the time of Henry VIII., elaborately sculptured in freestone, of the kind found near the river side at Bridgend, in this county, with an English inscription, simply stating it to be the statue of "Prince Richard Hopkins," also described in the same publication. Near this statue is the bust of a child, sculptured in alto relievo; and in a niche near the altar is the figure of a person kneeling, rudely sculptured, and habited in a costume similar to that of Hopkins. The more modern church, which is ninety-eight feet in length and fifty-three in breadth, consists of a nave, with a north and south aisle, and a chancel, and has a very handsome altar-piece. In the churchyard, near the south entrance, is a stone placed flat in the ground, which appears to have been part of an ancient cross, carved with knots and other devices: it is about six feet in length, and is said to have been placed there by Morgan, who removed it also from the "Great House." On the north side of the church also in the churchyard, is a curious stone called St. Illtyd's Cross, noticed by Gough, in his *Additions to Camden*, which was erected in the sixth century, in honour of that saint, by Archbishop Samson: on the western side of it is inscribed, in the several compartments, "*Cruæ Illuti*," "*Samson redis*," and "*Samuel egisar*," for *excisor*, Samuel being the name of the sculptor; and on the eastern side is "*Samson posuit hanc crucem pro annia* (instead of *anima*) *ejus*:" this stone is elaborately carved, and was once the pedestal of a cross; its height above the ground is six feet three inches, and its breadth is two feet six inches at the bottom, and one foot ten inches at the top. A very curious monumental stone, forming originally the shaft of a cross, which anciently stood near the porch of the church, and which, on the interment of a corpse of extraordinary size, having been undermined in digging the grave, fell down upon the coffin, and was covered with earth in filling up the grave, was, in 1789, discovered by Mr. Edward Williams, who was led to search for it by a traditional story relating to it, at that time current in the neighbourhood. This stone, which is nine feet in height, two feet four inches broad at the base, and one foot seven inches at the upper end, and about one foot three inches in thickness, bears the following inscription: "*In nomine Dî Summi incipit crux Salvatoris, quæ pre-*

paravit Samsoni Apati pro anima sua et pro anima Juthahelo rex et Artmali Tegat crux me:" it appears, from the old register of Llandaf, that Juthahel, King of Glamorgan, and Artmael, King of Gwent, bestowed lands and conferred great privileges on the churches of St. Illtyd. This ancient stone must have been buried before the continuator of Camden copied the inscriptions on St. Illtyd's monument, as he makes no mention of it, which he doubtless would have done had it been then visible. After it had been raised out of the grave, in 1789, it lay on the ground till 1793, when Mr. Williams obtained assistance and placed it in an erect position against the east side of the church porch. Close to the wall of the lower or old church is another stone worthy of notice, of a pyramidal form, about seven feet high, and curiously carved, having a deep groove on the inside, next the wall: it has been supposed to have formed part of a heathen altar, but how or for what purpose it was placed there has not been satisfactorily explained.

About the year 1705, a daughter of Evan Seys, Esq., bequeathed £600 to be invested in land, and the rents to be paid to a minister for preaching a sermon every Sunday evening in the parish church; or, in the event of his not being permitted to do so in this parish, the bequest to be transferred to the parish of Eglwys-Brewis, in this county. Mrs. Margaret Seys bequeathed also £200, directing the interest to be applied to teaching ten poor children, and apprenticing one poor boy. Robert Powel, in 1726, bequeathed some land; and there are some other small donations and bequests to the poor of this parish. About a mile and a half from the village of Boverton, on the lofty cliffs overhanging the Bristol channel, are the remains of two Roman camps: that on the eastern cliff, which defends one side of the valley of Colhugh, is called the "Castle Ditches;" it is a very strong post, accessible on one side only: the other, which is also upon the sea-coast, is about two miles distant from Castle Ditches, and about the same distance from Boverton. In many of the gardens and small enclosures at this place, and in its vicinity, human skeletons have been discovered, and Roman coins dug up: of the latter, several were found in November 1798, which were sold to the Rev. Robert Nicholl and others; those in the possession of that gentleman are chiefly coins of Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, and other Roman emperors: they were found by some labourers employed in filling up an old quarry not far from Eglwys-Brewis, near Boverton, and are of silver. There are still several remains of the ancient collegiate buildings in different parts of the parish: the house in connexion with the rectorial tithes, which were severed from the monastery of Illtutus by Robert Fitz-Hamon, is still a respectable edifice, with hanging gardens descending towards the church, and having several spacious rooms, which have been generally occupied by the parish schoolmaster, and are capable of containing some hundreds of persons. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £653. 12.

LANTWIT juxta NEATH, or LANTWIT LOWER (LLAN-ILLTYD), a parish, comprising the townships of Clyne, Lantwit, and Resolvend, which separately maintain their own poor, in the hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, adjoining the

borough of Neath, and containing 1117 inhabitants, of which number, 727 are in the hamlet of Lantwit. This parish is pleasantly situated on the river Neath, and comprises a considerable extent of country, which is richly wooded and enlivened with much beautiful and pleasingly diversified scenery. The surface is finely varied, and from the higher grounds are obtained some pleasing and extensive views. The soil is various: coal and iron-ore are found in different parts of the parish; and there are some extensive quarries of paving-stone of good quality. The principal coal-works are those of Messrs. Riddle, Yong, and Co., in which about forty men are constantly employed; and the quarries, which are not now worked to their full extent, afford employment to about fifteen men. The living is consolidated with the rectory of Neath, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf. The church is dedicated to St. Illtyd, from which circumstance the parish derives its name, properly "Llan-Illtyd," but contracted into "Lantwit." There was formerly a chapel in this parish, called Ynys Vâch, but it was never consecrated, and was suffered many years ago to fall into decay. Morgan Jenkins, in 1692, bequeathed a small portion of land to the poor. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £323. 1., of which sum, £205. 16. is raised on the hamlet of Lantwit.

LANTWIT-VAIRDRE (LLAN-ILLTYD-VAERDRE), a parish in the hundred of MISKIN, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Llantrissant, comprising the Higher and Lower divisions, and containing 811 inhabitants. The river Tâf runs along the eastern confines of this parish, which abounds with coal: this fuel is worked for exportation at the Maes-Mawr collieries, where about forty persons are employed: from these works a tram-road communicates with the Glamorganshire canal: there are also several smaller collieries, worked by shaft, only for home consumption. In the north-eastern part of the parish, on the banks of the Tâf, a populous and increasing village has been brought into existence by the erection of very extensive works belonging to Messrs. Biddulph and Co., of Ledbury, for the manufacture of patent wrought-iron railway plates. Many cottages have also been built here by Mr. Crawshay, for the workmen to be employed in tin-mills, which he purposes to establish at this place. The river Tâf is here crossed by two bridges, over one of which is a tram-road, connecting the new works with the canal, which passes within a few yards on the other side of the river. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llantrissant, (to which the vicarial tithes are appropriated), in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant. The church, dedicated to St. Illtyd, is situated in a sequestered spot, and surrounded only by a few cottages: having become exceedingly dilapidated, it is about speedily to undergo a thorough repair. Morgan Griffith, in 1644, gave by will a rent-charge of £2, for the benefit of four poor families of this parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £286. 13.

LAUGHARNE, otherwise TÂLYCHARN, an incorporated sea-port and market town, and a parish, in the higher division of the hundred of DERLLÛS, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Carmarthen, and 228 (W.) from London, containing

2020 inhabitants, of which number, 1423 are in the township of Laugharne, and the remainder in the rest of the parish. The ancient British name of this place, *Tâlycharn*, or *Tâlycoran*, from which was derived its subsequent appellation of *Llacharn*, since modernized into *Laugharne*, is supposed to have originated in its situation above the mouth of the river Coran, which here falls into the Tâf, near the influx of the latter river into Carmarthen bay, from which circumstance also it is not unfrequently called in the Welsh histories *Abercoran*. It appears to have attained a considerable degree of importance at a very early period, and to have been distinguished as a fortified place prior to the Norman invasion. Of the original foundation of the castle nothing satisfactory has been recorded: it is, however, supposed that the princes of Dynevor had either a palace or a fortress at this place, which subsequently fell into the hands of the Norman invaders, who, for the greater security of the territories which they usurped in this part of the principality, replaced it with a castle of greater strength. Frequent mention of this castle occurs in the Welsh annals; and during the continued struggles between the Normans and the Welsh, who were ever upon the alert to recover the territories of which they had been dispossessed, and also in the numerous contests which arose between the native chieftains for the extension of their dominions, it was, from its strength and importance, an object of frequent contention, and alternately in the possession of the belligerent parties. Henry II., on his return from a fruitless expedition into Ireland, in 1172, passed through this place, where he was met by Rhÿs ab Gruffydd, the last sovereign prince of South Wales, who entertained him in the castle, paid him homage as his vassal, and received from him his son Howel, whom that monarch had long held as a hostage. In the year 1215, this castle, together with several other fortresses, at that time in the hands of the Normans, was taken and destroyed by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, but was rebuilt in the following reign, by Sir Guido de Brian, who, having espoused one of the daughters of Prince Rhÿs, obtained the lordship of Tâlycharn, and procured for the town a charter of incorporation, with many valuable privileges, conferring on the burgesses an extensive grant of land, of which they still retain possession. On the death of Sir Guido, the lordship of Tâlycharn descended to one of his two daughters and coheiresses, who married Owen Laugharne, of St. Bride's, in the county of Pembroke. The castle is said to have been again destroyed by the forces under Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, Prince of North Wales, in 1256, from which time few particulars of its history are recorded till the reign of Henry VII., though it was probably rebuilt within that period, as that monarch, among other grants, in compensation for his great services, gave this castle and its dependencies to Sir Rhÿs ab Thomas, who attended him to Bosworth Field, and by his valour and influence contributed materially to the success of the enterprise which placed him on the throne. On the attainder of the grandson of Rhÿs, the castle reverted to the crown. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., it was first garrisoned for the king, but was taken, in 1644, by the parliamentarian forces, under General William Laugharne. Afterwards, when this commander had embraced the royal cause, it was besieged by Cromwell in person, against whom it held out

for three weeks; but several breaches having been made in the walls, the garrison surrendered upon honourable terms, and the castle was soon afterwards dismantled.

The town is beautifully situated on a level plot of ground, enclosed on every side, except towards the sea, by lofty eminences richly clothed with timber, and consists principally of one long and spacious street, intersected at right angles by a shorter thoroughfare, leading to that part of it called the *Cors*, in which are some new buildings. The houses are in general well built, and of respectable appearance; the streets are partially paved, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The sheltered situation of the town protects it from the keenness of the winds, and renders it peculiarly desirable as a residence for persons of delicate health; and on the eminences by which it is immediately encircled are several neat cottage residences, adapted to those whose constitutions may require the influence of the sea breeze and a bracing atmosphere. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and from the higher grounds are obtained extensive prospects over the bay of Carmarthen, and the adjacent country, which abounds with picturesque beauty. The appearance of the town, which is considered one of the cleanest and best built in South Wales, embosomed in an amphitheatre of verdant hills, and ornamented with the venerable remains of its ancient castle, is truly romantic; and the advantages of good society and retirement which it affords, with the abundance and moderate price of provisions, are among the attractions which it offers to families who may be desirous of combining economy with comfort. A reading-room has been established, and it is also in contemplation to open a billiard-room. The port is a creek to that of Llanelly, and its trade is very inconsiderable, being principally confined to the exportation of butter and corn, which it shares with St. Clear's. The haven, formed by the river Tâf, at a short distance from the town, is accessible to vessels of considerable burden. The parish, which is divided into two portions, called respectively the Town hamlet and the Parish, each separately maintaining its own poor, comprises a large tract of arable and pasture land, nearly all of which is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The soil, though varying with the surface, is in general fertile and productive; and the labouring inhabitants, with the exception only of such few as are connected with the small extent of trade carried on at the port, are principally employed in agriculture. The market, which is abundantly supplied with corn and with provisions of all kinds, is on Friday; and fairs are held annually on May 6th and September 28th. The borough was first incorporated by Sir Guido de Brian, whose charter was confirmed by Henry III., and subsequently ratified and enlarged by Edward VI., who vested the government in a portreeve, recorder, aldermen, and an indefinite number of burgesses, assisted by two common attorneys, four constables, and other officers. The portreeve, who is elected annually, and the recorder, are chosen from the burgesses by a grand jury of that body, appointed for the purpose, which is changed every year, and of which the foreman must have served the office of portreeve and become an alderman: the common attorneys and constables are appointed from the jurymen; and the burgesses are made by a presentation of the grand jury.

The corporation possess lands, granted by Sir Guido, now of the value of £20,000: seventy-six of the senior poor burgesses enjoy for life portions of land, the least of which entitles to vote for the county member. The town-hall is a neat building of ordinary dimensions, with a small square tower, situated at the point of intersection of the principal street with the smaller one, where there is a commodious market-pace.

This place constitutes a prebend in the cathedral church of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £45. The living is a vicarage, with the rectory of Llansadwrnen annexed, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a spacious and venerable cruciform structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower, supported on pointed arches: it occupies a picturesque situation on an eminence under a richly wooded bank, by which it is partly concealed from view. The walls of the building are strengthened with projecting buttresses, and within are covered by numerous tablets. At the west end is a handsome organ, presented to the church by the late Vice-Admiral Laugharne, whose sister, during her lifetime, contributed £10. 10., and whose nephew, Capt. William Laugharne, R. N., who is still living, £5. 5., towards the stipend of an organist. Among the monuments contained in the church is a large mural tablet, bearing a long inscription, to the memory of Sir John Powell, one of the judges who presided at the trial of the seven bishops, in the reign of James II.: he resided at Broadway House, a little to the west of the town, and, dying at the age of sixty-three, was interred here in 1696. The richly embroidered mantle of Sir Guido de Brian is still preserved in it. The chapels of Kifig and Marrôs, formerly dependent on this church, have been endowed with £8 per annum each by the Vicar of Laugharne, and subsequently by the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty, the former with £600 and the latter with £800, and are now united into one benefice, in the patronage of the Vicar of Laugharne. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Elizabeth Foster bequeathed £150 four per cent. Bank annuities, for instructing poor children of this parish in reading and in the principles of the Christian religion; and Mary Griffiths and Jane Morgan gave each £52 towards the support of a charity school. Miss Theodosia Laugharne, sister of Vice-Admiral Laugharne, bequeathed at her death £1800 in the three per cents., to be appropriated to the annual payment of a salary of £30 to an organist; and of an annuity of £20 to her servant for life, which is afterwards to be assigned to the maintenance of a school in the parish of Llangunnoek, and the remainder to the poor of this parish. Zacharias Thomas bequeathed a rent-charge of £4, payable out of his freehold of Norwaddin, in this parish; and Mrs. Letitia Cornwallis gave £100, which, with the accumulated interest, now produces £10. 13. 8. per annum, for the relief of the poor. The remains of the ancient castle, which crowns the summit of a cliff at the mouth of the Tâf, near the southern extremity of the town, are extensive and in an excellent state of preservation, forming an interesting and prominent feature in the sce-

nery of the place: near the gateway is a handsome modern edifice, the residence of the family of the late Col. Starke, by whom the interior of the castle and the adjoining ground have been tastefully laid out. About a mile from the town are some remains of an ancient building, called Roche's castle, which, according to local tradition, are said to be the vestiges of an ancient monastery, though by whom founded, or for what order of brethren, is not known. The family of the Laugharnes have been settled at this place ever since the marriage of their ancestor, Owen Laugharne, with the daughter of Sir Guido de Brian, Lord High Admiral of England, and anciently lord of Talycharn. Descended from this family, and probably a native of this town, was Lieutenant-General William Laugharne, who first distinguished himself as an officer in the parliamentary army, but who, afterwards joining the royalist party, garrisoned Laugharne, Tenby, and Pembroke, for the king, and at the last-named place was taken prisoner: he was tried for his life, together with Colonels Powell and Poyer, who had also been made prisoners by Cromwell, and found guilty of high treason. After sentence of death had been passed upon these three officers, Cromwell was induced to consent that it should be carried into execution only upon one of them, and gave orders to determine by lot which should be the victim. Three papers were folded up for this purpose, on two of which was written "Life given by God," and the third was left blank. According to an arrangement agreed upon by the prisoners, the lots were drawn by a child, and the fatal blank was assigned to Colonel Poyer, who was shot in Covent Garden, on the 25th of April, 1649. Dr. Josiah Tucker, Dean of Gloucester, an eminent divine and a celebrated literary and political writer, was born in this parish, in the year 1712, and died at the advanced age of eighty-seven, in the year 1799: his writings were chiefly on subjects connected with the times in which he lived, and, though masterpieces of the kind, possess little interest at present: he was the liberal patron of that premature and extraordinary genius, John Henderson, who, under his auspices, prosecuted his studies at Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A., and died at the age of thirty-one, in 1788. Reynal Pecoek, of whom little more is stated than that he was a very learned man, was also a native of this parish. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £905. 7., of which sum, £528. 16. is applied for those of the Town hamlet, and £376. 11. for those of the remainder of the parish.

LAVAR (ABOVE), a division in the parish of LLANSANTFRAID GLYNN CERIOG, hundred of CHIRK, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Llangollen. The population is included in the return for the parish. It takes the adjunct from its situation on the river Ceiriog, which passes through this division.

LAVAR (BELOW), a division in the parish of LLANSANTFRAID GLYNN CERIOG, hundred of CHIRK, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 4½ miles (S.) from Llangollen. The population is returned with the parish. The adjunct is derived from its being situated in the lower part of the Vale of the Ceiriog. Several of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of flannel.

LAVERNOCK, otherwise LARNOCK, a parish in the hundred of DINAS-POWIS; county of GLAMORGAN,

SOUTH WALES, 7½ miles (S. by W.) from Cardiff, containing 77 inhabitants. The living is a rectory not in charge, consolidated with the vicarage of Penarth, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is situated close to the edge of the water, the parish lying on the shore of the Bristol channel. Lead-ore has been obtained here, but the works are now discontinued: the principal substratum is lias limestone, in which the usual fossils abound: in the cliffs under this limestone are found *tripoli*, and *lapis cariosus*, or rotten stone, intermingled with a red marly earth, in which are imbedded blocks of gypseous alabaster. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £27. 10.

LAWHADEN, or LLEWHADEN (LLAN-HAUA-DEN), a parish in the hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 3½ miles (N. N. W.) from Narberth, containing 657 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Aidan, Bishop of Lindisfarne, who died in the year 651, was for many years distinguished as the principal episcopal residence of the bishops of St. David's, who had a magnificent castle and palace here, with a very extensive park, and forest of red deer, noticed by Leland. This truly splendid structure, which was built entirely of hewn stone, was the favourite residence of Bishop Beck, who contributed greatly to its embellishment: it was adapted in every respect to the purposes of domestic convenience, and had every appendage of luxury and state. The exact time of its original foundation is not known; but from a deed of feoffment, bearing date 1383, it appears that John Fowley was at that time constable of the castle and master of the board of works to Bishop Hoton, who conveyed to him and to Ellen his wife certain lands in the vicinity, which are now the property of his descendants. In the reign of Henry VIII., Lawhaden castle, together with the other episcopal palaces of this diocese, was stripped of its leaden roof by Bishop Barlow, who subsequently availed himself of the dilapidation which he had caused, as a plea for carrying into effect his purpose of transferring the see to Carmarthen. From this period the palace was suffered to fall into decay; but the ruins, which are still venerable and majestic in their appearance, afford imposing evidence of its pristine grandeur. The parish comprises a large tract of rich arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The village is situated on the summit of a lofty ridge overhanging the river Cleddy, and commanding a fine view of the adjacent country, which abounds with richly varied scenery; and within the parish are some highly interesting and pleasingly romantic features, among which are, the church, beautifully situated on the margin of the river, under a richly wooded eminence, and the majestic and venerable ruins of the ancient castle immediately above it; Ridgeway, an elegant modern mansion, erected by the late I. H. Foley, Esq., and now the residence of his widow, occupying a portion of the lands granted to the ancestor of that gentleman by Bishop Hoton, in the year 1383; and, in the village, is also a good family house belonging to the Skyrmes, whose ancestor accompanied Oliver Cromwell into the principality during the parliamentary war, and obtained a settlement at this place.

This parish constitutes a prebend in the cathedral church of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £17. 17. 1., and annexed to the Chancellorship of the cathedral by Bishop Beck, in 1287. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Blettherston annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £8. 18. 6½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Aidan, is an ancient and venerable edifice, with a handsome tower, and in its retired and beautiful situation forms an interesting and romantic feature in the scenery around the village. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians. It is in contemplation to establish a National school for the gratuitous instruction of children, in connexion with the parent society in London. The remains of the ancient castle form a majestic and venerable ruin, crowning the summit of a precipitous eminence, commanding a magnificent and extensive prospect. The site was originally surrounded by a moat, over which was a drawbridge leading to the principal entrance, through a noble gateway defended by two circular towers: this portion of the building is still in a state of tolerable preservation: there are also the remains of two octagonal towers (which appear to have contained the state apartments and rooms of residence), of part of a small but very elegant chapel, and some portions of the outer walls. Some fragments of the park walls are yet remaining, and the land which they now serve to enclose is some of the very richest in the county. The prevailing character of the architecture is that of the early English style, and the ruins have a most beautiful and picturesque appearance from every point of view. On the road side there are the remains of an ancient building, covered with ivy, which is said to have been founded by Bishop Beck, as an *hospitium* for pilgrims visiting St. David's shrine. Lawhaden castle was the head of the barony in right of which the Bishops of St. David's claim their seat in the house of peers. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £155. 17.

LAWRENCE (ST.), a parish in the hundred of DEWISLAND, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 8½ miles (N. by W.) from Haverfordwest, containing 211 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the north-western part of the county, and comprehends a moderate extent of arable and pasture land, of which the greater portion is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surface is boldly undulated; the surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature, is generally pleasing; and from the higher grounds some good views are obtained of the adjoining country, which is much diversified. The soil, though varying in different parts of the parish, is in general fertile: the parochial rates are assessed by the ploughland. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £3. 18. 9., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, from which circumstance the parish derives its name, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £52. 6.

LAWRENNY (LAWRENNEY), a parish in the hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Pembroke, containing 422 inhabitants. This parish is situated on a branch of Milford Haven, over which it has a ferry, and comprises a large portion of enclosed and well-cultivated land. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and in some parts enriched with noble plantations. Lawrenny Hall, the ancient seat of the late Hugh Barlow, Esq., who represented Pembroke and its contributory boroughs in eight successive parliaments, and now a ruin, is beautifully situated on a point of land between Milford Haven, on the west, and a wide creek branching from it to the north-east, towards Creswell bay: the demesne, which is co-extensive with the parish, is embellished with a rich variety of scenery, presenting an agreeable contrast of wood and water; and the luxuriant groves which shaded the ancient mansion are still seen in every point of view, embosoming the venerable church, which formed an interesting and highly picturesque object in the views from the hall. This fine estate is entailed on the family of—Lort Philipps, of Haverfordwest, Esq. Limestone, both for building and to be burned for manure, abounds in this parish; and the quarrying and burning of it affords employment to a portion of the inhabitants, a great number of whom are also engaged, during the winter season, in dredging for oysters, which are found here in great abundance, and conveyed principally to the London market, in boats from Chatham and Rochester, for the loading of which the coast affords every facility. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £13, and in the patronage of Mrs. Barlow. The church, dedicated to St. Caradoc, is a venerable cruciform structure, in the early style of English architecture, with an elegant square embattled tower, which is seen to great advantage from almost every side, rising above the rich foliage by which the body is concealed. In a sepulchral chapel belonging to the family of Barlow is a splendid monument to the memory of the late Hugh Barlow, Esq., consisting of an altar-tomb of variegated marble, on which is placed an elegant sarcophagus of white marble, bearing the family arms of Barlow and Crespigny: this monument was erected by his widow, who was of the latter family, and who also placed in the chapel two superb vases of alabaster, four feet in height, supported on pedestals of white marble. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. This is one of the four parishes to which Dr. Jones bequeathed, in 1698, considerable property for the relief of decayed housekeepers and the apprenticing of children, with a discretionary power to his executor and brother, the Rev. William Jones, to whose memory a handsome mural tablet has been erected in the church of this place, to add other parishes: the portion assigned to Lawrenny, from the produce of this charity, is about £30 per ann., appropriated pursuant to the directions of the testator. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure of £171. 2.

LEADBROOK (LEAD-BROOK) MAJOR, a township in the parish of NORTHOP, Northop division of the hundred of COLESHILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 1½ mile (N.) of Northop, containing 83 inhabitants. It is situated on the estuary of the Dec, and comprises a

considerable portion of its sands, which are dry at low water, and may therefore be brought into cultivation at a small expense. It is supposed to derive its name from the quantity of lead formerly washed out of the brook here.

LEADBROOK (LEAD-BROOK) MINOR, a township in the parish of NORTHOP, Northop division of the hundred of COLESHILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Northop, containing 24 inhabitants.

LECKWITH (LLÊCHWEDD, or LLÊCH-WYDD), a parish in the hundred of DINAS-POWIS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Cardiff, containing 112 inhabitants. This parish, of which the name signifies "the slope of the cliff," is situated on the river Ely, over which is a bridge of two arches. Limestone of good quality is found here in great abundance, and large quantities are quarried for building purposes, and also burnt as an article of manure for the supply of the surrounding neighbourhood. The village is situated on an eminence overlooking the marshes which intervene between it and Cardiff, and from Leckwith hill are some interesting and extensive views. The inhabitants are, from the exhalations rising from the lower grounds, subject to ague. The living, with Llandough and Cogan, forms a consolidated discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £8. 8. 4., and in the patronage of the Marquis of Bute. The church, which is remarkable for the simplicity of its style, is dedicated to St. James, and stands upon a high bank above the marshes. The poor children of the parish are gratuitously instructed in the National school at Llandough. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £146. 1.

LEIGHTON, a township in that part of the parish of WORTHEN which is in the lower division of the hundred of CAWRSE, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Welshpool, containing 213 inhabitants. The river Severn is crossed here by a wooden bridge, on the road from Churchstoke to Welshpool; and Offa's Dyke passes nearly in a parallel line with that river through the township. This is one of several parishes and townships incorporated for the support of their poor in the house of industry at Forden: the average annual assessment for this township is £81. 8.

LETTERSON, LETTARDSTON, or LETTERSTON, a parish in the hundred of DEWISLAND, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 10 miles (N.) from Haverfordwest, containing 493 inhabitants. This place derived its name from the ancient family of the Lettards, to whom the parish anciently belonged, and who gave the advowson of the living, together with the chapel of Llanvair, to the preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which had been founded at Slebech, in this county. The parish is pleasantly situated in the north-western part of the county, and is intersected by the turnpike road from Haverfordwest to Fishguard. The surrounding scenery is pleasing, and in certain places somewhat picturesque: the distant views embrace an extensive tract of finely diversified and richly cultivated country. In the vicinity are some handsome seats and pleasing villas; and within the parish is Heathfield Lodge, the property of John Hill Harris, Esq., of Priskilly Forest,

and now the residence of that gentleman's brother-in-law, William Jones, Esq. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Llanvair-Nant-y-Gove annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £12. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is not remarkable for any striking architectural features. The rectory-house has been recently rebuilt, under the provisions of Gilbert's act of parliament, by the present incumbent, and is a handsome edifice. In this parish, on a common near the road, are several tumuli, supposed to be sepulchral. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £65. 12.

LISVANE (LLÛS-VAEN), a parish in the hundred of KIBBOR, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Cardiff, containing 253 inhabitants. It is situated on the western bank of the Romney, which here separates the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Earl of Plymouth, and C. K. Kemeys Tynte, Esq., alternately. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a small structure. Mary Lewis, by deed in 1728, gave a rent-charge of £23 for teaching and apprenticing poor children of the parishes of Lisvane and Llanishen: there is also a small endowment of £1. 15. per annum for distribution among the poor not receiving parochial relief. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £131.

LLAN, a joint hamlet with Blaenau, in the parish of LLANGENDEIRN, hundred of KIDWELLY, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Carmarthen. The population is returned with the parish. The hamlet takes its name from the parochial church being situated within its limits, near the right bank of the Gwendraeth Vechan river, which flows through it. The Mynydd Llangendeirn, an abrupt and irregular mountain, on which are two ancient circular earthworks, bounds it on the east.

LLAN, a hamlet in the parish of PEMBREY, hundred of KIDWELLY, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Kidwelly. The population is included in the return for the parish. This hamlet takes its name from the parochial church being situated here: it occupies the south-eastern declivity of a lofty hill, at the mouth of the Burry river, which commands extensive prospects of Carmarthen bay, the Bristol channel, and the opposite coasts of Devonshire. In the south is a large tract of marsh land, on which numerous flocks of sheep are depastured, and through which the canal from Llanelly to Kidwelly proceeds, being connected with two capacious harbours, and a pier four hundred yards long, projecting into the Burry river.

LLAN, a joint township with Llêch and Llwyn, in the parish of LLANRHAIAADR IN KINMERCH, hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (N. W.) from Ruthin. The population is included in the return for the parish. Courts leet and baron, with view of frankpledge, are held at Llanrhaiadr, before the steward of the Bishop of Bangor, to whom the manors of Llan and Llêch belong.

LLANABER (LLAN-ABER), a parish in the hundred of ARDUDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH

WALES, comprising the sea-port and market-town of Barmouth, and containing 1448 inhabitants. This parish extends for more than nine miles in length and four in breadth: the upper parts are rocky and mountainous, but about one-half of its surface is under cultivation. In 1810, an act of parliament was obtained for enclosing the common and waste lands in this and the adjoining parishes, under the provisions of which six thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight acres were allotted to Llanaber, and are now nearly all enclosed. From the hills and other elevated grounds fine views are obtained over Cardigan bay, the river Mawddach, and the surrounding country, which is characterized by varied features of bold and pleasing scenery. The village extends along the coast; and on the sands may be seen, at low water, an ancient stone which formerly served as a foot-bridge, inscribed with the legend "*Hic jacet Calixtus Monedo Regi.*" Copper and lead ores were formerly found at Buddugre, in this parish; and on its southern side the river Mawddach is navigable for barges of less than twenty tons' burden from Barmouth to within two miles of Dôlgelley. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £11. 18. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Bôdvan, is a spacious structure, in the early style of English architecture: the interior consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, and a chancel; the aisles are each separated from the nave by five finely pointed arches, with massive round piers: the south entrance is under an arch richly ornamented with mouldings. There is an ancient font of elegant design; and among the monuments is one to the memory of the Rev. Robert Morgan. A chapel of ease was erected at Barmouth, in the year 1830. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Richard Roberts bequeathed £20 to the poor; and the Rev. Mr. Morgan, in 1739, gave £40 in trust, for the payment of twenty shillings annually to twenty of the poorest inhabitants who can repeat the Catechism in Welsh, and the other moiety of the interest to be distributed among such poor children as can read Welsh and repeat the Welsh Catechism: there are also some smaller charitable donations for distribution among the poor. On the borders of this parish and that of Llanddwywau, near the coast, stands an old family mansion, called Egryn. It was anciently the residence of a cymmro of some rank, and was occupied by friars in the fifteenth century, but has been converted into a farm-house. The interior is divided into three compartments, formed by pointed arches of Irish oak, which extend from the basement and support the roof, and the whole is of a curious construction. Hêndrêv-Vechan, in this parish, was the residence of four celebrated Welsh bards, namely, William, Richard, John, and Thomas Phillips, who flourished successively in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. Within its limits is an ancient encampment. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £510. 14.

LLANALLGO (LLAN-ALLGOV), a parish in the hundred of TWRCELYN, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 7 miles (E. by N.) from Llanerchymedd, containing 417 inhabitants. This parish, which is of considerable antiquity, derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Alltgo, son of Caw o Vrydain, by

whom it was originally founded, about the commencement of the seventh century. It is situated on the coast of the Irish sea, by which it is bounded on the east, and, though of small extent, is rich in mineral treasures, and contains a large proportion of fertile land, which is for the most part enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The great range of limestone strata, which stretches from Flintshire through the county of Denbigh, by Great Orme's Head, and is continued under the bay of Beaumaris and along the northern shore of Anglesey, terminates at Moelvre, in this parish, where are extensive quarries of clouded, or variegated, marble, in considerable estimation for the variety and brilliancy of its colours, and the high polish of which it is susceptible. Great quantities of this marble, which is well adapted for mantel-pieces and ornamental statuary, are obtained from these mines, and shipped off to various parts of Great Britain. In this parish are also some quarries of black and grey marble, of good quality, which afforded materials for the construction of the pier and the erection of the lighthouse at Holyhead. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llancuadr, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Gallgov, is a small but handsome cruciform structure, containing in the east window of the chancel, which is of elegant design, some fragments of ancient stained glass: it was thoroughly repaired in 1831. Near it is Fynnon Gallgov, or "St. Gallgov's Well:" its waters, which are strongly impregnated with sulphate of lime, were formerly held in high veneration for the miraculous cures ascribed to them, and are still regarded as highly beneficial in some chronic diseases. Adjoining the west front of the church is Capel Fynnon, or "the chapel of the Well," a small neat edifice, formerly appropriated to the use of the votaries of the patron of the spring, to whose influence the miraculous efficacy of its waters was attributed. In the adjoining parish of Llancuadr are the ruins of an ancient chapel, formerly belonging to the church of this parish, and still called Capel Lligwy, from the name of the farm on which it is situated. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £91. 17.

LLANANO (LLAN-ANNO), a parish partly in the hundred of KNIGHTON, and partly in that of RHAIADR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 12½ miles (W.) from Knighton, containing 343 inhabitants. The surface of this parish is uneven, and in some parts even precipitously hilly: the lands are partly enclosed and cultivated, and the soil in these portions is generally fertile and productive. The scenery is for the most part of a soft and pleasing character; and from the higher grounds may be obtained some extensive views over the adjacent country. The turnpike road from Builth, in Brecknockshire, to Newtown, in the county of Montgomery, passes through the parish a little to the east of the church. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £600 royal bounty and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Llanbister in the collegiate church of Brecknock, although Lord Kensington, who is lessee of the tithes, has of late exercised this privilege. The church, dedi-

cated to St. Wonno or Ano, is a small edifice, undistinguished by any remarkable architectural features, but beautifully situated on the bank of the river Ithon. There is a place of worship for Anabaptists. On the summit of a rocky eminence rising abruptly from the river Ithon, and commanding the entrance of a narrow defile, are the remains of an ancient castle, called "Tŷ yn y Bwlch," probably one of the residences of the ancient chieftains of Maenllydd. Within the limits of the parish is a mineral spring, called Fynnon Newydd, or "the New Well," the water of which is sulphureous, and efficacious in the cure of scorbutic and scrophulous diseases. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £138. 15.

LLANARMON (LLAN-ARMON), a parish in the hundred of EIVIONYDD, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (N. E.) from Pwllheli, on the road to Carnarvon, containing 613 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated in a fertile plain, and the neighbourhood partakes of the pleasing scenery which prevails in this part of the country. The living is a rectory not in charge, annexed to that of Llangybi, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Garmon, is an ancient and spacious structure in good repair: some additional windows have lately been inserted, previously to which alteration the interior was very dark. There is neither a parsonage-house nor glebe land attached to the living. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. The Rev. Mr. Griffith, in 1729, bequeathed, in trust to the minister and churchwardens, lands producing £2. 10. per annum, for the benefit of the poor of the parish; and Mrs. Jones left £20, of which the interest is given to poor widows. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £220. 18.

LLANARMON (LLAN-ARMON), a parish, a small portion of which is in the hundred of MOLD, county of FLINT, and the rest in the hundred of YALE, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Ruthin, containing 1475 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on the river Alyn. In the township of Eryrys are mines of lead-ore, which have been very productive, but are now nearly exhausted. In 1828, a very powerful steam-engine was erected for pumping the water from the mines, but, from the low price of lead-ore, the proprietors have materially lessened the extent of their operations: there is abundance of ore in the neighbourhood, and when it will fetch a price sufficient to indemnify the adventurers, there is little doubt of its being raised in large quantities. Fairs are held on July 30th and October 19th. The living comprises both a rectory and a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph: the former is a sinecure, rated in the king's books at £31. 15., and the latter, which is discharged, at £12. 5. 10.; both are in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Germanus, or Garmon, is a large plain edifice: the interior is appropriately fitted up for divine service, and contains numerous ancient and interesting monuments. Under an arch in the south wall is the recumbent figure of a knight, completely armed, bearing in his right hand a short sword, and on his left arm a shield, with the inscription "*Hic jacet Gryfyd ap Llewelyn ap*

Ynyr." Within a niche in the outer wall of the church is the figure of a bishop, six feet four inches in height, which is said to be that of St. Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, who, with St. Lupus, gained over the Picts and Saxons, at Maes Garmon near Mold, in the year 420, the celebrated victory called by historians *Victoria Alleluiatica*: there are also several handsome monuments to the family of Lloyd. Mrs. Margaret Vaughan, of Bôdidris, bequeathed an estate in the parish of Llanellidan, producing about £30 per annum, for educating and apprenticing five poor boys in each of the parishes of Llanarmon and Llandegla. There are also some trifling bequests and charitable donations, the produce of which is annually distributed among the poor on St. Thomas' day. Throughout the vale in which the village is situated, and on every neighbouring eminence, are numerous tumuli, of which several have been opened at various times, and found to contain sepulchral urns filled with ashes, with human bones, which had resisted the action of the fire, scattered about them in profusion. In 1810, one of the largest was opened in the township of Gelliguinan, and found to contain the skeleton of a horse and his rider, in a position in which they might have fallen; near the ribs of the horse was found a brass spur, weighing seventeen ounces. In 1827, another was opened, near the village of Llanarmon, in which was discovered an urn of baked clay, with three skulls and various other bones lying within a circular enclosure of stones near it. Within a short distance of the same spot, another of these tumuli was opened in 1831, and near its centre were discovered three urns of coarse clay, the largest of which, containing about three quarts, was filled with fine grey ashes: near them were several bones, a copper coin of the Emperor Nero, a fibula of copper, gilt and enamelled, and a plain ring of the same metal. About a mile and a half from the village are two artificial mounts of large dimensions, on the summit of the loftier of which formerly stood the castle of Iâl, built by Owain Gwynedd, in 1148, of which not a fragment now remains, except some traces of the rampart and fosse by which it was surrounded. On the summit of a rocky knoll, near Tommen y Rhodwydd, is a spring dedicated to St. Garmon, the water of which is said neither to increase nor diminish at any time, nor has it any visible inlet or outlet, and superstition attributes to it miraculous properties. Some plantations of considerable extent have been formed, within the last thirty years, in the township of Gelliguinan, by W. M. Thackeray, Esq., M. D., which are now in a flourishing condition. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £630. 19.

LLANARMON - DYFRYN-CERIOG (LLAN-ARMON-DYFRYN-CEIRIOG), a parish in the Cynlleth and Môchnant division of the hundred of CHIRK, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from Oswestry, containing 307 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Ceiriog, is supposed to have been the burial-place of St. Germanus, the celebrated bishop of Auxerre. Fairs are held on the first Monday after April 11th, August 13th, and October 19th. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £8. 11. $10\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St.

Germanus, is an ancient and spacious building, but entirely destitute of architectural character, and in a very dilapidated condition. About forty yards to the west of it, and within the cemetery, is a large oblong tumulus, which is said to be the sepulchre of St. Germanus. Mr. Thomas Humphreys, in 1731, bequeathed £48, the interest arising from which sum is annually distributed among the poor of the parish, according to the will of the testator. On the summit of a hill within a mile of the village, towards the north-west, is a very extensive circular encampment, defended by a double fosse, with an entrance on the west, near which are some large and detached masses of stone. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £153. 15.

LLANARMON-MYNYDD-MAWR (**LLAN-ARMON-MYNYDD-MAWR**), a parish in the Cynlleth and Môchnant division of the hundred of CHIRK, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 10 miles (W.) from Oswestry, containing 164 inhabitants. This parish comprises an uneven but chiefly elevated tract near the southernmost extremity of the county. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Llanrhaidr. The church, dedicated to St. Garmon, was formerly a chapel of ease to the mother church of Llanrhaidr, only a mile and a half distant, the vicar of which place still receives the tithes of this parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £52. 2.

LLANARTH (**LLAN-ARTH**), a parish in the hundred of MOYTHEN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 13 miles (N. W. by W.) from Lampeter, consisting of two divisions, North and South, and containing 2449 inhabitants. This parish, which is of considerable extent, is pleasantly situated on the turnpike road leading from Cardigan to Aberystwith, and is intersected by the river Llethy, which falls into Cardigan bay at Llanina. The Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., on the second night after his landing at Milford Haven, encamped his forces at Wern Newydd, in this neighbourhood, where he was hospitably entertained by Einon ab Davydd Llwyd, on his route through this county to Bosworth Field. The surface of the parish is boldly undulated, and in some parts mountainous: the lands are partially enclosed, and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is strikingly varied by picturesque dingles and sterile mountains; and from the higher grounds some pleasing and extensive views are obtained over St. George's channel. Noyad Llanarth, anciently the seat of the family of Griffiths, is now a spacious modern mansion, the residence of Lord Kensington. Fairs are annually held in the village on January 12th, March 12th, June 17th, September 22nd, and October 27th, for horses, cattle, and merchandise. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Llanina annexed, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £4. 18. 1½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Vyllytg, is a venerable structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a lofty and substantial tower, and is situated on the declivity of a high hill: in the churchyard, a little to the north of the church, is a stone four feet and a half in height, and two feet ten inches in breadth, bearing a rude cross, and having an inscription, which, however, is so much ob-

literated as to be illegible. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. In this parish are the remains of an extensive encampment, called Castell Moeddyn, and on the farm of Pen Voel is another, called Pen y Gaer. Of Castell Mabwynion, also in this parish, which was allotted by Prince Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, in his partition of the reconquered territories in South Wales, in 1216, to Rhys ab Gruffydd, there are not any remains, neither is the exact site of it known. There is a tumulus of earth, called Crûg Côch, on an extensive common here. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor of both divisions of the parish amounts to £694. 2.

LLANARTHNEY (**LLAN-ARTHNEU**), a parish in the hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 7½ miles (E.) from Carmarthen, containing 1839 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the river Towey, and comprehends a considerable portion of the mountain of Mynydd-Mawr, and a large tract of arable and pasture land, of which nearly the whole is enclosed, and in a high state of cultivation. The village, through which passes the turnpike road from Carmarthen to Llandilovawr, is surrounded by a profusion of the richest and most picturesque scenery: situated on the south bank of the Towey, on one of the finest reaches of that beautiful river, it appears to be entirely enclosed by lofty eminences of singularly diversified aspect. To the south rise some of the richly-wooded heights on the Myddelton estate: the distant hills which form one side of the vale of Cothy, receding to the north, open a passage for that stream to its confluence with the Towey. Other objects possessing interest no less from their historical association than from their venerable antiquity, form striking features in the landscape. The shattered walls of Dryslwyn castle crown the summit of an isolated rocky eminence, which rises abruptly out of the vale; and a little further westward is a larger eminence, called Grongar hill, rising in like manner from the vale, and distinguished as the subject of one of Dyer's most popular poems: but pre-eminent above the rest, in historical interest and romantic grandeur of appearance, are the ancient towers of Dynevor castle, seen in the distance, rising above a forest of aged oaks, which clothe the sides of a considerable declivity. Myddelton Hall, originally the property of David, brother of Sir Hugh Myddelton, and subsequently that of the late Sir William Paxton, who built the present mansion, is now the seat of—Adams, Esq.: it occupies an eminence at a short distance from the vale, commanding an extensive and magnificent prospect over the surrounding country. The mansion is an elegant and spacious structure of Grecian architecture, with a noble portico. The grounds are very extensive, and are laid out with great taste; and among the numerous improvements made by the late proprietor is an elegant tower, raised to the memory of the late Admiral Lord Nelson, and situated on the highest summit of the long ridge of mountains which extends from below Llandilovawr to the sea, forming the southern boundary of the vale. This building, the ground plan of which is triangular in form, consists of three circular towers connected by walls terminating with an embattled parapet, above which the towers at the angles rise to the height of several feet: from the centre

of this pile rises a hexagonal turret of considerable elevation, forming an observatory, from which an almost unbounded and beautiful prospect is obtained over the surrounding country. On the second story of the structure is a sumptuous banqueting-room, and in the several fronts of the basement story are spacious arched entrances, above which are tablets with appropriate inscriptions in English, Welsh, and Latin, in honour of the hero to whose memory the building was erected. Within the park are some strongly impregnated chalybeate springs, the waters of which were, by direction of the late Sir William Paxton, submitted to an analysis by Drs. Saunders and Babington, and found to contain, in one gallon, 16 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas, 4 inches of atmospheric air, 4 grains of carbonate of lime, 5 grains of carbonate of iron, 6 grains of muriate of soda, $3\frac{1}{4}$ grains of muriate of lime, and 2 grains of sulphate of lime: hot and cold baths have been erected near them. Fairs are held here on June 5th and 6th, and the first Monday after July 12th; and at Voel Gastell, in the neighbourhood, on the northern declivity of the mountain of Mynydd-Mawr, another is held on June 24th.

This parish constitutes a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock, rated in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £8, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a neat plain edifice, with a low square tower, but presents no architectural details of importance: in the churchyard are the remains of an ancient Saxon cross, now forming part of a stile at the entrance. The original church of this parish is traditionally stated to have stood about four hundred yards to the north of the present edifice, on the bank of the Towey, by an extraordinary overflow of which river it is said to have been destroyed: the site is still called Hên Llan, or "the Old Church." There were formerly two chapels of ease to the mother church, of which one is now in ruins, and the other occupied by a congregation of dissenters. There is a place of worship for Baptists, and the Calvinistic Methodists assemble in the chapel of ease above noticed, in which also divine service according to the rites of the church of England is occasionally performed, in order to retain possession. A few years since, a ring of pure gold, with a medallion of the Virgin Mary with a lamb in her arms, was discovered in a field in this parish, and is now in the possession of Capt. Edwardes Gwynne, of Rhŷdygors, near Carmarthen. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £586. 11.

LLANASAPH, or LLANASA (LLAN-ASAPH), a parish in the Llanasaph division of the hundred of PRESTATYN, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Holywell, containing 2373 inhabitants. It comprises about seven thousand acres of land: the highest point within its limits, which is called Gorseddau, has an elevation of seven hundred feet. The village is situated in a pleasant valley, at the northern extremity of the county, on the south-western shore of the æstuary of the Dee, near its influx into the Irish sea. The vicinity is picturesquely adorned with

numerous genteel residences, among the most remarkable of which is Gyrn, the seat of John Douglas, Esq., a handsome building of modern erection, in the castellated style of English architecture, and having four lofty and elegant towers: it occupies an elevated situation, commanding a beautiful and varied prospect of the æstuaries of the Dee and Mersey, with their respective shores, the Hillbre islands, and the Irish sea; immediately below it is the Point of Air lighthouse, and that of the Black Rock forms a striking object in the distance: its gallery of paintings contains many of the finest productions of the Italian and Flemish masters, and ranks among the most splendid and valuable of modern collections. Talacre, the property and residence of Sir Edward Mostyn, Bart., is pleasantly situated in the township of Gwespyr, nearly adjacent to the shore, and commands fine views of the bay of Llandulas and the Irish sea: a former mansion, which was built in the reign of James I., and considerably enlarged in 1710, was taken down in 1825, and a new one erected on its site, which was destroyed by fire in 1827, before it was entirely completed: it is now being rebuilt, in the decorated style of English architecture, upon a plan that will render it one of the most distinguished mansions in the principality, both as regards its extent and the beauty of its style, and the rich and diversified prospects it commands: the whole of the materials are obtained upon the estate, the ornamental mouldings, chimney-pieces, and window-frames, being composed of the fine freestone for which the neighbouring quarries are celebrated, whilst the floors, doors, and furniture are made of oak grown in the neighbouring woods. Golden Grove, the seat of Edward Morgan, Esq., is an elegant mansion, in the Elizabethan style: it occupies a sheltered situation among the hills, adorned with woods and plantations, and embracing prospects of great extent, variety, and magnificence, including the whole of the Snowdonian range of mountains. In 1812, an extensive tract of rich land was recovered from the sea, by means of an embankment nearly two miles in length, at an expense of £4000, which was defrayed by the freeholders; and twelve hundred acres, adjoining the Point of Air lighthouse, are now under cultivation, producing plentiful crops of grain of every description, particularly wheat: the land thus enclosed constitutes the new township of Trewaelod. The soil on the higher lands is light; and on the lower, rich and well adapted for the cultivation of corn. An agricultural experiment of a singular kind was made here in 1814, in the cultivation of hollyhocks, with which one hundred and forty-seven acres were planted; and extensive buildings were erected for manufacturing the produce: the object of this undertaking was never publicly known, and, after some years of spirited but unavailing efforts, the adventurers were reduced to bankruptcy, and obliged to abandon their scheme. This parish is noted for the abundance and value of its mineral productions: at Trelogan are extensive lead mines belonging to the crown, which have been worked for many years with great profit; and throughout the southern part of the parish there are other mines of lead and calamine, whilst the northern and eastern parts abound with valuable strata of coal and extensive quarries of freestone of the finest quality, all lying near the beach, and in full operation, their produce being shipped to various parts of the

kingdom. Here commences the extensive coal tract of Flintshire, which extends south-eastward, parallel with the shores of the Dec. A new road has lately been formed along the sea-shore, at a considerable expense, by the principal landed proprietors of the neighbourhood, from Greenfield, in the parish of Holywell, to Talacre, in this parish. The lighthouse at the Point of Air belongs to the corporation of the Trinity House, and was erected for the accommodation of vessels navigating the æstuary of the Dee, to and from Chester.

The living is a vicarage, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £9. 11. 5½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph: it is endowed with the rectorial tithes of the townships of Axton and Trelogan, and with seven-fifteenths of the small tithes of the whole parish. The church, dedicated to St. Kentigern and St. Asaph, is a spacious and exceedingly neat structure, rebuilt, except the east end, in 1737, and consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle: the chancel is ornamented with a handsome window of stained glass, brought from Basingwerk abbey, and presented by Harry ab Harry, a native of this parish, who purchased the site of that house, after the dissolution. This church was granted as an impropriation, in 1385, to Lawrence Child, Bishop of St. Asaph, to supply the cathedral with lights, and for repairing the injury which it sustained during the wars. There are places of worship for Calvinistic, and Wesleyan Methodists, also a Roman Catholic chapel in the house at Talacre. Thomas ab Hugh, by will dated in 1671, bequeathed £30 for the erection of a school-house, which, however, had no endowment until the year 1801, when £10 per annum was assigned from the parochial funds, for the instruction of twelve boys, in addition to whom five are gratuitously taught from funds provided by Sir Edward Mostyn, Bart. Thomas ab Hugh, at the same time, gave £50 to buy bread for the poor, for which purpose also £20 was given by Edward Owens, in 1672; £6 by John Conway, in 1697; £22 by Edward Roberts, in 1702; and £50 by Roger Mostyn, in 1731: the greater part of these sums has been judiciously vested in the purchase of a tenement in the parish of Llandrillo yn Rhôs, now producing £15 per annum, which is expended in bread, given every Sunday to the poor. In the township of Gwespyr are the ruins of a chapel, dedicated to St. Beuno, which was used as a chapel of ease prior to the Reformation, but since that period divine service has not been performed in it. Numerous tumuli are dispersed among the higher grounds of this parish, in one part of which are eighteen in an unbroken line, with several others lying at a short distance from them. Offa's Dyke forms for some distance a boundary line between this parish and those of Whitford, Newmarket, and Gwaenyseor, after which it enters the former, and separates the townships of Golden Grove and Kelston, whence it is continued to the sea-shore near Talacre: its course in this parish is upwards of four miles, in which it is nearly perfect in many places, though in others it can only be traced with great difficulty: it is most distinctly seen at the lodge leading to Golden Grove. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £777. 14.

LLANAVAN (LLAN-AVAN), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (S. E.) from Aberystwith, con-

taining 384 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Avan, is pleasantly situated on the river Ystwith, which at this place forms a fine bold curve, and is enriched on both its banks with pleasingly varied and highly picturesque scenery: a neat modern stone bridge has been erected over this river. Within the parish is Cross Wood, the seat of the Earl of Lisburne, a neat mansion, pleasantly situated in grounds which are tastefully laid out. Lead-ore was formerly procured here at the Grogwynion mines, but these are now exhausted, and no new mines have been opened. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Chichester family, to whom the tithes are impropriated. The church is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and south transept: part of the ancient screen which separated the chancel from the nave is still remaining, and exhibits an elegant specimen of carved work: the ancient font, octangular in form, is also preserved. Among the communion plate is a curious ancient dish of silver, gilt, and embossed with twelve figures, of which ten represent warriors, and the other two dragons: all are arranged in couples, and engaged in combat. The church is situated within half a mile of the river, and in the churchyard is a fine avenue of trees, leading from the entrance of the cemetery to the south transept. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £46. 19.

LLANAVAN - VAWR (LLAN-AVAN-VAWR), a parish in the hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Builth, comprising the hamlet of Llŷsdinam, which is separately assessed for the maintenance of its poor, and containing 936 inhabitants, of which number, 252 are in the first, 249 in the second, and 222 in the third, division of the parish; the remainder being included in the above-mentioned hamlet. The surface of this parish is abruptly broken into precipitous eminences and deep glens, and the soil varies in richness in proportion to the degree of elevation. On the higher lands it is dry and light, having little or no depth: in the lower parts the common lands consist chiefly of turf, and peat composed of decayed vegetables, about four or five inches in depth, resting on a bed of blue or greyish clay; and in the deep glens the soil is in general a stiff clay, which increases in depth as it approaches to the banks of streams, and is better adapted for tillage than for pasture. The parish is bounded on the north by a small stream called the Whevri, and the scenery of the neighbourhood is strikingly varied, and in many places highly picturesque. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacies of Alltmawr and Llanavan-Vechan annexed, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £9. 8. 9., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's: the impropriate tithes of the parish belong to the Dean and Chapter of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Avan, consists only of a nave of considerable length, with a low massive tower at the western end, containing five bells, which appears from a tablet on the south side of it to have been built at the expense of the parishioners, in 1765: the body of the edifice, which is very neat, was rebuilt at the cost of the parish, in 1814. There

are within the walls neither ancient monuments nor inscriptions, though it is said that several of the vicars are interred beneath the altar-piece. In the church-yard is an altar-tomb, with the inscription *Hic jacet Sanctus Avanus Episcopus*: the stone is of a very hard and durable kind, and the letters, which are deeply cut, are in a very perfect state. The vicarage-house, called Persant, is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Whevri, about a quarter of a mile below the church, and has about fifty acres of glebe land attached to it. There is a place of worship for Baptists, called Troed-rhiw-dalar. Brÿniogar, formerly the residence of a branch of the Gwynne family of Garth, was anciently a distinguished mansion. At a small distance from the church is a Maen Hîr, or upright stone, supposed to be of Druidical erection. A poet named Mâb y Cloch-yddyn, "the sexton's son," who flourished in the latter part of the fourteenth century, and was author of a poem in praise of Gwenhwyvar, wife of Hywel ab Tydyr ab Griffith, and who, by some writers, is identified with Macclav ab Lywarch, was born in this parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor of the whole of the parish, including the hamlet of Llÿsdinam, amounts to £467.3., of which sum, £144.13. is raised on the first division, £109.14. on the second, £110.11. on the third, and the remainder on the hamlet of Llÿsdinam.

LLANAVAN-VECHAN, or LLANVECHAN (LLAN-AVAN-VECHAN), a parish in the hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Builth, including a portion of the hamlet of Gwgravog, which is separately assessed for the maintenance of its poor, and the rest of which is included in the parish of Llanlleonvel, and containing 189 inhabitants. This parish, comprising about three thousand acres, is situated on the banks of the river Irvon, which, in its course from west to east, divides the parish into two nearly equal portions; and the high road from Builth to Llandovery, through Llangammarch, passes through the village. That part of the hamlet of Gwgravog which is within its limits consists of a narrow slip of land lying on the south side of the river Irvon, and is united in the assessment to the king's taxes, as well as for the support of the poor, with the rest of the hamlet in the adjoining parish of Llanlleonvel. The northern part of the parish has a gently undulating surface, while the southern is hilly, comprising part of the northern declivities of the Eppynt hills. On the north side of the Irvon, and near the bank of that river, are some fertile meadows and luxuriant groves of picturesque appearance; but the general aspect of the neighbourhood is neither pleasing nor interesting. At the extremity of a narrow glen, on the south side of the river, is a frightful precipice, called Graig ddû, from which the dell receives the name of Cwm Graig ddû, or "the vale of the black rock." This rock, which is but scantily clothed with wood, appears, when viewed from the higher grounds, to afford a comfortable shelter to the inhabitants of the vale beneath, while, as viewed from below, its appearance is altogether terrific. The parish is separated from that of Llanganten by the Havrena stream: the soil of the upper lands is light, but that of the lower, especially as they approach the river, is clayey: the whole is for the most part cold.

The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanavan-Vawr, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Avan, and situated on the north side of the high road, is a small edifice, covered with slate, which is procured from the mountains, in laminæ varying from one inch to three inches in thickness. Gwgravog, in this parish, was formerly a family mansion, but, like many others in this part of the country, has been deserted by its proprietor, and is now a farm-house. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £43. 12.

LLANBABO (LLAN-BABO), a parish in the hundred of TÂL Y BOLION, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Llanerchymedd, containing 174 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to its original founder, Pabo, one of the ancient native princes of Wales, who, for his valour in defending his country from the aggressions of the Scots and Picts, was styled Pabo Post Prydain, or "the support of Britain," and after his canonization became one of the most venerated saints of the principality. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated near the north bank of the river Alaw, and is separated from the chapelry of Llanerchymedd by the extensive marsh called Morva Alaw, which is impassable except during a dry summer. The lands, though principally marshy, are well cultivated, and the soil is productive. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llandeusan, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church, founded by St. Pabo in the year 460, is a small plain edifice, remarkable only as containing the ancient monument of its founder, which was discovered about the middle of the seventeenth century, buried nearly six feet below the surface of the ground, and afterwards placed in an upright position in the church. This monument, which is of stone, appears to have formed the lid of a sarcophagus, and has the effigy of the saint in a recumbent posture, habited in a long loose robe, fastened in front with button loops: the head is crowned, and the right hand grasps a sceptre: along the edge of the stone, on the left side of the figure, is a commemorative inscription in Latin. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £47. 19.

LLANBADARN ISÂ YN Y CROYTHEN (LLAN-BADARN-Y-CREUDDYN), a township in that part of the parish of LLANBADARN-VAWR which is in the upper division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Aberystwith, containing 891 inhabitants. This large township, which forms a portion of the district of this extensive parish lying south of the river Rheidol, extends from that river to the northern bank of the Ystwith, and contains some pleasing residences, the principal of which is Nant Eos, the seat of Col. William Powel. The township is in general well wooded, and the roads from Aberystwith to Rhaiadr and Llanidloes and to Cardigan pass through it. A separate assessment is made for the maintenance of the poor: the average annual expenditure amounts to £346. 8.

LLANBADARN-ODWYNNE (LLAN-BADARN-ODYN), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of PENARTH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 9

miles (N. N. E.) from Lampeter, containing 558 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Paternus, and its distinguishing adjunct from its conspicuous position on the summit of a lofty eminence, is situated near the river Aëron, and from the higher grounds is obtained a fine view of the Vale of Aëron, which abounds with pleasing and richly varied scenery. It formerly constituted a prebend in the collegiate church of Llandewy-Brevi, founded by Thomas Beck, Bishop of St. David's, in 1187, and was rated in the king's books at £6. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rev. Samuel Evans, the present incumbent. The church is a small edifice, consisting only of a nave and chancel, situated on a lofty eminence; and from the churchyard is an interesting view of the vale beneath, and an extensive prospect over the surrounding country. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, which is the largest dissenting place of worship in South Wales. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £89. 10.

LLANBADARN - TRÊVEGLWYS (LLAN - BADARN - TRÊV - EGLWYS), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 12 miles (S. by W.) from Aberystwith, containing 982 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Arth, formerly constituted one of the prebends in the collegiate church of Llandewy-Brevi, and was rated in the king's books at £12. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Kilkennin annexed, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6, endowed with one-third of the tithes, and with £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Padarn, or Paternus. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £170. 2.

LLANBADARN UCHÂ YN Y CROYTHEN (LLAN-BADARN Y CREUDDYN), a township in that part of the parish of LLANBADARN-VAWR which is in the upper division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 12½ miles (E.) from Aberystwith, containing 743 inhabitants. It is situated in the upper part of the parish, which is here wild and mountainous, and on the eastern bank of the river Rheidol, which rushes in foaming torrents along a rocky bottom, in a deep precipitous gulph, with its sides covered with thick brushwood, until it is joined by the Mynach at a short distance. The small chapel of Yspitty Cynvyn, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is situated in this township. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the majority of the landholders in that part of the parish which is above Nant Lymystaw, who pay sixpence in the pound, on an old survey, towards the minister's stipend. In the burial-ground are four large stones, the largest eleven feet high and six broad, standing upright, and forming the periphery of the quadrant of a circle, having the chapel in the centre, which were probably a Druidical enclosure. Through the burial-

ground of the chapel a footpath leads to a rude wooden bridge, composed of one plank, thrown over a vast chasm, between two precipitous rocks, beneath which the Rheidol rushes with great force: it is called the Parson's bridge. The tithes of this township belong to the Chichester family. The celebrated Devil's bridge, with its romantic and picturesque scenery, is situated in this township, but is described in the article on the parish. A separate assessment is made for the support of the poor, the average annual expenditure being £153. 16.

LLANBADARN-VAWR (LLAN-BADARN-VAWR), a parish comprising the sea-port, borough, and market and post town of Aberystwith, from which the church is one mile distant, to the south-east, and the hamlets of Broncastellan and Clarach, in the upper division, and those of Cwmrheidol, Elerch, Isâ yn Dre', Uchâ yn Dre', Isâ yn Vainor, Uchâ yn Vainor, Melindwr, Parcel-Canol, and Trêvirig, in the lower division, of the hundred of GENEU'R GLYN; and the hamlets of Llanbadarn Isâ yn y Croythen and Llanbadarn Uchâ yn y Croythen, each of all these hamlets maintaining its own poor, in the upper division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES; and containing 9824 inhabitants. The name of this extensive parish, which is of very remote antiquity, is derived from the dedication of its church, and its distinguishing adjunct from the pre-eminence which it enjoyed with respect to other parishes of that name, and also to distinguish it from the adjoining town of Aberystwith, which was anciently called Llanbadarn Gaerog, or the "Walled Llanbadarn." St. Padarn, or Paternus, to whom the church is dedicated, was a divine of considerable celebrity: he is said to have studied under Iltutus at Lantwit Major, or in Glamorganshire, and is associated with Teilo and David in the Welsh Triads, as one of the three blessed visitors. He is supposed to have founded a religious establishment here, which afterwards was erected into an episcopal see, of which he became the first bishop, and a suffragan to the Archbishop of St. David's. Paternus continued to preside over this see for twenty-one years, during which period he erected several churches, and founded divers monasteries in various parts of the province of Caredigion, now comprised chiefly in the county of Cardigan, in which he placed colonies of monks from the principal establishment at Llanbadarn, and at the end of that period, being recalled into Brittany, where he was made Bishop of Vannes, was succeeded in this diocese, which was afterwards called, after its first diocesan, "Paternensis," by Cynoc. The see appears to have flourished for nearly a century, and notice of a bishop of Llanbadarn occurs in the minutes of a synod held in the county of Worcester, in the year 601. About this time Llanbadarn is said to have lost its episcopal privileges, in consequence of the violent conduct of the inhabitants, who killed their bishop, and the church is said to have been annexed, after the dissolution of the see, to that of St. David's. The name of the bishop who thus became the victim of their fury is not mentioned in existing annals, neither is there any particular record of the event; but Humphrey Lloyd supposes it to have been Bishop Iduerth, to whose memory there is a monumental inscription in the parish church of Llandewy-Brevi. The suffragan bishop of Llanba-

darn was one of the deputation appointed to meet St. Augustine, on his landing in Britain, with a view to resist the encroachments which were apprehended from the church of Rome, by opposing every attempt on the part of that missionary to establish the supremacy of the pope over the British church. The church was destroyed in 987, by the Danes, whose ravages in this part of the principality were carried to so great an extent, that Meredydd Prince of South Wales compounded with these ferocious invaders for the security of his territories, by the payment of one penny for every man within his dominions; this payment was called "the tribute of the black army." In 1038, this place was reduced to ashes by Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Sitsylt, who wrested it by violence from the hands of Howel ab Edwin; but in the year 1106, when Ithel and Madoc, who were in alliance with Henry I., ravaged all the county of Cardigan, with the exception of this place and Llandewy-Brevi, it suffered only an attack upon its sanctuary, from which several of Owain ab Madoc's men, who had taken refuge there, were dragged by force and put to death. Gilbert Strongbow, Earl of Strygyll, who, in 1109, erected the castle of Aberystwith, in this parish, gave the emoluments of this church to the monastery of St. Peter at Gloucester, in the year 1111; but the ancient establishment does not appear at that time to have been dissolved, for mention occurs of John, arch-priest of Llanbadarn, in the Welsh annals, in the year 1136, wherein he is stated to have been canonized for his great piety; and in the same annals, in the year 1143, the death of Sulien ab Rhythmarch, a man of great knowledge, and one of the College of Llanbadarn, is noticed. In the year 1116, Gruffydd ab Rhys, who had been invited into this part of the principality to assist in recovering from the Norman settlers the territories which they had usurped in the province of Cardigan, encamped his forces at Glâs Grûg, in this parish, previously to his unsuccessful attempt on Aberystwith castle: his failure in this enterprise was by some superstitiously attributed to an act of impiety, of which he was guilty, in taking some cattle to refresh his forces from within the limits of the extensive sanctuary attached to the church of Llanbadarn. Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by Giraldus Cambrensis, visited this place, in 1188, on his tour to preach the crusades throughout the principality. Upon this occasion it is especially noticed by Giraldus, in his Itinerary, that the revenue of the monastery was chiefly enjoyed by laymen of one family, and that the affairs of the establishment were in a very bad state. The church was subsequently appropriated to the abbey of Vale Royal, in the county of Chester, founded by Edward I. During the insurrection headed by a native chieftain named Rhys ab Meredydd, in 1287, Llanbadarn-Vawr was the principal place of rendezvous for the English forces in South Wales.

The parish, which extends on an average about fifteen miles in length and six in breadth, is intersected by the rivers Ystwith and Rheidol, and comprehends a district distinguished for the abundance of its mineral wealth. The surface is generally hilly, in some parts even mountainous, and is also agreeably diversified with picturesque valleys; and the lands, with the exception of some large

tracts of common and extensive elevated wastes, which, however, bear but a small proportion to the extent of the parish, are enclosed and cultivated; but the system of tillage, though it has considerably improved of late years, has not yet attained any great degree of excellence. The village is pleasantly situated under a high ridge on the banks of the river Rheidol, and consists of one straggling street of considerable length. The surrounding scenery is boldly and richly varied, combining many features of picturesque and romantic beauty; and from the higher grounds are obtained extensive and interesting views of the bay of Cardigan and the adjacent country. In the neighbourhood, and within the parish, are several noble mansions and elegant seats, of which the principal are, Nant Eos, the seat of Colonel William Powel, a spacious and well built mansion, beautifully situated in a richly wooded vale, comprising much pleasing scenery; Gogerddan, the seat of Pryse Pryse, Esq.; and Glân-rheidol, the residence of James Hughes, Esq. The soil is various, in some parts affording only scanty pasturage for sheep, and in general being rather poor than fertile and productive. The principal mineral produce is lead-ore: from the mines, which were formerly worked upon a very extensive scale, Sir Hugh Myddelton chiefly derived the princely revenue which he patriotically expended, in the reign of James I., in supplying the metropolis with water by means of the New River. After this period the mines were continued in successful operation by Mr. Bushel, who, in the reign of Charles I., obtained from that monarch the privilege of establishing a mint in the castle of Aberystwith, as noticed in the article on that town. At present they are not worked to any great extent; indeed, owing to the great reduction in the price of the ore, and the deterioration of its quality, very few of them are in operation. The Cwm Symlog and Darrenvâch mines, which are situated on the estate of Pryse Pryse, Esq., are now in the occupation of Messrs. John Williams, Junr., and Brothers, of Scorrier House, near Truro, in the county of Cornwall: the quantity of ore raised from them, in the year 1831, was eighty tons, producing about sixty tons of fine lead, containing in every ton thirty-four ounces of pure silver. The Cwmrheidol mine, in the hamlet of that name, in the same year produced sixty tons of ore, from which forty-five tons of fine lead were extracted; but the proportion of silver intermixed with the ore of this mine was too inconsiderable to compensate for the trouble of separating it. The situation of the parish, on the coast of Cardigan bay, is highly favourable for the exportation of the produce of its mines; and the turnpike roads from Aberystwith to Llanidloes, Machynlleth, and Radnor, afford great facilities of intercourse with the neighbouring districts.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £20, endowed with £450 private benefaction, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Padarn, and situated near the centre of the village, is an ancient and venerable cruciform structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a large square tower rising from the centre, supported on four massive columns, and surmounted by a low spire. The chancel contains several mural monuments to the principal families of

the neighbourhood, among which may be more particularly noticed those to the families of Nant Eos and Gogerddan: of these, one of the most interesting is of white marble, sculptured by Flaxman, to the memory of Harriet, daughter of Viscount Ashbrook, and late wife of Pryse Pryse, Esq.: above this monument is a canopy exquisitely carved, in the most elaborate style of later English architecture. In the churchyard are two ancient British crosses without any inscription. At Yspitty, in the hamlet of Croythen Uchâ, is a chapel of ease, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the landholders in that part of the parish which is above Nant Lymystaw, who pay sixpence in the pound, according to an old survey, towards the stipend of the minister. From the greatly increased population of the parish it has been found advisable, in addition to the newly-erected chapel in the town of Aberystwith, to build a chapel also at Tyn Llidiart, in the hamlet of Parcel-Canol, for the erection of which a plan is now under consideration, and subscriptions have been opened, several hundred pounds having been already contributed. The number of places of worship for dissenters, including those in the town of Aberystwith, is no fewer than seventeen or eighteen, namely, for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Roderick Richards, of Pen Bont, in 1752, bequeathed £104; Jacob Evans, late of Penlanolew, in 1760, bequeathed £40; and John Jones, in 1783, left £50, for the instruction of poor children of this parish. Lewis Jones, late of Caeabâch, bequeathed £200 for teaching poor children of four hamlets; and Richard Lewis, late of Abercumdole, left £150 towards instructing those in the hamlet of Parcel-Canol: there are also some smaller charitable donations and bequests for distribution among the poor. The Roman *Via Occidentalis*, now called the Sarn Helen, passed through the parish; and about a mile eastward from the church are the remains of Glâs Grûg, the fortified post occupied by Gruffydd ab Rhys prior to his attack on Aberystwith castle. Davydd ab Gwilym, an eminent Welsh poet, was born at Broginin, in this parish, in 1340: he became Bard of Glamorgan, and is said to have written one hundred and fifty poems: he died in 1400, and was buried at Ystrad Flôr, or Strata Florida. Lewis Morris, an antiquary of some eminence, and surveyor of the mines royal, was interred in the church of this place: he had for some time preceding his death resided at Penbrÿn, in this county. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor of the whole of this extensive parish amounts to £2172. 1.

LLANBADARN-VAWR (LLAN-BADARN-VAWR), a parish in the hundred of KEVENLLEECE, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, comprising the village of Pen y Bont, where there is a receiving-house for letters, and containing 491 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Ithon: the high road from Builth to Newtown runs through it, passing close by the church, within a few hundred yards of which it is crossed by that from Kington to Rhaiadr and Aberystwith, which also traverses it. The surface is for the most part irregular, and the soil in the low lands consists chiefly of clay: the only mansion is Pen y Bont Hall, the residence of I. C. Severn, Esq.; and Pen y Bont Court is a genteel residence, forming from its elevated situation a pleasing

object. The village of Pen y Bont, the post-office at which is dependent on those at Kington and Rhaiadr, consists only of about a dozen houses, one of them an excellent inn, at which the petty sessions for the hundred of Kevenleece are occasionally held. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £7. 12. 6., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Paternus, is situated about a mile and a half from Pen y Bont, and consists of a nave and chancel, the latter ceiled, with an entrance porch: the churchyard contains some fine yew trees. There are places of worship for Anabaptists and Calvinistic Methodists, the former of which is endowed with a portion of land. There are two small bequests of ten shillings per annum each for the poor, one paid out of the tenement of Cwm Trallong, in this parish, and the other out of a farm called Lluest, in that of Llandewi Ystradenny. Near Pen y Bont there is a chalybeate spring, which is not in high repute, being but little known. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £185. 9.

LLANBADARN-VYNYDD (LLAN-BADARN-VYNYDD), a parish in the hundred of KNIGHTON, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 10 miles (S.) from Newtown, containing 518 inhabitants. The aspect of this parish, which is situated on the banks of the Ithon, in a mountainous district, is dreary and wild; and the scenery, though bold and striking, is not diversified with features either of beauty or of interest. The mountains, notwithstanding their appearance of barrenness, afford pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep. An excellent and commodious inn has been recently erected in the village, which is enlivened by the traffic it derives from its situation on the turnpike road from Builth, in Brecknockshire, to Newtown in the county of Montgomery. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Llanbister in the Collegiate Church of Brecknock, although Lord Kensington, who is lessee of the tithes, has recently presented to it. The church, dedicated to St. Padarn, or Paternus, is a small edifice, consisting only of a nave and chancel, and possessing no architectural claims to particular description. The produce of some inconsiderable charitable benefactions is annually distributed among the poor of the parish. There is a well called Fynnon Ddewi, or "David's Well," the water of which is slightly impregnated with sulphur, and is considered efficacious in the cure of scorbutic complaints. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £244. 12.

LLANBADARN Y GARREG (LLAN-BADARN-Y-GAREG), a parish in the hundred of COLWYN, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Builth, containing 98 inhabitants. This parish comprises only about three hundred acres of enclosed land, and is situated on the small river Edwy, by which it is intersected, and of which the stream is here very narrow. The living is annexed to the rectory of Caregrina, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Padarn, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, which are appropriately fitted up for divine service: it has no tower or steeple, but a

single bell is suspended under a small shed. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. A rent-charge of £12, on a farm called Llanola, in this parish, was bequeathed by a Mrs. Gwynne of that place, to be annually distributed among the poor of the parishes of Aberedwy, Llanvareth, and Llanbadarn y Garreg; and an unknown benefactor also gave £10 in money, producing ten shillings per annum, for the relief of decayed housekeepers of this parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £59. 6.

LLANBADRIG (LLAN-BADRIG), a parish in the hundred of TŶL Y BOLION, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Amlwch, containing 1364 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Patrick, who, being commissioned by Pope Celestine to preach the doctrines of Christianity to the Irish, is said to have been on his way thither detained for some time in Mona, the present Anglesey, and to have founded at this place, in the year 440, the first Christian church which was built in the island. The parish, which is situated on the shore of the Irish sea, is about seven miles in length: it is divided into two unequal parts, called Llanbadrig-Clegygrog and Llanbadrig-Cemmes, which, though distinct for other purposes, are united for the maintenance of their poor. The lands are generally enclosed and in a good state of cultivation, and the soil is productive. The substratum is limestone, and the great limestone formation which stretches from Flintshire through the county of Denbigh, and is continued under the bay of Beaumaris, terminates at the Middle Mouse, a small island about a mile from the main land of this parish, called also "Ynys Badrig," from the circumstance of its having been the place from which St. Patrick, on his departure from the island, embarked for Dublin. In this parish is a strong vein of ochre of various colours, and an extraordinarily fine white clay of the Cimolia kind: copper-ore has also been found here, but not in sufficient quantity to encourage adventurers to establish any works. At Cemmes is found blue-veined and white-veined grey marble, and also the hard primitive rock called serpentine. The small creek of Cemmes affords facility for landing coal and other commodities, and is highly advantageous for the shipping of marble and the other mineral produce of the adjoining parish of Llanvechell. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £7. 8. 1½., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Patrick, is inconveniently situated on the shore, and so near to the sea that, during the prevalence of northerly or north-westerly winds, the waves break over it with such violence as to interrupt, and frequently to prevent, the performance of divine service; and even the funeral service has been unavoidably deferred for several days during the continuance of those winds, at which time the church is altogether inaccessible. The poor children of Llanbadrig are eligible to the school founded at Llanvechell by Mr. Wynne. Mr. Richard Gwyn, in 1723, bequeathed certain lands for the gratuitous instruction of poor children; and William Davies, in 1751, bequeathed £60 to the poor of this parish, the interest of which, together with some other small charitable donations and bequests, is annually distributed

among them. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £364. 17.

LLANBEBLIG (LLAN-BEBLIG), a parish in the hundred of ISGORVAI, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, containing, with the borough of Carnarvon, which is situated within its limits, 7642 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Peblie, or Publicus, who, according to the Welsh annalists, was the son of Maximus and his wife Helen, daughter of Eudaf, Duke of Cornwall, and who, assuming a religious habit, retired from the world and lived in seclusion at this place. The history of the parish is so connected with that of the borough of Carnarvon, that it has been necessarily anticipated in the account of that town. Richard II. bestowed the church of Llanbeblig, together with the chapel of Carnarvon, on the convent of St. Mary in Chester, in order to augment the endowment of that establishment. This parish is situated on the river Seiont, and is traversed by a rail-road leading from the slate quarries in the Vale of Nantlle to the quay at Carnarvon. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Carnarvon annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £12. 5. 5., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester: the vicarage is endowed with one-third of the great tithes, and the remaining two-thirds are appropriated to the see of Chester. The church, dedicated to St. Peblie, is a spacious and venerable cruciform structure, in the later style of English architecture, but considerably modernized by successive repairs, and contains some ancient and interesting monuments, among which is the tomb of Sir William Gruffydd of Penrhyn, who died in 1587, and Margaret, daughter of John Wynn ab Meredydd, whose figures are represented lying on a mat, exquisitely sculptured in marble, the former in complete armour. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A very thin plate of gold, about four inches in length and one in breadth, supposed to be a Basilidian talisman of the second century, was discovered here within the last few years: it bears two inscriptions, the first of which is in Greek, and the second in astral, or magic, characters. The remains of the Roman station Segontium, and other important relics of antiquity contained in this parish, are described in the article on CARNARVON. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor, including those of the town of Carnarvon, amounts to £1582. 18.

LLANBEDR (LLAN-BEDR), a parish in the hundred of CRICKHOWEL, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Crickhowel, containing 359 inhabitants. This parish, both in ancient writings and modern usage, is generally distinguished by the adjunct Ystradwy, or Ystrad-Iw, by which appellation the entire district now forming the hundred of Crickhowel was designated till the 27th of Henry VIII., when, upon the consolidation of the lordships marcher established in the ancient Brecheiniog into the present county of Brecknock, and the subsequent subdivision of that county into hundreds, the lordship of Crickhowel obtaining the pre-eminence, gave name to the hundred, and that of Ystradwy is retained only as an addition to the name of this single parish. The parish is watered by the two streams called respectively Greater and

Lesser Grwny, which, descending from the mountains, after uniting within its limits, and flowing through the adjoining parish of Llangeney, fall into the river Usk a little below the small village of Glangrwny, where it is crossed by a bridge on the road from Crickhowel to Abergavenny. An act of parliament was obtained, many years ago, for making a turnpike road from Crickhowel to Hereford, through the parish of Llanbedr; but it was so imperfectly drawn up, and its provisions were found so burdensome, that, upon a subsequent application to parliament for its renewal, it was thrown out, and the road is now only parochial. The village is situated in a vale, or glen, abounding with picturesque scenery, of which the leading feature is an exceeding softness and simplicity of character. Embosomed by surrounding mountains, of which Cadair Arthur, or "Great Arthur's Chair," and the Sugar Loaf hill, are the principal, it is seldom visited by tourists. The steepest banks of the Lesser Grwny are richly clothed with wood from the very margin of the stream to the horizon; and the hills, though of considerable elevation, are smooth and grassy, affording excellent pasturage for sheep and young cattle, which in numerous flocks and herds are seen grazing along their sides and summits. The only family residence of any importance in this parish is Moor Park, the seat of John Powell, Esq., whose father built the mansion, which is quite unique in its style of architecture.

The living is a rectory, with Partrishew annexed, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £16. 17. 6., and in the patronage of the Duke of Beaufort. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a very ancient structure, consisting of two aisles and a chancel, with a square embattled tower at the western end. The consecration of a church at "Llanbedr in Ystradwy" by Herewald, Bishop of Llandaf, who governed that see from 1056 to 1103, is recorded in the old register of Llandaf; and the tower, which is of grey stone, and evidently much older than any other part of the church, may probably be a part of that ancient structure: the aisles are separated from each other by a range of pointed arches; the north aisle, which appears to be the more ancient, has the remains of the old timber frame roof; and the south aisle, which appears to have been added at a later period, having been built probably about the reign of Edward IV., or perhaps so late as that of Henry VII., has a vaulted roof of timber: they have both been ceiled, and the church was newly paved and pewed in 1831. It occupies a pleasant site on the brow of an acclivity rising abruptly from the margin of the Grwny Vechan, or Lesser Grwny river; and the churchyard is ornamented with some fine old yew trees, which are perhaps coeval with the tower of the church. There is no parsonage-house. Mrs. Mary Herbert, widow of the late Rev. John Herbert, rector of this parish, in 1728, bequeathed a tenement called Hên-bant-Vâch, partly for the education of poor girls, and partly for the relief of poor persons not receiving parochial assistance, two-thirds of the produce of which she appropriated to this parish, and the remainder to that of Partrishew: the estate is now let at the yearly rent of £26; the girls are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and are taught plain needlework, but there is no school-house in connexion with the

charity. Mr. Howell Harry, in 1727, bequeathed a sum of money, of which the interest, amounting to £2. 10. per annum, is annually distributed among the poor not receiving parochial relief, according to the will of the testator. Dr. Francis Godwin, son of Thomas Godwin, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was rector of this parish for several years: in 1660 he published his well-known work called "*De Præsulibus Angliæ Commentarius*," which so much recommended him to the notice of Queen Elizabeth that she promoted him to the see of Llandaf, with which he held this rectory in commendam, but resigned it upon his translation to the see of Hereford, in 1617: he was author of several other works, and died in 1633. The late Rev. Henry Thomas Payne, A.M., archdeacon of Carmarthen, a native of the neighbouring parish of Llangattock, was also rector of this parish for upwards of thirty years: he died on Easter-Sunday of the present year (1832), and was interred in a vault in the churchyard of this parish, where the remains of his lamented wife had previously been deposited, in April 1828: under a neat pointed arch, supported by a triple clustered column, is an inscription with a few poetical lines to the memory of this lady, by the deceased divine, who simply directed his own name, age, and day of decease to be added. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £57.

LLANBEDR (LLAN-BEDR-Y-CENNIN), a parish in the hundred of LLÊCHWEDD ISÂV, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Llanrwst, on the road to Aberconway, comprising the township of Arddr, which maintains its own poor under a recent arrangement, and containing 476¹/₂ inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the river Conway, which forms its eastern boundary, and in a mountainous district overlooking the fertile Vale of Llanrwst, and abounding with richly varied, and in some parts with picturesque, scenery. Copper-ore, pyrites, and blende, have been found in small quantities, and mines of these are now being worked, but upon a very limited scale. The river Conway affords every facility of conveyance for the produce of the mines, and every opportunity of intercourse with the neighbouring districts. A fair is held on October 3rd and 4th. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £6. 19. 4¹/₂., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, from which circumstance the parish derives its name, is a small but neat edifice, pleasantly situated on an eminence, and comprises a nave, chancel, and south transept or chapel. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The amount of several charitable donations and bequests by various benefactors has been invested in the purchase of land producing a rental of £64. 19., which is annually distributed among the poor in money and clothing during the winter. On the summit of a lofty hill, one mile east-south-east of the church, is Pen y Gaer, a British camp of great strength, comprehending a spacious area defended by ramparts of stones: the foundations of several circular buildings lie scattered about it, and the fosses by which it was surrounded are still visible: in the immediate neighbourhood of this camp are numerous upright stones, perhaps, as Camden observes, placed there to serve as chevaux de frise to defend the

approaches to the camp. At Tal y Cavn, an isolated township of this parish, entirely surrounded by portions of that of Caerhên, is an important ferry across the Conway, communicating with Eglwys-Bâch, in Denbighshire, and the only one between the bridges of Llanrwst and Aberconway. Near the approach to this ferry is a small artificial mound of earth, on which once stood a castle, or tower, to protect the passage of the river, but not a vestige of this building can now be seen. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £232. 5.

LLANBEDR (LLAN-BEDR-DYFRYN-CLWYD), a parish in the hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (N. E.) from Ruthin, on the road to Chester, containing 527 inhabitants. This parish is about three miles in length, and two in breadth: its surface is partly hilly and partly flat, but no part of it is subject to inundation: the soil of the higher grounds is light and sandy, but of the lower more loamy. The village occupies a pleasant situation; and the environs, in which are some handsome seats, partake of the scenery which characterizes the beautiful Vale of Clwyd: the seats are, the elegant mansion of Llanbedr Hall, the residence of Joseph Ablett, Esq., romantically situated at the foot of the hills; and Berth, the seat of Edward Lloyd, Esq. Many attempts have been made, and considerable sums of money expended, in the expectation of finding coal in this parish, but they have been unavailing; the miners having mistakenly regarded the bituminous siliceous shale, with which the soil abounds, as indicative of coal, in the fruitless search for which small portions of manganese have been found, but so much mixed with pyrites of iron as to be of little value. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £13. 1. 8., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, a small neat edifice in the later style of English architecture, is delightfully situated on a gentle eminence within the park of Llanbedr, and forms a pleasing and picturesque object, as seen through the embowering woods by which it is surrounded. There is a place of worship in the parish for Wesleyan Methodists. A parochial school is supported by subscription, in which thirty-six children receive gratuitous instruction. The interest of several charitable bequests, amounting in the aggregate to £765, is annually distributed among the poor at Christmas. On the summit of Moel Venlli, one of the Clwydian mountains, which is one thousand seven hundred and twenty-two feet in height, is an extensive British camp, comprising an area of sixty-three acres, surrounded by a double vallum and intrenchment, and additionally defended on the eastern or English side by a triple fosse: the ascent to this station, which is so strongly guarded on every side as anciently to have rendered it impregnable, is by a circuitous path round the western side of the mountain: a portion of the inner gate is still remaining. This fortified camp appears to have been occupied by the Romans after their conquest of this part of the principality: several military weapons used by that people have been discovered at various times; and, in 1816, more than one thousand five hundred Roman coins, principally denarii, were found nearly in the centre of the camp, of which several are preserved at Llanbedr Hall. Moel Gaer, a small hill under Moel Venlli, is also strongly fortified with a

single dyke, which entirely surrounds its summit: this appears to have been an outwork to the camp or principal station of Venlli. Immediately above Moel Gaer is Moel Vamma, another of the Clwydian mountains, and the loftiest in that magnificent chain: it is one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two feet in height, and on its summit the gentlemen of Denbighshire and Flintshire have erected, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of George III., a lofty structure of stone, consisting of a square central tower six yards in length on each side, and thirty-nine feet high, flanked at each angle with a square tower of the same dimensions and elevation: from the central tower, and resting partly on the angular towers, rises a square tower of larger dimensions, to the height of forty feet, surmounted by an obelisk thirty-six feet high. The base of this structure, commonly called the Jubilee Column, occupies an area eighteen yards square: the angular towers are solid, but the central tower on the basement is perforated with an arch, and it was intended to construct a staircase leading from this archway to the larger tower above. The building is one hundred and fifteen feet in height, and, from its commanding situation, is a prominent and very imposing object in the views from all the high grounds in the neighbouring counties: it is seen from Chester, Liverpool, and other distant places, and forms a conspicuous landmark for vessels navigating the Irish sea. The side of the mountain towards Flintshire is remarkable for its volcanic appearance. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £365. 5.

LLANBEDR (LLAN-BEDR), a parish in the hundred of ARDUDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Harlech, on the road to Barmouth, containing 403 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Artro, which has its source near Cwm Bychan, a spot remarkable for the wildness and sublimity of its scenery, and for the stately magnificence of the rocks and precipices by which it is encircled. At the mouth of this river, according to some accounts was anciently situated a weir, granted by Gwyddno Garanir, a petty prince of Cantre'r Gwaelod, to his son Elphin, by whom was discovered, in a coracle hanging from one of the poles of the weir, the infant Taliesin, who afterwards became the celebrated British bard of that name, and who had been exposed in that situation soon after his birth. Elphin, taking compassion on the infant, had him carefully brought up and properly educated; and among the compositions of the bard is an ode to his preserver, of which an elegant translation was published in 1780. The approach to Cwm Bychan is through a richly wooded glen watered by the river Artro: the view in ascending this picturesque vale comprehends a rock of conical form, embosomed in a beautiful grove, beyond which rises in majestic elevation a series of rugged and sterile mountains, which form the back ground. After passing through the woods, and ascending Dinas Porchellyn, the view expands into a wider field, of which the horizon is bounded by rude masses of barren rocks and lofty mountains. The sterility of these crags is relieved by some stately oaks, which have taken deep root in the fissures, and of which some are from eight to nine feet in girth. Near these is a rapid torrent, beyond which the view embraces a small mill of roman-

tic appearance, and an ancient arch flung from rock to rock over the river, of which the water is darkened by the foliage of trees. At a little distance beyond this point, after following a winding and nearly precipitous ascent formed in the rocks, Cwm Bychan appears in sight, deeply embosomed in rocks of magnificent grandeur, and enlivened with the waters of its beautiful lake, above which is the sequestered house of the Lloyds, whose ancestors have been possessors of these wilds since the year 1100, and of whom David Llwyd, a celebrated warrior, and a firm adherent of the Earl of Richmond, was present at the battle of Bosworth Field. At no great distance is the fortified pass called Drws Ardudwy, which is described in the article on Llanddwywau, and which, as well as this place, was most probably occupied by the sons of Cadwgan, in their contests with the sons of Uchtryd ab Edwyn, whom they succeeded in expelling from the country. Among the mountains which surround Cwm Bychan is Carreg y Saeth, on the summit of which are a maen hîr and a earnedd. The parish is extensive, being seven miles in length and four in breadth, and having a mountainous and, in some parts, uncultivated surface. An act of parliament was obtained, in 1810, for enclosing the waste lands in this and the adjoining parish, under the provisions of which nine hundred and forty acres were enclosed within the limits of the former. The manufacture of flannel is carried on upon a moderate scale; and in the parish is found manganese, the procuring of which also affords employment to a portion of the inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llandanwg, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure. According to an absurd local tradition it was originally intended to erect it at a place about forty yards to the right of the road, where there are four or five broad stones, eight feet high, standing upright; but the workmen found that what they executed by day was removed at night, and therefore commenced the building on its present site. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A parochial school, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, was founded by Mrs. Mary Parry, of Ruabon, in the county of Denbigh, daughter of the late Rev. J. Hughes, rector of this parish, who, in 1817, bequeathed £1000 for its support. Mr. Theodore Roberts left £20, and there are some smaller charitable donations and bequests, the interest of which is annually distributed among the poor. In one of the rocks here several Roman coins are said to have been found. Maes y Garnedd, in this parish, was the birthplace of the regicide Colonel Jones. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £102. 10.

LLANBEDR-GÔCH (LLAN-BEDR-GÔCH), a parish in the hundred of TYNDAETHWY, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Beaumaris, containing 437 inhabitants. In old writings this place is called Llanbedr Mathavarn Eithav: it is advantageously situated on the Irish sea, which constitutes its northern boundary, and forms within the parish a safe and commodious bay, or harbour, called Traeth Côch, or Red Wharf bay, in which large sloops may ride in perfect security during the severest gales. The lands, with the exception only of such as are appropriated to mining

purposes, are enclosed and cultivated, and the soil is generally fertile. The parish abounds with limestone of very superior quality, of which quarries are worked upon a large scale, affording constant employment to more than two hundred men, exclusively of a considerable number employed in conveying it to its several places of destination. From these quarries, of which the principal is Castell Mawr, conveniently situated near Red Wharf bay, many thousand tons of limestone are annually procured and shipped at that small port for various parts of England, Wales, and Ireland. Marble is also found in the parish, and several good slabs of black and grey marble have been raised; but, though susceptible of a high polish, it has not been found to retain it for any length of time, and consequently is not in very great request. Considerable improvements have been made in the port of Traeth Côch, under the auspices of the Anglesey Railway Company, who, in the 52nd of George III., obtained an act of parliament, enabling them to raise certain sums, in shares of £150 each, for making and maintaining a railway from Penrhyn-Mawr, in the parish of Llanvihangel-Yseeviog, to Red Wharf in this parish, and for making a dock and other necessary works for the convenience of shipping coal and other produce from that district. This railway, which is seven miles in length, and rises and falls in its course from fourteen to thirty-eight feet above and below the level of high water, commences at the Penrhyn-Mawr coal-works, and pursues a north-easterly course, crossing the road between Holyhead and Bangor, to Red Wharf bay, where it has a branch which is continued for a short distance northward, in a direction parallel with the shore. The expense of carrying this useful undertaking into execution was estimated at £9802. 8. 2., for defraying which the Earl of Uxbridge and another landed proprietor in the neighbourhood subscribed each £5000. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanddvyvnan, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small but beautiful cruciform structure, with a handsome east window, situated on a rocky eminence in a distant and exposed part of the parish. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school has been erected, which is supported by subscription, and in which seventy-six children of the parishes of Llanbedr-Gôch, Llanddvyvnan, Llanvair-Mathavarnethav, and Pentraeth, receive gratuitous instruction. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £154. 6.

LLANBEDR - PAINSCASTLE (LLAN - BEDR - PAIN'S-CASTLE), a parish in the hundred of PAINSCASTLE, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 6½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Hay, containing 356 inhabitants. This parish derives the distinguishing adjunct to its name from a fortress called Pain's Castle, anciently situated within its limits, and said to have been built by a Norman baron named De Paine, who obtained possession of the hundred of Lower Elvael about the time that Bernard Newmarch wrested the principality of Brycheiniog from Bleddyn ab Maenarch, whom he defeated and slew. It occupied the summit of a steep eminence, on which a strong rampart or military station had previously been constructed by the Welsh,

called *Caer yn Elvael*, which name was, on the erection of the castle, changed for *Pain's Castle*, or *Elvael Castle*. A village was also built by De Paine at the foot of the eminence on which the castle stood, which was inhabited by the dependants and vassals of the feudal baron, and which subsequently rose into considerable importance, and received the grant of a market. On the death of De Paine, this castle, which, on account of its importance, had given name to the hundred, passed, with the territories belonging to it, to the Mortimers, and from them to William De Brocs, or De Bruce. About the end of the twelfth century it was taken from this powerful Norman baron by Rhŷs ab Gruffydd, soon after his capture of Radnor castle. Of this strong fortress there are now no remains, except the moat which surrounded the site; and the town of Painscastle, participating in its fate, has dwindled into an insignificant village. The parish, comprising about four thousand acres, is separated from that of Llanddewi-Vâch by the small river Bachwy, which falls into the Wye above Boughrood, nearly opposite to the influx of the Clettwr, on the Brecknockshire side. It contains a fine sheet of water, about a mile in circumference, called Boughlyn Pool. The lands are in some parts hilly, in others flat, but no where subject to inundation; and the soil, though gravelly, is by no means unfertile. Fairs for horses, sheep, and horned cattle, are held annually on May 12th, September 22nd, and December 15th, in the township of Painscastle, the market at which, however, has been for some time discontinued: the petty sessions for the hundred are occasionally held here. This parish, with that of Boughrood, constitutes the prebend of Llanbedr-Painscastle, or Boughrood, in the collegiate church of Brecknock, rated in the king's books at only 13s. 4d., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Prebendary: about fifty acres of glebe land belonging to it are situated in the adjacent parish of Llandeilo-Graban. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, from which circumstance the name of the place is derived, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, but presenting no remarkable architectural features. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £258. 9.

LLANBEDROG (LLAN-BEDROG), a parish in the hundred of GAFLOGION, Lleyrn division of the county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (S. W.) from Pwllheli, containing 459 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the north-western shore of Cardigan bay, near St. Tudwal's Roads in St. George's channel. It has the advantage of a small but secure bay, affording good anchorage for vessels, and maintains a direct communication with Carnarvon, South Wales, Liverpool, and Dublin. The village, which is small, is pleasantly situated in a beautifully picturesque valley, embosomed in mountains, on one of which, partly in the adjoining parish of Llangian, was a well called *Fynnon Dduw*, or "God's Well," about three yards square, enclosed with a wall from four to five feet high, the waters of which were formerly much esteemed for their efficacy in rheumatic complaints; and adjoining to it was

another, about one yard square, from which the invalids used to drink the water. Around this well it was customary for the people of the neighbouring country to assemble for the celebration of rustic sports, but it has now for many years been neglected. Wern-Vawr, the only seat of any importance in this parish, is a spacious and ancient mansion, the property of Colonel Wardle. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacies of Llanvihangel-Bâchelleth and Llangian annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £25. 11. 5½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Pedroc, son of Clement Prince of Cornwall, by whom it is supposed to have been founded in the seventh century, is a small but neat edifice, and was thoroughly repaired in 1827, at an expense of £130: in some of the windows are fragments of ancient stained glass. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £199.

LLANBERIS (LLAN-BERIS), a parish in the hundred of ISGORVAI, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 9½ miles (E. S. E.) from Carnarvon, on the road to Capel-Curig, containing 725 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Peris, a British, or, according to some accounts, a Roman saint, who is said to have been a cardinal of Rome, and to have resided in this sequestered spot with Padarn, an anchorite who had a cell, or small chapel, in a meadow between the site of Dôlbadarn castle and that of the present Dôlbadarn Inn. Dr. Pughe, in his well-known Cambrian Biography, states that St. Peris was a native of Wales, and calls him the son of Helig ab Glanog, and also says that he was both a saint and a cardinal, and lived about the sixth century. In this parish is situated Dôlbadarn castle, anciently the principal defence of this part of Wales. It is supposed to be one of the oldest mural fortresses in the principality, and to have been originally founded by Padarn Beisrydd, son of Idwal, to defend the passage through the Snowdonian mountains. This castle appears also to have been used as a state prison; Owain Gôch, brother of Llewelyn, the last native prince of Wales, who had conspired with his brother Davydd to dethrone this prince, having been confined in it for more than twenty-three years. It is supposed to be the fortress anciently called the "castle of Berc," which was provided by Davydd ab Gruffydd, after the unfortunate death of his brother Llewelyn, with a strong garrison for its defence against the English forces, commanded by Edward I. in person; and which is described by historians as being situated in Snowdon, in a morass, through which a single causeway formed the only access to it, and which could be approached only through narrow and rugged defiles. But so sunk in despair were the Welsh by the death of their late prince, that even this castle was surrendered to the king, after it had been for some time closely invested; the weak defence of its garrison being the last opposition made to the victorious Edward in his conquest of Wales.

The parish, which is of very great extent, is situated in the heart of a wildly romantic district, comprehending several of the loftiest mountains in the principality, and abounding with mineral treasures, and with scenery of the boldest character. Among the mountains of

this district, and within the parish, are the Elidyrs, the Gluders, Moel Eilio, Carnedd Igyn, and, towering above all, the gigantic Snowdon, of which, however, only one-half is within this parish. Moel Eilio is two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven feet in height; Carnedd Igyn, so called from a carnedd of loose stones placed on its summit by a person of that name, rises to a height of two thousand nine hundred and seventy-five feet above the level of the sea; and the highest summit of Snowdon has an elevation of three thousand five hundred and seventy-one feet above the same level. The village, which consists only of three or four houses and a spacious and comfortable inn, called the Dôlbadarn Inn, for the accommodation of the visitors who in the summer season resort to this place, in their excursions to Snowdon, is beautifully situated on the river Seiont, which flows into the lake of Llŷn Peris, a little below the church, and, after traversing both this and the lower lake, falls into the Menai below the ancient Segontium, at the present town of Carnarvon. Through it is brought the new and important line of road from Carnarvon, through the romantic pass and valley of Dyfryn Membyr, to join the great Irish road at Capel-Curig. The narrow Vale of Llanberis, extending five miles in length, and bounded on each side by lofty mountains, whose summits are commonly enveloped in clouds, comprehends a rich variety of picturesque and romantic scenery, and contains within its narrow limits a striking combination of features unrivalled in grandeur and sublimity. Though obscured by the over-shadowing mountains which form its boundaries on either side, it abounds with luxuriant meadows affording rich pasturage, and comprises a small proportion of arable land, adapted to the cultivation of oats, which is the only grain raised in the parish. It is intersected by the new line of road above-mentioned, and its surface is agreeably diversified by the two beautiful lakes of Llŷn Peris and Llŷn Padarn: the former, which is called the upper lake, is one mile in length and about a quarter of a mile broad, and, though by much the smaller of the two, is greatly superior in the beauty of its form and the scenery which immediately surrounds it: the latter, which is called the lower lake, in Welsh Llŷn Isâv, is nearly three miles in length, and about half a mile broad, and is separated from the former by a narrow isthmus two hundred yards in breadth. On the summit of a high rock rising from the isthmus and overlooking Llŷn Peris, are the remains of Dôlbadarn castle, consisting of some portions of walls, and one solitary tower, and forming a prominent and interesting feature in the scenery of the vale. About a quarter of a mile south-east of the Dôlbadarn Inn, and not far from the public road, is the noble cataract called Ceunant Mawr, formed by an impetuous mountain torrent precipitated with violence over two vast masses of rock, and falling into two tremendous chasms beneath. Within this parish, besides Llŷn Peris and Llŷn Padarn, already noticed, are four other lakes, *viz.*, Llŷn y Cwm, Llŷn-Cwm-Dwythwch, Llŷn Dû yr Arddu, and Llŷn-Cwm-Fynnon, which, however, are of much smaller size, and some of them are situated high up the sides of the mountains. In Fynnon Vrch, a smaller pool, about a mile east of the village, in the hollow of Cwm Glâs, is found, as in Llŷn y Cwm, a great variety of aquatic plants, among which are the *Lobelia Dort-*

manna, *Subularia Aquatica*, *Isoetis-Lacustris*, and *Juncus-Triglumis*: the *Hieracium Alpinum*, *Rubus Saxatilis*, *Solidago Cambrica*, and other rare plants, are also to be found in this alpine region, which is a favourite resort of botanists. Llŷn-Cwm-Dwythwch abounds with trout of very superior quality, resembling salmon both in colour and flavour.

Since the opening of the new line of road from Carnarvon to Capel-Curig, Llanberis has become the principal resort of parties visiting Snowdon, to which mountain the ascent is easier from this village than from any other place in the district, and may be accomplished on horseback, almost to the summit. For this purpose, guides are constantly in attendance during the summer season; and ponies may be obtained, which are accustomed to these arduous and precipitous roads, on which they travel with perfect ease and security. In addition to the spacious and comfortable inn of Dôlbadarn, a new and more capacious house of entertainment is now being erected in a more splendid style, for the accommodation of the increased number of visitors whom the new line of road has induced to select this as the principal place from which to make their mountainous excursions, and commence their ascent to Snowdon. The approach to this mountain from the pass of Llanberis is singularly striking: its higher summits become gradually concealed by intervening heights, consisting of lofty and rugged masses of rock, which, like secondary mountains, rise from its base, forming a grand series of natural outworks and majestic barriers, to defend its steep acclivities, and of precipitous ridges of sharp pointed rocks, opposing a succession of formidable ramparts to guard the ascent to its summit. By these the mountain is concealed from the view of persons approaching it, till, on their arrival at Bwlch yr Eisteddva, it bursts at once upon the sight, in all the fulness of overwhelming grandeur. Just above this point is the Gorphwysva, or "resting-place," at the extremity of the pass, which is the highest ascent on the new line of road, and from it is seen the pass of Llanberis beneath, called Bwlch y Gwyddil. On the left is Crib Côch, "the red ridge," or third summit of Snowdon, beyond which appears part of the second summit, called Crib y Distyll: on the same side, but lower down, is a succession of rocks of inferior height, forming the grand western buttress by which the mountain appears to be supported; and below these are seen the two lakes of Llanberis, and the tower of Dôlbadarn castle, occupying the rocky summit of the narrow isthmus by which they are divided. On the right are the precipitous acclivities of Gluder-Vawr, skirted in many places with vast ranges of columnar rocks of basaltic formation, thrown together in the greatest confusion, and some having a slight degree of curvature: one cluster of these basaltic columns is detached from the rest, and occupies an isolated part of the mountain, in which it maintains a perfectly upright position. The lower ground in this pass is thickly strewn with vast fragments of rock, of various forms and sizes, which add materially to the grandeur of the scene: some of them are sixty feet in length, and of proportionate bulk, and the great number of huge masses which lie scattered in all directions, and in the wildest irregularity and disorder, give a high degree of beauty to the view, by their forcible display of light and shade. From this point, no higher ground intervening

between Snowdon and the Menai, the view in that direction is perfectly open, and the Isle of Anglesey becomes conspicuous in the horizon. At a small distance along this path, which winds under some very lofty and awfully impending rocks, the whole of Crib Côch appears in view: its summit, which seems to be almost inaccessible, is covered with the *Festuca Vivipara*, a viviparous alpine grass, which bears clusters of seedlings on very slender stems, and which, waving in the wind, apparently without any support, gives a singular appearance to the rocks, which seem to be in motion.

The highest summit of Snowdon is called *yr Wyddva*, or "the conspicuous," and rises almost to a point, affording space only for a small enclosure of loose stones, where the traveller may take refreshment, while resting from the toil of his arduous ascent, and within which a pole, consisting of four thick planks inserted in a mound of stone, was erected by order of Government, in the year 1827. From this point Snowdon appears to be supported by four distinct and immense piles of rocks, forming vast buttresses, with four tremendous chasms between them, in all of which, except one, are lakes to which various names have been given from the apparent colour of their waters: of these, the most conspicuous from this point is Fynnon Lâs, or "the green well." Beyond is a continued succession of chasms, of which the sides are nearly perpendicular, forming one of the most magnificent amphitheatres in nature. On Gluder-Vawr is a quarry, from which are dug bones of a very superior quality, great quantities being annually sent to London. This mountain is noted for rare plants, among which are the *Saxifraga Nivalis*, the *Bulbocodium* of Ray, or the *Anthericum Serotinum* of later botanists, and the *Lichen Islandicus*. The view from this mountain is truly sublime, comprehending the most extensive and magnificent range of mountain scenery perhaps to be found in the island. On the right of Cwm Idwal, noted for the murder of a young prince of that name, son of Owain Gwynedd, by Dunawt, son of Nevydd Hardd, to whom his father had entrusted him to be brought up according to the custom of the country, is a vast split rock, called Twll-Dû, or "the Devil's Kitchen:" the fissure forms a frightful chasm, about one hundred and fifty yards in length, one hundred in depth, and only six in width; and opening perpendicularly to the mountain, the waters of the lake of Llŷn y Cwm are seen rushing through it with impetuosity. Fossils and minerals of various descriptions are found in abundance in this mountainous tract: among these the most valuable are the beautiful Snowdon crystals, transparent as the diamond; and on Glydr-Vawr are found some of brilliant colours, like the ruby and the amethyst: they are a species of the marcasite, and in the latter mountain there are evident indications of a large deposit of copper-ore. These mountains scarcely produce any grain, but they afford good pasturage in some parts for cattle and sheep during the summer. Goats, of which large flocks were formerly kept upon them for the purposes of the dairy, and for the sake of their long hair, which was manufactured into wigs, are now seldom seen. Foxes are found here in considerable numbers, and in the time of Leland there were large herds of wild red deer. The royal forest of Snowdon, erected by Edward I., on his entire subjugation of the Welsh,

was, in the reign of Elizabeth, under the superintendance of Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who was appointed chief ranger, and who endeavoured to extend its boundaries, which were very indefinitely marked, into the counties of Anglesey and Merioneth, in which he was prevented solely by the firmness and perseverance of Sir Richard Bulkeley: it was finally disafforested about the year 1624, in the latter part of the reign of James I., to the great satisfaction of the neighbouring farmers, whose crops suffered greatly from the deer, and to that of the inhabitants of this part of the principality, who were grievously oppressed by the vexatious laws which were enacted for its government.

Copper-ore abounds in the parish, and two copper-mines are at present worked in it: the principal of these is situated on the southern margin of the upper lake, near its higher extremity, and the other in Clogwyn Côch, or "the red rock," about half-way up Snowdon, at the upper extremity of the hollow called Waun Cwm Brwynog, and near the small lake Llŷn Dû yr Arddu. The former of these mines, commonly called Llŷn Peris mine, has been regularly worked for nearly a century, and the original vein of ore may be considered as almost exhausted: attached to it is a stamping-mill for pulverizing the fragments of rock in which the ore is imbedded, preparatory to its being separated by washing: the ore is sent down the lakes in boats, and conveyed by land from their lower extremity to Carnarvon, where it is shipped coastwise. The mine at Clogwyn Côch is comparatively of modern date, having been worked only for a few years. The ore of these mines is a sulphate, and is found in a matrix of quartz, imbedded in hard rocks of whinstone and hornstone schistus. Llanberis has also extensive quarries of slate, of a beautiful light blue colour, which is very much esteemed, and is in great demand for various purposes: these quarries were formerly worked only on a very limited scale, but in 1824 they were very much enlarged, and several new ones opened, and at present they afford employment to more than three hundred men. The quantity of slates quarried in them, and in those of the adjoining parish of Llandeniolen, exceeds twenty thousand tons annually, upon the average, and are of all the various sizes described in the article on the county of CARNARVON. The produce of the mines is conveyed to the small port of Dinorwic, by means of a rail-road, constructed in 1824, from the mines in this parish to that place, a distance of seven miles, at the expense of the mining companies; and by means of this, and also of the sledge road to the copper mines, the heights of Snowdon, have been rendered more easily accessible than they formerly were. Fairs are held on September 18th and 27th.

The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £4. 18. 9., endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Peris, and situated in a deeply sequestered glen, about a quarter of a mile above Llŷn Peris, is a small, low, cruciform structure, principally in the later style of English architecture, with some portions of a much earlier date, probably of the seventh century, which are parts of the original edifice: the more modern part is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Henry VI.: the whole forms a neat and venerable structure,

in perfect harmony with the retirement of its situation and the picturesque scenery by which it is surrounded: two small chapels open into the chancel, one on each side, in each of which and also in the chancel is a good east window. In Nant Isâv, or the "lower vale," there is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. There are no charitable institutions in the parish: a farm called Tŷ Dû, which was bequeathed by Dean Goodman as part of the endowment of Christ's Hospital, at Ruthin, is situated here; and a slate quarry has recently been opened upon it, which promises a very considerable addition to the funds of that useful establishment. Remains of camps and other defensive works are numerous in the mountainous region of Snowdon, and vestiges of several are seen within the limits of the parish. In Cwm Glâs is a cromlech. Near the church is the well of St. Peris, enclosed with a wall, formerly famed for its miraculous efficacy in the cure of diseases, and which, in Mr. Pennant's time, was still celebrated for the divinations of a sybil, according to the appearance or non-appearance of a fish lurking in some of its holes. Moel y Cynghorion, or "the Hill of Council," on the southern confines of this parish, is supposed to derive its name from a council held upon it by the Welsh chieftains, when about to surrender to the victorious Edward. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £152. 11.

LLANBEULAN (LLAN-BEULAN), a parish partly in the hundred of LLYVON, partly in that of MALLTRAETH, and partly in that of TŴRCELYN, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Llangevni, containing 375 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, to which are annexed the perpetual curacies of Ceirchiog, Llanerchymedd, Llanvaelog, Llêchylched, and Tâl y Llŷn, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £22. 3. 11½., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peulan, who lived in the beginning of the sixth century, was originally founded in 630: the present edifice is a small cruciform structure, situated in a little barren valley, near the new line of road to Holyhead, and the south transept bears evidence of very great antiquity: it has some windows in the later English style, of good design, especially the east window of the chancel, which is a very superior composition. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. David Jones, in 1726, bequeathed £10, the interest arising from which he directed to be annually given to two of the oldest inhabitants of the parish, who should be considered as deserving objects of charity. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £197. 13.

LLANBISTER, a parish in the hundred of KNIGHTON, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 12 miles (W.) from Knighton, containing 1508 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Ithon, and extends nearly fifteen miles in length, with an average breadth of two miles. The surface is in some parts almost mountainous, and the surrounding scenery is in general of a pleasing character. From the higher grounds are some fine and extensive prospects; and the village, as it is approached from the south-west, assumes, from its situation on a gradual ascent, with timber of luxuriant growth in the back ground, a beautifully picturesque appearance. The lands are partially enclosed and in a good state of

cultivation, and the inhabitants are generally employed in agriculture. The turnpike road from Builth in Brecknockshire to Newtown, in the county of Montgomery, passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6. 11. 5½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Kynlog, is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, well pewed and paved, with a tower, which, according to tradition, having been partly destroyed by lightning, about a century ago, is now reduced to one-half of its original elevation. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. A Sunday school, which is supported by subscription, is held occasionally for the gratuitous instruction of poor children; and a small charitable bequest of £2 per annum, secured upon an estate called the Vron, in this parish, is annually distributed, according to the will of the donor, among the poor of this and the adjacent parishes of Llanano, Llanbadarn-Vynydd, Llandewi-Ystradenny, and Abbey Cwm Hîr. Within the parish are several mineral springs: the water of two or three of these is black and strongly impregnated with sulphur, and is considered efficacious in the cure of cutaneous diseases. The others, which are disregarded for medicinal uses, are of a reddish copper colour, and if copper be immersed in them, it will, in the course of an hour or two, become of a whitish colour, while silver, in like manner, will be made yellow. A red and a black spring rise within ten yards of each other, in the same meadow; and near the church is a celebrated spring, called "Pistyll Gynllo." The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £495. 5.

LLANBLETHIAN (LLAN-BLEIDDIAN), a parish in the hundred of COWBRIDGE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, adjoining the town of Cowbridge, and containing 670 inhabitants. After the defeat of Iestyn ab Gwrgan, the last native Prince of Glamorgan, this part of his dominions was given by Fitz-Hamon, the Norman victor, to Sir Robert St. Quentin, who erected the castle of Llanblethian, or St. Quentin: the castle and manor subsequently formed part of the dower of the widow of Hugh Spencer, the younger, on her marriage with Guy de Brien. The parish, which is pleasantly situated on limestone substrata, is intersected by the river Thaw, which falls into the Bristol channel at the distance of six miles, where it forms the small port of Aberthaw, celebrated for the superior quality of its lime. The lands, which are in general fertile, are, with a small exception, enclosed and in a state of excellent cultivation. The village is enlivened by several elegant cottages, the residences of highly respectable families; and the dwellings of the poor have an unusual appearance of neatness and comfort. The scenery immediately around it is of varied and pleasing character, and the ancient bridge over the river Thaw, which flows through it, adds greatly to the picturesque effect of the scene. To the north-east of the village, on the summit of a hill round the foot of which the river flows, are the remains of the ancient castle of St. Quentin: they consist principally of mouldering ruins, of which the only entire feature is a gateway mantled with ivy, and sheltered from the violence of the winds by a few trees: the Marquis of Bute now holds the constablership of this castle, together with the lordship of the borough of

Cowbridge: the estate is the property of John Thomas, Esq., of Caer-Cady House, near Cowbridge. The living is a discharged vicarage, with Cowbridge annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £10. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church, dedicated to St. Bleddian, the Welsh name for Lupus, who accompanied Germanus in his mission to Britain, to suppress the Pelagian heresy, is a conspicuous object in the surrounding scenery, being situated on the brow of an abrupt eminence. There are several places of worship for dissenters. Sir Leoline Jenkins bequeathed £20 for clothing poor aged persons every fourth year: various other benefactions have been invested in the purchase of land, the produce of which, with other small bequests in money, amounting in the aggregate to £4.3. per annum, is distributed among the poor. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £329. 12.

LLANBOIDY (LLAN - BOIDY), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of DERLLÛS, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from St. Clear's, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, and containing 1820 inhabitants, of which number, 1123 are in the Upper, and 697 in the Lower, division. This parish, situated on the turnpike road leading from Narberth to Newcastle-Emlyn, extends nearly seven miles from north to south, and three in a transverse direction. The surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature, is pleasingly varied; and from the higher grounds are obtained some extensive and interesting views. Among the gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood, Maes Gwynne, the elegant modern mansion of Walter R. H. Powell, Esq., is the most conspicuous for the style of its architecture. The parish contains iron-ore, which is found in considerable quantity; and the springs in various parts of it are strongly impregnated with that mineral. A fair is held annually in the village on September 18th. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £8, endowed with £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. In the hamlet of Ruggin, in this parish, is a chapel dedicated to St. David, called Eglwys-Vair-Lan-Tâf, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tâf, and on the border of Pembrokeshire. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Frederick Bludworth, Esq., who is impropiator of eleven-fourteenths of the tithes of the hamlet, of which the remainder belongs to the incumbent. There is a place of worship for Independents. A National school, in connexion with the parent society in London, is supported by subscription, for the gratuitous instruction of the poor. Richard Lewis, in 1715, bequeathed £50 for the instruction of four poor boys; and the Rev. Walter Rice Howell, of Maes Gwynne, bequeathed £20 for the erection of almshouses in the parish. At Bronyskawen, in this parish, there are some faint remains of a spacious camp, near the entrance of which, according to Camden, were found, by some boys, two leaden boxes rudely formed, and each perforated with a hole nearly one inch in diameter, containing two hundred silver coins of the Roman Empire, some of which were the most ancient ever

found in the island: of thirty, which were shewn to Mr. Llwyd, the celebrated Welsh antiquary, the latest was one of Domitian in his fifteenth Consulate, A. D. 91. At one extremity of the parish, in the grounds belonging to Dôl-Wilym, is a perfect cromlech, of which the table stone, supported on four perpendicular stones, is about ten yards in circumference and one yard in thickness: it is situated near the summit of a lofty eminence, overlooking one of the most luxuriant vales in the whole course of the river Tâf. Near the village of Llanboidy is a large tumulus, flat on the summit, as if originally surmounted by some building: and on the opposite side of the river, and about a quarter of a mile higher up the stream, are the vestiges of a small encampment, probably intended to defend the passage of the valley. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £594. 18.

LLANBRÛNMAIR (LLAN-BRÛN-MAIR), a parish in the hundred of MACHYNLETH, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 10 miles (E.) from Machynlleth, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, and containing 2040 inhabitants, of which number, 1067 are in the Upper, and 973 in the Lower, division. This parish extends more than eleven miles in length, and seven in breadth, and comprehends a large portion of mountainous land, affording good pasturage during the summer for sheep and young cattle, and considerable tracts of meadow and arable land, which have been brought into a good state of cultivation. The inhabitants obtain their letters from the Wynnstay Arms, a posting-house eleven miles from Machynlleth, on the road to Newtown, and about a mile and a half to the north-east of the village, which is pleasantly situated on an eminence commanding extensive prospects over the surrounding country, of which the scenery is richly and beautifully diversified. About four miles to the south-east of the village, in the township of Pennant, are two fine waterfalls near each other, of which the principal, called Frwd Vawr, is very grand, especially after heavy rains, the water having a perpendicular descent of more than one hundred and thirty feet. In the township of Tirymyneich, near Talerddig, is another waterfall, called Nant ysgolion; and at Glÿn Yal, in the same neighbourhood, is a stratum of hard rock, which has been hollowed into the form of an arch by the waters of a brook, and in a late formation of a new road cut through the rock. The road from Machynlleth to Carno, through this parish, is highly picturesque in many parts; and, from the higher grounds, the principal mountains in North Wales, and the beautiful Vales of LlanbrÛnmair, Pennant, and Carno, are seen to great advantage. In the township of Pennant there are lead mines; and flannel is manufactured in the parish, which forms the western extremity of the district in Montgomeryshire in which this trade is carried on. The principal fuel of the inhabitants is peat, which is procured within the limits of the parish. Fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep, are annually held on the Friday before the 10th of March, May 31st, September 16th, and November 25th. The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph: the former, which is a sinecure, is rated in the king's books at £4. 14. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.; and the latter, which is discharged, at £4. 8. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.; both are in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure: the interior

is ornamented with some beautiful specimens of ancient carving in oak; and in the churchyard are some yew trees of fine growth and of great age. At Talerddig was formerly a chapel of ease, but it has gone wholly to decay, and no remains of it can now be traced. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. Morgan Lloyd, Esq., in 1702, bequeathed in trust to the vicar and overseers of this parish the yearly produce of a tenement in the parish of Trèvcglwys, to be distributed according to their discretion, for the benefit of the parish of Llanbryn-mair: these trustees have invariably endowed a parochial school with one-half of the rents, and distributed the remainder among the poor. The Independents have erected various buildings in different parts of this extensive parish, which are appropriated to the use of Sunday schools. On Newydd Mynyddog hill, in the township of Tirymyneich, are two Druidical circles, formed of large upright stones placed at unequal distances from each other: the larger of these circles is twenty-seven, and the other twenty-four yards in diameter; and on some higher ground in the immediate vicinity is a circle of smaller stones, nine yards in diameter, which, from its commanding situation, appears to have been an exploratory station. At Tavolwern Mill, in the township of Tavolwern, is a small tumulus. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £1118. 7.

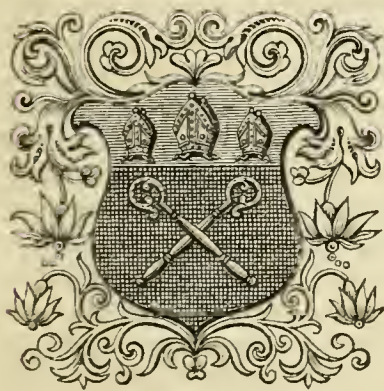
LLANCADWALADR (LLAN - CADWALADR), a parish in the Cynlleth and Mochnant divisions of the hundred of CHIRK, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 9 miles (W. by N.) from Oswestry, containing 205 inhabitants. This place was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Llanrhaidr yn Mochnant, but was separated from it by act of parliament, and formed into a parish of itself. The village is situated in a small valley surrounded by barren mountains of dreary aspect, and is not distinguished by any peculiar features. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is dedicated to St. Cadwaladr, from which circumstance the parish derives its name. Mrs. Mary Maurice, about the year 1720, bequeathed £30 for poor housekeepers not receiving parochial relief; and in 1733, Mr. Thomas Humphreys bequeathed £50 to the poor of this parish: of this latter sum £40 has been lost. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £126. 3.

LLANCARVAN (LLAN-CARVAN), a parish in the hundred of DINAS-POWIS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (S. E.) from Cowbridge, comprising the Eastern and Western divisions, and containing 734 inhabitants, of which number, 411 are in the Eastern, and 323 in the Western, division. In this parish was established the first choir of saints before the institution of monasteries by St. Germanus, who came to England to suppress the doctrines of Pelagius. Here he placed certain religious men for the instruction of the people in the Christian religion. The first principal was St. Dubrig, or Dubricius, who was afterwards raised to the see of Llandaf, of which he was the first bishop. He was succeeded at Llancarvan by St. Cadoc, or Cattwg, in honour of whom several churches were subsequently erected throughout the principality. To this saint

Hungy, a British chief, gave lands for the benefit of the institution, which rose on the ruins of the old British choirs: it flourished under the ancient Latinized name of *Carbani Vallis*, and the abbot, who was considered to be one of the principal ecclesiastics in the diocese, assisted at a council held at Llandaf, in 560, which passed sentence of excommunication upon Meurig, King of Morgannwg, or Glamorgan. The village is situated in a retired dell, which presents no particular features of interest: the substratum of the parish is limestone, of which considerable quantities are quarried to be burned for manure. Within the parish are several farms, forming an extra-parochial district, called Llanoethin, where were formerly some vestiges of an ancient chapel: this district comprises the farms of Caer-Maen, Llanbithon, and Velin Vâch; and those of Carn Llwyd, Llanbythery, Llancadle, and Treguf, which are each subject to a modus. A fair is held on the Wednesday before Easter. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £8. 13. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown. The Dean and Chapter of Gloucester are improPRIATORS of the great tithes. The church, dedicated to St. Cattwg, an ancient and spacious structure, now in a dilapidated condition, is said to have been built in the twelfth century by Walter de Mapes, chaplain to Henry I.: the altar-piece, which is elaborately embellished, and a portion of the ancient stone screen still remaining, convey some idea of its former grandeur. At present it consists of two aisles: in the north chancel is a remarkably fine window, measuring eleven feet by twelve, the mullions and tracery of which were destroyed during the civil commotions of the seventeenth century, by a fanatic named Bush. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. Mrs. Mary Loughor, in 1745, bequeathed £50, the interest of which sum is annually divided among the poor at Christmas. In the parish are some remains of an ancient intrenchment, called the Castle Ditches; also a mineral spring, called Llancarvan Well, the water of which is said to be efficacious in the cure of scorbutic and cutaneous diseases. Caradoc of Llancarvan, the historian of Wales from the abdication of Cadwaladr to his own times, and cotemporary with Geoffrey of Monmouth, was a native of this parish: he wrote his work in Latin, and it was afterwards translated into English by Humphrey Llwyd, who accounts for the different periods to which the history is continued in different copies (in some of which it is brought down to within two years of the death of the last Llewelyn), by attributing to the monks of the abbey, in which they were deposited, an annual addition to the original, by way of continuation. The English version, with a continuation to the reign of Elizabeth, was published in 1585, by Dr. David Powel, and is considered as the standard history of Cambria. Walter de Mapes, son of Blondel de Mapes, who accompanied Fitz-Hamon into Glamorganshire, and obtained for his services the lands of Gweinydd ab Seisylt, lord of Llancarvan, a writer of some celebrity in the twelfth century, was born in this parish: he built the church and a mansion for himself, and also the village of Walterston, a hamlet in this parish: he married the only daughter of Gweinydd, and, with unusual liberality, restored to their original native proprietors part of the estates which he inherited

from his father. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £389.

LLANCYNVELYN (LLAN-GYNVELYN), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of GENEU'R-GLYN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (N. E. by N.) from Aberystwith, on the road to Machynlleth, containing 826 inhabitants. This parish, which abounds in mineral wealth, is situated on the river Dyvi, which is here navigable, and affords a facility for the exportation of lead-ore and bark, which are shipped from this place in great quantities, while timber, coal, and limestone, are imported for the supply of the neighbouring district. Mines of lead and copper are at present in operation, but to a very inconsiderable extent. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, and in the patronage of the Chichester family, of the county of Devon. The church, dedicated to St. Cynvelyn, a very ancient structure, and in a very dilapidated condition, was originally erected in the sixth century, and is about to be rebuilt by voluntary subscription. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Mr. Thomas Owen, in 1731, bequeathed £10, the interest of which is distributed annually among the poor, according to the will of the testator. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £112. 15.



Seal and Arms.

LLANDAF, an ancient and decayed city, and a parish, in the hundred of KIBBOR, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (N. W.) from Cardiff, and 161 (W.) from London, containing 1299 inhabitants. The name of this place is a contraction of the Welsh words Llan ar Dâf, signifying "the church on the Tâf," a branch of

which river flows under the walls of the churchyard. It is uncertain at what period it first became the site of human habitations, or the seat of a religious congregation. Some writers assert, but on doubtful authority, that a church has existed here since the year 186. According to an ancient Welsh manuscript, the first church at this place was built by Tewdric ab Teithvalch, commonly called St. Tewdric the Martyr, grandfather of the renowned King Arthur, about the year 450. The first bishop of Llandaf mentioned in authentic history is Dubricius, a native of the country included in the modern Pembrokeshire, and called by the Welsh Dyvrig Beneurog, "Dubricius the Golden-headed." To this holy office he was consecrated, in the beginning of the sixth century, by Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, and Lupus, Bishop of Troyes, who had been sent into Britain to uproot the Pelagian heresy, in which labour they were greatly assisted by Dubricius. The first endowment of the see was made during the episcopacy of this prelate, to whom certain lands were given by Meuric, son of Tewdric, and his successor in the sovereignty of Gwent, in a general council of his nation, and with the consent of the nobility, clergy, and laity. Dubricius, after presiding for a short time at Llandaf, was advanced to the metropolitan see of Caerlleon,

afterwards removed to St. David's, and was succeeded in the episcopate by the famous St. Teilo, or Teilaw, descended from the Cuneddian line of princes. With the aid of Dubricius, St. Teilo established a college at Llandaf, called after his name *Bangor Teilo*: he was slain by a nobleman in his own cathedral of Llandaf, which church was afterwards frequently called after his name *Llan Deilaw*. It is stated in Cressy's Church History that many miracles were wrought by this saint, both in his lifetime and after his death; but the author recites only one, which he gives on the authority of Bishop Godwin, to the effect that, after his death, the inhabitants of three several places earnestly contended for the honour of his interment; those of Pennalum, where his ancestors had been buried; those of Llandilo-Vawr, where, according to one account, he died; and those of Llandaf, among whom he had been bishop: when at length no agreement could be effected among them, there presently appeared three bodies of St. Teilo, exactly resembling each other, one of which was taken by the people of each of the above-named places, and thus the dispute ended; but Bishop Godwin adds, for the honour of his own church, that, by frequent miracles performed at his tomb, it appeared that the inhabitants of Llandaf possessed the true body. Dubricius, the first bishop, lived to a very advanced age, and dying in 522, at Ynys Enlli, or Bardsey Island, in North Wales, his remains were thence removed to Llandaf, and interred before the high altar of the cathedral church, where a monument was erected to his memory. During the prelacy of Oudoceus, the successor of St. Teilo, Meurig ab Tewdric, King of Gwent, in a synod held at Llandaf, was excommunicated for the perfidious murder of Cunedda: his dominions were also laid under interdict for two years, after the expiration of which he was allowed to make his peace with the church by the customary mode of increasing its endowments. During the presidency of these three bishops the endowments had gradually accumulated, so as to render this see one of the richest in Christendom. Bishop Aidan, the second successor of Oudoceus, was killed in 720 by the Saxons, who at this period made great ravages in South Wales. Marchluth, or Marchlwys, the twenty-fourth bishop of this diocese, over which he presided in the reign of Hywel Dda, was chosen, amongst others, by this monarch, to compile the code of laws for the enactment of which this reign is so distinguished in the Welsh annals.

According to Caradoc of Llancarvan, from the death of Pater or Paternus, Marchluth's immediate successor, in 961, to the consecration of Gucan, Gogwan, or Gwrgan, the twenty-sixth bishop, in 982, Roderic, son of Morgan Hên, King of Glamorgan, was bishop of this diocese; but having been raised to the see contrary to the wishes of the pope, the latter, in his anger, issued a bull forbidding all marriages in the diocese without his special license: this injunction, however, it was impossible for the priests to obey, the people compelling them to perform the marriage ceremony without the pontiff's sanction. In 987, the cathedral church was burned by a large party of marauding Danes, who made extensive ravages in the adjacent country and along the neighbouring coasts. Bledri, the successor of Gwrgan, who was consecrated in 993, and died in 1022, was celebrated as the most eminent scholar of his time, on

which account he obtained the name of "Bledri the Wise:" he instituted parochial schools in every church of his diocese, in which the priests were directed to instruct the people. Every encouragement was likewise given to these schools by his successor Joseph, who enjoined the clergy to teach the people gratuitously to read the sacred scriptures, and made some strict regulations for the better observance of the Sunday and the church holidays. During the episcopacy of this prelate, who died in 1046, Rhydderch ab Iestyn, Prince of Glamorgan, granted many privileges to the church of Llandaf, and confirmed to it all its former possessions. After the decease of Joseph's successor Herewald, the see remained vacant for about four years, until the consecration to it, in August 1108, of Urban, Archdeacon of Llandaf, who found the cathedral church in great dilapidation, it having frequently been despoiled by the Saxons and other invaders who had infested the coast, and by the Normans, whose subjugation of the native population of Glamorgan had now become permanent; the revenue of the diocese had likewise been greatly diminished, from the unsettled state of the country, and the negligence of those to whose care they had been entrusted. On representing these circumstances to Pope Calixtus II., at the council of Rheims, in 1119, Urban procured from that pontiff letters to the king of England, the archbishop of Canterbury, and the clergy and principal persons in the diocese of Llandaf, exhorting them to afford him their assistance in making the necessary repairs. Having for this purpose raised a large sum of money, he pulled down the old cathedral, dedicated to St Peter, a small edifice only twenty-eight feet in length, fifteen in width, and twenty in height, and, in April 1120, began the erection of the magnificent edifice, a great part of which, though in ruins, is still standing, and which he dedicated to St. Peter, and the first three bishops of the diocese, namely St. Dubricius, St. Teilo, and St. Oudoceus: the name of St. Teilo, however, is alone applied to it by the Welsh historians, in whose writings is found occasional mention of Eglwys Teilo "the church of St. Teilo;" Plwyv Teilo, "the parish or community of St. Teilo," &c. After the completion of this edifice, which was three hundred feet in length, eighty in breadth, and thirty in height, built of hewn stone, and ornamented with two lofty towers at the western front, and a splendid chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, at the eastern end, Urban erected houses for the residence of himself, the canons, and other members of the establishment. He next undertook the task of recovering some of the possessions of his see, which had been usurped by the bishops of St. David's and Hereford, and attached to their respective prelacies; and this compelled him to undertake a journey to Rome, in the prosecution of which he died, in 1133.

He was succeeded, after an interval of six years, by Uchtryd, whose nephew Galfrid, or Geoffrey, who had presided over a college at Llandaf, and acted as domestic chaplain to William Earl of Gloucester and Lord of Glamorgan, was next consecrated to this see. Llandaf was visited, in 1188, by Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus Cambrensis, when preaching the crusades in Wales, at which time William de Salso Marisco, or Saltmarsh, was bishop. After the death of this prelate, in 1191, Giraldus Cambrensis was himself elected to this see; but refused the proffered dignity, which was ac-

cepted by Henry, prior of Abergavenny, who gave certain portions of the property of the cathedral for the support of fourteen prebendaries, constituting the chapter, who had previously shared with the bishop in the revenue of the see, and appropriated to himself and his successors the remainder, forming the possessions which the prelates still enjoy. The ancient unity of possession of the bishop with the chapter, of which he thus constituted a member, caused the abolition, at a very early period, of the office of dean in this cathedral, a dignity which this circumstance rendered useless, the bishops themselves acting in that capacity, and in their absence appointing a representative in the person of the archdeacon: the names of only two deans are found upon record; the first, a priest named Joseph, who succeeded to the episcopate in 1022; and the other, an ecclesiastic named Elni, or Esni, who held this office in 1120. The seventh successor of Bishop Henry, William de Breos, prebendary of Llandaf, who died in March 1287, was buried in the cathedral church, at its north-eastern extremity: within the walls of this edifice were also interred William's second successor, John de Monmouth; his sixth successor, John Pascall; and his eighth successor, Edmund Brumfield. The cathedral, together with many other ecclesiastical structures in the principality, sustained great injury from the forces of the insurgent leader Owain Glyndwr, who is also said to have destroyed the neighbouring castellated mansion of the bishop. John Marshall, who was consecrated to this see in 1478, greatly beautified the cathedral church, in which, on his death in 1496, he was buried, on the northern side of the choir. Anthony Kitchen, who held the bishoprick during the successive reigns of Henry VIII. and his three children, greatly impoverished its revenue by lavish grants. William Morgan, his fourth successor, who was consecrated in 1595, and translated to St. Asaph in 1601, is eminent as the learned translator of the Old Testament into the Welsh language. His immediate successor was Francis Godwin, subdean of Exeter, and son of Thomas Godwin, Bishop of Bath and Wells: this learned prelate was author of a valuable catalogue of the bishops of England, and was afterwards translated to the see of Hereford. After the death of Morgan Owen, then bishop, in 1644-5, this see remained vacant for about sixteen years, until the Restoration: during this interval, lands belonging to it of the value of no less than £3830. 18. 1. were alienated by the parliament. Richard Watson, Regius professor of divinity in the University of Cambridge, who was promoted to the see in 1782, was equally distinguished by the extent and profundity of his erudition, and the Christian liberality of his spirit: he is more particularly known as the author of "Two Apologies for Christianity," and a variety of excellent sermons and religious tracts. Attached to this diocese were anciently the two archdeaconries of Monmouth and Glamorgan; but the former soon merged into the latter, and the two, thus united, have since been called the archdeaconry of Llandaf.

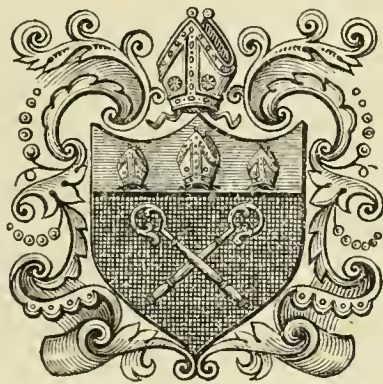
The city, now reduced to a mere village, occupies a pleasing and retired situation on the western bank of the river Tâf, on the road from Cardiff to Llantrissant: it stands on elevated ground, gently sloping on all sides, except towards the river, where the descent is more precipitous; and in this bottom stands the cathedral, partially embosomed among trees, with the river mur-

muring beneath its walls. It consists of little more than two short streets of cottages, not lighted or paved, terminating in a square, into which the great gateway of the old palace formerly opened, and where there are still several genteel houses : the bishop has no residence in the diocese. The Glamorganshire canal passes through the parish, and on its banks, at the hamlet of Gabalva, there is a wharf. There is no market ; but two fairs are held annually, one on the 9th of February, called St. Teilo's fair, and the other on Whit-Monday, a very large fair for cattle ; and at Ely Bridge, a populous village in this parish, additional fairs are held on July 22nd and December 11th. During the recent debates in the House of Commons, on the subject of amending the representation of the people, the first bill of reform proposed to make Llandaf contributory to Cardiff ; but that arrangement was subsequently altered, and it now forms no part of the act. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. The parish is composed of five hamlets which are united for all purposes, namely, Llandaf, containing about five hundred and sixty-one acres ; Canton, five hundred and fourteen ; Ely, four hundred and seventy-four ; Fairwater, three hundred and twenty-seven ; and Gabalva, five hundred and ten ; making in all two thousand three hundred and eighty-six acres.

The diocese of Llandaf appears originally to have included the whole of the ancient principality of Siluria, or Gwent ; and at present its jurisdiction extends over the entire counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, with the exception of the westernmost part of the former, comprising twenty-one parishes, which forms the deanery of Gower, in the diocese of St. David's, and seven parishes in the latter, three of which are also in the diocese of St. David's, and the rest in that of Hereford, the total number of churches and chapels within its limits being about two hundred and forty. The chapter of the cathedral church consists of fourteen members, *viz.*, the bishop, who has a stall and authority as dean, the archdeacon, and twelve prebendaries : the stall of the bishop, as chief of the fourteen members, is situated on the right hand side of the entrance into the choir : the archdeacon exercises the same authority as sub-dean in other cathedrals, and as such has a stall on the left hand side of the entrance, opposite to the bishop's. To one of the prebends, called from this circumstance *Prebenda Thesaurii*, is attached the office of Treasurer ; to another, called *Prebenda Precentoris*, belongs that of Precentor ; and to a third, called *Prebenda Cancellarii*, that of Chancellor : the prebend to which the treasurer's office is attached was annexed to the bishoprick, in lieu of mortuaries, pursuant to an act passed in the 12th of Queen Anne's reign. The archdeacon has no visitorial powers, the whole diocese being subject to an annual visitation of the chancellor ; neither does he exercise any other archidiaconal jurisdiction, the only court empowered to grant probates of wills and letters of administration being the consistorial court of the bishop. Besides the above-named dignitaries, there are

also two priest-vicars, a registrar, and inferior officers. The priest-vicars alternately officiate in the cathedral, as the parochial church, and at Whitchurch, an adjoining parish united to that of Llandaf. The great tithes of both these parishes are the property of the chapter, and the senior and the junior vicars each receive an annual stipend in lieu of the small tithes.

The cathedral, which also serves as the parish church, and is dedicated, as above-mentioned, to St. Peter and the three first bishops of the diocese, presents a remarkably incongruous appearance ; the ancient structure, erected early in the twelfth century, and subsequently repaired and enlarged in the early and later English styles, having fallen into decay, was again repaired and altered in the Grecian style of architecture, forming nearly a new edifice within the old walls, which constitute a considerable portion of it, about the year 1751. The façade of the modern church intersects the nave of the ancient edifice, the ruined western portion of which consequently forms a kind of vestibule to the former, and is justly admired as presenting a magnificent specimen of the early English style : on one side is a highly enriched Norman entrance, and on the other a plainer doorway of similar architecture. The west front is ornamented with a series of lancet windows of different sizes, delicately executed and tastefully arranged, and on the northern side has a noble tower in the later style of English architecture, built by Jasper Duke of Bedford, in 1485, which is in good preservation, except that it is no longer surmounted by the pinnacles by which it was originally adorned, and which were damaged, in 1703, by a violent storm that threw down a corresponding tower on the southern side of this front. Two sides of the remaining tower rest on the walls of the church ; while the other two are raised on light arches which spring from a single pillar within. Immediately over the grand entrance is the figure of a bishop, with a pastoral staff in one hand, and the other slightly raised. Above a series of trefoiled arches over the lancet-shaped windows is another figure, in a sitting posture, holding a book in one hand : the whole is surmounted by a cross. Between the western portal of this front and the façade of the present cathedral are the ruins of the greater part of the nave and aisles of the ancient structure, three elegant Gothic arches which separated the former from the latter still standing on each side : the columns are tapered and clustered, and their capitals varied and very neatly sculptured, the ribs of the arches terminating in prettily carved heads. The present cathedral comprises part of the nave, together with the choir, and the greater part of the north and south aisles of the ancient edifice : the expense of these modernizations and alterations amounted to no less than £7000 : even the altar was enclosed by a Grecian portico, which, however, was removed, in 1831, by order of the present chapter. At the eastern end is the ancient and handsome chapel of St. Mary, in which divine service is occasionally performed in the Welsh language ; a circumstance which has caused it to be commonly called the Welsh chapel : two services in English are regularly performed, with no variation from the ceremony observed in ordinary parish churches : the entire length of this chapel inside is fifty-seven feet and a half ; its breadth, twenty-four and a half ; and its height, about thirty-six : opposite



Arms of the Bishoprick.

to it, behind the choir, is a Norman arch of the ancient edifice. Adjoining to the southern side of the cathedral is the chapter-house, a square building, enclosing an apartment of the same form, the roof of which is supported by arches springing in different directions from a pillar in the centre: this apartment measures about thirty-six feet along each side; but the business of the chapter is now transacted in a small building at the north-west corner of the churchyard. Besides many of the bishops who have successively filled this see, several persons of distinction, formerly resident in the neighbourhood, have been interred in the cathedral; but of the monumental memorials few, owing to the extent of the repairs and alterations which this edifice has undergone, now remain; and these have for the most part been removed from their original positions and greatly dilapidated. At the eastern end of the south aisle is one bearing the sculptured effigy in marble of a lady, supposed to be the wife of John Lord Audley, who is represented in a long robe reaching to her feet; and behind are the figures of two monks holding an escutcheon. In the same aisle is also a monument consisting of the figure of a skeleton, of large proportions, in a shroud, placed under a Gothic niche; another, the recumbent figure of a knight in armour; a third, a rich painted and gilded tomb, supporting a male and a female figure in alabaster, the former clothed in armour, and the latter in long loose robes, with ruffles, and a rich and singular head-dress; a fourth, the effigies of two bishops rudely sculptured; and a fifth, also constituting the tomb of a prelate. In the north aisle is the effigy of a female wrapped in a loose robe, and displaying in her form and countenance striking marks of sickness and decay. At the upper end of this aisle was the chapel of the Matthew family, monuments in alabaster to the memory of two of the members of which are still preserved here; and in the chapter-house are the disunited remains of an elegant and costly tomb of alabaster, representing a knight and his lady richly habited. Among numerous other sepulchral memorials of less note are two attributed respectively to St. Dubricius and St. Teilo. In the cathedral is preserved a small library, consisting chiefly of the works of some of the ancient fathers, founded, soon after the Restoration, by Bishop Davies, in place of one which had been destroyed in the recent civil commotions.

Within the parish is a place of worship for Baptists, situated at the village of Ely. An excellent National school, in which upwards of one hundred and twenty children are instructed, is supported chiefly by the annual subscriptions of the Bishop and Chapter, aided by contributions from the neighbouring gentry, and annual donations from the bishops of Durham and Winchester, who formerly presided over this see. Iltyd Nicholl, Gent., by will dated March 21st, 1716, bequeathed two cottages in Llandaf, and an acre and a half of freehold land within the parish, in trust to the vicars, churchwardens, and overseers, directing the income to be divided between two poor widows resident therein. The episcopal palace, having been destroyed by Owain Glyndwr, was never restored, and from that period the bishops have had no residence here: there yet remain some ruins of their castellated mansion, situated a little to the south-east of the cathedral, and consisting of the principal entrance gateway and the outer walls:

these are now the property of the heirs of the late Sir Samuel Romilly, who possessed a considerable estate in this neighbourhood. Mention is made of a college here, which is stated to have been founded by St. Teilo, and called after him Bangor Teilo, over which Galfrid, thirty-second bishop of this diocese, presided prior to his consecration, but nothing further is known of its history. Leland also saw some remains of "a Pile or Maner Place decayed at Eglins Newith, in the Paroch of Landaf." The principal modern mansions in the parish are, Llandaf Court, the property and residence of Walter Coffin, Esq., formerly belonging to the family of Matthew; Llandaf House, the residence of A. Homfray, Esq.; and Gabalva, formerly part of the extensive possessions of the Herberts of the White Friars, Cardiff, but now of John Moggridge, Esq. Near Llandaf bridge are found various kinds of marble, beautifully variegated with yellow and light liver colours, or with four colours, resembling the brocatello of lapidaries. Llandaf confers the titles of baron, viscount, and earl, in the peerage of Ireland, on the family of Matthew. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £532. 9.

LLANDANWYG (LLAN-DANWYG), a parish in the hundred of ARDUDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, including the small corporate and market town of Harlech, and containing 658 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Artro, within a short distance of its influx into St. George's channel, and is about five miles in length and four in breadth. Its surface is wild and cheerless, consisting chiefly of rugged rocks and sterile hills; and the surrounding scenery is dreary and uninviting. An act of parliament for enclosing the waste lands was obtained in 1806, under the provisions of which two thousand six hundred and thirty acres were enclosed, of which a considerable portion has been brought under cultivation. The living is a rectory, with Llanbedr annexed, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £7. 13. 1½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Tanwg, is a small edifice, in the early style of English architecture, very inconveniently situated on a small isthmus at the mouth of the river Artro, and so close to the sea that in stormy weather the waves inundate the churchyard. A parochial school, founded and endowed with £10 per annum by the Rev. John Ellis, is kept at Harlech for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, there being no village bearing the same name as the parish. The interest and produce of several small charitable donations and bequests of money and land is annually distributed among the poor. On the mountains in this parish are numerous foundations and remains of the rude dwellings of wood-rangers, erected for the purpose of accommodating the hunters, and called by the Welsh *Gyttiawr Gwyddelod*. From the coast, a few miles to the south of Harlech, a narrow ridge of sand and gravel, called Sarn Badrig, "Patrick's Causeway," or Sarn Bad-rhwyg, "the Ship-breaking Causeway," extends a distance of twenty-two miles seaward, in a curvilinear direction. The whole of this shoal is dry at low water of spring tides, and is always marked in storms by terrific breakers. According to a tradition of unknown antiquity, this bank anciently defended from the encroachments of the sea an in-

habited district called *Cantrer Gwaelod*, or "the Low-land Hundred," which was at last overwhelmed, about the year 500, through the negligence of a drunkard in omitting to close a sluice. According to another tradition of more modern origin, Sarn Badrig was miraculously formed to facilitate the passage of St. Patrick between Great Britain and Ireland. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £132. 10.

LLANDAROG (LLAN-DDAROG), a parish in the hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Carmarthen, containing 1037 inhabitants. The village occupies a bleak and unsheltered situation on the turnpike road from Carmarthen to Neath, and commands an extensive prospect, embracing on the north a view of Middleton Hall and Nelson's Tower. About half a mile distant, on the road to Llangendeirn, is Lletherllestry, the residence of I. L. Puxley, Esq. The parish abounds with coal, of which mines are worked upon an extensive scale, and above the strata of coal passes a continuous ridge of limestone, which is burnt in considerable quantities into manure for the supply of the neighbourhood. Fairs are held here on the Monday after May 20th and on September 27th. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Twrog, is a small edifice, internally well arranged, and appropriately fitted up for the accommodation of the parishioners. Llandarog constitutes a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. There were formerly two chapels of ease in this parish, of which there are still some slight remains: of these, one called St. Bernard's has been in ruins for nearly two centuries. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £282. 17.

LLANDAWKE (LLAN-DAWK), a parish in the higher division of the hundred of DERLLŷs, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 1 mile (W. by N.) from Laugharne, containing 19 inhabitants. This parish consists only of two farms. The living is a rectory, with that of Pendine annexed, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £7. 10., and in the patronage of William Powell, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret Marlos, is not distinguished by any architectural features of importance. There is no recent return of the expenditure for the support of the poor; but in 1818 a return was made, stating that there were no rates levied, the whole parish being then in the occupation of one individual, who bore all the expense.

LLANDDANIEL-VAB (LLAN-DDEINIOL-VAB), a parish in the hundred of MENAI, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Bangor, containing 372 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the great Holyhead road, comprises a large tract of land, which is generally enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. It is a place of considerable antiquity, as appears from the date of the erection of its parish

church, which was founded in the early part of the seventh century, by a son of the first bishop of Bangor. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanidan, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Daniel Vab, is a very ancient and dilapidated structure, originally erected in the year 616, and exhibiting some good specimens of the architecture of a very remote period. One-third of the great tithes is appropriated to the vicar of Llanidan. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The interest of various charitable benefactions in money, amounting in the aggregate to more than £130, is annually distributed among the poor of the parish. Near Bodlew, in this parish, is a deeply excavated and irregularly elliptical area, forty-three yards in length, and twenty-seven in width across the centre, with an entrance at the smaller end. Near the centre of this enclosure are the remains of an ancient small building, called Capel Cadwaladr, supposed to have been erected by the last king of all Britain of that name, as an occasional place of worship; but for what other purpose the area may have been excavated cannot now be ascertained, as there is no record of its history extant, nor description of any similar place in the kingdom. It is by some writers called Hên Fonwent, and is supposed to have been the oldest, if not the first, place of Christian worship established in the island. The progress of cultivation has nearly obliterated many of the vestiges of antiquity which existed in this parish: there are, notwithstanding, some traces of large *arneddau* at Bryn Keli, where two upright stones are still remaining, with some few others scattered around them; and in several of the adjacent fields are some upright stones of large dimensions, apparently the remains of cromlechs. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £205. 12.

LLANDDEINIOL (LLAN-DDEINIOL), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (S. by W.) from Aberystwith, containing 254 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Daniel, is situated on the shore of Cardigan bay, and on the turnpike road from Aberystwith to Cardigan. From a small brook near it, which runs into the river Gwyre, it was anciently called *Carog*, under which appellation it formerly constituted a prebend; in the collegiate church of Llandewy-Brevi, rated in the king's books at £4. The surrounding scenery is not characterized by any peculiarity of features, though from the higher grounds an extensive view is obtained over the bay of Cardigan and the country adjacent. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the family of Price of Knighton. The church, which is pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill, is a small ancient edifice, consisting only of a nave, divided by a double screen into two parts, the eastern of which forms a chancel: the font, which is octangular, is supported on a circular shaft, and placed in the north-western angle of the nave. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £54.2.

LLANDDERVEL (LLAN-DDERVEL), a parish chiefly in the hundred of PENLLŷN, though partly in

that of EDEYRNION, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Bala, containing 956 inhabitants. It contains nearly five thousand seven hundred acres of enclosed land, and two thousand three hundred acres of common mountain land, the greater part of the whole being hilly and steep. The village is pleasantly situated on the south road from Bala to Corwen, near the river Dee, the banks of which, throughout the whole extent of the parish, are beautifully picturesque and romantic: the parish is likewise traversed by the northern road between the above-mentioned towns, and is adorned by several gentlemen's seats. Nearly opposite to the church is the bridge, a neat structure of four arches, within a short distance of which the vale, abounding with richly varied scenery, begins to contract, and at Calettwr, where there is a beautiful waterfall, terminates in a finely wooded eminence, above which the vast chain of the Arenig mountains bounds the view. The prospect from the higher grounds is extensive and magnificent, comprehending the ranges of the Arenig and Berwyn mountains, Cader Idris, the Arans, and several other lofty hills; the vale of Penllŷn, Bala lake, and other interesting objects. The pass from the bridge of Llanddverel across the Berwyn mountains into Montgomeryshire is also characterized by features of striking and romantic beauty. The township of Llaethcwm, in this parish, is locally situated in that of Llanvawr: the prevailing soil of the whole is of a gravelly and loamy texture. The manufacture of flannel, and the knitting of stockings, afford employment to a portion of the inhabitants. Fairs are annually held here on the 17th of August and 16th of October, principally for cattle and horses. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £13. 12. 11., and in the patronage of the Bishop: the great tithes of the township of Nant Freuer, in this parish, are appropriated to the rectory and vicarage of Llanvawr, the small tithes only belonging to the rector of Llanddverel. The church, situated on a small eminence on the northern side of the Dee, and dedicated to St. Dervel Gadarn, or Dervel the Strong, who lived at the close of the sixth century, and was one of the abbots of the monastery of Bardsey Island, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, separated by the remains of a finely carved screen, formerly surmounted by a rood-loft, which has been removed to ornament the front of the gallery at the west end. Over the screen was anciently a figure of St. Dervel, carved in wood, which was removed to London in 1538, and used as part of the fuel which consumed Friar Forest, who was burned in Smithfield for denying the king's supremacy; and thus was fulfilled a vulgar prophesy that this wooden image should "set a whole forest on fire:" the carved figure of a red stag is still preserved as a relic of the image of the saint, with which it was in some manner conjoined. In the east window of the chancel, which is very large and of fine proportions, are some remains of ancient stained glass: in the churchyard are two yew trees of remarkably fine growth. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists, to which are attached Sunday schools. A National school, in which one hundred children are gratuitously instructed, was erected in 1829, and is supported by subscription. Mr. John Williams, in 1746, bequeathed £60 for the benefit of

the poor. In the township of Dôldrewin are several Druidical circles on the higher grounds; and in the vale is a farm-house, on the bank of the Dee, called Dôlygadva, or "the meadow of the encampment." Near the mountain of Mynyllod are numerous British monuments, called Pen y Garth, comprising various stone cells: within the parish, on a hill called Cevn Caereuni, is also a strong military intrenchment, named Y Gaer, or "the Fortress;" and in the grounds of Palê are the remains of a Druidical altar and a kistvaen. In making the road through the grounds of Vronhculog, in 1814, a celt and part of another instrument of war were found. On the hill called Cevn Caereuni is a lake named Llŷn Caereuni, which is nearly half a mile long, somewhat more than a quarter of a mile broad, and contains an abundance of pike and eels. Edward Jones, an eminent bard, a skilful player on the harp, and author of several poetic compositions in Welsh, was a native of this parish. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £407. 12.

LLANDETTY, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES.—See LLANTHETTY.

LLANDEDEWI, or LLANDEWY, a parish in the hundred of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 14 miles (W. by S.) from Swansea, containing 150 inhabitants. A castle is said to have been anciently erected here, the reputed site of which is now occupied by a farm-house, in which some of the walls of the ancient building are reported to be incorporated: there are, however, no records either of the origin or history of the fortress. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £3. 3. 4., endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's, who is also impropiator of the tithes. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a small edifice. The parishioners of Knelston perform their various religious duties and ceremonies at this church, their own being in a state of dilapidation; and the vicar receives a small additional stipend from the chapter of St. David's, as a compensation for the additional duty. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £29. 18.

LLANDEDEWI-ABERGWESSIN (LLAN-DDEWI-ABER-GWESYN), a parish in the hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 13½ miles (N. N. E.) from Llandovery, containing 146 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises one of the wildest and least cultivated tracts in the county, derives its name from the dedication of its church, and from the little river Gwessin, near the confluence of which with the Irvon the village is situated. Lead-ore has been found within its limits, but is not now worked. The roads are utterly impassable for carriages, and unsafe even for common carts. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Llangammarch, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. David: there is neither parsonage-house nor glebe land attached to the living. There is a place of worship for Independents. Llwynderw, or "the oak grove," the seat of the family of Jones, which is a handsome edifice, is the only gentleman's residence in the parish. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £87. 14.

LLANDDEWI 'R CWM (LLAN-DDEWI Y CWM), a parish in the hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Builth, containing 230 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which signifies "the church of St. David in the Vale," is pleasantly situated on the river Dihonw, near its junction with the Wye, and comprehends much rich and beautiful scenery, more especially on the banks of the river Dihonw, which washes the bases of several steep and lofty rocks, partially clothed with wood. In the lower parts of it are some beautiful knolls, covered with noble trees, which form very picturesque objects on the road to Builth; and within its boundaries are other luxuriant groves, in which the axe has already made and is still making great havoc. The village occupies a beautiful eminence, at the foot of which flows the river, which is here but narrow: on its banks near the church is some beautifully romantic scenery, as also in a deep glen through which flows the small brook called Bwleh. The lands are chiefly arable; the soil is generally elayey; and the substratum consists of elay slate. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Builth, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty. The church, dedicated to St. David, is situated on the eastern side of the old high road from Builth to Brecknock, but possesses no features of architectural interest. There is neither parsonage-house nor glebe land attached to the living. Mrs. Sybil Vaughan, of Aberdihonw, in 1681, bequeathed the rent of a tenement in this parish, called Tir yr Wyll, now producing £5 per annum, to be distributed annually on All Saints' day among the poor of the parish, which is now given only to such as do not receive parochial aid: the same benefactress also left ten shillings per annum for a sermon; and there is a rent-charge of twenty shillings, left by Mrs. Anne Prosser, for distribution among the poor. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £184. 15.

LLANDDEWI-VÂCH (LLAN-DDEWI-VÂCH), a parish in the hundred of PAINSCASTLE, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Hay, containing 136 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which signifies "the lesser church of St. David," is skirted on the north and west by the small river Bâchw, by which it is separated from the adjacent parish of Llanbedr-Paincastle. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llowes, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's: the tithes are appropriated to the archdeacon of Brecknock, who is patron of the united benefice. The church, dedicated to St. David, is situated close to a wood called Allt Ddew, but is not distinguished by any remarkable architectural features. A Sunday school is supported by subscription. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £101. 2.

LLANDDOGET (LLAN-DDOGED), a parish in the hundred of ISDULAS, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, lying near the eastern bank of the river Conway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by E.) from Llanrwst, containing 287 inhabitants. This parish is comparatively small, but contains the two elegant seats of Belmont, the residence of the Rev. J. Nanney Wynne; and Plâs Madoc, that of William Lloyd Jones, Esq., commanding a fine view over the fertile Vale of Llanrwst. Courts leet

and baron are held annually in April, by the steward of the Bishop of Bangor, at which place the usual business is transacted. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £5. 13. $1\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Dogvan, is a large edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and a south aisle, the last of more modern date than the rest, and said to have been erected since the Reformation, at the expense of one of the proprietors of the adjoining manor of Maenan: it contains some good monuments to the memory of deceased members of that family, among which is one to Sir Thomas Kyffin, attorney-general in the reigns of Queen Anne, George I. and George II., who died on the 20th of June, 1745: on the floor are some slabs to different members of the family of Wynne, of Maenan abbey: the parsonage-house was built in a neat style in 1812. A National school was erected in 1827, by voluntary contributions, aided by a grant of £50 from the National Society, which is open to poor children of this and the adjoining parishes: it is supported by subscription, and is capable of admitting one hundred and twenty children, but there are at present only forty-five upon the books. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £118. 11.

LLANDDONA (LLAN-DDONA), a parish in the hundred of TYNDAETHWY, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Beaumaris, containing 442 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Dona, who flourished about the commencement of the eighth century, and is situated in the eastern part of the Isle of Anglesey, upon a peninsular projection which separates the bay of Beaumaris from the Irish sea. It comprises but a moderate portion of enclosed arable and pasture land, which is in a good state of cultivation, and an extensive common, which, from the rocky nature of the soil, affords but indifferent pasturage for cattle. The surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any peculiarity of features, is pleasing; and the numerous farm-houses scattered over the parish give it an air of cheerfulness not generally found in this part of the principality. A considerable herring-fishery is carried on during the season at Red Wharf bay. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Lord Boston. The church is a very ancient structure, supposed to have been erected about the year 610, and is situated very near the coast of Red Wharf bay. Several small charitable donations and bequests have been left by different benefactors to the poor. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £172. 17.

LLANDDULAS, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES.—See NEWCHURCH.

LLANDDWYN, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES.—See NEWBOROUGH.

LLANDDWYWYAU (LLAN-DDWYWE), a parish in the hundred of ARDUDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Barmouth, on the road to Harlech, comprising the townships of Is y Craig and Uwch y Craig, each of which separately maintains its poor, and containing 307 inhabitants.

This parish is situated on the shore of the great bay of Cardigan : the district, including and immediately surrounding it is called Ardudwy, from which the hundred takes its name, and abounds with numerous Druidical remains and relics of British antiquity. The mountains in the neighbourhood are of rugged and precipitous character, forming a natural bulwark for the defence of this part of the country, into which the entrance is through a narrow defile of difficult access, which might be secured by a very small body of men against thousands of assailing foes. The narrowest part of this rocky pass is called Drws Ardudwy, "the doorway to Ardudwy;" and the road through it consists in part of frequent flights of numerous steps cut in the rock, of hazardous and difficult ascent, and in some places descends precipitous declivities of frightful aspect and slippery passage, over which, in many parts, impend huge masses of rock, menacing the traveller's progress almost at every step. From the numerous encampments and fortifications of which there are extensive remains on various parts of the neighbouring mountains, it is evident that this pass has been regarded as one of the most important posts in this part of the principality; and from the vast numbers of tumuli, carneddau, kistvaens, and other monuments of deceased warriors, it is more than probable that these mountains have been the scene of many important conflicts in the earlier periods of British history. In this parish are three small lakes, Llŷn Irddin, Llŷn Dulyn, and Llŷn Bodlyn. A small canal has recently been formed from it, nearly parallel with, and at only a short distance from, the coast, to the creek near Llandanwg church, into which it conveys the waters of two streams. Within the limits of the parish stands the mansion of Corsygedol, the ancient seat of the Vaughans, and now the property and residence of Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, Esq. : a long avenue of stately trees leads to the house, which is deeply embowered in extensive woods, exhibiting in a very striking manner the influence of the strong westerly winds to which they are exposed, and by which the tops of the trees are shorn to one uniform level : the boughs are also so intricately interwoven as to form a close and almost impenetrable curtain. In the grounds are four silver fir trees, the largest in North Wales, which are much admired for the beauty of their growth : the library contains some curious ancient manuscripts. The waste lands of this parish, including more than four thousand five hundred and eighty acres, of which one-half is at present uncultivated, were enclosed by act of parliament in 1810. The village is pleasantly situated on the shore of Cardigan bay : webs are manufactured to a small extent. Fairs are held on April 18th, August 12th, and November 9th.

The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanenddwyn, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Dwywan, son of Hywel ab Emyr Llydaw, and brother of Dervel Gadarn, or Dervel the Strong, who flourished about the sixth century : it is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, and has on the north-east a sepulchral chapel, separated from the aisle by a screen, and belonging to the proprietors of Corsygedol : the walls are ornamented with several monuments to the memory of the Vaughans, the former possessors of that estate, who were descendants of Osborn

Fitz-Gerald, called by the Welsh Osborn Wyddel, or the Irishman, who came into Wales in the time of Llewelyn the Great, by whom he was much esteemed. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Miss Ellen Humphreys, daughter of the Rev. E. Humphreys, rector of this parish, bequeathed, in 1801, the sum of £200 for the instruction of poor children of the parishes of Llanddwywau and Llanenddwyn, the interest of which is appropriated to the maintenance of a parochial school, chiefly supported by subscription, in which children of both parishes are gratuitously instructed. The Rev. Mr. Jones bequeathed £100 to the minister and churchwardens in trust for the benefit of the poor; Mrs. Jane Wynne, in 1725, also bequeathed £40 for the same purpose; and there are several other charitable donations and bequests, of which the interest is annually distributed among the poor. Near Llŷn Irddin are several Druidical remains, now very much diminished by the removal of the stones composing them, to furnish materials for the walls of enclosures. The principal of these was a circle of loose stones, about fifty-six feet in diameter, the area included within which was divided into four nearly equal parts by upright columns placed in pairs. About thirty yards from this was a similar one of smaller dimensions; and about half a mile to the south, on the side of a hill, are two carneddau of vast size, a cromlech, a maen hîr, or columnar stone, and a kistvaen; the largest of the carneddau is fifty-five feet long and twelve high. On the summit of a hill to the west of these is the strong post called Castell Dinas Corddin, surrounded by a deep intrenchment, and having an advanced work on one side of it. On the summit of another hill is Castell Craig y Dinas, surrounded by a vast rampart of stones, through which is an oblique entrance with a facing of stone on each side, and defended by two other ramparts of stone. These fortifications appear to have been erected to defend the above-noticed pass through the mountains, for which purpose they are judiciously situated on the summit and declivities of a hill commanding the entrance. On the summit of two smaller eminences, near each other, are two large carneddau, within one of which are the remains of a kistvaen. Near a tenement called Brŷn y Voel are the remains of a cromlech, sixteen feet four inches in length, and seven feet four inches broad, of which the upper stone is twenty inches in thickness : there is another in a field near Corsygedol. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £102. 16.

LLANDDYVNAN (LLAN-DDYVNAN), a parish in the hundred of TYNDAETHWY, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Beaumaris, containing 678 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the turnpike road from Beaumaris to Llanerchymedd and Amlwch, is, with the exception of a small part, enclosed and well cultivated : it formerly contained an extensive common, which was enclosed some years ago, and several houses erected upon it. The scenery is pleasingly diversified and enriched with wood, and in the neighbourhood are obtained some good prospects. The adjacent seat of Plâs Llanddyvnan is a spacious and handsome mansion, beautifully situated, and environed with extensive woods, in which is some of the largest and most valuable timber in the island. The pa-

rich abounds with limestone of very excellent quality, of which large quantities are shipped to the government harbours, quays, and other public works in Ireland, and also to Liverpool, for various purposes. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacies of Llanbedr-Gôch, Llanvair-Mathavarneithâv, and Pentraeth annexed, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £38. 6. 8., and held in commendam since the year 1701, by the Bishop of Bangor, who appoints a stipendiary curate. The church, dedicated to St. Dyvnan, who came from Rome about the year 180, to assist in converting the Britons to Christianity, was originally founded in the year 590; and the present structure, which is spacious and well built, appears to have been originally of much greater extent: in digging in the churchyard, foundations of ancient buildings have at various times been discovered, at a considerable distance from the site of the present edifice. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The interest of several small charitable donations and bequests is annually distributed among the poor, at Christmas, pursuant to the directions of the several benefactors. Not far from the church are some remains of a well-constructed Roman road, fourteen feet wide, running in a west-north-western direction towards Holyhead: it is supposed to have been a continuation of the road leading from the shore in the parish of Penmôn, and may be traced at intervals entirely across this parish, and again near Plâs Tregaian, in that adjoining. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £306. 3.

LLANDEBIE (LLAN-DYBIEU), a parish in the hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Llandilo-Vawr, on the road to Swansea, containing 2248 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Tibieu, is pleasantly situated on the river Loughor, and is nearly six miles in length and about four in breadth. The lands, of which the soil is fertile, are in general in a good state of cultivation, a small portion only being waste, and this consisting chiefly of that part of the mountain of Mynydd-Mawr which is within the parish. The surrounding scenery is pleasing and highly varied, and within the parish are several handsome seats, the residences of opulent families. Dyfryn, the seat of William Lewis, Esq., is a genteel residence, the grounds of which are tastefully laid out, and comprise much beautiful scenery; Blyne, that of Mr. Protheroe, is a handsome old mansion; and Glyn-hîr, the seat of Mrs. Dubuisson, is beautifully situated in grounds comprehending much varied scenery, and ornamented with a picturesque cascade, the water of which falls from a height of more than thirty feet. The mountainous district abounds with coal and limestone, which are obtained in great quantities for the supply of the neighbouring districts, and the procuring of which affords employment to a large proportion of the poorer inhabitants. Fairs are held on the Wednesday at Whitsuntide, July 16th, and December 26th; and at Cross Inn, a considerable village on the borders of this parish and that of Bettws, another is held on March 23rd and 24th. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £200 parliamentary grant,

and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church is a neat plain structure, with a lofty square embattled tower. There are in the parish two places of worship for Independents, two for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, and one each for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. Sunday schools, in connexion with the established church and with the several dissenting congregations, are supported by subscription. A rent-charge of £2. 10., bequeathed by Mrs. Mary Price, is annually distributed among the poor at Christmas. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £474. 7.

LLANDECWYN (LLAN-DECWYN), a parish in the hundred of ARDUDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (N. E.) from Harlech, on the road to Festiniog, containing 462 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of the church to St. Tecwyn: it is pleasantly situated in a part of the county abounding with lakes, of which Llŷn Tecwyn Uchâ, Llŷn Tecwyn Isâ, Llŷn Eiddew Bâch, Llŷn Dû, and Llŷn y Dywarchen, are all within the parish. The lands, consisting of about four thousand acres, of which the greater portion is hilly, with a variety of soils, are for the greater part enclosed and in a good state of cultivation; but there are considerable tracts of common. The appearance of the country is finely diversified, and the lakes materially contribute to the picturesque beauty of the scenery. Maes y Neuadd, in this parish, is an ancient seat of the family of Nanney. There is a lead mine in the parish, near the road from Tan y Bwlch to Trêmadoc. The parish consists of one entire township and part of another, the rest of which is included in that of Llanvihangel y Traethau. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Llanvihangel y Traethau annexed, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor, endowed with £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Treasurer of Bangor Cathedral, to whose office is attached the rectory, rated in the king's books at £16. 14. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. The church is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, and is pleasantly situated on an eminence commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. The Rev. John Jones, D. D., in 1719, bequeathed £50, the interest of which, according to the will of the testator, is applied to the instruction of ten poor children of this and the adjoining parish of Llanvihangel y Traethau. Mr. Richard Edwards, about the year 1764, bequeathed £40; and in 1769, Mr. Henry Poole bequeathed £5, the interest of which sums is annually distributed among the poor of this parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £134. 7.

LLANDEGAI (LLAN-DEGAI), a parish in the hundred of LLÊCHWEDD-UCHÂV, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 1 mile (E.) from Bangor, on the Holyhead road, containing 2600 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Tegai, a divine of the fifth century, who came over from Armorica with Cadvan, to revive the Christian faith in Britain, then in a declining state, is situated on the river Ogwen, and extends for more than fifteen miles in length, from the shore of the Menai strait far into the mountainous regions of Snowdon, comprehending a widely extended dis-

trict, abounding with almost every species of mineral treasure. The only historical event peculiarly relating to it is the battle which was fought within its limits, in 1648, between the royalists, under Sir John Owen, and the parliamentary forces under Colonels Carter and Twisleton: the former, whose number was by much the smaller, had raised the siege of Carnarvon to meet the latter, who were advancing to its relief: a furious encounter ensued on the banks of the Ogwen, near the church of Llandegai, in which Sir John was defeated and made prisoner: this was the last battle fought in the principality. Among the mountains within the parish are the Gluder-Vawr, Gluder-Vâch, Carnedd-Llewelyn, Carnedd-Davydd, Y Garn, Carnedd y Filiast, Lidir-Vawr, and several others. On the summit of Carnedd-Llewelyn is a large heap of stones, said to be the grave of one of the princes of the royal family of North Wales, from which the mountain took its name; and on the top of Carnedd-Davydd are some loose stones, supposed to have formed the last retreat of Davydd, brother to Llewelyn, the last native prince of Wales, before he was taken prisoner by Edward I. The former of these mountains rises to the height of three thousand four hundred and sixty-nine feet above the level of the sea in Carnarvon bay, and the latter has an elevation of three thousand four hundred and twenty-seven feet above the same level. The scenery of the neighbourhood is beautifully picturesque and impressively grand, comprehending on one side a vast amphitheatre of mountains, and on the other a fine view of the Menai strait. Penrhyn Castle, the residence of G. H. Dawkins Pennant, Esq., is beautifully situated between the rivers Ogwen and Cegin, which flow through its extensive demesne, and commands an unbounded prospect over the Menai strait, the bay of Beaumaris, and the Isle of Anglesey. This mansion was originally a royal palace, and the residence of Roderic Molwynog, who began his reign about the year 720; and subsequently of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, and other princes of North Wales, after being once destroyed, in 987, by Meredydd ab Owen, who in that year invaded North Wales, and slew Cadwallon ab Ievav, the reigning prince. In the reign of Elizabeth it was occupied by the celebrated Piers Gruffydd, who, at his own expense, fitted out a ship of war, and, sailing from Beaumaris, joined the fleet under Sir Francis Drake, in its South American expeditions, and afterwards aided in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. In 1622, it became the property of the Lord Keeper Williams, and passed from him into the possession of his nephew, from whom the present proprietor is descended. The castle, which is situated in the centre of an extensive park, surrounded by a wall thirteen feet high and seven miles in circuit, is being rebuilt in the ancient style of architecture: the whole of the exterior is of Mona marble, and displays a magnificent range of building, crowned with lofty towers, of which five are circular: the keep, and another of the principal towers, are square, with light and beautiful angular turrets, and the whole, when completed, will form one of the most spacious and elegant structures in the principality. The internal decorations correspond in every respect with the magnificence of the exterior, the mantel-pieces and other ornaments being of the same marble, which is susceptible of a

high degree of polish; and the furniture has been chosen with an especial regard to appropriateness of character. There are several lodges forming entrances into the park, all elegant in their design, and lofty in their elevation: the principal lodge, which is near the junction of the London and Liverpool roads, is a stately and beautiful specimen of the architecture of the whole.

Copper-ore is found in most of the mountains in this district; and iron of excellent quality, lead, zinc, manganese, molubdena, and pyrites, in greater or less abundance throughout the parish. Beautifully transparent crystals, both white and of a red colour, are found on the Glydr-Vâch: these vary in their form, some having five, and others six, eight, and ten faces: they are of the largest kind, and sometimes single crystals have been found, weighing more than six lb. But the most important and distinguishing feature in the mineralogy of this parish, and the principal source of its wealth, are the slate quarries of Dôlawen, or Braich y Cavn, which were originally opened on a very large scale by the late Lord Penrhyn, in 1782, and which, by a regular series of progressive improvements, have now become the most extensive and the most valuable in the island. Prior to the year 1785, the annual export of slates from these quarries did not exceed one thousand tons; and, owing to the ruggedness of the road, they were conveyed from the quarries to the creek of Aber-Cegin, since called Port Penrhyn, close to the city of Bangor, in panniers on the backs of horses. This amount, however, was shortly increased by the facilities afforded by a good road formed from the quarries to the same port by Lord Penrhyn, who likewise continued the same line of communication from the quarries a further distance of nine miles, through Nantfrancon and the romantic interior of Snowdon, to Capel-Curig, the whole tract being his own property. It is probable that his lordship, from the commencement of his improvement of these roads, had in view the substitution of this nearer route for the Irish mails, to be brought through Shrewsbury, for the old one through Chester and Aberconway, a change which has since taken place, the former joining the latter near the church of this parish, after running a course of twenty miles through the most mountainous and rugged parts of North Wales: by this means the distance between Pentrevoelas and Bangor is shortened upwards of ten miles. The demand for the slates of these quarries at the same time increasing in an enormous degree, caused his lordship to construct an iron railway from Dôlawen to Port Penrhyn, a distance of six miles, and to increase the number of men employed in the quarries at the former place from sixty to between four and five hundred. In 1794, the annual exportation of slates from these quarries amounted to fifteen thousand tons; but in the following year, the imposition of the tax on slates carried coastwise reduced it to eight thousand, and the number of men employed in quarrying and carrying them in proportion: in a few years, however, it amounted to twenty thousand tons, the duties having been taken off. These quarries are on the north side of the Lidir-Vâch, in the vale of Nantfrancon, and afford employment to one thousand four hundred men, who, upon an average, raise in them from five to six hundred tons of slate per diem. On the adjoining river a large mill was erected,

in 1801, for sawing the blocks of slate into slabs for mantel-pieces, tombstones, and other purposes, and for dividing them into laminæ for roofing, for the American, as well as the British and Irish, markets. The roofing slates are of all the various sizes described in the article on the county of Carnarvon. Lord Penrhyn also established, near Bangor, a manufactory in which the finest slates are planed and framed for writing, of various sizes, and to the number of ten thousand dozens annually : these are exported to London and various other British ports, and some of them, without frames, to different parts of the Continent. The schist of the Dôlawen quarries is also converted into casing for the outside of buildings, as a defence against the weather, which, by being painted and sanded, have the appearance of freestone ; dados and plinths for stables and passages ; dairy-tables ; side-boards ; pannels for doors, shutters, &c. ; inkstands, washball-stands, &c. It is wholly exported from Port Penrhyn, where a commodious wharf, projected by the late Lord Penrhyn, and subsequently enlarged and completed by the present proprietor, has been constructed, with extensive quays, accessible at every state of the tide, and spacious warehouses, provided with every requisite accommodation. Port Penrhyn was originally only an insignificant inlet, formed by the mouth of the small river Cegin, but these and other improvements have rendered it a commodious harbour, capable of admitting vessels of three hundred tons' burden. About two hundred men are employed at the port, making the total number connected with the slate-works about one thousand seven hundred. Ochre is dug out of a mine near the slate quarries, and, having been separated from the sand with which it is intermixed, by grinding and successive filtrations, is collected in a sediment, and dried by the sun and air in summer, and upon kilns in winter. The general colour of this earth is yellow, but others of various hues, with which, in their natural state, the Snowdonian shepherds mark their sheep, are ground in the same manufactory, also for the use of painters. Quartz and chert, from neighbouring quarries of these materials at the base of Carnedd-Llewelyn, together with flint, brought in ballast by ships which convey slates hence to London and Ireland, were formerly ground for the use of the English porcelain and delft ware potteries, at a mill erected on the stream of the Ogwen, in this parish, by the late Lord Penrhyn. An ore of manganese was also prepared here for the purposes of bleaching, and an ore of zinc as a substitute for white lead in the composition of paints.

The living is a perpetual curacy, with those of Capel-Curig and St. Anne annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church is a small ancient cruciform structure, with a low square central tower, containing six bells, the gift of the late Lady Penrhyn : the interior is elegantly fitted up, and contains some ancient sepulchral memorials, among which is a mural monument to the memory of Archbishop John Williams, with his effigy in an episcopal habit, kneeling at an altar ; an altar-tomb with two recumbent figures, probably of the ancient family inhabiting Penrhyn castle ; and a splendid monument to the late Lord and Lady Penrhyn, exquisitely sculptured by Westmacott, and uni-

versally admired. The church is beautifully situated on an eminence overlooking the river Ogwen, and commanding an extensive and richly varied prospect ; and forms a picturesque and interesting object in the scenery of the grounds of Penrhyn castle, within which it is situated. A chapel, dedicated to St. Anne, was erected near the slate quarries, by the late Lord Penrhyn, at an expense of £2000, for the accommodation of persons engaged in those works : it was consecrated in 1813, and endowed in 1815 by Lady Penrhyn : it is a neat, well-built edifice, and is appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine worship. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £2200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of G. H. Dawkins Pennant, Esq. The chapel of Capel-Curig is noticed under its appropriate head. There are within the parish two places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, and one each for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. Two free schools, one for boys and the other for girls, were established in this parish by the late Lady Penrhyn, who, however, made no provision towards their permanent endowment ; they are, nevertheless, liberally supported by the present proprietor of Penrhyn castle, and are open to all the children of the parish. Several charitable donations and bequests by various benefactors, together with munificent additions from the family at the castle, are annually distributed among the most necessitous of the poor at Christmas. Archbishop Williams, whose monument in the church has been noticed above, was a resident at Penrhyn castle during the reign of James I., who, in 1610, made him dean of Salisbury, and, in 1620, dean of Westminster : in the following year he was appointed Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal, in which office he succeeded the illustrious Lord Bacon, and in less than a month was promoted to the see of Lincoln. On the accession of Charles I. he was dismissed, through the influence of Buckingham : he was moreover censured by the Court of Star-Chamber, and imprisoned from 1637 till 1640, but soon after his release he was promoted to the archiepiscopal see of York. He was subsequently, with several other bishops, impeached of high treason, and imprisoned for a year and a half, but was ultimately released on bail, on the express condition of not entering his diocese during the disturbances which then prevailed in the city of York : disobeying the injunction, however, he was enthroned in the cathedral, but was immediately driven away by the Hothams, and retired into his native country, where he ended his life on the anniversary of his birth, March 25th, 1650 : he died at Glodd-aith, the seat of Sir Roger Mostyn, an eminent loyalist, having completed his sixty-eighth year. The drinking horn of Piers Gruffydd, a large bugle, formed from the horn of an ox, enriched with chased silver, and suspended by a silver chain, is still preserved in Penrhyn castle : at one end are the initials P. G., together with R. G. K., those of his father and mother, Rhŷs and Katherine Gruffydd. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £529. 10.

LLANDEGLA (LLAN-DEGLA), a parish in the hundred of YALE, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (S. E.) from Ruthin, containing 378 inhabitants. This parish takes its name from the dedication of its church to St. Tecla, under whose supposed auspices

the waters of an adjoining spring were anciently in high repute for the miraculous cure of the falling sickness. The patient afflicted with this disease, which was called the "Clwyv Tecla," after washing in the well, making an offering of fourpence, and performing certain ceremonies, which, to inspire the greater awe, were never commenced till after sunset, passed the night in the chancel of the church, and at day-break, after renewing his offering, went away under the belief of being healed. The village is pleasantly situated on the river Alyn: fairs, chiefly for the sale of black cattle, are held annually on March 10th, May 6th, June 23d, August 4th, and October 26th. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £8. 12. 3½., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is a small rude edifice, presenting no remarkable architectural feature. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. This parish possesses one moiety of an endowment in the parish of Llanarmon, by Mrs. Margaret Vaughan, of Bôdidris, who bequeathed an estate in the parish of Llanellidan, now producing about £30 per annum, for the education and apprenticing of ten poor boys of the parishes of Llanarmon and Llandegla. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £129. 1.

LLANDEGLAY (LLAN-DEGLA), a parish, partly within the liberties of the borough of NEW RADNOR, and partly in the hundred of KEVENLEECE, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Pen y Bont, containing 355 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Tecla, is intersected by the turnpike road from Hereford, through Knighton, New Radnor, and Rhaiadr, to Aberystwith, and comprises a tract of about four thousand acres, of which a considerable portion is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature: some part of the surface is flat, and the rest very hilly: the parish is watered only by two streams, called respectively the Meithil and the Logun: the soil is generally fertile: some part of it is gravelly, but the greater portion is heavy and wet. Veins of lead-ore are supposed to exist, but they are not worked at present. This place constitutes a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock, rated in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £3. 5. 5., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a low tower having a shelving roof: the original character of the building has been much disfigured by the insertion of modern windows, in a style totally differing from that of the prevailing architecture. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends. A parochial day school, endowed by an unknown benefactor with the rent of a farm, in this parish, called Portys y Gerthy, now producing £20 per annum, affords gratuitous instruction in reading and writing to the poor children of the parish. Ann Griffiths, by will, in 1721, bequeathed

£120, and Evan Griffiths, by deed in the same year, gave £40, both which sums have been invested in the purchase of a small farm, called Tŷ 'n y waen, in this parish, the rental of which, amounting to £18, is annually distributed, in equal proportions, among the poor of the parishes of Colva, Llandeglay, and Llanvihangel Nant Mclan, agreeably to the directions of the donors. Here are two mineral springs, one of which is a strong chalybeate, and the other impregnated with sulphur: both are in high estimation for their medicinal virtues. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £195. 10.

LLANDEGVAN (LLAN-DEGVAN), a parish in the hundred of TYNDAETHWY, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Beaumaris, containing, exclusively of the borough of Beaumaris, which is within its limits, 738 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Tegvan, comprises an extensive tract on the western shore of the Menai. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., a detachment of the parliamentary forces, under the command of General Mytton, disembarked at Garth Ferry, in this parish, in 1648, and hence proceeded to the reduction of Beaumaris. This is now the principal ferry across the Menai strait, by which the distance from Beaumaris to Bangor is reduced to three miles. The new line of road from the Menai bridge to Beaumaris is continued for nearly three miles through the parish, in a direction parallel with the strait, and throughout the whole of its course presents a succession of finely varied and highly picturesque scenery. The village, which is about two miles inland, is beautifully situated in a pleasant and fertile district; though from its proximity to Beaumaris, and its situation on the shore of the Menai, it possesses every facility of commercial intercourse, yet this place carries on neither trade nor manufacture of any kind. The living is a discharged rectory, with Beaumaris annexed, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £19. 11. 8., and in the patronage of Sir R. B. Williams Bulkeley, Bart. The church is of very ancient date, having been originally founded by St. Tegvan, its tutelary saint, prior to the year 450, in which he died. The present church, erected by the munificence of Viscount Bulkeley, in 1811, is a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles: the interior, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north and south transepts, is appropriately fitted up; and the chancel is ornamented with a handsome east window of good design. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The Rev. John Jones, Dean of Bangor, in 1719, bequeathed to the rector the sum of £50, in trust, to appropriate the interest to the payment of a schoolmaster to teach ten poor children to read and write. A National school having since been established at Bangor, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, those of this parish on the foundation of Dean Jones are now instructed in it. Lady Bulkeley, in 1823, bequeathed £1000 also to the rector, in trust, to appropriate the interest to the relief of the most necessitous of the poor: the whole of this sum has been vested in government securities, and the income arising from them is annu-

ally distributed according to the will of the testatrix : there are also some smaller charitable donations and bequests for the relief of the poor. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £254. 1.

LLANDEGWING (LLAN-DEGONWY), a parish, partly in the hundred of GAFLOGION, but chiefly in that of COMMITMAEN, Lleyd division of the county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from Pwllheli, containing 148 inhabitants. This parish, which is of very small extent, is pleasantly situated on the shore of Cardigan bay : the lands, which are principally enclosed, are fertile, and in a state of good cultivation. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanicstyn, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Tegonwy, is a small edifice, and is kept in excellent repair. The sum of £2. 10. per annum, arising from money secured on the Carnarvon turnpike trust, given by an unknown benefactor, is annually divided among the poor at Christmas ; and there are also some other trifling charitable donations and bequests. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £94. 11.

LLANDEILO, or LLANDILO-TÀLYBONT, a parish in the hundred of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Swansea, containing 1253 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on the river Loughor, which here forms a boundary between the counties of Carmarthen and Glamorgan, and on the turnpike road through Pontardulas to Swansea. The river, which at high tides is navigable to the church, affords a facility for the importation of limestone, which is brought in small craft, and burnt as a manure for the supply of the neighbourhood. This parish is comprised within the coal basin of South Wales, but the mines are worked only for the supply of the inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £4. 14. 7., and in the patronage of John Edwards Vaughan, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Teilo, from which circumstance the parish takes its name. There are places of worship for Independents and Welsh Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. At the distance of about two hundred yards from the river Loughor is a tumulus, called by the inhabitants Bane Llwyn y Domen : it is surrounded by a trench, and is supposed to have been thrown up for the purpose of defending the passage of the river. At Court y Carw, to which a small manor is attached, was anciently a small monastery, dependent on the abbey of Cadoxton near Neath : till within the last century, the site was appropriated as a burial-place for unbaptized infants. According to the late Mr. Edward Williams, the eminent antiquary, of Flemingston near Cowbridge, commonly known as the Bard of Glamorganshire, this was the birthplace of St. Patrick, the apostle and patron saint of Ireland ; but from its proximity to Loughor, from which it is distant only one mile and a half, Mr. Owen Pugh and other writers refer his nativity to that borough. At Glynloughor, a hamlet within the parish, was born Ieuan Lawdden, the most celebrated poet of his time : he was for many years curate of Machynlleth, in the county of Montgomery ; towards the close of his

life he retired to his native village, where he died and was buried, but no monument has been erected to his memory. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £442. 17.

LLANDEILO-GRABAN (LLAN-DEILO-GRABAN), a parish in the hundred of PAINSCASTLE, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Builth, containing 272 inhabitants. This parish extends along the banks of the river Wye, and is situated in the centre of a mountainous district. There are not only no public roads leading to it, but even the private roads by which it is traversed are almost impassable in some places. The surface is chiefly mountainous, but the lower lands are principally enclosed and in a tolerable state of cultivation : the soil is for the most part gravelly : the lower grounds produce comparatively good crops, and the bottoms, which are well drained, afford good pasturage. The parish is separated from that of Llanstephan by a stream called the Bâchwyl, which here forms a beautiful cascade, round which is some strikingly magnificent scenery. Its surface is bold and striking, but, in common with that of the adjacent country, is destitute of picturesque beauty, owing to the nakedness of the mountains : from some of the higher hills, however, the prospects are extensive and magnificent beyond description. On the side towards Brecknockshire nearly the whole of the mountains in that county are conspicuous in one grand continuous chain, extending more than thirty miles ; and part of the mountains in the counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen are seen from some of the other heights. Near the line of demarcation between this parish and that of Llanstephan is a beech tree of remarkable growth, allowed to be the loftiest in the county, and forming a singular and striking object from many points of view, both in this county and in that of Brecknock. The parish contains no village : it constitutes a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock, rated in the king's books at £9. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Llandeilo-Graban. The church, dedicated to St. Teilo, is a plain neat edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a low tower, covered with a shelving roof. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. David Bedws, in 1726, bequeathed to the poor of this parish £100 in money, which, being vested in land, produces £6 per annum : William George, in 1686, bequeathed £40 ; and Thomas George gave certain portions of land at present worth £40 per annum ; but at the time of proving the will of the last-named donor, a compromise took place between the heir and the parish, by which the latter, to save litigation, granted a lease of the lands to the former at £10 per annum : a doubt, however, is still entertained of the legality of the transaction. There is also a small donation in land by an unknown benefactor. The produce of these several benefactions is appropriated to the relief of decayed housekeepers. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £273.

LLAN-DEINIOLEN, or LLANDDENIOLEN (LLAN-DDEINIOLEN), a parish in the hundred of ISGORVAI, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 5

miles (N. E. by E.) from Carnarvon, on the road to Bangor, containing 2610 inhabitants. This parish, which is divided into an Upper and a Lower portion, extends seven miles in length, and about three in breadth, and is separated from the parish of Llanberis by the lake called Llŷn Padarn and the river Seiont, which form its boundaries on the south: it is traversed by the road from Carnarvon to Bangor. The mountains of Elidyr Vawr and Carnedd Viliast, both rich in mineral wealth, form its eastern boundaries; and the secondary hills of Moel Lucci towards the north, and Moel Rhiwen to the south, are within its limits. Near the latter of these hills a battle is said to have been fought at some remote period, and on the side of the hill are numerous hillocks, which are supposed to be the graves of the warriors who fell on that occasion. This place appears to have been known to the Romans: within half a mile south-eastward from the church are the remains of an extensive camp, from which a Roman road leading to the ancient *Segontium*, another in the direction of Bangor, and a third pointing to the mountains, may be distinctly traced. The surrounding scenery, though of a bold and striking character in the mountainous district, is generally throughout the parish uninteresting and unpleasing: scarcely a tree is to be seen on any of the farms; the farm-houses are in general of a very mean description; and the fences of loose stones have a cold and cheerless appearance. The lands are thickly strewed with stones; and large fragments of rock, scattered almost in every direction, greatly impede the process of cultivation. The soil is generally poor, cold, and unproductive; the arable parts being sown chiefly with barley and oats, and, in some few places, with a small quantity of wheat: large tracts of land are fit only for the purpose of planting, the soil being such as to promise no indemnification for the expense of bringing them into cultivation; and, from the great want of timber prevailing throughout this extensive parish, the application of them to that use would be productive of the most essential benefit. The waste lands were enclosed under an act of parliament obtained in 1806, explained and amended by another obtained in 1808. In the upper part of the parish are some of the most extensive slate quarries in the principality, principally the property of T. Assheton Smith, Esq.: of these the most noted are Allt-Dû and Clogwyn y Gigvran, which were opened in 1787, and at first afforded employment to about sixty men. In 1820, Mr. Smith had three hundred men at work in them, and at present (1831) there are about six hundred constantly employed: about seventy tons of slate are raised daily, some of which is sawn into slabs for mantel-pieces, tombstones, and other purposes, by machinery impelled by water. The whole is conveyed to the coast by a rail-road, seven miles in length, which was laid down in 1824, and extends from the quarries through the parish of Bangor to the Menai strait at Port Dinorweg, formerly called Aber y Pwll, where vessels of as much as two hundred tons' burden can enter at high water, and whence it is shipped coastwise to various parts of the kingdom.

The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £13. 8. 9., and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Deiniol,

len, said to have been the son of Deiniol, who founded a college at Bangor, and to have flourished early in the seventh century, is a spacious ancient structure, kept in good repair: in the churchyard are several yew trees, of luxuriant growth, one of which measures twenty-eight feet four inches in girth. There are two places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, and one each for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The Roman camp above mentioned, which was probably an outpost to the station *Segontium*, near the present Carnarvon, comprises an extensive area on the summit of a lofty eminence, defended by a rampart of small stones, backed by a stronger one, with two wide and deep ditches: this post, formerly called Dinas Dinorweg, is at present designated Pen Dinas; and in the neighbourhood are the remains of several camps and fortresses of British origin. At no great distance from Llŷn Padarn are the remains of Llŷs Dinorweg, an ancient palace, and formerly the residence of Prince Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, which, together with the manor of that name, was bestowed by Edward I. on Griffith Lloyd, Esq., of Trêgarnedd, in Anglesey, who was knighted by that monarch at Rhuddlan castle, in the county of Flint, on conveying to him the intelligence of the birth of his son Edward, in the castle of Carnarvon, and who afterwards, rebelling against that sovereign, was taken prisoner in an unsuccessful attempt to surprise Mold castle, and soon afterwards executed. The manor subsequently became the property of Sir William Williams, of Vaenol, Bart., who left it by will to Sir Bourcher Wrey for life, with remainder to King William, who granted it to an ancestor of T. Assheton Smith, Esq., the present proprietor. The mansion is now in ruins; and near it a stone, resembling a Roman millary, was discovered about thirty years ago, bearing the inscription IMP. Q. DECIO. The river Cegin has its source in a strongly chalybeate spring, about two miles south of the church, called Fynnon Cegin Arthur, or the "Well of Arthur's Kitchen," and, after flowing through this and the adjoining parish of Llandegai, falls into the Menai strait at Port Penrhŷn. At Rhŷd-Vawr, about a mile to the south of the church, is Fynnon Deiniolen, or "St. Deiniolen's Well," the water of which was formerly in high esteem for its efficacy in the cure of rheumatic and scorbutic diseases. Near Penllŷn, in this parish, lived the celebrated Margaret Uch Eŷan, denominated by Mr. Pennant the Queen of the Lakes. This extraordinary woman, who lived to be more than ninety years of age, had a boat upon the lakes, and was employed in bringing down the copper-ore from the mines in the neighbourhood: she is reported to have been the greatest hunter, shooter, and fisher of her day; an excellent musician, playing well upon the harp and violin; at the age of seventy, the best wrestler in the country; a good blacksmith, shoemaker, boat-builder, and harp-maker; excelling, indeed, in almost every mechanical art, and was long the wonder and admiration of the surrounding country. Allt Wenn, in this parish, presents an interesting field for the researches of the botanist, producing a variety of scarce plants, such as the *Rubus saxatilis*, &c. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £275. 18.

LLANDELOY (LLAN-DYLWYV), a parish in the hundred of DEWISLAND, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH

WALES, 7 miles (E. by N.) from St. David's, containing 217 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is pleasantly situated in the north-western part of the county. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Llanhowel, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £5, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant. The church, dedicated to St. Teilaw, is not remarkable for any interesting architectural features. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £65. 18.

LLANDEUSANT, or LLANDEUSAINT (LLAN Y DDEUSAINT), a parish in the hundred of TÀL Y BOLION, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Llanerchymedd, containing 407 inhabitants. This parish, which is of considerable extent, is situated near the river Alaw, and partakes generally of the scenery common to this part of the principality, but is not distinguished by any peculiar features: the village is small, but pleasantly situated. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacies of Llanbabo and Llanvair-yng-hornwy annexed, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £20. 16. 3., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Marcellus and Marcellinus, is a small but venerable edifice, in the early style of English architecture, with a good lancet-shaped window of three lights at the east end, of which the gable is externally surmounted with an antique cross. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Two poor men of this parish are eligible, by the will of Mr. David Hughes, to apartments in the hospital, or almshouses, founded by that benefactor at Beaumaris, in the year 1609; and the produce of several small charitable donations and bequests in land and money is annually divided among the poor of the parish, in conformity with the will of the benefactors. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £163. 2.

LLANDEVAILLOG-TRE'R-GRAIG (LLANDEVAILLOG-TRÊV-Y-GRAIG), a parish in the hundred of PENCELLE, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 5½ miles (E. by N.) from Brecknock, containing (exclusively of the township of Llanywern, the population of which is included in the return for that of the adjoining parish of Llangorse) 47 inhabitants. It is of small extent, comprising only about five hundred acres, of which nearly one-half constitutes a single farm, and the rest is divided among three others, the greater portions of which are included within the adjacent parishes, to the poor's rate of which they are assessed, although the houses are in Llandevaillog parish, which, however, contains not a single labourer's cottage; so that at least one-half of the cost of the maintenance of the poor of Tre'r Graig, who now consist of seventy claimants, scattered through the adjoining parishes, falls on the first-named farm. The village, which is small, is pleasantly situated, near the road from Brecknock through Llanvihangel Talyllyn to Talgarth, on the western bank of the small river Llynvi, which falls into the Wye near Glâsbury, and by which this parish, bordering upon the hundred of Talgarth, is separated from that of Llangorse. The Brecknock and

Hay railway passes along the eastern margin of the Llynvi, within one hundred yards of the church. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanvillo, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Tyvaelog, was erected in 1710, at the sole expense of the Rev. Gregory Parry, A.M., who resided at that time in the adjoining mansion: it is a small neat structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, and is appropriately fitted up for the use of the parishioners: at the western extremity of the roof is a shed containing two small bells. There is no separate register kept for this parish, the births and burials being entered in that of Llanvillo.

LLANDEVAILLOG-VÂCH (LLAN-DEVAELOG-VÂCH), a parish in the hundred of MERTHYR-CYNOG, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 2¼ miles (N. by W.) from Brecknock, composed of the Upper and Lower divisions, the former of which constitutes the chapelry of Llanvihangel-Vechan, and containing 359 inhabitants, of which number, 188 are in the Upper, and 171 in the Lower, division. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, and is distinguished by its adjunct from Llandevaillog-Tre'r-Graig, in the same county, is pleasantly situated on the river Honddû, and on the old turnpike road from Brecknock to Builth. It comprehends about three thousand acres, forming a fine tract of country, partly mountainous, the rest hilly and in some places richly wooded, the scenery of which is pleasingly diversified, combining features of picturesque beauty and romantic grandeur; and from the higher grounds are obtained interesting and extensive views of the surrounding country, in which the Black Mountains of Talgarth, and the Brecknockshire Beacons in the distance, form prominent and distinguishing characteristics: the soil consists chiefly of loam, with some clay. The village, which, though small, is highly prepossessing in appearance, is delightfully situated on the western bank of the river Honddû, which washes the eastern wall of the churchyard, in its course through the parish to join the river Usk at Brecknock. In the vicinity are some handsome villas and pleasing residences, of which the principal within the parish is Glân Honddû, the property of John Jones, Esq., an elegant villa, beautifully situated on a gentle acclivity, under an elevated ridge, the summit of which is crowned with timber of stately growth, and commanding a pleasing view of the fertile and beautiful Vale of Honddû. At a little distance from Glân Honddû, to the north, and nearly adjacent to the church, is Llandevaillog House, the residence of the Rev. William Jones, a mansion pleasantly situated in grounds tastefully laid out, at the back of which is a large tumulus, perfectly level on the summit, and which probably forms the sepulchre of some native British chieftain of remote antiquity, or was formerly surmounted by a military work, to defend the passage of the river Honddû, over which at this place is a substantial stone bridge of one arch. One of the most delightful scenes in the Vale of Honddû is viewed in the approach to Llandevaillog church: opposite to the wooded heights under which stands Glân Honddû several woody knolls decline in verdant meadows towards the margin of the river, which is partially seen emerging from a thick grove, which here covers its steep banks; the tower of the church is seen

just rising above the dark foliage of the venerable yews by which it is surrounded, with Llandevailog House nearly adjacent; while in the back ground the landscape appears to be entirely enclosed by successive ranges of distant hills.

The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £13, and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The advowson was formerly vested in the lords of Brecknock, but, upon the attainder of Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, escheated to the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Tyvaelog, a dark, damp, and greatly dilapidated edifice, was taken down and rebuilt, in the year 1831, of stone raised on the glebe land, and given for that purpose by the rector. The building, which is characterized by neatness and simplicity of style, was erected at an expense of little more than £200, raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £60 from the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels, in consideration of which fifty-five sittings are declared free and unappropriated. It consists of a nave and chancel, having a boarded floor, raised on dwarf walls, and fitted up with every regard to neatness and comfort: there is also a neat Gothic porch; the old tower, which is a heavy and rude edifice, of much more recent date than the ancient church, is still remaining in its original state; and most of the ancient monuments have been preserved in their former situations. In the chancel are several sepulchral memorials of the seventeenth century, to the memory of the Powels of Castle Madoc; on the north wall is a shield of armorial bearings of sixteen quarterings, of the family of Prytherch, now extinct; and on the west wall is an elegant tablet of white marble, richly sculptured, to the memory of the late Pennoyre Watkins, Esq. The churchyard, from its beautiful situation on the west bank of the river, between which and the turnpike road it is situated, and from its being ornamented with some fine aged yew trees, has a strikingly picturesque appearance. It contains a very extensive mausoleum, surrounded by a high wall, belonging to the family of Watkins of Pennoyre, in which the coffins are all placed upon iron tressels above the ground. On the west side of the wall of this mausoleum, near the entrance, is an ancient carved stone, about two yards in height, and varying from half a yard to a foot in breadth: it is divided into four compartments, the uppermost of which contains a rude cross, encircled with scrolls; the second the rudely carved figure of a man with a battle-ax in the right hand, and a dagger in the left; the third an inscription which has not yet been decyphered; and the lowest is ornamented with scrolls similar to those in the first compartment. This stone, by others, however, thought to have been raised to the memory of Brochmail Yscythrog, is conjectured by Mr. Jones, the late historian of the county, to commemorate Rhain, the eldest legitimate son of Brychan, Prince of Brycheiniog, who, according to an old manuscript, died some time in the fifth century, and was buried at this place; and perhaps the tumulus above noticed was raised over his remains: another stone, perhaps of Roman workmanship, which bore the inscription CATVC, and has been noticed by all antiquaries since the time of Camden, was preserved here until the recent re-erection of the church, when it

was accidentally destroyed. The chapel of Llanvihangel-Vechan is situated about three miles to the north of the church, on the road to Builth. There are places of worship for Independents in the Higher division, and for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists in the Lower division, of the parish. Miss Sarah Prytherch, who died in 1793, charged an estate called Peytin Glâs with the annual payment of £10 to the poor of this parish. A road from the Roman station near Brecknock to that of *Loventium*, in the Vale of Teivy, called by the natives Sarn Helen, or Sarn Leon, is supposed to have entered this parish near a village called Sarnau, about a quarter of a mile westward from the church. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor in the Lower division is £94. 1., and in the Upper, £109. 13.

LLANDEVALLEY, a parish in the hundred of TARGARTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (N. E.) from Brecknock, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, each of which is separately assessed for the maintenance of its poor, as also the hamlet of Troesgoed, and containing 838 inhabitants, of which number, 398 are in the Upper, and 440 in the Lower, division. This parish comprehends a rich and fertile tract of country, consisting principally of arable lands, of which the soil is very productive. The village is pleasantly situated about a mile to the north-west of the turnpike road leading from London to Brecknock through Hay, and consists of a few neat and comfortable dwellings, the inhabitants of which are principally employed in agriculture. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Crickadarn united, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Trustees of the late Pennoyre Watkins, Esq., to be given to the nearest relation of the testator in holy orders. By the will of the Rev. David Williams, of Stapleford, in the county of Hertford, dated January 16th, 1712, it is endowed with the rectorial tithes of Llandevalley, Crickadarn, and part of Bronllys, subject, however, to the payment of certain charities charged thereon, and of an annual stipend of £25 to the officiating curate of Crickadarn. The church, dedicated, according to some accounts, to St. Teilaw, and according to others to St. Matthew, is an ancient structure, with a tower at the western end, containing five bells, and was formerly one of the finest in the county: the body of the edifice consists of a nave, nearly seventy feet in length, with a narrow aisle on the south, and a chancel about twenty-five feet long: the aisle is separated from the nave by four pointed arches resting on octangular pillars: the roof, which is of oak, is finely arched, and supported by transverse ribs springing from corbels: the chancel is separated from the nave by the ancient rood-loft, which is still in tolerable preservation. The windows are in the later style of English architecture: in the east window is some stained glass, presenting chiefly heads with stars and other devices; and in one of the windows on the south side are two half-length figures of bishops, with their mitres and crosiers, one of whom is represented in the act of giving a benediction. In the south aisle is a finely painted window, representing the Crucifixion, in which the figures are well proportioned, especially those of the Virgin and Mary Magdalene; and in another window of this aisle are half-length figures intended to represent the Father

and the Saviour, inscribed over which, in old English characters, are the two first sentences of the Apostle's Creed. Adjoining the churchyard is a large parsonage-house, erected in 1718, to which are annexed about fifty acres of glebe land. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists: the former is endowed with the sum of £100 under the will of the late William Parry, Gent., of Llŷswen, which directs the interest to be applied towards the support of the minister officiating there, who consequently receives from this bequest £4 per annum. In a room under the tower of the church is held a day school, supported partly by subscription, and partly by the friends of the children: about £13 per annum is raised by the former means, and thirteen children are instructed for this sum: the average number in attendance throughout the year is from forty to fifty. One of the charitable bequests of the Rev. David Williams, charged on the tithes of the three parishes above-mentioned, is forty shillings per annum, to be distributed among the poorest housekeepers, day-labourers, and widows of Llandeivalley, one-half on St. Thomas's day, and the other half on Good Friday, and double this sum in default of payment on the days specified. Mr. William Lewis, of Caer Gitto, in this parish, gave, in 1740, the sum of £16, directing the interest to be annually distributed among the poor at Christmas. Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, of Llandeilo-Graban, in 1748, bequeathed ten shillings per annum for a sermon to be preached by the minister on Good Friday, and £5 per annum to be distributed immediately after divine service, on the same day, in half-crowns, to forty poor parishioners, with the payment of which sums she charged an estate in this parish, now belonging to Thomas Williams, of Velin Newydd, Esq. On the farm of Pwllwyrw, situated upon an eminence within the parish, are vestiges of a small British encampment; and in a lane near the northern extremity of the parish, called Heol Eion, or Pen Heol Eion, is a stone about four feet high, supposed to be a sepulchral memorial. In this parish is a mineral spring, the properties of which are similar to that of Llanwrtyd: the water is strongly impregnated with sulphur, with a small portion of marine salt, and also partakes in a considerable degree of a chalybeate nature: it is highly recommended in scorbutic and cutaneous diseases. Trebarried, formerly the seat of William ab Harry Vaughan, by whom it was built, about the middle of the seventeenth century, partly with the materials of a more ancient mansion, has been for many years abandoned by the family, and is now a farm-house. In this parish was anciently settled a family of Norman extraction, named Bois, who had within its limits a castellated mansion, called Trebois, of which nothing now remains but the moat by which it was surrounded: of this family was David Bois, prior of the Carmelite friars at Gloucester, and author of several Latin works on religious and ecclesiastical subjects. The average annual expenditure of the whole of the parish, for the support of the poor, amounts to £511. 4., of which sum, £250. 17. is raised by the Lower, and £230. 12. by the Upper, division, the remainder being assessed on the township of Troesgoed.

LLANDEVEYLOG (LLAN-DYVAELOG), a parish in the hundred of KIDWELLY, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Carmarthen, con-

taining 1278 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the navigable river Tywi, by which it is bounded on the west, and contains a large tract of fertile land, the whole of which, with a very trifling exception, is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is richly varied, and that portion of the parish which is situated between the turnpike road from Carmarthen to Kidwelly, which passes through the village, and the river Tywi, is not inferior, for the variety and beauty of its scenery, to any district in this part of the principality. There is an ancient weir for taking salmon and sewin, attached to the Plas Gwyn estate. Several good family houses are situated within the limits of the parish, but most of them have been deserted by their proprietors, and converted into farm-houses. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £9. 13. 4., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £1600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Trustees of the late John Meller, Esq. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan and Welsh Methodists, and Unitarians. The Welsh Methodists assemble for divine worship in an ancient edifice, formerly a chapel of ease to the mother church, but which, having long fallen into disuse, has been recently repaired for the purpose to which it is at present appropriated. A school, in which forty children are gratuitously instructed, is supported by subscription, aided by an endowment of £1 per annum, bequeathed in 1777, for the instruction of two poor children, by Harry Mansell, of this parish, who also left a rent-charge of £2 to be distributed in bread to the poor; and by one of ten shillings, the interest of £10 in money bequeathed for the like purpose, by David Griffith John. A farm-house near the church is supposed to have been anciently a monastery, of which the only memorial is preserved in the appellation "Nant Llan," by which it is designated. On a tenement called Pistyll, in the lordship of Cloigin, is a spring of limpid water, which was formerly in great repute for its efficacy in curing diseases of the eye; and in the same lordship was anciently an extra-parochial chapel, in which no other service was performed than the solemnization of marriages; but no vestige of it is at present discernible, except the foundations, the materials having been removed at various times for private uses. Some traces of an ancient causeway, now a bridle-way to Carmarthen, are visible just above the river. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £413.

LLANDEVEYSON (LLAN-DYVEISANT), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, comprising part of the market and post town of Llandilo-Vawr, on the eastern boundary of it, and containing 230 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Towy: the lands, which are tolerably fertile, are, with the exception of a very small portion, enclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified; and the distant views present numerous objects of interest and features of picturesque and romantic beauty. Newton Park, the property of Lord Dynevor, which comprehends within its limits, besides his lordship's modern residence, the site and venerable ruins of Dynevor castle, the ancient residence of the princes of

the house of Dynevor, from whom the present noble proprietor is lineally descended, and of which a more detailed account is given in the article on Llandilo-Vawr, comprises a very considerable portion of the parish. The present mansion, formerly called Newton House, and now Dynevor Castle, is a plain substantial quadrangular structure, crowned at each of the angles with a eupola. The grounds, which are very extensive, are finely laid out, and comprise some noble heights to the west of the town; the plantations are of stately and luxuriant growth; and the park comprehends a richer assemblage of picturesque beauty than is perhaps to be found within the same circuit in almost any other part of the principality. Among the most prominently interesting objects in the grounds, which are seen to great advantage from the opposite side of the river, are the parish church of Llandeveyson, and the ruins of the ancient castle of Dynevor, the towers of which, rising above the luxuriant foliage of the trees by which they are partly concealed, and preserving even in their ruins an air of venerable majesty, form a strikingly romantic feature in the scenery. The living is a donative, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Earl Cawdor. The church is a small edifice, situated within the limits of Newton Park, and is supposed to have been built on the site of a Roman temple, upon the foundation of which its northern angle is said to rest. In levelling the churchyard, some years since, the walls of this Roman edifice were discovered; and, within three hundred yards of the spot, a pot of Roman coins was subsequently found. The ebbing and flowing well noticed by Giraldus Cambrensis, as having some dependence on the fluctuation of the tides, and the stream issuing from which is called Nant y Rheibio, "the bewitched brook," is, in the opinion of the most competent judges, nothing more than a natural syphon, the operation of which is easily deducible from the principles of hydrostatics. The annual average expenditure for the support of the poor is £39. 6.

LLANDEWI - YSTRADENNY (LLAN-DDEWI-YSTRADENAU), a parish partly in the hundred of KEVENLEECE, and partly in that of KNIGHTON, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (N.) from Pen y Bont, containing 653 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, and its position in a winding vale, is situated on the river Ithon, and intersected by the turnpike road leading from Builth, in Brecknockshire, to Newtown, in the county of Montgomery. It comprehends an extensive tract of land, of which by far the greater portion is enclosed and cultivated: the surface is boldly undulated, but the soil is in general productive. The scenery among the hills is extremely magnificent, and the view from that on which the parsonage-house stands is strikingly grand and beautifully picturesque. From this point the distant mountains are seen in three or four distinct ranges, varying in elevation and differing in aspect, finely grouped in almost every variety of form, and so numerous, that it is impossible with any degree of correctness to allocate them to their respective counties. The village comprises only a few houses, occupying a pleasant situation: the inhabitants obtain their letters from a receiving-house at Pen y Bont. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of

Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Llanbister in the Collegiate Church of Brecknock, although Lord Kensington has of late presented, as lessee of the great tithes under the prebendary. The church, dedicated to St. David, has been lately rebuilt: it is a small but neat edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, the latter of which has a handsome east window of good design: the churchyard is surrounded by some ash trees of majestic growth and very imposing appearance. The produce of some small charitable donations is annually given to the poor. On the summit of one of the mountains within the parish, impending over the Vale of Ithon, are the remains of a strong intrenchment, called the Gaer, supposed to have been one of the fortified posts alternately occupied, in the twelfth century, by Cadwallon and Mortimer, during the continued and arduous conflicts which took place between them. It is elliptical in form, being inaccessible on the side towards the vale, and on every other side defended by two parallel intrenchments. On the opposite hill is an extensive tumulus of earth, surrounded by a moat, called Bedd Ygre, "the grave of Ygre," supposed to have been raised in memory of some ancient British chieftain who fell near the spot and was interred there. About two miles from this place formerly stood an ancient fortification, called Castell Cymaron, occupying the summit of an eminence, and supposed to have been originally built by the Anglo-Normans, to protect the territories of which they had violently possessed themselves in this part of the principality, and soon afterwards destroyed by the Welsh, in their continued efforts to repel their aggressions and recover possession of their territories. It was subsequently rebuilt by Hugh Earl of Chester, who, in 1142, obtained possession of the whole of the district of Maellenydd, in which it was included, and was constantly an object of contention between the Anglo-Normans and the Welsh, in the frequent conflicts which arose from the repeated efforts of the former to extend their encroachments, and of the latter to repel them. This castle at length fell into the hands of the Mortimers, about the year 1360, and remained for ages in the possession of their descendants. Its site, and the moat by which it was surrounded, may still be distinctly traced; but of the building itself not the slightest vestige is discernible. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £316. 9.

LLANDEWI-VELVREY (LLAN-DDEWI-VELVREY), a parish principally in the hundred of NARBERTH, but partly in that of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Narberth, containing 710 inhabitants. This place is situated in a rich and fertile vale, watered by the river Taf, which separates the parish from that of Llangàn, in the county of Carmarthen. The lands are wholly enclosed and in a good state of cultivation, and the soil is eminently fertile. The neighbourhood abounds with pleasing and interesting scenery, and is enlivened with several gentlemen's seats, of which the principal are Trewern, the residence of John Thomas Benyon, Esq.; and Hênllan, the seat of John Lewis, Esq. The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's: the former, which is

a sinecure, is rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Principal and Tutors of St. David's College, Lampeter: the vicarage, which is discharged, is rated at £7.9.4½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes of the entire parish are equally divided between the rector and the vicar. The church, dedicated to St. David, is remarkable for the simplicity of its architecture, and displays evident features of a very remote antiquity: an elegant mural tablet of white marble, to the memory of the late David Lewis, Esq., of Hênllan, and his youngest daughter, has lately been put up in the chancel by his widow. The vicarage-house has been nearly rebuilt on an enlarged scale by the present incumbent, under the provisions of an act of parliament, commonly called Gilbert's Act. A school-house, built at the expense of the parish in 1828, is at present occupied by one of Mrs. Bevan's circulating charity schools. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £331. 3.

LLANDEWY-ABERARTH (LLAN-DDEWI-ABERARTH), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 13 miles (N. W. by N.) from Lampeter, containing 976 inhabitants. The name of this parish, which comprises about three thousand acres, is derived from the dedication of its church, and its distinguishing adjunct from its situation near the mouth of the small river Arth, which here discharges its waters into the bay of Cardigan. This parish is also watered by the Aëron, and from the vale through which this river winds the greater part of its surface presents a hilly aspect. The surrounding scenery, though bold and varied, is not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature: the higher grounds command extensive views across the open bay, and some pleasing prospects over the adjacent country. The village, which is intersected by the turnpike road leading from Cardigan to Aberystwith, is remarkably neat and well built; and in the neighbourhood are some pleasing seats, of which the principal in the parish is Tŷ-Glyn, that of the family of Jones, situated about two miles from the village. A tract called Morva Mawr, or "the Great Marsh," and the meadows on the banks of the Aëron, which are liable to inundation, have a fine, deep, loamy soil; that of the more elevated tracts is lighter: but the whole is productive of superior grain of every kind; the only uncultivated portion of the parish is about fifty acres of woodland. This place constitutes a prebend in the cathedral church of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Prebendary. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a very ancient structure, forty-four feet in length, thirty in breadth, and thirty-eight in height, with a tower sixty feet in height. A chapel, dedicated to St. Alban, was erected in 1809, for the accommodation of the family residing at Tŷ-Glyn, by the late Rev. Alban Thomas Jones Gwynne, who endowed it with a small farm called Rhôs Taverne, in the parish of Llandyssil, now producing £24 per annum: the living, which is further endowed with £800 royal bounty, is a perpetual

curacy, in the patronage of the Proprietor of the Tŷ-Glyn estate. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. A Welsh charity school is supported partly by subscription, and partly by an endowment of £7 per annum, of which sum, £5 were given by Henry Jones, of Tŷ-Glyn, Esq., and the remainder by the late Rev. Alban Thomas Jones Gwynne, his successor in that estate. Near the sea-shore are some vestiges of an ancient circular encampment, called Castell Cadwgan, supposed by some antiquaries to have been thrown up by that chieftain about the year 1148; but its defences are now almost levelled. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £177. 18.

LLANDEWY-BREVI (LLAN-DDEWI-BREVI), a parish comprising the townships of Dothie-Camddwr, Dothie-Pyscottwr, Godwidd, and Prisk with Carvan, in the upper division of the hundred of PENARTH; the chapelries of Blaen-Penal and Gartheli, and the townships of Cugian, Gwynvil, and Llanio, in the lower division of the same hundred; and the chapelry of Bettws-Leike, in the upper division of the hundred of MOYTHEN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES; 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Lampeter, and containing 2461 inhabitants: each of the chapelries and townships is separately assessed for the maintenance of its own poor. This parish, which is intersected by the river Teivy, and by the turnpike road from Lampeter to Trêgaron, appears, from some discoveries recently made on a farm called Llanio, to have contained a Roman station of some importance, supposed to have been occupied by a cohort of the second legion of Augustus. According to an inscription upon one of the stones still remaining, this cohort assisted in building the walls of the place, which most antiquaries agree in supposing to have been the *Loventium* of the Roman Itineraries. The parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. David, was distinguished at a very early period as the place where a memorable convocation of the fathers of the Christian church was held, for the suppression of the Pelagian heresy, which early in the sixth century was spreading rapidly through the principality. At this synod, which was held in 519, and of which many marvellous particulars have been related by Giraldus Cambrensis, St. David presided, to whom St. Dubricius, at that time archbishop of Caerlleon, who was present at the meeting, resigned his archiepiscopal see and retired to Bardsey Isle, where he spent the remainder of his days in solitude and devotion. In 1073, a sanguinary battle was fought here between the forces of Gronw and Llewelyn, sons of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, who had excited an insurrection to avenge the murder of their grandfather, the late Prince of Powys, and the troops of Rhŷs ab Owain and Rhydderch ab Caradoc, princes of South Wales, in which the former were victorious, and Rhydderch was slain. In making their attack upon the princes of South Wales, the sons of Bleddyn crossed the river Camddwr by a ford still called Rhŷd y Meirch, or "the ford of the Cavalry;" and on the western bank of that river are the remains of a military work, called Castell, which was constructed by Rhŷs ab Owain on this occasion. A college was founded here in 1187, by Thomas Beck, Bishop of St. David's, in honour of the patron saint of his cathedral, who had so ably con-

futed the Pelagian heresy at this place, in the year 519, also recommending it to the patronage of King Edward the Confessor, for a precentor and twelve prebendaries, which he amply endowed, and which continued to flourish till the dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £40. A society formed of late years, for the promotion of Christian knowledge and Church union, in the diocese of St. David's, contemplated the foundation of a college at this place, for the education of young men intended for the ministry in the Church of England. For this purpose they had procured stone and timber for the erection of suitable buildings; but the plan was afterwards altered, and the object of the society was ultimately carried into effect at Lampeter. This parish comprises the upper part of the Vale of Teivy, the banks of which river are ornamented with some pleasingly varied scenery; but on the north and east it is environed by hills of bleak and desolate appearance, and the surrounding country, consisting of high and barren mountains, wears a dreary aspect. The village, situated about a mile from the Teivy, consists only of a few detached cottages, and is watered near its entrance by a small brook, called in Leland's time the Brevy. Fairs are annually held here on May 7th, July 24th, October 9th, and November 13th.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the alternate patronage of the Earl of Lisburne and R. Price, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. David, and erected on an eminence said to be the spot on which that saint stood, while preaching against the Pelagian heresy, was built by Thomas Beck, Bishop of St. David's, as the collegiate church of the establishment which that prelate founded here in 1187. It is a spacious and venerable structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a massive square tower, and was originally cruciform, but the north transept has been for many years a ruin, and the whole edifice has suffered materially from dilapidation. In it is preserved a very large horn, called by the inhabitants of the place "Mat-Korn ŷch Davydd," which is said to have been in the possession of the parishioners since the time of that saint. On a stone over the entrance to the chancel is a Latin inscription, which is noticed by Edward Lhuyd, in a communication to Bishop Gibson, and is as follows: HIC IACET IDENTERT FILIVS I.....QVI OCCISVS FVIT PROPTER P.....SANCTI. Near the west end of the church is a curious old monument, called by the natives of the place "David's Staff," on which he is said to have leaned whilst preaching in the synod. It is an upright stone, seven feet high, and about ten inches broad, bearing a mutilated inscription, which is now illegible. A similar stone, four feet five inches high, and one foot eight inches broad, inscribed only with a cross, serves as a gate-post at the western entrance into the churchyard; and at the eastern entrance is a third, three feet ten inches in height, and one foot two inches in breadth, with an illegible inscription: all these monuments are supposed to have been raised in the early part of the sixth century. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists at Blaen Penal. At Llanio, in this parish, are three ancient inscribed stones, now built up in the walls of two cottages, which probably belonged to the ancient stations at this

place: one of these bears an inscription, in rude characters, which has been read *Caii Artii Manibus* (or *memoriæ*) *Ennius Primus*; another, "Overioni;" and the third, which now serves as a seat in the porch of one of the cottages, has the inscription "*Cohors Secunda Augusta. Fecit Quinque passus.*" To the south-east of the farm-house is a piece of ground called Caer Castell, in which may still be traced the foundations of ancient buildings. At this place have been found, at various times, Roman coins, bricks, culinary utensils, and other relics of Roman antiquity, which strongly corroborate the opinion of its having been occupied as a Roman station. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £524. 9.

LLANDILO (LLAN-DEILO), a parish in the hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (N.) from Narberth, containing 117 inhabitants. This parish, which is not of very great extent, is pleasantly situated in the eastern part of the county, bordering on Carmarthenshire. It derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Teilo, one of the most eminent saints of British antiquity, who flourished in the latter part of the fifth, and the beginning of the sixth, century. The surface is boldly undulated, and in some parts rises into abrupt eminences, among which are some of the highest summits of the Percelly range of mountains. The lands are but partially enclosed and cultivated; and the soil is various, being in some parts fertile, and in others thin and poor. Slate of good quality is found in abundance within the parish: some quarries of it are worked with advantage, the produce consisting of roofing slates, which are in high estimation. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Llangolman, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, and endowed with £800 royal bounty. There is a place of worship for Independents. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £17. 10.

LLANDILO-ABERCOWAN (LLAN-DEILO-ABER-CYWYN), a parish in the higher division of the hundred of DERLLÛS, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (S. W. by W.) from Carmarthen, containing 90 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Teilo, and its distinguishing adjunct from its situation on the river Cywyn, near its influx into the Tâf, by the æstuary of which latter river, expanding into Carmarthen bay, it is bounded on the south-west. The turnpike road leading from Carmarthen to St. Clear's passes through the village. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Mrs. Hughes. The church is not remarkable for any architectural details, but is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the river Cywyn. Adjoining the churchyard was anciently a hospital, called the Pilgrims' Lodge; but no particulars, either of its foundation or its history, are recorded, and the building has long been appropriated to other uses. John Popkin, in 1713, bequeathed £10 to the poor of this parish. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £20. 2.

LLANDILO-'R-VÂN (LLAN-DEILO-VÂN), a parish in the hundred of MERTHYR-CYNOG, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 12 miles (N. W. by W.)

from Brecknock, containing 585 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on a tract of high ground above the Vale of Usk, and is intersected by three brooks, namely, the Mawen, or Vawen, the Ethrym, and the Cilieni, the two former of which effect a junction near the church, and about a mile lower down flow into the latter, which preserves its name till it falls into the river Usk at Pont Maes. Its north-western extremity, adjoining the hundred of Builth, was formerly called *Tir yr Abad*, or *Monksland*, and formed part of the possessions of the abbey of *Strata Florida*, in the county of *Cardigan*. *Llandilo'r Hall*, the property of *David Watkin Lloyd, Esq.*, and *Noy-add*, that of *Edward Jones, of Llandovery, Esq.*, the only seats in the parish, have ceased to be occupied as family mansions, and are both let to tenants. Though, from its more elevated situation, the lands are less fertile than those in the Vale of Usk, they are by no means unproductive; the greater portion is enclosed and well cultivated; and there are extensive tracts of common land, the right of which, as in most of the hilly districts, is considered by the inhabitants as a valuable and important privilege. The village is within three miles of the high road from Brecknock into *Carmarthenshire*, through *Trêcastle*. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of *Llanvihangel Nant Brân* annexed, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of *St. David's*, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Trustees of the late *Walter Jeffreys, Esq.* During the Commonwealth, this living was endowed with £40 per annum out of the sequestered rectory of *Merthyr-Cynog*, which, however, ceased at the Restoration. The church, dedicated to *St. Teilo*, is in good repair, and appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service. In the northern part of the parish, which anciently belonged to the abbey of *Strata Florida*, were found, between twenty and thirty years ago, twenty pieces of silver coin of the reign of *Edward I.*, which were carefully wrapped up, and appeared to have been lost, or concealed in a bog. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £211. 11.

LLANDILO-VAWR (LLAN-DEILO-VAWR), a parish comprising the market town and liberties of *Llandilo-Vawr*, and the hamlets of *Maenor-Deilo-vabon*, *Taliaris*, and *Tir Esgob* with *Rhôs-maen*, in the lower division of the hundred of *PERVETH*; the hamlets of *Cwm Garw Llwyd*, *Maenor-Deilo Upper*, *Maenor-Deilo Lower*, and *Tâch Lleian* with *Rhiw Lâs*, in the lower division of the hundred of *CAYO*; and the hamlets of *Brÿn y Beirdd*, *Glyn-Aman*, *Pentrêv Cwn*, *Trêcastell*, and *Trêgib*, in the hundred of *ISCENNEN*, county of *CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES*, each of which is separately assessed for the maintenance of its poor, and containing 5149 inhabitants, of which number, 1268 are in the town and liberties of *Llandilo-Vawr*, 15 miles (E. by N.) from *Carmarthen*, and 202 (W. by N.) from *London*. The name of this place is derived from the dedication of its church to *St. Teilo*, an eminent British saint, who flourished towards the close of the fifth, or early in the sixth, century: after his death, his remains, which had been vehemently contended for by this parish, in which he died, by the inhabitants of *Pennalum*, where his ancestors had been buried, and by those of *Llandaf*, where he had been bishop, were finally

interred at the last-named place. The town, though now one of the most considerable in *South Wales*, derived all its former importance and present historical interest from the neighbouring castle of *Dinas Vawr*, or *Dynevor*, originally erected as a royal palace, by *Roderic the Great*, sovereign of all *Wales*. After the death of *Roderic*, in 877, his dominions were divided into three separate sovereignties, and the seat of government for that of *South Wales* was removed, for the sake of greater security, from *Carmarthen* to *Dynevor*, which was strongly fortified both by nature and art. This castle, in which, in the tenth century, was deposited a copy of the celebrated code of laws compiled and enacted by *Hywcl Dda*, continued to be the residence of the sovereigns of *South Wales*, till their government was overthrown by the aggression of the *Normans*, after their conquest of *England*. In 1142, *Cadell*, son of *Grufydd ab Rhÿs*, a scion of the ancient royal family of *South Wales*, laid siege to this castle, then held by the *Norman* usurpers of the circumjacent soil, took it, and retained it in his possession. About the year 1150, his brothers *Rhÿs* and *Meredydd*, returning into their own territories, after a successful predatory incursion into the lands of the *English* vassals, rebuilt this ancient palace of their ancestors, and rendered it stronger than it had ever before been. *Rhÿs* having made peace with *Henry II.*, that monarch ceded to him the territory of *Cantrêv-Mawr*, in which *Dynevor* castle was situated, and also several other lordships at that time in the possession of the *English*. These territories not being given up according to treaty, *Rhÿs* again had recourse to arms, and soon obtained them by force, recovering also the other ancient demesnes of his family; and after continuing for some time to spread devastation through the territories of the *English* vassals in the counties of *Cardigan* and *Pembroke*, he returned to *Dynevor*, laden with spoil and military honour.

From this time until the death of *Henry II.* *Rhÿs* remained in quiet possession of *Dynevor* castle, where, excepting in the case of a formidable attack which he made on the *Marches*, after the accession of *Richard I.*, he appears to have lived entirely in peace and retirement. In the year 1204, his grandson, *Rhÿs ab Grufydd*, made a successful attempt to recover possession of this fortress, which had been seized by his uncle *Maelgwyn*; but the latter, with the assistance of his brother, *Rhÿs Vychan*, regained possession of it, and likewise seized nearly all the other possessions of *Rhÿs ab Grufydd* and his brother *Owain*. Under these circumstances the latter chieftains had recourse for assistance to the *English* monarch, *John*, who ordered *Lord Foulke* to demand of *Rhÿs Vychan* the castle of *Llandovery*, with its dependent territory, for the support of the brothers *Rhÿs* and *Owain*. This application being refused, the *English* commander, accompanied by these chieftains and all the forces they could collect in the neighbourhood, advanced towards *Dynevor*, and, meeting on their march the forces of *Rhÿs Vychan*, a battle ensued, in which that chieftain was defeated with considerable loss, and compelled to retreat upon *Dynevor*, the garrison of which he reinforced; and, after burning to the ground the town of *Llandilo-Vawr*, he retired into the most inaccessible parts of the neighbouring country. *Foulke* and the native chieftains immediately

invested the castle, and so pressed the siege, that the garrison surrendered on the following day, on condition of being allowed to depart with their arms. Soon after, Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, in alliance with several of the chieftains of South Wales, dispossessed many of the English vassals of the usurped territories in this part of the principality, and, in the partition of them, assigned Dynevor castle, with nearly the whole of Cantrev-Mawr, to Rhys Vychan, who afterwards died at Llandilo-Vawr, in 1233. His son Rhys, having been deprived of his territories, in 1254, by Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, Prince of North Wales, who divided them among other chieftains of South Wales, applied for assistance to Henry III.; and that monarch granted him a powerful force, to aid him in the recovery of such of them as were held by his brother Meredydd. With these auxiliaries Rhys came by sea to Carmarthen, and proceeded thence to Dynevor castle, which he immediately invested; but Meredydd ab Owain and Meredydd ab Rhys, reinforced by a large body of troops, sent by Llewelyn, gave the English battle, and, after one of the most sanguinary conflicts which ever took place in this part of the principality, defeated them, with the loss of more than two thousand of their number. Soon after the accession of Edward I. to the English throne, Payen de Chaworth, who commanded that monarch's forces in South Wales, attacked and laid waste the territories of several of the native chieftains, who, despairing of assistance from Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, made their submission to the English sovereign, and delivered the castle of Dynevor into the hands of his lieutenant. Edward I., about the time of his final invasion of North Wales, also sent an army into South Wales, under the command of the Earl of Gloucester and Sir Edward Mortimer, who, near Llandilo-Vawr, encountered and totally defeated the Welsh army which had been raised to oppose them, but not without sustaining a considerable loss on their own side, five knights, and William de Valence, cousin of Edward I., being slain: this last victory was one of those which completed the final conquest of Wales. In 1287, Rhys ab Meredydd, who had excited an extensive insurrection in South Wales, suddenly besieged and took the castle of Dynevor; but it was afterwards retaken by the English under the Earl of Cornwall, and subsequently demolished. In the reign of Henry VII., it formed part of the family estates of the celebrated Sir Rhys ab Thomas; but on the unjust attainder of his grandson, Rhys ab Gruffydd, in the reign of Henry VIII., it reverted to the crown. In the following reign, Mary restored a small portion of the estates to his son Gruffydd ab Rhys; and Charles I. restored to Sir Henry Rice all the family estates that then remained in the possession of the crown. George Rice, who died in 1782, was created Baron Dynevor, with remainder to his daughter, whose son, the present Lord Dynevor, is proprietor of the ancient castle and its dependent territory.

The town is beautifully situated on an eminence rising from the right bank of the river Towy, over which is a narrow stone bridge of modern erection, and consists of several irregularly formed streets, containing few houses of ancient date which at all agree, either in size or style of building, with the important rank which the place now holds in the county. Within the last few years considerable improvements have taken place, and

greater regularity and a more prepossessing appearance have been given to the buildings which have been recently erected: a new road has also been constructed through the churchyard, instead of the old one, which was so steep in this part of its course as to be almost impassable for carriages; and the approach from the town to the bridge has likewise been materially improved. The inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water; but the streets are neither paved nor lighted. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified with hill and dale, and greatly embellished with flourishing plantations: towards the east the view embraces the lofty Carmarthenshire Beacons, and to the west the wooded heights enclosing the Vale of Towy, through which that river winds its majestic course, in a vale of the most luxuriant beauty. In the vicinity are several elegant seats and pleasing villas, the grounds of which add greatly to the beauty and interesting character of the surrounding country. The parish is upwards of thirteen miles in length, from north to south, and about eight in breadth, from east to west. Both the town and parish are intersected by the roads from London to Carmarthen by Brecknock, and from Swansea to Lampeter. The market, which is well supplied with corn, is on Saturday; and fairs are held on February 20th, Palm Monday, and June 4th. The midsummer quarter sessions for the county, and the county court are held here; the latter is held monthly before the under sheriff. The election of a knight for the shire took place here prior to passing the acts relative to amending the representation of the people, which direct that the county members shall be elected at Carmarthen: this has been made one of the polling-places within the county. The town-hall is a respectable building of modern erection, containing the courts for the sessions, and a grand jury room, with a commodious area underneath, in which the corn market is held.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Teilo, and situated nearly in the centre of the town, is a large heavy building, consisting only of two aisles, and undistinguished by any peculiar architectural features. In the hamlet of Taliaris is a neat chapel, erected by the late Lord Robert Seymour, and endowed with a house and ten acres of land. Formerly there was a chapel of ease to the mother church, called Capel yr Ywen, now in ruins. Within the limits of the parish are four places of worship for Independents, two for Baptists, two for Wesleyan Methodists, and one each for Calvinistic Methodists and Unitarians: of these, three only are in the town, *viz.*, one for Baptists, one for Wesleyan Methodists, and that for Calvinistic Methodists. A school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children is endowed with £5 per annum, given by Mrs. Warner, and £4 per annum by Mr. James; and there are some small bequests for apprenticing children and for distribution among the poor. In the vicinity of the town are many interesting ruins. The remains of Dynevor castle, situated at the southwestern extremity of Newton Park, which is within the parish of Llandeveyson, and contains also the modern mansion of Lord Dynevor, comprise a qua-

drangular area, about thirty-five yards in length and thirty yards in breadth, which was anciently enclosed with lofty walls of massive thickness, and appears to have been defended at the angles by towers, two of which are still standing, namely, a square one on the north, and a large round tower, overhanging a tremendous precipice on the south-east, overlooking the river Towy. About four miles from the town, and in that part of the parish which is in the hundred of Iscennen, are the remains of Carreg Cennen castle, occupying the summit of an isolated rock, nearly one hundred yards in perpendicular height, at the base of which flows the small river Cennen, from which it derives its name. The erection of this fortress is by some writers ascribed to a chieftain named Goronw, and by others to Urien Rged, the remote ancestor of the house of Dynevor, whose ancient territories extended from the river Neath, in Glamorganshire, to the river Towy in the present county of Carmarthen. The simplicity of its architecture certainly bespeaks its early origin; and there can be little doubt of its having been of ancient British construction, although by some it is supposed to possess no claim to an origin more remote than the reign of Henry I. Recent discoveries have only contributed to involve the question in still greater obscurity; some coins of the Emperor Domitian, which have been found here within the last few years, lead to an opinion of its occupation by the Romans; and a stone hatchet has been found in the immediate vicinity, which is evidently of a date anterior to the use of metal in Britain for the construction of military weapons. The only historical event on record concerning it is its re-capture by Rhys Vychan, about the year 1248, or 1254, from the English, to whom it had been given by his mother, from motives of personal dislike, in order to prevent it from falling into his hands. This fortress, from its elevated situation and the loftiness of its buildings, forms an interesting and a conspicuous object from many points of view, especially from the direction of Llandebic, from which village is the finest approach to it. The present remains occupy a quadrilateral area, nearly thirty-five yards in length and twenty-five in breadth, and consist chiefly of two square towers on the northern side, which defend the entrance, a large round tower at the north-western angle, and an octangular tower at the north-eastern, where is the principal entrance. On the eastern side of the quadrangle are the remains of several of the principal apartments, and on the southern side is a range of building, consisting of smaller apartments, which were probably the offices of the castle. There appears to have been another entrance, by a covered way leading along the margin of the precipice on which the castle is built, to a gate on the southern side; and a narrow arched passage on the northern side leads by an easy descent to a gallery excavated in the rock, and apparently designed as a well for supplying the castle with water. This gallery is about fifty yards in length, varying in breadth from three to twelve feet, and in height from four to ten, and is lighted at intervals by apertures cut outward through the rock: at the lower extremity is a basin, about four feet from the level of the floor, capable of holding not more than two gallons, and into which the

water trickles from the roof. From the summit of the rock on which the castle stands is an extensive and almost boundless prospect over the wide valleys intervening between the lofty mountains by which the site is surrounded. Near the source of the small river Cennen are numerous excavations, the interior surface of which is covered with fine grass: these are supposed to have been habitations of the aboriginal Britons; and, from the names of two farms to the south of Carreg Cennen, the neighbourhood is thought to have been a residence of the Druids, and a scene of their religious solemnities.

Dynevor castle, the *modern* residence of Lord Dynevor, forms an important feature in the environs of the town, and is described under the head of Llandeveyson, of which parish the park comprises a principal portion. At a short distance to the east of the town, and beautifully situated near the river Towy, is Trêgib, the residence of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, and now the property of her grandson, the eldest male representative of the late Captain Hughes, who is a minor. In the hamlet of Taliaris is the seat of the late Lord Robert Seymour, formerly part of the extensive property of the Gwynnes of Glanbrân, of which notice occurs in the article on Taliaris. In this parish are also Manorabon, the residence of D. Pughe, Esq., and, exclusively of such as belong to large estates, a greater number of seats and villas of opulent and respectable families, than in any other parish of the same extent in the principality. About five miles to the south of the town is Fynnon Craig Cefel, a chalybeate spring; and in various parts of the parish are several others of inferior note; but the waters of none of them are now used for medicinal purposes. On the opposite side of the river is a remarkable ebbing and flowing well; and at a short distance to the south of Carreg Cennen castle, at a place called Llanduvaen, on the borders of the Black Mountains, are some natural baths, one of which was formerly greatly resorted to by the natives of South Wales, for the cure of paralytic disorders; but they have now lost nearly all their ancient reputation. In the south-eastern part of the parish is the source of the river Llwehwr, or Loughor, which issues from a limestone rock, in a stream of sufficient force to give motion to the machinery of some extensive iron-works at a small distance, and, near its rise, falls over a ledge of rocks eighteen feet in perpendicular height, forming a fine cascade: close to the spring is a spacious natural cavern, in several places exhibiting a pleasing variety of petrifications and stalactites. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor of the whole of this parish amounts to £1319. 4.

LLANDINAM (LLAN-DINAM), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of LLANIDLOES, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Llanidloes, on the road from Newtown to Aberystwith, containing 1015 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south-west by the Llandinam mountain, which forms also a boundary between the counties of Montgomery and Radnor, and, rising to the height of one thousand eight hundred feet above the level of the sea, commands from its summit an extensive view of the surrounding country. The village is beautifully situated on the south-eastern bank of the river Severn, which flows smoothly through a narrow but highly

cultivated vale, bounded by hanging woods of luxuriant foliage, which in many places impend over its stream, and through which also the road winds in a direction parallel with its course: the scenery of this small vale is pleasingly picturesque, and in some parts highly romantic; and from the summit of Carnedd hill a fine view is obtained of the Vale of Severn, with the windings of the river, and the beautiful country on each of its banks. All the waste lands have been allotted among the freeholders, under the "Arustley Enclosure Act," obtained in 1816, and have chiefly been enclosed and brought under cultivation. The manufacture of flannel is carried on to a moderate extent, affording employment to a portion of the inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £7. 3. 1½, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The rectory, divided into two comportsions, and valued in the king's books at £22, was, by act of parliament in the 1st of James II., vested in the Dean and Chapter of Bangor, in trust, to appropriate one-third to the augmentation of the vicarages within the said comportsions, and the remainder to the repairs of the cathedral church, and the maintenance of its choir. The church, dedicated to St. Llonio, a saint of the sixth century, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower, and is said to have been partly erected with the materials of the ruined fortifications of Caer-Sws: the western entrance is through a lofty and finely pointed arch under the tower, leading into the nave, and the interior is appropriately ornamented. At Pen Halwg, in the township of Hêngynwith, stood an ancient chapel of ease to the mother church, which was rebuilt in 1826, on the site of the former structure, and is situated six miles distant from the parish church: it is a neat plain edifice of stone, adapted to the accommodation of three hundred persons. There are places of worship for Welsh Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A parochial school, in which the poor children of the parish are gratuitously instructed, is supported by subscription; and there are Sunday schools in connexion with the established church and the several dissenting congregations. Within the parish are three British encampments, of which the most perfect is that called the "Moat," about a mile nearly south-east from the Roman station at Caer-Sws, in the parish of Llanwnnog: it comprehends a quadrilateral area of about three acres, having the entrance at the lower extremity, and is defended by a strong intrenchment surrounded with a fosse. Connected with this camp is another of smaller dimensions, similarly fortified, and terminating with a high mound of earth entirely surrounded by a broad and deep moat; and about a quarter of a mile distant, on the summit of an eminence, is another, called Caer-Vechan, which, from its greater elevation, appears to have been an exploratory station. Several silver coins of the reign of Edward III., and of later date, have been found in this parish; and near the bridge over the Severn to Caer-Sws an urn containing ashes was discovered, about thirty years ago. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £1447. 4.

LLANDINGAT (LLAN-DINGAD), a parish, partly in the higher division of the hundred of PERVETH,

and partly in that of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, comprising the market town of Llandovery, and containing 2465 inhabitants. This parish, which takes its name from the dedication of its church, is pleasantly situated near the confluence of the rivers Brân and Gwytherig, which, uniting their streams a little above the town of Llandovery, fall into the river Towy. The surface is for the most part undulating; and, with the exception of the summits of a few of the hills, the lands are generally enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The turnpike road from London to Carmarthen intersects the parish; and from the higher grounds some pleasing views are obtained over the romantic Vale of Brân, and the adjacent country. The environs are enlivened by numerous handsome seats, of which the principal within the parish are, Llwyn Brân, the elegant mansion of Major Rice, situated about two miles and a half from the town, embracing within its grounds a pleasing variety of scenery; and Velindre, the seat of Edward Jones, Esq., of which the grounds are tastefully laid out. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Llanvair ar y brÿn annexed, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £7, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Dingat, is an ancient building, consisting of two spacious aisles, with a tower, but presents no interesting architectural details: it was once destroyed by the Norman invaders of this part of Wales. The church of Llanvair ar y brÿn is situated within this parish, about a quarter of a mile from Llandovery, and about a mile distant from its own parish. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, all situated in the town of Llandovery, where there is a school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children of this and the adjoining parish of Llanvair ar y brÿn: there are also Sunday schools in connexion with the established church and the several dissenting congregations. The spot on which the church of Llanvair ar y brÿn is built is supposed by some to have been the site of a Roman station; and Sir R. Colt Hoare considers that, from the number of Roman roads which terminate here, it must have been a station of importance: the intrenchments are at present very indistinct, but Roman coins, bricks, antique lamps, and other relics have been found within the area. According to tradition, this station was called Trê-Gôch, or the "red city," which appellation the same antiquary deduces from its having been originally built of brick: the present remains are very inconsiderable. In the church of Llandingat the celebrated Rees Prichard, commonly known as the "Vicar of Llandovery," who died in 1644, was buried. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor, including those of the town of Llandovery, amounts to £596. 5.

LLANDISILIO (LLAN-DYSILIO), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of DEYTHUR, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Welshpool, on the road to Oswestry, containing 623 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Tysilio, a saint who flourished in the sixth century, is situated on the river Vyrnwy, by which it is separated from the county of

Salop, and at no great distance from its influx into the Severn: the Montgomeryshire canal passes through the western part of it. The waste and common lands were enclosed under the provisions of an act of parliament obtained for that purpose in the year 1787. The petty sessions for the hundred are held in the village, on the first Friday in every month. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, and in the patronage of the Bishop, by whom the rectory is held in commendam. The church is a neat edifice, in the early style of English architecture, and contains several good monuments to the memory of deceased members of the family of Lloyd of Domgay. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. A Sunday school, in connexion with the established church, in which the children of the parish receive gratuitous instruction, is supported by subscription. David Jones, in 1696, gave some land for the relief of ten poor persons; and Peter Jones also gave a portion of land for the relief of the poor in general: the produce of these benefactions is annually appropriated according to the intention of the donors. Offa's Dyke may be distinctly traced in its progress through this parish, in which also are some obvious remains of an ancient Roman road pointing northwards towards Chester. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £381. 13.

LLANDISSILIO (LLAN-DYSILIO), a parish, partly in the lower division of the hundred of DERLLÛS, county of CARMARTHEN, and partly in that of DUNGLEDDEY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Narberth, on the road to Cardigan, containing 1025 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is about five miles in length and four in breadth, and comprises two divisions, which are respectively situated in the counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke, each separately maintaining its own poor: the lands are enclosed and in a good state of cultivation, and the soil is in general fertile. It constitutes a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock, rated in the king's books at £12. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £7, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Tysilio, has no architectural claims to notice. In the churchyard, leaning against the south side of the church, is an ancient stone of large dimensions, with the inscription, in rude characters, LVTORICI. FIL. PAVLINI. MARINI LATIO: it was dug from under a heap of rubbish by the present incumbent, in the year 1827, and placed by him in its present situation: a tradition, however, of its existence had been preserved in the parish, which led to its discovery. There is a place of worship for Baptists in that division of the parish which is in the county of Carmarthen, and one for Independents in that which is in the county of Pembroke. Morris Jones, Esq., in 1621, bequeathed a rent-charge of £2, payable out of his farm of Cae Helig, in the parish of Wrexham, county of Denbigh, to be distributed in white bread among the poor of this parish. John Matthias, of Kílvaur, bequeathed £1. 1. per an-

num for a sermon on the uncertainty of human life, to be preached here annually on the second Sunday in June. Cicely Morris, by deed enrolled in 1776, gave £2. 2. per annum for the instruction of five poor children of this parish, and £2. 2. per annum for apprenticing them to some trade; these sums are chargeable on lands in the parish, and are duly appropriated according to the intention of the benefactress. On the farm of Cãsgwÿn, in that part of the parish which is in the county of Pembroke, is an ancient encampment, comprising a semicircular area, two hundred and forty yards in circumference, with an entrance fifteen yards in width: the aspect is towards the west, and commands an extensive tract of country: small cannon balls have been turned up by the plough in its vicinity. Another encampment of similar form, and commanding the same tract of country, is seen on a farm called Portispark, in that part of the parish which is in the county of Carmarthen: it is situated on an eminence, and includes an area of which the chord is one hundred and thirty yards in length. On the farm of Llwynyebol is a circular encampment, thirty yards in diameter, surrounded by a rampart three feet high: in the centre are two stones, four feet in height, and in a position inclining from the perpendicular. There were formerly about twenty of these, varying in height; and at the distance of two hundred yards to the north-west is a small circle, within which are two erect stones, from four to five feet in height, near which it is supposed was formerly a third stone, so placed as to form an altar. Two avenues of stones, in opposite directions, but both tending to the circular enclosure, may still be traced; and around this relic of British antiquity are scattered numerous barrows, varying in dimensions, in one of which, on its being cut through in forming the present road from Narberth to Cardigan, was found an entire vessel, rudely formed of coarse pottery. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £270. 5., of which sum, £179. 2. is raised on that part which is in the county of Carmarthen, and £91. 3. on that in the county of Pembroke.

LLANDOUGH (LLAN-DÔCH), a parish in the hundred of COWBRIDGE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S.) from Cowbridge, containing 118 inhabitants. This parish is separated from that of St. Hilary by the river Ddaw, which winds through a beautiful little valley, richly wooded, and abounding with pleasing and picturesque scenery. On an eminence above the river, a little to the west of the village, are the remains of Llandough castle, the castellated mansion successively the residence of the Welsh families of Vychan and Walche, which have been incorporated with a handsome modern mansion, now the residence of Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan. The substratum of the soil is limestone, interspersed with sandstone; and the lands are in general enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of St. Mary-church, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £4. 18. 9., and in the patronage of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Dôchdwy, is a small neat structure, and contains some ancient monuments, among which is one to the family of Walche, consisting of recumbent effigies of a male representative of that family and his lady.

A few children are gratuitously instructed, chiefly at the expense of the family of Lieut. - Col. Morgan. To the south-east of the church are the remains of a small British encampment; and, within four hundred yards of it, a great number of human bones has been discovered, supposed to be those of individuals killed in the numerous and sanguinary battles which took place between the natives and the early Norman settlers. The Rev. John Walters, M.A., an eminent Welsh divine and critic, and author of an English and Welsh Dictionary, was for some time rector of this parish: he died in 1794. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £37. 1.

LLANDOUGH-(LLAN-DÔCH), or LLAN-DOCHE-PENARTH, a parish in the hundred of DINAS-POWIS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (S. W.) from Cardiff, containing 119 inhabitants. This place is supposed by some writers to have been the site of an ancient monastery, founded in the fifth century for twelve monks, or canons, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, by St. Cyngarus, which was afterwards amply endowed by Paulentus, at that time King of Gwent. St. Cyngarus, who is also called Docuinus, and who, according to Bishop Tanner, came into this part of the country about the year 474, has by other writers been identified with the British saint Dôchdwy, who is said to have accompanied Cadvan into Wales in the early part of the sixth century; and the parish church, which is dedicated to that saint, has consequently been regarded as the original church of the monastery. But this conjecture is not supported by any satisfactory authority, nor has it been confirmed by the discovery of any remains of the conventual buildings which may naturally be supposed to have belonged to such an establishment. The village is pleasantly situated on a finely wooded eminence, on the west bank of the Ely, about a mile above its fall into Penarth harbour, overlooking a large level tract, which is intersected by the rivers Ely and Tâf, and commanding an extensive and interesting view of the surrounding country, which abounds with richly varied scenery. The exhalations from the marshes below are unfavourable to the health of the inhabitants, who are consequently subject to attacks of ague. Limestone is the prevailing substratum of the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, with the rectory of Leckwith and the vicarage of Cogan annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £8. 8. 4., and in the patronage of the Marquis of Bute. The church, a very ancient structure, is evidently of a period anterior to the introduction of the English style of architecture, though some windows of that character have been inserted: it is neatly fitted up, and kept in good repair. In the churchyard is the shaft of an ancient circular cross, ornamented with scrolls and tracery, but without any legible inscription. A National school, in which from fifty to sixty children are gratuitously instructed, is supported at the joint expense of the Marquis of Bute and the rector of the parish: a neat school-house, with apartments for the mistress, has been erected by subscription, aided by a grant from the parent society in London. Cogan Pill, the ancient family seat of the Herberts, a branch of the family of that name near Swansea, has been converted into a farm-house, the grand hall having been appropriated as a barn: the

Herberts of this county were ancestors of the Earls of Pembroke and Warwick. At a short distance from the church, to the south-east, is a small circular mound, commanding the entrances of the rivers Ely and Tâf, and probably an outpost for the defence of those rivers, communicating with those at Whitchurch, Romney Bridge, and Cardiff. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £42. 15.

LLANDOVERY, an incorporated market town, in the parish of LLANDINGAT, hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 27 miles (E. N. E.) from Carmarthen, and 187 (W. by N.) from London, on the road from London through Brecknock to Carmarthen, containing 1766 inhabitants. The present name of this place is an obvious corruption of its ancient Welsh appellation, *Llan ym Ddyvri*, or *Llan ym Ddyvroedd*, signifying "the church among the waters," and is derived from the situation of its church on a level promontory between the river Towy and the stream formed by the union of the rivers Brân and Gwydderig, which here falls into the former river. By some writers the town is supposed to have had its origin in the establishment of a Roman station within a quarter of a mile of its present site, an opinion which is strengthened by the discovery of numerous Roman coins, bricks, and fragments of pottery: but it is equally probable that, like many other towns in South Wales, it owes its origin to the erection of its castle, the early history of which is very imperfectly known. Its original foundation, however, may be ascribed to some of the Norman settlers in this part of the principality, to enable them to retain the territories which they had usurped from the native proprietors. The first authentic historical notice concerning it occurs in the reign of Henry I., about the year 1113, when it was occupied by Richard de Pons; and in 1116 it was attacked by Gruffydd ab Rhys, who burned the outer ward, and slew part of the garrison; but he sustained so great a loss in this attempt to reduce it, that he was disabled from pursuing his advantage, and compelled to abandon the siege. In 1158, Rhys ab Gruffydd, one of the most powerful chieftains of South Wales, laid siege to the castle, of which he made himself master; and on the death of Meredydd ab Rhys, in 1201, it was seized by his brother Gruffydd ab Rhys, on whose death in the following year it fell into the hands of his brother Maelgwyn. In 1204, Rhys, son of Gruffydd ab Rhys, attacked the castle of Llandovery, in order to recover it from his uncle Maelgwyn, and succeeded in obtaining possession, but did not long retain it; for Maelgwyn, assisted by Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys, soon wrested it from him: Rhys, however, subsequently succeeded in his efforts to recover it. In 1208, Rhys Vychan, brother of Maelgwyn, having entered into hostilities against his nephews Rhys and Owain, obtained from the English monarch a supply of troops, with the aid of which he invested the castle of Llandovery, the garrison of which fortress, having no prospect of relief, surrendered it to him on condition of being allowed to depart with their arms and property. Rhys and his brother Owain, having complained to King John of the violent proceedings of their uncles, that monarch sent to demand the fortress of Llandovery, with the dependent territory, for the support of the young chieftains; but Rhys Vychan, neglecting to comply with this de-

mand, Rhÿs ab Gruffydd, aided by a party of English auxiliaries, recovered possession of it by assault in 1214. It appears, nevertheless, to have been repossessed by Rhÿs Vychan; for, in 1226, it was surrendered by him to his son, by whom he had been taken prisoner, as the price of his liberation from captivity. After the entire subjugation of the principality by Edward I., the castle of Llandovery became vested in the English crown, and was garrisoned by the king; but, during the absence of that monarch in France, an alarming insurrection was excited in South Wales by Rhÿs ab Meredydd, who, for his instrumentality in the subjugation of his country, had been knighted by Edward, and who, among other fortified places in this part of the principality, besieged and reduced this castle. Few particulars are henceforward recorded of it till the time of the parliamentary war, during which it is supposed to have been demolished by Cromwell.

The town is pleasantly situated in the upper part of the Vale of Towy, on the banks of the river Brân, and consists principally of two streets meeting nearly at right angles. Leland describes it, in the reign of Henry VIII., as "poor built, of thatched houses;" but since that period great improvement has taken place, and the houses at present are well built and of respectable appearance. The streets are partially paved, and the entire town, which was lighted for the first time with oil, in the winter of 1831, is abundantly supplied with water, which, passing over a gravelly bottom, is beautifully transparent, and of excellent quality. Balls and concerts take place occasionally at the assembly-rooms at the Castle Inn. About a mile above the town the river Towy is crossed by a handsome stone bridge of one arch, eighty-three feet in the span, built by William Edwards, the ingenious self-taught architect of the celebrated Pont y Prydd; and a handsome iron suspension bridge is now in progress of erection over the same river, about one mile westward from the town, on the road to Llandilo-Vawr, by subscription, the interest to be paid by a toll: the first stone was laid by Col. Gwynne, April 18th, 1832. The appearance of the neighbourhood is enlivened by several gentlemen's seats. A road of modern construction, which leads from Llandovery eastward towards Brecknock, winding through a deep valley round the base of the Black Mountains, exhibits a succession of the most romantic scenery. The trade is very inconsiderable, consisting only of what is necessary for supplying the consumption of the town and its neighbourhood, which latter is inhabited by several families of great respectability. The market, which is well supplied with corn, and with provisions of all kinds, is held on Wednesday and Saturday, the latter being the principal, in a commodious area under the town-hall. The fairs are on the first Wednesday after the 17th of January, March 19th, the Wednesday after Low Sunday; Whit-Tuesday, which is called the Bailiff's fair; July 31st; the Wednesday after the 10th of October; and November 26th, for horses, cattle, and sheep, and the following day for pigs. The inhabitants were first incorporated by Richard I., who made this place a free borough, and invested it with many privileges, which, though confirmed by Henry VIII., who made it a contributory borough to Carmarthen, and afterwards by Elizabeth, have, with the elective fran-

chise, fallen into disuse. By these charters the government was vested in a bailiff, recorder, and burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, two serjeants at mace, and four constables, who still continue to be chosen annually, though they exercise no magisterial functions. The bailiff, who is also coroner within the borough, is elected by the burgesses; the recorder is appointed by the lord of the manor; and the burgesses, who are unlimited in number, are self-elected. The corporation were empowered to hold various courts, which have been discontinued; and the town is entirely under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions for the hundred every Saturday, in a room over the lock-up house. Llandovery is one of the polling places, appointed under the late Reform Act, in the election of a member for the county. The town-hall, erected in 1752, at the expense of the corporation, is a commodious building, containing rooms for the transaction of the municipal business, under which is an area for the corn market.

There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The Salem Chapel, belonging to the Independents, is a spacious and handsome structure, capable of containing upwards of two thousand persons. A National school is supported by subscription, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children of the parishes of Llandingat and Llanvair ar y brÿn, and their immediate neighbourhood: at present there are seventy children in this school. An infants' school, in which are from forty to fifty children, was established in 1829, and, by permission of the lord-lieutenant of the county, a room, formerly used as a depôt for arms, has been appropriated to its use. There are Sunday schools, in connexion with the established church and the several dissenting congregations, in which from three to four hundred children are instructed. A tract of woodland, about sixty acres in extent, situated within a mile of the town, in the parish of Llandingat, was left to the poor burgesses of Llandovery, many centuries ago, and is noticed in the charter of Richard I. Some remains of the ancient castle occupy the summit of a rocky eminence on the western bank of the river Brân: they consist of part of the keep and the intrenchments by which the works were surrounded; and the entire fortress, which does not appear to have been of very great extent, seems to have been suited rather for effective defence than domestic comfort. The Rev. Rees Prichard, Vicar of Llandingat, but better known as "the Vicar of Llandovery," was a native of this place. He is celebrated as the writer of a work called *Canwyll y Cymry*, "the Welshman's Candle," but more generally known under the title of *Llyfr y Ficer*, or "the Vicar's Book," comprising one hundred and seventy poems on religious subjects, written in the Welsh language with so much simplicity of style as to be perfectly intelligible to the most uncultivated understanding. This highly useful work is generally learned by heart by the Welsh peasantry, and forms a companion to the Bible in almost every cottage in the principality. Mr. Prichard bequeathed a house, and land of the value of £20 per annum, for the foundation of a free school in his native town; but either through neglect, or by a commutation with the Vicar's family for a sum of money, which has been either lost or expended on other objects, the intentions of the testator have not been carried into

effect. This venerated man was born in 1575, and, after a long life devoted to the welfare of his parishioners in particular, and the religious improvement of his countrymen in general, died in 1644.

LLANDOW, called by the Welsh LLAN-DŴV, a parish in the hundred of OGMORE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Cowbridge, containing 138 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £7. 4. 4½., and in the patronage of the Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a very small edifice of considerable antiquity. The parsonage-house is also a very ancient building, apparently coeval with the church: attached to the living are fifty-eight acres of glebe land. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £51. 4.

LLANDOWROR, a parish in the higher division of the hundred of DERLLŶS, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from St. Clear's, on the road from Carmarthen to Haverfordwest, containing 420 inhabitants. This parish appears to derive its name from its situation between the two waters of the rivulet Hîrwaun and the river Tâf, which last abounds with salmon and excellent trout, and is here navigable at high tides for boats. The lands are partly enclosed and cultivated, and a considerable portion is covered with underwood: the surrounding scenery is pleasing, and is characterized by some richly wooded heights, following the courses of these two streams. Within the limits of the parish is one of the finest quarries in the county, producing stone of excellent quality for building, and the working of which affords employment to such of the labouring inhabitants as are not engaged in agriculture. A new line of road, constructed to avoid the steep ascent of Llandowror hill to Tavernspite, on the border of Pembrokeshire, was completed in 1830, and extends from the village of Llandowror until it joins the road to Milford, considerably south of the former; it is intended to continue this line to St. Clear's. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of Sir R. B. P. Philipps, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Cringat. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. David Lloyd, of Woodhouse, in the parish of Laugharne, in 1711, bequeathed £40, the interest of which is appropriated to the clothing of poor children; and Sir R. B. P. Philipps, Bart., allows £5 per annum for the instruction of twelve children of the parish: a school-room has been built by subscription. The Welsh circulating charity schools originated with the Rev. Griffith Jones, who for forty-five years was rector of this parish: he died in 1761, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and was buried in the church, in which a handsome mural tablet was erected to his memory by Mrs. Bridget Bevan, of Laugharne, who had for many years attended his ministry, and after her death, in 1779, was, by her own previous request, interred by his side: this lady bequeathed £10,000 for the permanent support of these schools, which sum, during a course of litigation for twenty years accumulated to £30,000, vested in the three per cents., and at present amounting to £31,486. 12. 2. There are now twenty-nine of these

highly useful establishments in South Wales, and nine in North Wales, periodically circulating from one parish to another: they are under the control of a committee of management, and subject to annual visitation: each schoolmaster receives £20 per annum, and the master of the central school at Newport, where the teachers are instructed in the National system, receives a salary of £40 per annum. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £76. 4.

LLANDRILLO (LLAN-DRILLO), a parish in the hundred of EDEYRNION, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Corwen, containing 806 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Dee, and near the rivulet Ceidio, which, after heavy rains, becomes a torrent. It extends more than four miles in length, and three and a half in breadth, through the rich and fertile vale of Edeyrnion, and is bounded on the south by the noble range of the Berwyn mountains, of which the highest point, called Cader Berwyn, is within the parish. About three-fourths of the lands are enclosed, and a great part is in a good state of cultivation. Peat is procured in great quantities for fuel; and on the Berwyn mountain there is a quarry of excellent slate. The village is pleasantly situated on the turnpike road from Corwen to Bala and Dinasmowddwy, and at the entrance of an extensive glen in the vale, terminated by the lofty range of mountains which forms the southern boundary of the parish. The surrounding scenery is finely diversified with features of sublimity and rich luxuriance, and the distant views are grand and extensive. From Cader Berwyn are seen the beautiful vales of Edeyrnion and Penllŷn, in all their variety of scenery; and, in the distance, the principal mountains in North Wales, and in the counties of Chester, Salop, Denbigh, Worcester, Stafford, and Lancaster. Fairs are held annually on February 25th, May 3rd, June 29th, August 28th, and November 14th. The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph: the rectory, which is a sinecure annexed to the see of St. Asaph, is rated in the king's books at £15. 16. 3.; and the vicarage, which is discharged, at £7. 17. 1.: the latter is in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Trillo, is a small ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower at the western end. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, to all of which Sunday schools are attached; and it is in contemplation to establish a parochial school on the National system, for the gratuitous education of the poor children of the parish. Hugh Jones, in 1738, bequeathed £75, the interest of which is distributed among the poor according to the will of the testator. Bwlch y Maen Gwynedd, a pass in the Berwyn range, is memorable as the place where Roderic the Great appointed a meeting of the Princes of Gwynedd and Powys, in order to adjust any differences and settle any disputes which might arise between those chieftains; and on the same range, and within the limits of the parish, is a large flat stone, probably the table stone of a cromlech, called Bwrdd Arthur, or "Arthur's Table." In a field called Cae 'r Bont is a circular intrenchment, surrounded with a fosse and defended by ramparts of considerable strength; and on the summit

of a hill immediately above it is a circle of stones, twelve yards in diameter, within which was formerly a circular cell, six feet in diameter: at the distance of one hundred yards are the remains of a large *carnedd*, eighteen yards in diameter, and about twenty yards from these the remains of two smaller *carneddau*. On a hill, a little above the village, are vestiges of another intrenchment, and on the hills in various parts of the parish are other remains of British antiquity. Fynnon Maen Milgi, "the spring of the greyhound stone," a remarkably fine stream, issues from the Berwyn mountains; and near the village is a spring, called Fynnon Trillo, to the waters of which miraculous efficacy in the cure of various diseases was anciently attributed, and which are still thought to be highly beneficial in several cases. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £450. 1.

LLANDRILLO YN RHÔS (LLAN-DRILLO-YN-RHÔS), a parish, partly in the hundred of CREUDDYN, county of CARNARVON, but chiefly in the hundred of ISDULAS, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, on the shore of the Irish sea, 5 miles (N.E.) from Aberconway, containing 1133 inhabitants. The village of Llandrillo is composed of three houses only: the townships in that part of the parish which is in Denbighshire are united for the maintenance of their poor; while that of Eirias, which forms the Carnarvonshire portion of it, supports its poor separately. There are four weirs along the shore, where an immense quantity of fish, of various kinds, is taken during the season, particularly *maekarel* and salmon: one only of these, namely that which formerly belonged to the monks of Aberconway, pays tithe, the capture at every tenth tide being divided between the bishop, as rector, and the vicar, three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. A considerable quantity of limestone is shipped hence to Liverpool. The living consists of a sinecure rectory and a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph: the former, rated in the king's books at £27. 1. 3., is held in commendam by the Bishop of St. Asaph, who is also patron of the latter, which is rated at £8. 15. 10. The church, dedicated to St. Trillo, is a large handsome structure, situated on a high rock of limestone, and consists of a nave, chancel, north aisle, and a lofty square modern tower: the east window is in the later style of English architecture, and contains some elegant specimens of ancient stained glass: in one compartment is a fine head of Marchudd, founder of one of the fifteen noble tribes of North Wales, above which are the arms of Ednyved Vychan, counsellor and leader of the armies of Llewelyn the Great, and a successful warrior against the English: in the others are figures in flowing drapery, representing the tribes of Wales. Ednyved Vychan obtained a license from the pope to build a chapel adjoining this church, the only remains of which are part of two old arches in the north wall. There are places of worship for Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists and Presbyterians. A large and handsome building of stone, roofed with slate, was erected in 1819, for a National school, at an expense of nearly £400, which was raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £50 from the National Society: it presents a singular appearance, from its situation in the midst of lofty limestone rocks: the school is supported by voluntary contributions, and

at present affords instruction to about one hundred and forty children of both sexes. The poor derive benefit from several small bequests, amounting in the whole to about £17 per annum, which is distributed among them on St. Thomas's day. On the shore, at the distance of a mile to the north-east of the church, stands a very small chapel with a vaulted roof, called St. Trillo's, of singular appearance, being of an oblong form, with a window on each side and at the end, and entered by a small door: it is built over a well. A quarter of a mile southward from the church is a strongly fortified hill, called Brÿn Euryn, at the foot of which are the ruins of a large building, called Llÿs Brÿn Euryn, erected by Ednyved Vychan, as a residence for himself and his descendants, who procured a license from the pope to build a chapel near it, with permission to give all his tithes and oblations to the officiating chaplain. It was burned down, in 1409, by Owain Glyndwr; but the remains were modernized, and occupied by some female members of that family, named Conway, (the descendants of Sir Tudwr ab Ednyved, who was one of the commissioners for negotiating terms of peace between Edward I. and Llewelyn, and resided here so late as the reign of Charles II.), who contributed largely towards defraying the expense of erecting the tower of the church. In the township of Eirias is the noted well called Fynnon Eilian, which, even in the present age, is annually visited by some hundreds of people, for the reprehensible purpose of invoking curses upon the heads of those who have grievously offended them. The ceremony is performed by the applicant standing upon a certain spot near the well, whilst the owner of it reads a few passages of the sacred scriptures, and then, taking a small quantity of water, gives it to the former to drink, and throws the residue over his head, which is repeated three times, the party continuing to mutter his imprecations in whatever terms his vengeance may dictate. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor of the entire parish amounts to £555. 8., of which sum, £441. 5. is raised for that portion in the county of Denbigh.

LLANDRINDOD, a parish in the hundred of KEVENLEECE, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Penybont, containing 182 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to the Holy Trinity, is celebrated for the variety and efficacy of its mineral springs, the virtue of which appears to have been discovered at a very remote period, most probably by the Romans, of whose occupation of this part of the country numerous vestiges are found in the immediate vicinity. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Ithon, a stream noted for its trout and graylings. The surface is generally hilly, with several extensive commons of lower elevation: the soil is for the most part of an inferior quality, and extensive tracts are allowed to remain uncultivated. The horizon is bounded by an entire amphitheatre of hills, the sides of some of which are agreeably diversified by small plantations; and although the prevailing aspect of the country is remarkably wild, it has in its more retired parts numerous specimens of picturesque beauty. The mineral waters to which this place owes its importance appear to have been used from time immemorial by the inhabitants of the immediate neighbourhood; but their

efficacy was not generally known till about the close of the seventeenth century, when their reputation being published at a distance, this place first became the resort of strangers. Its rise, notwithstanding, was very slow, and frequently interrupted; and it was not till about the year 1749 that it attained any note as a place of fashionable resort for invalids. About this period, Mr. Grosvenor, of Shrewsbury, took the leases of several houses in this parish, with a considerable tract of land: the houses he converted into a spacious hotel, capable of accommodating several hundred visitors; and among the alterations and additions which he made for this purpose was a suite of rooms for balls, concerts, and billiards, with shops for the supply of the visitors with the various articles of use or luxury for which they might have occasion during their residence at this place. The land he laid out in pleasure grounds, with plantations, shrubberies, and walks, tastefully disposed and ornamented: fishponds were formed in different parts of the grounds, and a portion of the land was appropriated for a race-course. This extensive and complete establishment, which formed one of the most fashionable places of resort in the principality, continued to flourish for nearly fifty years, when, becoming a rendezvous chiefly for fashionable gamblers and libertines, the then proprietor of the estate, from religious motives, caused the place to be taken down, and nothing now remains to remind the visitor of its former splendour but the sites of the fishponds, and a small farm-house erected upon the site of one of the old dining-rooms of "Llandrindod Hall."

Within the last twenty years, however, this place has been gradually recovering from the decay into which it had fallen: the reputation of its waters attracted the attention of numerous visitors; but the want of accommodation continued to be a subject of reiterated complaint, and a great obstacle to its prosperity, until remedied by the exertions of Mr. Owen, the lessee of the wells, and the present proprietor of the Pump-House Inn and Boarding-House, which he has adapted to the comfortable accommodation of from sixty to eighty guests. In addition to these is a respectable boarding establishment, called the Rock House, and in the parish are numerous farm-houses, in which private lodgings may be obtained. There are three different springs, called, respectively, the rock or chalybeate, the saline pump water, and the sulphureous spring: there is also a spring called the eye water, supposed to be efficacious in diseases of the eye. The rock, or chalybeate, water issues from a slaty rock, near the boarding-house to which it gives name: according to an analysis to which it has been subjected, a gallon of this water contains fifty-seven grains of muriate of lime, forty-eight grains and three-fourths of muriate of magnesia, two hundred and thirty-nine grains of muriate of soda, three grains and two-fifths of carbonate of lime, one grain and a third of siliceous matter, and nearly six grains and one-fifth of carbonate of iron. The saline spring is situated within the grounds of the pump-house: one gallon of this water contains sixty-seven grains of muriate of lime, twenty-five grains of muriate of magnesia, two hundred and forty-two grains of muriate of soda, five grains and one-fifth of vegetable matter, and three-fifths of a grain of carbonate of magnesia. The sulphureous spring is situated within a hundred

yards to the south of the saline spring: one gallon of the water contains fifty-four grains of muriate of lime, thirty-one grains and two-fifths of muriate of magnesia, two hundred and sixteen grains and three-tenths of muriate of soda, and six grains of vegetable matter: this water is best adapted for artificial baths, but, like the saline water, is also taken internally. The waters are recommended to be drunk in the morning, and upon an empty stomach, in moderate quantities, and, when used both internally and externally, have been found very beneficial in numerous chronic cases, among which may be enumerated, rheumatism, gout, inveterate ulcers, and scrofula. The saline and sulphureous springs, which are both situated within the grounds of the Pump-House Inn and Boarding-House, are particularly recommended by the most eminent physicians in London, and their efficacy is thoroughly established in the following disorders; namely, diseased livers, indigestion, gravel, cutaneous distempers, and general debility, whether arising from sedentary habits, or from too free a use of vinous and spirituous liquors. The rock water is only drunk in particular cases, and then after a course of the former. The sulphur water is considered to be the best adapted to external applications, and is therefore sometimes used as a bath. The air is remarkably salubrious, and the sequestered retirement of the situation is highly favourable to the purposes of health: the neighbourhood affords extensive and interesting equestrian excursions, and to sportsmen unlimited range for shooting and fishing; and in the vicinity of the village are numerous pleasant walks. These advantages, uniting with the powerful efficacy of the waters, have rendered this place a favourite resort of invalids; and the many comfortable accommodations which are provided for visitors, and the agreeable society to be found in this interesting but sequestered spot, attract to it during the season a large concourse of visitors. The season commences about the beginning of June, and generally continues till the middle or end of October, and is enlivened by occasional balls, under the arrangement of the parties living at the pump-rooms, and confined to the inmates of their respective houses. The turnpike road from Bulth, in the county of Brecknock, to Newtown in that of Montgomery, passes through the parish, along which a coach from Bristol, Swansea, Merthyr-Tydvil, and Brecknock, runs three days in the week to the Pump-House: the inhabitants receive their letters from the post-office at Penybont.

This parish constitutes a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock, rated in the king's books at £5. 8. 9., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a plain ancient edifice, in decent repair, but presenting no architectural details of importance: it is situated at the edge of an extensive common, near the river Ithon. Two benefactions of £10 each, one of which was given to the parish by the Rev. Philip Lewis, and the other by Mr. John William Meredith, are now secured on lands, and the interest is annually divided

among decayed farmers of this parish. Within the limits of the parish are several remains of British and Roman antiquity. On the common, just below the church, is a quadrilateral intrenchment, nearly one hundred yards in circuit, defended by a vallum, the angles of which are all rounded off: the remains of the rampart are still visible on the south and west sides. At the eastern extremity of the common, above the village of Howey, are some tolerably perfect remains of an encampment, nearly circular in form, enclosing an area of about fifty yards in diameter, surrounded by an exterior vallum, and having entrances only on the east and west: it occupies the gentle declivity of an undulating surface, and, from its form and contiguity to other Roman works, has been supposed to be the remains of a circus or amphitheatre for the celebration of games; but the area is quite inadequate to that purpose, and its position and construction are ill adapted for the accommodation of spectators. Near it are some very faint traces of another encampment, nearly square, with two of the angles rounded, and having the appearance of projecting bastions. These various remains, which have been described in one of the volumes of the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries as "*Campi Æstivi*," are placed at irregular distances along the common, contiguous to the track of an ancient paved road, which is supposed to have been a vicinal way from an encampment on the banks of the Ithon, in the parish of Llanvihangel-Helygen, on a farm called Cwm. The form of the camps is quadrilateral, with the angles rounded off, and each generally contains within the embankment an area twenty-five or thirty yards square: they have entrances on each of the four sides, and adjacent to those into a few of them may be distinguished a slightly elevated spot, supposed by some to have been the station of a centinel; but the valla, which in no instance are more than two feet in height above the ground, are very indistinct. The common on which they are situated is so deeply furrowed in every direction with the turf spade, and marked by cmbanked enclosures, that, except in some particular places, where the lines of the camps are very strongly defined, it is extremely difficult to ascertain their precise form, or to discover their origin. On the same common are the remains of seven barrows, five of which are near each other, and the other two at a small distance from them: they have been opened, and were found to contain some rudely formed urns, with ashes of human bones. Near the church is an ancient lead mine, which is said to have been originally worked by the Romans: the shaft is three feet square, and is said to be three hundred feet in depth, with a level three-quarters of a mile in length: it has been worked within the last few years, but it is not at present in operation. The foundations of an ancient chapel were discovered in a corn-field a few years since: it was called "*Capel Vaelon*," but nothing is known of its history. In a field belonging to the farm rented with the pump-rooms, many silver coins of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. and II., have been dug up. The present venerable incumbent of this parish, now nearly eighty years of age, and equally respected for his talents and his virtues, has served the church of Llandrindod for the long period of fifty-one years, of which he has been

in the enjoyment of the benefice upwards of thirty years, and still continues zealously to perform the duties of his sacred office with punctuality. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £83. 16.

LLANDRINIO (LLAN-DRINIO), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of DEYTHUR, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 9 miles (N. E. by N.) from Welshpool, containing 863 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the eastern extremity of the county, on the road from Shrewsbury to Bala through Llanvyllin, in an angle near the confluence of the rivers Severn and Vyrnwy, over the former of which, near the church, is a stone bridge of three arches. It is considered to be one of the most fertile in the principality, the lands contiguous to those rivers being covered, when they overflow their banks, with a rich slimy sediment, which contributes materially to increase their fertility. The waste lands were enclosed under an act of parliament passed in 1787, and are now in a good state of cultivation. The river Severn, which is here navigable, bounds the parish on the east and south-east; and the Montgomeryshire canal intersects the western part of it, through which also passes the road from Welshpool to Oswestry. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of New Chapel annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £24. 16. 10½, and held in commendam by the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Trinio, an ancient structure in the early style of English architecture, was thoroughly repaired and the steeple rebuilt in the year 1829, at which time thirty-eight additional sittings were formed, which, together with forty formerly appropriated, were made free, in consideration of a grant from the Incorporated Society for building, enlarging, and repairing churches and chapels: in the churchyard are thirteen fine yew trees of luxuriant growth. There is a place of worship for Independents. A National school, in which sixty children are at present instructed, is supported by subscription: the school-house was erected in 1827, partly by subscription and partly by a grant of £100 from the National School Society in London. Mrs. Margaret Pitts, in 1722, bequeathed £40 to the poor of Tredderwen Veibion Gwnas, in this parish; Mrs. Long bequeathed £20 to seven poor widows; and Mrs. Mary Derwas bequeathed £100, the interest of which she directed to be applied to the purchase of gowns for the poor: the interest of these sums, together with that of £15 bequeathed by Mrs. Aldersey, is annually distributed among the poor. Mr. Evans also bequeathed £100 to the poor of this parish, but his bequest was rendered invalid by the statute of mortmain. Offa's Dyke passes through the western part of the parish, and may be distinctly traced. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £397. 12.

LLANDRYGARN (LLAN-DRYGARN), a parish in the hundred of LLYVON, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (S. W.) from Llanerchymedd, containing, with the chapelry of Gwyndy, 449 inhabitants. This parish is chiefly distinguished as having been the residence of Rhys ab Ilewelyn ab Hwlkyn, who, for his services at the battle of Bosworth Field, was by mandate of Henry VII. permitted to assume the surname of Bódyehan, from his family mansion, and appointed first sheriff of Anglesey, which office he held till his

decease. Of this ancient mansion, one of the towers, of which there are still some remains, was formerly used as the county prison, and the other parts have been converted into a barn and farm-offices. The chapelry of Gwyndy appears to have derived that appellation from the White House, formerly the half-way hotel and posting-house between Bangor and Holyhead, but which, since the building of the bridge at Bangor, and the diversion of the road, has fallen into comparative disuse. A branch post-office is kept here, under the office at Bangor, for the accommodation of families resident in the neighbourhood. This parish formerly constituted part of the parish of Holyhead. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Bôdwrog, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant. The church, dedicated to St. Trygan, is a small and very ancient structure. Dr. Wynne, chancellor of Llandaf, gave a portion of the tithes to the Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford, in trust for the poor of this parish; and there are some other charitable donations and bequests, of which the produce is annually distributed according to the will of the benefactors. In the chapelry of Gwyndy, large hammers rudely formed of trap rock, and handmills of various sizes, made of chert, marble, and freestone, of which the smaller were rudely, and the larger well, formed, have at various times been found. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £197. 1.

LLANDUDNO (LLAN-DUDNO), a parish in the hundred of CREUDDYN, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Aberconway, containing 662 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the shore of the Irish sea, and comprises the promontory called by the Welsh Gogarth, and by the English Great Orme's Head. It is bounded on the north and west by the Irish sea, and on the south by the æstuary of the river Conway; and is connected with the main land, on the east, by a narrow isthmus of sand, intersected by a small valley through which the tide formerly flowed, thus nearly insulating it. The bay of Llandudno is one of the finest on this coast, extending in the form of a crescent from the base of the promontory to the Lesser Orme's Head, without interruption, and affording excellent and secure shelter to shipping during heavy gales. The north side of Great Orme's Head is broken into craggy precipices of various elevation, which, during the breeding season, are the resort of various aquatic birds, among which are the gull, the razor-bill, the guillemot, the cormorant, the heron, and sometimes the falcon: these occupy respectively their several stations in the rocks, the gulls having the lowest and the herons the highest situations; and a small number of puffins is scattered indiscriminately in various places. The eggs of the razor-bill are esteemed a delicacy, and the sale of them, generally at two shillings per dozen, affords a livelihood to several families employed during the season in procuring them. The western side of the promontory is one vast precipice: the mountain extends into the plain above the village, forming a precipitous eminence, the summit of which is called Dinas, and is surrounded with a wall of loose stones, very rudely formed, within which are the foundations of numerous circular buildings, varying in diameter from twelve to thirty feet, and arranged

round the west and south sides of the mountain. In the centre is a rocking-stone, called Crÿd Tudno, or the "cradle of St. Tudno;" and upon the extreme northern point of the eminence are the ruins of a large square building, of which the walls, apparently constructed without mortar, lie scattered in various directions. On the highest point of the promontory, and near the Great Orme's Head, a signal staff has been erected, communicating with Llÿsvaen, on the east, and with the island of Priestholme on the west, and forming a post in the line of communication between Liverpool and Holyhead. In some parts the mountain, which is about five miles in circumference, affords good pasturage for sheep, and near the summit are some extensive copper mines, from which about three thousand tons of ore, of a very pure quality, are raised annually and sent to Swansea and to Cheadle, for the purpose of being smelted: the number of men employed in these mines is, on an average, about one hundred and twenty. The mountain consists of alternate beds of chert and limestone, uniformly dipping from every side to a common centre, where the great mass of ore is found. This parish is the head of the great manor granted by Edward I. to the see of Bangor, and is one of the four parishes in this county which are on the Denbighshire side of the river Conway. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £1600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Merioneth, to whom the rectorial tithes are appropriated. The church, dedicated to St. Tudno, is a small structure, about two miles distant from the village, and situated on the summit of the cliffs, overhanging the sea. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A free school was established here at a very early period, in which twenty boys and ten girls are at present instructed; and a new school-house is now in progress of erection, the expense of which will be defrayed out of the accumulation of the surplus funds. The poor children of the parish are also entitled to receive gratuitous instruction in the National school founded by Mrs. Mostyn in the adjoining parish of Eglwys-Rhôs. Lewis Owen, Esq., in 1623, bequeathed one-eighth part of the tithes of the parish of Aberconway for clothing poor old men and women of this parish, above sixty years of age; and Mr. Richard ab Robert, prior to 1732, bequeathed £40, and Mr. Thomas Evans, about the same time, £20, the produce of which is annually distributed among the poor on St. Thomas's day. In the copper mines is found a great variety of mineral curiosities, such as beautiful specimens of malachite, or mammalated green carbonate of copper, &c. The average annual expenditure to maintain the poor is £140. 14.

LLANDUDWEN (LLAN-DUDWEN), a parish in the hundred of DINLLAEN, Lley division of the county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Pwllheli, containing 85 inhabitants. The lands in this parish, consisting of about one thousand one hundred and sixty acres, and having for the most part a clayey, though in some places a peaty and gravelly, soil, are generally low and flat, and form the most fertile and best cultivated tract, in this part of the principality. The surrounding scenery is varied; and among the most striking of the objects which it com-

prehends is Carn Madrin, at the base of which, within the parish, and occupying a romantic situation, is Madrin, an ancient mansion, now the property and residence of T. P. J. Parry, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Rhiw, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Tudwen, is a small neat cruciform edifice, in good repair. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £51. 2.

LLANDUGWELL, a township in the parish of LLANVECHELL, hundred of TAL Y BOLION, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 7 miles (W.) from Am-lwch. The population is included in the return for the parish. This township was anciently a distinct parish, but the church, dedicated to St. Dogvael, having been allowed to fall into ruins, many years since, it ceased to be parochial, and the rectorial tithes are now taken alternately by the rectors of this parish and that of Llanrhyddlad. There is a separate assessment for the support of its poor: the inhabitants do not pay any church rates to Llanvechell parish.

LLANDULAS (LLAN-DDULAS), a parish in the hundred of ISDULAS, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, on the road between Holyhead and Chester, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Abergele, containing 307 inhabitants. The village, which is of small size, is situated on the banks of the river Dulas, over which is a good stone bridge, and near its influx into the sea. The parish abounds with vast rocks of limestone, in which lead-ore is found; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in procuring immense quantities of the limestone from the mountains, which is sent hence to Liverpool to be burned for mortar. The spacious bay of Llandulas is noted for the protection it affords to vessels in all states of the weather; and its security and convenience have been increased by the erection of a lofty pier, in 1822, projecting a considerable way into the sea, to which a rail-road extends from the limestone quarries, so that vessels can now receive their cargoes at all states of the tide. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £6. 1. 5½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Ceinbryd, a small plain structure, bearing evident marks of having been considerably enlarged, particularly in remains of the corner stones in the west front, and a handsome circular arch of great antiquity. In the village, situated near the bridge, are four almshouses, erected in 1767, by three brothers named Lloyd, but they are not endowed. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £34. 12.

LLANDURY, a chapelry in the parish of PEMBREY, hundred of KIDWELLY, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 2½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Kidwelly. The population is included in the return for the parish. The chapel is spacious, and service is regularly performed in it in the afternoon.

LLANDWROG (LLAN-DUROG), a parish in the hundred of UCHGORVAI, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Carnarvon, on the road to Pwllheli, consisting of the Upper and Lower divisions, and containing 1923 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity, and was, during the ninth century, the residence of Cilmin Troed Dû, one of the fifteen

tribes of North Wales, the remains of whose palace at Glynllivon were existing till within the last few years. From this chieftain descended the Glynnnes of Glynllivon, ancestors of the present Lord Newborough, who has a noble mansion near the spot, deeply embosomed in trees, and commanding extensive views over St. George's channel, the Menai strait, the Isle of Anglesey, and the country towards Carnarvon. The parish, which is extensive, though mountainous in some parts, and comprehending a considerable portion of sands, contains many large tracts of enclosed and well-cultivated land, of which the soil is rich and fertile. Morva Dinlle, a sandy marsh with some clay, comprising two thousand five hundred acres, and included partly in this parish, and partly in those of Llanwnda and Llanvagan, was enclosed under an act of parliament obtained in 1806. The village, which is large, is pleasantly situated; and several of the inhabitants are employed in the mines and quarries in the neighbourhood. On the coast of the Menai, in this parish, the late Lord Newborough, between the years 1770 and 1780, erected at his own expense, both in the grounds of Glynllivon, and also at Belan, near the entrance of the strait, commodious barracks for the county militia, of which, as lord-lieutenant of the county, he was Colonel-Commandant: these, which had become much dilapidated, have been restored and greatly improved by the present lord: the barracks at Glynllivon are called Fort Williamsburg, and those at Belan, Fort St. David: off the latter is situated his lordship's yacht dock. The mountainous parts of the parish are rich in mineral wealth, consisting principally of copper-ore and slate. The copper mines called Drws y Coed, supposed to have been originally worked by the Romans, are still very productive: the principal slate quarries are those of Cloddva'r lôn, Talysarn, Pen yr Orsedd, and Cilgwyn, the last of which has been worked for more than a century: these several works afford constant employment to more than seven hundred men. The Llanllyvni, and Carnarvon rail-road, which passes through the upper division of the parish, was constructed under acts of parliament obtained in 1825, 1827, and 1828, by a company called the Nantle Railway Company: it commences at the Cloddva'r lôn slate quarries, near Nantle Pool, and pursues a westerly direction for some distance; it then takes a northerly course, and terminates at the shipping quay at Carnarvon.

The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £11. 11. 5½., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Twrog, by whom it is supposed to have been originally founded in the sixth century, is a spacious and ancient structure, neatly fitted up. There are several places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, and one each for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A parochial school, founded by Lord Newborough, who also built the school-house at his own expense, is liberally supported by his lordship and the rector of the parish, and is open to poor children of this and the adjoining parishes. Mrs. Ellen Glynnne founded here almshouses for twelve aged and unmarried women, which she endowed with the farm of Plâs Newydd, in the parish of Llangoed, county of Anglesey, and with other lands, now producing about £200 per annum: the almswomen are nominated by

Lord Newborough, and appointed by the Bishop of Bangor. Mrs. Glynn also bequeathed a rent-charge of £5, payable out of the Glynllivon estate, to the poor; and there are several other charitable donations and bequests, the produce of which is annually distributed among them on St. Thomas's day. In the mountainous districts of this parish, at a place called Bala Deulyn, where two small lakes are united by a rivulet, is Nantle, an ancient mansion, in which Edward I. resided during the erection of Carnarvon castle, and from which many of his decrees were dated. Near this place, in 1827, two gold coins were found, one of which had on the obverse a figure of that monarch seated in a ship, and holding a sword, with the legend, in ancient characters, EDWARD. DEI. GRA. REX. ANGL. DNS. HYB. D. AQUIL., and on the reverse four lions and four crowns, with the legend IPSE. AUTEM. TRANSIENS. PER. MEDIUM. ILLORUM. IBAT. At a short distance to the north of the church is Dinas Dinlle, a fortification occupying the summit of a circular artificial mount on the shore of the Menai strait, and on the confines of an extensive marsh. The enclosed area, four hundred feet in diameter, is surrounded by a vast rampart of earth, and defended in some parts by a second rampart and a deep fosse; and on the side near the shore the eminence has, by the constant action of the waves, been formed into an abrupt and precipitous cliff. The entrance is on the opposite side, and within the enclosure are vestiges of buildings of an oblong form, constructed of loose stones, and also a tumulus. This strong post, obviously an outwork connected with the station *Segontium*, adjacent to the present town of Carnarvon, was probably constructed to afford facility in landing supplies for the garrison of that place, when, from adverse winds, the entrance to that port became difficult or dangerous. Its Roman origin, which has been inferred by Mr. Pennant and other antiquaries, from the discovery here of Roman coins, and the necessity for such an outwork, for the convenience of the principal station, is confirmed by vestiges of roads leading from *Segontium*, of which one, crossing the river Sciont, and pointing directly to this place, was discovered in a very perfect state, at a distance of several feet below the surface of the ground, in laying down the railway from Llanllyvni to Carnarvon. A further corroboration of the Roman origin assigned to this post is derived from the appellation of two ancient fords on a stream near the site, called "Y Foriad," which still respectively retain the semi-British and semi-Roman names of *Rhŷd Pedestre* and *Rhŷd Equestre*, implying "the passage for the infantry" and "the passage for the cavalry." The Roman road from Dinas Dinlle to *Segontium* may still be traced in various places, and especially on its approaching the river Gorvai, near which it is plainly discernible. On the Cŷlgwyn mountain, in this parish, is a Druidical circle, seventeen yards in diameter; and at Plâs Newydd, a large upright stone points out the grave of an ancient British warrior. Bedd-Gwenan, and Carnedd Angharad, are also supposed to be the tombs of British chieftains. The poor are maintained by an average annual expenditure amounting to £687. 1.

LLANDYGWYDD (LLAN-DYGWYDD), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of TROEDYRAUR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (N.W.) from Newcastle-Emlyn, containing 1131 inhabitants.

This parish is pleasantly situated in the south-western part of the county, on the banks of the river Teivy, and is intersected by the turnpike roads from Cardigan to Newcastle-Emlyn, only four miles distant from the former, though the latter is the post town. The lands are enclosed and in a high state of cultivation; and the soil is tolerably fertile. The scenery of the southern portion of the parish, bordering on the vale of Teivy, is finely diversified, and highly enriched with groves of stately oaks and other majestic timber; and the neighbourhood abounds with handsome seats and pleasing villas. Blaen pant, the residence of W. Owen Brigstocke, Esq., is a handsome mansion, beautifully embosomed in woods of majestic growth, and surrounded with flourishing plantations: in the house is an extensive and valuable library, principally collected by the ancestor of the present proprietor, Owen Brigstocke, Esq.; and the grounds, which are judiciously and tastefully laid out, comprehend much pleasing and picturesque scenery. Stradmore Vale, an elegant modern mansion, the property of Dr. Sheriff, is finely situated on the banks of the Teivy: it is sheltered in the rear by a noble forest of oak, rising from the margin of the river, and forming an interesting and prominent feature in the scenery of this portion of the vale: the prospect from the house, though confined, is extremely beautiful. Noyadd Trêvawr, once a place of great importance, and at present the property and residence of Captain Parry, R. N., C. B., G. C. S., is a good family house, pleasantly situated, and comprehending within the grounds some pleasing scenery; and Penllan, the residence of the Rev. John Jones, commands a rich and extensive prospect over the high grounds on the opposite side of the river. Park Gors, Cilluch, and Dôl, all within the parish, are also handsome residences on a smaller scale. The manor and lordship of Llandygwydd formerly belonged to the Bishop of St. David's, but were sold to the Rev. Thos. Griffith, together with the estate of Llwynduris, under an act of parliament for the redemption of the land tax, on which, near the site of the old episcopal palace, he subsequently erected the mansion now the property and residence of his son, John Griffiths, Esq. This parish constitutes a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock, to which it was transferred, at the dissolution, from Aberguilly: it is valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 8½., and is in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Llandygwydd. The church, dedicated to St. Dygwydd, is a neat modern edifice, rebuilt about the commencement of the present century. There were formerly two chapels of ease, one at Noyadd, of which some vestiges may still be traced in a field called Parc y Capel, and the other near Cenarth bridge, which has totally disappeared, the site having been levelled in the formation of the turnpike road. Here are National schools for the gratuitous instruction of children of both sexes, supported by subscription. To the east of the church are the remains of a small camp, called "Gaer," of which no historical particulars are recorded; and within a quarter of a mile to the south of it

is a barrow: there are also two barrows on an eminence in this parish, called "Pen y Bryn Bwa." The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £354. 4.

LLANDYRNOG (LLAN-DYRNOG), a parish in the hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Denbigh, containing 708 inhabitants. This parish is beautifully situated in the fertile and picturesque Vale of Clwyd, and in the earlier periods of Welsh history must have been a place of some importance, being connected with a chain of ancient British posts established both as exploratory stations, to watch the approach of an invading enemy, and as strong holds to which, in cases of imminent danger, the families of the neighbouring districts retreated with their flocks and herds for security. Fairs are held on February 11th and November 20th. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £19. 19. 7., and held in commendam by the Bishop, to whom it was given at the Reformation, in lieu of mortuaries, which were previously paid throughout the deanery of Dyfryn Clwyd, in which the parish is situated. The church is dedicated to St. Tynog, from which circumstance the parish derives its name. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A parochial school, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, is supported by subscription. Mr. Henry Powell, in 1748, bequeathed £100 to be applied to the apprenticing of one or two poor boys of this parish annually, who should be appointed by the heir of the Glànywern estate. Mr. Foulke Parry bequeathed £40, Mr. Thomas Powell £20, Mrs. Jane Salusbury £20, the produce of which, together with that of other smaller sums by various benefactors, is annually distributed among the poor. The principal and most extensive of the military posts above-mentioned occupies the summit of one of the Clwydian mountains, and from its strong fortifications was called Bryn y Cloddiau, or "the hill of ditches:" the line of circumvallation conforms to the shape of the hill, and the enclosed area is one mile and three-quarters in circumference, and defended, according to the facility or difficulty of access, by single, double, triple, and quadruple intrenchments: the principal entrance is on the west side, where is only a single fosse, and on the north, where it was more easily accessible, are five fosses. Within the enclosure are several hollows, as if designed for lodgements of men on guard, or probably as places of greater security, which are now filled with pools of water; and in the centre of the camp is a large tumulus. Vron Iw, the ancient mansion of the family of Williams, has been converted into a farm-house: a memorial of its former magnificence is preserved in some lofty pillars among the ruins, which anciently formed a splendid portico: in the grounds is a strongly impregnated chalybeate spring. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £751. 11.

LLANDYSILIO-GOGO (LLAN-DYSILIO-GOGO), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of MOYTHEN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 18 miles (W. N. W.) from Lampeter, containing 1430 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of Cardigan bay, and is intersected by the turnpike road from Cardigan to Aberystwith, derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Tysilio, and

its adjunct "Gogo," or more properly "Gogovau," from the numerous caverns worn by the sea in the rocks which line this part of the coast. The Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., was entertained by Davydd ab Ievan at his mansion of Llwyn Davydd, in this parish, on the first night after his arrival in Cardiganshire, on his route to Bosworth Field; and to this circumstance has been attributed the origin of the family of Parry, or ab Harry, in consequence of an illicit intercourse which is reported to have then taken place between the earl and the daughter of his host. There is a small haven formed on the bay, at a place called Cwm Tydwr, in this parish, where two or three small vessels are regularly engaged in conveying limestone and culm from their respective districts: the former is burnt into lime for manure, and in that state sold to the farmers. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Llangranog annexed, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £3. 18. 1½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, and consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle; the nave is separated from the chancel by a stone screen of good character; the font, which is octangular, is supported on a pillar of the same form; and near the western entrance is an ancient piscina. Chapel Cynin, in this parish, was a chapel originally in the patronage of the Vicar of Llandysilio-Gogo, but was suffered to fall into decay. It was afterwards rebuilt by the parishioners, in the year 1820, and was subsequently endowed by Major Parry of Gernos, the proprietor of the Cwm Cynin estate, with the sum of £200, to which has been added £2000 by parliamentary grant: the living is now a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Major Parry. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and Presbyterians. A small Sunday school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children is supported by subscription. The ancient family mansion of the estate of Cwm Cynin is now a farmhouse. In Cwm Tydwr are the foundations of some ancient buildings, which, according to tradition, are the remains of the ancient castellated mansion of the Tudors. Llwyn Davydd, the ancient residence of Davydd ab Ievan, is now become a considerable village; and not far from it are the remains of an ancient fortress, called Castell Llwyn Davydd, comprising a circular area, nearly two hundred feet in diameter, strongly defended by moats and ramparts. Within the area it has the appearance of a large tumulus, but nothing is positively known of its origin or history: by some it has been thought to have been the castle of Mâb Wynion, which was taken by Rhys ab Gruffydd, in 1164. On a farm called Ciliau, in this neighbourhood, is Garn Wen, or "the white heap," a circular enclosure about two hundred feet in diameter, surrounded by a rampart of loose stones, and divided into three compartments: to the south-west of it is a space of three acres, which appears to have been defended by a mound of earth. It must have been a place of great strength, and appears to have furnished materials for building most of the stone walls in its immediate vicinity. The history of this work has not been satisfactorily ascertained; a hill to the west of it still retains the appellation of Cwen y Cwrt, or "the

of LLANDYSSIL which is in the lower division of the hundred of MOYTHEN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Newcastle-Emlyn. The population is included in the return for the parish. It contains the vestiges of two or three chapels, which formerly existed here. The road from Lampeter to Newcastle-Emlyn passes, and the river Clettwr flows, through it, the latter joining the river Teivy, which bounds this division on the south. Alltyrodin and Waun Ivor are two beautiful and ornamental seats situated here; and Castell Hywel, an ancient fortified mansion, is now occupied by a farmer: there are also various remains of antiquity. Several of the inhabitants are employed in various branches of manufacture. The poor are maintained by a separate assessment, the average annual expenditure amounting to £517. 12.

LLANDYVODOG (LLAN-DYVODWG), a parish in the hundred of OGMORE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Bridgend, containing 309 inhabitants. The soil is various, in some parts affording rich pasturage, and in others being less fertile; and the lands, which, with the exception of the wooded and mountainous parts, have been all enclosed for a very long period, are in a good state of cultivation. In this parish, which is within the mineral basin of South Wales, the coal is principally worked for the supply of the immediate neighbourhood; and numerous chalybeate springs of great efficacy are found, deriving their mineral impregnation from ores of iron, which abound throughout the vicinity. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £8. 13. 4., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Richard Turbervill Turbervill, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Tyvodwg. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. In 1685, the sum of £10 was given to the parish by an unknown benefactor, the interest of which is annually distributed among the poor. The existence of some remarkable caverns in this parish has given rise to numerous conjectures: by some they are supposed to be exhausted mines, wrought either by the Romans or by the ancient Britons, before the force of gunpowder was applied to the blasting of the rocks; by others they are thought to be either natural, or formed for the purpose of concealment during the intestine and sanguinary contests which anciently disturbed the peace of the principality. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £159. 14.

LLANDYVRÎOG (LLAN-DYVRÎOG), a parish in the hundred of TROEDYRAUR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.) from Newcastle-Emlyn, containing 854 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Tyvriog, an eminent British saint who lived towards the close of the sixth century, is pleasantly situated on the northern bank of the river Teivy, and on the turnpike road from Newcastle-Emlyn to Lampeter. The ancient borough of Atpar, which was formerly contributory with Aberystwith and Lampeter, in returning a representative to parliament for the county town of Cardigan, of which privilege it was deprived for misconduct in the election of a member in 1742, and invested with it again by the late act for amending the representation, is within its limits, and forms a suburb to the

market town of Newcastle-Emlyn, constituting that portion of it which is in the county of Cardigan. The lands are enclosed and in a good state of cultivation, and the soil is generally fertile. The surrounding scenery is of a pleasing character, and in many parts is enriched with thriving plantations, and diversified with well-wooded eminences. Atpar Hill, the seat of John Beynon, Esq., is an elegant villa, beautifully situated on an eminence commanding a pleasing view of the town and the banks of the Teivy. This parish constitutes a prebend in the cathedral church of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £18, and annexed to the archdeaconry of Cardigan. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Llanvair Trêlygon annexed, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £8, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Tyvriog, is an ancient edifice, not distinguished by any architectural features of importance. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £170. 9.

LLANDYVRYDOG (LLAN-DYVRYDOG), a parish in the hundred of TWRCELYN, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (N. E.) from Llanerchymedd, containing 853 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, and comprises about two thousand acres of level and well-cultivated land, is situated near the road from Beaumaris to Llanerchymedd. The soil is generally argillaceous, and the parish is watered by numerous rivulets, by some of which a few acres are occasionally inundated. Peat earth is found in the marshy land upon the banks of a rivulet descending from the Parys mountain; and from this earth, after burning it for that purpose, a considerable quantity of copper-ore is obtained. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Llanvihangel Tre'r Beirdd annexed, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £14. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Tyvrydog, great-grandson of Cunedda Wledig, by whom it was originally founded, about the year 450, is a spacious, lofty, and venerable structure, in excellent repair, having a remarkably large chancel: it is sixty feet in length, and twenty-five in breadth. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists: to the former of these is attached a burial-ground. A National school, in which fifty poor children of this parish and of the adjoining one of Llanvihangel Tre'r Beirdd receive gratuitous instruction, was erected in 1816, and is supported by subscription. Dr. Wynne bequeathed a house in the borough of Carnarvon, which is at present let for £12 per annum, £6 of which, together with the produce arising from several small charitable donations and bequests, is annually distributed among the poor of the parish at Christmas, according to the intention of the several benefactors. About a mile from the village is a large upright stone, called Lleidr Dyvrydog, or the "Thief of Dyvrydog," the origin of which is by tradition attributed to the conversion into stone of a man who had stolen the church bible, and was carrying it away on his shoulder. Near this stone, on a farm called Clorach, are two copious springs, called Fynnon Cybi and Fynnon Seiriol, deriving their names respectively from

St. Cybi, patron of Caer Cybi, or Holyhead, and St. Seiriol, patron of Ynys Seiriol, or the island of Priestholme, who were in the habit of meeting at this place, which was about half-way between their respective abodes, to consult about the religious affairs of this part of the principality: the fame of these springs anciently extended to distant places, and they are still held in high estimation. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £242. 16.

LLANEDARN (LLAN-EDEYRN), a parish in the hundred of KIBBOR, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, on the banks of the Romney, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Cardiff, containing 315 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about two thousand five hundred and fifty acres of land, partly arable and partly pasture, lies on the eastern confine of the county, and the surface, though in general low, presents some pleasing scenery: it gradually rises to the north into an elevated ridge, in some parts richly wooded, and the whole is embellished with several genteel mansions, the principal of which are, New House, the seat of the Rev. Mr. Lewis; Ruperra, that of Charles Morgan, Esq.; and Cevn Mably, that of Col. Kemeys Kemeys Tynte. To the west the venerable cathedral of Llandaf, and southward Cardiff and the Bristol channel, are included in the prospect. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of St. Mellon's, in the county of Monmouth, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £5. 8. 11½. The church, dedicated to St. Edeyrn, is a small simple structure. It is stated that St. Edeyrn established a Christian Society here, amounting in number to three hundred persons, but there are no remains of their residence. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £254. 10.

LLANEDWEN (LLAN-EDWEN), a parish in the hundred of MENAI, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Carnarvon, containing 294 inhabitants. This parish has been said to derive its name from the dedication of its church to King Edwin, by whose daughter or niece it was founded, in the year 640; but Dr. Owen Pughe, in his "Cambrian Biography," says that Edwen was a female saint of Saxon descent, and seems to consider her the tutelary saint of this church. It is situated on the western shore of the Menai strait, and, with the adjoining parishes of Llanidan and Llandeinol, anciently formed a district which was the principal seat of the Druidical priesthood, and in which the arch-druid is supposed to have had for ages his chief residence. There are still within the district, and particularly within this parish, considerable remains of those deeply shaded groves so well adapted to the performance of the sanguinary rites of the Druidical religion, which obtained for this island the ancient appellation of Ynys Dywell, or "the Shady Island;" and amid them are numerous remains of Druidical temples, altars, circles, and cromlechs. Porthamel, or Porth-Aml, the only ferry between the Menai bridge and Carnarvon, is celebrated as the place where Suetonius Paulinus, in the reign of the Emperor Nero, crossed the strait for the invasion of Mona, in which attempt he was opposed by the Druids, who, having assembled an army of men and women arranged in all the mystic terrors of their idolatrous superstition, and brandishing lighted

torehes, drew up on the western shore to oppose their progress. But after spreading a momentary panic through the Roman ranks, they were quickly repulsed by the rallying troops, and many of them consigned to perish in their own sacrificial fires. The sacred groves in which their rites were solemnized were cut down, and the reign of Druidism, which had for ages been established in this isle, as its principal seat, was finally destroyed. At a short distance from this place is a field still called Maes Mawr Gâd, or "the plain of the great army," supposed to have been occupied by the Roman forces under Julius Agricola, in his successful expedition to regain possession of the island, which Suetonius, by a general revolt of the British states in his rear, that necessarily caused him to withdraw his forces, had been compelled to relinquish. Opposite to Moel y Don, or "the hill of the wave," in this parish, the English suffered a signal defeat in the reign of Edward I. Having landed in the island, in 1282, under the command of Luke de Tany, a Gascon, after reducing to obedience such of the inhabitants as had not previously sworn allegiance to that monarch, they constructed a bridge of boats across the strait, near the spot where Agricola had landed, in order to effect an entrance into the country on the opposite shore. The Welsh, having hastily thrown up an intrenchment, to defend the pass into the mountains, placed themselves in ambush, and quietly awaited the result. De Tany, having, with a detachment of his troops, rashly ventured at low water to pass the bridge before it was completed, his retreat was intercepted by the return of the tide; and the Welsh at this moment rushing from their ambuscade, and impetuously assaulting his detachment, killed the greater number, and drove the rest into the strait: of this force, which consisted of more than two hundred soldiers, seventeen gentlemen, and thirteen knights, one only escaped, whose horse swam with him to the bridge.

The parish, which is small, though generally destitute of wood, of which it is difficult to raise any plantations of considerable extent, is nevertheless in some parts richly ornamented with timber of ancient growth: these instances, however, are not common, and are probably the remains of the ancient groves which escaped destruction by the Romans. The shores of the Menai are rocky and precipitous; the scenery is bold, striking, and in some places beautifully picturesque; and in the parish and its immediate vicinity are several gentlemen's seats, some of which display elegant specimens both of ancient and modern architecture. Plas Newydd, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesey, is a splendid mansion of modern erection, built upon the site of an ancient house, which once belonged to the celebrated Gwenllian, a descendant of Cadrod Hardd, and is beautifully situated in a portion of the ancient Druidical groves, on ground rising gently from the margin of the Menai. The building consists of a semicircular centre and two semi-octagonal wings: the façade is relieved by octagonal turrets on each side of the centre, and the respective wings, rising from the base above the parapet, which is embattled; and the entire edifice, as seen from the water, to which it is open in front, forms a conspicuous and interesting object. It contains a noble suite of apartments, a handsome library, and a beautiful chapel: the latter is lighted on each side by a fine range of pointed windows, enriched with tracery of elegant

design, and embellished with stained glass: the roof is delicately and elaborately groined, and the altar, which has a receding canopy, is beautifully enriched with tabernacle-work. The whole of this elegant mansion is built of Mona marble from the quarries of Moelvre, near Red Wharf bay, and displays, both in its design and execution, a high degree of taste and judicious arrangement. The grounds are extensive and pleasingly laid out: in front of the house is a spacious lawn, sloping to the margin of the strait, from the waves of which it is protected by a strong parapet wall, on which is a noble terrace; while each side, and the rising ground behind, are sheltered by groves of venerable oak and ash of luxuriant growth. Plâs Côch, another seat in this parish, the property and residence of Sir William Bulkeley Hughes, was originally built by Hugh Hughes, attorney-general in the reign of Elizabeth: it is a noble antique mansion, presenting a fine specimen of the architecture of that age; and over the entrance are the arms of the family of Hughes, with the date 1569. The soil of this parish is fertile, and the land for the most part is enclosed and cultivated. Limestone of excellent quality is found in great abundance within its limits, and some very extensive quarries are worked, affording employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants: great quantities of this limestone, both for building and for the purpose of manure, are raised from these quarries, which extend along the shore of the Menai, and shipped to Liverpool and other places, in numerous vessels. Through the park of Plâs Newydd runs a bed of granite, in a state of decomposition, and so soft that it crumbles upon the slightest touch.

The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanidan, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor. The church is a small but neat edifice of great antiquity; and the churchyard is one of the most beautiful in North Wales, and remarkable as containing the remains of the Rev. Henry Rowland, the eminent antiquary. A parochial school, in which forty-five girls receive gratuitous instruction, was founded by the Marchioness of Anglesey, by whom it is principally supported. Bishop Rowland, in 1616, bequeathed £6 per annum, charged on his estate at Plâs Gwÿn; Lady Bailey bequeathed a small annual sum, derived from the estate of Plâs Newydd; Mr. Bagnal bequeathed a small rent-charge; and Mrs. Rowland, in 1740, gave £100 in money, the three former of which, together with the produce of the latter, are annually distributed among the poor during the winter. The estate of Llÿsllw, in this parish, now producing £200 per annum, was given by Bishop Rowland, as an endowment to the free grammar school which he had founded at Bottwnog. Within the limits of the park of Plâs Newydd is one of the largest cromlechs in the island, supported on five upright stones, which have been stated by some writers to be six feet in height, but at present do not rise more than two feet above the ground: the tabular stone is about twelve feet in length, about the same in breadth, and four feet in thickness. Adjoining this is a smaller cromlech; and at no great distance, in the woods, is a large carnedd, which was opened a few years ago, and found to contain a vault, seven feet in length and four in breadth, but, after a diligent search, no other relics were discovered. Near Maes Mawr Gâd, in making a

fence in the year 1829, several Roman coins, fibulæ, buckles, and other vestiges of Roman antiquity were discovered; and near Porthamel is a large mount, supposed by Mr. Rowland to mark the scene of Suetonius' sanguinary victory. Plâs Gwÿn, in this parish, was the birthplace and residence of the Rev. Henry Rowland, the learned author of the *Mona Antiqua Restaurata*: that elaborate and interesting production was composed by the author at this his patrimonial estate, and the old oak chair in which he sat while writing it is still preserved in the house: he died here, and was buried in the churchyard, in 1725, as appears by the Latin inscription on his tomb, though his biographers state his death to have occurred in the year 1723, in which his work first appeared. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £162. 7.

LLANEDY (LLAN-EDI), a parish in the hundred of CARNWALLON, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 10 miles (S.) from Llandilo-Vawr, containing 1001 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Loughor, by which it is separated from the county of Glamorgan, and is intersected by the turnpike road from Swansea to Llandilo-Vawr: it extends nearly six miles in length, and is about a mile in breadth, and contains a considerable tract of fertile land. Coal is found here, but it is worked only for the supply of the immediate neighbourhood. An annual fair is held in the village on the 8th of November. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Edith, has recently received an addition of one hundred and twenty free sittings, towards the erection of which the Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels contributed the sum of £100. There are places of worship for Baptists and Presbyterians. At a cottage near Forest Hall, a deserted mansion in this parish, was born, in 1721, the Rev. John Walters, M. A., the learned author of *Dissertations on the Welsh Language*, a *Welsh and English Dictionary*, and other works. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £259. 15.

LLANEGRIN (LLAN-EGRYN), a parish in the hundred of TÀLYBONT, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (N.) from Towyn, containing 764 inhabitants. It is about five miles in length and two in breadth, and comprises about ten thousand acres, part of which is mountainous land, while some is so low as to be subject to occasional inundation. The beautiful little river Dyssynny, which has its source at the foot of the lofty Cader Idris, meanders through it, and, on the southern side of the parish, pours its waters into the spacious bay of Cardigan. The village is pleasantly situated near the northern bank of the Dyssynny, which is navigable for vessels of ten or twelve tons' burden from the sea to beyond Peniarth Weir, near which stands the ancient mansion of Peniarth, the property of William Wynne, Esq. The higher grounds command extensive and varied prospects, embracing a fine view of the vale of Cardigan bay, and of the lofty hills on this part of the coast. About three-fifths of the land are unenclosed and uncultivated: in this portion, considerable quantities of peat are dug for fuel: the remainder is comparatively fertile and in a good state of cultivation: the prevailing soil is a strong clay. Slate abounds in the pa-

rish, and is quarried to supply the immediate neighbourhood; but the quality is not sufficiently good to make it an object of general demand, nor is any of it exported. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor, endowed with £400 royal bounty, which has been invested in the purchase of a tenement in Montgomeryshire, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Mr. Titley, who pays the curate an additional annual stipend of £10. The church, dedicated to St. Egryn, and situated about a mile from the village, on an eminence commanding a fine and extensive prospect, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture: the chancel is separated from the nave by an elaborately carved screen and rood-loft, which are said to have been brought hither from Cymmer abbey, near Dôlgeley. Among the sepulchral monuments in the church are several to the memory of different members of the family of Owen of Peniarth. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The free school was founded in 1650, by Hugh Owen, Esq., of Talybont, who bequeathed £400 for its foundation and endowment: the latter was augmented by Griffith Owen, Esq., who, in 1668, bequeathed £400 to be invested in the purchase of land, of which the produce was to be appropriated to the salary of a writing-master, the catechising of poor children of the parish, and the apprenticing of scholars from the school. The last bequest was laid out in the purchase of the tenements of Brÿn Nant Ceiriog and Nant y Pool: the whole income arising from the endowment is about £80 per annum: seventy children are gratuitously instructed, and as many as the funds will allow are apprenticed, according to the will of the testators. Talybont, in this parish, is supposed to have been anciently a mansion of the princes of North Wales, and the residence of Llewelyn, who dated one of his charters from this place: on the farm belonging to this estate is a large artificial mound, on which a watch-tower is said to have formerly stood; and on the opposite bank of the river, in the parish of Towyn, is a similar station. On the Peniarth Mill farm, at the foot of a hill called Cwm ŷeh, is a chalybeate spring; and there is also a spring called Vron Well, the water of which is in high repute for its efficacy in the cure of rheumatic complaints. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £496. 4.

LLANEGWAD (LLAN-EGWAD), a parish partly in the lower division of the hundred of CATHINOG, and partly in the higher division of that of ELVET, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Llandilo-Vawr, containing 2214 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Egwad, who is said to have lived here in seclusion and devotional retirement, probably near the spot still called "Eisteddva-Egwad," where there are the ruins of an ancient and very extensive mansion. The parish extends for nearly seven miles from north to south, and about four miles from east to west, and is intersected by the river Cothy, which falls into the Tywi at this place. The lands, which, with the exception of a very small portion, are enclosed, are fertile and in a good state of cultivation: the village is pleasantly situated. Search was made by N. B. Jones, Esq., within the last few years, for copper-

ore, of which a vein was discovered, but it dipped so considerably below the bed of the river, as to render the working of it altogether impracticable. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £8. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Welsh and Wesleyan Methodists: a second place of worship for Independents is now in progress of erection. There is a bequest of £4. 2. per annum for teaching poor children of the joint hamlets of Llanegwad and Hirnan. The late Rev. John Francis, of Bath, charged an estate in the parish of Llandeveylog, in this county, with the payment of £25 per annum, in addition to which is £60 per annum arising from bequests of various benefactors, the whole of which sums are annually distributed among the poor of the parish, according to the will of the testators. Near Cothy bridge are the remains of an ancient dilapidated edifice, formerly a chapel of ease to the mother church, but now converted into a stable: there were anciently several other chapels in the parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £903. 18.

LLANEILIAN (LLAN-ELIAN), a parish in the hundred of TWRCELYN, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (E.) from Amlwch, containing 1438 inhabitants. This parish is of considerable antiquity, and early in the fifth century was the residence of Caswallon Law-Hîr, Prince of North Wales, who had a palace on the summit of Llaneilian mountain, the site of which is at present occupied by a small cottage, called from that circumstance "Llÿs Caswallon." It derives its name from St. Eilian, who, in 450, founded a church here, which was munificently endowed by Caswallon, and adjoining to which that prince erected a chapel; and these edifices, with the exception only of Llanbadrig church, were the earliest places of Christian worship erected in the principality. St. Eilian, who was bishop of Lindisfarne, was celebrated for the sanctity of his life; and the high veneration in which his memory was held drew multitudes from the remotest parts of Britain to this place, in which he had resided, in order to obtain, by their pilgrimage and votive offerings, the highly appreciated benefit of his favour and protection. The offerings of the pilgrims upon these occasions amounted annually to a large sum, and were received in a chest kept in the church for that purpose, and called *Cyff Eilian*, from the contents of which the church of St. Eilian and the chapel of Caswallon were elegantly rebuilt, and two farms purchased, the rents of which, till within a very recent period, were applied to keeping them in repair. It was the custom of the devotees to visit a well called *Fynnon Eilian*, situated in a barren part of the parish, among wild and broken rocks, on the eve of the saint's festival, and, after drinking the water, to kneel for some time before the altar of a small chapel erected over it: they afterwards repaired to the parish church, where they performed other ceremonies, concluding with an offering to the saint. This custom even at present prevails to a small extent, and though the spring is nearly dried up and the chapel in ruins, many persons still annually resort to this place, for the purpose of imploring the intercession of the saint

for persons labouring under grievous sickness ; and their offerings upon these occasions are annually distributed among the poor. The parish, which is extensive, is situated at the northern extremity of the island, upon the shore of the Irish sea, into which a part of it considerably projects, forming a headland, called by Caswallon, in honour of his tutor, Hilary's Point, a name which it still bears ; and off the coast is good anchorage for coasting vessels, of which many are employed in conveying copper-ore and other mineral produce from the Parys mountain, which is partly in this parish. The surface is varied, and, with the exception of the mountainous portion, and several acres of turbarry and moor land, is generally enclosed and cultivated. Several attempts have been made at various times, on Llanelian mountain, to discover copper-ore, of which a considerable vein has recently been found on Rhôs Myneich, and several men are at present employed in working it for a Cornish mining company.

The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacies of Coedanna and Rhôspeirio annexed, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £14. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Eilian, is an elegant structure, partly in the early and partly in the decorated style of English architecture, with a tower surmounted by a spire : the entire edifice, which is embellished, is handsomely and substantially built of gritstone, with quoins and cornices of freestone. It comprises a nave and chancel, the roofs of which are internally of ancient carved oak, that of the latter resting upon finely sculptured corbels of angels playing on musical instruments. A splendid screen of richly carved oak, ornamented with a portrait of St. Eilian, but much defaced with paint, separates the chancel from the nave, in the former of which are four stalls of tabernacle-work, with the date 1533, and an altar-piece of carved oak, of inferior execution. The east window, of three lights, enriched with tracery, and surmounted by an elegant ogee canopy, contains some portions of ancient stained glass. Within a few yards of the church, and now communicating with the chancel by means of a covered passage, which greatly disfigures the appearance of the building, is the small chapel of Caswallon, a beautiful structure, containing an altar-piece of oak, richly and elaborately carved, and ornamented with an east window of elegant design : in this chapel is kept the oak chest, called *Cyff Eilian*, in which are still deposited the offerings of the devotees at the shrine of this saint. About the middle of the seventeenth century, a considerable sum of money was expended for oil paintings of the Apostles and St. Eilian, of which that of the latter is the only one now remaining. In digging a grave in the churchyard, many years ago, a deep trench was discovered, extending about twenty yards in length, and containing a great quantity of human bones, supposed to be the place of interment of a number of sailors, who at some remote period perished upon this coast in a storm. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. The village wakes, commonly called Gwyl Mâb Saint, formerly continued for three weeks, and, though now lasting only for about half that time, are still very numerously attended. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £237.

LLANELHAIARN, or LLANHAIRN (LLAN-AELHAIARN), a parish in the hundred of UWCHGORVAI, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 7 miles (N.) from Pwllheli, containing 660 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of Carnarvon bay, and in an extensive mountainous district, comprehends the lofty range of mountains called Yr Eivl, the conical summits of which are conspicuous from every elevated point in this part of the principality. These mountains, which are three in number, the central one having an elevation of one thousand eight hundred and sixty feet above the level of high water, rise abruptly from the shore of St. George's channel, in which they form boldly projecting promontories, separating the districts of Arvon and Lley. The village, which is small, is pleasantly situated on the turnpike road from Carnarvon to Pwllheli : the surrounding scenery is boldly varied, and some parts of the parish command extensive prospects over the surrounding country, which abounds with features of picturesque beauty. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £6. 15. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Aelhaiarn, is a spacious and venerable cruciform structure, in the later style of English architecture : the interior, which is appropriately arranged for the performance of divine service, possesses some interesting architectural details, and the building is kept in excellent repair. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A parochial school, in which poor children are gratuitously instructed in the Welsh language, is supported partly by a small endowment, and partly by subscription. A bequest of £100 in money, and another of a certain portion of land, both by unknown benefactors, were originally assigned to the relief of the poor. Through the Yr Eivl mountains is the celebrated pass into Vortigern's Valley, across which extends an immense rampart of stones ; and on the southernmost are the remains of one of the strongest and most extensive British fortifications in Wales, called Tre'r Caeri, or "the town of the fortresses." This strong military post is defended on the side on which alone it is accessible by triple ramparts, of which the two innermost are nearly entire. The foundations of buildings, of various forms and dimensions, are scattered over the whole of the summit of the mountain, which is almost level, and also on the declivities. Within the walls of defence are the foundations of several circular buildings, about thirty-two feet in diameter : the upper wall is about twelve feet in height, and, in some places, fourteen in thickness at the top. Nearly the whole of the enclosed area is filled with cells of various forms, round, oval, oblong, and square. Several other mountains in the neighbourhood are fortified in a similar manner, though not with equal strength, from which circumstance it is supposed that Tre'r Caeri was the principal of a chain of military stations, and most probably the principal strong hold of the native Britons driven into this part of the country by the victorious arms of the Saxons. The mountains abound with copper-ore and manganese, but no mines of either have yet been opened. Under the Yr Eivl mountains, and about a quarter of a mile from the church, is a very copious spring, called Fynnon Aelhaiarn, contained in a square

enclosure, surrounded by a wall: the water of this spring, which was anciently in high estimation for its sanctity, is still in some repute for cold bathing. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £136. 8.

LLANELIDAN (LLAN-ELIDAN), a parish in the hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Ruthin, containing 749 inhabitants. It is situated in the upper part of the Vale of Clwyd, where the mountains assume a bolder and more rugged character than in the lower section of that pleasing valley. A fair is held on the Thursday before Palm-Sunday. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Bangor, and subject to the consistorial court of the Bishop: it consists of two compartments, each rated in the king's books at £8, one in the patronage of the Bishop, and the other appropriated by letters patent of the 32nd of Elizabeth to the grammar school at Ruthin. The church, dedicated to St. Elidan, is an ancient and spacious structure, enriched with some elaborate carving in oak, and having the east window embellished with some fine specimens of stained glass: it contains several handsome monuments, among which are some to the memory of the Thelwalls, the Kenricks, and the Lloyds. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. All boys born in this parish are entitled to gratuitous instruction in the free grammar school at Ruthin. Several charitable donations and bequests, amounting in the aggregate to £340, were, in 1764, invested in the purchase of a farm, called Garth y Groes, now producing £25 per annum, which sum, together with the interest of £34, secured upon the Ruthin turnpike trust, is annually distributed at Christmas among the poor of the parish, according to the will of the several testators. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £509. 5.

LLANELIEU (LLAN-ELIEU), a parish in the hundred of TALGARTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Hay, containing 115 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Ellyw, granddaughter of Brychan, Prince of Brycheiniog, who ruled over this territory about the commencement of the fifth century, and was distinguished chiefly for the number and the piety of his children. The surface of the ground is extremely uneven and irregular, and the soil consequently various: a considerable proportion of the parish is mountain land, which affords only pasturage for sheep, cattle, and small horses; these tracts are in some parts intersected by deep narrow glens or valleys, in which corn is grown; but the farmer depends more for his support upon his flocks and live stock than upon the agricultural produce of his lands. The surrounding scenery is bold, and in some parts romantic; and the view of the mountains by which the parish is bounded, and of those in the distance, is strikingly grand and beautiful. Here were formerly several ancient mansions, but they have been all abandoned as family residences by their proprietors, and are at present occupied as farm-houses. One of these is situated close to the church: on the sides of the entrance gateway to it are the following inscriptions,—“*Exitus acta probat, 1676;*” “*Sic hora sic vita;*” “*Deus nobis hæc otia fecit, R. A. W. M. Anno Domini —;*” “*Noctua II vola, 1676, W. A.*”

H. I;” “*Non Jupiter quidem omnibus placet;*” “*Spes alit exules.*” The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Earl of Ashburnham. The church is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel: it is situated in a mountain dell, sheltered on the south-east by the Black Mountains, to the base of which the cultivated portion of the lands extends. From the church-yard is obtained a beautiful and extensive view of the chain of mountains comprising the Brecknockshire and Carmarthenshire Beacons, with the fertile tract intervening between it and the Black Mountains. Attached to the parsonage-house, which is in very bad repair, are about thirty acres of glebe land. Within a cairn in a field on the Porthaml estate, the property of the Earl of Ashburnham, in this parish, was found, some years ago, a spearhead of flint, nearly seven inches in length, and two inches broad in the widest part, which had been rudely chipped into its artificial form, and appears to have been made before the use of iron was known in this country. In the same cairn was found a coarse earthen vessel, which, in the eagerness of the workmen to discover the treasure it was supposed to contain, was broken. Walter Watkins, of Cwm, in the parish of Glâsbury, by will in 1775, charged certain lands called Tŷr Jenkin Perrot, in this parish, with the payment of the annual sum of ten shillings to two of the poorest legitimate children in it. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £55. 12.

LLANELLIAN YN RHÔS (LLAN-ELIAN), a parish in the Uchdulas division of the hundred of ISDULAS, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, near the road from Liverpool to Holyhead, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Abergele, containing 604 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £11. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is dedicated to St. Hilary. Divers small benefactions, amounting in the whole to about £150, have been made for the benefit of the poor, the interest of which is distributed among the most deserving objects annually on St. Thomas' day. Fynnon St. Elian, a well notorious as being resorted to for the execrable practise of invoking vengeance upon the heads of such as have given grievous offence, is situated near this place, but in the parish of LLANDRILLO, the article on which contains an account of the ceremonies observed on these occasions. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £291. 10.

LLANELLYD (LLAN-ELLYD), a parish in the hundred of ARDUDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (N. W.) from Dôlgelley, on the road to Barmouth, containing 416 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the eastern banks of the river Maw, or Mawddach, near its confluence with the Wnion, extends for nearly five miles in various directions from the church, and comprises some fine tracts of meadow and arable land. An act of parliament was obtained, in 1809, for enclosing the common and waste lands, under the provisions of which four thousand one hundred and sixty-four acres have been subsequently enclosed. The river Eden falls into the Mawddach about three miles above the village, and the scenery throughout the parish

is richly diversified: the views along the banks of the rivers are beautifully picturesque, in some places even highly romantic, and have acquired much additional beauty from the extensive and flourishing plantations of G. H. Vaughan, Esq., recently made. There are several ancient mansions in the neighbourhood, inhabited by opulent families; and the venerable remains of the abbey of Cymmer, nearly opposite to the church, on the other side of the river, form an interesting feature in the village. Within three miles and a half of the village, near the road to Trawsvynydd, is the celebrated waterfall of Rhaiadr Dû, more generally called Dôl y Mellyllyn, from its proximity to a house of that name, and of which a description is given in the article on DÔL-GELLEY. The principal of the neighbouring seats are, Hengwrt, the property of G. H. Vaughan, Esq.; and Dôl-uwch-Eogryd, which was built by one of the family of Nanney of Nannau: on an eminence within the grounds of the latter, commanding a fine view of the vale, is a spacious banqueting-room, called the Apollo; and on a wall adjoining the house is the inscription "*Non Domus Dominum, sed Dominus Domum,*" which was removed from the house to its present situation. Copper-ore abounds in the parish, and a mine is now being worked with considerable success at Cain Mawr. Peat is found here in abundance, affording an ample supply of fuel. The river Mawddach is navigable for vessels not exceeding twenty tons as far as the bridge of Llanelltyd, to which the tide flows, and several small craft come up to this place from Barmouth: vessels of small burden are occasionally built here. The road from Dôlgelley divides into two branches at the village, one on the left leading down the vale along the river side to Barmouth, and another on the right towards Trawsvynydd and Tan y Bwlch. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of G. H. Vaughan, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Illtyd, is an ancient structure, and contains some good monuments, among which is one to the memory of Robert Howel Vaughan, Esq., of Hengwrt and Nannau. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, to which is attached a Sunday school. Mr. Richard David, in 1770, bequeathed a small portion of land, the rent of which he directed to be paid to his nearest relative in the first degree, legally settled in this parish.

Cymmer abbey, or, as it is called by the Welsh, Y Vaner, and Yr-hên-Vonachlog, was founded in 1198, by Meredydd and his brother Gruffydd, sons of Cynan ab Owain Gwynedd, for monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to St. Mary. Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, who was a great benefactor to this establishment, augmented its endowments and gave to the abbot Esau and his brethren an ample charter, confirming all preceding grants, and conferring additional and very extensive privileges. From this period it continued to flourish until the dissolution, at which time its revenue was £58. 15. 4. The site remained in the possession of the crown till the reign of Elizabeth, who granted it to her favourite, Robert Earl of Leicester. The present remains of the conventual buildings consist principally of the abbey church, of which the roofless walls are yet standing: at the east end are three lofty, narrow, and sharply pointed windows, above which are three of smaller dimensions,

thickly overspread with ivy: on the south side of the east end are several niches, in which were anciently statues. The great hall and part of the other buildings have been converted into a farm-house, and the approach is formed by a noble avenue of stately lime trees. These remains form an interesting and picturesque ruin, and, as seen from the parish church, and from many points on the opposite side of the river, have a truly venerable and romantic appearance. On a small circular eminence, near a place called Pentre, and within a short distance of the abbey, stood the ancient castle of Cymmer, erected by the sons of Uchtryd ab Edwin, and demolished, in 1113, by the sons of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, between whom and the founders hostilities had arisen. There are no remains of this fortress, except the site, which is still called Tommen, or "the Tumulus." Hengwrt was formerly the seat of Robert Vaughan, Esq., an eminent antiquary, who published various works on British antiquities, and collected and transcribed a vast number of Welsh manuscripts, which are still carefully preserved at this ancient mansion, and which were augmented by a large collection made by Mr. Jones, of Gelli Lyvdy, according to a mutual agreement between those gentlemen, that the survivor should possess both. Mr. Vaughan was a correspondent of the learned Usher, Selden, Sir Simon D'Ewes, and other eminent men of his time: he died in 1666, and was buried in the parish church. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £202. 18.

LLANELLY, a parish in the hundred of CRICK-HOWEL, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Abergavenny, on the road to Merthyr-Tydvil, composed of the hamlets of Aberbaidon and Maesgwartha, each of which separately supports its own poor, and containing 4041 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is pleasantly situated on the river Usk, and is divided into two nearly equal parts by the river Clydach, a mountain torrent, which, descending with impetuosity through a deep channel obstructed by rocks, forms many picturesque falls in its course through the parish. The surrounding scenery is strikingly and richly diversified, combining features of romantic grandeur and enchanting beauty. The scenery on the banks of the Clydach, in particular, though seldom visited by the tourist, and consequently little known, is remarkably picturesque and beautiful. The banks of this rapid stream rise precipitously to an immense height, and are richly clothed with wood, and in some parts with timber of majestic growth, forming, in the luxuriance and variety of the foliage, a pleasingly striking contrast to the rugged and barren summits of the mountains which rise above them. The Clydach, in its progress through the narrow *cwm*, or vale, which they enclose, forms two interesting falls, and there was formerly a third, called Pistyll Mawr, which, however, has been destroyed by the sinking of a coal mine, within the last few years, at the head of the rock from which the water was precipitated, when the channel of the river was bored some distance higher up, and the stream, which is carried through a tunnel, now emerges at the bottom of the rock. Of the two others, called respectively Pwll Crochan and Pwll Cŵn, the latter is by far the more picturesque, being formed by the precipitation of the river from a considerable height into a basin worn in

the rock by the continual action of the water, from which it descends with great force from an elevation of thirty feet into a pool encircled with impending rocks and thick underwood, over which a few aged yew trees cast a sombre shade. The parish abounds with mineral wealth of various kinds, in procuring and manufacturing which the inhabitants are principally employed. In the mountains which enclose the small but picturesque vale of Clydach, coal, iron-ore, limestone, and fire clay are found in great profusion. The Clydach collieries, which are very extensive, belong to the Brecknock Boat Company, and supply the town of Brecknock and the surrounding country to a great distance with bituminous coal. An immense quantity of coal is also raised here by the Clydach Iron Company, for the supply of their extensive works: it is all worked by levels, brought down the mountain steep by means of inclined planes, and conveyed in trams by the rail-road belonging to the canal company, either for the supply of the iron works, or to the Brecknock and Abergavenny canal, for conveyance to Brecknock and its vicinity. The Clydach iron-works, now belonging to Messrs. E. Frere and Co., were originally established about two hundred years ago, by a member of the family of Hanbury, of Pontypool, in the county of Monmouth. These works, which are conducted upon a very extensive scale, comprise three blast furnaces for smelting the ore, worked by a steam-engine of seventy horse power, and by a water-wheel forty feet in diameter: the forges, in which charcoal is employed, are supplied with air by a steam-engine of smaller power, and by a water-wheel of the same diameter; and the rolling-mills for converting the pig iron into bars are set in motion by the water-wheel alone. Notwithstanding the general depression of the iron trade, these works are in full operation, and afford employment to about one thousand men: the quantity of iron produced at the Clydach works, in the year 1831, was ten thousand tons of pig iron and six thousand tons of bar iron, in the manufacture of which fifty thousand tons of coal, and a proportionate quantity of limestone and ore were consumed. Great facilities of communication between the mineral and manufacturing districts of this parish and other parts of the kingdom are afforded by the Brecknock and Abergavenny canal, and by a rail-road from the aqueduct below Aber Clydach to the Beaufort iron-works, in the parish of Llangattock. This rail-road, which is the property of the canal company, and about eight miles in length, winds up Cwm Clydach and communicates along its whole course with tram-roads from the different works in the neighbourhood. The Brecknock and Abergavenny canal, after traversing a distance of sixteen miles from the town of Brecknock, with a fall of sixty-eight feet, by means of six locks, is here conveyed over the valley and stream of the Clydach, at an elevation of little less than a hundred feet above the bed of the river, by a strong aqueduct of stone, supported by a prodigious embankment raised upon an arch, twenty-two feet in the span, built over the Clydach in 1799; the whole forming a prominent feature in the scenery of the vale. The living is a perpetual curacy, united, with that of Llangeney, to the rectory of Llangattock, in the arch-deaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's. The church, dedicated to Ellyw, is a small ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a low

massive tower, and consists of a nave and one aisle, separated by a series of pointed arches. It is situated on an exposed eminence, about a mile south of the Usk, and a little westward of the Clydach; and the churchyard, which is small, is enclosed by yew trees of ancient growth, and commands a charming prospect over the Vale of Usk, which abounds with richly varied and highly picturesque scenery. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and for Calvinistic and English and Welsh Wesleyan Methodists. Parochial schools for the gratuitous instruction of the poor are supported by subscription. Edward Lewis of Aberclydach, Esq., in 1713, bequeathed a rent-charge of £3, payable out of the produce of his estate of Pant Dreiniog, for six Welsh sermons to be preached annually in the church of Llanelly, by some clergyman other than the incumbent and his curate, "as long as the church of England shall continue in this country." Mr. William Lewis, of Llanelly, in 1760, bequeathed £2 per annum, charged on a tenement called Llandewi Ysgyryd, in the county of Monmouth, to such poor persons not receiving parochial relief as may be thought most deserving. Harry William, or Harry William Jenkin, of Llanelly, in 1687, bequeathed to the poor of this parish certain lands, called Tir yr Hooper, which are supposed to be now let considerably below their value. On a hill called the Gaer, overlooking the Vale of Clydach, are the remains of an ancient encampment, supposed to be of British construction; and on a rock opposite to it are some vestiges of another military post, called Dinas. Mr. Edward Llwyd, who examined the coal and iron mines throughout the county of Brecknock, more than a century ago, discovered near the mines, in this parish, a singular fossil production, consisting of a cylindrical piece of limestone, about eight inches in length and three inches in diameter, having the surface ornamented with narrow and equidistant circular cavities, in each of which was a circle of small diameter, with a small stud in the centre: various spars are also frequently found among the iron-ores in this neighbourhood. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor of the whole parish amounts to £375. 4.

LLANELLY (LLANELLI), an incorporated seaport and market town, and a parish, in the hundred of CARNWALLON, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 15 miles (S. E. by S.) from Carmarthen, and 216 (W. by N.) from London, containing 7646 inhabitants, of which number, 4173 are in the borough hamlet. This place, which appears to be of great antiquity, derives its name from its church being dedicated to St. Elliw. It was probably an ancient British town of some importance, and remains of British fortifications may be distinctly traced in the immediate neighbourhood. The town is situated on the northern bank of the Burry river, which forms the expansive æstuary of the river Loughor, and constitutes the boundary between the counties of Carmarthen and Glamorgan; and though formerly described as a small and insignificant place, inhabited chiefly by sailors and persons employed in the neighbouring coal mines, it has, from the convenience of its situation on a navigable river, and from the richness of the mineral productions of its neighbourhood in iron, coal, and limestone, risen into manufacturing and commercial importance, and is still rapidly increasing in population and extent. An act of parliament was obtained

in 1813, by which a partial enclosure of that portion of the parish immediately dependent on the town was effected, and the land vested in trustees, to be let on lease, and the proceeds applied to the improvement of the town and harbour: this property now produces £600 per annum, and is capable of being much increased in value. Small houses of genteel appearance have been erected in almost every direction; as also have numerous others of inferior character, which are occupied as soon as they can be completed. The town has been recently paved, and is amply supplied with water from the river Lledi, which flows through it. Its prosperity will be further increased by the formation of the intended turnpike road from Loughor to Carmarthen, under an act recently obtained, which will pass through it, and, as the Swansea Road Trust are also empowered to make a road from that town to Loughor, will most probably become the mail coach road to Carmarthen.

Llanelly is supposed to be situated in or near the centre of the mineral basin of South Wales, which is calculated to contain no fewer than forty-two beds of coal, incumbent upon each other, with intervening strata of stone, &c.: upon these beds are found numerous fossil remains. The abundance of excellent coal in the vicinity has already caused the establishment here of two extensive copper-works, called the Llanelly Copper-Works and the Cambrian Copper-Works, and of two large iron-foundries, which are in active operation. The Cambrian Copper-Works are remarkable for having only one chimney, of the extraordinary height of two hundred and thirty-one feet: it is of a pyramidal shape, and, from its loftiness, forms a conspicuous and imposing object in the view of the town. Several extensive collieries are here in full operation, and are equally distinguished for the quantity and the superior quality of their produce, consisting of coal and culm of both the coking and stone species. The port, which exercises paramount jurisdiction over those of Carmarthen, St. Clear's, Laugharne, Kidwelly, and Pembrey, as dependent members, has been greatly improved under the provisions of the act of parliament above mentioned, prior to the passing of which it was only open beach. In 1812, an act was obtained, sanctioning the formation of a navigable canal, called the Llanelly canal, to connect this port and town with the Kidwelly canal, at Spudder's Bridge, and of a line of railway from the upper end of the Kidwelly canal to the coal and limestone works in the Great Mountain, with several other branches of canal or railway, which designs were accordingly carried into execution. Under an act obtained in 1829 the construction of a railway, more than two miles in length, is authorized, from the interior of this parish to the coast at Machynis Pool, where it is to terminate in a wet dock, calculated to accommodate twenty-one vessels, each of three hundred tons' burden. These works will greatly facilitate the conveyance of the mineral produce of the interior to this place, either for the supply of the works established in the town, or for the purpose of being shipped from the port. The principal article of import is copper-ore, the produce of which, after having been here manufactured, is shipped off to the value of £200,000 per annum: not less than one hundred thousand tons of coal and culm are also annually exported, some of the coal, owing to its peculiarly fine

quality, being shipped to France, and to the Mediterranean for the use of the steam-boats. Besides the large dock connected with the railway now in progress, there are three other docks, one of which is a floating basin, capable of admitting vessels of one hundred and eighty tons' burden. During the last five years vessels of an aggregate burden of fifty-three thousand nine hundred and ninety-six tons have cleared out annually on an average. The improvement of the navigation of the rivers Burry, Loughor, and Lledi, is regulated by the act obtained in 1812, by which commissioners are empowered to scour, enlarge, and deepen the same, to erect buoys and lights, and to regulate the pilotage and mooring of vessels, for which a small tonnage rate is paid by such vessels as enter the river Burry. The markets, which are abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind, and with hardware and other articles of merchandise, are held on Thursday and Saturday, and are much frequented: the fairs, which are principally for horses, cattle, and pigs, are on Holy Thursday and September 30th, and are in general numerously attended. Llanelly is a borough by prescription, and most probably received its corporate privileges from its ancient lords, though no evidence of any regular charter having been granted to it has yet been discovered. The government is vested in a portreeve and an indefinite number of burgesses: the former is chosen annually at the court leet of the lord of the manor, and the latter are elected by a jury of burgesses at the same court, which is the only mode of obtaining the freedom. By the late act for amending the representation of the people it has been united with Carmarthen in the return of a member to parliament: the right of voting is vested in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of at least ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the number of tenements of this value, within the limits of the borough, which are minutely defined in the Appendix to this work, is about one hundred and ninety-eight, or upwards. A court for the lordship is held every alternate Monday, before the lord's officers, for the recovery of debts under forty shillings, contracted within the liberty. By the late Boundary Act Llanelly has been made a polling-place in the election of the knights for the shire.

The parish contains about eighteen thousand acres, and is divided into five hamlets, called the Borough, Berwick, Glyn, Hengoed, and Westvae hamlets. The living, which is rated in the king's books at £6. 6. 8., as a discharged vicarage, is strictly a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Rees Goring Thomas, Esq., who is impropiator of both the great and small tithes. Previously to the Reformation, at which time the tithes were alienated from the church, there was a chapel in each of the five hamlets into which the parish is divided: of these, the chapel in the borough is the only one remaining entire, and at present forms the chancel of the parish church, to which two transepts have been added, and other additions made; the whole constituting an irregular edifice, having a tower surmounted by an embattled parapet. It is said to be the intention of

the patron, Mr. Thomas, to rebuild those of St. John and St. Dewi, or St. David, and to endow them for the maintenance of a clergyman. There are three places of worship for Baptists, and one each for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Several free schools are supported by subscription, in which about two hundred boys and eighty girls receive gratuitous instruction. The sum of £5 per annum was bequeathed by Mr. Allen of this parish, to be expended in the purchase of bibles, for the poor, which was for some years regularly paid and applied to that purpose; but the payment of it has latterly been discontinued, under the operation of the Mortmain act. On a small promontory projecting into the Burry river, a little below the town, which was formerly insulated, a monastery is supposed to have been erected by St. Peiro, about the year 513: this saint constituted himself first abbot, and was succeeded by Samson, a disciple of St. Illtyd: the farm-house of Machynis, the name of which is supposed to be a contraction of Mynach Ynys, or "Monk Island," is conjectured to occupy the site of this ancient religious house. Pen Castell, in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, is thought to be the vestige of an ancient British fortification. Near the church is a fine old mansion, formerly belonging to Sir John Stepney, Bart., who for many years, during the reign of George III., was ambassador at the courts of Berlin and Dresden: after being for more than sixty years deserted by the family, during which time it was let out in different tenements, and the conservatory converted into a market-house, it came into the possession of William Chambers, of Bicknor, in the county of Kent, Esq., who, at considerable expense, has succeeded in restoring the interior to its legitimate use, and has since erected a market-place for the accommodation of the town. Strady, the seat of D. Lewes, Esq., and Glanmôr, the residence of R. I. Nevill, Esq., are also situated in this parish: the former, prior to its becoming the property of the father of the present owner, belonged to the ancient family of the Mansels, who had extensive possessions in this and the adjoining parishes: two of this family were created baronets in 1621, but one of the titles is extinct, the other being enjoyed by the present Sir William Mansel, Bart. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor of the entire parish amounts to £1300. 2.

LLANELWETH (LLAN-ELWEDD), a parish in the hundred of COLWYN, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, nearly 1 mile (N.E.) from Builth, containing 182 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the river Wye, by which it is separated on the south and south-west from the parish of Builth, in the county of Brecknock, and is intersected by the turnpike road from that place to Newtown in Montgomeryshire, from which, soon after it enters this parish, branches a road up the eastern bank of the Wye to Rhaiadr. The surface is generally undulating, with some abrupt eminences of considerable elevation: the lands, with the exception of some elevated commons and a small rocky district, are enclosed and in an excellent state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied; and the views from the higher grounds, and especially from the rocks beyond Wellfield, are extensive and extremely rich. In the neighbourhood are a few gentlemen's seats. Llanelweth Hall, the ancient residence of the

Gwynnes of Garth, in the county of Brecknock, (of which family was Marmaduke Gwynne, a judge on the North Wales circuit, who died in 1712,) has been deserted by its proprietor, and is now in the occupation of a tenant. Wellfield House, erected in 1787, by David Thomas, Esq., of London, descended from a branch of the family of Thomas of Llwyn Madoc, in the county of Brecknock, and now the property of his nephew, Edward Thomas, Esq., is a spacious and handsome mansion, with a portico of the Tuscan order, finely situated on a lofty eminence, and embosomed in flourishing plantations, forming a prominent and pleasing object from every point of view, and strikingly contrasting with the rugged barrenness of some of the surrounding heights. The grounds are pleasingly ornamented with shubberies and walks, and command an extensive and richly varied prospect, embracing a fine view of the rivers Wye and Irvon winding through their respective vales, with the town of Builth and the adjacent country. From the summit of an eminence on this estate is one of the most extensive and magnificent panoramic views in any part of the principality: it comprehends a circle of more than twelve miles in the radius, entirely enclosed with lofty hills, and embraces a vast number of interesting objects, and a rich variety of beautiful and picturesque scenery. To the east are the Black Mountains, of dreary and rugged appearance, with the acclivities of others of more softened aspect; and to the west are the mountains of Tregarn and Garn Wen, the former said to be the highest ridge, next to the Beacons, in this part of South Wales, and the latter remarkable for its conical form, and the cairn which crowns its summit. About a mile to the north of Wellfield is Penkerrig House, formerly the seat of the family of Jones, and now, by marriage with the heiress of that family, the property of Thomas Thomas, Esq., of Ystrad, near Caerphilly, in Glamorganshire: the house has been recently enlarged and partly rebuilt, and embellished with a new front in the Elizabethan style: it is pleasingly ornamented with a rich plantation of evergreens, and is sheltered in the rear by a hill of considerable elevation, covered with stately timber. In the grounds, which are laid out with great taste, is a fine sheet of water, covering about six acres; and the view from the house, though not extensive, is picturesque.

This parish constitutes a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock, rated in the king's books at £6. 10., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Edward David Thomas, Esq., as lessee of the tithes under the prebendary of Llanelweth. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, a small edifice not distinguished by any remarkable architectural details, is situated on an eminence near the high road, and on the bank of the river Wye. Lady Hartstrye, Hartstrong, or Hartstongue, bequeathed a small farm in the parish of St. Harmon, in this county, now producing £16. 12. per annum, for the gratuitous education of poor children of this parish: from this fund is supported a small charity school, which is now held in a room hired for that purpose, but for which it is intended to erect a suitable building by subscription. One poor child is

annually apprenticed from the funds of the Bough-rood charity, this being one of the sixteen parishes which are entitled to partake of that benefaction. On the summit of the eminence near Wellfield House are the imperfect remains of a semicircular intrenchment, once defended by a rampart of loose stones, and to which a walk has been constructed from the grounds of that seat; and on the confines of this parish and of that of Disserseth, where the desperate battle between Rhys ab Tewdwr and the three sons of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn is supposed by some to have been fought, may be seen, from this eminence, the square moat of Cwrt Llêchryd, so called, perhaps, from a monument erected there to the memory of Riryd ab Bleddyn, who was slain in that battle. At a short distance is a tumulus, called by the Welsh "Castell," of which nothing historical is with certainty known: by some it is supposed to have been surmounted by an *arx speculatoria*, and by others to be only sepulchral. There are also some remains of a fortification on the hill behind Penkerrig House, but they are in a very imperfect state. On the farm belonging to the Wellfield estate are two remarkable quarries; in one is obtained a kind of transitional clay slate, which displays some curious marine impressions of a species of the Trilobite: the other produces a hard kind of clay, or stone, perforated with small holes emitting a fine black powder: the external appearance of the substance indicates the action of fire, and in the clay are found some fine specimens of crystals, some of them very beautiful and perfect. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £83. 16.

LLANENDDWYN (LLAN-ENDDWYN), a parish in the hundred of ARDUDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Barmouth, on the road to Harlech, containing 798 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated, and the inhabitants are partly engaged in the manufacture of webs, partly in the working of mines of manganese, which metal is found in the parish, and the rest in agriculture. An act of parliament was obtained, in 1810, for the enclosure of the waste lands, under the provisions of which two thousand three hundred and seven acres were allotted; and a considerable portion of this tract has been brought into a good state of cultivation. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Llanddwywau annexed, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £10. 18. 1½., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Enddwyn, is an ancient structure. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The poor children of this parish are gratuitously instructed in the parochial school of Llanddwywau. Near the high road is a great stone, called Coeten Arthur, or "Arthur's Quoit." The waters of a spring called St. Enddwyn's well, are thought to be efficacious in the cure of rheumatic affections. The distinguished Archdeacon Prÿs was for some years rector of this parish; and Colonel Jones, one of the judges who passed sentence of death on Charles I., was buried in the churchyard. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £178. 18.

LLANENGAN (LLAN-EINGION), a parish chiefly in the hundred of COMMITMAEN, but partly in that of GAFLOGION, Lleyri division of the county of CARNAR-

VON, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (S. W.) from Pwllheli, containing 1016 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises the headland, or promontory, of Penrhyn Dû, extending into St. Tudwal's Roads in St. George's channel, is pleasantly situated at the southern extremity of the county; it is about four miles in length and three in breadth, and contains three thousand nine hundred and eighty acres. The surface is varied, much of the parish being hilly, while some ground near the river Sôch is so low and flat as to be subject to frequent inundation: the stream above-mentioned is the only one by which the parish is watered. At a small distance from the shore are two islands, upon the larger of which are the remains of an ancient chapel, now converted into a barn, which was dedicated to St. Tudwal, from whom the extensive roads off this coast derive their name. St. Tudwal's Roads afford good anchorage for the largest ships, and are so extensive and secure that the whole of the British navy might ride here in perfect safety during the heaviest gales. The bay, which is the finest and the most secure in the channel, affords an asylum for vessels which put in here when in danger of being driven into the adjoining exposed bay, called "Hell's Mouth," or upon the extensive ridge of sand called Sarn Badrig, or "Patrick's Causeway," which stretches from the shore of Merionethshire nearly into this bay. The soil of the parish is of various qualities: in some places it consists of clay, in others of sand, and in others again of fine loamy soils, or rocky land. Extensive veins of lead-ore have been discovered in some parts of the parish, and several attempts have been made to work them; but the influx of water into the mines is so great that the expense in many instances has exceeded the profits, and they are consequently worked only upon a very limited scale. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £17. 6. 5½., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Einion, is a spacious structure, newly pewed, principally in the later style of English architecture, with some portions of a much earlier date: it consists of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles, and is remarkable as the only parish church in the county having a tower and a peal of bells: the tower is square, lofty, and situated at the western end of the edifice; the bells are four in number. According to an inscription, now nearly obliterated, it appears to have been built by Einion, King of Lleyri, who flourished about the commencement of the sixth century, and who is said to have founded a college at Penmon, which he placed under the superintendence of his nephew Seiriol, and to which the Scandinavian wanderers on the neighbouring coasts are said to have resorted for instruction in the Christian faith. The rectory-house stands in an enclosure called the "Prior's Field." There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The produce of several small charitable donations and bequests, of which some are invested in land, is annually distributed among the most necessitous of the poor during the winter. Upon the sea-coast are two tumuli, or barrows, called by the inhabitants Castellau, or small forts, but which are probably the graves of some warriors of remote times. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £263. 4.

LLANENGHENEDEL (LLANENGHENEL), a parish in the hundred of **LLYVON**, county of **ANGLESEY**, **NORTH WALES**, 2 miles (E.) from **Bôdedern**, containing 412 inhabitants. This parish forms a level and fertile district, watered by numerous rivulets, and comprises a considerable extent of enclosed and well-cultivated land. The village is pleasantly situated on the old Holyhead road, and the new line of road to that place passes through a considerable portion of the parish. The surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature, is generally pleasing, and the adjacent country is finely varied. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of **Llanvâchreth**, in the archdeaconry of **Anglesey**, and diocese of **Bangor**. The church, dedicated to **St. Enghenel**, commander of the British forces under **Cadvan**, in the memorable battle of **Chester**, in 603, and said to have been erected about the commencement of the seventh century, is a small but lofty edifice, situated on a rock, close to the road leading from **Llangevni** to **Holyhead**: several parts of the present structure display marks of very great antiquity. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**. Several small charitable donations and bequests have been made by various benefactors for the relief of the poor of this parish, the produce of which is principally appropriated to the reduction of the poor's rate. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £164. 10.

LLANERCHILA (LLANNERCH-ILA), a township in that part of the parish of **LLANSANTFRAID YN MECHAN** which is in the upper division of the hundred of **DEYTHUR**, county of **MONTGOMERY**, **NORTH WALES**, 8 miles (W. by N.) from **Llanvyllin**, containing 141 inhabitants.

LLANERCHLLWYDOG (LLANERCH-LWYDOG), a parish in the hundred of **KEMMES**, county of **PEMBROKE**, **SOUTH WALES**, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from **Fishguard**, containing 169 inhabitants. This place derives its name from **Clydawc**, one of the reguli of the county, by whom, according to **Mr. Fenton**, the church was originally founded, and who, while pursuing the diversion of the chase in this vicinity, was treacherously murdered, and afterwards interred in the churchyard. The parish is romantically situated on the river **Gwayn**, which, after pursuing a north-westerly course, falls into **Fishguard bay**: it comprises a large tract of land, which, with the exception of a mountainous district, is wholly enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surface is finely undulated, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified and in some parts highly picturesque. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of **Llanllawer** annexed, in the archdeaconry of **Cardigan**, and diocese of **Bangor**, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of **Thomas Lloyd, Esq.** The church, dedicated to **St. David**, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance: in the churchyard are two upright stones of great antiquity, which are supposed to mark the grave of **Clydawc**. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Calvinistic Methodists**. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £56. 1.

LLANERCHROCHWELL (LLANERCH-VROCHWEL), a township in the parish of **GUILSFIELD**, lower division of the hundred of **POOL**, county of **MONTGOMERY**, **NORTH WALES**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from **Welsh-**

pool. The population is returned with the parish. It lies near the road from **Guilsfield** to **Llanvair**, which is here crossed by another from **Welshpool** to **Meivod**. Many respectable residences are situated in this township, and there are a few houses of singular appearance in a pass between the mountains, termed **Bwlch Aeddau**, from having been anciently fortified by the chieftain whose name it bears. The ground in the vicinity, though hilly, is well cultivated: the township is within the liberties of the borough of **Welshpool**.

LLANERCHYMEDD, a market town and chapelry, chiefly in the parish of **AMLWCH**, but partly in those of **LLANBEULAN**, **LLÊHCYNVARWYDD**, and **CEIDIO**, in the hundreds of **LLYVON**, **MENAI**, and **TWRCELYN**, county of **ANGLESEY**, **NORTH WALES**, 14 miles (W. N. W.) from **Beaumaris**, and 263 (N. W. by W.) from **London**. The population is returned with the respective parishes. This town, of which two-thirds are situated within the parish of **Amlwch**, is, in respect of population, the second in the Isle of **Anglesey**, and appears to have derived its progressive increase in extent and importance from its central situation. Previously to the commencement of the parliamentary war, it had become a very populous village, and as such it is set forth in a petition which, during the protectorate of **Cromwell**, was presented for the establishment of a market, which was granted in 1657, and confirmed by **Charles II.**, in 1665. This market, with the exception of that of **Beaumaris**, was the only one in the whole island, and constituted a chief source of the prosperity of the town until the year 1785, when a market was granted to **Llangevni**, the still more central situation of which renders it more convenient for the general resort of the inhabitants of the island. **Llanerchymedd** is pleasantly situated on the high road from **Bangor** to **Amlwch**. The making of shoes is carried on to a very considerable extent, affording employment to more than two hundred and fifty men; and the manufacture of a high dried **Welsh snuff**, closely resembling in its quality the celebrated **Irish snuff**, commonly called **Lundy Foote's**, for which it has partially become a substitute, has recently been established upon an extensive scale: the business, however, is not conducted upon a plan calculated to ensure to the inventors all the advantages of which, under better management, it might be made productive. The market, which is well attended, is on **Wednesday**; and five annual fairs are held under the same letters patent by which the market was granted, but the days are not fixed with certainty, being frequently changed to suit the convenience of the dealers, who are thus enabled to drive the cattle to the **English fairs**: the nominal days are, **January 1st**, **March 10th**, **April 4th**, **May 6th**, **June 23rd**, the three **Wednesdays** before **August 7th**, and the 14th of that month, **October 2nd**, **November 13th**, and the three first **Wednesdays** after the last-mentioned day. The vill of **Llanerchymedd**, forming that portion of the town which is in the parish of **Llanbeulan**, now deemed extra-parochial, and containing fifty-seven inhabitants, maintains its own poor, but has neither churchwardens nor any other parish officers, the whole consisting only of six acres of glebe land, which, together with the houses built on them, belong to the rector: the rest of the parish is eight miles distant, being separated from this detached por-

tion by no fewer than five intervening parishes. The poor of the other parts of the town are maintained with those of the several parishes in which they are respectively situated. The living is a curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanbeulan, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious structure, with a lofty square tower at the western end, and is the joint property of the families of Lluidiarth and Bôdelwyddan, who have always kept it in repair without any charge to the inhabitants of the town. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school, capable of receiving about a hundred and sixty children, and in which fifty-four boys and sixty girls are gratuitously instructed, was built in 1824, and is liberally supported by subscription. Children of the adjoining parishes of Coed-anna and Ceidio are eligible to this school.

LLANERVUL (LLAN-ERVUL), a parish in two divisions, Lower and Upper, in the upper division of the hundred of MATHRAVAL, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Llanvair, containing 989 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Ervul, appears to have been a place of some importance at a very early period, and abounds with vestiges of British and Roman antiquity: it extends nearly eight miles in length and three in breadth, and is pleasantly situated in the vale of the river Banwy, the whole of which, with its encircling hills, is included in this and the adjoining parishes of Llangadvan and Garthbeibio. The surface is boldly undulating: the lands are but partially enclosed and cultivated, the hilly parts affording only pasturage for sheep and young cattle during the summer. The soil of the lower grounds is tolerably fertile, but that of the upper is poor, resting chiefly on a stiff clay or brittle slate, requiring the process of paring and burning, with an unusual quantity of manure, to render it capable of producing grain of any kind. By far the greater portion of the parish, having a boggy surface, forms an uncultivated waste, and is claimed as sheepwalks by the several farmers whose lands are contiguous. On the Drûm are three pools, of which one is called Llÿn y grinwydden, or "the pool of the withered tree," situated on a rocky hill, and said to be of unfathomable depth: it is about seventy yards in length, and contains no fish but eels and carp. Llÿn Hîr, or "the long pool," is about three hundred yards in length, and one hundred and fifty in breadth: the upper end of it is so firmly crusted over with the slough brought down by the floods from the turbaries above it, that sheep and men can walk upon the surface; but what it loses in extent, from this circumstance, it gains at the opposite extremity by the violent action of its waters, driven by the west winds, against the banks, which are of peat earth: this pool contains excellent red trout, but in very hot summers it is nearly dried up: on the north side is a stone inscribed MET. II. 1430; it is at present seven feet distant from the bank, which space is supposed to have been gained by the receding of the water since that date. Llÿn y Bugail, or "the shepherd's pool," abounds with eels, but is not distinguished by any peculiar characteristics. Within this parish, on the border of that of Llanbrynmair, is a pool, called Llÿn Gwyddior, or Cadivor, of remarkably

clear water, which formerly contained great numbers of fine trout, but these have been extirpated by the introduction of pike. This pool, which is about a mile in circumference, is situated on an eminence extending in a direction from north to south: to the west of this ridge are some very deep hollows, open to the south-west and north-west, within which the collected winds burst impetuously through an opening in the ridge parallel with the direction of the pool, and agitate its water with great violence. The wool produced here is generally coarse, especially on the higher hills, on which the hardiest breed of sheep in the principality is fed: these hills are covered with heath, and among them are found extensive turbaries, sufficient for the supply of the surrounding district. In 1797, a company of adventurers began to sink for coal at Cyvyllchau, in this parish, but their enterprise was not attended with success, and the attempt was discontinued: about the same time a few specimens of copper-ore were dug up in the township of Coed-Talog, but no regular works have been established. The turnpike road from Welshpool to Machynlleth and Dôlgelley passes through the village, in which an annual fair takes place on the 7th of May, and the petty sessions for the upper division of the hundred of Mathral are held occasionally.

The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £9. 2. 11., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Ervul, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture: in the churchyard is an ancient monument, commonly supposed to have been erected in memory of the patron saint, bearing a mutilated inscription, which, however, as far as it is legible, does not at all support this conjecture. There was formerly an ancient chapel at Dôlwen, in the township of Cevnllÿs Uchâv. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Mrs. Priscilla Forster, a descendant of the family of the Herberts of Llÿsyn, bequeathed £300 for the instruction of poor children of this parish: this sum has been invested in the purchase of a farm, now producing £35 per annum, which is appropriated agreeably to the intentions of the benevolent testatrix. The produce arising from several charitable donations and bequests is annually distributed among the poor. On the summit of an eminence called Moelddolwen, in the township of Cevnllÿs Uchâv, are the remains of a strongly fortified camp, including an irregular quadrilateral area, about a hundred yards in length, and guarded on the west, on which side is the entrance, by an advanced work about twenty yards in diameter: the camp is defended, on the sides where it is most easily accessible, by fosses of greater depth, the earth having been thrown up to form a breastwork. In the same township is a fortified eminence called Gardden, having a circular rampart, which encloses an area seventy yards in diameter. The entrances of these strong holds, both of which are of ancient British construction, are on the most accessible sides of the hill, and, from their breadth, appear to have been contrived for the admission of the chariots armed with scythes, which were in use among the ancient Britons. A ditch and rampart, equal in dimensions to Offa's Dyke, may still be traced crossing the vale of the Banwy near Rhôs y gall. The Roman road from Caer-Sws to the present Chester, or from Caerlleon, in the

modern county of Monmouth, to the same city, enters this parish on the hills of the Drôm, passes through a bog called Corsyvisog, now impenetrable from the accumulation of slough descending from the turbaries on the hills, and, traversing the moors in a direct line to Bwlch y Drôm, thence descends through Cynniwyll, crosses the Banwy below Neuadd wên, passes over Craig y Go, and enters the parish of Llanvihangel at Rhôd pont y Styllod. Though concealed by long grass in the moorish grounds of the Drôm, this road may be easily discerned at a distance, in the recently ploughed lands in various parts of the parish, in which it forms a bold and conspicuous ridge, and in which the materials of its construction may be found a little below the surface. On the common of Craig y Go are vestiges of ancient mines, which are supposed to have been originally worked by the Romans; and at the foot of the declivity of the hill on which the common is situated is a cavern called Ogov Dôlanog, of which the entrance is so narrow as to prevent any person from penetrating far into it. There are two large tumuli and several cameddau in the parish, but no particulars of their origin are recorded. Neuadd wên, now a farm-house, was anciently the mansion of Meredydd ab Cynan ab Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, and appears, from the few remains of the ancient building which have been found among some rubbish at the back of the present farm-house, to have been erected about the eleventh or twelfth century: among these vestiges were the ruins of an arched window, with mouldings of freestone, in the style of that age. This mansion was anciently called Llŷs Wgan, from a rivulet near the spot; and adjoining it is the farm of Llŷsyn, which appears to have derived its name, a diminutive of Llŷs, "a palace," from its vicinity to this residence. Near the church is a fine well, dedicated to the patron saint, the water of which was formerly in great repute for its efficacy in the cure of various diseases. The Rev. Joseph Thomas, who married the daughter of Parkhurst, the Hebrew and Greek lexicographer, and who assisted him in the execution of his literary labours, was born at Llŷsyn. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £396. 18.

LLANEUGRAD (LLAN-EIGRAD), a parish in the hundred of TWRCelyn, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (E.) from Llanerchymedd, containing 323 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the coast of the Irish sea, by which it is bounded on the east, was anciently much more extensive than at present; and not far from the church, upon the site of a farm called Park, are distinct traces of a town or large village, of which the foundations of the buildings alone remain. In the year 873, a memorable battle was fought at Brÿngola, within its limits, in which the Danes, who at that time made frequent descents on the coast of Anglesey, were defeated with great slaughter by Roderic the Great, who, after a sanguinary contest, obtained a signal victory over the invaders, and drove them to their ships. The soil of this parish is fertile, and the lands are enclosed and cultivated. The substratum is limestone, of which there are immense rocks in the parish; and extensive quarries of black and grey marble afford employment to a considerable number of the labouring poor: the situation of the place upon the coast affords a facility of exporting the pro-

duce of these quarries, and great quantities are shipped to various parts of Great Britain. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Llanallgo annexed, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £9. 11. 10½., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Eugarad, is supposed to have been originally founded, about the year 605, by Eugarad, son of Caw-o-Frydain, and brother of St. Alltgo, who, about the same time, founded the church of Llanallgo: it is a small but somewhat stately edifice, of lofty proportions and venerable appearance: adjoining it is a small antique chapel. On the farm of Llugwy, in this parish, formerly stood a chapel of ease to the neighbouring church of Llanallgo, the small existing remains of which are called Capel Llugwy. The poor are entitled to one-third of the rent of a farm in the parish of Llanvair-Mathavarneithâv, now let for £75 per annum, which is annually distributed among them at Christmas. There are also some small benefactions in land, the produce of which is similarly appropriated. Adjoining the ancient town above noticed are the remains of an extensive and well-fortified camp, in which Roderic is supposed to have stationed his forces in his conflict with the Danes; and on the highest eastern point are some remains, consisting principally of a gateway and some portions of ruined walls, of an ancient building, in which that sovereign is thought to have held his court while engaged in repelling the Danes from this part of his dominions. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £97. 2.

LLANFINNAN (LLAN-FINAN), a parish in the hundred of MENAI, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (W.) from Beaumaris, containing 163 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Finnan, by whom it was originally founded in the early part of the seventh century, is pleasantly situated on the old line of road from London to Holyhead. It comprises a considerable portion of elevated ground, the substratum of which is limestone; and the lower lands, which are fertile and productive, are enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, though not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature; and the views from the higher grounds extend over a large tract of country, abounding with interesting objects. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Llanvihangel-Ysceviog, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, and in the patronage of the Dean of Bangor. The church is a small plain edifice, and contains several monuments to the memory of deceased members of the family of Lloyd. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Six poor children of this parish are taught gratuitously in the parochial school of Llanvihangel-Ysceviog, under an endowment of the Rev. Dr. John Jones, Dean of Bangor, who was for some years curate of this parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £71. 9.

LLANGADOCK (LLAN-GADOG), a market town and parish, comprising the hamlets of Above-Sawdde, Dyfryn-Cydrich, and Gwynvc, in the lower division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 21 miles (E. N. E.) from Carmarthen, and 188 (W. by N.) from London, and containing 2476 inhabitants.

This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cadog, is of very remote antiquity; and the town, which was formerly of much greater importance than at present, was anciently distinguished for its castle, of which frequent notice occurs in the Welsh annals. By whom, or at what period, this fortress was originally erected, is not known; but in the various struggles of the native chieftains of South Wales, for the extension of their territories, and in the frequent dissensions which arose among them, it was invariably an object of the greatest importance, and the occupation of it was eagerly contended for by the adverse parties. In 1204, the castle of Llangadock was strongly fortified by Rhÿs ab Gruffydd, from whom, however, it was soon taken by his uncle Maelgwyn, assisted by Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys: but these chieftains did not long remain in possession of it, as it was recovered in a successful assault by Rhÿs, who continued to hold it for some time. About the year 1208, Rhÿs Vychan, otherwise Rhÿs Grÿg, brother of Maelgwyn, having quarrelled with his nephews Rhÿs and Owain, turned his arms against them, and dispossessed them of this fortress, in which he placed a strong garrison; but the latter chieftains, on being apprized of the circumstance, marched against it with all their forces, and, putting the garrison to the sword, levelled it with the ground. The town suffered materially from the ravages of the English vassals, during the continuance of hostilities between them and the native inhabitants of this part of South Wales. The Welsh prince Llewelyn, having made his submission to Edward I., expectations were fondly entertained that the country would have enjoyed a respite from the continual depredations committed by the English who had settled in this part of the principality; but soon after the accession of that monarch to the throne, the oppressive tyranny of his officers at Aberystwith drove the inhabitants once more into open rebellion; and the brave Llewelyn again had recourse to arms. On this occasion, the archbishop of Canterbury endeavoured to adjust the differences which had arisen between the natives and the English; and to this prelate Rhÿs Vychan complained that, among other excesses, the English had attacked and plundered the church of Llangadock, wounded the priest, whom they left expiring before the high altar, converted that sacred edifice into stabling for their horses, and burned the houses in the town. After the entire subjugation of Wales by Edward, and the dispersion of the family of Dyncvor, to whom the castle of Llangadock belonged, that fortress was most probably neglected, and suffered to fall into decay, no vestiges of it being now visible.

The town is beautifully situated between the rivers Brân and Sawdde, over the former of which it has a neat stone bridge of three arches, and near its confluence with the river Towy, by which the parish is bounded on the west: it consists principally of one spacious street, containing several well-built houses of respectable appearance, and is abundantly supplied with water, but neither paved nor lighted. Within the last few years Llangadock has been constituted a post town; and a new line of road, over the Black Mountain, has been recently completed, connecting it with the coal and limestone works in that district, and with the Swansea canal at Pont Ar Dawy. The road from Llau-

dilo to Llandovery also passes through it; and among other improvements, which have here taken place, may be mentioned the erection of an elegant stone bridge of five arches over the river Towy, which was completed in 1819, at an expense of £2300, defrayed by this parish and those of Llandilo, Llansadwrn, Llanthoysaint, and Mothvey, adjoining. The parish contains coal, limestone, and lead and iron ores: the two former are worked on a moderate scale, employing from fifty to sixty persons each during the summer months; and coal is conveyed by the new road to the Swansea canal, by which it is forwarded to the port of Swansea, where it is shipped to various parts of the kingdom: the lime is carried in waggons to Cardiganshire, the upper parts of this county, and to Brecknockshire: the lead and iron ores are not worked at present. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held annually on January 16th, March 12th, the last Thursday in May, July 9th, the first Thursday after September 11th, the second Thursday after Old Michaelmas-day, and December 11th. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates; and at the court leet of the lord of the manor a portreeve is annually chosen and sworn into office, whose duties consist in collecting the tolls of the market and fairs, the mortuaries of freeholders, deodands, and other dues.

The living is a vicarage, with Llanthoysaint annexed, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church is an ancient and venerable structure, containing a good organ built by the late David Jones, watchmaker of this town, in 1804, at the expense of the parish: in 1283 it was designed to be made collegiate, in honour of St. Maurice and his companions, and St. Thomas the Martyr, by Dr. Thomas Beck, Bishop of St. David's, for a precentor and twenty-one canons or prebendaries, of whom seven were to be priests, seven deacons, and seven subdeacons, together with five clerks; but this design was frustrated by that prelate's death. In the hamlet of Gwynve is an endowed chapel, in the gift of the Vicar of Llangadock. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The ancient castle of Llangadock was built on a solid rock, near the banks of the small river Sawdde, at a short distance to the east of the town, which is by some writers supposed to have been the site of an *ars speculatoria*, or Roman watch-tower. The Roman road called the *Via Julia Montana* took its course through this parish, or its immediate vicinity, in which it is thought there was probably a Roman station; but no traces of such a work are now discernible. To the south-east of the parish is a hill, called Tri Chrÿg, or the "Three Hills," from three large carneddau, or heaps of stones, on its summit, which form conspicuous objects in the distant view of this place, and are supposed to be the graves of some ancient British chieftains, or of numerous warriors that may have fallen in some unrecorded battle fought near the spot. Near this eminence are some remains of an ancient British encampment, called Garn gôch, enclosing a circular area of considerable extent, defended by a rude rampart of loose stones, in some places ten feet high; and in both the town and the immediate neighbourhood are the ruins of several mansions of superior dimensions and style of architec-

ture, evidences of the former grandeur and importance of this place, in which is thought anciently to have been situated a mansion called Llŷs Brychan, or "Brychan's Palace." On the banks of the Towy, in this neighbourhood, are numerous gentlemen's seats of pleasing aspect. Within two miles of the town, and within the limits of the parish, are Glânsevin and Mandinnam, both the property of Edward Pryse Lloyd, Esq. The former, which is the family seat, is beautifully situated in grounds tastefully laid out; and on the spacious lawn in front of the mansion is a stately and venerable oak, the trunk of which is twenty-four feet in circumference. Mandinnam, which is usually occupied by the eldest son of the actual possessor of these estates, is at present the residence of Mrs. Lloyd, relict of the late — Lloyd, Esq., of Glânsevin, and mother of the present proprietor. In the hamlet of Gwynve is a seat of that name, the property of L. Lewis, Esq.; and near the town is Dan yr Allt, belonging to J. W. Lloyd, Esq. New Golden Grove, near Llandilo, the seat of Earl Cawdor, is a handsome mansion built of limestone mostly brought from the Black Mountain. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £1025. 12.

LLANGADVAN (LLAN-GADVAN), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of MATHRAVAL, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Llanvair, containing 1067 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cadvan, son of Eneas Lledewig of Armorica, who flourished in the sixth century, and was regarded as the tutelar saint of warriors. It is pleasantly situated on the turnpike road from Welshpool to Machynlleth, which passes by the noted posting-house called Cann Office, about three-quarters of a mile from the church; and comprehends a tract of nearly seven thousand acres, of which about five thousand are enclosed and cultivated. The surface is boldly undulated, and the surrounding scenery is strikingly varied, combining portions of cultivation and verdure with features of rugged sterility. At Moel Achles, in the township of Cowny, a vein of lead-ore was discovered, and mines of that metal were for some time worked with considerable success; but these works have been discontinued. Peat is dug in the parish, and forms the principal fuel of the inhabitants. A branch of the river Vyrnwy flows through the village, and unites with the river Banwy, near the church. In the neighbourhood are some handsome mansions, of which the principal within the parish is Llwydiarth House, formerly the seat of the family of Vaughan, descended from Aleth Hên, King of Dyved, and now the property of Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £9. 5., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is a small venerable structure, in the ancient style of English architecture, and is appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service. It is supposed that there were formerly chapels in the townships of Cyfin, Cowny, and Maesllymysten, which were served by monks from the adjoining monastery of Cyfin; and, according to tradition, the inhabitants of these townships had no sittings in the parish church, the smallness of which appears to corroborate the account. The churchyard is extremely small, and the soil so shallow that the

want of a more spacious cemetery is much felt by the inhabitants. The parsonage-house was burnt down in 1645, when Vavasor Powel was sent by the parliament to sequester the livings of the clergy in the county of Montgomery. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children of the parish, and for which a suitable building is now in progress of erection, is supported by subscription; and there are several small charitable donations and bequests for distribution among the poor. In the township of Cyfin, in this parish, was a small monastery, probably dependent on the Cistercian abbey of Strata Marcella: among its endowments were the hamlet of Cevnllŷs Uchâ, in the parish of Llanervul, and that of Tŷr y Mynach, in the parish of Llanbrŷnmair, which, on its dissolution, became the property of the Vaughans of Llwydiarth. There are no remains of the building; but the site which it occupied is still called Cae'r Mynach, and below it is a ford over the river Owddyn, a branch of the Vyrnwy, called Rhŷd y bydê, which is by some thought to be a corruption of Rhŷd yr Abadaŷ, "the ford of the abbots," or of Rhŷd y badan, "the ford of the boats," from a pool adjoining, in which boats were formerly kept. At Cann Office are the remains of a British encampment, the area enclosed by the defences of which is partly occupied by the present posting-house: a mound of earth, about seventy yards in circumference, extending along the bottom of the moat by which it was surrounded, is still remaining. Near Pont y llogel, in the township of Cyfin, and near the bank of the river Vyrnwy, are two cairns, the larger of which is nearly sixty yards in circuit, and has its outer circumference composed of upright stones, four feet in height, with the interior piled up to the height of five feet in the centre. In removing the stones to furnish materials for the wall of Llwydiarth Park, a stone coffin was discovered in the centre, containing two skeletons, the head of one being placed by the feet of the other, and an urn, in which were some burnt bones and ashes. There are numerous carneddau in this and the adjoining parishes of Garthbeibio and Llanervul, varying in diameter from ten to twenty yards, and a great number of smaller dimensions. In the centre of each of these, when opened, is found a kistvaen, or stone coffin, over which the cairn is always more protuberant: the outer circumference, like that of the large one above-mentioned, is generally formed of large upright stones, and those contained within are piled loosely in circles around the tomb, the interstices being filled up with stones of a smaller size. Besides these, which are undoubtedly the sepulchres of native British chieftains, there is, on the neighbouring hills, and more especially on that called Pen Coed, a great number of barrows, supposed to be the graves of their followers: they all exhibit evident marks of fire, and in some the heat appears to have been so intense, that the stones were partly vitrified. In the township of Moelveliarth are the remains of a small fort with intrenchments; and in Maesllymysten is a small camp, on the summit of a precipitous eminence, defended on the only side on which it is accessible by a deep ditch. On the summit of an opposite hill, called Mopart, and running completely across it, is a ditch as large as Offa's Dyke, probably intended to prevent incursions from the mountains above. A pair of

ancient millstones was found in digging for turf in the township of Cyfin, in the year 1828, at a depth of nearly two feet below the surface. Fynnon Gadvan, or "St. Cadvan's Well," was formerly in great repute for the marvellous efficacy attributed to its water, and was anciently covered with some building, of which the stones, of remarkably large size, were remaining within the last few years. There is a chalybeate spring in the township of Cyfin; but it is not much resorted to. William Jones, an eminent poet and critic, was born in this parish, in 1729, and was interred here in 1795: the Cambrian Register contains a sketch of his life, and some notice of a history which he published of this and the adjoining parishes of Garthbeibio and Llanervul. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £312. 6.

LLANGADWALADR (LLAN - GADWALADR), or EGLWYSAEL, a parish in the hundred of MALL-TRAETH, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (S. W.) from Llangevni, containing 573 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cadwaladr, is situated on the Maldraeth Sands, in Carnarvon bay, and on the turnpike road leading from Llangevni to Aberfraw. It is of considerable extent, and is bounded on the south-east by those sands, on the south-west by the bay of Carnarvon, on the north-west by Aberfraw, and on the north-east by Trêvdraeth. The surrounding scenery is finely varied, and the distant views embrace some pleasing prospects over the adjacent country, and an extended view of the open bay. The surface is boldly undulated; and the soil, though varying in different parts of the parish, is for the most part fertile. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Tâllyllŷn annexed, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £16. 7. 11., and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Cadwaladr, was founded or built by Cadwaladr, the last of the Welsh kings of Britain, in 650: it is an elegant structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a north and south transept, called respectively the Bôdorgan and Bôdowen chapels, of more recent erection than the rest of the edifice, and in the purest character of the later style of English architecture. The Bôdorgan chapel, forming the north transept, was originally built by Richard Meyrick, Esq., in 1640, and rebuilt in 1801, in a style of inferior beauty, which forms a striking contrast to that of Bôdowen, constituting the south transept, which was erected by Anne, widow of William Owen of Bôdowen, in 1661. This last, in the beauty of its style and the richness of its details, is one of the most elegant specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in North Wales: the windows, though partly divested of the richly stained glass with which they were originally embellished, are still strikingly beautiful. The window of the chancel is of elegant design, and was formerly enriched with brilliant stained glass, inserted at the expense of Meyric ab Llewelyn ab Hwlkyn, in 1535, as appears by an inscription below the figures; though greatly mutilated, there is still enough of the original glass remaining to bear testimony to its pristine beauty. On the lintel of the south door of the church is a rude inscription, which has been decyphered thus:—CATAM-ANVS REX SAPIENTISSIMVS OPINATISSIMVS OMNIVM

REGVM. Catamanus was grandfather of Cadwaladr, and is said to have been buried in Bardsey Island; but the learned author of the "*Mona Antiqua Restaurata*," is of opinion that his remains were finally deposited here by Cadwaladr, who, perhaps, erected the church over his grave, and on that account invested it with the privilege of sanctuary. About three-quarters of a mile to the south of the church are the ruins of the ancient chapel of Llanveirian, which appears to have been originally a parish church, and afterwards a chapel, having been finally suffered to fall into decay, about the year 1775. The present rector has caused the cemetery to be enclosed with a stone wall, and some yew trees to be planted within the area, marking the site of the ancient edifice. There is a place of worship for Independents. A National school has been established in the adjoining parish of Trêvdraeth, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, into which those of this parish also are admissible. A suitable building, capable of receiving one hundred and fifty children, was erected for its use in 1828; and there are at present seventy-five children in the school, which is supported by the gentry and clergy of the two parishes. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £177. 17.

LLANGAFO (LLAN - GAFFO), a parish in the hundred of MENAI, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Carnarvon, containing 137 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Caffo, who flourished in this part of Wales about the middle of the sixth century. It comprehends an extensive tract of land, of which a large portion is marshy, some part hilly, and the remainder enclosed and in a fair state of cultivation. In 1790, an act of parliament was obtained for more effectually embanking the marshes called Maldraeth and Corsddeugae, under the provisions of which two hundred and thirty acres were allotted to the several proprietors of land in this parish. The soil is in general fertile, and the lower grounds afford excellent pasturage for cattle. The surrounding scenery, though pleasingly varied, is not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature, but the higher grounds afford some fine views over the adjacent country. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llangeinwen, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor. The church is a small ancient edifice, situated on an eminence overlooking the Maldraeth marsh: it is appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service, but is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Several small charitable donations and bequests have been made at various times, of which the greater part has been lost; the interest of the remainder is annually distributed among the poor. Two gold coins of the Emperor Constantine, in a good state of preservation, were found near the church, in the year 1829, and several silver and copper coins of that and other emperors have been found in the parish.

LLANGAIN (LLAN-GAIN), a parish in the higher division of the hundred of DERLLŷs, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Carmarthen, containing 423 inhabitants. This parish is beautifully situated on the north bank of the river

Towy, which is here navigable for ships of large burden, and comprises a large extent of good arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The soil is extremely favourable to the growth of corn, of which great quantities are raised of a quality not surpassed by that of any other part of the principality. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified, the views comprehending a portion of the beautiful Vale of Towy, with the ivy-mantled ruins of Green Castle overhanging the river, and other picturesque and pleasing features. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of F. Bludworth, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Synin, is a neat edifice, occupying the summit of a lofty eminence above the Vale of Towy, which commands varied and extensive views over the surrounding country and the bay of Carmarthen. Leland, describing the remains of Green Castle, says, "four miles from Llanstephan, on the same ripe, is a place or cliffe called Green Castle, where ships used to lie at anchor;" to which Camden adds, "it is also called Castle Mole, and supposed to be the Humphreys Castle of Dr. Powel, and built by Uchtred Prince of Merioneth, A.D. 1138." The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £282. 6.

LLANGAMMARCH (LLAN-GAMMARCH), a parish in the hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from Builth, on the road to Llandovery, comprising the hamlets of Penbyallt and Trêvllŷs, each of which is separately assessed for the maintenance of its poor, and containing 1105 inhabitants. The western and southern parts of this parish are mountainous, and in some places the soil is boggy; but the country adjacent is, notwithstanding, far from being unproductive; and much stately and valuable timber is found in the vicinity. On descending into the Vale of Llangammarch from the Eppynt Hills, the north side of which is steep, and in some places even precipitous, the prospect is both luxuriant and picturesque, commanding a view of the Irvon from Llancaemddwr to the influx of the river Dulas, throughout which part of its course its banks are finely wooded. The village is situated on the river Irvon, a powerful stream which flows into the Wye near Builth, and on the turnpike road from that town to Llandovery. A small manufacture of fine flannel, employing only about a dozen persons, is carried on here. Llangammarch forms a prebend in the collegiate church of Christ at Brecknock, rated in the king's books at £27, and belonging to the Bishop, as Treasurer of the College, to which office the great tithes are appropriated. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacies of Llanwrtyd and Llanddewi-Abergwessin annexed, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £8. 14. 5., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Cammarch, is situated on a projecting rock between the rivers Irvon and Cammarch, and consists only of a nave and chancel, in a very dilapidated condition: it was formerly much larger, even within the memory of man, having an aisle, which, becoming dilapidated, was taken down and never rebuilt. The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists have two places of worship, one of which, situated at

Cevn Llanddewi, is endowed with a tenement called Pen-llêch-vâch, in this parish, purchased by subscription among the congregation, and now let for £5 per annum to one of their own sect. Margaret Jones, by will dated May 22nd, 1782, bequeathed the reversion of £400 Bank stock, on the death of Harriet Robotham, wife of John Robotham, of Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex, then upwards of sixty years of age, to the curate, churchwardens, and overseers of Llangammarch, in trust for the establishment and endowment of a free school in this parish, and also the reversion, on the death of the same party, of £200 Bank stock, the interest to be applied in clothing old people; £50, the interest to be employed in clothing young people; and £50, the interest to be appropriated for an annual feast to the trustees. Mr. Hugh Perry, of Brecknock, in 1730, charged a tenement in this parish with the payment of twenty shillings annually, after the decease of his daughter, to be distributed among the poor of the parish; but it is not now paid. Near the ancient mansion of Cacrau is a circular artificial mount, two hundred and forty feet in circumference, and eighteen feet high, supposed to have been the site either of an ancient British or a Roman fortress; but, as there are neither any remains of the walls nor of the fosse, it is impossible to ascertain its exact origin: no Roman coins, nor any antiquities of that people, have ever been discovered here; but, from its situation, it is not unlikely to have been the site of a watch-tower on the Roman road from Carmarthen to the station at Cwm, in the county of Radnor. James Howel, a voluminous writer and eccentric wanderer, author of the "Epistolæ Hoelianæ," the "Lexicon Tetraglotton," "Londinopolis," "Dodona's Grove," and other works, was born at Cevn-Brÿn, in this parish, as was also his elder brother, Dr. Thomas Howel, Bishop of Bristol: their father was curate of Llangammarch from 1576 to 1631. Theophilus Evans, author of several theological and other works, resided in this parish, of which he was vicar for many years: his first publication, entitled "Pwyll y Pader," appeared in 1739, and contained a comment on the Lord's Prayer, in several sermons written in the Welsh language; in the same year he published his "Drÿch y Prif oesoedd," a brief history of the Britons, a work more read and admired in South Wales than any published in the vernacular language; and in 1752 he published, in the English language, a "History of the Modern Enthusiasm." He was a learned antiquary, and a man of great piety and benevolence, and devoted to study all the time which was not employed in the performance of his pastoral duties: being for many years afflicted with a scrophulous complaint, he was the first to discover the medicinal virtues, in such disorders, of the mineral waters in the neighbouring parish of Llanwrtyd, an account of which he published. In 1763, he resigned the living of Llangammarch in favour of his son-in-law, the father of the late Theophilus Jones, Esq., the historian of the county of Brecknock, who was born in this parish: this gentleman's History of his native county evinces extensive acquirements and great industry and perseverance: he died at Brecknock, but was buried at Llangammarch. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £395. 14.

LLANGAN (LLAN-GAN), a parish, chiefly in the lower division of the hundred of DERLLÛS, county of CARMARTHEN, but partly in the hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 16 miles (W.) from Carmarthen, containing 733 inhabitants, of which number, 710 are in the Carmarthenshire, and the remainder in the Pembrokeshire, portion of it. On the banks of the Tâf, in this parish, anciently stood the famous Tŷ Gwŷn ar Dâf, or "the White House on the Tâf," an occasional residence of Hywel Dda, sovereign of all Wales, who, about the year 940, convoked at this place a grand national council, for the purpose of compiling and enacting the code of laws which has given so much celebrity to his reign, and which are still known as "the laws of Hywel the Good." In order to give greater solemnity to this convocation, and to implore the divine wisdom to assist their counsels, the king remained here with his whole court during Lent, in the constant exercise of prayer and other acts of devotion. Soon after the destruction of the monastery of Bangor-Iscoed, in North Wales, and the slaughter and dispersion of the brethren of that extensive establishment by the Northumbrian Saxons, a religious society was settled at this place under the auspices of Paulinus, son of Urien Reged, a disciple of St. Germanus, in which originated the abbey of Albalanda, or Whitland, afterwards erected near the site, and called by the Welsh, after the name of the former establishment, Tŷ Gwŷn ar Tâf, "the White House on the Tâf." According to some historians, this establishment, which was for brethren of the Cistercian order, was founded by Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales, in the reign of William the Conqueror; but Bishop Tanner, with more probability, ascribes it to Bernard Bishop of St. David's, who presided over that see from 1115 to 1147. It is related in the Welsh annals that Cadwaladr, brother of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, during the disputes which arose between him and his nephews, the sons of Owain, entrusted the custody of his newly erected castle of Cynvael to the abbot of Tŷ Gwŷn ar Tâf, who defended it with obstinate valour against the assaults of the young princes by whom it was besieged. After a determined resistance, protracted till the walls of the castle were beaten down, and the whole of the garrison either slain or wounded, the abbot effected his escape from the ruins, through the assistance of some friends in the camp of the enemy, and retired into his monastery. The monastery, which was dedicated to St. Mary, and had an establishment of eight monks, continued to flourish till the dissolution, at which time its revenue was estimated at £153. 17. 2.; and its site was granted, in the 36th of Henry VIII., to Henry Audley and John Cordel.

The parish is pleasantly situated on the river Tâf, and is intersected by the old Whitland road from Carmarthen to Haverfordwest: it comprehends a large tract of good arable and pasture land, the whole of which, with a very small exception, is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The soil is fertile, and the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified, and in many parts highly picturesque. This place constitutes a prebend in the cathedral church of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £7, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and dio-

cese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £3, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The tithes of the parish are divided between the prebendary and the vicar, the former of whom has two-thirds, and the latter one-third: a part of it, which anciently belonged to the abbey, is tithe-free. The church, dedicated to St. Canna, is a neat modern edifice, rebuilt in the year 1820, and consisting of a nave and chancel, the former erected by a parochial rate, and the latter at the expense of the lessee of the prebendal tithes. A school-house has been erected in the churchyard, but no school has yet been established in the parish. The existing remains of the abbey are very inconsiderable, serving only to point out the site, in a sequestered valley sheltered by groves of stately growth, to the right of the present turnpike road from St. Clear's to Narberth. Of the royal palace of Tŷ Gwŷn, which was comparatively a small building, designed chiefly for a hunting seat, no vestiges at present are discernible. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £282. 6.

LLANGAN (LLAN-GANNA), a parish in the hundred of OGMORE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Cowbridge, containing 261 inhabitants. It is of small extent, comprising only about eight hundred acres: on the north it is separated by the river Ewenny from the adjacent parish of Coychurch, and on the north-east by a rivulet, called the Canna, from that of St. Mary Hill: at the western end of it is situated the village of Treos. Its surface is rather flat, and its northern boundary is subject to inundation: the soil is fertile, and in some parts argillaceous, and intermingled with fragments of the limestone, which forms the substratum: the entire parish consists of rich arable and pasture land. The limestone is worked to a considerable extent, as also was formerly the lead-ore found imbedded in it; but the latter is now neglected. The valuable mine of Tewgoed, now exhausted, was on an east and west vein, called, from the colour of its contents, "the red vein," which was joined obliquely from the north-west by three others, called "blue veins:" at the junction of each of the latter with the former was a body of rich steel-grained ore, but that of the blue veins was galena, or laminar potters' ore. The court leet of the manor is held by the Earl of Clarendon and the Earl of Dunraven alternately. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £12. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the alternate patronage of the Earl of Clarendon and the Earl of Dunraven. The church, a small neat edifice, is dedicated to St. Canna, the mother of St. Crallo: the latter founded Coychurch, and was nephew of St. Illtyd, the founder of Lantwit-Major. In the churchyard is the stone head of a cross, sculptured, like those at Coychurch and Lantwit, within a circle, and which, although it bears no legible inscription, is considered, from those upon the latter, to have been erected in the fifth century, by Samson, pupil and successor of St. Illtutus in the college of Lantwit, to the honour of his patron and master. In front of the church is a fine cross, in the early style of English architecture, with an elegant shaft rising from a pedestal which is ascended by four steps, and ornamented in the capital with finely

sculptured representations of the Nativity, Baptism, Transfiguration, Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascension, of our Saviour: this cross escaped the destruction to which, during the usurpation of Cromwell, these relics of the religion of our ancestors were commonly devoted, as monuments of superstition, by the parliamentary commissioners, both in the principality and in England. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians. Mrs. Gwenllian Williams gave £5, Mr. Lewis Thomas £10, and Mr. Edward Thomas bequeathed half the annual rent of a house and croft in the parish of St. Mary Hill, now producing £4 per annum, for distribution among the poor of this parish. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £74. 4.

LLANGANTEN (LLAN-GANTEN), a parish in the hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (W.) from Builth, containing 179 inhabitants. This place has obtained a melancholy celebrity from the death of the gallant Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, Prince of North Wales, and the last independent sovereign of that country, who, after the brilliant success which attended his arms at the straits of Menai, came to his castle at Aberedwy, near Builth, to hold a conference with the chieftains of this district. While at this place, he was surprised by the unexpected arrival of an English army under the command of Sir Edmund Mortimer and John Giffard, who had obtained intelligence of his movements, and was compelled to make a hasty retreat to Builth, in the hope of finding security in the castle of that place till he could organize his forces to repulse the enemy. But being denied entrance into the castle by the garrison, he advanced westward for nearly three miles up the vale of the Irvon, and crossed the river a little below the church of Llanynis, by a bridge called Pont y Coed, intending either to return into North Wales through Llangantcn, Llanavan-Vawr, and Llanwrthwl, and thence into Montgomeryshire, or probably to join his friends in the counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke, against whom Edward had sent an army under Oliver de Dyneham. Having passed the Irvon, he stationed the few troops that accompanied him on the north bank of the river, where the ground being higher and more precipitous than on the opposite side, and also covered with wood, a few men might defend the bridge against very superior numbers. In this situation he preserved a communication with the whole of Brecknockshire, and, relying upon the impracticability of passing the river during the winter season, he waited for reinforcements from the west. The English forces, who, in consequence of this delay, came up with Llewelyn, having made some fruitless attempts to obtain possession of the bridge, would probably have been compelled to abandon the pursuit, had not Sir Elias Walwyn discovered a place where the river was fordable, at some little distance, where a detachment of the English army, having crossed the river, unexpectedly attacked Llewelyn's forces in the rear, and easily defeated them. Llewelyn, either during the pursuit, or while watching the movements of the main body of the English army, which still remained on the opposite bank of the river, was attacked and slain in a small dell in this parish, about two hundred yards from the scene of action, by Adam de Francton, who plunged a spear into his body, and immediately joined in pursuit of the fleeing enemy. On his return from the pursuit, probably

in search of plunder, he discovered that the person whom he had wounded, and who was still alive, was the Prince of Wales, and, on stripping him, found a letter in cypher and his privy seal concealed upon his person. Elated with this discovery, Francton immediately cut off his head, and sent it as an acceptable present to the English king, then at Aberconway. The body of the unfortunate prince was dragged by the soldiers to the spot where the road from Builth now divides into two branches, one leading to Llanavan, and the other to Llangammarch, and there interred. The dell in which he was killed is to this day called Cwm Llewelyn, or "Llewelyn's dingle," and the spot where he was interred, Cevn Bedd Llewelyn, or "the ridge of the grave of Llewelyn," by which name the village at that place is known.

The parish is bounded on the south by the river Irvon, and on the north by the Whevri, and comprises but a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, which is all enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and, though not distinguished by any striking peculiarity of feature, is agreeably enlivened by the streams which nearly circumscribe the parish, and the banks of which are in many places richly clothed with wood. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the lessee of the tithes under the Prebendary of Llandarog, in the Collegiate Church of Brecknock. About four acres of glebe land are attached to the living, but there is no parsonage-house. The church, dedicated, according to some authorities, to St. Catherine, and to others, to St. Canten, from which latter the parish is supposed to derive its name, is a small edifice, situated in a narrow dell near the south bank of the river Whevri: it contains no monuments, and is distinguished by no architectural details of importance. A Sunday school for the gratuitous instruction of the poor is supported by subscription. The sums of £2. 10. to the poor, and ten shillings to the minister for preaching a sermon, are paid annually at Christmas, arising either from the estates of Rees Price, Esq., of Climeri, or from those of William Price, Esq., who died in 1718. Mrs. Parry, in 1721, bequeathed a rent-charge of twenty shillings, to be paid to the poor of this parish on the Thursday before Easter, with power to distrain in the event of non-payment. Occupying a strong situation on the bank of the Irvon is a mound of earth, surrounded by a moat, and nearly circumscribed by the winding of the river: this fortification is called Castell Caerberis, but there are no records either of its origin or its history. A mineral spring, of which the water is strongly impregnated with sulphur, was discovered in 1831, on the banks of the Whevri: it is covered when the water of the river is high, which circumstance may account for its having remained so long unnoticed. The soil in its immediate vicinity is clayey, and the substratum is composed of rotten clay slate, which, on the banks of the river, contains nodules or balls nearly circular, varying from four to twelve inches in diameter, in which, when broken, are found specimens of spar. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £88. 16.

LLANGAR, or LLANGAER (LLAN-GAR), a parish in the hundred of EDEYRNION, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 1 mile (S. W.) from Corwen, containing 229 inhabitants. The name of this place, signifying "the church of the camp," is most probably derived from an ancient fortification which formerly occupied the summit of a hill called *Caer Wern*, in the immediate vicinity of the church, and of which there are still some vestiges, though nothing is known of its origin or history. The parish is pleasantly situated near the confluence of the rivers *Dee* and *Alwen*, and on the turnpike road from *Corwen* to *Bala*: it comprises about thirteen hundred acres of enclosed arable and pasture land, and an extensive tract of common and waste land, producing abundance of peat, which is the principal fuel of the inhabitants. The surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified with lofty hills and pleasing vales. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of *St. Asaph*, rated in the king's books at £5. 7. 11., and in the patronage of the Bishop of *St. Asaph*. The church, dedicated to *All Saints*, is a neat ancient edifice, in the early style of English architecture. A Sunday school, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, is held in the church: the children of this parish are also eligible for gratuitous instruction in the school at the village of *Cynwyd*, in the parish of *Gwyddelwern*, under the will of *Hugh Roberts*, who bequeathed a sum of money for the support of that school, in 1807. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £153. 11.

LLANGASTY TÀLYLLÛN (LLAN-GASTY-TÀLY-LLÛNN), a parish in the hundred of PENCELLE, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from *Brecknock*, containing 175 inhabitants. The name of this parish is derived from the dedication of its church to *St. Gasty*, or *Gastayn*, an eminent British saint, who flourished in the fifth century, and is said to have been preceptor to *Cynog*, son of *Brychan*, who was murdered on the *Van* mountain, in the parish of *Merthyr-Cynog*; and its distinguishing adjunct is descriptive of its situation in front of the beautiful lake called *LlÛn Savaddan*, on the banks of which the church is agreeably placed. The manor was granted by *Bernard Newmarch* to *Reginald Walbeoffe*, and, after successively passing to the several families of *Williams*, *Parry*, and *Davies*, was, with the exception of the advowson of the living, sold by the last to *Philip Champion Crespigny, Esq.*, whose descendant, — *Crespigny, Esq.*, is the present proprietor. The surface of the parish, which comprises about one thousand five hundred acres, is partly hilly and partly flat: the only river is the small stream of the *Llynvi*, but within the parish is included a considerable portion of *LlÛn Savaddan*. From the summit of a long dorsal eminence, called *Allt yr Esgair*, partly in this parish and partly in that of *Llansantfraid*, and which, from the imperfect remains of fortification still visible, appears to have been occupied as a military post, is obtained a most magnificent prospect, which, though less extensive than that from the *Beacons*, is infinitely more pleasing, and combines a richer variety of beautiful features. On the south it embraces the picturesque *Vale of Usk*, with the frequent windings of the river, of which the banks are richly clothed with verdure; on the west the town of *Brecknock*, with the adjacent country, skirted in the distance by *Bwlch Aberbrân*;

on the north the mansions and grounds of *Pont y wall* and *Trephilip*, and the country about *Talgarth*, with the *Radnorshire hills* in the back ground; and at the foot of the eminence is the beautiful lake of *LlÛn Savaddan*, or *Llangorse Mere*, on the banks of which are the church and village of *Llangorse*, the church of *Cathedine*, the church of *Langasty TàlyllÛn*, and the picturesque ruins of *Blaenllyvni* castle, and at the distance of rather more than half a mile from the western extremity of the lake is the beautiful village of *Llanvihangel TàlyllÛn*. The parish formerly contained several gentlemen's seats, which have been converted into good farm-houses: the soil is generally light and gravelly, except near the margin of the lake, where it is rather wet and heavy. The high road from *London* to *Brecknock*, through *Crickhowel*, passes close by the southwestern extremity of the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of *Brecknock*, and diocese of *St. David's*, rated in the king's books at £4. 18. 9., and in the patronage of the *Rev. Richard Davies*. The church is a dark, ancient, and decayed edifice, with a tower of more modern erection, containing four bells, beautifully situated on the margin of the lake: the interior is particularly well pewed, and the steps leading to the ancient rood-loft are still remaining. A school for the gratuitous instruction of the children of the parish has been recently established, and is supported by the *Rev. Mr. Davies*. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £76. 15.

LLANGATHEN (LLAN-GATHAN), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of CATHINOG, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from *Llandilo-Vawr*, containing 1182 inhabitants. This parish is delightfully situated in a fertile district of considerable extent, celebrated for the richness and the diversity of its scenery, and is bounded on the south by the river *Towy*, which winds gracefully through the beautiful vale to which it gives its name. This enchanting vale extends for upwards of thirty miles in length, comprehending every variety of scenery, and embracing some of the most interesting and magnificent views which are to be found in the principality. The village is situated on the turnpike road from *Carmarthen* through *Aberguilly* to *Llandilo-Vawr*, and derives an appearance of cheerful activity from the number of travellers passing through it. The environs abound with richly wooded eminences and luxuriant plantations, belonging to numerous elegant villas and noble mansions, which derive from their situation a pleasingly picturesque appearance. Near the margin of the *Towy*, which is the finest river in *South Wales*, is *Grongar Hill*, celebrated by the poet *Dyer*, and one of the most interesting objects in the vale, out of which it rises to a very considerable elevation: under the shelter of a black thorn, which is still remaining on its summit, *Dyer* is said to have composed his beautifully descriptive poem. From this spot is obtained the most enchanting prospect over the whole vale, through which the river is sometimes seen boldly sweeping round the base of some of the abrupt eminences for which the scenery is distinguished, and at others intercepted from the view by the projection of similar elevations, which rise in various parts of the vale. The hills on both sides are richly clothed with thriving plantations, ornamented with stately mansions,

and pleasingly varied with scattered villages of rural and picturesque appearance. This beautiful spot comprises two valuable farms, the property of Walter Phillips, Esq., of Aberglâsney, one of the most ancient and spacious seats in this part of the principality, and memorable as the early residence, if not the birthplace, of the poet, who, in his poem of the "Country Walk," alludes to its pleasant situation beneath "Grongar Hill." Sir Rice Rudd, Bart., formerly proprietor of this estate, conveyed by deed to the proprietor of Aberglâsney £25 per annum, in trust for a charity founded in the town of Carmarthen by Bishop Rudd and his widow; and in the event of the proprietor of Aberglâsney refusing to act, the proprietor of the Golden Grove estate, the Bishop and Chancellor of the diocese of St. David's, and the mayor and recorder of Carmarthen, are appointed trustees. In this parish also is Court Henry, the property and residence of the Rev. Henry Wade Green, who has enlarged and greatly improved the mansion, which derived its name, according to some writers, from its having been the residence of Henry VII., who, while Earl of Richmond, is said occasionally to have held his court here, but with greater probability from Henry ab Gwilym, whose daughter married Sir Rhys ab Thomas. It is pleasantly situated, the adjacent grounds partaking of the general character of the scenery which prevails throughout this highly interesting part of South Wales. The present proprietor of Aberglâsney has recently erected a neat and comfortable inn for the accommodation of visitors, who are attracted by the luxuriant and magnificent prospects for which the situation is celebrated, or by the remains of antiquity which are found in the vicinity. Limestone exists in great abundance, and lead-ore is frequently obtained in small quantities. Fairs are held here on April 16th and September 22nd, and at Dryslwyn on July 1st and August 13th. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., endowed with £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester. The church, which is dedicated to St. Cathan, stands on a lofty eminence, and contains a stately monument to the memory of Bishop Rudd and his lady, whose effigies are finely sculptured. There are two places of worship in the parish for Calvinistic Methodists. On Grongar Hill is a very perfect encampment, comprising about eight acres, within a quadrilateral area, having two entrances in the shorter sides of the parallelogram; and not far from it, to the west, are the ruins of Dryslwyn castle, crowning the summit of an abrupt hill in the vale: the remains of this castle, which was erected by the ancient princes of South Wales, and derived its name from its difficulty of access, are very inconsiderable, but nevertheless form an interesting and a picturesque feature in the landscape. Near the church are some very slight vestiges of the ancient Cappel Pen Arw; and within a short distance is a spring, the water of which was formerly in high reputation for its efficacy in the cure of rheumatism and diseases of the eye. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £534. 9.

LLANGATTOCK (LLAN-GATWG), a parish in the hundred of CRICKHOWEL, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 1 mile (S. S. W.) from Crickhowel, containing 2690 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from

the dedication of its church to St. Catwg, or Cadoc the Wise, an eminent British saint, who flourished in the sixth century. It is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the river Usk, and immediately opposite to the town of Crickhowel, with which it is connected by a handsome stone bridge of thirteen arches, in the centre of which is the point of division between the two parishes. On this side of the Usk is a turnpike road leading down the vale to Llanely, where, crossing the Brecknock and Abergavenny railway, it is continued over the river Clydach by a bridge, and afterwards joins the turnpike road from Abergavenny to Merthyr: the same road is continued up the vale, through Llangynider, Llanthetty, and the adjoining parishes, to Brecknock. The surrounding scenery is beautifully diversified, and the views from the high grounds extend over the picturesque Vale of Usk and the adjacent country, abounding with objects of interest, and with features of romantic beauty. In the immediate environs are several gentlemen's seats, of which some are within the parish. Glanusk Villa, now the residence of John Hotchkis, Esq., is a handsome house, built under the superintendence of Mr. Nash, by the late Admiral Gell, who, after his retirement from the naval service, passed the remainder of his days at this place. Llangattock Place, now the residence of Mrs. Morgan, was formerly the property of Dr. Ford, an eminent physician, and accoucheur to Queen Charlotte, consort of George III., who, on discontinuing his practice, retired to this parish, in which he purchased an estate. Glanusk Park is the property of Joseph Baily, Esq., who has built a handsome mansion on the estate for his residence, in the later style of English architecture. The parish is rich in mineral treasure, abounding with iron-ore, coal, and limestone of excellent quality. On the bank of the river Ebwy-Vawr, which separates this parish from that of Bedwellty, in the county of Monmouth, are the Beaufort iron-works, so called from their being established on lands let on lease for ninety-nine years by the Duke of Beaufort. At this place a furnace for smelting iron-ore was erected, by Messrs. Kendall, in the year 1780, since which time two other furnaces, a forge, and other works have been erected by the same company. Both the ore and the pit coal for working it, the latter of which is charred into coke upon the spot, are obtained contiguous to the works; and limestone is found within a short distance. These extensive works are now conducted under the firm of Kendall, West, and Bevan, and afford employment to more than one thousand persons, though, from the fluctuation which prevails during the present unsettled state of the iron trade, it is not easy to ascertain the precise number. The machinery employed in them is set in motion by steam-engines of considerable power, and the mountains in this vicinity are intersected in all directions by railways and tram-roads, communicating with the several departments of the works. The Brecknock and Abergavenny canal, which passes through the parish in its course from Llanely to Llangynider, is continued to Brecknock, near which town it communicates with the Hay railway, and extends in the opposite direction to Pont y Moyle, near Pontypool, in the county of Monmouth, where it joins the Monmouthshire canal. There is also a tram-road and inclined plane for the conveyance of limestone from the Darren rocks to the

canal; and Messrs. Joseph and Crawshay Baily have recently established a steam-carriage and tram-road for the conveyance of coal from their mines in Monmouthshire to the wharf near the village of Llangattock, which it is supposed they will extend so as to comprehend a much wider range.

The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacies of Llanelly and Llangency united, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £31. 13. 9., and in the patronage of the Duke of Beaufort. The church is an ancient structure, in the decorated style of English architecture, with a remarkably strong embattled tower at the west end: it consists of a chancel, and of two aisles separated from each other by a range of columns and arches, and having originally distinct arched roofs of timber, which, being decayed, were, about forty years ago, replaced by one plain flat ceiling, by which alteration the internal beauty of the church is greatly impaired, and its external appearance rendered heavy by the substitution of a single covering in place of the original double roof. From the "*Liber Llandavensis*" it appears that a church was consecrated here, about the close of the eleventh century, by Herewald, Bishop of Llandaf, of which probably the tower of the present church, apparently of more ancient date than the other parts of the edifice, is the only portion remaining. In the body of the church is a plain stone, inscribed to the memory of Dr. Ford, who died in 1795, aged 78. There is a place of worship for Independents. On the mountains in this parish are evident traces of the manufacture of iron at a very early period, most probably by the Romans: the sites of ancient blomerics may be easily distinguished by the heaps of cinders which are still remaining; and a vicinal Roman road leading through the iron mines of Bryn Oer, probably to some Roman forges anciently situated at Llanvrynach, in the Vale of Usk, may be traced at no great distance. The mountain called Carno is noticed by Dr. Powell as the scene of a sanguinary conflict which took place, in the year 728, between Ethelbald King of Mercia and Roderic Molwynog, Prince of North Wales, in commemoration of which two large heaps of stones, or "carnau," were raised, from which this eminence derived its name. One of these cairns was opened by the late Archdeacon Payne, some few years ago, when a sepulchral kist was found, in which there was no deposit: the other had been previously opened by some workmen employed to build a lodge for a gamekeeper under the lord of the manor. The ancient park of Cile-Lan, in this parish, was originally of great extent, and formed an appendage to the castle of Crickhowel, with the lands of which, on the opposite side of the Usk, it was connected by a private bridge, which has been long demolished: a great flood which happened here, about fifty years ago, by carrying away the soil, exposed to view the abutments of this bridge: in the upper part of the park are some very small remains of a moated building, indicating the site of the lodge occupied by the park-keeper. In a recess of the mountain called Darren y Cilc, within the limestone rock, is a cavern of considerable dimensions, but of no very singular appearance, called by the country people Eglwys Vaen, or "the stone church." Among the

incumbents of this parish were two successive Bishops of Llandaf, namely, Dr. Hugh Lloyd and Dr. Francis Davies. Dr. Lloyd, a native of Cardiganshire, and fellow of Jesus' College, Oxford, having become archdeacon of St. David's prior to the breaking out of the civil commotions of the seventeenth century, was ejected, for his attachment to the royal cause, from all his preferments by the parliamentarians, who, in 1645, seized upon the revenue of the church of St. David's; but in 1660 he was promoted to the see of Llandaf, and restored to his archdeaconry of St. David's, which he was allowed to hold in commendam: in 1661, he was presented to the rectory of this parish, by Henry Lord Herbert of Raglan, Chepstow, and Gower, which he also held in commendam: he died in 1667. Dr. Davies, a native of Glamorganshire, and likewise fellow of Jesus' College, held, at the commencement of the civil war, the rectory of Llangan in Glamorganshire, from which he was ejected by the parliamentarians; but his piety and exemplary conduct recommended him so far to some of the leading men of the age, that he was allowed to retain a fourth part of the revenue of his rectory for a few years: he was afterwards appointed chaplain to the Countess of Peterborough, and at the Restoration was replaced in his former preferment, and subsequently promoted to the archdeaconry of Llandaf, of which see he was made bishop on the death of Dr. Lloyd, whom he also succeeded in the rectory of Llangattock, which he was allowed to hold in commendam: he died in 1674. The late Rev. H. T. Payne, A. M., Archdeacon of Carmarthen, and for upwards of thirty years rector of the adjoining parish of Llanbedr, was a native of this place: he was no less distinguished for the strict discharge of the duties of his pastoral office than eminent for his literary attainments, with which he united the most polished and engaging manners; he chiefly devoted his leisure time to antiquarian researches, and was ever ready to impart the result of his studies, for the promotion of science, or the propagation of knowledge: indeed, although he never concentrated the powers of his highly cultivated mind with a view to pecuniary emolument from the publication of literary productions, there has been scarcely any work on the antiquities and topography of Wales, published within the present century, which has not been largely indebted to his pen: he died on Easter Sunday, 1832, and was interred in the churchyard of Llanbedr, in the vault which contained the remains of his wife, who died in 1828. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor of the parish is £319. 1.

LLANGEDWIN (LLAN-GEDWYN), a parish in the Cynlleth and Mochnant division of the hundred of CHIRK, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 10 miles (W. S. W.) from Oswestry, on the road from Shrewsbury to Bala, containing 323 inhabitants. This parish was formerly a chapelry to Llanrhaidr yn Mochnant, but was separated from that parish by act of parliament, and formed into a parish of itself. The village is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Tanat; the neighbourhood abounds with pleasingly varied scenery; and in the environs are some good mansions, the residences of respectable families. Llangedwin Hall, the property and occasional residence of Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart., is

a handsome mansion with ample grounds tastefully laid out. Slate of good quality has been recently discovered within the parish, and quarries are now about to be opened, which it is expected will be found productive of benefit to the adventurers, and afford employment to the poorer inhabitants of this place. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Cedwyn, is a small neat edifice, surmounted by a cupola, containing one bell. A National school was erected in the year 1824, and is supported by subscription: in this establishment about forty poor children receive gratuitous instruction. The sum of £12 per annum, being the interest of charitable donations and bequests, principally of the Wynne family, is annually distributed among the poor of the parish, according to the will of the benefactors. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £143. 1.

LLANGEINOR (LLAN-GEINWYR), a parish in the hundred of OGMORE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Bridgend, containing 292 inhabitants. The rivers Ogmere and Garw run through the parish, which contains iron-ore and coal, but the latter only is worked, and that merely for local consumption. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Gwinewr. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Robert Jenkins, Esq., in 1766, and his widow, Anne Jenkins, in 1771, left £20 each, and the late Dr. Hoare, Principal of Jesus' College, Oxford, gave £127. 10., for the benefit of the poor, among such of whom as do not receive parochial relief the interest of these sums is periodically distributed. In this parish is one of the ancient court-houses, now generally called church-houses, which is appropriated to the residence of paupers. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £85. 15.

LLANGEINWEN (LLAN-GEINWEN), a parish composed of an Upper and a Lower division, in the hundred of MENAI, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Carnarvon, containing 776 inhabitants. This parish, which is of very considerable extent, derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Ceinwen, a female who was distinguished for the sanctity of her life, about the middle of the fifth century. It is pleasantly situated on the western shore of the Menai strait, which is here a mile and a half in breadth, and opposite to the town of Carnarvon, to which there is a ferry from this place, called Tal y Voel. The surface is varied, being in some parts composed of hills of considerable elevation, and the surrounding scenery is finely diversified. The higher grounds afford extensive and interesting views over the Menai strait, the bay of Carnarvon, and the adjacent country. The parish abounds with limestone of excellent quality, of which extensive quarries are worked at Guirt, Gelleniog-wen, Rhÿdgâr, and Penrhÿn bâch, affording employment to a considerable number of men: the produce of these quarries is partly burnt into manure

for the supply of the surrounding districts, and great quantities are exported by the Menai to different places on the coast. The living is a rectory, not in charge, with the perpetual curacy of Llangafo annexed, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, and in the patronage of the Rev. Wynne Williams. The church, dedicated to St. Ceinwen, was originally built about the close of the sixth century, and, having fallen into decay, was rebuilt in the year 1812. The present church is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, the latter of which is decorated with a handsome east window. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. The amount of several charitable bequests to the poor of this parish in money and land, of which last a certain portion was appropriated to the apprenticing of a poor boy, is annually distributed at Christmas, according to the wishes of the respective donors. At Guirt are the remains of a chapel, for many years used as a stable, and now converted into a dairy. Previously to its application to its present use, the figures of the apostles painted on the walls were remaining, and over the east window are still preserved allegorical figures of Time and Death. Near the boundary of the parish is a rude upright stone, with the inscription FILIVS. VLRICI. EREXIT. HVNC. LAPIDEM., supposed to be a monument to the memory of some chieftain interred beneath it. In the quarries at Gelleniog-wen great numbers of human bones are frequently found, which are supposed to be the remains of native inhabitants who at some period fell at this place in defending their country against the Danes. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £280. 5.

LLANGEITHO (LLAN-GEITHO), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of PENARTH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 8½ miles (N. by E.) from Lampeter, containing 377 inhabitants. This parish is beautifully situated on the river Aëron, by which it is bounded on the south, and comprehends an extensive tract of country, abounding with richly diversified scenery, combining almost every variety of rural and picturesque beauty. The village is sheltered nearly on all sides by hills of varied aspect, of which the declivities and summits are in some parts richly clothed with wood of luxuriant growth, and in others covered with verdure; and that part of it which is not shut in by the surrounding hills commands a fine prospect of the beautiful Vale of the Aëron. The ancient mansions of Glyn Aëron and Court Mawr, formerly the residences of families of distinction, are at present in the occupation of farmers. The lands are enclosed and in a good state of cultivation, and the soil is fertile and productive. Fairs are held on March 14th, May 7th, August 4th, October 9th, and the first Monday after November 12th. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Ceitho, and rebuilt in the year 1821, is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, and is romantically situated on an isolated and richly wooded spot, separated from the village by the river Aëron: it is appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service, but is not distin-

guished by any architectural details of importance. In the centre of the village is a large place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. The Rev. Daniel Rowland was for some years rector of this parish, and was greatly esteemed as a popular preacher; but, from teaching particular tenets, he was suspended from the exercise of his pastoral functions, and became the founder of a sect called after him "Rowlandists," which is still numerous in this part of the principality: he died on the 10th of October, 1790, aged seventy-seven, and was interred in the churchyard of this parish: a plain stone monument to his memory is affixed to the wall of the church, on the outside. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £41. 19.

LLANGELER (LLAN-GELER), a parish in the higher division of the hundred of ELVET, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Newcastle-Emlyn, containing 1713 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the north-western extremity of the county, bordering on Cardiganshire, and upon the turnpike road from Carmarthen to Cardigan, is of considerable extent. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, embracing a portion of the fertile and picturesque Vale of Teivy, with the windings of that river, which flows on the northern side of the parish. Llŷs Newydd, the property of the Lloyds, but at present in the occupation of Hammond Spencer, Esq., is an elegant mansion, beautifully situated in grounds tastefully laid out, and comprehending much pleasing scenery. The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's: the rectory, which is a sinecure, and rated in the king's books at £12. 18. 9., was formerly in the patronage of the Crown, but, after the foundation of St. David's College at Lampeter, it was appropriated to the Principal and Tutors of that establishment: the vicarage, which is discharged, is rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., is endowed with £200 royal bounty, and is in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The tithes of this parish are divided into two portions, called respectively the Grange and the Gwlâd: of the latter, the Principal and Tutors receive two-thirds and the vicar one-third; of the former, one-third belongs to the Llŷs Newydd family, and of the remainder, two-thirds are appropriated to the Principal and Tutors, and one-third to the vicar. The church, dedicated to St. Celert, is a plain and neat edifice, in good repair, but not distinguished by any architectural details of importance: an addition of three hundred and eighty sittings, of which three hundred are free, has been recently made, towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels granted the sum of £70. An ancient chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Mary, and thence called "Capel Mair," has been entirely demolished. A monumental stone, bearing an inscription in rude characters, and said to be in the Welsh language, is still remaining. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists, and also one which is jointly appropriated to Independents and Presbyterians. Near the church is a spring called St. Celert's, which was formerly in great reputation for its supposed medicinal virtues. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £441. 6.

LLANGELYNIN (LLAN-GELYNIN), a parish in the hundred of LLÊCHWEDD-ISÂV, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Aberconway, containing 279 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Celynin, who flourished towards the close of the sixth century, is situated at the north-eastern extremity of the county, bordering upon Denbighshire. A memorable battle was fought at Cymryd, in this parish, in the year 880, between the forces of Anarawd, Prince of North Wales, and those of Edred Earl of Mercia, who attempted the conquest of this country. In this conflict Anarawd was completely victorious; he drove the Mercians from the field of battle, and continued to pursue them until finally expelled from the principality: this victory was called Dial Rhodri, or "Roderic's Revenge," as Anarawd thus fully avenged the slaughter of his father Roderic in a descent of the Saxons upon Anglesey. The village, which is small, is beautifully situated in a fertile vale under the mountain called Tâl y Van. The surface of the parish is mountainous, the lands partially enclosed and cultivated, the soil various, and the surrounding scenery marked with features rather of boldness than of beauty. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £7, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church is a small ancient edifice, not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The Rev. Launcelot Bulkeley, in 1718, bequeathed £120, directing the interest to be appropriated to the clothing of six poor boys, and teaching them to read, two to be of this parish, and two of each of those of Caerhên and Llanbedr; and the Rev. Owen Bulkeley, in 1737, bequeathed £60, the interest to be annually distributed among the poor of this parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £138. 8.

LLANGELYNIN (LLAN-GELYNIN), a parish in two divisions, Higher and Lower, in the hundred of TÂL Y BONT, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (N.) from Towyn. This parish, which is situated on the coast of Cardigan bay, was anciently the residence of Ednowain ab Bradwen, one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, in the time of Edward I.: the remains of his house, called Caer Bradwen and Llŷs Bradwen, are still to be seen in the township of Cregennan; and near them are the remains of a Druidical circle. In the reign of Henry IV., Ednyved ab Aaron, grandson of Ednowain, entertained Owain Glyndwr after his defeat by that monarch, and secreted him in a cave near the church of this parish, which was from that circumstance called Ogov Owain, or "Owain's cave:" it is now almost choked up with sand. At a place called Castell, now a farm-house, near Rhôs Levain, an important battle is said to have been fought at some remote period, but no particulars are recorded concerning it. Peat and turf are obtained in the parish. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £15. 10. 2½., and in the patronage of Parry Jones, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Celynin, is an ancient structure: on the road through Llwyngwrl to Dôlgelley is a proprietary chapel, called Arthiog chapel. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends,

Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The Rev. Mr. Morgan bequeathed a tenement called Tŷ-croes, and Mrs. Morgan another, called Pen yr Allt, in trust for the instruction of poor children of this parish: the rents of both are now applied to the gratuitous instruction of fifty children, for which purpose a good school-house was erected by subscription, in 1831. Near the village of Llwyngwrl, in this parish, are the remains of a British encampment; and on the hill above it, called Gwastad Merioneth, is a small plain, on which are numerous Druidical remains. From this plain a very extensive prospect is obtained of the surrounding country. In a turbarry at Ty 'n Coed, opposite to Barmouth, a copper urn, nineteen inches deep, and fourteen inches and a half in diameter at the top, and eleven and a half at the bottom, was found in 1826. At the farm called Tyddyn Bâch lived Mary Thomas, an invalid, who subsisted for several years without any solid food, and almost entirely without nourishment; and in this parish was born the noted astrologer named Arise Evans, an impostor of considerable fame among the class which so much prevailed during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £556. 11.

LLANGENDEIRN (LLAN-GYNDEYRN), a parish in the hundred of KIDWELLY, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (S. E.) from Carmarthen, on the road through Llannon to Swansea, containing 2412 inhabitants. This place is thought to have been anciently the residence either of some of the native princes of South Wales, or of some chieftain of distinction in the earlier periods of Welsh history; and the remains of an ancient mansion, called Hên Blâs, or "the Old Hall," which have been converted into a stable, appear to confirm that opinion. The lands are, with the exception of a very small portion, enclosed and in a good state of cultivation; and the substratum of the soil consists of various valuable minerals, chiefly coal, iron, and limestone, the procuring of which affords employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants. A ridge of excellent limestone extends across the parish, in a direction parallel with the strata of coal, which rest upon it; iron-ore is found here, and there are also strata of very fine black and speckled marble. The limestone is worked to a very great extent for the supply of the adjacent districts to a great distance: the marble, which is of excellent quality for chimney-pieces and other ornaments, is sent from the quarries in great quantities to Bristol, and to different parts of the principality; and the coal is also worked to a considerable extent. All the marble burns into white lime, the bitumen with which it is coloured being sublimed by calcination. A fair is held here annually on the 5th of August. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Rees Goring Thomas, Esq., who is the lay impropriator of the tithes of the parish. The church, dedicated to St. Cyndeyrn, is a spacious and plain edifice; and the churchyard is one of the finest and most agreeably situated in the country. There are three places of worship for Independents, two for Baptists, and one for Methodists. A school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children was

endowed by Mrs. Catherine Goldfrap, a native of this parish, in 1784, with money then producing £25 per annum, but which, from the reduction of the rate of interest, now produces only £21. 17. 6., to which Sir William Clayton, Bart., and Rees Goring Thomas, Esq., add £5. 5. per annum each: in this school forty-five children are taught to read, and thirty of them to write. Glynm Abbey, a private house in this parish, is supposed to occupy the site of an ancient religious establishment, of which there are no remains, and of which the only existing memorial is the name. Formerly there were numerous seats in the parish, within which no fewer than seven magistrates were resident: but they have all been deserted by their proprietors, and most of them converted into farm-houses. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £645. 15.

LLANGENEY (LLAN-GENEU), a parish in the hundred of CRICKHOWEL, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 1½ mile (E. by S.) from Crickhowel, containing 409 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Ceneu, one of the daughters of Brychan, Prince of Brycheiniog, who, devoting herself to a life of religious retirement, had an oratory here, and was canonized after her death. The parish, which is not of any considerable extent, is bounded on the south by the river Usk, and is intersected by the small river Grwyney, which, after flowing in a southerly direction for two miles through it, falls into the Usk at this place. The surrounding country is agreeably diversified; and the prevailing scenery is characterized by features of beautiful simplicity: the vale of the Grwyney, in which the village is embosomed, is enclosed by lofty hills clothed with the richest groves, and the stream is bordered on each side by meadows of beautiful verdure. In the neighbourhood are several good mansions and handsome villas; and within the parish are situated Court y Gollen, a spacious mansion, built by the present proprietor, the Rev. Richard Davies, at a convenient distance from the turnpike road to Crickhowel; and Sunny Bank, a handsome modern house, also erected by its present proprietor, Robert Williams, Esq. At Grwyney is a small carding and spinning establishment, in which not more than six persons are employed; and on the river from which this small village derives its name are two paper-mills, for the manufacture of the coarser kinds of paper, affording employment conjointly to about sixteen persons. Near the village is an iron forge, which formerly gave employment to a considerable number of men, in converting into bars the pig iron made at the Sir Hoey works, but which, from some litigation, has been suspended. The turnpike road from London to Milford traverses the southern part of the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, united, with that of Llanelly, to the rectory of Llangattock, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's. A certain portion of the tithes of this parish is paid to the sexton, who claims it by a prescriptive right, recognised in a terrier dated 1720, and now in the possession of the Rev. Richard Davies, of Court y Gollen. The church is a neat and substantial edifice in good repair, consisting of a nave, chancel, and a south aisle; which last appears to have been built or repaired about the commencement of the seventeenth century: the nave is

separated from the aisle by a series of five pointed arches, resting upon octangular pillars: the edifice is situated on the western bank of the river Grwyney, over which is a neat stone bridge of one arch. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. John Howel, in the year 1620, bequeathed two fields, called Dwygae Llangeney, in trust to the churchwardens, to appropriate the rents to the repairs of the church and the neighbouring bridge, in equal portions, after deducting a part to be annually distributed among the poor at Christmas. In a field on the confines of this parish and those of Crickhowel and Llanbedr is a stone inscribed, in Roman characters, to the memory of one "Turpilus;" and in the grounds of Court y Gollen, near the turnpike road, is a large Maen Hîr, a rude erect stone, thirteen feet high, three feet three inches broad, and eighteen inches thick. Some vestiges of an encampment may be traced on an eminence in this parish, called Pen y Prisc, which is supposed to be of Roman origin, but no satisfactory account of it has been recorded. On the farm of Pen y darren is Fynnon Geneu, or "Ceneu's Well," to the water of which was formerly attributed great efficacy in the cure of diseases of the eye; and another well near Sunny Bank is said to possess petrifying qualities. Near Fynnon Geneu a farmer, some years since, in removing the remains of an ancient building, which was supposed to have been the oratory of St. Ceneu, discovered a very ancient bell of singular form and construction, supposed to have been used by that saint in calling the people to prayers: this curious piece of antiquity was in the possession of the late Venerable Archdeacon Payne, by whose permission it was exhibited before the Society of Antiquaries in London, in the year 1809. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £165. 8.

LLANGENNECH (LLAN-GENNECH), a parish in the hundred of CARNWALLON, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Llanelly, containing 670 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the western margin of the river Loughor, by which it is separated from the county of Glamorgan, and is intersected by the rivulet called Morlais, a tributary to that river, and also by the turnpike road from Swansea to Llanelly. The surface is varied; the lands for the greater part are enclosed and cultivated, and the soil is generally fertile. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified; and within the parish is Llangennech Park, the seat of Edward Rose Tunno, Esq., and formerly the property of the Stepneys of Llanelly House. Coal of very superior quality, which obtains a high price in the London market, is found in the parish; and works upon an extensive scale have been established here by the Llangennech Coal Company, who, in addition to the fine beds found on the Llangennech Park estate, have recently opened new pits of coal, and also of culm, of which considerable quantities are exported. The river Loughor is navigable at spring tides, for vessels of two hundred tons' burden, to the quay belonging to the Llangennech Coal Company, who have greatly improved it, and rendered it very commodious, have facilitated the access by deepening the river, have established a steam-boat of twenty-five horse power, for towing the vessels after they are laden with the coal, and have laid down tram-roads, and employ every means for the despatch of business. A fair is held annually on

October 23rd in the village. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Edward Rose Tunno, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Gwynog. There is a place of worship for Independents. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £144. 4.

LLANGENNITH (LLAN-GENYDD), a parish in the hundred of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 16 miles (W. by S.) from Swansea, containing 367 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cenydd, to whom also was dedicated a priory founded in this parish, according to Bishop Tanner, by Roger de Bellomont, or Beaumont, Earl of Warwick, who is said to have conquered the territory of Gower, in which ancient lordship this place is included, in the reign of Stephen. This priory, of which the present parish church was most probably the chapel, was annexed to the abbey of St. Taurinus at Evreux in Normandy, and, as an Alien priory, was seized in the reign of Henry V., by whose unfortunate son and successor it was granted, in 1441, to the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford, in whose possession it now remains. From the frequent mention, in ancient deeds, of the names "East Town," "West Town," "Prior's Town," "Druids' Moor," &c., with reference to this place, it would appear to have been originally of much greater extent than at present. The village is situated near the south-western foot of Llanmadoc hill, and commands a fine view of the adjacent country, through which flows the river Burry; the town of Loughor is seen in the distance, between the hills: the houses, though scattered, and in general of a poor description, have a cleanly appearance, and are whitewashed, as is common in the county of Glamorgan. The soil of the parish is fertile, and the lands are almost entirely enclosed, and in a good state of cultivation. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £5. 16. 8., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford. The church is an ancient and spacious structure, and preserves some characteristics of its original importance, as connected with the priory: in the chancel are several ancient monuments. The glebe-house is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient residence of St. Cenydd, and is still called the College. On Holmes island, which is contiguous to this part of the coast, are the remains of an ancient chapel, formerly belonging to the church. In the small village of Burry's Green is one of Lady Barham's chapels for dissenters, with a neat house adjoining, as a residence for the minister. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £65.

LLANGERNIEW (LLAN-GERNIEW), a parish partly in the hundred of ISALED, and partly in that of ISDULAS, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (W. by N.) from Denbigh, containing 1036 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the banks of the river Elwy, and comprises a large portion of one of the most rugged and mountainous parts of the county. The ancient mansion of Hâvodunos, within its limits, is stated originally to have been a religious foundation; but

no authentic account has been preserved of such an establishment, nor are there any vestiges of the ancient buildings: the present edifice is in the Elizabethan style. There is also another good old mansion in the parish, called Pennant. Several attempts to procure lead and copper-ore have been made, but the quantity found has been considered insufficient to afford an adequate remuneration to the adventurers. That part of the parish which is in the hundred of Isaled comprises the Upper and Lower divisions; and that which is in the hundred of Isdulas forms the township of Marchaled. Fairs are held on March 29th, May 16th, June 28th, September 29th, and November 29th. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £7. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph: the rectory is an impropriation, attached to the Precentorship in the cathedral church of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Digain, is a large edifice in excellent repair, and contains some good monuments of the Lloyds of Hâvodynos. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Numerous small benefactions have been made for the benefit of the poor, the produce of which, amounting to about £77 per annum, is distributed among them annually on St. Thomas' day. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £480. 11.

LLANGEVNI (LLAN-GEVNI), a market town and parish, in the hundred of MENAI, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 13 miles (W.) from Beaumaris, and 248 (N. W. by W.) from London, containing 1753 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from the river Cevni, upon which it is situated, was, towards the close of the last century, but a small and inconsiderable village, consisting only of two or three solitary houses; but owing to its central situation, and the establishment of a market here, it has, since that period, amazingly increased in extent and population, and is at present one of the best market towns in the island. It is beautifully situated in a rich and fertile vale, watered by the river Cevni, which nearly encircles the town, and over which two handsome bridges of stone have been erected, and upon the old Holyhead road, at the distance of a mile from the new line of road from the Menai bridge to Holyhead, which has been constructed under the authority of government for the more expeditious conveyance of the mail. The parish comprises a considerable tract of land, of which the greater portion is enclosed and cultivated, though one part forms a tract of common, which affords good pasturage for cattle and sheep. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, combining features of rural and picturesque character; and the higher grounds afford some extensive prospects over the adjacent country. The town is well built and of prepossessing appearance, consisting of several regular and well-formed streets, with a neat market-house. On the river Cevni is a small factory for carding and spinning wool, and for bleaching and weaving woollen cloth, which is manufactured here on a limited scale. The market, which was formerly on Friday, is now on Thursday, and is well supplied with provisions of every kind: it was established in the year 1785, and is now one of the best attended in the island. Fairs are annually held on March 14th, April 17th, June 10th, August

17th, September 15th, and October 23rd; and six great cattle markets are held on the six market days preceding Christmas. A post-office under that of Bangor, from which place it is distant eleven miles, has been established in the town, for the accommodation of its greatly increased population. By the late acts for amending the representation of the people Llangevni has been constituted a polling-place in the election of a knight for the shire.

The living is a discharged rectory, with Trêgayan annexed, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £9. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Cyngar, is a spacious and handsome structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles, erected in 1824, by subscription, aided by a grant of £250 from the Incorporated Society for the building and enlargement of churches and chapels, for the erection of three hundred and eighty-three additional sittings, of which two hundred and ninety-seven are free. The late Lord Bulkeley gave the land on which the church is built, and £300 towards its erection, also a plot of ground on which to build a glebe-house, with the grounds attached to it; and a portion of land for the enlargement of the churchyard. The Rev. Evan Williams, M. A., the present rector, built, in 1822, an excellent, commodious, and well-planned glebe-house, and contributed £100 towards the building of the church, and the proprietors of land in the parish subscribed liberally towards the accomplishment of the same work. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school, which is held in a large room over the market-place, built expressly for that purpose by the late Lord Bulkeley, was established here in 1818, and is supported by subscription, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, of whom there are at present one hundred and sixty attending it. Numerous small donations and bequests have been made by various benefactors for the relief of the poor of this parish; but they have all been lost, with the exception of £1. 15. per annum, which is distributed according to the intention of the donor.

About one mile from the town, within the limits of the parish, is situated Trêgarnedd, anciently the residence of Ednyved Vychan, the valiant commander of the forces and chief counsellor of Llewelyn the Great, and ancestor of Owain Tewdwr, and of the sovereigns of that house who subsequently succeeded to the throne of England. Trêgarnedd, which took its name from a large earnedd, or sepulchral heap of stones, in an adjoining field, was also the birthplace of Sir Gruffydd Llwyd, grandson of Ednyved, who was knighted by Edward I., in 1284, on announcing to that monarch, who was then at Rhuddlan, the intelligence of the birth of Prince Edward, in the castle of Carnarvon. Sir Gruffydd was greatly distinguished by the royal favour, both in the reign of Edward and during part of that of his son; but in 1317 he attempted to form an alliance with Edward Bruce, who had assumed the crown of Ireland, and in 1322 openly revolted, ravaging the whole country, and committing various acts of atrocity: the English giving him battle, in which he sustained considerable loss, he retreated to his fortress of Trêgar-

nedd, which he had previously garrisoned, and also constructed another strong hold, called Ynys Gevni, in the marsh at a short distance from his mansion, and surrounded it with a broad and deep fosse, of which part is still remaining. In this strong position he maintained himself for some time, but was finally taken prisoner, and conveyed to Rhuddlan castle, where he was soon afterwards beheaded. The site of Trêgarnedd is now occupied only by some mean farm-buildings; but the whole extent is clearly marked by the intrenchments which surround it, and which enclose an area of nearly five acres: part of the moat on the north-west side is quite perfect. The adjacent carnedd, which consisted of an extensive pile of stones, surrounded by a circle of upright stones about eighty-six yards in diameter, was wholly removed in 1822, for the purpose of building a wall to divide the field. Of the fortress in the marsh, the site of which is still called Ynys Gevni, nothing but some small vestiges of the intrenchments are now visible, the continued overflowing of the river having swept away every vestige of the ancient buildings. About a mile from the town are some considerable remains of a paved road, which may be traced for a distance of two miles, in some parts in a very perfect state, being paved in some places with large masses of jasper, which is found in a quarry at no great distance, intermixed with the grit-stone. It is supposed by some antiquaries to be part of a Roman road, which anciently led from the Moel y don ferry across the Menai to the station at Holyhead. In taking down the old church, in 1824, a large stone was discovered beneath the foundation, with a very curious inscription in rude Roman characters, of which, owing to the mutilated condition in which it was found, the following part only is legible; *CVLIDON. IACIT. SECVND....*: it is now placed upright in the churchyard, upon the spot where it was found. In 1829, in removing a small fence at Glànhwva, near the town, forty human skeletons were found, which, from the position in which they lay, appeared to have been hastily interred; and in the adjoining field great numbers of human bones are scattered in every direction: these are supposed to be the remains of the men who fell at the siege of Ynys Gevni. Adjoining the town is a chalybeate spring, formerly in great repute, but now owing to an admixture of other water, by which its medicinal efficacy is weakened, altogether disused. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £462. 2.

LLANGIAN (LLAN-GIAN), a parish in the hundred of GAFLOGION, in the Lley division of the county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Pwllheli, containing 1211 inhabitants. It is four miles in length and three in breadth, and is pleasantly situated near the south-western extremity of the county, and in the centre of the promontory which shelters on the west St. Tudwal's Roads, in the bay of Cardigan. It comprehends a very extensive tract of land, of which a considerable portion is unenclosed and uncultivated: the remainder, which is rich and fertile, has been brought into a good state of cultivation. An act of parliament was obtained, in 1808, for enclosing the common called Mynydd Mynytho, comprising from six to seven hundred acres, of which by far the greater portion is within this parish. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and in some places highly picturesque; and the views

from the higher grounds over the bay of Cardigan on the south and east, and over the adjacent country on the north, combine many objects of interest and features of beauty. Nanhoron, in this parish, the residence of Richard Lloyd Edwards, Esq., is an elegant mansion, beautifully situated in grounds which are tastefully disposed, and surrounded with woods of stately growth, and with thriving plantations, which form a prominent and highly ornamental feature in the scenery of the place. The inhabitants, with the exception of such as are engaged in the herring fishery, which is carried on here during the season, are principally employed in agriculture. Some indications of lead-ore have been observed in several parts of the parish, but no mines have yet been opened, nor any works established. A fair is held on June 28th. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanbedrog, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Cian, is a spacious and well-built edifice, containing several good monuments to the family of Nanhoron, of which one to the memory of Captain Edwards, R. N., who died at sea, is remarkable for its elegance. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Richard Hughes, in 1642, bequeathed in trust to the heirs of Ty'n y Cae and Nanhoron Issa, £40, the interest of which, together with that of some other charitable donations and bequests, is annually distributed among the poor of the parish. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £450. 6.

LLANGINNING (LLAN-GYNIN), a parish in the higher division of the hundred of DERLLÛS, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 2½ miles (W. N. W.) from St. Clear's, containing 434 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cynin, or from its situation on the river Cynin, by which it is bounded on the eastern side, contains a considerable tract of land, which, with the exception of a very small portion, is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. A fair is held on January 18th. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of St. Clear's, or of J. Lewes Philipps, Esq., patron of St. Clear's, the right of appointing the minister being a subject of dispute: the Bishop of St. David's presented at the last vacancy by lapse. The church has no architectural claim to particular description. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £101. 19.

LLANGLYDWEN (LLAN-GLEDWYN), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of DERLLÛS, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (N. W.) from St. Clear's, containing 319 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cledwyn, one of the sons of Brychan, Prince of Brycheiniog, is pleasantly situated on the river Tâf, by which it is bounded on the east. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified, and the adjacent country well-wooded: some parts of it are in a high state of cultivation. Dôlwyllim, the seat of Evan Protheroe, Esq., M. D., is a handsome modernized mansion, romantically situated in a deep vale, through which flows the river Tâf, forming here a boundary between the parishes

of Llanglydwen, Llanboidy, and Killymaenllwyd : the grounds are tastefully laid out, and from the house may be seen the venerable Druidical remains described in the article on Llanboidy, in which parish they are situated. The woods surrounding Dôlwyllim abound with squirrels : on the estate are some indications of lead-ore, but no attempt has yet been made to work it. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £2. 13. 4., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Cledwyn, is a small neat edifice, and was repaired and beautified some years since, at the expense of the family at Dôlwyllim. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £ 61. 1.

LLANGOED (LLAN-GOED), or LLANGOURDA, a parish in the hundred of TYNDAETHWY, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Beaumaris, containing 562 inhabitants. This place, the name of which signifies "the church in the wood," is situated on the shore of the Irish sea, by which it is bounded on the north, and forms an enclosed and well-cultivated tract. The surrounding scenery is agreeably varied, and the views over the sea and the adjacent country are extensive, and abound with interesting features. Plâs yn Llangoed, in this parish, the residence of Mrs. Hughes, is a spacious mansion, occupying a delightful situation, embracing within its demesnes a rich variety of scenery, and commanding, from various parts of the grounds, extensive prospects of considerable beauty. On the sea-shore are very large quarries of black and grey marble, and of limestone, from which the government works at Port Patrick and other places are supplied. From the former are raised blocks of marble weighing ten tons, and slabs of large dimensions, susceptible of a high polish ; and from the latter, stone of excellent quality for building, and also for burning into lime. These quarries, which are worked upon an extensive scale, afford employment to more than a hundred men, exclusively of others who are engaged in the navigation of ten vessels, which are constantly employed in transporting the larger blocks to Ireland, and the smaller pieces to Liverpool. The situation of the quarries near the sea-shore affords great facility for shipping off their produce ; and on this part of the coast is good anchorage for vessels, while waiting to receive their freight. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed, with that of Llanvihangel-Din-Sylwy, to the rectory of Llaniestyn, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, endowed conjointly with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £900 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rev. Robert J. Hughes. The church, dedicated to St. Cawrdav, is of very ancient foundation : the present structure was erected in 1613, at the expense of Henry Johnes, Esq., to whom James I. granted the tithes of this parish. It is a spacious and elegant cruciform edifice, in the later style of English architecture, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north and south transepts, and containing some good monuments to the memory of deceased members of the families of Johnes and Hughes. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. William Wynne, by deed in 1670, gave a tenement called Tyddyn Llwyn,

in the parish of Bethgelart, in the county of Carnarvon, the rent of which he directed to be appropriated to the apprenticing of two poor boys either of this parish or that of Penmôn adjoining, and also for the purchase of six coats annually, to be given to six poor men at Christmas, and of six penny loaves to be distributed weekly on Sunday : this tenement is now worth £200 per annum, but no appropriation of its rental to the objects for which it was given has been made since 1826. There are several other benefactions to the poor, the proceeds of the whole of which are either lost or misapplied. Plâs Newydd, a very extensive farm in this parish, was left by the foundress of Llandwrog almshouses, in Carmarthenshire, towards their support, and is now become a very valuable property. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £162. 13.

LLANGOEDMORE (LLAN-GOEDMAWR), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of TROEDYRAUR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (E.) from Cardigan, containing 1014 inhabitants. The name of this place, signifying "the church of the great wood," is derived from its situation in a district abounding with timber of ancient and luxuriant growth, and with groves of stately oaks and other trees, for the number and beauty of which the immediate vicinity is eminently distinguished. Soon after the death of Henry I., a memorable battle was fought near Crûg Mawr, a conical hill in this parish, between the Welsh, commanded by Gruffydd ab Rhys, and the English, in which the latter sustained a signal defeat. The parish is pleasantly situated on the river Teivy, on the turnpike road from Cardigan to Newcastle-Emlyn, and contains, in addition to the large proportion of woodland above-mentioned, a considerable portion of arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation : the whole forms a rather hilly surface of about five thousand acres, having a variety of soils, among which clay prevails. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified, and in some parts highly picturesque ; and the views of the adjacent country combine many features of pleasing character. In the vicinity are several handsome seats and villas, beautifully situated, and commanding extensive prospects. Coedmore, the seat of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., is a noble mansion, situated on a lofty eminence overlooking the river Teivy, commanding a fine view of the venerable remains of Kîlgerran castle, and sheltered in the rear and on the sides by an extensive wood of stately and well-grown trees : contiguous to this seat formerly stood Castel Cewel, the ancient mansion of the lords of Coedmore. The name of this mansion, anciently written Coed-Mawr, signifies "the great wood," and was probably bestowed on it from the luxuriant and extensive forest in which it was built. The baronage of Coed-Mawr was conferred by Edward III. on Sir Robert Langley, constable of Aberystwith castle, and lieutenant of the county of Cardigan, from whose family it passed by exchange to the Mortimers, of whom Llewelyn Mortimer, the first of that name who owned this estate, espoused Angharad, daughter of Meredydd ab Rhys, Prince of Cardigan. Rowland, the sixth in descent from Llewelyn Mortimer, assigned it to his brother-in-law, Sir John Lewis, in exchange for Castell Llwyd, in Laugharne, county of Carmarthen ; and it subsequently came into the pos-

session of the Lloyds, by marriage of an ancestor of the present proprietor with Jane, daughter of Col. James Lewis, a gentleman who was rather actively engaged during the civil commotions of the seventeenth century. Llangoedmore Place, the seat of Mrs. Millinchamp, a handsome mansion, built by John Lloyd, Esq., of Plymouth, is delightfully situated in grounds beautifully laid out, commanding an interesting and beautiful view of the town of Cardigan, the village of St. Dogmael's, the river Teivy, covered with shipping, and other picturesque objects. Trêvorgan, the seat of the late Evan Davies, Esq., is a substantial mansion, pleasantly situated in grounds comprising much varied scenery; and there are also some other gentlemen's residences on a smaller scale. Slate of good quality is found within the parish, and some quarries have been opened, and worked with considerable success; the river Teivy, which is here navigable, flows near the quarries, and affords every facility for the exportation of their produce. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £12. 18. 6½., and in the patronage of the Principal and Tutors of St. David's College, Lampeter. The church, dedicated to St. Cynllo, was entirely rebuilt in the year 1830: the present edifice is a neat structure, in the later style of English architecture, consisting of a nave and chancel, with an elegant little tower of two stages, rising from the centre of the nave, and surmounted by a delicate and finely proportioned spire: the expense of its erection was defrayed by a parochial rate, and the interior is well arranged and appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Near Trêvorgan is a spring called St. Cynllo's Well, to which extraordinary healing properties were formerly ascribed. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £243. 9.

LLANGOLLEN (LLAN-GOLLEN), a market town and parish, in the Nant-heudwy division of the hundred of CHIRK, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 21½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Denbigh, 13½ (S. E. by S.) from Ruthin, and 183 (N. W.) from London, comprising the two principal divisions of Glyn-Traian and Llangollen-Traian with Trevor-Traian, each supporting its own poor by a separate assessment, and containing conjointly 4498 inhabitants, of which number, 3630 are in the latter, which comprises the town of Llangollen. The name of this place is derived from the dedication of its church to an ancient British saint named Collen. The town, which is beautifully situated in a deep and narrow valley, enclosed by lofty mountains, and watered by the noble stream of the Dee, appears anciently to have been protected by the neighbouring fortress of Castell Dinas Brân, situated on the summit of a vast conical hill, which rises from the side of the vale immediately opposite to the town, and is supposed to have been erected by some of the native Welsh lords of Yale, who made it their principal residence for several centuries. Madoc ab Gruffydd Maclor, one of these lords, about the year 1200, founded in a neighbouring dell the famous abbey of Valle Crucis. His son and successor, Gruffydd, in the reign of Henry III., taking part with the English against his countrymen, was compelled to immure himself in the fortress of Dinas Brân, to secure himself from the resentment of the latter. After the death of Gruffydd ab Madoc, Edward I.

gave the wardship of his two sons to John Earl Warren and Roger Mortimer, who, causing them to be murdered, received from the king a grant of the possessions of each of their late wards. This monarch, by a charter to Roger Mortimer, dated July 16th, 1284, also granted to the manor of Llangollen a weekly market, to be holden on Sunday, and two annual fairs, each of which was to continue for three days. In 1390, the castle of Dinas Brân was inhabited by a celebrated beauty, named Myvanwy Vechan, descended from the house of Tudor Trevor, and celebrated in an elegant and impassioned ode, still extant, by a poetic suitor named Einion Lygliw. The possession of Castell Dinas Brân was an object of frequent contention, in the reign of Henry IV., between Owain Glyndwr and the vassals of the English king. When it was deserted or dismantled is uncertain; but it is described by Leland, in the reign of Henry VIII., as being then in a ruinous condition.

The houses of the town are in general old and of mean appearance, though occasionally interspersed with some handsome modern dwellings; and there is excellent accommodation for the numerous visitors who frequent the neighbourhood during the summer season, few of whom, in their excursions of pleasure, fail to pass some time at this place: they are for the most part built of a dark shaly stone, which gives them a very dull aspect. Here is a stone bridge over the Dee, consisting of five pointed arches, erected in the year 1345, by John Trevor, Bishop of St. Asaph, and which was anciently regarded as one of the wonders of North Wales: the largest of the arches is twenty-five feet in span: the two smallest are placed in the centre: the piers are triangular, and rest on a bed of slippery rocks. The situation of Llangollen on the mail coach road from London through Shrewsbury to Holyhead causes it to be enlivened by the daily passage of travellers; and its inhabitants derive considerable advantage from the number of persons who visit it in the summer season, and make this their temporary abode, for the purpose of enjoying the scenery of the neighbourhood, which is equally pre-eminent for its grandeur and sublimity, and for its picturesque and romantic beauty. The parish is very extensive, and the Vale of Llangollen is deservedly celebrated as containing, in proportion to its extent, a greater variety of interesting objects, and a more beautiful and striking combination of the milder and nobler features of pleasing and majestic scenery, than probably any other in the principality. The river Dee, winding through the vale, which is environed by hills of stately elevation, glides along, in some parts of its course, in a broad and unruffled surface, and in others rushes impetuously over the shelving rocks which interrupt its progress, adding equal beauty and fertility to this charming tract, which is richly diversified with verdant meadows, highly cultivated fields, barren hills, and luxuriant woodlands, stretching from the banks of the river, or depending in varied slopes from the lofty eminences which rise on either side, and finely interspersed with thriving plantations and rural villas. At the eastern extremity of the vale is Wynnstay Park, the seat of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., the grounds of which are skirted by a thickly wooded dingle, called Nant y Bele, "the dingle of the martin," but commonly called and better known as Nant y Bellan, on a projecting rock in which has been erected an ornamental

tower of white freestone, forming a conspicuous and pleasing object in the view. To the west of Wynnstay the banks of the Dee are beautifully fringed with wood, and over the river is a bridge on the road from Chirk to Ruabon, called New-bridge, beyond which is the straggling village of Cevn, where another ornamental tower has been erected on the Wynnstay estate. On the southern side of the vale runs the great road from London to Holyhead, which, within the last few years, has been diverted from its former course at the village of Chirk, and carried, by means of excavations and embankments, along the declivity of the mountain, instead of its former rapid descent into the bottom of the vale. In this part of the vale the Ellesmere canal is conveyed across it by the splendid aqueduct of Pont y Cyssylltau, a beautiful and stupendous structure of nineteen lofty arches. From this point upwards the left side of the vale is bounded by a lofty barren mountain, at the base of which the lands on the bank of the river are divided into small enclosures of great fertility; and on the right hand the lands, which are less elevated, and in a state of high cultivation, are occasionally interspersed with farm-houses and cottages, and ornamented with the plantations and pleasure grounds belonging to various gentlemen's seats, among which Trevor Hall, the ancient residence of the Trevor family, is conspicuous; and romantically situated, almost at the water's edge, stands the small, but picturesque, residence of Plâs y Pentre. On the summit of an isolated rocky mountain, rising precipitously on the northern side of the vale to the height of one thousand and forty-five feet above the level of the sea at low water, are the magnificent ruins of Castell Dinas Brân, occupying the whole summit of the mountain, the base of which is washed by the river, here about two hundred and fifty feet above the same level, on the opposite bank of which is the town of Llangollen, beautifully sheltered by a continuous chain of hills. Above the town the valley of the Dee becomes exceedingly rich, and on the northern side is joined by the picturesque Vale of Eglwyseg, the charms of the scenery in which are heightened by the beautiful and interesting ruins of Valle Crucis Abbey, situated in a small fertile plain, watered by a winding rivulet, and embosomed among hills, the sides of which are richly covered with verdure, affording luxuriant pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep. Beyond the picturesque ruins of the abbey the vale is bounded on the right by the Eglwyseg rocks, extending for a considerable distance, and towering above each other in successive tiers to the height of one thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea. Of these stupendous rocks, which assume a rude and grotesque appearance, and in the fissures of which trees of stately growth have taken deep root, Craig Arthur, Craig yr adar, and Craig Vorwyn, or "the Maiden's Rock," are the most remarkable: the last obtained its name from the circumstance of a young woman of the neighbourhood having precipitated herself from its summit in despair, arising from the inconstancy of her lover. On the left hand the vale is bounded by richly wooded eminences: in the centre flows the river Brân, in beautiful windings; and at the extremity is the venerable mansion of Plâs Uchâv, erected in the reign of Elizabeth, now the property of Thomas Trevor Mather, Esq.

On the banks of the river Dee is an extensive factory, in which the first successful attempt to manufacture fancy goods by power-looms was made, by Mr. Turner: at present about fifteen thousand yards are produced weekly, principally for the home trade, in the making of which about one hundred and twenty persons are constantly employed. The neighbourhood abounds with coal and ironstone; and limestone is found in great abundance in the townships of Trevor Isâv and Trevor Uchâv: diligent search has been made for lead-ore, but without success, it having been only found in small detached nodules. In the village of Cevn coarse earthenware is manufactured, and there are some collieries; near New-bridge are large iron-works; and on the side of the mountain close to the Holyhead road are extensive lime-works upon the Chirk castle estate. A branch of the Ellesmere canal extends up the vale, on the northern side, and, passing above the town of Llangollen, is continued along the left bank to the parish of Llantysillio, within a quarter of a mile of the church, where, arriving at nearly a level with the Dee, it receives a supply of water by means of a well-constructed weir, thrown across in the form of a semi-circle. This and the main canal afford a ready means of conveyance for the produce of the various manufactures of the parish. The aqueduct of Pont y Cyssylltau, the most stupendous work of the kind in Great Britain, was projected, designed, and executed, under the superintendance of Mr. Telford: the first stone was laid on the 25th of July, 1795, and the work was completed and opened to the public on the 26th of November, 1805, with the ceremony of a grand procession, led by the Earl of Bridgewater in his barge, accompanied by his Countess, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart., Colonel Kynaston Powell, and his lady, and several other gentlemen and ladies of the vicinity, followed by boats full of people and by two empty boats, which, after being loaded with coal on the north side, were taken across the aqueduct with flags flying, accompanied by the firing of guns, and other demonstrations of joy. This magnificent work of art, formed with a view to continue the canal in a straight line to Chester, which was soon found impracticable, owing to the broken nature of the country, is one thousand and seven feet in length, and one hundred and twenty-six feet eight inches in height, supported on nineteen arches of cast iron, each forty-five feet in the span, resting on elegant piers of solid masonry: the water course is wholly of iron, eleven feet ten inches wide, and five feet three inches in depth: at the southern end is an embankment of earth, one thousand five hundred feet in length, and seventy-five feet in height nearest the aqueduct. By this means the canal is conveyed over the river Dee and the Vale of Llangollen to the Ruabon collieries and Trevor lime-works, and, at the distance of three hundred yards, terminates in an extensive basin, from which are railways through the Acrevoir collieries to the Plâs Kynaston stone quarries: the height of the canal above low water at the Mersey is three hundred and thirteen feet. At the extremity of the aqueduct are spacious wharfs for coal, timber, and lime, with boat-builders' yards, and other accommodations connected with the navigation of the canal. The market, chiefly for corn, is on Saturday; and fairs are annually held on the last Friday in January, March 17th, May

31st, August 21st, and November 22nd, for horses, cattle, pigs, butter and cheese. By the late act for amending the representation of the people Llangollen has been made a polling-place in the election of knights for the shire.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £9. 11. 10½., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Collen, is an ancient structure, partly in the early style of English architecture, consisting of a nave with one aisle and a chancel: the roof is of oak, panelled and richly carved: the east window of the chancel is embellished with a half-length figure of the Saviour, in stained glass, by Eginton. The service is performed in the English language only on the second Sunday in each month. The churchyard is spacious and elevated, and commands a grand and pleasing prospect of the town and bridge, rearing its lofty summit above which is the isolated hill whereon stand the ruins of Castell Dinas Brân. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. In 1773, a parochial school was erected, in which sixteen children are gratuitously instructed by a master who receives the interest of £150, bequeathed at various times for that purpose. The interest of various charitable donations and bequests, amounting in the aggregate to £409, is annually distributed among the poor. The abbey of Valle Crucis, though forming a beautiful and prominent feature in the scenery of the neighbourhood, is situated in the adjacent parish of Llantysillio, under which head an account of it will be found, as also of the famous "Pillar of Eliseg," nearly adjacent, the most ancient inscribed monument of British erection now existing. The ancient fortress of Castell Dinas Brân, from its peculiar situation, and the massive structure of such portions of its walls as are still remaining, appears to have been almost impregnable. Its remains, which are very extensive and highly picturesque, comprise a quadrilateral area, one hundred and ninety feet long, and one hundred and forty broad, forming the entire summit of the mountain on which they stand, and which on most sides is so precipitous that it can be ascended only with great difficulty: the side easiest of access is defended by a deep trench cut through the solid rock. The walls, though ornamented in some places with mouldings of freestone, are composed for the most part of the coarse and friable schistose stone abounding in the neighbourhood, which gives to the broken towers and shattered fragments yet remaining a strikingly rugged and picturesque appearance, and combines with the conspicuousness of their situation to render them one of the most remarkable objects in the surrounding scenery. At Pengwern, the seat of Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart., are some remains of the ancient mansion of Llŷs Pengwern, supposed to have been the residence of Tudor Trevor, Lord of Bromfield, in the early part of the tenth century, and which certainly formed that of Ednyved Vychan, one of his descendants. Close to the town stands the elegant little mansion of Plâs Newydd, lately the residence of the late Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby, two ladies of Irish extraction, who, in 1778, retired from the gaieties of fashionable society, and secluded themselves in this charming sequestered retreat, where they continued,

devoted in their companionship, and seeking little intercourse with the neighbouring gentry, until the death of each. Lady Eleanor Butler died in 1829, and Miss Ponsonby in 1831, and both were interred in the churchyard of this parish: since the decease of the latter lady the estate has been sold by public auction, and was purchased by two other maiden ladies, namely, Miss Lolly and Miss Andrews. The poor of the entire parish are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £1001. 18., of which sum, £586. 8. is raised on the united divisions of Llangollen Traian and Trevor Traian, and the remainder on the division of Glyn Traian.

LLANGOLMAN (LLAN-GOLMAN), a parish in the hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (N.) from Narberth, containing 311 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Golman, is pleasantly situated on the Eastern Cleddy river, and in the eastern extremity of the county, bordering on Carmarthenshire. The eastern part of it is intersected by the river, and the northern by the turnpike road leading from Fishguard to Narberth: the whole forms a considerable extent of arable and pasture land. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and the views over the adjacent country embrace some interesting features. Slate of good quality is found within the parish, and some quarries are worked upon an extensive scale, affording employment to such of the inhabitants as are not engaged in agriculture. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Llandilo, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty. The church is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £59. 9.

LLANGONOYD, or LLANGONWD (LLAN GYN-WYD), a parish in the hundred of NEWCASTLE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 10 miles (S. E.) from Neath, comprising the hamlets of Bayden or Lower-Llangonoyd, Cwmdù, Higher Llangonoyd, and Middle Llangonoyd, each maintaining its own poor, and containing 1726 inhabitants, of which number, 331 are in Middle Llangonoyd. This parish, which is situated near the source of the river Llynvi, and in the heart of a wild and mountainous district abounding with mineral wealth, is said to have afforded a temporary asylum to Edward II., who, after his escape from the castle of Caerphilly, sought shelter here in hope of effecting his passage to Ireland. Coal and iron-ore abound in the parish, and are both worked upon an extensive scale. At Maes Têg, about a mile and a half from the church, are the large iron-works of Messrs. Buckland, Smith, and Co., affording employment to more than three hundred men: the collieries of Messrs. Allen also employ about sixty men, and many are engaged in other similar works upon a smaller scale, and in the quarries of limestone and freestone which abound in the vicinity. For the purpose of opening a communication between these works and the neighbouring districts, and affording a facility of conveyance for their produce, a railway has been constructed from the works, which are situated on the line of the Dyfryn-Llynvi railway from the small harbour of Porthcawl, to the market town of Bridgend, passing within a

short distance of the coal-works in the parish of St. Bride's Minor. The Dyfryn-Llynvi railway, which is seventeen miles in length, was commenced in 1825, and has been completed at an expense of about £60,000: it begins at Porthcawl, in the parish of Newton-Notage, and proceeds by Pyle, where, taking an easterly direction, it joins the Bridgend branch railway at Cevn Cribwr iron-works: from this junction it takes a northerly direction towards Llangonoyd, and, after crossing the river Llynvi, terminates at Dyfryn-Llynvi. For fourteen miles from the sea it forms an inclined plane, rising four hundred feet in the whole of that distance: in the course of the next two miles it has a rise of a hundred and ten feet, and the remainder is a good level. A fair is held here on May 3rd. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £19.5., and in the patronage of Lewis Thomas, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Cynwyd, a saint of the congregation of Catwg. In the hamlet of Bayden there was formerly a chapel of ease, which is now in ruins. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. A school for the gratuitous instruction of children, which it is intended to unite with the central school in London, is supported by subscription. Near the village was formerly a cromlech, called by the peasantry "the Old Church." The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor of the whole parish amounts to £537. 11., of which sum, £227. 7. is raised on the hamlet of Llangonoyd Lower.

LLANGONOYD, HIGHER, (LLAN-GYNWYD), a hamlet in the parish of LLANGONOYD, hundred of NEWCASTLE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Bridgend, containing 260 inhabitants. This hamlet is situated in the upper part of the parish, at the head of the river Llynvi, which joins the Ogmore, and in an extremely rugged and mountainous tract, prolific in mineral and fossil produce, the working of which has caused an increase in the population since the census of 1821. The poor are supported by a separate assessment, the average annual expenditure amounting to £117. 16.

LLANGORSE (LLAN-GORS), a parish composed of the Upper and Lower divisions, each separately maintaining its own poor, partly in the hundred of PENCELLE, but chiefly in that of TALGARTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Brecknock, containing, with the township of Llanywern, 405 inhabitants. The name of this parish, signifying literally "the church of the marsh, or bog," appears to have been derived from its situation on the low banks of an extensive pool, or lake, from which circumstance this place is also designated, in ancient charters, "Mara," and St. Paulinus on the Meer. This fine sheet of water, which is called Llŷn-Savaddan, or, more generally, Llangorse Pool or Mere, is about two miles in length and about one in mean breadth, the broadest part lying between the churches of Llangasty-Tallyllyn and Llangorse. It forms a curve near the source of the river Llynvi, which, passing through it, is hence supposed to derive its name, signifying literally the "lake water." Its mean depth is from nine to twelve feet, though in some places it varies considerably: the deepest part is near the junction of this parish with that of Cathedine, in which place

its depth is from thirty-five to forty-five feet: the depth of the lake diminishes very gradually from the centre towards the banks, so that flat-bottomed boats only can be used. The waters contain pike, perch, and eels, which last are frequently of enormous size: the pike are sometimes found of thirty or forty lb. weight, but they are inferior in flavour to those which are taken in the river Wye: the perch are generally small, five or six together weighing not more than a lb., though some are occasionally found weighing three lb. each, and, when of that size, are esteemed a great delicacy. All persons having land adjoining the lake have the right of keeping a boat upon its waters; and many boats are also kept by the fishermen who live in the village of Llangorse. The parish is intersected by the turnpike road from Crickhowel, through Bwlch, to Talgarth, and is separated from the parishes of Llanvihangel-Tallyllyn and Llandevailog Tre'r-Graig by the river Llynvi, which falls into the Wye near the bridge at Glâsbury: the village is situated about half a mile eastward from the turnpike road from Brecknock to Talgarth: the tram-road from Brecknock to Hay passes through the parish. The lands are chiefly arable, and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and from the higher grounds are some fine prospects over the adjacent country, comprehending, on the east, the Black Mountains of Talgarth.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £5. 10., and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The tithes of the parish were anciently appropriated to the priory of St. John the Evangelist in Brecknock, upon the dissolution of which establishment they were granted by the crown, together with the advowson of the living, to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, under whom they are held on lease by Charles Griffiths, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Paulinus, is an ancient structure, with a tower at the western end, surmounted by turrets, and containing six musical bells, the fine tone of which has been attributed to the effect of the large body of water contained in the neighbouring lake: the nave is separated from the aisles by a series of obtusely pointed arches, supported on octangular columns. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. Mrs. Elinor Williams, of the Gaer, in 1698, bequeathed the rental of a tenement in Battle, which, in 1745, was let on lease for ninety-nine years to Morgan Powel, Esq., at a yearly rent of £2. 12., and now in the occupation of I. L. P. Watkins, of Pennoyre, Esq., to be appropriated to the apprenticing of four children, born in or near Llangorse. John Dilwyn, of this parish, in 1484, bequeathed £20, directing the annual interest to be distributed among the poor; and Walter Lewis of Llangasty-Tallyllyn, in 1680, charged the tenements of Caepella and Wrlodd Cil y Llŷn in the parish of Cathedine, with the annual payment of twenty shillings to the poor; but neither of these legacies is now paid. Mrs. Williams, of the Gaer, in 1745, bequeathed £40, secured on the Brecknock turnpike trust, now producing £2 per annum, which, together with the interest of £80 invested in the funds, is annually distributed among the poor. An ancient tenement in this parish, called Cwrt y Prior, was the occasional residence of

the priors of the monastery of St. John the Evangelist in Brecknock. The monks of Llantony appear also to have held lands in this parish, for, according to an ancient document, it appears that, in 1324, Hugh de Turberville granted them the tenements called "Cevn" and "Celliau," "at the town of the mere or lake of Breconium, situate on the side between the land of the Lord of the mere, and the lands of Roger the Fisherman, and on the other side next to the road or highway leading to Breconium, in pure and perpetual alms." After the dissolution, the tithes of these tenements were for some time paid to the impropiators and vicar of the parish; but one of the Earls of Oxford having claimed an exemption under the grant of Hubert de Turberville, and the Dean and Canons of Windsor, the impropiators, not thinking it proper to bring the question to issue, these tenements have ever since continued to be tithe-free. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £223. 9., of which sum, £103. 11. is assessed on the Lower, and £119. 18. on the Upper, division of the parish.

LLANGOWER, or LLANGYWAIR (LLAN-GOWER), a parish in the hundred of PENLLŶN, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Bala, containing 412 inhabitants. This parish, which is about five miles in length and three in breadth, is beautifully situated on the south-eastern side of Bala lake, and on the turnpike road leading from Dinasmowddwy to Bala and Corwen. The surface is varied, being in some parts rocky and mountainous, and in others swampy and marshy, producing peat in great abundance, which forms the principal fuel of the inhabitants. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified, and in some places highly picturesque, the parish comprising part of the Berwyn range of mountains, from which is a fine view of Bala lake, of the Aran and Arenig mountains in the distance, and of the intervening country, which is rich in every variety of beauty. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £5. 5., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Gwyr, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, and is beautifully situated, with the small village around it, on the south-eastern side of the lake: in the churchyard is an ancient yew tree of remarkable growth. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. At the north-eastern extremity of Bala lake are two mounds of earth, one of which bears the name of Castell Grono Bevro Benllŷn, "the castle of Goronow the Fair of Penllŷn," from its having been the site of a strong hold occupied by that chieftain, who is said to have lived in the time of Maelgwyn Gwynedd, about the beginning of the sixth century. Near this place is Fynnon Gwyr, a well to which, under the auspices of that saint, extraordinary virtues were attributed. The Rev. Edward Lloyd, A. M., was for forty years incumbent of this parish: he is known as the author of a work in the Welsh language, entitled *Meddyginiaeth*, a tract on the Sacrament, which he translated from that published by Bishop Patrick: he died in 1685. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £198.

LLANGRANOG (LLAN-GARANOG), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of MOYTHEN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 20 miles (W. by N.) from Lampeter, containing 921 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Caranog, who flourished towards the close of the sixth century, and is said to have had a small chapel or oratory among the rocks on this part of the coast, where he spent his days in religious seclusion. The parish is pleasantly situated on the shore of Cardigan bay, by which it is bounded on the north-west, and on the turnpike road from Cardigan to Aberystwith. The village is seated in a deep dingle, sheltered by hills on each side, and opening at one extremity towards the sea; and its situation on the open bay of Cardigan, affording excellent opportunities for sea-bathing, occasionally attracts to it a few visitors during the summer season. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified; and from the higher grounds are obtained fine views, extending over the bay and the adjacent country. At some distance above the village stands Pigeonsford, the neat mansion of George Price, Esq., and formerly the seat of the family of Parry. The herring fishery is carried on here to a considerable extent during the season; and in this trade from eight to ten small vessels are generally engaged, in the management of which from twenty to thirty men are employed. Below the village is a small creek, affording shelter to the craft employed in the fishery, and also a facility of communication with other places on the coast. A fair is held on May 27th. The living is a vicarage, not in charge, annexed to that of Llandysilio-Gogo, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £600 parliamentary grant. The great tithes are appropriated to the Treasurership of the Cathedral Church of St. David's. The church is a neat plain edifice, without either tower or spire, consisting of a nave and chancel, separated by a pointed arch: over the western door are the remains of an ornamented gallery, and the steps of the ancient rood-loft are still remaining: the font is square, and is supported by a circular pillar. A small but elegant vicarage-house has been recently built on the glebe land, at the expense of the present incumbent. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. Above the small harbour is a rock, which, from its fancied resemblance to a large chair, has obtained the appellation of "Eisteddva Cranwg;" though by some writers the name is supposed to be derived from its having been anciently a place of meeting for the bards: and on the summit of an eminence in the immediate vicinity is a large tumulus, in form resembling an inverted pan, and thence called Pen Moel Badell. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £258. 17.

LLANGRYSTYOLYS (LLAN - GRISTIOLUS), a parish in the hundred of MALLTRAETH, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 1½ mile (S. S. W.) from Llangevni, containing 873 inhabitants. This parish, which takes its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cristiolus, who flourished about the middle of the seventh century, is situated on the great road from London to Holyhead, and near the upper part of the Malldraeth marsh, over which the road is continued by a noble embankment, extending nearly a mile in length. In 1788 and 1790, acts of parliament were obtained for

constructing an embankment to secure this low tract from the encroachment of the sea, and for enclosing it, as it formed an extent of about three thousand acres, comprised chiefly within the limits of this parish. Under the provisions of these acts considerable progress had been made in the execution of this work, and many thousand pounds expended on it, when, in 1796, a violent irruption of the sea destroyed the greater part of the embankment, and the enterprise was for some time abandoned. This desirable work was, however, resumed under the sanction of an act of parliament obtained in 1815; and the undertaking was successfully completed in 1819. The entire parish consists of a large tract of enclosed and well-cultivated land, with some common and waste. The surrounding scenery is not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature from what is generally found in this part of the island; the soil is various, but for the most part fertile. Coal and freestone of good quality exist in the parish, but have not been hitherto worked to any advantage. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Cerregceinwen annexed, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor, to whom, as Archdeacon of Anglesey, the tithes of the parish are appropriated. The church is supposed to have been originally built about the year 610: the present structure is spacious and handsome, exhibiting some elegant architectural details, and decorated with an east window of good design, enriched with elegant tracery. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A parochial school, in which a few boys are gratuitously taught to read and write, is supported partly by a small endowment, and partly by subscription. The Rev. Hugh Jones bequeathed £100; the Rev. Dr. Lewis, £50; John Griffith Lewis, £10; Owen David ab Owen, £10; and various other benefactors smaller sums of money; the interest of which, amounting to £17. 10., is annually distributed among the poor of the parish at Christmas. Dr. Henry Maurice, of Jesus' College, Oxford, and Margaret Professor of Divinity in that university, was born in this parish, in 1648: he accompanied his patron, Sir Leoline Jenkins, to Cologne, whither he was sent as ambassador, and greatly distinguished himself as a polemical writer. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £472. 2.

LLANGUICKE, otherwise LLANGUIC (LLAN-GÎWG), a parish in the hundred of LLANGYVELACH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Neath, containing 1847 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the river Tawe, which flows through a beautiful and romantic vale to which it gives name, affording in some parts pleasing and picturesque views, and sheltered on both sides by lofty hills of varied appearance and rich in mineral wealth. The mines of stone coal, culm, and iron-ore are almost inexhaustible, and are here worked to a very considerable extent by Messrs. Gough, I. D. Berrington, G. Crane, &c., who employ together several hundred men, but neither the exact number nor the quantity of coal raised can, owing to constant fluctuation, be satisfactorily ascertained. The Swansea canal, which passes through the parish, affords the means of conveying large quantities of mineral produce to the port of Swansea, from which it is shipped to various parts of the kingdom; and a road

from Swansea to Brecknock, which passes by the village, gives a facility of intercourse with the neighbouring districts. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Mrs. Leach. The church is dedicated to St. Ciwg. There are two places of worship for Presbyterians. The late Mrs. Turberville, of Kilybeill Place, bequeathed £5 per annum, which is annually distributed in bread among the poor of the parish. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £280. 5.

LLANGUNLLO (LLAN-GYNLLO), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of TROEDYRAUR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 3½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Newcastle-Emlyn, containing 644 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cynllo, is pleasantly situated on the turnpike road from Cardigan through Troedyr-awr to Lampeter, and nearly the whole of it is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The soil, though varying with the surface, which is finely undulated, and in some parts rises into bold eminences, is in general fertile. The surrounding country is pleasingly varied, and the scenery in many parts is highly picturesque. The upper grounds command some extensive and interesting prospects, and from the eminence on which the church is built is obtained a fine view over the beautiful vale above which stands the mansion of Bronwydd. In the immediate vicinity are some fine estates and elegant seats: of these, the principal are those of Bronwydd and Gernôs. Bronwydd, the residence of the late patriotic Colonel Lloyd, who commanded the Teivy-side volunteers, and subsequently the Fishguard and Newton fencibles, and now the seat of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., is a handsome mansion, beautifully situated on the summit of an eminence richly clothed with wood, and overlooking a deep and sequestered vale, watered by a rapid and turbulent stream, which falls into the Teivy at Hênllan. Gernôs, formerly the mansion of the family of Lewis, and now the seat of Major Parry, by marriage of his ancestor, Thomas Parry, of Cwm Cynon, Esq., with the heiress of that family, is a good mansion, pleasantly situated in grounds comprehending much varied and pleasing scenery. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Freeholders of the parish. The church, dedicated to St. Cynllo, a saint of the fifth century, who was eminent for the sanctity of his life and the austerity of his manners, is a neat edifice, situated on a commanding eminence, and rebuilt at the sole expense of the late proprietor of the Bronwydd estate: it consists of a nave and chancel, and is appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £176. 8.

LLANGUNLLO (LLAN-GYNLLO), a parish comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, in the hundred of KEVENLEECE, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 5½ miles (W.) from Knighton, containing 498 inhabitants, of which number, 323 are resident in the Upper, and 175 in the Lower, division. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cynllo, an ancient British

saint who flourished about the middle of the fifth century. The parish, which is situated in the north-eastern portion of the county, and near the source of the river Lûg, is bounded on the east by the parish of Heyop, and on the west by that of Llanbister, and extends four miles in length and three in breadth, comprising large tracts of elevated mountain, with much rich arable and pasture land, of which by far the greater part is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The soil in the lower grounds is fertile, and the system of agriculture pursued is of a superior kind. The surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any striking peculiarity of features, is in general pleasing, and on the side towards Knighton is in many parts highly picturesque; the views from the higher grounds embrace some interesting and finely varied prospects over the valley of Cwm Heyop, which is partly within the parish. In ancient writings this parish is styled "Llan Gynllo cum Capellis," and the parish church of Pillith, is said to have been formerly a chapel to the mother church of this place. Llangunllo, with the adjoining parish of Pillith, constitutes a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock, valued in the king's books at £13, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Pillith annexed, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £5. 1. 0½., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. Three-fourths of the tithes of this parish, and also of that of Pillith, belong to the prebendary of Llangunllo, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, and is not distinguished by any architectural details of interest. A small free school, for the gratuitous instruction of eight poor children, is endowed with three acres of land in the parish. Andrew Clark, in 1752, bequeathed a rent-charge of £2; and Thomas Meyrick, in 1764, gave a rent-charge of £1. 10., both to be annually distributed among the poor of the parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor of both divisions amounts to £300. 9.

LLANGUNNOCK (LLAN-GYNOG), a parish in the higher division of the hundred of DERLLÛS, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (S. W. by S.) from Carmarthen, containing 859 inhabitants. This parish, which is of considerable extent, has been greatly improved since the year 1806, when an act of parliament was obtained, under the provisions of which more than five thousand acres of land within its limits have been allotted and enclosed, the greater part of it being now in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature, is in general pleasing. The manor of Penryn is co-extensive with the parish, in which is an ancient family mansion called Cwm, now the property of Thomas Morris, Sen., Esq., of Llanstephan Cottage. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Llanstephan, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Cynog, is not distinguished by any peculiar architectural feature. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. Here is a parochial school, said to have been founded by Judge Vaughan of DerllÛs, and endowed with two cottages and about two acres of land, which

endowment was subsequently augmented, by Mr. John Vaughan, with a rent-charge of £5, for clothing eight poor children, and providing them with books. This establishment, which is called the New Well Charity, is traditionally said to have originated from a cure performed on Judge Vaughan by the water of a spring called the New Well, near the site of the present school-house, over the entrance to which is a stone with the following inscription: "This is a charity school for ever, built at the recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, by the lord, freeholders, and inhabitants of this manor of Penrin, A. D. 1705." Mr. John Popkin, in 1713, bequeathed £10, and in 1771 Mr. David James bequeathed £100, the interest of which sums, together with the dividends arising from £214. 2. 6. three per cent. Bank annuities, bequeathed by Miss Theodosia Laugharne, of the town of Laugharne, is annually distributed among the aged and infirm poor of the parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £315. 18.

LLANGUNNOR (LLAN-GYNYR), a parish, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, in the hundred of KIDWELLY, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 1 mile (E.) from Carmarthen, containing 1041 inhabitants. This parish is beautifully situated on the river Towy, by which it is separated from the borough of Carmarthen, and on the great turnpike road from that town, by Golden Grove, to Llandilo-Vawr: it contains several genteel residences. On the bank of the river is a ridge of elevated ground, at the eastern extremity of which stands the church, commanding perhaps the finest view of the most interesting portion of the fertile and picturesque Vale of Towy. This beautiful prospect embraces Merlin's Hill on the right, and on the left the luxuriant woods of Middelton Hall, with the elegant tower, raised to the memory of Lord Viscount Nelson, crowning the summit of one of the loftiest hills in the vale. Opposite to these are, Grongar Hill, and the abrupt eminence on which are the ancient and venerable ruins of Dryslwyn castle, almost surrounded by a bold sweep of the river; and a little lower down in the vale is Dynevor castle, embosomed in stately oaks, above which rise, in romantic grandeur, the dilapidated towers of that once stately pile. The vale is studded on each side with numerous handsome seats and elegant villas, above which the newly restored palace of St. David's, and the pleasing little village of Aberguilly, are conspicuous. The whole extent of country beyond Llandilo, through which the Towy pursues its winding course, lies open to the view, forming a grand combination of pleasingly picturesque objects and a continued succession of scenery of unrivalled beauty, terminated by the Black Mountains in the distance. The lands, with the exception of a small portion, are enclosed and cultivated; and the soil, though varied, is generally fertile. The Carmarthen race-course is situated on the banks of the Towy, in this parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £3, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Cynyr, is a neat edifice, appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service, and, though possessing no architectural details of importance, derives from its beautiful situation an interesting and romantic

appearance. It contains a neat monument to the memory of Sir Richard Steele, who, for some time prior to his decease, lived in retirement at a farm in this parish, called Tŷ Gwyn, or the "White House." There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £378.

LLANGURIG, or LLANGIRRIG (LLAN-GURIG), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of LLANIDLOES, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (S. W.) from Llanidloes, on the road to Aberystwith, containing 1847 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the northern bank of the river Wye, at no great distance from its source in the neighbouring mountain of Plinlimmon. A new road leading from the village to Rhaiadr, in the county of Radnor, formed in 1830, has placed it on the nearest route from London to Aberystwith, and added materially to its interest and importance. This new line of road, which is nine miles and a half in length, winds through the beautiful and picturesque vale of the Wye, abounding with pleasingly diversified scenery. In various parts of the parish are obtained interesting views, and from Glynn-Brychan is an extensive and delightful prospect, embracing the Vale of Llanidloes, with the windings of the river Severn, and the mountainous ridges by which this district is bounded. The manufacture of flannel is carried on in the parish, but the inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. The living is a vicarage, locally in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £9. 10., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor, to the jurisdiction of whose consistorial court it is subject. The church, dedicated to St. Curig, a saint of the seventh century, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture: the remains of an elaborately carved screen and rood-loft are still preserved. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Welsh Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Sunday schools, in connexion with the established church and the several dissenting congregations, are supported by subscription. Mr. David Vaughan bequeathed £10 to the poor, the interest of which is annually distributed among them. In 1826, a noble, coined in the reign of Edward III., was dug up in this parish. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £1249. 6.

LLANGWILLOG (LLAN-GWYLLOG), a parish partly in the hundred of LLYVON, partly in that of MENAI, and partly in that of MALLTRAETH, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (N. W.) from Llangevni, containing 267 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cwyllog, a female saint, who flourished in the middle of the sixth century, is pleasantly situated nearly in the centre of the island, and on the turnpike road leading from Llangevni to Llanerchymedd, from which places it is equidistant. A sanguinary battle is said to have taken place on Maes Rhôs Rhyvel, in 1143, between the forces of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, and the united armies of the Ersc, Manks, and Norwegians, who had invaded the island, in which the Welsh prince was triumphantly victorious. Upon that occasion the whole naval force of Wales is said to have been brought into action, and to have succeeded in capturing all the

ships of the enemy off Dulas bay. This victory is celebrated in Gray's ode to the memory of Owain Gwynedd, in which he eulogizes the exploits of that chieftain; but it is not noticed by any of the principal Welsh historians. This parish, which is of comparatively small extent, is enclosed, and the land is in a good state of cultivation. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir R. B. Williams Bulkeley, Bart. The church, situated in that part of the parish which is in the hundred of Malltraeth, was originally founded in the year 605: the present edifice is small, but remarkably well built, and has an ancient and curious chapel at the west end of the nave. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The interest arising from some small charitable bequests and donations is annually distributed among the poor of this parish, pursuant to the directions of the several benefactors. At a short distance from Maes Rhôs Rhyvel is a place called "Castell," the origin and history of which are equally unknown. Coins of Nero, Vespasian, and Constantine, have been found here at various times, in a state of good preservation, and in 1829 a gold coin of Vespasian was dug up, the impression on which was quite perfect. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £185. 5.

LLANGWM (LLAN-GWM), a parish in the hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (W.) from Corwen, containing 1011 inhabitants. It is stated that the inhabitants of North Wales, revolting against the government of Meredydd, Prince of Powys, about the close of the tenth century, invited Eidwal, son of Meirig, to the throne, to dispossess whom Meredydd immediately called together his troops, and the rival princes met at Llangwm, where, after a sharp conflict, Meredydd was totally defeated, and Tewdwr Mawr, his nephew, slain. This parish, which is of great extent, is situated in a dreary moorland district, near the extremity of the county, bordering on Merionethshire, and is intersected by the road from London through Shrewsbury to Holyhead and Dublin: the female inhabitants are principally employed in the spinning of woollen yarn, and the knitting of stockings, large quantities of which are sent to the neighbouring towns, and are purchased for the London and Liverpool markets: the males are occupied in attendance upon their herds and flocks, great numbers of which are purchased by the English drovers, and fattened for the London market. The village is small, but is noted for the large sheep and cattle fairs held in it, which take place on March 8th, April 18th, and August 11th. The living comprises a sinecure rectory and a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph: the former is rated in the king's books at £11. 4. 7.; and the latter is rated at £6, and is endowed with £200 royal bounty; both are in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Hierom, is a small neat edifice. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Various bequests have been made for the benefit of the poor of this parish, several of which have been lost: the produce of those which remain is annually distributed among them on St. Thomas' day. Llŷs Dinmael,

an ancient mansion in this parish, is traditionally stated to have been the residence of Dinmael, a petty prince: courts for the lordship of Dinmael are held twice a year. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £412. 12.

LLANGWM (LLAN-GWM), a parish in the hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Haverfordwest, containing 697 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which signifies "the church in the vale," is pleasantly situated on the western bank of Milford Haven, about the same distance from Pembroke as from Haverfordwest. Great Nash, formerly the residence of the family of Owen, now of Orielton, and long noted for its hospitality, is now deserted by its proprietor, and in ruins. Duple-dale, the seat of Mrs. Jordan, is a handsome modern mansion, very pleasantly situated, and commanding a fine view of Milford Haven. At the village, which extends along the shore, is a horse ferry to the parish of Coedcanlais. The inhabitants are principally engaged in a lucrative oyster fishery, the produce of which is generally sold at two shillings per bushel (Winchester measure), to dealers from the coast of Kent, more especially to those of Chatham and Rochester, by whom they are taken away in sloops for the supply of the London market: the average annual amount of the profits of this fishery is about £2000, and in good seasons it frequently exceeds £3000. Coal and culm are found here in great abundance: the mines are worked by Sir John Owen, Bart., who is the principal proprietor, and the produce is shipped at Hook Quay, for the supply of the neighbouring districts. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £7. 12. 11., endowed with £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Mrs. Owen Barlow. The church, dedicated to St. Hierom, is a spacious and venerable structure, in the early style of English architecture, and contains some ancient monuments, among which are several to the memory of the family of Roch. There is a place of worship for Methodists. George Roch, Esq., in 1707, bequeathed a small rent-charge for the instruction of poor children. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £190. 11.

LLANGWNADL (LLAN-GWYNODL), a parish in the hundred of COMMITMAEN, Lleyn division of the county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 12 miles (W. by S.) from Pwllheli, containing 293 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the south-western extremity of the county, and upon the shore of Carnarvon bay, by which it is bounded on the west, comprises a small tract of arable and pasture land, in the cultivation of which the inhabitants are chiefly employed, except during the season of the herring fishery, which is here conducted upon an extensive scale. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and the distant views, extending over Carnarvon bay and the adjacent country, are peculiarly interesting. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, endowed with £1200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Sir J. S. Piozzi Salusbury, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Gwynodl, who lived about the middle of the sixth century, possesses no architectural claim to particular description. There is a small place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. Hugh

Griffith of Brynodl, in 1788, bequeathed a tenement in this parish, directing the rental, now amounting to £7 per annum, to be appropriated to the payment of a master to teach poor children of this place to read Welsh: the school, in which twelve children are gratuitously instructed, is held in the vestry-room of the church, no building having been erected purposely for its use. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £83. 9.

LLANGWSTENYN, or LLANGWYSTENNIN (LLAN-GYSTENNYN), a parish in the hundred of CREUDDYN, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, on the road from Chester to Holyhead, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Aberconway, containing 643 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated at the entrance to the Vale of Conway, and on the eastern bank of that river, near its mouth: it is of small extent, and contains no village; the houses, which are few in number, lying scattered over its surface: formerly it was divided into the two townships of Trê Iorwerth and Llanwdden, which, on account of the small value of the tithes at that time, were united, and their boundaries are not now accurately known. Indications of copper-ore exist in several parts, and spirited efforts are now in progress for obtaining it, which are likely to produce a successful result. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Constantine, is a small plain structure, situated in a pleasing valley close to the boundary line between the counties of Carnarvon and Denbigh, and said to be the first Christian church erected in Wales: it is conjectured to have been founded by Constantine the Great, who died in the year 330. Henry III. was commanded by the pope to do penance in this church, but was subsequently absolved, on payment of a fine of five hundred marks of silver. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. Llangwsteyn participates, in conjunction with the parishes of Aberconway, Eglwys-Rhôs, and Llandudno, in the gift of Lewis Owen, Esq., who, by will dated September 4th, 1623, assigned the rectorial tithes of the parish of Aberconway, in trust, to be equally divided between the vicar of that parish and the poor of all the four. The amount resulting to this parish, in the year 1830, was £16, which was distributed in money and clothes to the poor on St. Thomas' day. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £181. 3.

LLANGWYRYVON, or LLANGRWYDDON, (LLANY GWYRYDDON), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (S. by E.) from Aberystwith, containing 533 inhabitants. The name of this place signifies "the church of the Virgins," and is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Ursula and the eleven thousand virgins. The parish is situated on the southern bank of the Wyrai river, and comprises a considerable tract of enclosed and well-cultivated land, with a large portion of open and elevated common. The soil is generally fertile, and in some places argillaceous: turbaries are found in various places. Some of the higher grounds are abundantly productive of corn and hay. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal

bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Chichester family, as impropiators of the tithes. The church, situated on an eminence, is a small ancient edifice, consisting only of a nave and chancel, formerly divided by a curiously carved screen. In the churchyard is an ancient monumental stone, highly ornamented, and having the figure of a cross sculptured upon it, but without any inscription; it is now used as a gate-post. Owing to the elevated situation of the church, the cemetery commands a fine view of the river and the surrounding country. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A Sunday school, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, is superintended by a few of the parishioners; and a school-house, in which the children are to be educated on the National system, is about to be erected by subscription among the landed proprietors of the parish. Within the limits of the parish are the remains of an ancient intrenchment, of a curvilinear form; but nothing is known either of its origin or history. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £88. 13.

LLANGWYVAN (LLAN-GWYVAN), a parish in the hundred of MALLTRAETH, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 10 miles (S. W. by W.) from Llangevni, containing 218 inhabitants. This parish, which is of very small extent, being scarcely a mile in length, and about the same in breadth, is situated at the south-western extremity of the county, on the shore of Carnarvon bay. The lands are cold and barren, and the whole aspect of the place is dreary and desolate. The surrounding scenery is not enlivened either by variety or beauty, and the only views which possess any interest are those extending over the bay. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Trêvdraeth, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Cwyvan, who flourished towards the close of the seventh century, and from which circumstance the parish derives its name, is a small edifice, built on a rocky island in Carnarvon bay, about three quarters of a mile distant from the main land, with which it has a communication only at low water; and during the prevalence of easterly winds it is utterly inaccessible, on which account divine service is seldom performed in it during the winter months. The produce of some small charitable benefactions in land and money is annually distributed among the poor. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £149. 6.

LLANGWYVAN (LLAN-GWYVAN), a parish in the hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (E.) from Denbigh, containing 264 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is situated in the north-eastern part of the county, and at the western base of the Clwydian range of mountains. The surrounding scenery is beautifully picturesque, and the views from the higher grounds over the fertile and extensive vale of Clwyd are rich and magnificent. The surface is finely undulated, and the lands, with the exception of the mountainous part of the parish, are enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The living is a discharged rectory, within the jurisdiction of the consistorial court of the Bishop of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £7. 18. 9., endowed with £200 royal

bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Cwyvan, is a small neat edifice, undistinguished by any architectural details of importance: the pulpit and reading-desk are respectively placed on each side and adjacent to the communion table. There are some small charitable donations for the benefit of the poor, who also receive gratuitous medical assistance from the dispensary at Denbigh. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £153. 11.

LLANGYBI (LLAN-GYBI), a parish in the hundred of EIVIONYDD, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Pwllheli, containing 717 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cybi, an eminent British saint, who flourished towards the close of the sixth century, is pleasantly situated in the south-western portion of the county, and nearly in the centre of the promontory which separates Cardigan bay from the bay of Carnarvon. It is of very considerable extent, and the lands are mostly enclosed and in a good state of cultivation: the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, comprising some fine views of the adjacent country, which abounds with varied and picturesque beauty. At Pontrhÿd Gôch is a slate quarry, which, however, is worked only on a limited scale, the slates being of rather an inferior quality, and the demand for them confined principally to the immediate neighbourhood. The road from Carnarvon to Pwllheli passes through the parish, but there are no other facilities of intercourse with the neighbouring districts. The living is a rectory, with that of Llanarmon annexed, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £15. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave and north aisle: in 1830 it underwent a thorough repair, the roof being raised and new windows inserted, and it is now one of the best ecclesiastical edifices in this part of the principality. There is neither glebe house nor any glebe land attached to the living. There are places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists and Presbyterians. A parochial school, in which poor children receive gratuitous instruction, is supported solely at the expense of the rector of the parish. An almshouse was founded by Sir William Williams, Bart., who endowed it with a rent-charge payable out of the estate of Pentyrch Uchâv, for six poor men, who receive £1 per quarter, with a sufficient allowance of fuel, and are nominated by Rice Thomas, Esq., of Coed Helen, heir of the founder: the buildings are at present in a very dilapidated condition, no part of the original endowment having been appropriated for keeping them in repair. The Rev. Mr. Griffith, in 1729, bequeathed a small portion of land, directing the proceeds to be annually distributed among the poor. Near the church is a fine chalybeate spring, called Fynnon Gybi, enclosed with a stone wall, and having stone seats round it: the water was formerly in great repute for its efficacy in the cure of scorbutic complaints, and is still found beneficial in chronic cases. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £255. 18.

LLANGYBY (LLAN-GYBI), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of MOYTHEN, county of CAR-

DIGAN, SOUTH WALES, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Lampeter, on the road to Tregaron, containing 275 inhabitants. The lands are in general enclosed and in a good state of cultivation, and the soil is tolerably fertile. This place formerly constituted a prebend in the collegiate church of Llandewy-Brevi, rated in the king's books at £1. 6. 8. The living is a perpetual curacy, consolidated with that of Llanvair Clydogau, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the alternate patronage of the Earl of Lisburne and Lord Carrington. The church, dedicated to St. Cybi, is a small edifice, consisting only of a nave and chancel. There are places of worship for Independents and Presbyterians: the latter is supposed to be the most ancient congregation of dissenters in the principality, having first assembled here about the year 1663. On a hill above the river Teivy is a large intrenchment, called Castell Goedtrêv, but nothing is known either of its origin or history: it gives name to the farm on which it is situated. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £39. 14.

LLANGYNHAVAL (LLAN-GYNHAVAL), a parish in the hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Ruthin, containing 503 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cynhaval, who flourished about the beginning of the seventh century, is situated in the rich and fertile Vale of Clwyd, and sheltered by the fine range of mountains which bounds it on the east. The surrounding scenery is beautifully diversified and highly picturesque, and the views over the adjacent country abound with interesting features. A very considerable portion of the parish is unenclosed and uncultivated, but of the remainder the soil is fertile and productive. The living is a discharged rectory, within the jurisdiction of the consistorial court of the Bishop of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £15. 15., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church is a small neat whitewashed edifice, occupying a pleasant situation, but not possessing any architectural details of importance. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. William Wynn left £5 per annum for teaching poor children of this parish. Thomas Roberts bequeathed £43, Edward Wynn £20, Strange Pedler £10, and John Doulsen £10, to the poor, which, together with some smaller benefactions, have been invested in the purchase of land, the produce of which is distributed among them. In the chain of hills by which the parish is bounded on the east, the highest, called Moel Vamma, is surmounted by a column erected to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of George III.: on the side towards the county of Flint it exhibits a remarkable volcanic appearance. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £276.

LLANGYNIDER (LLAN-GYNIDR), a parish composed of the hamlets of Dyfryn and Vro, which separately maintain their own poor, in the hundred of CRICKHOWEL, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N. W.) from Crickhowel, containing 1440 inhabitants, of which number, 934 are in the hamlet of Dyfryn, in which the church is situated. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cynydr, or Cynydr, who lived in religious seclusion

in Glamorgan, in the sixth century, and in commemoration of whom a festival was annually celebrated here, on the 1st of August. In ancient records it is frequently called "Llan-Gynydr-Eglwys-Yail," from the Yail, a small stream which passed near the church; and "Llan-Gynydr-Eglwys-Vesey," from an ancient chapel, of which the ruins were formerly visible on the bank of the Crawnant, about two miles from the village. The parish, which extends from the southern bank of the river Usk to the confines of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire, is bounded on the north by that river, which separates it from the parish of Llanvihangel-Cwm-Dû; on the south-west by the river Romney, which separates it from the parish of Gellygaer, in the county of Glamorgan; on the south by the parish of Bedwelty, in the county of Monmouth; and on the west by the parish of Llanthetty. The adjacent country is finely varied, and in many parts beautifully picturesque; and the view of the mountains by which the parish is surrounded is strikingly beautiful: among these, the lofty conical mountain called the Sugar Loaf, on the border of Monmouthshire, and the Irvol, or Hirvoel, in the adjoining parish of Llanthetty, partly clothed with larch trees of stately growth, are prominent and interesting features. The parish abounds with iron-ore, coal, and limestone. On the river Romney are some iron-works, which were formerly conducted by Messrs. Forman and Johnson, lessees under the Duke of Beaufort, and afforded employment to nearly four hundred persons: they are at present suspended, and there is no immediate prospect of their being resumed. The Brecknock and Abergavenny canal, extending from Pontymoile, near Pontypool, in Monmouthshire, to Brecknock, traverses the parish, and on its banks a wharf has been constructed for lime and coal; and the tram-road, commonly called the Trivel Road, communicating with the canal at Talybont, in the parish of Llanthetty, passes along the Trivel mountain in this parish, which is also traversed by the turnpike road leading from Llangattock to Brecknock. Fairs are annually held in the village, by prescriptive right, on April 20th, October 7th, December 1st, and the Wednesday before Christmas-day. The parish is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, established at Merthyr-Tydvil, by an act of the 49th of George III., for certain parishes in the counties of Brecknock, Glamorgan, and Monmouth. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £13. 14. 7., and in the patronage of the Duke of Beaufort. The church is a plain small edifice, without any claim to architectural notice, consisting only of a small nave and chancel, and containing no remarkable monuments: the parsonage-house was erected at the sole expense of the Rev. William Davies, the present incumbent. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. Mrs. Frances Griffiths, in 1761, bequeathed £10 in money, the interest of which is annually, on Easter-eve, divided among the poor not receiving parochial relief. Miss Prothero bequeathed £8 per annum, payable out of a farm in this parish, to be distributed on the first of January, by the minister and churchwardens, among the poor not receiving parochial relief. It is believed that a Roman vicinal road from Caerphilly to Bedwelty, and thence over Bedwelty

common, upon which are manifest and unequivocal traces of a causeway, leading through the mines of Brÿn Oer to Llanvrynach, in the Vale of Usk, passed along the high ridge of the Trivel-ddû mountain, in this parish. On this mountain, some years ago, was found a celt, which was in the possession of the late Archdeacon Payne. Near the source of the river Romney is a ford called Rhÿd y Milwyr, or "the soldiers' ford," but from what circumstance it obtained that appellation is altogether unknown. On the Trivel Glâs mountain is a large natural cavern, called Stabl-Vawr, or "the great stable," above which is a large heap of stones, which most probably was raised as a beacon, as, upon examination, no sepulchral deposit was found beneath it, denoting it a cairn. Tradition points out the site of an ancient castle near the high road from this place to Brecknock; but nothing of its history is recorded, and probably it was only a lodge for the residence of a forester under the lords of Tre 'r Twr castle. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £357. 13.

LLANGYNIEW (LLAN-GYNYW), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of MATHRAVAL, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Llanvair-Caereinion, containing 675 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cynyw, an eminent British saint, who flourished in the sixth century, and was son of Gwynlliw, and brother of Catwg the Wise. That it is of very remote antiquity is evident from the numerous British encampments, apparently of the very earliest character, which are scattered over the hills in various parts of the parish; and that it was either occupied by the Romans, or at least known to that people, has been conjectured on probable grounds by several writers, both from the situation and the quadrangular form of a camp in the hamlet of Mathraval, which subsequently became the seat of the ancient princes of Powys. This station, situated on the bank of the river Banwy, at no great distance from its junction with the other branch of the river Vyrnwy, and at the western extremity of the Vale of Meivod, near the turnpike road from Llanvair to Meivod, has not only been supposed to be a Roman station, but by some antiquaries has been identified with the long lost *Mediolanum* of the Itineraries. The reasons upon which they establish their hypothesis are, the common opinion entertained by all writers that, from the coincidence of the situation with the distances laid down in the Itineraries of Antoninus and Richard of Cirencester, the site of that station is to be looked for either in the Vale of Meivod, or in that of the Tanat; that the western part of the former of these vales must have been the spot where the ancient Watling-street and the *Via Devana* would intersect each other, if continued in straight lines; that there are no other remains of Roman origin near this place, which at all correspond with the distances given in the Itineraries; and lastly, the prevailing custom of the early Saxon princes of Britain, to erect their palaces on the sites of stations which had been occupied by the Romans. On the opposite side of the river, in a wood called Gwern ddû, is a circular intrenchment; and in a field beyond it is a circular mount, both which Mr. Pennant thinks were appendages to the principal station at Mathraval, which he concurs with Burton in supposing to have been the

Mediolanum of the Romans. About the latter end of the eighth century, the princes of Powys, in order to guard against the frequent incursions of Offa King of Mercia into the eastern portion of their territories, transferred the seat of their government from "Penggwrn Powys," now Shrewsbury, where it had been previously established, to Mathraval in this parish, where they either built a palace, or enlarged one previously erected, which continued to be their chief residence till towards the close of the twelfth century, when Gwynwyn, son of Owain Cyveiliog, having taken "Castell Côch yn Mhowys," now Powis castle, removed the seat of government to that place. The Eisteddvodau, or triennial assemblies of the bards and minstrels, were regularly held at Mathraval with great solemnity; and Owain Cyveiliog, who, as Prince of Powys, resided in the castle of this place, and Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr, his poet laureate, who lived at Llêchwedd-Isâv, near the banks of the Vyrnwy, both bards of the first eminence, who flourished during the middle of the twelfth century, which is considered the Augustan era of Welsh poetry, composed on those occasions some of their finest odes, of which many are preserved in the Welsh Archaeology. After the removal of the seat of government to Castle Powys, the palace of Mathraval, which was deserted by the princes of Powys, fell into the possession of Robert Vipont, a powerful baron in high favour with John King of England, who either rebuilt, or at least repaired and fortified, the ancient castle. In 1212, Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, having made an incursion into Powysland, invested the castle of this place, which, from having been recently fortified by Vipont, was strong enough to hold out against his assaults, till King John, marching from England with a considerable force to the relief of the baron, compelled Llewelyn to retire with his confederate forces; and in order to prevent any similar attempt on the part of that prince, he ordered the castle to be burnt to the ground, since which period it has been in ruins.

The parish is situated nearly in the centre of the county, and on the turnpike road leading from Oswestry to Llanvair: it is bounded on the south and west by the parish of Llanvair, and on the north and east by the Banwy and Oweddyn, or Mechan, both branches of the river Vyrnwy, which unite a little below Mathraval. It extends for nearly four miles in length, and from one mile and a half to three miles in breadth, and comprises some very extensive tracts of arable and pasture land, which are in a good state of cultivation. Nearly three-fourths of the lands are old enclosures, and the remainder was enclosed under the provisions of an act obtained in 1810, which extended also to the adjoining parish of Llanvair-Caereinion, and part of that of Castle-Caereinion. The surface is greatly undulated, rising in many places into hills of considerable elevation; and the surrounding scenery, which is strikingly diversified and picturesque, is in several parts highly enriched with woods of luxuriant growth, and enlivened by the branches of the river Vyrnwy. At Mathraval Fridd and Park are not less than three hundred and fifty acres of woodland, on which are growing some of the finest oak trees in this county, which is much celebrated for that species of timber: many of the young trees, not more than nine inches in girth at the butt, are sixty feet in height, and for cleaving are considered

to be the best in the kingdom; and those of more mature growth are unrivalled in the stateliness of their appearance, forming a majestic and beautiful feature in the scenery of the place. From several of the hills, which are generally of conical form, are some noble and magnificent views over the surrounding country, comprehending the most picturesque portion of the district called Powysland; and from the summit of Penyborth, in the hamlet of Cynhinva, more especially, the view is almost boundless in extent and unequalled in grandeur. Towards the east are seen the open and fertile plains of Shropshire, as far as the high lands of Cheshire and Staffordshire, with the Wrekin, the Breiddyn, the Clee hills, and the Radnorshire range; and on the west are the lofty mountains of Plinlimmon, Cader Idris, the Arans, the Berwyn chain, and the Arenigs, with numerous other Welsh hills, among which one of the peaks of Snowdon is plainly discernible. There are several small turbaries in the parish, which formerly supplied the inhabitants with fuel, but which are now almost exhausted: they appear to have been formed from timber which, being collected in hollows, and becoming decomposed, constituted a peat soil of considerable depth. In one of these turbaries, a little to the north of the church, the pieces of timber found in a horizontal position were chiefly oak and birch; but as the surface was lowered by the removal of the peat for consumption, the stumps of trees which were found in an upright position were of fir, and, on the application of fire, easily ignited and blazed freely. From this circumstance it is evident that the fir is a species of timber of no modern date in this part of the principality, and also that turbarry water is a preservative of timber, especially of fir. The substratum of the peat soil, which is now only a few feet deep, is a shell marl of considerable depth; and between the peat and the marl is a layer of moss and sedges, apparently in their original state. On analyzing the marl, it was found to contain seven parts and one-tenth of extraneous vegetable matter, five-tenths of a part of siliceous earth, eighty-nine parts and eight-tenths of carbonate of lime, and two parts and six-tenths of waste, being a portion of water. According to this analysis, the marl, containing nearly ninety per cent. of carbonate of lime, is highly valuable as a rich calcareous manure for land, though it has not been hitherto much used for that purpose, the inhabitants having been ignorant of its quality. The branches of the river Vyrnwy still retain their wonted celebrity for various kinds of fish of very superior quality, which obtained for them the appellation "*Piscosi Amnes*." On the Banwy is a beautiful waterfall, near Dôlanog bridge, partly within the parish of Llanvair.

The living is a rectory, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £5. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Cyniw, and situated at the eastern extremity of the parish, near the bank of the Banwy, is an ancient and venerable structure, in the early style of English architecture: in the interior are the remains of the ancient screen and rood-loft, embellished with some exquisite carvings in oak, and in the east window are some small remains of ancient stained glass; the ancient font, which is of large dimensions, is still preserved: in the churchyard

are six venerable yew trees. There are places of worship for Independents and Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. A National school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children has been recently established, and is supported by subscription; and there are Sunday schools in connexion with the established church and the dissenting congregations. Some small charitable donations and bequests have been made by various individuals, the produce arising from which is annually distributed among the poor of the parish. The only remains of the ancient castle of Mathraval, the supposed Roman station *Mediolanum*, consist of vestiges of the vast rampart of stones and earth, with a deep fosse on three sides of the quadrangular area which it occupied, the fourth side being defended by the steep eminence overhanging the river: the enclosed area is about two acres in extent, each side being about one hundred and twenty yards in length; at the north-eastern angle, which impends over the river, is a lofty exploratory mount, on which probably there may have been formerly a castrum, commanding a full view up and down the vale. Several relics of antiquity have been dug up among the ruins near this spot, among which were some tiles having protuberances at one extremity, apparently to connect them, also some silver dishes, an old sword, and some silver coins: within the area is a farm-house, situated near the mount, which, together with the greater part of the hamlet of Mathraval, belongs to the Powys estate. In the eastern part of the parish are the remains of two other encampments, forming, with Mathraval, an equilateral triangle, each of the sides of which is about a mile in length: the first of these, which are supposed to be of British origin, occupies a conical hill called Garthen, in the hamlet of Llangyniew, and appears to have been surrounded with three ramparts of earth and two fosses, enclosing a circular area seventy yards in diameter within the inner wall, and one hundred and forty yards in diameter within the outer: the other occupies the summit of a hill in Mathraval Fridd, and comprises an elliptical area conformably to the shape of the hill, seventy-two yards in the longer, and forty-four yards in the shorter, diameter; it is surrounded by two ramparts and one fosse, except on the western side, where, being less defended by the nature of the ground, it is protected by four ramparts and three fosses; the distance between the two ramparts is twenty yards, and between the additional ramparts on the western side, ten yards: both these camps occupy an elevated site, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. There is a very powerful spring in the parish, strongly impregnated with sulphur. The late Rev. Dr. Evans, rector of Llanymynech, and canon of St. Asaph, was born in this parish, and was buried in the church, where a marble tablet has been erected to his memory: he was a distinguished Welsh scholar and critic, and assisted Dr. Burney in writing his History of Music, and Mr. Edward Jones in his collection of Welsh airs. Among his papers was lately discovered a letter from one of his friends, requesting his literary assistance in the following terms: "A Friend of mine, of the name of Samuel Johnson, talks of writing a dictionary of the English language, and would be much obliged to you for sending a list of those English words which are derived from the Welsh." The

average annual expenditure for the support of the poor of this parish is £337. 8.

LLANGYNOG (LLAN-GYNOG), a parish in the hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Builth, containing 77 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises a tract of about two thousand acres, derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cynog, an eminent British saint, who suffered martyrdom about the close of the fifth century. It is situated in a dreary and mountainous district, in the northern portion of the county, and near the source of the small river Dihonwy, which falls into the Wye, near Builth: it is of small extent, and the soil is poor, producing only a little oats and barley, the farmers depending chiefly on the rearing of sheep and a few hardy cattle, for which the hilly grounds afford but inferior pasture. The Eppynt hills are partly within the parish; and from their summits some extensive views are obtained over the adjacent country: the immediate neighbourhood exhibits only wild mountain scenery. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the lessee of the tithes under the prebendary of Llandarog, in the collegiate church of Brecknock. The church is a small, ancient, and mean edifice, possessing no claim to architectural notice: it stands a little eastward from the mountain road from Brecknock to Builth, on the brow of the Eppynt hills, in a very bleak situation, sheltered only by some larch and fir trees, by which the churchyard is surrounded. A Sunday school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children is supported at the expense of the incumbent. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £37. 11.

LLANGYNOG (LLAN-GYNOG), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of LLANVYLLIN, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (N. W.) from Llanvyllin, containing 499 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cynog, the eldest of the sons of Brychan, Prince of Brycheiniog, who suffered martyrdom in the fifth century, was buried at Merthyr-Cynog, in the county of Brecknock, and was canonized after his death. The village is beautifully situated in a pleasing but narrow vale, watered by the river Tanat, and sheltered by lofty mountains, in the northern part of the county, bordering upon Denbighshire, and on the turnpike road from Llanvyllin to Bala. The parish is nearly four miles in length, and the same in breadth, and comprehends a large extent of country, abounding in mineral wealth. The scenery is strikingly diversified, abounding with features of picturesque beauty, and of rugged grandeur; and the views over the adjacent country, comprising part of Denbighshire on the east, and Merionethshire on the west, from which latter the parish is separated by the fine range of the Berwyn mountains, are interesting and extensive. A very small proportion of the land is enclosed and cultivated, the remainder being a mountainous district, in which are mines of lead, quarries of slate, and other mineral works. Peat, which forms the principal fuel of the inhabitants, is found in abundance. The lead mines, which are the property of the Earl of Powys, have been worked for nearly a century, and were formerly productive of immense profit to an au-

cestor of the present proprietor: the ore is of the species called *galena*, or "potters' ore," and is found in a rake vein, extending in a direction from east-by-south to west-by-north, which is noticed by Williams, in his "Mineral Kingdom," published in 1789, as being perhaps the richest then discovered in the island: it contained in the centre a breadth of five yards of clean ore, so pure as to be immediately conveyed from the mine to the smelting-house, exclusively of a breadth of several feet on each side, which, being mixed with spar, required previous dressing to prepare it for smelting. This vein has been worked to a depth of more than ninety yards, and during a period of forty years yielded upon the average about four thousand tons of ore annually, producing to its proprietor a clear yearly revenue of £20,000. About the commencement of the present century this mine, the working of which had been for some time discontinued, owing to the influx of water, which rendered it impracticable, was leased by a company who drove a level beneath it, in order to draw off the water, and continued the working of it for some time. In the course of their operations the miners occasionally found masses of pure ore, weighing from seventy to one hundred lb. each; but, after prosecuting their labours for some time, the works were again discontinued. Within the last twelve months the old shaft has been re-opened, and nearly seven hundred tons of ore have been raised: the machinery employed in the mine is driven by a stream of water, brought from a distance of seven miles at a very considerable expense.

At Craig y Gribbin, in this parish, are some quarries of excellent blue slate, of a strong and durable quality; but, from the veins of quartz which pervade the entire mass of the rock in which they are quarried, they exhibit a rough surface; and some of the slabs contain beautiful cubes of mundic. Many thousands of these slates are annually procured for the supply of the neighbouring districts, and a considerable quantity is sent to the Montgomeryshire canal at Newbridge, near Llanymynech, for conveyance by water to more distant parts. In the rock of Llangynog, which has a lofty and almost perpendicular elevation on the north side of the village, is another quarry, from which great numbers of slates of similar quality are obtained, and are brought down the steep declivity of the rock in sledges containing about five hundred-weight each, with extreme danger to the persons employed in this arduous task. When the sledge is loaded, and drawn to the edge of the declivity, the conductor sits upon it, passing over his shoulders a rope, which is fastened at each extremity to the front, and, raising his feet from the ground, begins his descent down a narrow winding path, guiding the sledge by opposing his feet to the projecting points of the rock, which would divert it from its course, and governing its accumulating velocity by pressing firmly with his feet upon the ground, and sustaining the weight of the carriage by the rope which passes over his shoulders. Sometimes the guide, passing the rope over his shoulders as in the former case, instead of sitting upon the front of the sledge, descends backwards, and, when in danger of being overpowered by the weight and the accumulated velocity of the sledge, slipping the rope over his head, detaches himself from the carriage, and throws it sideways over the precipice,

regarding only his own preservation. In either case the descent is attended with extreme danger, and the least inattention or want of dexterity, on the part of the guide, would expose him to inevitable destruction.

Fairs are annually held in the village on May 6th, August 9th, and September 3rd. The living is a discharged rectory, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £4. 8. 11½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is an ancient edifice, in the early style of English architecture, and is appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Mr. Lewis bequeathed a small portion of land, the rental of which is annually distributed among the poor. A brass celt was found near the village, a few years ago. At Cwm Glàn Avon, in this parish, near the base of a rock containing lead and copper ores and calamine, which is on the side of the valley, opposite to the lead-mine above-noticed, are great heaps of scoria, near the site of an ancient building, called Cubil; but the oldest of the miners are ignorant of their origin, which may probably be ascribed to the improvement of the science of metallurgy, which was revived in Britain during the reign of Elizabeth, when this place, among others, had assayers, who carried on the process of extracting silver from the lead with which it was intermixed. On the summit of a mountain to the north of this place is a deserted lead mine, called Craig y Mwyn, or the "cliff of ore," which appears to have been wrought at a very remote period; and within a few hundred yards of the ancient site above named is a mining level called Ogo, or "the cave," driven under a vast depth of slaty rock, which appears to have long ceased to be recognised as a work of art. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £128. 2.

LLANGYVELACH (LLAN-GYVELACH), a parish partly within the limits of the new borough of SWANSEA, and partly in the hundred of LLANGYVELACH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Swansea, comprising the hamlets of Higher Clâs, Lower Clâs, Upper Mawr, Lower Mawr, Upper Pen Derwi, Lower Pen Derwi, Upper Rhwngdwy Clydach, and Lower Rhwngdwy Clydach, each of which maintains its own poor, and containing 7753 inhabitants. About the year 990, Howel, Prince of South Wales, and his nephew Edwin, having entered the dominions of Ithel, Prince of Glamorgan, and ravaged them without mercy, were met, on their return, at a place called Cors Eioneon, in this parish, by Howel, the brother of Ithel, who had suddenly raised the country in their rear: having assembled an immense multitude, armed with the first weapons they could obtain, he here routed his enemies with great slaughter, and recovered the plunder which they were carrying away. This parish, which is situated in a district abounding with mineral wealth, is more than ten miles in length, and in many parts six in breadth. Clasemont, lately the seat of Sir John Morris, Bart., has been recently taken down; and the only seat deserving notice, now within the limits of the parish, is Penllergare, the elegant residence of L. W. Dillwyn, Esq., author of some approved botanical works. The principal mineral production is coal, which is procured in great quantities,

and the working of which affords employment to the greater part of the population. The copper-works, established here for the manufacture of the ore produced in other parts of the kingdom, and the collieries, are conducted by different companies on a very extensive scale, the former furnishing employment to more than one thousand five hundred, and the latter to two thousand, men. For the residence of the workmen a very considerable village has been built by Sir John Morris, on the western bank of the river Tawy, which falls into Swansea bay, and is navigable to this place for sloops of small burden: it has been designed upon a regular plan, with a view to its future improvement, from the probable increase of the works, and is called, after the name of its proprietor, Morryston. The Swansea canal intersects the parish in its course up the western bank of the Tawy. A fair is held on March 1st. The petty sessions for the hundred are held in this parish; and the Bishop of St. David's, who, as Dean of the College of Christ Church in Brecknock, is lord of the manor, holds two manorial courts here in the year.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £9. 14. 9½., and in the patronage of the Bishop, who, as Dean of the College of Brecknock, is impropiator of the great tithes. The church, dedicated to St. Cyvelach, is a very neat and well-built structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, the former of which has been recently rebuilt: the old tower, which still remains, is detached from the present, as it was from the former, structure, standing at a short distance from the nave: in the sepulchral chapel belonging to the family of Penllergare is an elegant cenotaph of black marble, to the memory of the late — Llewellyn, Esq., of that place. The situation of parish clerk is worth from £70 to £100 per annum, arising chiefly from a charge of two shillings and sixpence upon each plough used upon every farm in the parish, and is in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. There are in the parish four places of worship for Baptists, seven for Independents, two for Calvinistic Methodists, and one for Unitarians. Thomas Price, Esq., of Penllergare, bequeathed £2, charged on a tenement called Abergwenlas, to the poor: he also gave £2. 5. per annum for the instruction of five poor boys at the newly-erected school at Llangyvelach, and the like sum chargeable on his personal estate. Thomas Popkin, in 1751, bequeathed a rent-charge of £2, and Alexander Amyas, in 1773, the sum of £40, to the poor. Mrs. Williams of Gellygron bequeathed £2 per annum, chargeable on a tenement called Glynmarch, to a school at Gellyonen, in this parish. A school is held at Morryston, for the benefit of the children of the workmen in the different coal and copper works, by the proprietors of which it is supported. Lewis Thomas, Esq., gave a messuage and tenement called Tŷr bâch, the rent of which is distributed among the poor of Upper and Lower Mawr not receiving parochial relief. A member of the family of Pen Derwi bequeathed £20, directing the interest to be distributed among the poor of the hamlet of Upper Pen Derwi. Mrs. Mary Rogers bequeathed the sum of £393. 12. 6., of which the interest is to be appropriated in clothing six poor men and six poor women, to the amount of £1 each, the residue to be given to the vicar of the parish; and Thomas Popkin, Sen., Esq., left £7. 10. per annum,

charged on a tenement called Hâvod, in the parish of Bettws, in the county of Carmarthen, for distribution among the poor of Llangyvelach. Penllergare, near the western confines of the parish, is the only place besides Loughor having any claim to be regarded as the site of the Roman station *Leucarum*; and this consists partly in its name, which may be translated "the camp summit," and partly in the discovery of fragments of ancient walls, in a situation likely to have been chosen by the Romans for a military post. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor of the several hamlets of this extensive parish is £1406. 16.

LLANHAMLLÊCH, or LLAN-AMLLÊCH (LLAN-AMMWLCH), a parish consisting of two divisions, Lower and Upper, the latter of which constitutes the hamlet of Llêchvaen, in the hundred of PENCELLE, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Brecknock, containing 308 inhabitants. The name of this parish, signifying the "church on many flat stones," is in allusion to the strata of the rock on which that edifice is built, and the numerous fragments of slate with which the churchyard abounds. The greater portion of the parish, together with the advowson of the living, formed part of the possessions of Sir John Walbeoffe, one of the companions of Bernard Newmarch in his conquest of the ancient principality of Brecknock, and remained in the possession of the descendants of that family till it became extinct. In the reign of James I., the manor and advowson became the property of the family of Powell, in whose possession they have since continued. The parish, which comprises only about eleven hundred acres, is beautifully situated on the north bank of the river Usk, and on the great turnpike road from London to Milford, which passes through the village: on the west it is bounded by the Brÿnych brook. The lands are chiefly arable; but there are some good meadows near the Usk, which afford excellent pasturage for cattle. The soil, composed of clay and gravel, is tolerably fertile, and the inhabitants are principally employed in agricultural pursuits. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified and highly picturesque: the river, in many parts of its winding course, forms a beautiful feature in the landscape; and the distant views embrace many objects of romantic grandeur, among which are the Brecknockshire Beacons, and the Sugar Loaf and other mountains in Monmouthshire. Peterstone Court, the seat of the Rev. Thomas Powell, is a spacious and well-built mansion, near the site of the old residence of the Norman family of Walbeoffe, and situated in grounds ornamented with a stately avenue of elms, and a small group of oak trees. The Brecknock and Abergavenny canal, which opens a communication from these places to Newport, and thence, by the river Severn and the Bristol channel, to most parts of the kingdom, passes through the eastern part of the parish for nearly a mile, and is carried over the river Usk, by a handsome stone aqueduct of four arches, into the parish of Lanvrynach. The Hay railway, from Brecknock to the rich agricultural districts of Herefordshire, passes through the northern part of the parish.

The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Rev. Thomas Powell. The tithes were charged by

one of the family of Walbeoffe with the payment of nine shillings annually to the priory of Malvern, which, upon the dissolution of that establishment, was paid to the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, and supposed to have been originally founded by one of the Walbeoffes, was, with the exception of the old tower, rebuilt by a parochial rate in 1802: it is a neat plain edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel; the latter was formerly filled with raised tombs, which, since the rebuilding of the church, have been placed on a level with the pavement; the tower, which is embattled, is a fine specimen of the later style of English architecture, but not elaborately ornamented, and from every point of view forms an interesting and highly picturesque object. The churchyard, which is remarkably picturesque, is adorned with some fine yew trees, several of which, though of great age, are flourishing in full vigour. The parsonage-house is in a very dilapidated state, and is about to be rebuilt under the provisions of Gilbert's act: it appears to be of very ancient date, probably coeval with the settlement of the first Norman family, for, besides the Norman arches which constitute the doorways, and the stone mullions of the windows, several stones have been found in the walls, ornamented with the Norman or Saxon scrolls, and on one of them is an inscription in the Saxon character, of which the word "*Meridic*" is legible: attached to the living are twenty acres of glebe land. In the hamlet of Llêchvaen was formerly a chapel of ease, which fell down about a century ago, and has not been rebuilt; the central situation of the parish church, and its sufficiency of accommodation, rendering it unnecessary. The Peterstone estate is charged by Miss Walbeoffe with the annual payment of £2, which is regularly distributed among the poor of the parish; and a bequest of £3 per annum, by Miss Walbeoffe, is charged on lands in the parish of Llanvrynach, for apprenticing one child from this parish annually. On a farm called Mannest, within the parish, and crowning the summit of an eminence which overlooks the villages of Llanhamllêch, Llanvigan, and Llanvrynach, and commands a very extensive prospect over the picturesque and fertile Vale of Usk, are the remains of a kistvaen, under an aged yew tree, and surrounded with stones apparently from a dispersed cairn, under which it had been concealed for many ages: at what period it was opened is not known. It consists of three upright stones, two forming the sides, about five feet in length, and one at the end, about three feet wide: the whole height does not exceed three feet from the ground. By some writers this relic has been supposed to be of Druidical origin, and by others to be the remains of a hermit's cell: by topographers it is usually designated Tÿ Illtyd, or St. Illtyd's, hermitage. The crosses and characters appear to be nothing more than the rude efforts of pilgrims and visitors, to leave some memorial of themselves behind, by inscribing the initials of their names, and other devices, on the stones of the monument. The parish was anciently crossed by the Roman *Via Julia Montana*. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £113.

LLAN-HARAN, a parish in the hundred of Cowbridge, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Cowbridge, containing 313 inhabitants.

This parish is situated under the southern declivity of a ridge of hills, and abounds with mineral wealth. The neighbourhood presents much pleasing scenery, and from the high grounds are obtained extensive and interesting views of the Bristol channel, and of the adjacent country, intersected by the river Ogmere. Llanharan House, the seat of R. H. Jenkins, Esq., is a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated under the shelter of a lofty ridge of hills, with a south-eastern aspect: the grounds are richly wooded, and present an agreeable irregularity of surface, embracing also much pleasing scenery; and the upper part of the house commands extensive and interesting prospects. Llanelay, the seat of the late Mr. Vaughan, and now the property of John Edwards Vaughan, Esq., of Rheola Cwm Neath, is also in this parish. Several of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries, which are chiefly worked for the supply of the immediate vicinity: limestone is found in great quantities, and lead and iron ores have been discovered: on the estate of R. H. Jenkins, Esq., magnesian limestone in one place lies above the coal, which rises again beyond it to the south. The living is a perpetual curacy, consolidated with the rectory of Llanilid, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf. The church is dedicated to St. Julius and St. Aaron. Mrs. Thomas, early in the last century, bequeathed £60 to the poor of this parish, of which only £15 is now available: £10 has been recently bequeathed by the late Mr. Gibbon, of Newton House, near Cowbridge, and £120 by the late Dr. Hoare, now producing £6 per annum, paid by R. H. Jenkins, Esq.: the produce arising from these bequests is annually distributed among the poor. At Llanharan House is a valuable collection of Welsh manuscripts, formed by Llewelyn Sion, an eminent bard of Glamorgan, illustrative of the system of bardism, preserved in the Gorsedd Morganwg, in which he presided in 1580. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £106. 7.

LLANHARY (LLAN-ARAU), a parish in the hundred of COWBRIDGE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Cowbridge, containing 208 inhabitants. The lands of this parish are generally enclosed, and in a good state of cultivation: a portion of its substrata consists of coal of good quality, which is worked for the supply of the immediate neighbourhood. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £5. 12. 8½., and in the patronage of Richard Hoare Jenkins, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Arau. There is a place of worship for Independents. Mr. Gibbon, of Newton House, near Cowbridge, bequeathed £10, the interest of which is annually distributed among the poor. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £78. 19.

LLANHOWEL (LLAN-HOWEL), a parish in the hundred of DEWISLAND, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from St. David's, containing 186 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated in the north-western part of the county, and nearly in the centre of a peninsula stretching into St. George's channel, and terminating in the promontory called St. David's Head. The surrounding scenery is pleasing, but not characterized by any peculiarity of feature. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Llandeloy annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's,

and in the patronage of the Precentor and Upper Chapter of the cathedral church of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Hoel, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £68. 16.

LLANIDAN (LLAN-IDAN), a parish in the hundred of MENAI, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Bangor, containing 967 inhabitants. This extensive parish, which is situated on the western shore of the Menai strait, was in ancient times one of the principal stations of the Druids, and comprehended a large district, in which the arch-druid, the sub-druid, and other priests of that order had their residence. From this circumstance is derived the names of the several hamlets of the parish, of which Tre'r Dryw was the seat of the arch-druid; Tre'r Beirdd, that of the bards; Bôdowyr, the residence of the priests; and Bôd Drudan, the habitation of the Druids. Suetonius, who entirely destroyed the authority of these priests in Britain, is said to have landed his forces at Porthaml, not far from this place, at a spot still called Pant yr Ysgraf, or "the valley of skiffs," from his having transported his infantry across the Menai in flat-bottomed boats. Being almost immediately compelled to retreat by the insurrection under Boadicea, the Roman general was unable to make any permanent settlement here, nor have any Roman remains, either of this or a later period, been discovered, with the exception only of a few coins, which have been occasionally dug up in the neighbourhood. The lands are, with some trifling exceptions, enclosed, and in a good state of cultivation. Limestone abounds in the parish, the quarrying and burning of which affords employment to several of the inhabitants: great quantities are burnt for manure, and shipped in the Menai, to be conveyed coastwise to Liverpool and other places. At Bryn Siencyn, near the strait of the Menai, in this parish, fairs are held on March 11th, April 14th, September 13th, October 12th, and November 12th. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacies of Llanddaniel-Vab, Llanedwen, and Llanvair y Cwmwd annexed, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of Lord Boston. The church, dedicated to St. Aidan, was originally founded in 616, and was afterwards appropriated to the convent of Bethgelart: it shared the fate of that establishment in 1535, and was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Edmund Downam and Peter Ashton, who, in 1605, sold it to Richard Prytherch of Myvyrian, whose daughter conveyed it by marriage to the Llwyds of Llugwy, on the extinction of which family it was purchased, with the rest of their estates, by Lord Uxbridge, who bequeathed it to the ancestor of the present patron. One-third of the great tithes is appropriated to the vicar. The present structure is spacious, and contains several good monuments: a curious reliquary is preserved in this church, formed of common gritstone, with a cover of the same material in the form of a dome. A stone called Maen Morddwyd, or "the stone of the thigh," to which the faculty of locomotion was anciently attributed, is said to be now built up in the wall of this church, but it is not sufficiently conspicuous to be easily distinguished. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Henry Rowlands, in 1616, bequeathed a

rent-charge of £ 1. 10. on his estate of Plâs Gwÿn, besides which there are some other charitable donations and bequests for distribution among the poor: the estate of Llÿslew, bequeathed by Dr. H. Rowlands, Bishop of Bangor, for the support of his free grammar school at Bottwnog, is one of the best farms in this parish. Of the numerous Druidical and other British antiquities with which the parish abounded, and of which so exact an account has been given by the Rev. H. Rowlands, in his "*Mona Antiqua Restaurata*," but very few are at present in any tolerable state of preservation, and of many there are scarcely any remains. The spacious grove and temple of Tre 'r Dryw are now scarcely distinguishable; and only a few of the stones which formed the sacraria are now remaining to mark out the site. Brÿn Gwÿn, the grand consistory of the Druidical administration, a circular cavity one hundred and eighty feet in diameter, and surrounded originally by an immense rampart of earth and stones, has only a few upright stones left, one of which, now forming part of the gable of a dwelling-house, is twelve feet in length and of proportionate bulk. Tre 'r Beirdd, "the seat of the bards," has been almost entirely demolished, the materials having been removed for building, and its site is occupied only by two small tenements. Bôdowyr contains a cromlech supported on four upright stones, in a tolerably perfect state, but the circle has been entirely removed. Trêvrÿ has only three upright stones remaining, at a great distance from each other; the foundations have been removed, and the site was levelled by the plough in 1827. Tan ben y Cevn remains in an entire state, though concealed from observation by the brambles with which it is overspread. Two upright stones only are left at Llÿslew; and of numerous others, noticed by Mr. Rowlands, not the slightest vestiges can be traced. Caer Lêb, or "the moated intrenchment," supposed by Mr. Rowlands to have been the residence of the arch-druid, is in good preservation: it forms a quadrangular area, defended by a double rampart, with a broad intervening ditch, and surrounded on the outside by a ditch of smaller dimensions: within the area are foundations of square and circular buildings. Castell Idris, built on the summit of a rock, and defended on the accessible sides by three walls in the form of a crescent, appears to be a fortress of later date, though of British origin: it is a place of great strength and in good preservation, though overgrown with brambles, and concealed by a young plantation of forest trees. The Rev. Henry Rowlands, an eminent antiquary, and author of the "*Mona Antiqua Restaurata*," was vicar of this parish at the time he wrote that work. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £452. 18.

LLANIDLOES (LLAN-IDLOES), a newly created borough, market town, and parish, in the upper division of the hundred of LLANIDLOES, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 26½ miles (S. W.) from Welshpool, 22 (W. S. W.) from Montgomery, and 193 (W. N. W.) from London, containing 4189 inhabitants. This parish, which is of considerable extent, derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Idloes, an eminent British saint, who flourished about the middle of the sixth century. The town is situated in a beautiful and fertile vale, watered by the river Severn, which has its source within

the parish, and almost surrounded by verdant hills of moderate elevation, of which some are crowned with thriving plantations, and others are richly cultivated. The scenery of the vale is beautifully picturesque, and the banks of the river are enlivened with some pleasant villas and handsome residences: the hills which surround the town form a rich and striking contrast to the barren heights seen in the distance, among which the great mountain of Plinlimmon, partly within the limits of this parish, forms a conspicuous and interesting feature. The town occupies a favourable site on the southern bank of the river Severn, and on the turnpike road from Shrewsbury through Newtown to Aberystwith: it consists principally of two spacious streets, intersecting each other nearly at right angles, and has of late years been greatly improved by the erection of several respectable buildings on the site of more ancient houses of timber frame-work and plaster, which formerly prevailed throughout the place, and by the removal of the numerous heaps of cinders which had previously been suffered to accumulate in front of the houses. Within the last few years a handsome stone bridge of three arches has been erected, at an expense of £3000, over the river Severn, near the place where it receives the tributary stream of the Clywedog, which, after flowing some distance through the parish, falls into the Severn at this place: the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The approaches to the town are remarkably fine, especially that from Aberystwith, which is strikingly picturesque; and the environs abound with features of rural simplicity and romantic beauty. On the road leading from Aberystwith, having passed over a stone bridge about two miles from this town, there is a genteel farm-house, the grounds belonging to which are agreeably laid out, and are planted with a variety of fir, lime, elm, chesnut, beech, and other trees, with a beautiful trout stream passing close to the house. On the south-eastern side is a very handsome large house, now in progress of erection, which, when completed and the grounds laid out, will form an ornamental feature in the scenery of the place. A little nearer the town a beautiful house has been lately built, having handsome grounds disposed with great taste, and planted with trees, flowering shrubs, and annuals. Dôl Llÿs, in this parish, commands a delightful view of the Vale of Severn, with the windings of the river and the rich and finely varied scenery on its banks, terminated by the high mountains in the distance. Mount Severn, an elevated and truly romantic spot, overlooking that river, which, here obstructed in its course, forces its way with noisy impetuosity over immense masses of rock, commands an interesting view of the picturesque cottage of Nant y brace, embosomed in the trees which crown the opposite bank. There are some pleasing views to the south-east, and in many parts of the neighbourhood are fine prospects over the adjacent country, which is richly diversified. About two miles from the town, on the road to Trêveglwys, is a spacious pool called Llÿnebyr, extending over a surface of nearly one hundred acres, and abounding with pike, eels, and perch: it is frequented by wild fowl, and during the summer season is the resort of parties of pleasure, for whose accommodation two boats, belonging to gentlemen in the vicinity, are kept upon the pool.

The manufacture of flannel has been established from a very early period in this town, which, forty years ago, was the only place in the county where that material was made, and whence it was conveyed by packhorses to the market of Welshpool for sale. Since that period, however, it has been outrivalled by Newtown, which, within the last twenty-five years, has obtained great eminence in the production of flannel of a finer texture, but probably less durable than that of Llanidloes. The manufacture of this town has, notwithstanding, continued to increase, and there are at present more than forty carding-engines, eighteen fulling-mills, and nearly thirty-five thousand spindles constantly in operation in the town and neighbourhood, affording employment to a considerable number of men, who weave the flannel at their own dwellings. About three hundred pieces of flannel, averaging in length one hundred and fifty yards each, are manufactured here, and sent every fortnight to the market at Welshpool, held for the sale of them every alternate Thursday. A considerable trade is carried on in malt, for drying which there are several kilns, and in the town and its vicinity are also several tanneries and corn-mills. The market is held on Saturday, and is abundantly supplied with wool, grain, and provisions of every kind. The market-house, or town-hall, an ancient edifice of timber and plaster, is conveniently situated in the centre of the town: the upper story is appropriated to the use of the wool market. Fairs are held annually on the first Saturday in April, May 11th, the Saturday next preceding the 24th of June, July 17th, the last Saturday in September, and the first Friday in October and on the 28th of that month. Sheep fairs are also held every Thursday from the 26th of May to the 26th of June inclusive, which are numerous attended by the shepherds of both North and South Wales.

This town received its first charter of incorporation from John De Charlton, Lord of Powys, in the 18th of Edward III., and obtained other successive charters, of which the last was granted by John Tiptoft, Lord of Powys, in the 26th of Henry VI. Under these charters, which have been lost or destroyed by accident, the government is vested in a mayor, recorder, and an indefinite number of aldermen and burgesses, assisted by a coroner, two serjeants at mace, and other officers. The mayor is elected by the burgesses annually at the court leet of the lord of the manor, in the first week after Michaelmas, and may, if he chooses to qualify, act as a magistrate within the borough, but is not *ex officio* a justice of the peace: the recorder is appointed by the lord of the manor, and holds his office for life. The elective franchise was granted in the 27th of Henry VIII., when Llanidloes was constituted a contributory borough to Montgomery: it exercised that privilege till the year 1728, when, together with the other contributory boroughs of Llanvyllin and Welshpool, it was disfranchised by a vote of the House of Commons, which restricted the right of election to the burgesses of Montgomery alone. This resolution of the Commons being directly at variance with a previous resolution in 1680, by which the right of election was confirmed, the burgesses, by the statute of the 28th of George III., were granted the power of asserting their right of voting for a member

for Montgomery before any future committee of the House of Commons, and of making an appeal, within twelve calendar months, against any subsequent decision. The late act for amending the representation of the people has restored the franchise to this borough, in common with others in the county which had been deprived of it; and it is now one of the five which contribute with Montgomery in the return of a representative to parliament. The right of voting is vested in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the present number of tenements of this value within the limits of the borough, which have been greatly extended by the late Boundary Act, and are minutely detailed in the Appendix to this work, is one hundred and twenty-four. The freedom is inherited by the eldest son of a burgess, on his coming of age, and is conferred on others by the lord of the manor and a jury of burgesses at the annual court leet. Llanidloes has also been made a polling-place in the election of a parliamentary representative for the county. The county magistrates and the county coroner exercise jurisdiction within the town, and the former hold a petty session for the hundred on the first Monday in every month. A court baron for the manor of Arustley, the jurisdiction of which extends over the hundred, is held every third Monday, for the recovery of debts and determining of actions under the amount of £2, by process similar to that of the supreme courts at Westminster. The surface of the parish being hilly, and in some parts mountainous, the soil is various, though generally fertile: the lower grounds are in a good state of cultivation, and the declivities of the hills afford pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep. In 1816, an act of parliament was obtained for enclosing the common and waste lands in this vicinity, called the "Arustley Enclosure Act," under the provisions of which considerable portions of land in this parish have been enclosed, and are now under cultivation. Turf and peat, which constitute the principal fuel of the inhabitants, are procured in abundance. Lead-ore has been found in the parish, and some mines were formerly worked, but not with sufficient advantage to remunerate the adventurers, and they have consequently been discontinued: the hills abound with a coarse kind of slate, and in the vicinity are some quarries of stone of very good quality for building.

The living is a discharged vicarage, within the jurisdiction of the Consistorial Court of the Bishop of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £4. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Idloes, was originally founded towards the close of the fifth, or at the beginning of the sixth, century: of the original building the tower only is remaining. The present structure consists of a nave and aisle, the latter of which was built about two hundred years since, and is separated from the former by circular clustered columns, the capitals of which are decorated with palm leaves, and by finely pointed arches: the roof of the nave is of carved oak, ornamented with figures of cherubim holding shields charged with armorial bearings, exquisitely carved. According to tradition these were removed hither from the abbey of

Cwm Hîr, in the county of Radnor, and the date upon one of the shields (1542) corresponds with the time of the dissolution of that abbey. An elegant screen from the same monastery formerly separated the chancel from the nave, but it was removed in 1816, when the chancel and south wall were rebuilt, and has not been restored. At the same time the church was new pewed, the expense of both having amounted to £1600: a new set of bells was also hung in the tower, in 1825, at an expense of £200. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, all neatly and appropriately fitted up. A parochial school, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, is supported by subscription; and there are Sunday schools in connexion with the established church and the several dissenting congregations. Jenkin Bowen bequeathed certain portions of land; Evan Glynn gave a rent-charge of £2. 10; Dr. David Lloyd, a rent-charge of £12. 12; and Catherine, wife of Edward Lloyd, gave £100, which has been laid out in the purchase of land, the produce arising from which several benefactions is annually distributed among the poor, according to the directions of the testators.

Within the limits of the parish is partly included the lofty mountain of Plinlimmon, or, more properly, Pumlumon, "the five-peaked mountain," which is the highest in the several chains of which it forms the centre; and from this place the ascent to its summit is usually made. The sides and summit are, like the adjacent hills, entirely destitute of wood, and present a barren and gloomy aspect: the summit is formed of two small heads, on each of which is a carnedd, of which that on the highest peak is pyramidal, and was perhaps intended as a beacon. Scattered around are patches of coarse grass, intermixed with heaps of loose stones and fragments of rock in the wildest confusion. From the highest points, which are frequented by numerous birds, such as herons, cranes, snipes, ravens, and plovers, is obtained a fine prospect of vast extent, comprehending on the south the hills of Cardiganshire and Radnorshire, on the west Cardigan bay and St. George's channel, on the north Cader Idris, and part of the Snowdon range of mountains, separating the counties of Carnarvon and Merioneth; on the north-east the Breiddyn hills in Montgomeryshire, and on the east part of the counties of Hereford and Salop. This mountain derives a considerable degree of interest from its giving rise to the rivers Severn, Wye, Rheidol, and Llyvnant, of which the first is secondary only to the Thames in commercial importance, while the Wye and the Rheidol surpass all other rivers in Britain for the picturesque beauty of their scenery. The Severn, here called by its ancient British name of Havren, rises on the northern side of the mountain, in a strong chalybeate spring, and is quickly joined and increased by numerous other springs rising near its source, and by several mountain torrents, before it reaches the town of Lanidloes. The Wye rises from two powerful springs on the south-eastern side of the mountain, and, after a long circuitous course, falls into the Severn below Chepstow. The Rheidol has its source in a pool called Llŷn Llygad Rheidol, and falls into the Irish sea at Aberystwith; and the Llyvnant issues from a pool called Glâs Llŷn. At Melin Velindre, on the route to Plinlim-

mon, is a romantic cataract; and near a sheep farm called Blaen Havren the Severn rolls its waters over a lofty ledge of slate rocks, in which they have formed gullies of various picturesque shapes. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor of this parish amounts to £2056. 9.

LLANIESTYN (LLAN-IESTYN), a parish partly in the hundred of TYNDAETHWY, and partly within the liberties of the borough of BEAUMARIS, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Beaumaris, containing 313 inhabitants, of which number, 135 are in the former, and 178 in the latter, portion. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Iestyn, by whom it was founded towards the close of the sixth century. It is situated nearly in the centre of the promontory which separates Beaumaris Roads from the Irish sea, and comprises a small tract of land, the greater part of which is enclosed and cultivated. The surrounding scenery is distinguished by features rather of a bold than pleasing character; and the country adjacent is studded with eminences of considerable elevation. The distant views are interesting and extensive, reaching over the Menai strait on the south, and the Irish sea to the north. The living is a vicarage not in charge, with the perpetual curacies of Llangoed and Llanvihangel-Din-Sylwy annexed, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, and in the patronage of the Rev. Robert J. Hughes. The church, originally founded by St. Iestyn, at the close of the sixth century, was granted in 1243, by Prince Llewelyn, to the priory which he had recently founded at Llanvacs, to which establishment it belonged at the dissolution. Of the ancient church there are no other remains than the tomb of the founder, which has been carefully preserved, and is now deposited in the present church, a neat edifice of modern erection. This ancient monument is of curious workmanship, and is decorated with a figure of the saint in sacerdotal vestments, having a pastoral staff in the right hand and an open scroll in the left: round the waist is a broad girdle, from which hangs a cord and tassel similar to that worn by the monastic order of St. Francis. On the scroll is a mutilated inscription in ancient characters, which has been variously read by different antiquaries, and of which the following is the tenour, as given by the Hon. Daines Barrington, and adopted by Mr. Pennant: *Hic jacet Santus Yestinus, cui Gwenllian, Filia Madoc et Gryffyt ap Gwilym, optulit in oblaconem istam imaginem p. salute animarum s.* The inscription, however, is at present so much defaced, and so many of the characters obliterated, as to render it very difficult, if not impossible, to decypher it with any degree of accuracy. This monument is noticed by Rowlands, in his "*Mona Antiqua Restaurata*," and an account of it was read before the Society of Antiquaries, in 1776, and published in the fifth volume of the *Archæologia*. The income arising from a few small charitable donations and bequests, which have been vested in the purchase of land, producing a trifling rental, is annually distributed among the poor. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £72.

LLANIESTYN (LLAN-IESTYN), a parish principally in the hundred of DINLLAEN, but partly in that of GAFLOGION, in the Lley Division of the county of

CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (W. by S.) from Pwllheli, containing 1115 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is pleasantly situated at the head of a small valley opening towards the south, near the south-western extremity of the county, almost in the centre of the great headland which separates the bay of Carnarvon from that of Cardigan, and comprehends an extensive tract of arable and pasture land. The village is seated at the base of Carn Madryn, a lofty, barren, isolated hill, which was formerly one of the strong holds of Roderic and Maelgwyn, sons of Owain Gwynedd, to whom this part of the principality belonged. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and the distant views combine many features of interesting character and picturesque beauty. In the mountainous part of the parish are some appearances of lead-ore and nikel, but the veins are not of sufficient extent to promise remuneration to the mining adventurer, and no works have been yet opened. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacies of Bôdverin, Llandegwining, and Penllêch annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £21.3.9., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Iestyn, is a spacious and handsome structure, partly in the later Norman, and partly in the early English style of architecture, consisting of a nave, south aisle, and chancel. The aisle is separated from the nave by a range of pentagonal pillars and circular arches, and is lighted by a series of elegant lancet-shaped windows; and some fragments still remain of the exquisitely carved oak screen which separated the chancel from the nave. The pulpit and the reading desk are singularly placed, the former being attached to the northern, and the latter to the southern, wall. There are two places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, and one for Presbyterians. The rental of a tenement bequeathed by Mr. Roger Jones, and now producing £13 per annum, is distributed among the poor of this parish at Christmas. The whole summit of Carn Madryn was anciently surrounded by a wall, still traceable in its whole circuit, and remaining in some parts to the height of several feet: within the area are foundations of circular buildings, and near the base of the mountain are the remains of numerous circular and quadrilateral buildings, of which the walls are in many instances tolerably perfect. The upper part of the mountain is supposed to have been occupied by the chieftains during their sojourn in this strong hold, and the base by their vassals and subsidiary forces, who during times of invasion came hither with their cattle for security. Cevn Amwlch, in this parish, at present the residence of C. G. Wynne, Esq., is said to have been the birthplace of Bishop Griffith. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £272.

LLANIGON (LLAN-IGON), a parish comprising the hamlet of Glynvâch, which separately maintains its own poor, in the hundred of Talgarth, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Hay, and containing 545 inhabitants, of which number, 478 are in the body of the parish, and the rest in Glynvâch. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church either to Eigen, a female saint, or to Eigion, the son of Caw, a saint who flourished in the sixth cen-

tury, is situated on the turnpike road leading from Hay to Talgarth, and comprises a considerable tract of land, of which the greater portion is arable, though much consists of excellent meadows in the valleys, and of elevated commons. The surface is finely varied; and the soil, though in some parts of the parish of a rocky nature, in the lower districts is tolerably fertile, affording good crops of grain and excellent pasturage for cattle and sheep, upon the rearing of which the farmers principally depend: one of the chief manures employed here is lime burned on the hills above. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and in many parts beautifully picturesque; some of the vales and hills are richly clothed with wood; and the distant views are strikingly distinguished by features of grandeur and magnificence. Llanthomas, an ancient mansion in this parish, was occupied, during the reign of Henry VIII., by Walter Devereux, Earl Ferrers, Lord Chief Justice of South Wales, and in the following reign by William Thomas, one of the clerks of the council, and the principal instructor of the young King Edward VI., and who, in the reign of Mary, was arraigned and executed for treason. It is now the property of Thynne Howe Gwynne, Esq., and has been modernized with great taste, forming a handsome and prominent object in the scenery of the village, close to which it is situated. Upon a high bank to the south-east of the church is Penyrwrodd, now a farm-house, originally built in 1651 by William Watkins, an active partisan and an officer in the army of the parliament during the reign of Charles I., and one of the principal agents of the propagators of the gospel in South Wales. In this mansion, in which he resided till his death, he left a great number of coats of mail and other armour, which were preserved here till the middle of the last century. From the grounds, and more especially from the well-wooded hill immediately above the house, is obtained one of the most magnificent views in South Wales, for grandeur, richness, and variety of picturesque beauty: in this splendid prospect are combined features of the most interesting and romantic character: hills of varied elevation and of diversified aspect recede in long succession towards the town of Brecknock, beyond which towers the majestic chain of the Beacons; and on the declivity of a barren hill, at the distance of seven or eight miles, the white-washed village of Llanvilo forms a conspicuous object. On the west and north-west are seen Maeslough castle, with the beautiful grounds by which it is surrounded; the numerous villas that enrich the scenery about Glâsbury; and the graceful windings of the river Wye, which, after a devious course through a tract of highly picturesque country, is at length lost among the majestic woods of Llangoed. Some small veins of lead-ore have been discovered at various times in the hilly parts of the parish, but not of sufficient value or extent to justify the establishment of any permanent works. The tram-road from Brecknock to Hay and Kington passes within little more than a mile of the village. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £7.12.8½., and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales: it is endowed with one-half of the great tithes, and the other half belongs to Viscount Hereford, who is lay rector. The church is a spacious and lofty edifice, though not

distinguished by any architectural details of importance, and is situated on a gentle eminence, sheltered on one side by the hill above Penyrwrlodd, and on the other by an abrupt eminence called Wenallt: the belfry, containing three bells, is a kind of loft over the porch. In the hamlet of Glynvâch is a chapel, called Capel y fîn, or the chapel of the boundary, which has been rebuilt within the last few years. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. Lewis Watkins, in 1712, gave an estate in this parish, called Caer Bwla, now producing from £10 to £12 per annum, for the endowment of a free school, which is held in the chancel of the church, but only occasionally, by a master who regularly receives the rents. There is also a Sunday school, supported by subscription. Of the antiquities with which it has been said this parish formerly abounded there are but very few remains: on the hills are some circular intrenchments; and near the spot where the counties of Brecknock, Hereford, and Monmouth unite is a large barrow, called Twyn y Beddau, or the "Mound of the Graves," two hundred and seventy feet in circumference, and twelve feet high, which is supposed to have been raised to commemorate some battle fought here, and also as a place of interment for the warriors who fell in the conflict. In the hamlet of Cilonw, a little to the south-west of the village, are the ruins of an old chapel, said to have been dedicated to Celin, an eminent British saint, who flourished in the sixth century, from which circumstance the hamlet derived its name. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor, exclusively of the hamlet of Glynvâch, is £238. 17.

LLANILAR (LLAN-ILAR), a parish consisting of the Upper and Lower divisions, each separately maintaining its poor, in the upper division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Aberystwith, containing 994 inhabitants, of which number, 482 are in the Upper, and 512 in the Lower, division. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the river Ystwyth, and near the high road from Aberystwith to Cardigan. Part of it is hilly, though some is flat and liable to be flooded: the soil is in general shallow and dry, but produces good crops of corn, hay, &c. The surrounding scenery is in some parts pleasingly varied: within the parish are situated Birch Grove, the seat of Lord Vaughan, and Castle Hill, that of J. N. Williams, Esq. Fairs are held on March 14th, May 13th, July 8th, and November 14th. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Hilary, and pleasantly situated on the bank of the river, near Aberystwith, is a low ancient structure in good repair, with a square massive tower at the west end: the body consists of a nave and chancel, formerly separated by an ancient carved screen of elegant design, which has been recently removed. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. Richard Jones, of the parish of St. Clement Danes, London, bequeathed £300 Bank Annuities, the dividends on which he directed to be paid to a proper person, being a member of the established church, for teaching six poor boys and six poor girls of this parish English,

writing, and arithmetic: the same benefactor also left the interest of £200 to be distributed among the poor. The Rev. Mr. Edwards gave £40; the vicar of Marston upon Dove, in the county of Derby, in 1761, bequeathed £30; and, about the year 1756, Jenkin Philip gave £10, the interest of which sums is annually distributed among the poor. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £248. 4.

LLANILID (LLAN-ILID), a parish in the hundred of COWBRIDGE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Cowbridge, containing 119 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Ilid, an Israelite, who, having embraced Christianity, is said to have accompanied Brân ab Llŷr, the deposed prince of Siluria, from Rome, about the year 70, for the purpose of introducing the Christian faith into Britain. The parish is situated under the lofty ridge which extends from east to west through the county, and on the east bank of the river Ewenny, which has its source in the vicinity, and joins the Ogmore near its influx into the Bristol channel. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and the higher grounds command some fine views over the channel and the adjacent country. The land is all enclosed, and by far the greater part is in a state of good cultivation. Coal abounds in the parish, and in the northern part of it have been discovered some strata, which are about to be worked. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Llanharan consolidated, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £7. 15. 7½., and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church is an ancient edifice, possessing no architectural claims to notice. Mr. Charles Price, about the year 1703, bequeathed £50; and Mr. William Thomas, in 1737, bequeathed £10, the interest of which, together with that of several smaller benefactions, amounting in the whole to about £120, is annually distributed among the poor. At the distance of about thirty yards to the north of the church are the remains of an ancient encampment, of which neither the origin nor the history is known. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £90. 12.

LLANILTERNE, or CHAPEL ILTERNE (LLAN-ILLTEYRN), a parochial chapelry in the hundred of DINAS POWIS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, on the road from Cardiff to Llantrissant, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Cardiff, containing 149 inhabitants. It is stated to have been separated from the parish of St. Fagan about the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but the inhabitants still contribute one-third to the repairs of the church and bridge of that parish. The living is consolidated with the rectory of St. Fagan's, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf. The chapel, dedicated to St. Illtyd, is a very small building, with a curious inscription, not wholly legible, at the south-western angle of the exterior wall, said to be to the memory of the wife of the renowned King Arthur. There is a place of worship for Independents. At Llanvairvawr, an ancient farm-house belonging to the Earl of Plymouth, lately destroyed by fire, are the ruins of a religious house, founded about the year 508, by St. Illtyd, as "a place for education in human learning, as well as religion:" the chapel is entire, and has been

converted into a barn. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £157. 13.

LLANINA (LLAN-INA), a parish in the hundred of MOYTHEN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 15 miles (N. W. by W.) from Lampeter, containing 474 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the shore of Cardigan bay, by which it is bounded on the south and south-east, and is intersected by a small river, which, formed by the union of two streams to the south of the parish, pursues a northerly course and falls into the bay of Cardigan, near the small harbour of New Quay. The lands are mostly enclosed and in a tolerable state of cultivation; the surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and in some parts enriched with thriving timber; and the views, extending over the open bay, are not destitute of interest. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanarth, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's. The church, a neat edifice lately erected, is situated near the shore of the bay, at the extremity of a well-wooded dingle: it is dedicated to St. Ina, King of the West Saxons, who, devoting his life to religious pursuits, resigned the government of his kingdom to his kinsman Ethelred, and went on a pilgrimage to Rome; having passed the remainder of his life in retirement, he was canonized after his death. This parish contributes to defray a portion of the expenses of that of Llanllwchairn. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £82.

LLANIO, a township in the parish of LLANDEWY-BREVI, lower division of the hundred of PENARTH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N. E.) from Lampeter, containing 125 inhabitants. It is traversed by the high road between Trêgaron and Lampeter, which passes along the vale of the Teivy, and contains so many remains of Roman antiquity, as leave no doubt of its having once contained a station of that people. The site of the Roman *Loventium* is placed by antiquaries between the right bank of the Teivy and the road, at a place still called *Caer Castell*, where numerous vestiges of foundations are discernible, and whence the Roman *Via Occidentalis*, or, as it has subsequently been termed, *Sarn Helen*, branched off in a northerly and a south-westerly direction. Three inscribed stones are still preserved, two of them built in the walls of two cottages, and the third, on which can be traced the words *Cohors Secunda Augustæ Fecit Quinque Passus*, (affording evidence that a cohort of the second Augustan legion erected a certain portion of the walls,) is used as a seat in the porch of one of them. One of the other stones is placed over the chimney, and is inscribed *OVERIONI*; and on the third, which is inserted in the wall, near the door of the second cottage, can be decyphered *Caii Artii manibus (or memoria) Ennius Primus*. Other vestiges of this people have been discovered in the neighbourhood at various times, such as coins, domestic utensils, bricks, &c., and on one occasion a large piece of unwrought lead. This township is divided into the Higher and Lower portions, and is separately assessed for the maintenance of its own poor, the average annual expenditure amounting to £33. 15.

LLANISHEN (LLAN-ISAN), a parish in the hundred of KIBBOR, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, on the road from Cardiff to Caerphilly, 3½ miles (N.) from Cardiff, containing 393 inhabitants. Llanishen

House, now fallen to decay, was, for more than the last two centuries, the seat of the family of Lewis: it formerly belonged to the Vaughans, the heiress of which family was married to a younger son of the Lewises of the Vann, ancestors of the Earl of Plymouth. New House, the property of John Lewis, Esq., of the same family, is a handsome modern seat, pleasantly situated at the southern foot of a lofty ridge of hills running in a direction from east to west in this part of the county. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Earl of Plymouth and C. K. Kemeys Tynte, Esq., alternately. The church, dedicated to St. Isan, is a neat structure, in the English style of architecture. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In 1728, Mary Lewis gave by deed a rent-charge of £23, for teaching and apprenticing poor children of this parish and of the parish of Lisvane. Edward Morgan, by will in 1669, assigned a rent-charge of £2. 12., to be distributed in bread among the poor; and Thomas Lewis, Esq., in 1785, gave one of £4 to the paupers in the workhouse of this parish. According to Leland, Richard William, otherwise Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex, who was beheaded by order of Henry VIII., was born at the mansion of New House; but this circumstance is doubtful. The water of a spring, called St. Dene's Well, is considered efficacious in the cure of scorbutic complaints. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £291. 11.

LLANKÏLKEN, a township in the parish of KÏLKEN, Northop division of the hundred of COLESHILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 4½ miles (W. by N.) from Mold, containing 340 inhabitants. This township, in which the parish church stands, is situated in a valley surrounded by lofty hills, one of which, the stupendous Moel Vamma, separates it on the west and south from the Vale of Clwyd, which can only be approached from this place by the elevated passes in the mountains.

LLANLLAWDDOG (LLAN-LLAWDDOG), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of ELVET, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Carmarthen, containing 770 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Llawddog, an eminent British saint, who flourished in the early part of the sixth century, is pleasantly situated nearly in the centre of the county, and upon the great turnpike road leading from Carmarthen to Lampeter: it comprises a very extensive tract of land, of which a considerable proportion is open and uncultivated. The surrounding country, though not distinguished by any striking peculiarity of feature, is agreeably diversified with hill and vale, in some of the latter of which are some interesting combinations of rural and picturesque beauty. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Aberguilly. The church, which is not remarkable for any architectural details, was formerly dependent upon that of Aberguilly, and annexed to it, but was separated from it by act of parliament. John David bequeathed a rent-charge of £1, and there are some smaller charitable donations and bequests, for distribution among the

poor of the parish. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £242. 1.

LLANLLAWER (LLAN-LLAWEN), a parish in the hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Fishguard, containing 123 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated in the northern part of the county, and on the river Gwayn, which falls into Fishguard bay: it is only of small extent, and nearly one-third is mountainous, the remainder being enclosed and cultivated. The surrounding scenery is finely varied, combining features of picturesque beauty with mountains of rugged aspect; and the distant views extend over a remarkably interesting tract of country. Court House, in this parish, the seat of Mrs. Gwynne, is a good family mansion, occupying a pleasant situation. The living is a rectory not in charge, annexed to that of Llanerchllwydog, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's. The church is not remarkable for any architectural details. On the side of Llanllawer mountain, which terminates in a rocky point, and is hence called the Maiden's Breast, numerous Druidical relics and *carneddau* are profusely scattered, which are supposed to have been places of ancient sepulture; and adjoining is a mineral well, formerly in high repute for its efficacy in the cure of ague and other diseases, but now neglected. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £38. 9.

LLANLLÊCHID (LLAN-LLÊCHID), a parish comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, in the hundred of LLÊCHWEDD UCHÂV, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (S. E.) from Bangor, on the great road from London to Holyhead, containing 3075 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Llechid, an eminent female saint, who flourished in the beginning of the sixth century: it extends nearly thirteen miles in length, and three miles in breadth, and comprises a tract of about eighteen thousand acres, of which comparatively but a small portion is enclosed and cultivated. The surface is boldly undulated, and the houses of the inhabitants, scattered widely over the parish, have, from the diversity of their situations, a pleasing effect in its scenery, some of which is of a finely mountainous character, the parish comprising within its limits the lofty mountains of Carnedd Llewelyn and Carnedd Davydd, the former of which attains an elevation of three thousand four hundred and sixty-nine, and the latter of three thousand four hundred and twenty-seven, feet above the level of the sea. On the summit of each of these mountains, which form pre-eminent features in the surrounding scenery, are large heaps of loose stones, supposed to be the remains of ancient fortifications, raised respectively by the princes from whom they take their name. According to Geoffrey of Monmouth, a giant named Rhita was buried on the summit of Carnedd Llewelyn, which may not improbably have been the place of sepulture of some valiant chieftain, whose name has not been recorded. Near the base of this mountain is Fynnon Llugwy, a fine lake covering a surface of many acres, the source of the river Llugwy, which, after traversing part of this parish, falls into the Conway, near Bettws. The village of Llanllêchid is pleasantly situated in a fine open plain, in the north-western part of the parish; but the greater portion of the poorer inhabit-

ants reside in the hamlet of Pant y Vriddlas, near the adjacent slate quarries of Penrhÿn, in which they find employment. Several attempts have been made to procure slates in this parish, and some quarries have been opened for that purpose near the church; but the undertaking has not been carried on to any profitable extent, and the quarries are worked only on a very limited scale, affording but little employment to the poor of the parish, in comparison with the quarries of Penrhÿn. The road from London to Holyhead runs for twelve miles through the parish, and that from Liverpool to the same place for about three miles, affording excellent facilities of communication with the neighbouring districts. A fair is held on October 29th; and at Tâllybont, a large village in the parish, others are held on May 7th, and August 11th.

The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £15. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor: the rector receives all the great tithes of the parish, except that of hay, for which a small modus is taken. The church is a long, low, ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a small chapel or oratory on the south side. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A parochial school was founded here in 1719, by the Rev. John Jones, Dean of Bangor, who endowed it with £100 for teaching twelve poor children of the parish to read the Welsh language. A National school was established in 1828, for which a school-house was built by subscription among the inhabitants, aided by a grant of £30 from the parent society in London. This school, in which sixty children of both sexes receive gratuitous instruction, is supported partly by subscription, and partly by the endowment given to the parochial school by Dean Jones, which, since its establishment, has been appropriated to its support. Dr. Williams, Bishop of Ossory, in 1672, bequeathed an estate in this parish, called Plâs Hwva, to the poor, directing its produce to be distributed at the discretion of the rector: the farm produces a rental of £13, exclusively of some land, whereon six dwelling-houses have been built, among the occupants of which the rent of the farm is annually distributed in food and clothing, according to the will of the testator. William Griffith bequeathed a rent-charge of £2. 16., and Robert and Catherine George the sum of £50, the former, as well as the interest of the latter, to be distributed in bread to the poor; Gwen Fletcher bequeathed £60, the interest to be distributed in articles of clothing among six of the poorest aged females in the parish; and Maurice Prichard and Pierce Williams £5 each, the interest of the former to be given to the poorest person in the Upper, and that of the latter to the poorest person in the Lower, division of the parish. Dr. Williams, Bishop of Ossory, was a native of this place; and Dr. John Williams, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Archbishop of York, in the reign of Charles I., resided at Côtchwillan, in this parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £464. 16.

LLANLLEONVEL (LLNA - LLEON - VOEL), a parish, comprising the hamlet of Llanllconvel, and a portion of that of Gwraigog, each of which separately maintains its own poor, in the hundred of

BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Builth, and containing 226 inhabitants, of which number, 148 are in the township of Llanlleonvel. This parish, the name of which signifies the "church of Leon the Bald," is situated in a hilly district in the north-western portion of the county, and on the rivers Irvon and Dulas, over which are three bridges within the parish, which are kept in repair at the expense of the hundred. The manor within which the parish is included is co-extensive with the hundred, and is distinguished for the prevalence of several peculiar customs, the origin of which is very obscure, and for certain singular payments. Of these latter the principal are the "Taldiestyn," the "Comortha," the "Vuwch Larder," the "Porthant herwyr," the "Maccwyn," and the "Mabryddiaeth," the two last of which are altogether inexplicable. From these payments certain inhabitants of the hundred are exempt: there are no copyhold tenures in the manor, and the chief-rents are collected for the lord by the officers of the parish. A presentment by a jury in 1646, of which Rees Gwyn, Esq., father of Marmaduke Gwyn, the Judge, was foreman, states the custom of the lordship to be, that no man's son dwelling within the lordship ought to be summoned to do fealty within the said court during the life of his father, if his father be seized of lands within the lordship. The parish comprises a considerable portion of arable and meadow land, the whole of which is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation, with the exception only of some of the hills, which afford good pasturage for sheep. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and enlivened by the windings of the rivers by which the parish is intersected; and the distant views, though not very extensive, from the obstruction of the mountainous elevations by which this part of the county is almost encircled, are, notwithstanding, interesting and diversified. The woollen manufacture is carried on in the village upon a very limited scale, affording employment only to a small number of persons. Baronial courts continue to be held at an inn in the village, called Maes-cevny-fordd.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of David Thomas and Rees Morgan, Esqrs., as lessees of the tithes under the prebendary of Llanwrthwl in the collegiate church of Brecknock: there is neither parsonage-house nor any glebe land attached to the living. The church, the dedication of which is unknown, is a small edifice, undistinguished by any architectural details, but pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence on the north-western bank of the river Dulas, about a mile to the north of the high road from Builth to Llandovery. There is a place of worship for Independents. A branch of the Sarn Leon passed through this parish, connecting *Maridunum*, at Carmarthen, with the Roman station at Cwm in Radnorshire, and uniting at the latter place with the great Roman road which anciently led from *Nidus* at Neath, to *Deva*, now Chester. On an eminence opposite to the church is an ancient mansion, formerly the residence of the family of Gwyn, or Gwynne, of Garth, and now the property of E. F. Maitland, Esq. In a field below the church, and at no great distance from the river Dulas, is a mineral spring,

resembling in taste and smell the water at Llanwrtyd, but not so strongly impregnated with sulphur. The poor of the two townships are maintained by an average annual expenditure amounting to £64. 5., of which sum, £41. 16., is raised on the hamlet of Llanlleonvel.

LLANLLIBIO (LLAN-LLIBIO), a parish in the hundred of LLYVON, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.) from Bôdedern, containing 88 inhabitants. This parish, which takes its name from the patron saint to whom its church was dedicated, is situated near the old line of road from London to Holyhead, and consists entirely of a few farms, the produce of which, owing to the poor argillaceous quality of the soil, is chiefly oats, with a very small portion of wheat and barley. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llantrisant, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor. The church, which has been for many years desecrated, and suffered to fall into decay, has now entirely disappeared; and the churchyard has been ploughed up: the present rector has, notwithstanding, marked out the ancient boundaries of the churchyard, and has it in contemplation to rebuild the church. The inhabitants at present attend divine service in the church of Bôdedern; but all ecclesiastical rites are performed at Llantrisant. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £38. 12.

LLANLLIGAN, or LLANLLUGAN (LLAN-LLUGAN), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of NEWTOWN, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (S. W.) from Llanvair, containing 361 inhabitants. This place is distinguished as the site of an ancient Cistercian nunnery, which, according to Bishop Tanner, was founded here prior to the year 1239, at which time the tithes of the parish of Llanvair Caereinion were given by Bishop Hugh to the "nuns of Llanllugan in Powys," to whom also the tithes of the parishes of Llanllwchaiarn and Bettws were subsequently appropriated by Anian, Bishop of St. Asaph, in 1265. This establishment, of which the founder is not known, had, at the dissolution, a revenue estimated at £22. 13. 8.: the site was granted, in the 37th of Henry VIII., to Sir Arthur D'Arcy, Knt.: the only remains are some fragments of painted glass in the chancel window of the parish church. This parish, which is nearly in the centre of the county, is intersected by the small river Rhiw, which has its source in the immediate vicinity, and, after passing by the village, pursues its course in an easterly direction, and falls into the Severn at Berriew. It is about three miles in length, and a mile and a half in breadth, and a very large proportion of it is unenclosed and uncultivated. The surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified, and in some parts highly picturesque; and the views over the adjacent country embrace many interesting features. The road from Welshpool and Llanvair passes through the parish by Cevn Côch, to meet that from Newtown and Machynlleth, at Talerddig, in the parish of Llanbrÿnmair. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Lord of the Manor, and other impropiators, who are owners of land in the parish. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, and situated on the bank of the river Rhiw, is an ancient structure, in the early style

of English architecture. About a mile to the south-west of Cevn Côch, and to the right of the road from Newtown and Machynlleth, are the remains of a Druidical circle. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £131. 7.

LLANLLUAN (LLAN-LLWYN), a joint hamlet with Trê Castell, in the parish of LLANARTHNEY, hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Carmarthen. The population is included in the return for the parish. It lies near the northern declivity of the Mynydd Mawr mountain, and takes its name from an ancient chapel which formerly existed here.

LLANLLWCHAIARN (LLAN-LLWCHAIARN), a parish partly in the newly created borough, and partly in the upper division of the hundred, of NEWTOWN, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 1 mile (N. E.) from Newtown, containing 2005 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the bank of the river Severn, over which is a stone bridge of three arches, completed in the year 1827, at an expense of £4000, which was defrayed by the county, and connecting those parts of the parish which are called Pen y gloddva, Frankwell, and the Basin, with the town of Newtown, of which they are almost considered as forming part. This quarter of the parish has very much increased in population during the last seven years, within which period no fewer than three hundred houses, including several factories, have been erected. The manufacture of flannel is carried on to a very great extent, affording employment to a considerable portion of the inhabitants. The lands, about four thousand four hundred acres in extent, are all enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. An act was obtained, in the 36th of George III., for enclosing the waste lands within the manors of Cedowain, Hopton, and Over Gorddwr, under the provisions of which about nine hundred acres were allotted to this parish, in 1824, and enclosed. The Montgomeryshire canal was extended, in 1819, from Garthmill to this parish, in which it terminates near Newtown: the basin, with the wharfs, lime-kilns, and other works connected with that line of navigation, is within its limits. The road from Welshpool to Newtown passes by it on the south, and that from Newtown to Machynlleth on the west. That part of the parish which is comprised within the boundaries of the new contributory borough of Newtown consists of the townships of Gwestydd and Hêndidley. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £7. 7. 6., endowed with the great tithes, which formerly belonged to Llanllugan nunnery, and with £100 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Llŵchhaiarn, who flourished at the commencement of the seventh century, was erected on the site of the ancient structure, in the year 1816, at an expense of £1200: it is a neat edifice of brick, with a tower of the same materials, surmounted with pinnacles: the interior is neatly fitted up. Mr. Thomas Austin gave a rent-charge of £1; Mr. Richard Mytton, the sum of £40; and Mr. John Hughes £5; the produce of all which is annually distributed in bread to the poor. To the south of the turnpike road from Newtown to Welshpool are vestiges of a Roman road, which anciently communicated with Caer-Sws and the Gacr near Mont-

gomery. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £573. 9.

LLANLLWCHAIARN (LLAN - LLWCHAIARN), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of MOYTHEN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 17 miles (N. W. by W.) from Lampeter, containing 1178 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of Cardigan bay, derives its name from the dedication of its church, and, from its advantageous maritime position, has risen into some degree of notice, and is rapidly increasing in population and importance. Soles, turbot, and oysters are found in great abundance and of superior quality on this part of the coast, and a herring fishery might be advantageously established here, if an adequate demand existed. The trade of the place has already increased so much as to give rise to the establishment of the small port of New Quay (described under its own head), which has already attained a considerable degree of celebrity, and maintains a regular intercourse with Bristol. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6. 7. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Llŵchhaiarn, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, which are separated by a pointed arch: the font, which is of great antiquity, is square, and ornamented at each angle with a human head; and in the churchyard are the remains of a stone cross. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A small Sunday school for the gratuitous instruction of the poor is supported by subscription. There are some trifling vestiges of an ancient earthwork, called Pencastell, in this parish. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £338. 1.

LLANLLWNY (LLAN-LLAWNŴY), a parish in the higher division of the hundred of CATHINOG, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (S. W.) from Lampeter, containing 848 inhabitants. The name of this parish is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Llonio, one of the congregation of St. Iltyd, an eminent preacher of Christianity, who flourished in the fifth century. It is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the river Teivy, by which it is separated from the county of Cardigan, and is intersected by the turnpike road from Carmarthen to Lampeter: the land is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation, and the soil in most parts is fertile: the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and the distant views extend over a country abounding with picturesque beauty. Maes Criggie, an ancient family seat, now the property of Bowen Davics, Esq., forms an interesting feature in the scenery of the parish; and Perthycrllan, the residence of George Saunders, Esq., is agreeably situated under the shelter of some thriving plantations, on the edge of an extensive common. The living is a discharged vicarage, with Llanvihangel Rhôsycorn annexed, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £5, endowed with £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church is romantically situated on a rocky eminence overlooking the river Teivy, which flows at its base, and commanding a fine view of some interesting and picturesque scenery. There is a place of worship for Independents. A school-room has been

erected by subscription, which is occasionally appropriated to the use of one of the Welsh circulating charity schools. On a farm called Maes Nonny, or the "Nuns' Field," in this parish, it is said there was anciently a nunnery, but nothing is known either of its foundation or its history. A tumulus, called Y Castell, still remains on this farm; and near it is a spring, called Fynnon Nonny, or the "Nuns' Well." Near the church are some remains of an ancient priory, called by the inhabitants "Hên Briordy:" it is said to have been a cell to the great abbey of Strata Florida, but neither the nunnery nor the priory is mentioned in Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £261. 16.

LLANLLYVNI (LLAN-LLYVNI), a parish composed of the Upper and Lower divisions, in the hundred of UWCHGORVAI, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 7 miles (S. by W.) from Carnarvon, containing 1571 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from its situation on the river Llyvni, which rises in the Nanlle lakes, in the upper part of the parish, and, after a short course, falls into Carnarvon bay. The parish extends from three to four miles in length, and from one to two miles in breadth, and comprises a tract of which a very considerable portion was formerly common and waste land, though a great part of it has of late years been enclosed, and many houses have been built upon the former wastes. The surrounding scenery is strikingly diversified; and in the upper part of the parish are two fine lakes, called Nanlle, one of which is more than half a mile in length and nearly a quarter of a mile broad; and the other, nearly adjoining it, is of equal breadth, but not quite so long. These lakes, which add greatly to the beauty of the scenery, formerly abounded with fish of superior quality; but the quantity has been greatly diminished by the influx of water from the copper-works in the vicinity. There are also two smaller lakes in the mountainous part of the parish, called respectively Llŷn Cwm Silin and Llŷn Cwm Dŷlyn, both of which afford better sport to the angler. One side of the parish is bounded by a fine range of mountains, the appearance of which is highly picturesque; and the lofty mountain of Snowdon, though eight miles distant, is seen with more strikingly romantic beauty from the parsonage-house, in this parish, than from any other point in the county. The village is pleasantly situated on the turnpike road from Carnarvon to Trêmadoc, from the former of which the inhabitants receive their letters. The parish, in common with the adjacent country, abounds with mineral wealth: beds of slate, intersected by veins of copper, extend through the whole of it, in a direction from south-west to north-east: manganese of superior quality has been recently discovered, and considerable quantities are shipped for Liverpool. The principal copper-works are those of Simdda Dylluan and Gwernoer; but the mines are not at present so extensively worked as formerly. The slate quarries were also worked some years ago, upon a very extensive scale, but the quantity of slates now procured is considerably less than formerly. A railroad, eight miles in length, has been laid down from the quarries to the port of Carnarvon, for the conveyance of the slates and other mineral produce to that port, where they are shipped for their several destinations.

The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £7. 17. 6., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Rhedyw, whose tomb within it was destroyed about fifty years ago; but his memory is still preserved in the name of a well called Fynnon Rhedyw, and in that of a stone called Eisteddva Rhedyw. It is a spacious cruciform structure, supposed to have been enlarged into its present form about the year 1032, which date was discovered above the east window of the chancel, while repairing it some years ago. Above the window of the Eithinog chapel, in this church, is an image of St. Rhedyw, which was formerly held in great veneration, but is now nearly defaced. There are two places of worship each for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. No Druidical monuments are actually remaining in the parish, but the existence of such within its limits at some former period is indicated by the names of various fields, such as Y Gistvaen, Cae y cyghor, Tâl y garnedd, &c. On the banks of the river Llyvni are the remains of an ancient fortification, called Craig y Dinas, but whether of Roman or British origin it is not easy to determine: it is about a mile from Pont y Cern, and comprises an area of about two acres, inaccessible, owing to the precipitousness of the ascent, on the side next the river, and defended on the others by two walls of stone, with a fosse between them. In the upper part of this, and also in the neighbouring parishes, are numerous remains of the dwellings of the aboriginal inhabitants, commonly called *Cyttian 'r Gwyddelod*, or the "Irishmen's Huts:" they are either circular or elliptical in form, and generally from five to six yards in diameter: several of them are grouped together within a quadrangular area, enclosed by a single, and in some instances by a double, wall; and they also occur occasionally in concentric circles, and when cleared are generally found to contain great quantities of ashes. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £397. 5.

LLANMADOCK, a parish in the hundred of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 15 miles (W.) from Swansea, containing 240 inhabitants. This parish is situated on Whitford harbour, at the mouth of the Burry river. The most striking feature on its surface is Llanmadock hill, generally considered as the highest point in the peninsula of Gower, which is a well-known landmark to mariners off this part of the coast, and the view from which is extensive and magnificently grand, comprising the whole of the peninsula of Gower, the entire course of the Loughor or Burry river, from Pontardulas to its mouth, the luxuriant woods of Penrice castle, the lofty and precipitous cliffs which form the eastern side of Oxwich bay, with the vast expanse of sea beyond, the Devon and Cornish hills in the distance, and the coasts of Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire. The village extends about half a mile along the base of the hill: the land in the parish is chiefly enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. This place carries on a considerable trade in coal and limestone, in which about thirty vessels, varying in burden from twelve to twenty tons, are employed: in these vessels the coal is brought from Loughor and Llanelly, and the limestone conveyed to the counties of Devon and Cornwall. The living is a rectory, in the archdea-

conry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church is dedicated to St. Madoc, the son of Gildas, a saint in Gower. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. On Llanmadock hill are traces of an ancient encampment, comprising a nearly circular area of about four acres, defended by triple ramparts, and commanding the entrance of the Burry river. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £19. 5.

LLANMAES, or LLANVAES (LLAN-MAES), a parish in the hundred of COWBRIDGE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Cowbridge, containing 234 inhabitants. This parish is situated in a most fertile and salubrious part of the Vale of Glamorgan, and within two miles of the Bristol channel: it is watered by a small rivulet, which, passing by the churchyard, falls into the Bristol channel about three miles below it. The lands, which are almost entirely enclosed and in a high state of cultivation, are fertile and productive; and the environs abound with varied and pleasing scenery. The salubrity of the air is attested by several entries in the parish register of the burial of persons whose lives had been extended to an almost incredibly protracted period: among these, the most remarkable are the following, which have been extracted verbatim;—"Ivan Yorath buried a Saturdaye the XVII day of July anno doñi 1621 et anno regni regis vicessimo primo annoque ætatis circa 180. He was a Sowdiar in the fights of Boswoorthe, and lived at Lantwit Major, and he lived much by fishing. John Sherry was buried 8th of December 1624, aged 104 years. Thomas Watkin sepultus fuit octavo die Martii 1628, ætatis circa 100. Elizabeth Yorath wife of Edmund Thomas was buried the 13th of February 1668, aged 177." The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £10. 2. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Marquis of Bute: attached to it are seventy-two acres of glebe land. The church is dedicated to St. Cadocus. A Sunday school is supported by the rector. Mrs. Susannah Thomas, in 1747, bequeathed a rent-charge of £1, and Mrs. Jane Thomas, in 1761, bequeathed a rent-charge of one bushel of wheat, Cowbridge measure, both which are annually distributed among the poor of the parish. Near the church are the remains, now inconsiderable, of the ancient castelated mansion of the Maliphants, which is noticed by Leland, in his Itinerary, as belonging to the crown, and at that time in a state of great dilapidation. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £124. 12.

LLANMEREWIG (LLAN-YR-EWIG), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of NEWTOWN, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Newtown, containing 201 inhabitants. This parish, which is said to have been formerly a chapelry within the parish of Llanllwchaiarn, is situated in a pleasant part of the county, near the river Severn, and is intersected by the river Mule, which flows through the eastern portion of it. It comprises about one thousand acres: the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified; and the road from Abermule to Kerry, along the bank of the Mule, is highly pictures-

que. The soil is fertile, and the lands, which are all enclosed, are in a good state of cultivation: on the banks of the Mule are some corn-mills and a flannel-manufactory. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 9., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Llwchaiarn, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture. On the summit of a hill above the farm called Giant's bank, about half a mile from the road leading from Welshpool to Newtown, are the remains of a Roman camp, comprising a quadrilateral area, in which fragments of ornamented pottery, and part of a spear head have been found: from this camp are seen several of the principal mountains in North Wales. A Roman road leading from Caer-Sws, through the Vale of Severn, to the Gaer near Montgomery, and thence to Chester and Wroxeter, the ancient *Uriconium* of the Romans, may be traced in the lower part of the parish, near the river Severn. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £68. 18.

LLANMIHANGEL (LLAN-VIHANGEL Y BONTVAEN), a parish in the hundred of COWBRIDGE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Cowbridge, on the road to Lantwit-Major, containing 53 inhabitants. Llanmihangel Place, for many generations the seat of the family of Thomas, was sold to Sir Humphrey Edwin, lord mayor of London, some time in the seventeenth century: it was subsequently the residence for sixty years of the late John Franklin, Esq., one of the Welsh judges, and is now the property of Earl Dunraven. In the grounds belonging to it is the finest collection of evergreens to be met with in this part of the principality; and the yew trees, hollies, and cypresses, which are remarkable for the luxuriance of their growth, are perhaps unrivalled by any in the country. The living is a rectory not in charge, with that of Flemingston consolidated, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, and in the patronage of the Earl of Dunraven. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small edifice, not characterized by any remarkable architectural features. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £34. 11.

LLANMIHANGEL - RHÔSYCORN (LLAN-VIHANGEL RHÔS Y CORN), a parish in the higher division of the hundred of CATHNOG, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 12 miles (N. E.) from Carmarthen, containing 683 inhabitants. It is situated in the northern part of the county, and comprehends, in addition to a considerable portion of mountainous and waste land, a large tract of enclosed arable and pasture land. The surrounding scenery is distinguished by features rather of bold and striking character than of pleasing and picturesque appearance; and the views from the higher grounds embrace extensive, and in some instances interesting, prospects over the adjacent country, which is finely diversified. Within the parish is Forest, formerly the residence of Lady Rudd, who, according to an inscription on the building, caused it to be erected in the year 1724, under the direction of Richard Gwynne, Esq., grandfather of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, of Tregib, near Llandilo-Vawr: it is now a farm-house, with some fine specimens of beech still remaining, which formed part of a noble

grove of those trees, said to have extended to the church. The soil, though varying in different parts of the parish, is chiefly of a good quality on the cultivated lands. A woollen manufacture is carried on upon a limited scale, affording employment to a small number of persons. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Llanllwny, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's. The church is a small edifice, undistinguished by any architectural details; it occupies a dreary elevated situation, remote from all habitations. There is a place of worship for Independents. Of the sum of £ 2. 6. per annum, charged on an estate called Pentre, in this parish, £ 2 is appropriated to the minister for preaching four sermons quarterly, and the remainder is distributed in bread to the poor. In this parish is a spring called Fynnon Capel, near which is an ancient yew tree, from which circumstance, combined with the evidence afforded by its name, it is inferred that there was anciently a chapel at this place. Near the eminence on which the church stands is a turbarry of considerable extent. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £ 196. 10.

LLANNON (LLAN-NON), a parish in the hundred of CARNWALLON, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 14 miles (S. E. by S.) from Carmarthen, containing 1582 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, in the south-eastern part of the county, and extends six miles in length from north to south, and four miles and a half in breadth, from east to west. The surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any striking peculiarity, is pleasingly diversified; and the views from the higher grounds embrace some interesting and extensive prospects. The surface is varied, being in some parts mountainous: the lands, with the exception of a comparatively small portion, consisting of part of the Great Mountain, the Little Mountain, and Mynydd Sylan, are mostly enclosed, and in a good state of cultivation. The great turnpike road from Swansea to Carmarthen intersects the parish, and the mail coach through Bristol to Milford passes through the village: the tram-road from the works in the Great Mountain is continued through the parish to the port of Llanelly. Fairs, which are in general well attended, are held annually on July 6th and December 12th. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £ 800 royal bounty, and £ 1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Rees Goring Thomas, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Non, the mother of St. David, the Patron of Wales, is not distinguished by any remarkable architectural details. Robert Williams, in 1761, bequeathed £ 50; and Pascal Parry, in 1747, gave £ 10 to the poor of this parish; the interest arising from which, together with the produce of some smaller benefactions in land and money, is annually distributed among them. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £ 418. 13.

LLANNOR, a parish chiefly in the hundred of DINLLAEN, but partly in that of GAFLOGION, in the Lley Division of the county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (N. W.) from Pwllheli, containing 1137 inhabitants. This parish, which is very extensive, is situated in the south-western portion of the county,

and nearly in the centre of the great promontory which separates Cardigan bay from the bay of Carnarvon. The village, which is small, is beautifully situated near the junction of two small streams, in a fine and extensive plain, open to the sea on the one side, and sheltered on the other by a range of mountains. The surrounding scenery is finely varied, and in many parts strikingly picturesque; and the distant views embrace numerous objects of interesting character and romantic appearance. Bôdegroes, the ancient seat of the Glynne family, occasionally the residence of Bishop Glynne, and of his brother Geoffrey Glynne, Dean of the Arches, and founder of the free grammar school at Bangor, and now the property of his descendant, William Glynne Griffith, Esq., is an elegant mansion, beautifully situated in grounds tastefully laid out, and comprehending much varied and beautiful scenery. Fairs are held on April 12th, and October 18th and 29th. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Denio annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £ 12, endowed with £ 800 royal bounty, and £ 800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a long edifice in the later style of English architecture, with a small tower at the west end, and contains some windows of good design, enriched with tracery. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. A parochial school, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, is supported by subscription; and, as there is no school-room, part of the church is appropriated to its use. The produce of various charitable donations and bequests is annually distributed among the poor at Christmas, according to the will of the several benefactors; and a large distribution of bread is made weekly to the poor frequenting the church, for which purpose Mr. John Evans bequeathed £ 104, now paid by the proprietor of Bôdegroes. In a field called Maen Hîr, near Beudymynydd, in this parish, a very curious grave was recently discovered, containing some remains of human bones: the body appeared to have been deposited on the gravel with the feet towards the north, and on each side was a slab of chert-stone, six feet long, curiously wrought: on these stones, forming the eastern and western sides of the grave, are inscriptions in rude Roman characters, and above them was a flat stone covered with soil. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £ 391. 2.

LLAN-OETHIN, an extra-parochial district, locally in the parish of Llanarvan, hundred of DINAS-POWIS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Cowbridge. The population is returned with Llanarvan. This district is situated near the left bank of the river Ddaw, and contains within its limits the farms of Llanbithou, Caer Maen, and Velin Vâch, which are exempt from church, poor, and county rates; but those of Treguf, Carn Llwyd, Laucadle, and Llanbythery, are each subject to a modus. A chapel formerly existed here.

LLANPYMPSAINT (LLAN-Y-PUMSAINT), a parish in the hundred of ELVET, county of CARMARTHEN, NORTH WALES, 7 miles (N.) from Carmarthen, containing 548 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which signifies the church of the five saints, is traversed on the east by the turnpike road leading from Carmar-

then to Lampeter, and is intersected by the small river Guilly, which has its source in the neighbourhood, and falls into the river Towy at Aberguilly. It comprises a large tract of land, of which by far the greater part is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, but not distinguished by any peculiarity of features; and the views of the adjacent country are interesting and extensive. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Aberguilly, within which parish this was formerly a chapelry, but separated from it by act of parliament. Thomas Lloyd bequeathed a rent-charge of £2, and Elizabeth Jones £20 in money, the former of which, together with the interest of the latter, is annually divided among the poor of the parish. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £197. 4.

LLANREITHAN (LLAN-RHIDIAN), a parish in the hundred of DEWISLAND, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Solva, containing 141 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is pleasantly situated in the north-western part of the county, and comprises some fertile tracts of land, which are enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery, though in general pleasing, is not distinguished by any peculiarity from that which prevails generally in this part of the principality. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Subchanter and Minor Chapter of the cathedral church of St. David's, to whom the tithes of the parish are appropriated. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £64. 15.

LLANRHAIADR IN KINMERCH (LLAN-RHAIADR-YN-NGHYMMEIRCH), a parish partly within the limits of the borough of DENBIGH, and partly in the hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (S. E.) from Denbigh, containing 2066 inhabitants. This very extensive parish is fourteen miles in length, and on an average three miles in breadth: it abounds with limestone, of which there are several quarries in various parts, great quantities being procured to be burnt for manure in several kilns here, and for building. In the rock immediately under Cader-yr-Arglwyddes, an eminence about a quarter of a mile to the west of the church, large masses of siliceous are discovered imbedded in the limestone, which, when broken, are found to contain agate, jasper, crystallized sulphate of lime, and chalcedony: the agate and the chalcedony are very pure, and exceedingly beautiful. From the summit of this eminence, the name of which signifies "the Peeresses' Chair," a most extensive and richly varied prospect is obtained, comprehending the whole Vale of Clwyd between Denbigh and Ruthin, diversified with woods, meadows and corn-fields; and a fine view of Denbigh castle, of which the walls and towers are seen to great advantage. Several attempts have been made to obtain copper-ore, but it has not been found in sufficient quantity to remunerate the adventurers. The village is pleasantly situated on the turnpike road from Ruthin to Denbigh; and courts lect and baron, with

view of frankpledge, are held at Easter and at Michaelmas by the steward of the Bishop of Bangor, for his lordship's manors of Llêch and Llan, which are in this parish. A fair is held on October 17th. The living is a vicarage, within the jurisdiction of the Consistorial Court of the Bishop of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £28. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop: there is also a sinecure rectory, rated in the king's books at £30, which was annexed to the bishoprick by act of parliament in the reign of James II.; the whole of the tithes are equally divided between the bishop and the vicar. The church, dedicated to St. Dyvnog, is chiefly remarkable for its lofty east window of five lights, a fine composition in the decorated style of English architecture, and embellished with a beautiful specimen of stained glass: the subject is the Root of Jesse, and occupies the three central compartments of the window, on each side of which are some of the most distinguished patriarchs of the Old Testament, and underneath is the date M.CCCCXXXIII. There are some neat monuments, among which is a handsome effigy of Maurice Jones, Esq., in white marble, in a kneeling posture under a canopy supported by weeping figures. In the churchyard are the tombs of Captains Wynne and Salusbury, who were both killed during the siege of Denbigh castle, in 1646. A parochial school, in which children of both sexes are gratuitously instructed, is supported by subscription. Jane, widow of Maurice Jones, Esq., founded eight almshouses for as many poor persons of this parish, and endowed them with lands near Corwen: these houses, to each of which is attached a small garden, were thoroughly repaired and greatly improved by William Lord Bagot, grandnephew of the founder, in 1829. Each of the almspeople receives a weekly allowance of five shillings, with a supply of coal and clothing, and an additional sum of £1 at Christmas. There are several charitable donations and bequests, producing in the aggregate more than £72 per annum, which is distributed among the poor according to the directions of the testators. Near the church are the remains of an ancient bath, called Fynnon St. Dyvnog, which was formerly supposed to operate miraculous cures, and was much resorted to by patients, whose votive offerings were partly employed in decorating the east window of the church. The water, rising in great force from under the limestone rock, was long thought to be a remarkably copious spring; but it has since been ascertained to be a stream, which rises in the hilly part of the parish, in the township of Prion: the two branches of this stream, after flowing for nearly half a mile, sink into the rock, and pursue a subterraneous course for two miles, emerging at this spot. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £1680. 13.

LLANRHAIADR YN MOCHNANT (LLAN-RHAIADR-YN-MOCHNANT), a parish composed of the Lower division, in the Cynlleth and Mochnant division of the hundred of CHIRK, county of DENBIGH, and the Upper portion, in the upper division of the hundred of LLANVYLLIN, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 12 miles (W. by S.) from Oswestry, and containing 2344 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises an extent of about eight thousand acres, of which four thousand six hundred are in the Lower, and three thousand four hundred in the Upper, division, is in-

tersected by the river Moch, in English signifying "Rapid," which here separates the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, and in the former of which, at the distance of four miles from the village, it forms the much admired waterfall called Pistyll Rhaiadr, which renders this place, especially during the summer months, the resort of numerous visitors on their route through this part of North Wales. The perpendicular height of this fall is two hundred and forty feet; and the scenery around it, though in some places sterile and destitute of wood, is strikingly grand and picturesque. The river, flowing through a narrow valley which terminates in a precipitous and bold declivity of the Berwyn mountains, after gliding over a shelving rocky projection for a short distance, precipitates itself with great impetuosity down a steep descent of more than one hundred and fifty feet, and, being interrupted in its fall by a projecting mass of rock, through which it has worn a channel, forms a second fall beneath a lofty arch to the base of the mountain: the road leading from the village to this cataract has been greatly improved. The river pursues its course from Pistyll Rhaiadr through the village into the Tanat, a large stream descending from the hills above Pennant, and flowing through an extensive valley commencing at Llangynog, and continued through the parish to Pen y Bont, below Llangedwin: in this parish the Tanat is also joined by another tributary, called the Twrch. The Vale of Tanat, through which is an excellent turnpike road from Oswestry, through Llangynog, to Bala, is remarkable for the fertility of its soil, and the beauty and variety of its scenery, and is much admired by tourists, as affording a succession of interesting features. The lands bordering upon the Tanat are subject to inundation, but the rest of the parish, which has every where an uneven surface, is chiefly elevated: the soil is various, but for the most part gravelly. Coal has been discovered at Cevn Côch, a township in this parish, not far from the village, but no works have yet been established: several attempts have been made to procure ore, which is thought to abound in the parish, but they have not hitherto been attended with success. Near Pistyll Rhaiadr is an extensive slate quarry, the property of the Earl of Powis, and worked under the superintendence of Messrs. Foulkes and Co.: the slate is of good quality, but no great quantity has been obtained, the works not being yet in full operation. The manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on to a small extent, and several of the inhabitants are employed in the making of shoes. A small market is held here under a building which is called "the town hall;" and fairs are held annually on the first Friday in March, May 5th, July 24th, September 28th, and November 8th. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £9. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph: the sinecure rectory, rated in the king's books at £18. 16. 0½., was appropriated by act of parliament of the 29th and 30th of Charles II., on the death of the rector, the factious Dr. South, to the maintenance of the choir, and the repairs of the cathedral church, of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Dogvan, and situated in that portion of the parish which is in the county of Denbigh, is an ancient and spacious structure, but not distinguished by any particular architectural features. Llanarmon-Mynydd-

Mawr, formerly an integral part of this parish, has been separated from it and now forms a distinct parish. The neighbouring churches of Llanadwaladr, Llangedwin, and Llanwddyn, were originally also dependent chapels on the mother church of Llanrhaiadr, from which they are respectively distant nine, four, and eight miles. There are places of worship in the village for Independents, and for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial school, held in a building adjoining the church, was founded, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, by Mr. John Powell, who, in 1730, bequeathed £210 in money, and lands then producing £24 per annum, for the instruction of children and for the relief of the poor: of the produce of this bequest, £23 per annum is paid as a salary to a schoolmaster for teaching the English language, writing, and arithmetic; and the remainder is appropriated to the purchasing of clothes, the apprenticing of children, and the relief of the poor; to which purposes are also applied the produce of £100, bequeathed by Dr. South, the last rector of the parish; £120 by Mr. Charles Edwards, and several smaller sums by different benefactors for distribution among the poor. Dr. Morgan, author of a translation of the Bible in the Welsh language, for which he was rewarded by Queen Elizabeth with the bishoprick of Llandaf, from which see he was translated to that of St. Asaph, in 1601, was at one period vicar of this parish. Dr. Lloyd, afterwards Bishop of Bangor; Dr. Langford, Archdeacon of Merioneth; Dr. Powell, Dean of St. Asaph; Dr. Worthington, Prebendary of York and of St. Asaph; Dr. Williams, Prebendary of St. Asaph, and examining chaplain to Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph; and several other eminent divines, have also been vicars of Llanrhaiadr. The poor of the entire parish are maintained by an average annual expenditure of £979. 2.

LLANRHIDIAN, or LLANRIDIAN (LLAN-RHIDIAN), a parish in the hundred of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (W. by N.) from Swansea, consisting of a Higher and Lower division, which separately maintain their own poor, and containing 1445 inhabitants, of which number, 1033 are in the Higher, and 412 in the Lower, division. This parish, which is situated in the peninsula of Gower, abounds with coal and iron-ore, but of these minerals no strata are at present worked within its limits. The village is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the river Burry, immediately opposite to the town of Llanelly, in the county of Carmarthen. The manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on, though upon a very confined scale, employing no more than from six to eight persons. At the village of Penclawdd, in the Higher division of the parish, were formerly extensive copper-works belonging to the Cheadle Copper Company; but they are now neglected, that company possessing numerous others in more convenient situations, and are going to ruin. A canal, called the Penclawdd canal, in connexion with which are some short rail-roads, opens a communication between the coal districts of Swansea, Loughor, and Llangyvelach, and joins the Burry river at Aberkiddy, in this parish. A fair is held here on Palm-Monday. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £12. 13. 4., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £1600 parliamentary grant,

and in the patronage of John Morgan, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Illtyd. In the Higher division of the parish is a chapel of ease, in which divine service is performed once a month by the incumbent, who also solemnizes marriages, christenings, and burials at this chapel, which is four miles distant from the parish church. In this division also there are places of worship for Baptists, a congregation in the late Countess of Huntingdon's connexion, and Independents; and in the Lower division, another belonging to the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion. Sunday schools, connected with the established church and the several dissenting congregations, are supported by subscription.

Within a quarter of a mile of the river, and near the western extremity of the parish, are the ruins of Weobley castle, occupying an eminence commanding the navigable river Burry, and affording an extensive view of the adjacent country: it appears to have been anciently of great strength and extent, having formed the head of a considerable manor, and formerly belonged to Lord Mansel: part of it has been converted into a farmhouse. On Manselford farm is a strong intrenchment in a very perfect state, which appears to have been thrown up to defend the passage of two valleys leading up to the castle. Several other intrenchments are visible within the parish, but by whom they were constructed is not known: one of these occupies the summit of a lofty hill just above the village, and is supposed to have been thrown up by Ivor ab Cadivor, a chieftain of Morganwg, about the year 1110, during his wars with the English, from which circumstance it has obtained the name of Cil Ivor, or "Ivor's Retreat." On the summit of Cevn Bryn is a large cromlech, called Arthur's Stone, a vestige of Druidical antiquity, which Camden and other writers describe as being composed of a different species of stone from any found in this part of the country: this, however, appears to be erroneous, as it is the common pudding-stone, or millstone grit, of the country; and, within the recollection of persons still living, a huge fragment, which had been broken off with great labour, by means of wedges, and intended for a millstone, was found totally unfit for that purpose, from the cavities left in the surface by the falling out of the pebbles of which it consisted. The principal, or covering stone, is eleven feet in length and six feet and a half in its greatest breadth: it rests on twelve supporters, for fixing which the earth appears to have been excavated, and by the side of the cromlech lies the mass above noticed. A supposed miraculous well beneath this monument, which was said to ebb and flow with the sea, appears to be nothing more than a collection of water, after heavy rains, in the cavity formed for the insertion of the supporters, which fluctuates according to the weather, and which, as attested by intelligent persons residing near the spot, is frequently dry in hot summers. This cromlech is supposed to be alluded to in the historical triads of Wales, as one of the three Herculean labours. There are several mineral springs in the parish, to which medicinal properties are ascribed: of these, the most celebrated is Holy Well, on Cevn y Bryn mountain, to which, in former times, miraculous efficacy was attributed: it was generally frequented on Sunday evenings during the summer season by numbers of persons, who drank the water, and, according to an ancient custom,

threw in a pin as a tribute of their gratitude. On Llanrhidian salt-marsh a spring has been discovered within the last ten years, strongly impregnated with iron, and perhaps also with sulphur, and of a fœtid smell, to which the inhabitants have given the name of the Stinking Well: it instantly discolours silver, and is thought to possess very powerful medicinal efficacy. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £416. 5., of which sum, £227. 2. is raised on the Higher, and £189. 3. on the Lower, division.

LLAN RHÔS, or LLANVAIR YN RHÔS, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES. — See EGLWYS-RHÔS.

LLANRHÛDD (LLAN-RHÛDD), a parish partly within the limits of the borough, and partly in the hundred, of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 1 mile (E.) from Ruthin. The village is pleasantly situated in a fertile vale near the Clwydian mountains, and the neighbourhood abounds with pleasing and finely varied scenery. That portion of the parish called the township of Llanrhûdd Uchâv is comprised within the limits of the contributory borough of Ruthin. The rectories of Llanrhûdd and Ruthin were appropriated, in 1590, by Dr. Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster, to the endowment of Christ's Hospital in Ruthin, and are now held by the warden and pensioners of that institution: the warden appoints a curate for each of the parishes, but is occasionally required to perform duty at each of the churches himself: both parishes are within the sole jurisdiction of the consistory court of the Bishop of Bangor, and the wardenship is in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church, dedicated to St. Meugan, is a small ancient edifice, forming a picturesque object in the vale: it contains an ancient monument to the memory of John Thelwall, Esq., and his wife Jane, whose effigies are represented in a kneeling posture, with ten of their sons and four daughters. In a niche near this monument is a well-executed bust of Ambrose, their ninth son, steward to Lord Verulam, Lord High Chancellor of England, and afterwards Yeoman of the robe to James I. and Charles Prince of Wales: he died on August 5th, 1653, aged eighty-two years. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. The poor children of this parish are admissible to the free grammar school of Ruthin, and also to the National school established in that borough. Mrs. Dorothy Myddelton bequeathed £20; Mr. Parry, in 1714, bequeathed £20; and Mr. Jones £20; which sums, with other benefactions amounting to about £105, have been invested in the funds of the Llandegla and Mold turnpike trusts, and the interest, together with a rent-charge of £8, left by Mr. Edward Griffith, is annually distributed among the poor of the parish. A chalybeate spring, dedicated to St. Peter, was formerly in high repute for the supposed miraculous medicinal efficacy of its waters, but is at present neglected: it is strongly impregnated with some mineral, and, if due care were taken to prevent its admixture with other waters, it might still be found highly beneficial. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £320. 2.

LLANRHIWYDRUS (LLAN-RHWYDRYS), a parish in the hundred of TŶLY BOLION, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (N. W.) from Llanerch-

medd, containing 178 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the north-western extremity of the Isle of Anglesey, on a headland projecting into the Irish sea, on the north, and forming on the east the boundary of Camlyn bay. It derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Rhwydrus, by whom it was originally founded in the sixth century, and contains a large portion of enclosed and well-cultivated land. The surrounding scenery is strikingly diversified, and in some parts highly picturesque; and the views along the coast and over the adjacent country are interesting and extensive. About two miles north-westward from the main land is Ynys y Moelrhoniaid, or the "Isle of Seals," commonly called the Isle of Skerries, a long island composed entirely of craggy pointed rocks, in which are great numbers of rabbits, and which, during the breeding season, is the resort of puffins and razor-bills. A lighthouse, exhibiting a steady light, was erected on the highest point of this island, in 1733, by the Corporation of the Trinity House, to facilitate the navigation of this part of the channel, and for the preservation of the numerous vessels employed in the trade between Liverpool and Dublin: it has been of material use in the preservation of life and property, but the want of a superior elevation to render it visible at a greater distance has much tended to diminish the benefits which it might otherwise have afforded to vessels navigating this dangerous part of the channel. A more eligible situation might be found on the main land, at a point called Cader Rhwydrus, where the light would have an elevation of nearly a hundred feet above that which it has in its present situation. The Isle of Skerries anciently belonged to the monks of Bangor, and was the principal fishery appertaining to that see, the prelates of which, by neglect, having suffered it to be usurped by the family of Griffith, of Penrhyn, Bishop Dean, in 1498, exerted himself for its recovery, and, after a considerable struggle, succeeded in procuring its restoration to the see. The living is annexed to the rectory of Llanrhyddlad, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor. The church is a small ancient edifice, situated nearly in the centre of the headland projecting into the sea, near the small island called the West Mouse. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A small parochial school, in which a few poor children are gratuitously instructed, is supported by subscription. John Hughes, in 1778, bequeathed £50 to the poor of this parish. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £143. 18.

LLANRHYCHWYN (LLAN-RHYCHWYN), a parish in the Uchgorvai division of the hundred of NANTCONWAY, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. by N.) from Llanrwst, containing 565 inhabitants. This parish, which is exceedingly mountainous, contains an abundance of pyrites, worked by a company from Liverpool, who ship the produce at the adjoining quay of Trêvriw, on the river Conway, which forms the eastern boundary of the parish, and is navigable from its mouth below the town of Aberconway to Trêvriw. There are also three extensive slate quarries within its limits, at the distance of about one mile and a half from the shipping-place, in which upwards of one hundred persons are employed: lead-ore has likewise been obtained here, and some small veins are now

being worked. Numerous varieties of quartz crystals are found, some of them of a beautiful amethystine colour, and of considerable value. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Trêvriw, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Rhychwyn, is situated among barren mountains, at a considerable distance from any houses, and, from the rudeness of its architecture, appears to be of great antiquity: it is vulgarly observed of this simple structure that it was erected prior to the invention of the saw and plane, since no indication of the use of these instruments can be discovered in any part of the edifice: in the east window are the remains of some handsome stained glass, with a mutilated date, which seems to have been MCCCCXXII. Near Capel Curig, at the extremity of the parish, is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. Taliesin, the celebrated British bard, who flourished about the middle of the sixth century, is stated to have resided in this parish, near a small lake, or pool, called Llŷn Geirionydd. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £121. 18.

LLANRHYDDLAD (LLAN-RHÛDDLAD), a parish in the hundred of TAL Y BOLION, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Llanerchymedd, containing 628 inhabitants. This parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the shore of the Irish sea, which washes the western side of it: the surface is boldly varied, and the views from the higher grounds are extensive, embracing an interesting prospect over the sea and the adjacent country, which abounds with pleasing, and in some parts with picturesque, scenery. The village, which is small, is situated at the foot of Moel Rhyddlad, one of the highest mountains in the island, and for that reason selected by Colonel Mudge as one of his principal stations in making the trigonometrical survey of North Wales. Considerable quantities of manganese, and some copper-ore, have been found upon this mountain; but no mines have yet been opened. The living is a discharged rectory, with Llanvlewin and Llanrhywdrus annexed, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £14. 11. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The tithes of the ancient parish of Llandogvael are received alternately by the rectors of this parish and Llanvechell. The church, dedicated to St. Rhyddlad, is a small edifice, not distinguished by any architectural features of importance. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The interest of several small charitable donations and bequests, two of which are small portions of land, is annually distributed among the poor at Christmas. Sir William Williams, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles II., was born in this parish, of which his father, Dr. Hugh Williams, founder of the families of Wynnstay, Bodelwyddan, and Penbedwr, was rector from 1633 till 1670. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £208. 11.

LLANRHÛSTID (LLAN-RHÛSTYD), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (S. by W.) from Aberystwith, on the road to Cardigan, containing 1525 inhabitants. This place, though at present of little importance, has been distinguished in history from a remote

period of antiquity. In 987, its church was demolished by the Danes, in one of their descents upon South Wales. The castle of Llanrhystid, called also Dinerth castle, was, in 1080, at which period it belonged to Iestyn ab Gwrgan, Prince of Glamorgan, sacked by Rhys, Prince of South Wales: it was destroyed in 1135, by Owain Gwynedd and his brother, aided by Hywel ab Meredydd and Rhys ab Madog ab Ednerth. Having been re-erected, it was besieged and taken, in 1150, with several other fortresses, by Cadell, Meredydd, and Rhys, the sons of Gruffydd ab Rhys, Prince of South Wales, who, enraged at the spirited resistance of its defenders, whereby they lost some of their bravest troops, put the garrison to the sword. It was fortified by Roger Earl of Clare, in 1158, and, about the close of the same century, was besieged and taken by Maelgwyn ab Rhys, who slew the garrison left to defend it by his brother Gruffydd, and in 1204 rased it, with several others, to prevent their falling into the hands of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth. The present village, which is situated near the influx of the small river Gwyre into the bay of Cardigan, consists only of a few cottages, indifferently built. Fairs are held here on the Thursday before Easter and the Thursday before Christmas; and at Lluest Newydd others are held on September 23rd, October 8th, and the second Friday after the 10th of the same month. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Rhystyd, occupies an elevated situation above the village, and is of considerable antiquity. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Dissenters. Leland mentions the remains of a large edifice here, which some supposed to have been a nunnery; but there are now no vestiges of it, nor any authentic account of such an establishment having existed here: there is, however, within the limits of the parish, a farmhouse called Mynachtŷ, signifying "monastery," which probably occupies the site of a religious house. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £368. 8.

LLANRIAN (LLAN-RHIAN), a parish in the hundred of DEWISLAND, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N. E.) from St. David's, containing 715 inhabitants. This parish is situated near the north-western extremity of the county, and on the coast of St. George's channel, by which it is bounded on the west and north: the surrounding scenery is pleasing, and the views over the channel and the adjacent country are interesting and extensive. It constitutes a prebend in the cathedral church of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £19. 9. 7., and annexed to the archdeaconry of Carmarthen. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6. 11. 3., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Rheanus, is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. Near the church are some Druidical remains, consisting of many large stones, most of which are now broken: they were formerly erected, and, in their arrangement and

general appearance, formed in miniature, according to Mr. Fenton, a tolerably correct representation of Stonehenge. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £264.

LLANRÛG, or LLANVIHANGEL YN RÛG, a parish in the hundred of ISGORVAI, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 3½ miles (E.) from Carnarvon, on the new line of road to Capel Curig, containing 1204 inhabitants. This parish is separated from that of Llandeiniolen by the river Seiont, which forms its northern boundary. It contains no village, and the church, which is far detached from any dwelling, is situated on a beautiful eminence, commanding extensive prospects of the sea and the country adjacent, embracing the Snowdon range of mountains on the east, and the bay of Carnarvon on the west; and in certain states of the atmosphere even the Irish hills are distinctly visible from this place. There are several good mansions in detached situations, inhabited by opulent families, among which are the beautiful small villa of Glangwnna, deeply embosomed in woods on the sloping bank of the river Seiont, the property of the daughters of the late Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Shrewsbury; Plas Tirion, the seat of John Rowland, Esq.; Tŷ'n y Coed, the residence of Major Jones; and Plas Gwŷnn, the seat of Major Creighton, about to be occupied by Mr. Swainson, of Liverpool, who, with other gentlemen, has taken the slate quarry on the farm of Tŷ-Dû, in the parish of Llanberis. The land is for the greater part enclosed and in a state of good cultivation: an act of parliament for enclosing the waste lands was obtained about the year 1809. The farms are small, the largest seldom comprising more than a hundred acres; and such of the inhabitants as are not engaged in agriculture are employed in the quarries and in the neighbouring mines. The parish abounds with slate of a reddish hue, or of a brown colour, of a very durable substance, and not apt to open or crack when exposed to the weather. There are quarries both on the mountain called Cevn Dû and on a farm called Glynn Rhonwy, in this parish, belonging to Lord Newborough: on the latter they are numerous, and are worked to a considerable extent under the superintendence of Mr. Roberts of Carnarvon, who rents them under his lordship. These quarries afford employment to more than two hundred men, and the slates are brought down the Llanberis lakes in boats, and thence conveyed by carts to Carnarvon. There are indications of copper-ore on Gaer Cwm y Glo, and also on a mountainous rocky farm called Llwyncoed: some small veins have been actually laid open; and in a rock near the lake, close to the new road, and on the same farm, a vein of asbestos, or amianthus, has been found. At a short distance higher up, and near the boundary of the farms called Llwyncoed and Glynn Rhonwy, is a vein of white soapy clay, resembling fullers' earth, which dips into the lake and may be taken up from a boat. Numerous curious specimens of fossils, minerals, and crystals, are found in the mountainous district of this parish.

The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £5. 12. 6., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small but venerable cruciform structure, in the later style of English architecture, without tower or steeple, but having at the

west end a pointed arch, rising above the roof and surmounted by a small cross, under which a bell is suspended: from its elevated situation it is seen from a great distance in every direction, and it has been rendered more conspicuous by being whitewashed all over, not even excepting the roof. There are two places of worship for Calvinistic, and one for Wesleyan, Methodists; and a dwelling-house has been recently converted to the use of a congregation of Presbyterians. Two school-houses have been erected by the Calvinistic Methodists, where Sunday schools are held, as also in each of their places of worship. Mr. John Morris, in 1710, bequeathed two tenements in this parish, called *Drws-Dangoed* and *Caer Weddus*, for apprenticing poor boys of this parish and that of *Llanbeblig*: two or three boys are annually placed out according to the will of the testator, and the benefit is enjoyed by both parishes alternately. In several parts of the parish are numerous remains of cottages, or huts, probably the residences of the aboriginal inhabitants at some period of very remote antiquity: they are generally in clusters of eight or ten each, and appear to have formed distinct villages. They are called *Cyttiau 'r Gwyddelod*, or "the Irishmen's huts," and are generally circular in form: two stones on one side of each seem to mark out the entrance, and a large upright stone probably points out the fire-place: the walls, which are about two feet high, and three in thickness, are composed of small stones without mortar. Near these huts are frequently found remains of the "quern," or stone handmill, consisting of two stones, one concave and the other convex, with a place for an iron handle; and stone and brass celts have also been found in the vicinity of these ancient habitations, which are generally distributed through the parish, and of which the number of circular foundations exceeds three hundred. *Davydd Thomas*, the celebrated Welsh bard, better known as "*Davydd Ddû o Eryri*," was interred at this place; and *Dr. Edwards*, who accompanied *Commodore Anson* in his voyage round the world, and held the office of surgeon on board the *Tamer* frigate, was a native of this parish, and son of one of its rectors: he also lies buried in the churchyard. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £211. 15.

LLANRWST (LLAN-RWST), a market town and parish, comprising the township of *Gwydir*, which maintains its own poor by a separate assessment, in the hundred of *NANTCONWAY*, county of *CARNARVON*, but chiefly in the *Uchdulas* division of the hundred of *ISDULAS*, county of *DENBIGH*, NORTH WALES, 20 miles (W. by S.) from *Denbigh*, 26 (W. by N.) from *Ruthin*, and 217 (N. W. by W.) from *London*, containing 3601 inhabitants. This town is of very great antiquity, and in the year 952 was the scene of an important battle in the contests maintained at this period, for the sovereignty of Wales, between the sons of *Hywel Dda* and those of *Edwal Voel*, when the former, assembling their forces in South Wales, laid waste the territory of North Wales as far as the river *Conway*, but were opposed by the latter at the town of *Llanrwst*, where, after an obstinate conflict, in which many of considerable rank were slain on both sides, the sons of *Edwal Voel* were victorious, and pursuing their enemies into South Wales, they retaliated upon their territories for the ravages which had been inflicted on their own.

The town is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the river *Conway*, which here forms the boundary between the two counties, four miles to the north of the road to *Holyhead*, and in the spacious and beautiful *Vale of Llanrwst*, environed by majestic and well-wooded hills, the land at the foot of which is well watered and exceedingly productive: it is large, well built, and amply supplied with water, but consists principally of small houses and shops: the streets are spacious and well paved. Over the river is an elegant bridge of three arches, built about the year 1636, under an order from the privy council of *Charles I.*, from a plan by *Inigo Jones*, who is erroneously stated to have been a native of this place: the expense of its erection, amounting to about one thousand pounds, was conjointly defrayed by the two counties which it connects: two of the arches are exceedingly handsome; the third, having been rebuilt in 1703, is somewhat inferior: the centre arch, which forms a much larger segment of a circle than the other two, is nearly sixty feet in span. Excellent roads have lately been made, communicating with the *London*, *Liverpool*, and *Holyhead* roads, and also with *Denbigh* and *St. Asaph*, the improved state of which has caused a considerable increase of visitors, during the summer months, to the picturesque and much admired scenery of this neighbourhood. *Llanrwst* was formerly noted for the making of harps: at present the spinning of woollen yarn, and the knitting of stockings, constitute the principal branches of trade, the town being situated at the north-western extremity of the hosiery district of *North Wales*, and, next to *Bala*, the principal market for that article. The river *Conway* is navigable from its mouth to *Trêvriw*, three miles from this town, for vessels of sixty tons' burden, which bring coal, lime, timber, and grocery, for the supply of the inhabitants of *Llanrwst* and the neighbourhood, and carry back the produce of the slate quarries and mines of the adjoining parishes. The market, which is on Tuesday, is well supplied, particularly with corn, which is not sold by sample, but in small quantities, suitable to the circumstances of the purchaser: it is the general mart for the inhabitants of the surrounding district, to a distance of twenty miles in every direction. Fairs, chiefly for the sale of cattle, corn, and wool, are held on the first Tuesday in February, March 8th, April 25th, June 21st, August 10th, September 17th, October 25th, December 11th, and the second Tuesday after that day: at the June fair a great quantity of wool is sold to the clothiers in *Yorkshire*, and at the September and October fairs great numbers of cattle are sold to the English drovers. The market-place is a spacious square area, in the centre of which stands the town-hall, a plain substantial structure, erected at the expense of *Maurice Wynne, Esq.*, of *Caer Melwr*, as appears from a stone over the principal entrance, bearing the arms of the *Wynnes*, and the initials of the founder, with the date 1661: above this is a clock, with a cupola containing the market bell, and surmounted by a large gilt eagle. The general quarter sessions for the county were formerly held in this hall, which practice has been discontinued since the removal of the assizes from *Denbigh* to *Ruthin*. The petty sessions for the *Uchdulas* division of the hundred of *Isdulas* are held here; and *Llanrwst* has, by the late *Boundary Act*, been made a polling-place in the election of knights for the shire.

The parish is upwards of forty miles in circumference. The living comprises a sinecure rectory and a discharged vicarage, united by act of parliament passed in 1678, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph, the former rated in the king's books at £12, and the latter at £6. 5. 5., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Grwst, Rhystyd, or Restitutus, is a small edifice, situated close to the margin of the river: it is said to have been originally erected on ground given by Rhun, son of Nevydd Hardd, one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, to expiate the murder of Prince Idwal, a son of Owain Gwynedd, by order of Nevydd, to whom Owain had entrusted him to be fostered, according to the custom of the country. The present structure is supposed, from its style of architecture, to have been erected early in the fifteenth century. Adjoining it, on the south side, is the Gwydir chapel, a handsome square castellated edifice, the interior of which is decorated with a profusion of carved work: it was built by Sir Richard Wynne, from a design by Inigo Jones, in 1633, as a burial-place for his family, the deceased members of which had previously been interred in the chancel, and contains several elegantly engraved brasses, exhibiting portraits of several of this family: it has a carved and fretted roof, which is said once to have belonged to the conventual church of Maenan abbey, situated about three miles distant. On the eastern wall is a slab of white marble, recording the pedigree of the founder, and tracing his ancestors to Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales. On the southern wall is a mutilated monument to the memory of Sir John Wynne, Bart., a learned antiquary, and an indefatigable gleaner of materials for the illustration of Welsh history, which were published under the title of the "History of the Gwydir family;" also to that of his father Meredith, and his wife Sidncy, daughter of Sir William Gerard, Chancellor of Ireland. In the centre of the chapel, upon the floor, lies the stone coffin of Llewelyn the Great, who died in 1240, and was interred in the abbey which he had founded at Aberconway, thence removed to Maenan, and from that place, at the dissolution, the coffin was brought to the old parish church of Llanrwst, where it remained obscured by rubbish until placed in its present more appropriate situation. The same attention has likewise been paid to another piece of antiquity, placed near it, *viz.*, a recumbent armed effigy of Howel Coytmor, grandson of Davydd, brother to Llewelyn ab Gruffydd: he was owner of the Gwydir estate, which was sold by one of his descendants to the family of Wynne. At Garthgarmon, three miles distant, there is a chapel of ease; and at Gwydir, half a mile off, is a private chapel belonging to Lord Willoughby de Eresby. There are in the parish eleven places of worship for dissenters, of which four are in the town, belonging respectively to the Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, each, except the Wesleyan chapel, having a burial-ground attached.

Divers benefactions of considerable amount have been made for the benefit of the poor of this parish, which are judiciously managed, the proceeds being regularly distributed among the most deserving objects annually on St. Thomas's day. The neighbourhood of the town is delightfully picturesque, being ornamented

with several mansions of noblemen and gentlemen, the principal of which are, Gwydir, the seat of Lord Willoughby de Eresby; the Abbey, that of Lord Newborough; Cyfdŷ, that of Mrs. Davies; Belmont, that of the Rev. J. Nanney; Plâs Madoc, that of Wm. Lloyd Jones, Esq.; Penloyn, that of Peter Titley, Esq.; the Cottage, the property of Robert Read, Esq.; Hêndre House, the seat of the late William Edwards, Esq.; Oaklands, that of — Blackall, Esq.; Beaver Grove, the property of Mrs. Davies, of Cyfdŷ, now in the occupation of the Rev. Maurice Hughes; and Tan y celyn, a neat residence newly built on the banks of the river Conway, the property of G. N. Wright, Esq., of St. Albans. The ancient mansion of Gwydir, beautifully situated amidst extensive woods of oak, which clothe the rocks projecting between the rivers Conway and Llugwy, near the foot of a lofty precipice called Carreg y Gwalch, or "the rock of the falcon," was erected, according to some initials and a date over the gateway, by John Wynne ab Meredydd, in 1555, and comprised an extensive, but somewhat irregular, pile of building, ranged in a quadrangular style, and consisting of an inner and an outer court: this edifice was taken down in 1816, since which time the present structure, on a much smaller scale, has been built: a small portion of the former mansion still remains, and is now being fitted up in an antique and elegant style. Above this stood another edifice, called the Upper Gwydir, erected in 1604 by Sir John Wynne, which was pulled down several years ago. The Vale of Llanrwst, which is neither so widely extended as the Vale of Clwyd, nor so contracted as that of Llangollen, is regarded by the admirers of picturesque scenery as exhibiting the most varied assemblage of beautiful features which the pencil could delineate. The prospect of the dense woods and towering hills which enclose it on each side is enlivened by the sparkling waters of the sportive Conway, which every where present an animated scene, either of small vessels arriving at and departing from the village of Trêvriw, or of the diminutive boats called coracles, which are used in fishing for salmon and smelts, considerable quantities of which are caught in their respective seasons. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor of the entire parish amounts to £1833. 2.: exclusively of the township of Gwydir, it is £1668. 18.

LLANSADWRN (LLAN-SADWRN), a parish in the hundred of TYNDAETHWY, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Beaumaris, containing 371 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the eastern part of the county, and within four miles of the Menai bridge, comprises a moderate portion of land, of which the whole is enclosed, and the greater part in a state of good cultivation. The houses of the inhabitants are scattered over the parish in detached situations, not forming any village; and the surrounding scenery, though not characterized by any peculiarity of feature, is pleasingly rural. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £7. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Sadwrn, from which circumstance the parish derives its name, is a small but neat edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north transept, and was thoroughly repaired at a considerable

expense in 1829. In the transept, projecting from one of the walls, is the head of an ecclesiastic, well executed in stone; and outside the same part of the edifice is the head of a bear, with a muzzle and chain, also curiously carved in stone. A fragment of stone has been found, which is now placed within the transept under the head above mentioned, bearing part of a mutilated inscription in Roman characters, in which the word "Saturninus," still legible, seems to shew that it was part of the monument of that saint, by whom the church is supposed to have been founded about the year 603. The farms of Brÿn Eyr and Rhôs Owen, left by Dr. Rowlands for the support of his almshouses at Bangor, are in this parish. Rowland Jones, in 1715, left a tenement called Gorslàs, the rent of which he appropriated in equal shares to the poor of this parish and that of Pentraeth; and Mrs. Roberts, in 1756, bequeathed £150, the interest of which sum she directed to be given in equal shares to three of the poorest and most deserving housekeepers of Llansadwrn. In a field adjoining Trevor, in this parish, are the remains of two ancient cromlechs; the larger, which was supported on two upright stones more than ten feet high, fell down in 1825. There are some remains of an ancient fortress, near an old family mansion called "Castellior," which, from several relics of antiquity discovered in the immediate vicinity, is supposed to be of Roman origin. In the marsh near the base of Llwydiart mountain, fossil oak trees, acorns, and nuts are found, several feet below the surface, retaining all their original freshness. The poor are maintained by an average annual expenditure amounting to £137. 10.

LLANSADWRN (LLAN-SADWRN), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (N.N.W.) from Llangadock, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, each of which separately supports its poor, and containing 1221 inhabitants, of which number, 657 are in the Upper, and 564 in the Lower, division. This parish, which is pleasantly situated in the north-eastern part of the county, is intersected by the turnpike road from Llandilo-Vawr, by the ford, to Llandovery, and by a small rivulet tributary to the river Towy. The surface is varied, comprising a mountainous district of considerable extent, and a large portion of common land, with the exception of which the grounds are enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The scenery is finely diversified, and the views from the higher grounds are extensive, embracing a rich prospect over the surrounding country. Abermarlais, the seat of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, is a handsome modern mansion, erected by the present proprietor, on the site and from the ruins of an ancient mansion, which originally formed the baronial residence of Sir Rhÿs ab Thomas, and is noticed by Leland: the present edifice is beautifully situated in grounds finely varied and comprehending much picturesque scenery. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Llanwrda annexed, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6. 10., endowed with £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, G. C. B. The church is dedicated to St. Sadwrn. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Sir Thomas Foley pays to

the poor of the parish forty gallons of barley per month, charged on the estate of Abermarlais, also £5 per annum for instructing poor children, and £5 per annum for apprenticing them: the children of this parish are also entitled to admission into the endowed free school at Llanwrda. Lady Letitia Cornwallis, in 1739, bequeathed £400 for teaching poor children, and £779. 19. 11. for purchasing lands for charitable uses: these sums not having been applied to the purposes prescribed by the will of the testatrix, a decree for the payment of them was obtained from the Court of Chancery, towards the close of the last century. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £313. 3., of which sum, £161. 1. is raised on the Upper, and £152. 2. on the Lower, division.

LLANSADWRNEN (LLAN-SADYRNIN), a parish in the higher division of the hundred of DERLLÿS, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (S.W.) from Laugharne, containing 234 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is pleasantly situated on the bay of Carmarthen, and is but of small extent: the land is enclosed and in a tolerable state of cultivation. Limestone is found in the rocks near the coast, but the inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied; and the views, extending over the bay and the adjacent country, are interesting, and combine some features of picturesque character. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Laugharne, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6. In this parish are the remains of Broadway House, an ancient mansion, formerly the residence of John Powel, Esq., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Keeper of the Great Seal in the reign of James II.; he was one of the judges who sat on the trial of the seven bishops that were committed to the Tower by order of that monarch, in 1688, and by his inflexible integrity they were absolved of the charge laid against them: he died in 1696, aged sixty-three, and was buried in the chancel of the church of Laugharne, where a monument was erected to his memory, bearing an inscription eulogising his conduct on that memorable trial. In the limestone rock near the coast is a curious and beautiful cavern of large dimensions, which was formerly a retreat for smugglers. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £127. 14.

LLANSAMLET (LLAN-SAMLED), a parish in the hundred of LLANGYVELACH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 3½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Swansea, comprising the Higher and Lower divisions, which separately maintain their own poor, and containing 3187 inhabitants, of which number, 1076 are in the Higher, and 2111 in the Lower, division. One of the most picturesque features of this parish is Glànbrane, the seat of Capt. W. Jones, a good house situated near the summit of a lofty eminence, and commanding a fine marine view over Crymlen hill, the grounds surrounding which are very tastefully laid out. Gwernllwynwith, formerly the property of the Morgans of Birch Grove, is a substantial mansion, the residence of C. H. Smith, Esq. The lands of this parish, which is intersected by the river Tawy, and by the turnpike road

from Swansea to Neath, are, with the exception of a small portion, enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. Here are some extensive collieries, the principal of which, belonging to C. H. Smith, Esq., afford constant employment to about five hundred men. There are also, in the Lower division of the parish, three copper-works upon an extensive scale, belonging to three several companies, affording employment to a great number of persons: their produce is conveyed to the port of Swansea by a canal and tram-road which pass through the parish, and by the river Tawy, which is navigable to the works. A large portion of the parish is included within the new limits of the borough of Swansea. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Samled, is a small edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, neatly fitted up for divine service. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. A school-room was erected, and a school is supported, at the expense of the three copper companies, for the gratuitous instruction of the workmen's children. Mr. Lewis Thomas, in 1708, bequeathed a sum of money to the poor, now producing £2 per annum, which, with another trifling benefaction by Mr. John Jenkin, is annually distributed among them. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £1025.12., of which sum, £489.3. is raised on the Higher, and £536.9. on the Lower, division.

LLANSANNAN (LLAN-SANNAN), a parish in the Higher division of the hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (W.) from Denbigh, containing 1383 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Sannan, the intimate friend and companion of the father of St. Winifred, who lived here in religious seclusion, and was buried near the remains of the latter at Gwytherin. The village is pleasantly situated at the head of the narrow vale of the river Aled, which rises in Llŷn Aled at no great distance, and in its course through the vale forms some interesting and picturesque cascades. The parish comprises a very considerable tract of arable and pasture land, of which by far the greater portion is enclosed; the soil, though various, is tolerably fertile. The surrounding scenery is almost totally devoid of natural beauty, and the country adjacent presents little more than an uninviting prospect of dreary wastes and mountainous ground. In the small vale near the village stands Dyfryn Aled, the seat of Pierce Wynne Yorke, Esq., a splendid mansion, built by his mother, the heiress of the estate: it is situated on the slope of a hill opposite the old house, which was for several generations a seat of the Wynne family. Fairs, chiefly for the sale of cattle, horses, sheep, and wool, are held annually on May 18th, August 17th, October 26th, and November 30th. The living consists of a rectory in two comportsions, and a vicarage, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph; each portion of the rectory, of which one was united to the vicarage by act of parliament in the 29th and 30th of Charles II., is rated in the king's books at £6.10.5.; and the vicarage is rated at £5.0.10.;

and both are in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is an ancient edifice, occupying a somewhat romantic situation, but possessing no architectural details of importance. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. A school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children is supported by the vicar, and there are at present twenty boys and twenty girls in it. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £973.4.

LLANSANNOR (LLAN-SAN-NWR), otherwise THAW, a parish in the hundred of COWBRIDGE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (N.) from Cowbridge, containing 184 inhabitants. This place is situated on the river Thaw, which rises in the parish, and, proceeding by Cowbridge, in its course to which place it occasionally forms the boundary between Llansannor and Penllyne, falls into the channel, about six miles distant, where it forms the little harbour of Aberthaw. The soil is chiefly sandy, and the parish, which comprises about twelve hundred acres, is for the most part flat: the lands are, with the exception of a very small portion, enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. Llansannor House, formerly the residence of the lord of the manor; and Brigam, the property of Sir Charles Taylor, are both now in a greatly dilapidated condition, and in the occupation of tenants: near the latter are the remains of an ancient castle, formerly of some note in this part of the principality. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £7.15.7½., and in the patronage of J. F. Gwyn, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Senewyr, is a small ancient edifice: at the south end of the chancel is an ancient recumbent effigy of a warrior clad in armour, with a sword and shield, the head resting on a lion, and at the feet a dog. Mr. Edward Thomas, of Argoed, in this parish, bequeathed to the poor half the rent of a house and croft in the parish of St. Mary Hill, now producing £4 per annum. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £130.17.

LLANSANTFRAID (LLANSANTFREAD), a parish in the hundred of PENCELLE, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (S. E.) from Brecknock, containing 190 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Fread, an Irish female saint, who appears to have been so highly venerated in Wales, that no fewer than nineteen churches in the principality have been consecrated to her memory. The western part of the parish obtained the appellation of Skethrog, by which it is at present distinguished, from Brochwel Ys-cythrog, Prince of Powys, to whom it descended by inheritance from his mother, who was a daughter of Brychan, Prince of Brycheiniog. It does not appear that Brochwel ever resided upon this lordship, although tradition states that he was buried in the neighbouring parish of Llandevaillog-Vâch, where a rudely carved stone of very ancient character commemorates the interment of some British warrior. After the conquest of the ancient Brycheiniog by Bernard Newmarch, the lordship of Skethrog was conferred on one of his followers, named Miles Pitcher, or Pychard, by whom, or by one of his immediate descendants, a castellated mansion was erected on the bank

of the river Usk, which was subsequently called the Tower, and of which there are still some remains incorporated with a farm-house of that name, which has been built upon the site. The parish is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the river Usk, by which it is bounded throughout its whole length, and is intersected, in the same direction, by the turnpike road from Brecknock to Crickhowel and Abergavenny. The lands, with the exception of a comparatively small portion, are enclosed, and in a good state of cultivation; and the soil is in general fertile and productive. The adjacent country abounds with richly varied and pleasingly picturesque scenery; and the views from the higher grounds comprehend many objects of interest and beauty. Among the most prominent of these may be noticed, in the foreground, the fertile and romantic Vale of Usk, with the river winding through a long succession of varying scenery, having richly wooded eminences on its opposite banks; and, in the distance, the majestic range of the Brecknockshire Beacons, with which the softer aspect of the vale is finely contrasted. Buckland, a spacious mansion originally erected about seventy years ago, by the late Roger Jones, Esq., then member for the county, and now, by marriage with the daughter of the late Thynne Howe Gwynne, Esq., whose father purchased it from the devisees of the original proprietor, the property of James Price Gwynne Holford, Esq., is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Usk, and sheltered by a lofty mountain, barren towards the summit, but having the acclivities, near its base, richly clothed with wood: the house has two fronts, of which that towards the river commands an extensive view down the Vale of Usk, and the other a more confined but romantic view of the mountains which enclose the vale on the south.

The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6. 4. 7., and in the patronage of the Earl of Ashburnham. Previously to the Reformation, the advowson was vested in the lord of the manor of Skethrog: it was subsequently granted to Roger Vaughan of Porthaml, from whom it descended to its present proprietor. A portion of the tithes, anciently appropriated to the free chapel of Pencelly, are now held by the lord of the manors of Buckland and Skethrog. The church, which was rebuilt in 1690, is a small edifice, consisting only of two low aisles, with a cupola at the west end, and is situated close to the road side: a gravestone to the memory of David Watkins, of Skethrog, who died on the 2nd of November, 1618, aged eighty-eight, records that he, his father, and his grandfather, lived in this parish for three hundred years: probably it may signify, only, that they were severally living in three different centuries. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Some small bequests have been made for the benefit of the poor, but having been neglected, they are now entirely lost. The Roman road from Caerlleon to the Gaer near Brecknock passes through the parish, from Cathedine on the east to Llanhamllêch on the west; and about half a mile from Skethrog, on the side of the London road, is a cylindrical stone, rising about three feet and a half out of the ground, bearing an inscription in Roman characters, of which only the letters VICTORINI are legible, and supposed to commemorate the interment

of a son of Victorinus. The walls of the castellated mansion erected by Miles Pychard, and the small remains of which are incorporated in the walls of a farm-house, as above noticed, appear to have been from two to three yards in thickness; and a stone near the farm-house is said to bear a date, now covered with whitewash, of from seven to eight hundred years old: traces of a moat are still visible. Just above the turnpike road is a good house, called Skethrog, the property of Sir William Keppel, which, though not kept up as a family seat, is superior to many in the principality. The Rev. Thomas Vaughan, a man of eccentric habits, but of great genius, was a native of this parish, of which he was rector: he was ejected from his living during the usurpation of Cromwell, and subsequently became eminent for his skill in experimental philosophy, chemistry, and oriental literature; he was also a respectable Latin and English poet: a catalogue of his numerous publications has been preserved by Wood, in his "*Athenæ Oxonienses*." His brother, Henry Vaughan, Esq., M.D., author of the "*Olor Iscanus*," and several other poems, resided for some time in the parish, where he died in 1695, and was interred in the churchyard. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £110. 16.

LLANSANTFRAID (LLAN - SANT - FRAID), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (S. by W.) from Aberystwith, containing 1206 inhabitants. The village, which is situated on the road from Cardigan to Aberystwith, consists only of a few houses of mean appearance: the parish is noted for its abundant produce of barley. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., endowed with £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, is a commodious edifice, agreeably situated near the shore of Cardigan bay. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. Leland has recorded the existence here of a large building, but he was unable to determine whether or not it was the abbey of Llanfride, of which mention is made in the book "*De Dotatione Ecclesiæ S. Davidis*." Giraldus also speaks of Llanfranfride nunnery, but it is equally uncertain whether this was situated here. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £304. 5.

LLANSANTFRAID - CWM - TOYDDWR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES.—See CWM - TOYDDWR.

LLANSANTFRAID - GLÂN - CONWAY (LLAN - SANT - FRAID), otherwise DISERTH, a parish in the hundred of ISDULAS, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Aberconway, containing 1306 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the pleasant Vale of Conway: the village stands on the eastern bank of the river, on the road from Aberconway to Llanrwst, within five miles of the Irish sea. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £7. 6. 8. and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, with two good east windows, containing some elegant remains of ancient stained glass. There are

two places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, and one for Baptists. Four poor boys, the sons of parishioners, are instructed, in a school-house in the village, from an endowment of £2 per annum, being the interest of several small sums left for that purpose, amounting in the aggregate to £45. In a wood near Brÿn y Pobtÿ is an entire cromlech of considerable size; and in the farm-yard at that place is a copious spring of water, strongly impregnated with saline particles, and, within a few feet of it, a strong chalybeate spring, which deposits also a considerable quantity of sulphur on the sides of the well. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £495. 17.

LLANSANTFRAID-GLYN-DYVRDWCY (LLAN-SANT-FRAID-GLYN-DYVRDWCY), a parish in the hundred of EDEYRNION, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (E.) from Corwen, containing 60 inhabitants. This parish, which was anciently a chapelry to that of Corwen, is pleasantly situated in the north-eastern extremity of the county, bordering upon that of Denbigh, and upon the banks of the river Dee. It comprises only four hundred and fifty acres, consisting of enclosed arable and pasture land, the whole of the waste lands within its limits having been enclosed by private agreement among the landholders, in the year 1807: the soil is principally stony and argillaceous. The surface is for the most part hilly, only a small tract on the margin of the Dee being subject to inundation: the Dee, which bounds the parish on the south, is here joined by a little rivulet called the Morwynion, which descends along its eastern border. The surrounding scenery is finely varied, and in many parts beautifully picturesque. From Tÿ'n y Caerau, above Rhagatt, in this parish, is a fine view, extending over the fertile vale of Edeyrnion, through which the Dee, in its numerous windings, appears and disappears amidst flourishing woods and plantations, assuming the appearance of small lakes scattered through the vale, in which the town of Corwen forms a prominent and interesting feature, and beyond which the Berwyn range of mountains is seen with peculiar advantage. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £1. 17. 1., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Fraid, or St. Bride, who flourished about the middle of the seventh century, is a neat and ancient edifice, in the early style of English architecture, and appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service: in the churchyard are three ancient yew trees of remarkably fine growth. In the village is a small building, now a dwelling-house, called Carchardy Owain Glyndwr, or "Owain Glyndwr's Prison House," in which that renowned chieftain is said to have confined the captives whom he took in battle. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £22. 7.

LLANSANTFRAID - GLYNN - CERIOG (LLAN-SANT-FRAID-GLYN-CERIOG), a parish in the hundred of CHIRK, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Llangollen, containing 543 inhabitants. This parish, as the name implies, is situated on the river Ceiriog: the village occupies a low and very retired situation, entirely encompassed by lofty mountains. It contains slate of excellent quality and in abun-

dance, in procuring which some extensive quarries are now being worked with much profit to the proprietors. The manufacture of flannel is carried on to a considerable extent; and on the stream of the Ceiriog are two fulling-mills, to which extensive bleaching-grounds are attached. Fairs are held on February 14th, May 1st, August 1st, and November 1st. The living is a perpetual curacy, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Viscount Dungannon. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, has been recently rebuilt in the Grecian style of architecture: it is a handsome edifice, with a small square tower, and is situated on an eminence at some distance from the village. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. A parochial school has been established for the gratuitous instruction of poor children of the parish, but it has no endowment, and is supported solely by subscription. A chalybeate spring in this parish, formerly in great repute for its medicinal efficacy, is now nearly lost by drainage. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £239. 17.

LLANSANTFRAID IN ELVEL (LLAN-SANT-FRAID YN ELVAEL), a parish in the hundred of COLWYN, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Builth, containing 343 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is pleasantly situated on the turnpike road from Builth, through New Radnor, to Kington in the county of Hereford, and is surrounded by mountains of various elevation, interspersed with fertile tracts of land and denuded eminences. The surface is boldly undulating, and the hills present a singular, and in some instances a fantastic, variety of form and aspect. The lands, with the exception of the more hilly parts, are enclosed and in good cultivation: the soil in the lower grounds is of a clayey nature, but not unproductive; and the acclivities of the hills afford pasturage for sheep. The surrounding scenery, though in some parts pleasingly varied, is distinguished rather by features of wildness than of beauty. Within less than a mile of the church is a neat house, the residence of Hugh Vaughan, Esq., pleasantly situated, and forming a pleasing object in the scenery of the place. Colwyn, in this vicinity, has recently been made a polling-place in the election of a knight for the shire. This parish constitutes a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock, valued in the king's books at £1. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £5. 14. 9½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Fread, or St. Bride, is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a tower at the west end, the upper part of which, having fallen, has been replaced by a slanting roof: the churchyard, which contains some fine old yew trees, has a very picturesque appearance, and commands a fine view of the surrounding mountains. A Sunday school is supported under the superintendance of the vicar of the parish and a few of the principal inhabitants, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children. An estate called Forest Colwyn, which is partly in this parish, and partly in that of Caregrina, adjoining, forms part of the en-

dowment of the Boughrood charity, bequeathed by the Rev. Rees Powel, for the apprenticing of poor children and other charitable uses. There are but slight vestiges of Colwyn castle, erected here in 1242, by Ralph Mortimer, on the site of an ancient encampment supposed to have been of British origin, for the protection of his newly acquired lordship of Maelienydd, from which fortress the circumjacent hundred derived its name: they consist chiefly of the ancient lines of defence, and of a mound now covered with underwood and fir trees. A barrow near the site of this fortress, on being opened a few years ago, was found to contain a rude urn with burnt bones, &c. Near a stream in this parish, called Cam-nant-Rhôs, which is tributary to the river Edw, is a mineral spring, of which the water is strongly impregnated with sulphur. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £169. 5.

LLANSANTFRAID YN MECHAN (LLAN-SANT-FRAID-YN-MECHAIN), a parish partly in the upper division of the hundred of DEYTHUR, and partly in the lower division of the hundred of POOL, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (E. by N.) from Llanvyllin, containing 1365 inhabitants, of which number, 808 are in the main body of the parish, on the northern side of the river Vyrnwy, and the remainder in the several townships of Collvryn, Llanerchila, Tredderwen-Vawr, and Trewylan, on the southern side of the same stream: the portions in the several hundreds maintain their poor by a separate assessment. The parish is beautifully situated in a very picturesque part of the Vale of Vyrnwy, and is divided into two parts by the river which gives name to that rich and fertile vale: it comprises a very extensive tract of rich arable and pasture land; and in some parts of it is found abundance of peat, which forms the principal fuel of the inhabitants. The surrounding scenery is beautifully varied, and from the higher grounds the extensive vales of Salop and the Severn, with the lofty hills by which they are bounded, are pleasingly conspicuous. The turnpike road from Shrewsbury, through Llanvyllin, to Bala passes through the village, in which fairs are annually held on the Tuesday before Easter, May 22nd, and October 3rd. The living consists of both a rectory and a vicarage, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph: the rectory, which is a sinecure, is rated in the king's books at £14. 6. 8., and the vicarage, which is discharged, at £5. 17. 6.: both are in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, which appears to have been built at different periods, is a neat structure, principally in the early style of English architecture, and contains some good monuments: the interior was greatly improved in 1830, by the removal of the old benches and the substitution of regular pews. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A parochial school is supported by subscription, and from sixty to eighty children are at present gratuitously instructed in it. There are remains of several ancient British camps in this parish. In the hamlet of Trewylan, in a meadow of which the situation is very low, and has the appearance of having once been a morass, is a post corresponding exactly with the description given by Cæsar of the ancient British posts: it is seen very distinctly from the Meivod road, about a quarter of a mile from

Pont y pentre. On the hill called the Voel, on the Llanvyllin road, are the remains of an old British camp, the site of which is in some degree concealed by the partial plantation of the hill; but the fosse and dyke are clearly discernible from Pont y pentre and the Llangedwin road. There was also a post on the latter road, occupying the summit of Winllan hill, of which the intrenchments, though not so clearly defined, may still be traced. About two miles distant are the remains of an ancient encampment, called Clawdd Côch, which from its form is supposed to have been of Roman construction. The situation of this post near the confluence of the rivers Tanat and Vyrnwy, and commanding the entrance into the vales of the Severn and Tanat, and also into that of Llansantfraid, was highly advantageous for the defence of the mines of Llanymynech, which are supposed to have been worked by the Romans. Being so close to the river Vyrnwy, it has suffered some demolition, part of the intrenchment on that side having been washed away by the river. This post, which is but little known, has been thought by some antiquaries to be the *Mediolanum* of Antoninus; but its relative distance from *Heriri Mons*, or Tommeny Mûr, on one side, and from *Rutunium* and *Uriconium*, on the other, does not agree with that mentioned in the Itinerary. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £636. 9., of which sum, £253. 6. is raised on that portion of the parish which is in the hundred of Deythur, and £383. 3. on that which is in the hundred of Pool.

LLAN-SANT-SIOR, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES.—See KEGIDOCK.

LLANSAWEL (LLAN-SAWEL), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (N.) from Llandilovawr, on the road to Lampeter, comprising the hamlets of Edwinsford with Glynn, and Wen with Genol, separately supporting their own poor, and containing 1024 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the small river Cothy, and is intersected by a tributary of that river, which falls into it near the village: over each of these streams is a neat bridge. The lands are for the greater part enclosed and in a state of good cultivation. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified with wood and water, and from some of the higher grounds are fine prospects extending over a tract of well-cultivated country. Edwinsford, called in Welsh "Rhÿd Odyn," the seat of the family of Williams, whose ancestors have represented the county in parliament for several ages, and now the seat of Sir James Hamlyn Williams, Bart., is in this parish. It is beautifully situated on the eastern bank of the river Cothy, and is approached by a stately avenue of lofty trees: the mansion appears to have been formerly of greater magnitude; the grounds, which are extensive and judiciously disposed, comprehend much beautiful scenery. Upon one of the highest hills, a structure, erected by an ancestor of the present proprietor, probably as a fortress, though subsequently used as a place of amusement, and which formed a conspicuous object in the view, has long since been suffered to fall into decay. A market, which was formerly held here, has been for many years discontinued; but fairs are still held annually on the first Friday after the 12th of May, July 15th, October 23rd, and on the first Friday after the 12th

of November. By the late Boundary Act this has been made a polling-place in the election of a knight for the shire. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Cayo, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's. There is a place of worship for Methodists. A school is partly supported by subscription. William Jones bequeathed £10, directing the interest to be divided annually among the poor communicants of this parish. John Thomas Philipps, preceptor to William Duke of Cumberland, and other members of the Royal Family, and author of some well-known Latin Epistles, was a native of this parish, to which he bequeathed £60 per annum for the support of a school for the gratuitous instruction of the children of the poor inhabitants, but, dying before his will was duly signed, the legacy was lost. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor of the entire parish is £344. 16.

LLANSILLIN (LLAN-SILIN), a parish principally in the Cynlleth and Mochnant division of the hundred of CHIRK, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, extending also into the English county of SALOP, in which it comprises the township of Sychdin, or Soughton, which separately maintains its own poor, 6 miles (W.) from Oswestry, and containing 1951 inhabitants, of which number, 1704 are in that part of the parish which is in the county of Denbigh. This parish, which is eight miles in length and averages about seven miles in breadth, is finely situated on the river Cynlleth: the lands are enclosed and in a high state of cultivation, and the soil is fertile and productive: the surrounding scenery is richly varied, and the views over the adjacent country abound with interest and variety. Glâscoed, an ancient seat of the family of Kyffin, afterwards conveyed by marriage to Sir William Williams, Speaker of the House of Commons, and now the property of his descendant, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., forms an interesting feature in the scenery of the place. Plâs Newydd, formerly the seat of a branch of the Myddeltons of Chirk Castle; and Pen y Bont, at one period the property of the family of Maurice, are also within the parish. Here was likewise an old residence of Owain Glyndwr, called Sycharth, which was seated on an eminence and surrounded by a park, containing fishponds, deer, &c., the beauties of which are described by his bard, Iolo Gôch, in a poem still extant. It was occupied by this chief before his removal to Glyn-Dyvrddwy, or the Valley of the Dee, between Llangollen and Corwen, where Sycharth has commonly, but erroneously, been supposed to have stood. The court of the manor of Cynllaith Owain was kept in the parlour of the mansion, until towards the close of the last century: at present there are scarcely any remains of the building. Above the house are the ruins of a keep, or castellet, surrounded with a high mound and deep ditch. The manufacture of flannel is carried on to a considerable extent, affording employment to many of the inhabitants, and on the river Cynlleth is an extensive fulling-mill. Fairs, chiefly for the sale of live stock, are annually held in the village on Easter Tuesday, July 10th, and October 2nd. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a spacious and handsome struc-

ture, in the later style of English architecture, with a low tower. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Watkin Kyffin, in 1700, bequeathed £52, the interest of which he directed to be distributed in bread to the poor. Sir W. Myddelton, Bart., in 1717, gave £20; Sir William Williams, in 1740, bequeathed £200; Mrs. Ann Myddelton bequeathed £42; and Mr. Pryce Maurice, in 1775, gave £27, the interest of which sums, together with the produce arising from some portions of land severally bequeathed by Edward ab Thomas, in 1657, Edward Maurice, in 1732, Mrs. Rogers, and others, is annually distributed among the poor. This parish is incorporated with the adjacent one of Chirk and with nine or ten others in the county of Salop, for the common support of their poor in the house of industry at Oswestry: the average annual assessment upon it amounts to £350. 4.

LLANSPYTHID, or LLANSPYDDID (LLAN-SPYDDYD), a parish comprising the hamlets of Llan-spythid, or the "Church Hamlet," Modrŷdd and Penpont, each of which separately maintains its own poor, in the hundred of DEVYNOCK, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, and containing 514 inhabitants, of which number, 204 are in the hamlet of Llan-spythid, 2 miles (W.) from Brecknock. The name of this place, originally "Llan y Spitty," of which its modern appellation is said to be a corruption, is derived from an ancient *hospitium*, formerly supported here by the priory of Malvern, in the county of Worcester, to which establishment Milo Fitz-Walter granted the manor and advowson. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Usk, over which are three bridges, situated respectively at Aber Brân, Abercamlais, and Penpont: of these, the first was built and is kept in repair at the joint expense of the hundreds of Devynock and Merthyr-Cynog, and the other two, which are private property, are repaired by the proprietors of the lands in which they are situated. In the eastern part the parish is bounded by the river Tarell, which falls into the Usk near Brecknock; and in the lower part it is intersected by the turnpike road from Brecknock to Carmarthen, from which, near the former town, a branch leads through the upper part of the parish to Merthyr-Tydvil. The village is beautifully situated on the south bank of the river Usk, embosomed in a luxuriant grove of stately trees: the surrounding scenery is highly picturesque, and the views over the Vale of Usk and the adjacent country are rich in every variety of romantic beauty. From the village towards Aber Brân the vale is exceedingly narrow; but the view of the river below Venni-Vâch wood, with the richly wooded heights which enclose the vale, is beautifully picturesque, to which the church of Aberyscir forms a pleasing addition. Beyond Aber Brân the vale expands considerably; and the river is seen winding its devious course through the fine grounds of Penpont, the seat of Penry Williams, Esq., situated in the hamlet of that name, which is noticed under its own head, and in which it forms an interesting and highly ornamental feature. Abercamlais, the seat of the Rev. John Williams, and the remains of Aber Brân, the ancient seat of another branch of that family, are also in the hamlet of Penpont; and all three are situated within a mile of each other, on the south bank of the river Usk.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £5. 17. 8½., and in the patronage of Marquis Camden, who is impropiator of the great tithes. The church, dedicated to St. Cattwe, and situated near the high road, is a long low building, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a small belfry at the west end: the churchyard is planted with yew trees, several of which have attained a prodigious growth, but are now beginning to decay: one of these, which are considered to be some of the finest in the county, is twenty-seven feet in girth: in the cemetery was formerly an ancient stone, inscribed with a rude cross, which is said to have commemorated Brychan, Prince of Brycheiniog, or his father. The vicarage-house, to which about five acres of glebe land are attached, is a very indifferent building, situated in the village. In the hamlet of Penpont is a chapel called Capel Bettws. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists, the latter of which is in the hamlet of Mordrydd. Mr. Tobias Williams, in 1657, bequeathed a small portion of land, the produce to be distributed in bread to the poor of this parish; and Mrs. Catherine James, in 1721, bequeathed the sum of £260, since laid out in the purchase of land, the produce to be distributed in bread, in equal proportions, among the poor of the parishes of Llanspythid and St. David's, and of the chapelry of St. Mary's. On a hill above Aber Brân are the remains of a small encampment, called the Gaer, apparently of British origin: it is nearly of an oval form, and is defended by a single rampart: this fortification, which crowns the summit of the hill, commands a magnificent view of the Vale of Usk, with the windings of the river, on the opposite bank of which, and immediately in front of the Gaer, is another eminence, crowned with a similar intrenchment. In the vale, near the influx of a small rivulet into the Usk near Penpont, was a castle, built by Einon Sais, a Welsh chieftain who attended Edward III. in most of his wars, and was present at the memorable battles of Cressy and Poitiers: this castle afterwards descended to Sir David Gam, but not a vestige of it is now distinguishable. At some distance to the south-west, at a place called Blaengwithid, are traces of the "Sarn Lleon," a Roman road, originally extending from the station *Deva* (Chester) to *Nidum* (Neath); but after passing an artificial mound, supposed to have been the site of an exploratory station, and subsequently of a fort, or keep, probably constructed in the reign of John, by Maud de St. Valcri, wife of William de Breos, it is lost in its course into the Vale of Usk, where it crossed the *Via Julia Montana* from Caerlleon, by the "Gaer" near Brecknock, to *Maridunum*. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £401. 1., of which sum, £153. 15. is assessed on the hamlet of Llanspythid.

LLANSTADWELL (LLAN-STADWELL), a parish in the hundred of Rhôs, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Milford, containing 733 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the northern shore of Milford Haven, comprises a considerable tract of fertile and well-cultivated land, with some portions of hilly ground, which, from its steepness, is but ill adapted to repay the expense and labour of cultivation. At Nayland, which is situated within

its limits, it was once in contemplation to construct a dock-yard, for which purpose some lands in the vicinity were purchased, on both sides of the harbour, on which to erect works for its security and defence. Considerable progress had been made in the erection of one of the fortresses on the opposite side of the haven, but upon the death of the late Sir John Philipps, father of the late Lord Milford, who was the principal promoter of the design, the plan was abandoned, after two ships of war only had been built, both of which, the "Prince of Wales," of seventy-four guns, and the "Milford" frigate, were built by contract. The surrounding scenery is finely varied, combining the fine expanse of water in the haven on the south, and the spacious open channel on the west, with extensive tracts of richly cultivated country on the north and east. In the vicinity are several good houses, of which there are within the parish, Jordans-ton, the property of the Rev. Thomas Wilson; Hays-ton, the residence of R. Matthias, Esq.; and Newton, a dilapidated old house on a valuable estate belonging to Lewis Child, Esq. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £7. 17., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Lewis Child, Esq., to whom two-thirds of the great and small tithes were impropiated, the remaining third belonging to the vicar. Mr. Child has recently disposed of the greater part of his tithes to the respective proprietors of the lands. The church, dedicated to St. Tudwal, is an ancient structure in good repair, pleasantly situated on the margin of the haven, in the southern part of the parish. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Some remains of two ancient British encampments, comprising each an area of about one acre, are visible; one is situated at the north-eastern extremity of the parish, nearly opposite the village of Rhôsmarket, and the other at its south-western extremity, on a point on the shore of Milford Haven. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £267. 13.

LLANSTEPHAN (LLAN-STEPHAN), a parish in the higher division of the hundred of DERLLÛS, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (S. S. W.) from Carmarthen, containing 1274 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Stephen, was distinguished at a very early period for a fortress of great strength, erected on the summit of a bold eminence projecting into the bay of Carmarthen, and defending the entrance of the river Towy, which falls into the bay at this place. By whom, or at what precise time, it was founded is unknown. Cadell, Meredydd and Rhÿs, sons of the late Gruffydd ab Rhÿs, Prince of South Wales, having, in 1143, possessed themselves of Carmarthen castle, were encouraged to appear before that of Llanstephan, the relief of which was attempted by a large body of Anglo-Normans; but success still attending the arms of the Welsh chieftains, these forces were defeated, and the fortress was taken. Meredydd, to whom its custody was entrusted, was here vigorously assailed by the Normans, who soon after laid siege to it. The Welsh commander suffered them to complete their preparations for the attack; the scaling ladders were fixed and manned; but just as the assailants were gaining the battlements he brought certain engines, which he had contrived for that purpose,

to bear upon the enemy, and precipitated them to the ground. The Normans, frustrated in their attempt upon the castle, raised the siege and retired; but after a short time renewing their attempts, they ultimately obtained possession of it. In 1216, it was taken and destroyed by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth; and after being rebuilt, it was successfully attacked, in 1254, by Llewelyn ab Gruffydd.

The parish is beautifully situated on the shore of Carmarthen bay; an excellent turnpike road leads from the village to Carmarthen, and a ferry across the river Towy communicates with the village of Ferry-side, on the opposite shore, in the parish of St. Ishmael's. The waste lands were enclosed by act of parliament obtained in 1807, under the provisions of which a very considerable portion was allotted to the respective landowners. The appearance of the village is peculiarly interesting; but, from its retired situation, being distant from any great thoroughfare, it is not much frequented by visitors: it unites all the advantages of a maritime situation with the tranquil retirement of an inland village, and has a greater number of opulent families resident in it than any other village in the neighbourhood of Carmarthen. The surrounding scenery is highly pleasing, and, in many parts of the parish, beautifully picturesque; the views over the fine open bay are interesting and extensive; and the course of the river Towy, with its richly wooded banks, still further enlivens and diversifies the prospect. Within the parish are some elegant seats and handsome residences, which add greatly to the beauty and to the variety of the scenery. Llanstephan Place, the seat of George Mears, Esq., is an elegant modern mansion, built upon an estate formerly belonging to the family of Lloyd: it is beautifully situated in a richly wooded demesne, with a fine open lawn sloping gradually from the front of the house to the margin of the Towy. Laques, the seat of William Lloyd, Esq., descended from the ancient family of that name, the former proprietors of Llanstephan Place, is a substantial family residence, now much neglected, in a very sequestered part of the parish, containing some pleasing rural scenery. Llanstephan Cottage, the residence of Thomas Morris, Sen., Esq., is finely situated near the river, sheltered in the rear by rising grounds covered with young plantations: the grounds, which are tastefully disposed, open upon the sands, which are peculiarly fine, and in summer afford to the inhabitants an interesting and agreeable marine promenade. The living, rated as a vicarage in the king's books at £8.13.4., is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £1500 parliamentary grant, and in the joint patronage of Messrs. Morris, bankers of Carmarthen, and William Lloyd, Esq., of Laques, who are impropiators of the tithes. The church is dedicated to St. Stephen. In the hamlet of Llanybree was formerly a chapel of ease, which, in ancient records, is called the Marble Church, and is now appropriated to the use of a congregation of Independents. There is also another place of worship for Independents, and one each for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. There are some remains of the ancient castle, consisting chiefly of the shell, which is tolerably entire, especially the principal entrance: from the towers, which are still acces-

sible by means of the ancient staircase, though greatly dilapidated, may be obtained a fine marine view, embracing a portion of the Glamorganshire and Pembroke-shire coasts. St. Anthony's well, in this parish, was anciently in very high repute for the many miraculous cures effected by the water, under the auspices of its patron saint; but it is now entirely neglected. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £709.15.

LLANSTEPHAN (LLAN-STEPHAN), a parish in the hundred of PAINSCASTLE, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Hay, containing 268 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is situated upon the river Wye, which here forms the boundary line between the counties of Radnor and Brecknock, and is separated by the small river Bâchwy from the adjacent parish of Llandeilo-Graban. The greater portion of the land is unenclosed and uncultivated; and the surrounding scenery, though pleasingly varied, and enlivened by the meandering Wye, is not characterized by any peculiarity of feature. An elegant cottage residence, built by the late W. Wilkins, Esq., of Maeslough, and now the property of Miss Elizabeth Walker, forms an interesting object in the scenery of the place. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Brecknock, to whom the tithes are appropriated. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, and situated on the summit of a rocky eminence of considerable elevation, is not distinguished by any architectural details. A Sunday school is supported by subscription, and gratuitously superintended by a few individuals of the parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £160.4.

LLANSTINAN (LLAN-STINAN), a parish in the hundred of DEWISLAND, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Fishguard, containing 168 inhabitants. The name appears to be derived by contraction from the name of the saint (Justinian) to whom the church is dedicated. The parish is pleasantly situated near the source of the Western Cleddy river, by which it is separated from that of Fishguard, and comprises a large portion of enclosed arable and pasture land: the surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and the views from the higher grounds embrace extensive prospects over the adjacent country, which abounds with interesting features. The ancient mansion of the family of Symmons, which had been suffered to remain in a neglected state for some time, has been modernized or rebuilt, and is now the handsome seat of Col. Owen, eldest son of Sir John Owen, Bart., lord-lieutenant of the county. The turnpike road from Haverfordwest to Fishguard passes through the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir John Owen, Bart., who is lessee of the tithes under the subchanter in the cathedral church of St. David's. The church is not distinguished by any interesting architectural details. The annual average expenditure for the support of the poor is £50.4.

LLANTHETTY, or LLANDETTY (LLAN-DDETTI), a parish in the hundred of PENCELLE, county

of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (N.W.) from Crickhowel, near the road to Brecknock, consisting of the hamlets of Dyfryn and Vro, which separately support their own poor, and containing 579 inhabitants. This parish extends from the south bank of the river Usk, which forms its northern boundary, to the confines of Glamorganshire: it is separated from the parish of Llangynidr, in the hundred of Crickhowel, by the river Crawnon, and from the parish of Llanvigan by the river Carvanell. The surface of the surrounding country is irregular, and agreeably diversified with wood and water: the river Usk, the banks of which are in many places richly wooded, forms several pleasing waterfalls in its progress over its rocky channel: several of the adjacent hills are lofty and clothed with wood, and from some of them are obtained extensive prospects. From that called Tâf-Voel it is said that portions of thirteen counties may be seen: on the north are the Black Mountains of Talgarth, and to the east the Sugar Loaf mountain, on the border of Monmouthshire. Llanthetty Hall, beautifully situated in a very secluded part of the Vale of Usk, being embosomed in lofty hills clothed with luxuriant woods, is the neat mansion of Mrs. Overton: the grounds are pleasing, and the views from them, though not extensive, are very beautiful. The village of Llanthetty is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Usk, on the opposite side of which runs the turnpike road from Brecknock to Crickhowel and Abergavenny. On the banks of the Carvanell, just above its confluence with the Usk, two miles eastward from the church, stands the considerable village of Tâl y bont. Here is a carding-mill, connected with the manufacture of the coarse woollen cloth of the country. The Brecknock and Abergavenny canal passes through the parish from north-west to south-east, affording means for the exportation of the coal and limestone procured in the neighbouring parishes, and the importation of articles of merchandise from Bristol and Newport. On its banks, at Tâl y bont, are some limekilns and coal wharfs, to which the above-mentioned minerals are brought by an iron railroad, which, from the mountains to the south, has branches to the Tredegar, Romney, and Bute iron-works. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £7. 10. 7½., and in the patronage of James Gwynne Holford, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Detta, is a neat structure, in the later style of English architecture, consisting only of a small nave and chancel, with a low tower at the western end, and is appropriately fitted up for the accommodation of the parishioners: it is situated within a few yards of the Usk, in the township of Dyfryn. In that of Vro is the chapel of Tâf-Vechan, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rector of Llanthetty. The Rev. John Davies, rector of the parish in 1727, charged certain lands with the annual payment of the interest of £20, for the instruction of poor children of this parish, in the Catechism of the Church of England, and to teach them to write their name, but the bequest has been rendered unavailable through neglect. In constructing that part of the Brecknock and Abergavenny canal which passes through this parish, a Roman sacrificial instrument, called a *secespita*, was dis-

covered; and in digging for the same purpose in a wet and marshy wood several trees were found, at the depth of four or five feet below the surface, entirely black, and of a peculiarly hard consistency. The Roman road from *Tibia Amnis*, near Cardiff, to the station at Caer Bannau, near Brecknock, traverses the parish from south to north, inclining to the eastward as it descends into the Vale of Usk and crosses the river Carvanell. Maesmawr, in this parish, of which he was a native, was once the residence of Jenkin Jones, a colonel in the parliamentary army during the civil war of the seventeenth century, who distinguished himself by his republican principles and determined hostility to the established church: so violent were these that, on being informed of the landing of Charles II., at the Restoration, he is said to have mounted his horse, ridden through the churchyard, and, discharging a pistol at the church door, in which the perforation made by the ball is still shown, he exclaimed aloud, "Ah! thou whore of Babylon, thou'lt have it all thy own way now." The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £327. 13.

LLANTHEW (LLAN-DDEW), a parish partly in the hundred of MERTHYR-CYNOG, and partly in that of PENCELLE, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 1½ mile (N. N. E.) from Brecknock, containing 323 inhabitants. This parish, which takes its name from the saint to whom the church is dedicated, was anciently a residence of the Bishops of St. David's, who had a castellated mansion here, which was in ruins in the time of Leland, who also speaks of a house belonging to the archdeacon of Brecknock, which had likewise fallen into decay. During the Interregnum, the manor was seized by the parliament, and sold to David Morgan, Esq., but was recovered to the see of St. David's after the Restoration. The village is pleasantly situated on the river Honddû, about a mile and a half above its confluence with the Usk at Brecknock, and within half a mile of the high road from Brecknock to Hay, which intersects the parish: it compactly surrounds the church, the cemetery attached to which commands a delightful view of a rich landscape, bounded by the bold eminences on the northern side of the Vale of Usk, and by the heights enclosing the woody glen through which the Honddû flows, the whole for the most part presenting a scene of high cultivation. The Bishop of St. David's holds a court leet annually, at which his steward presides, and anciently a court baron was also held here, but this has long been discontinued. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Mr. Phillpotts, as lessee of the tithes under the Archdeacon of Brecknock. The church, dedicated to St. Dewi, or David, and one of the oldest religious edifices in the county, is a cruciform structure, in the early style of English architecture, anciently spacious, but now greatly dilapidated: from the intersection rises a low tower having a conical roof, erected in 1621: the windows are lancet-shaped, and appear to have been originally surmounted with handsome freestone mouldings. There are some remains of the chapel of the ancient episcopal mansion, consisting of the side walls, in which are three pointed windows, and also of portions of the end walls, in which are windows of the same form: there are likewise slight

vestiges of other portions of the edifice, chiefly of outer walls. In 1188, Archbishop Baldwin, accompanied by Giraldus Cambrensis, when on his tour through Wales to preach the crusades, passed a night at this castle. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £166. 7., of which sum, £62. 13. is raised on that portion of the parish which is in the hundred of Merthyr-Cynog, and £103. 14. on that which is in the hundred of Pencelly.

LLANTHOYSAINT (LLAN Y DDEUSANT), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Llangadock, comprising the hamlets of Blaen-Sawdde with Maes y Fynnon, and Quarter Mawr with Gwydre, each separately assessed for the maintenance of its poor, and containing 1006 inhabitants. This place is beautifully situated in the south-eastern part of the county, on the confines of Brecknockshire, from which it is separated by the chain of hills called the Black Mountain, of which a considerable portion is within the parish: the lands, with the exception of this mountainous district, are enclosed and cultivated. The surrounding scenery is strikingly diversified, combining features of picturesque and rural beauty with objects of bold and romantic grandeur. That part of the Black Mountain which is within the parish forms the loftiest elevation in the county; and near the base of its highest summit, called the Van, or "Beacon," is a fine lake of beautifully clear and transparent water, in the form of a parallelogram, nearly a mile in length, and about sixteen fathoms deep. The majestic grandeur of the precipitous rocks which impend over this lake, and the wild character of the surrounding objects, give to this extensive sheet of water a strikingly romantic appearance, which is finely contrasted with the scenery by which the lower grounds in its vicinity are distinguished. Though its situation is so elevated that the snow remains unmelted upon its border for the greater part of the year, yet its waters abound with trout of superior quality, and with eels of extraordinary size. The river Sawdde has its source in this lake, and, after traversing the parish, falls into the river Towy, near Llangadock. A fair is annually held in the village on the 10th of October. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Llangadock, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Simon and St. Jude, is not remarkable for any architectural details. There is a place of worship for Methodists. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £193. 13.

LLANTRISAINT (LLAN - TRISANT), a parish partly in the hundred of MENAI, but chiefly in that of LLYVON, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (W.) from Llanerchymedd, containing 537 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the western part of the island, and is intersected by the small river Alaw, comprehends a tract of about four thousand four hundred and sixty acres of arable and pasture land, of which the greater portion is enclosed. The surface is boldly undulated, rising into abrupt eminences of various elevation and aspect: the soil is for the most part poor, consisting chiefly of a hungry clay, fit only for the cultivation of oats. Copper-ore has been found in considerable quantities upon Meinir farm; but no mines of it have hitherto been opened.

The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacies of Ceidio, Gwredog, Llanllibio, and Llêcheynvarwydd annexed, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Avran, St. Ieuan, and St. Sanan, from which circumstance the parish derives its name, signifying the church of three saints, was originally founded in the year 570. The present is a good modern edifice of comparatively recent erection: it contains a neat plain monument to the memory of Dr. Hugh Williams, founder of the families of Wynnstay, Bôdelwyddan, and Penbedw. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. A small parochial school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children was founded in 1822: it has an endowment of £8 per annum, for which ten children are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic: the instruction of others is paid for by subscription. Three poor men from this parish are eligible to the almshouses at Beaumaris, under the will of the founder, David Hughes, who endowed them with the farm called Meinir, here situated, and with various other lands for the support of the inmates. The same benefactor, by his will, dated December 30th, 1609, after providing for the maintenance and support of the school and almshouses at Beaumaris, directs that any surplus should be distributed among the poor of this parish; but although a considerable surplus has been accumulating for many years, no distribution has yet been made. The affairs of the charity are at present under the investigation of the Lord Chancellor, and it is expected that a very considerable distribution will eventually be made among the poor, according to the tenour of the will. The above-named David Hughes was a native of this parish, and having by persevering industry amassed a very ample property, thus charitably appropriated a considerable portion of it for the benefit of the poor. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £293. 13.

LLANTRISSENT (LLAN-TRI-SAINT), a borough, market town, and parish, in the hundred of MISKIN, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 10 miles (N. W. by W.) from Cardiff, and 169 (W.) from London, containing 2789 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to three different saints, is distinguished by few historical events of importance. At what time or by whom its castle was originally built, is not accurately known; but it is enumerated among those for which Gilbert de Clare, commonly called "the Red," Lord of Glamorgan, did homage to Edward I., on his accession to the titles and estates of his family, after the death of his father, towards the end of the thirteenth century. Edward II., with his favourite the younger Spencer, was taken prisoner near this town, by the queen's forces, and conveyed to Hereford. The town is romantically situated, on the road from Cowbridge to Merthyr-Tydvil, in a pass over a mountainous ridge, between two lofty hills, and is irregularly and indifferently built; but its whitewashed houses, with the dismantled tower of its castle, form a conspicuous and interesting feature in the scenery on approaching the mountains. The vicinity is indescribably beautiful and highly picturesque; and the views embrace a tract of country abounding with features of

romantic character and almost unrivalled magnificence. The prospect from the brow of the hill on which the town is built embraces the whole of the Vale of Glamorgan, from its eastern extremity to the influx of the river Ogmore into the Bristol channel: among the numerous interesting objects which this extensive tract of country exhibits are the rich woods about Hensol, Glanclay, and Lanharan; beyond which is discerned the Bristol channel, with the distant hills on the English coast, and in other directions the lofty mountains which bound it on various sides. To the north of the town the appearance of the country becomes more rugged, and assumes a wilder aspect, which is in some degree enlivened by the pleasing appearance of Castella, an ancient seat of the family of Traherne, now the property and residence of Major Smith, which forms a lively and cheerful object in a landscape of which the prevailing character is that of sombre magnificence. At the entrance to the town is a substantial stone mansion, called Llantrissent House, the seat of Richard Fowler Rickards, Esq.

The parish abounds with coal, which is worked to a very great extent for the supply of the great iron-works in the neighbouring districts, and for exportation. Ores of iron and lead have also been found in great quantities, and works have been established here for procuring those minerals; but they have not been conducted with a sufficient degree of profit to remunerate the adventurers, and have consequently been discontinued. The principal of these was the Park mine, about a mile to the south of the town, the ore obtained in which was of the species called galena, or potters' ore, lying in a vein extending from east to west, and contained in a matrix of spar, in magnesian limestone resting upon coal. Some years ago an ancient colliery, not properly filled up, was accidentally discovered by R. F. Rickards, Esq., when a young man, who, by falling into it, was burnt to the bone on the fore part of the foot and leg: it contained a large quantity of pyrites, which had ignited, and had been in a state of combustion for a very long period: it is still burning, and probably will continue to burn, so long as any inflammable matter may remain. A rail-road has been constructed from the Dinas colliery, which communicates with the Cardiff and Merthyr canal at Newbridge. The market, which is only for provisions, is on Friday: the corn market has been removed to Newbridge, five miles off. Great cattle fairs are held on February 13th, May 12th, August 12th, and October 29th. It has not been precisely ascertained at what time the town received its first charter of incorporation: it has a charter dated the 20th of Edward III. The corporation consists of the constable of the castle, a portreeve, twelve aldermen, and an unlimited number of burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, serjeant at mace, and other officers: the portreeve is annually elected from among the aldermen, who fill up vacancies in their number by a majority of their own body. Llantrissent is one of eight contributory boroughs, namely, Cardiff, Llantrissent, Cowbridge, Aberavon, Kenwig, Neath, Swansea, and Loughor, which returned one member to parliament: the right of election was in the burgesses at large, at present about four hundred and twenty in number. By the late act for amending the representation of the people, the boroughs of Cardiff, Cowbridge, and Llantrissent have been constituted a separate district, returning one mem-

ber; and the right of voting has been vested in the resident burgesses, ninety-eight in number, and in those within seven miles, in number one hundred and twelve, if duly qualified according to the provisions of the act; also in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the present number of tenements of this value, within the limits of the borough, which extend about a mile from the town in every direction, comprising the whole of the town hamlet and parts of other hamlets, and are not altered by the late boundary act, is seventy-two, most of which are occupied by burgesses. The freedom is inherited by all the children of a burgess, and is acquired by servitude of seven years' apprenticeship to a resident freeman, by marriage with a freeman's daughter, and by election of a jury of twelve burgesses upon paying double fees on admission. The corporation are empowered by their charter to hold a court of record for the recovery of debts, but it has been for many years discontinued. The petty sessions for the hundred of Miskin are held in this town every Friday. The town-hall and the market-place are of modern erection, and are neat buildings well adapted to their uses.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £26.14. 2., endowed with the vicarial tithes of the parishes of Aberdare, Lantwit Vairdre, Llanwonno, and Ystradyvodog, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Gloucester. The church, dedicated to St. Dyvnog, St. Iddog, and St. Menw, is a spacious and ancient structure, in the Norman style of architecture, occupying the summit of the hill above the town. There are two chapels in this parish, one dedicated to St. John the Baptist, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £1000 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Mrs. Pritchard. The other, called Tal y garn, after being long suffered to fall gradually into decay, has been recently repaired through the instrumentality of Dr. Lisle, who has a summer residence at this place: the living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford. The Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, have each one place of worship in the town; the Independents have also additional places of worship at Cymmer and Crossvaen; and the Methodists one at Velin Vawr within the parish. A National school for the gratuitous instruction of children of both sexes is supported principally by the Marquis of Bute, who contributes fifty guineas per annum, and by subscription among the gentry resident in the neighbourhood. The school is well conducted under the auspices of the Marquis, at whose expense six boys, who are selected as teachers, and clothed with two suits in the year, are apprenticed, when at a proper age, with a premium of £10. Mr. Gibbon, of Newton House, in the parish of Llanblethian, bequeathed £4. 19. per annum, to be distributed among the poor of this parish, at the discretion of the vicar; and, under the will of Sir Leoline Jenkins, £20 is distributed in clothing, every fourth year, by the master of Cowbridge school, among the poor of this

parish, of whom the vicar nominates such as he thinks the most deserving.

There are but small remains of the ancient castle, which originally consisted of two wards, and appears to have been a place of great strength: these consist principally of a portion of one of the towers, which, from its elevated situation, forms a very conspicuous and interesting feature in the scenery of the place. In 1829, in clearing away the rubbish which had accumulated about the foundations, the workmen discovered the dungeon which, according to Leland, had anciently formed the prison for the territories of Miskin and Glin Rhondda. At a short distance from the town, to the right of the road leading to Llandaf, are some remains of an ancient religious house, said to have been a monastery dedicated to St. Cawrdav, son of Caradoc Vraichvras, regulus of Brecknock, about the end of the fifth, or the beginning of the sixth, century. Within the limits of the parish are several ancient camps, of which the most important is that called Caerau, or "the fortifications," supposed to have been constructed by the Danes. Castella, the ancient family mansion of the Trahernes, appears also from its name to have been built upon the site of some ancient fortification, which may probably have been an outpost to the castle of Llantrissent. There are chalybeate springs in several parts of the parish. Sir Leoline Jenkins, who, in the reign of Charles II., was eminently distinguished as a jurist, diplomatist, and statesman, was born in this parish, and was buried in the chapel of Jesus' College, Oxford, to which he had been so munificent a benefactor as to be in some degree regarded as its second founder: he endowed the grammar school at Cowbridge, and bequeathed the principal part of his estates to charitable uses. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £1288. 15.

LLANTRITHYD (LLAN-TRYDDYD), a parish in the hundred of DINAS-POWIS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Cowbridge, containing 221 inhabitants. On the conquest of Glamorgan by Robert Fitz-Hamon, and its subsequent division, the castle and manor of Llantrithyd were assigned to Hywel ab Iestyn ab Gwrgan, with the privilege of exercising *jura regalia* therein. The castle was demolished, in 1151, by Meredith, great grandson of Rhÿs ab Tewdwr. The village, which stands about a mile to the south of the road between Cardiff and Swansea, occupies a secluded situation in a well-wooded valley, which is watered by a small rivulet. Llantrithyd House, formerly the seat of the Bassets, and subsequently of the Aubreys, is now in ruins: it was a fine specimen of the style that prevailed in the reign of Henry VI., with later additions, and is stated by tradition to have afforded an asylum, during the Commonwealth, to many great and learned men of the Church of England, by whom academical degrees were here conferred. On a rising ground above the village is pleasantly situated Tÿvree, a cottage ornée, the residence of Henry Seymour, Esq., who is proprietor of a considerable part of the parish, and to whom also belongs an extra-parochial farm of about one hundred and twenty acres, called Caer-main, together with twenty-four acres contiguous, also tithe-free. Limestone abounds in the parish, in which also a considerable quantity of lead-ore is found. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of

Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £8. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Sir Thomas Aubrey, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Illtyd, is a respectable edifice, containing a few ancient monuments, among which may be particularly noticed a stately one to the memory of a knight and his lady, of the Basset family, in the best character of the style which prevailed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the churchyard is a remarkable yew tree, which, at the height of six feet from the ground, measures twenty-six feet in girth, and near the root, little less than forty feet. The ancient hall, wherein the manorial courts were held, still remains, and having been applied, since the abolition of the independent jurisdictions of the lordships marcher, to the reception of the poor, it is now called "the Church House." Here is a mineral spring, the water of which is said to be efficacious in the cure of fluxes. The poor of this parish are entitled to the produce of two acres of land in the parish of St. Hilary, purchased with £45, the bequest of an unknown benefactor, and to the interest of £50, bequeathed, in 1744, by Mrs. Lougher. The average annual expenditure for their support is £76. 7.

LLANTYD (LLAN-ILLTYD), a parish in the hundred of KÎLGERRAN, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Cardigan, containing 281 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Illtyd, an eminent teacher of Christianity, who died about the close of the fifth century. It is pleasantly situated in the north-eastern part of the county, near the separation of the two great roads leading respectively from Cardigan to Fishguard and Haverfordwest, and comprises a large tract of arable and pasture land, of which the whole is enclosed. The surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature, is generally pleasing; and the views over the adjacent country are agreeably diversified. The living is a vicarage not in charge, annexed, with that of Monington, or Eglwys Wythwr, to the vicarage of St. Dogmael's, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £200 royal bounty. The church is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. John Jones, in 1729, bequeathed a small sum of money towards the relief of poor persons of this parish not receiving parochial aid, the interest of which is annually distributed according to the will of the testator. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £77. 18.

LLANTYSILLIO, or LLANDYSILIO (LLAN-TYSILIO), a parish in the hundred of YALE, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (N. W. by W.) from Llangollen, containing 842 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Tysilio, a canonized prince of Powys, who was descended from St. Pabo, called *Post Prydain*, "the Pillar of Britain," and who, having devoted himself to a life of religious seclusion, flourished as a writer till the middle of the seventh century. It is pleasantly situated on the river Dee, which forms its southern boundary, and is skirted on the north by the small river Mer Enion; on the west it is bounded by the parish of Corwen; and on the east by a small river running through the Vale of Crucis, by which it is separated from the parish of Llangollen. The surface is boldly undulated, and in some parts mountainous: the soil, though various, is in general

fertile, and the surrounding scenery is strikingly diversified, and in many parts beautifully picturesque. A chain of mountains of romantic appearance and rich in mineral wealth runs through the centre of the parish, which is also intersected by the turnpike road leading from Llangollen to Ruthin. Slate is found in abundance, and some extensive quarries are now being worked, in which about seventy men find constant employment. Lime-works upon a large scale are also carried on adjacent to the canal, and on the banks of the river Dee, which in this part of its course flows over a rocky and rugged bed between two lofty crags, which scarcely afford a breadth of channel sufficient for the passage of its stream. By means of a weir this river is here made to afford a feeder for the supply of the Ellesmere canal, which is carried along the northern bank of the Dee to the main canal at Pont y Cyssyltau, a distance of six miles, throughout the whole of which it is navigable, affording great facilities for bringing in coal for the supply of the neighbourhood, and for conveying the slates from the quarries and the produce of the lime-works to their several destinations. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £1500 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. The church is a small edifice, with a cupola, possessing no architectural claims to notice: the walls of the interior are thickly covered with plates, inscribed with the names of persons who have been buried there, and affixed opposite to the several pews of the families of which they were members.

About a mile to the north-east of the village, but within the parish, and in a highly romantic portion of the Vale of Eglwyseg, are the venerable and picturesque ruins of the ancient abbey of Llan Egwest, or Valle Crucis. This beautiful edifice was originally founded about the year 1200, for brethren of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, by Madoc ab Gruffydd Maelor, lord of Bromfield, and of the neighbouring fortress of Castell Dinas Brân, who so richly endowed it, that a native Welsh poet of the fifteenth century, in celebrating the hospitality of the abbot, describes him as living in the most sumptuous style. At the dissolution its revenue was estimated at £214. 3. 5.: it continued in the hands of the crown till the 9th of James I., when the site and remains were granted to Edward Wotton. The present remains consist principally of part of the abbey church, originally an elegant cruciform structure, chiefly in the early style of English architecture, though erected at different periods, and consequently containing portions of the decorated and later English styles; and also of a small portion of the conventual buildings, now occupied as farm offices. Among the most entire parts of this interesting ruin is the west front of the church, remarkable for the beauty of its finely arched entrance, surmounted by a decorated window of elegant design, enriched with flowing tracery, above which is a marigold window of still more exquisite workmanship. The east end of the church is also in good preservation, forming an elegant specimen of the early English style, with narrow lancet-shaped windows. The interior is overgrown with grass, and some stately ash and sycamore trees have taken deep root within the walls of

the roofless edifice. The pilasters of the interior are clustered, and have elegantly carved capitals: the transept contains a small cloister of two arches, and a mural sepulchral arch. A portion of the abbey has long been converted into a farm-house; and in one part of the conventual buildings, now occupied as a cow-shed, is a fine Norman arch, near which is a beautifully pointed window; other portions of the remains also exhibit some elegant specimens of the more highly finished and later periods of the Norman, verging into the earlier period of the early English, style. In front of the inhabited portion is a large pointed window reaching to the ground, with mullions and elegant tracery; and a room which once formed the dormitory is supported by three rows of groined arches, resting on circular pillars. The various buildings are chiefly composed of the schistose materials which every where abound in the vicinity; but the doorways, window frames, and other decorated portions are all of free-stone brought from a considerable distance. Within the abbey were interred its founder, his son Gruffydd ab Madoc, and several of its abbots; but their tombs can no longer be distinguished among the mouldering ruins of this once stately and still venerable pile. At no great distance from these highly picturesque and interesting remains, opposite the second milestone from Llangollen, is a monumental pillar of very remote antiquity, raised upon a small tumulus, in which, on its being opened, was discovered a kistvaen, or stone chest, containing human bones: it is commonly supposed to have been erected as a cross, and from it the abbey of Valle Crucis most probably derived its name. This singular piece of antiquity, commonly called the pillar of Eliseg, appears, from an inscription now obliterated, but which was transcribed by Edward Llwyd, the celebrated Welsh antiquary, while it was still legible, to have been erected by Concen, to the memory of his great grandfather Eliseg, the sixth in descent from Brochmael, Prince of Powys, who was slain in a battle fought with the Saxons near Chester, in the year 607. During the civil commotions in the reign of Charles I., this monument was broken and thrown down, and the only legible inscription which it now bears is a modern one in Latin, stating that T. Lloyd, Esq., of Trevor Hall, having found it in that ruined state, restored it in the year 1789. It consists of a round column, standing on a square plinth with a richly carved, but greatly mutilated, capital: the original height is said to have been twelve feet, though at present its elevation is only eight feet two inches. The poor are maintained by an average annual expenditure amounting to £400. 4.

LLANUWCHYLLÛN (LLAN-UWCH-Y-LLÛN), a parish in the hundred of PENLLÛN, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Bala, on the road to Dôlgelely, containing 1178 inhabitants. This parish, which is very extensive, comprises a large tract of mountainous and uncultivated land, including PenllÛn, the highest peak of the Aran mountains; and abounds with scenery of picturesque beauty and romantic grandeur, of which one of the most remarkable features is Bwlch y Groes, or "the pass of the cross," one of the most difficult and arduous in North Wales, environed by precipitous mountains, occasionally relieved with verdant hills and narrow sheepwalks: the pass

itself is a dreary flat, to which is an ascent by a steep narrow tortuous path, terminating at the crucifix from which it took its name. Near it is a beautiful cascade formed by the Twrch, an impetuous mountain torrent rushing from the Arans, and precipitating itself with violence over huge masses of broken rock, which, heaped on each other in its bed, arrest its violent progress: the water, diverted from its course, forces itself through the fissures in the rocks, which are occasionally interspersed with various plants that have taken root in the crevices, and descends with renewed violence into its channel, which crosses the road. A craggy perpendicular cliff, rising from the margin of the stream, about a quarter of a mile above this fall, adds another romantic feature to the scene. From the summit of Aran Penllŷn are obtained fine views of other mountains of North Wales, and of many in the southern part of the principality. The village is pleasantly situated on the public road, near the south-western extremity of Bala lake, called by the Welsh "Llŷn Tegyd," and by the English "Pemble Mere." Slate is quarried in the parish, and peat and turf are found in abundance. Fairs are held here, chiefly for cattle, horses, and sheep, on April 25th, June 20th, September 22nd, and November 22nd. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart: the rectory, rated in the king's books at £8. 10. 2½., is in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Deiniol, is an ancient structure, and was newly pewed and seated in 1820: on the north side of the chancel is the effigy of an armed warrior, with the following mutilated inscription, as read by Mr. Pennant:—"*Hic jacet Johannes ap * * * * ap Madoc ap I—eth, cujus animæ pr—etur Deus. Amen. anno Domi. MCCC. V. 88.*" In the churchyard is a yew tree of remarkably fine growth. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. The Rev. Maurice Vaughan, one of the canons of the Royal Chapel of Windsor, in 1721, erected almshouses here for three aged men and the same number of aged women, which he endowed with two tenements in the parish, and with £200 for keeping them in repair. Mr. Thomas Owen of Talardd bequeathed £5 per annum for the instruction of poor children of this parish, which sum he ordered to be applied every third year to the instruction of children of the adjoining parish of Llanymowddwy. The sum of £5 per annum is also paid out of the estate of Glàn Llŷn, for apprenticing one poor boy, bequeathed for that purpose by a former proprietor. A school for children of the Independent congregation is endowed with the moiety of an estate, given by the Rev. Daniel Williams, for teaching twenty children, and for apprenticing two or three of them annually, according to the state of the funds. This parish is supposed to have been known to the Romans; and Camden conjectures that an ancient fortress called Caer Gai, on the north side of the small river Lliw, supposed to be Roman, from the number of coins found there, was originally erected by a Roman commander named Caius—an opinion formed from its name. Among the coins which have been found here at various times were some of the emperor Domitian, discovered within the last few

years; and a stone has also been dug up, bearing the inscription *Hic jacet Salvianus Bursocavi Filius Cupetian.* The Welsh attribute the origin of this fortress to Cai Hîr, foster brother of King Arthur, and his companion in arms; and Spencer, who appears to have been well versed in the traditionary legends of his time, makes this place the seat of the early education of that renowned hero, under his foster father, who lived at the foot of the Aran mountain, and to whom the poet gives the more classical name of Timon. In the vicinity of this station are vestiges of roads resembling those of the Romans, leading from the station *Eryri Mons*, at Tommen y Mûr near Festiniog, and from Castell Prysor, in the parish of Trawsvynydd, to the ancient *Mediolanum*, probably near Mcivod. Within the area enclosed by the fortification was erected, several centuries ago, a large mansion subsequently belonging to Rowland Vaughan, Esq., a zealous royalist, which was burnt in 1645, by the parliamentarians, and the outer walls of which, with more modern additions, now form a large farm-house. On the opposite bank of the river, and occupying the summit of a rocky eminence, are the remains of a fortress called Castell Corn Dochen, of the foundation of which no authentic particulars are on record: it was of considerable extent, built of mortar made of sea shells mixed with gravel, and faced with freestone. Mr. Pennant thinks it not improbable that this was the castle of Ririd Flaidd, lord of the hundred of Penllŷn, whose armorial bearings decorate an effigy in the church: the other armorial bearings, with which that monument is adorned, the same writer considers to be those of Cunedda Wledig, a Cumbrian prince, whose sons, after his defeat by the Saxons, established themselves in various parts of the principality, and from whose grandson Meirion is derived the name of the county. Rowland Vaughan, who translated into Welsh Bishop Bailey's "Practice of Piety," and Dr. Brough's "Manual of Prayer," resided at Caer Gai, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £560.

LLANVABON, a parish in the hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (S. S. E.) from Merthyr-Tydvil, containing 853 inhabitants. This parish comprises a surface of about five thousand acres, in general mountainous: it is bounded on the west by the river Tâf, and on the east by the Romney: the soil consists of gravelly clay and peat. A colliery belonging to Sir C. Smith, Bart., from which a tram-road communicates with the Glamorganshire canal, affords employment to about twenty men. The parish is intersected by the road from Cardiff to Merthyr, which passes about two miles and a half westward from the church, and by the Glamorganshire canal, on the banks of which, within its limits, is situated the Navigation House, where this important line of communication is joined by the Aberdare canal, and by the tram-road from Merthyr-Tydvil: at this point of junction is a spacious quay. The living is consolidated with the vicarage of Eglwysilan, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf. The church is dedicated to St. Mabon. There are two places of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, and one for Wesleyan Methodists. James Thomas, in 1730, gave by will a rent-charge of £2 for the benefit of the poor of this parish.

The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £213. 19.

LLANVACHRETH (LLAN-VACHRETH), a parish in the hundred of TŶL Y BOLION, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Bôdedern, containing 424 inhabitants. This parish is situated in a fertile district, near the eastern shore of Holyhead bay, and is bounded on the south by the little river Alaw: it contains a considerable portion of enclosed and well-cultivated land, and formerly derived advantages from its proximity to the old Holyhead road, which, since the construction of the new line of road, have been materially lessened. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacies of Llan-eghnedl and Llanvigaél annexed, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £14. 2. 1., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Machraeth, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, of which it exhibits some good details, and is ornamented with an east window of elegant design. There are places of worship for Independents, and for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Numerous charitable bequests have been made to the poor of this parish, but many, and the most important of them, have long been lost. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £110. 10.

LLANVACHRETH (LLAN-VACHRETH), a parish in the hundred of TŶLYBONT and MOWDDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 3½ miles (N. N. E.) from Dôlgelley, containing 948 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, occupies a sequestered situation nearly in the centre of the county, and extends about nine miles in length and six in breadth. The surface is boldly varied, rising in some parts into rocky eminences and mountainous elevations, the latter affording pasturage for young cattle and sheep, for which they are more adapted than for agricultural purposes, though in the lower parts of the parish considerable portions of arable land are in a good state of cultivation. An act of parliament was obtained in 1806, under the provisions of which nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-six acres of waste and common land were enclosed; and a considerable part of it has since been brought into cultivation. The surrounding scenery is strikingly diversified, combining features of rugged grandeur with objects of rural and picturesque beauty, and enriched with some well-wooded hills and extensive plantations: the numerous farm-houses, built of stone in the ancient English style, which are scattered through the parish, have a very pleasing effect on the general appearance of the scenery; and the stream issuing from the waterfall of Pistyll Mawddach, of which a description is given in the article on DÔLGELLEY, forms one of the natural boundaries of the parish. Nannau, for many years the venerable seat of the ancient family of Nanney, and now the property and residence of Sir R. W. Vaughan, as an inheritance from his paternal grandmother, is a handsome and substantially built mansion of stone, and has been recently repaired and greatly enlarged by the present proprietor. It is finely situated about two miles and a half from Dôlgelley, on elevated ground, more than seven hundred feet above the level of the sea; and on the road leading to it from Dôlgelley, which is an uninterrupted

ascent, was formerly an ancient and venerable oak, called Derwen Ceubren yr Ellyll, "the Goblin's Hollow Tree:" this tree, which measured twenty-seven feet and a half in girth, and in which an aperture had been worn by time, in the form of a pointed arch, fell down in July 1813, from natural decay. The park contains some fine old timber, and is remarkable for its small but excellent venison. Within its limits may be seen the remains of the house of Howel Sele, kinsman of Owain Glyndwr, who, while pretending to shoot at a deer in the park, in company with Owain after a professed reconciliation had taken place between these two chieftains, who had previously been at enmity with each other, turning suddenly round, aimed his arrow at the breast of Glyndwr, whom he must have killed, but for the armour which he wore under his clothes. Owain, enraged at the perfidy of Howel, seized him on the spot, and, having burnt his house, hurried him away from the place, nor was he again heard of, till about forty years afterwards, when a skeleton resembling Howel Sele in stature was discovered in the oak above mentioned, and is generally reputed to have been his: this tragical event, the recollection of which was afterwards preserved by tradition in the family of Vaughan, gave rise to a belief among the peasantry that the spot was haunted by the ghost of the murdered Sele, and the tree was accordingly popularly denominated "The Haunted Oak." Close to the remains of Howel's house Sir R. W. Vaughan has erected a handsome Gothic lodge; and behind the mansion is a beautiful mountain lake, called Llŷn Cynwch, round which a fine carriage road has been recently made by the proprietor, who has also greatly improved the vicinity, by the construction of many miles of excellent roads through the parish, and the erection of stone walls for enclosures and fences, of which, within a period of twenty years, he raised an extent of more than fifty-five miles.

The parish abound with peat, which is dug as the principal fuel of the inhabitants. Copper-ore is supposed to exist in abundance in the mountainous parts of it, and considerable quantities have been obtained in a very singular manner. A gentleman residing in Dôlgelley, learning that the ashes of peat procured near Dôlvrynog, in this parish, could not be applied with advantage as a manure, but had the effect of injuring the land, applied a chemical test to them, by which he discovered that they contained a considerable proportion of copper. He then employed men to cut and pile up in stacks the peat from which these ashes were produced, and shipped it to Swansea, where, upon being smelted, it was found to yield copper of very excellent quality. The surrounding mountains are from this circumstance supposed to be richly impregnated with copper-ore, which, through the medium of springs or otherwise, has saturated the peat in the hollows with a solution of sulphate of copper, from which many thousand tons of excellent metal have been produced. The village is in a very retired situation, remote from any turnpike road, and chiefly inhabited by families employed in agricultural pursuits. Fairs are held on April 22nd, June 30th, and August 15th, and at Drws y Nant, in the neighbourhood, on October 23rd. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese

of Bangor, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Machreth, is a neat stone edifice, with a low square tower, surmounted by a spire, and consists of a nave, chancel, and south transept, the two latter of which were built, in 1820, by Sir R. W. Vaughan, in testimony of his respect for the memory of his Majesty King George III., as expressed on two tablets, one inscribed in Welsh, and the other in English: the more ancient portion of the edifice was newly seated, roofed, and otherwise thoroughly repaired in the year 1800. There are three rent-charges of £2 each left by unknown benefactors, bequeathed in trust to the minister and churchwardens for distribution among the poor of this parish. Above the seat of Nannau is a lofty rock, the summit of which is encircled with a rampart of loose stones: it is called *Moel Ofrwm*, "the hill of sacrifice." There is an old house in this parish, called Cynmarch, or Cae March, which is surrounded by a moat, but of which little is known. At Cwmeisen is a chalybeate spring, called Fynnon Gôch; and there is also in the parish a spring of excellent water, called Fynnon Capel. Rice Jones, a noted Welsh bard, author of a work called "*Gorchestion y Beirdd*," who was a native of this parish, lived and died at Tŷ ucha Blaenau, and was buried in the church of this place. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £415. 9.

LLANVAELOG (LLAN-VAELOG), a parish in the hundred of LLYVON, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Llangevni, containing 615 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the bay of Carnarvon, which abounds with soles and turbot, of which considerable quantities are taken during the summer: the shore is rocky and difficult of access. The soil is generally good and in a state of cultivation. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanbeulan, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Maelog, is a very ancient structure, supposed to have been built in the early part of the seventh century. There are places of worship for Independents and for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Several charitable donations and bequests have been made to the poor of this parish by various benefactors; but many of them are lost. Not far from the church, on an elevated spot of ground, is a large cromlech, consisting of five upright stones, supporting a large stone nearly in a horizontal position, about twelve feet long, beneath which is a small cell or cavity. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £167. 11.

LLANVAELRHÛS (LLAN-VAELRHÛS), a parish in the hundred of COMMITMAEN, Lley division of the county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 14 miles (S. W.) from Pwllheli, containing 258 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of St. George's channel, at the southern extremity of the great promontory of Lley, is but of inconsiderable extent, and is not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature, or connected with any events of historical importance. The views embrace an extensive prospect of the adjacent country, which is finely diversified, and of the channel, by which it is bounded on the south and south-east. Manganese has been found within the parish, but no mines of it

have yet been opened. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Abërdaron, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. MaelrhÛs, is a very small edifice, and in a very dilapidated condition. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. A circulating charity school, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, is held in the village every fourth year, in turn with the parishes of Aberdaron, Brÿncroes, and Rhiw, for the support of which a tenement was bequeathed in the parish of Brÿncroes. There are some small charitable donations and bequests for the relief of the poor. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £57. 18.

LLANVAES, a parish in the hundred of TYNDAETHWY, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 1 mile (N. N. E.) from Beaumaris, containing 271 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of the Menai strait, is supposed to have derived its name, which signifies "the church of the field," from a memorable battle said to have taken place here, early in the ninth century, between Egbert, King of the West Saxons, who had effected a landing in Anglesey, near the site of the present town of Beaumaris, and a body of Welsh forces, whom he totally defeated in a sanguinary engagement; and although he was shortly after compelled by Mervyn Vrych, the sovereign of North Wales, to retreat into England, this victory ensured to him so long possession of the entire island, that its ancient name of Mona was abandoned by the Anglo-Saxons for its present appellation, signifying "the Englishmen's Isle." In 1237 died Joan, wife of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, and daughter of John King of England, who was buried, agreeably to her own desire, on the sea-shore at this place. Llewelyn, either to do honour to the English monarch, her father, or as a tender memorial of regard to her memory, erected over the grave of this princess a monastery of Franciscan friars, which was consecrated by Howel, Bishop of Bangor, prior to the year 1240, in which occurred the decease both of this prelate and of Llewelyn himself. It was dedicated to St. Francis, and became the place of interment of many barons and knights slain in the Welsh wars: the conventual chapel was erected over the tomb of the princess Joan. During the insurrection of the Welsh under Madoc, in the reign of Edward I., this house was burned to the ground by the insurgents, and lay in ruins until restored by Edward II., who, in consideration of the misfortunes sustained by the friars, remitted to them the annual payment of £12. 10., which they had made to the crown previously to this war. The monks of Llanvaes favoured the insurrection of Owain Glyndwr against Henry IV., who, in revenge for this conduct, in his first march against Owain, plundered the convent, put several of the friars to the sword, and carried away the rest prisoners. He afterwards, however, set them at liberty, and made restitution to the priory of its ancient privileges and possessions; but at the same time he placed in it monks of English birth. It appears after this either to have suffered further molestation, or to have fallen into decay, for it was again restored by patent of Henry V., who ordained that the establishment should consist of eight friars, of whom only two were to be natives of Wales. From this period it continued to

flourish till the dissolution, at which time its revenue was estimated at £96. 13. 2. The site was granted by Henry VIII., in the 32nd year of his reign, to Nicholas Brownlow, and was afterwards purchased by the family of White, now extinct, who erected an elegant mansion on the spot, which has been greatly enlarged and modernized by its present proprietor, Sir R. B. Williams Bulkeley, Bart., who occasionally makes it his residence. This mansion, which is spacious and handsome, is called the Friary, from its situation on the site of the ancient priory: over an arched gateway in the inner court is a shield charged with the armorial bearings of Collwyn ab Tagno, lord of Eivionydd and Ardudwy, founder of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, and ancestor of the family of White: the date underneath (1623) probably refers to the time of the erection of the original mansion by that family.

The rich and fertile vale in which the parish is situated abounds with pleasingly diversified and beautifully picturesque scenery, and is enlivened with several handsome seats, of which Baron Hill, near the town of Beaumaris, and the Friary above-mentioned, now the residence of Lady Williams, are the principal: besides these, it contains also the seats of Hênllŷs and Cichle. The parish is of small extent: the soil is fertile, and on the whole well cultivated, consisting of rich meadows and corn-fields, with a few acres of woodland. The greater portion of the parish is within the limits of the borough of Beaumaris. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir R. B. Williams Bulkeley, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is an ancient and spacious structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower, surmounted with pinnacles, which was built in 1811, at the sole expense of Lord Viscount Bulkeley: the interior is well arranged, and the chancel, which is spacious and lofty, has a good east window of elegant design. Here is an almshouse for ten poor old men, founded by Mr. David Hughes, about the year 1610. Lady Bulkeley bequeathed £1000 in trust to the archdeacon of Anglesey and the minister of Llanvaes, to distribute the interest annually among the poor of this parish: this sum has been invested in the purchase of stock, the dividends on which are distributed half-yearly among the poor, according to the will of the benefactress. The remains of the ancient conventual buildings of the priory consist only of a portion of the walls of the chapel, forming part of a building situated about a furlong south of the church, and now used as a barn, the details of which show it to have been originally a stately edifice in the early style of English architecture. The stone coffin in which the princess Joan was originally interred, after the dissolution, was placed near a small brook on the farm, and for more than two centuries and a half used as a watering trough for horses, till the late Lord Bulkeley directed it to be removed, and placed under an arch in the grounds of Baron Hill, where it still remains. At a short distance from the village is Castell Aber Llienawg, a small quadrilateral fortress, with the remains of a circular tower at each angle, and surrounded by a fosse, from which a hollow way extends to the shore,

where there is a mound of earth thrown up to defend the landing. This fortress was founded by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and Hugh Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1098, when they made an invasion of North Wales, and committed the most barbarous outrages on the inhabitants of this part of the principality. During the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I., this fort was garrisoned for the parliament, but was taken by Colonel Robinson, in 1645, and kept for the king. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £124. 8.

LLANVAES, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES.—See LLANMAES.

LLANVAETHLU (LLAN-VAETHLU), a parish in the hundred of TAL Y BOLION, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Bôdedern, containing 433 inhabitants. This parish, which is of very considerable extent, is pleasantly situated on a tract of rising ground above Holyhead Roads, and commands an extensive view over the Irish sea, by which it is bounded on the west. It is supposed to have been known at a very early period to the Romans, who are thought to have had a smelting place here, for the ore of the Parys mountain. This supposition is confirmed in some degree by the discovery of a cake of copper-ore, weighing fifty-four lb., and stamped with a mark resembling the Roman letter L, about the year 1757, and by the quantities of charcoal and scoria of copper which are frequently turned up by the plough in tilling the land upon the higher grounds. The surface is enclosed, and, with the exception only of a small proportion, in a good state of cultivation: the soil is in general fertile. The immediate neighbourhood is enlivened with some handsome seats. Within the parish is Carreg Llwyd, the ancient family mansion of the Griffiths, by whom it has been occupied for centuries: the grounds are extensive, and ornamented with well-grown timber, and within them is a lake of considerable size. Near this spot is a signal station, communicating with Holyhead on the west and Llanellian on the east, and forming a link in the chain of posts between Holyhead and Liverpool. Fullers' earth of very superior quality abounds in the parish, and the procuring of it would be attended with considerable advantage. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Llanvwrog annexed, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £16. 17. 1., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Maethlu, and situated on a lofty eminence overlooking the Irish sea, is a spacious and handsome structure of modern erection; and the interior, which is one of the neatest in the island, is ornamented with a good east window of three ogee-headed lights, embellished with modern stained glass: on the south side of the church are some ancient monuments to the memory of deceased members of the family of Griffith. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A charitable bequest of £38 was made to the poor by an unknown benefactor, besides which there are several smaller donations, the produce of which is annually distributed among the poor of the parish. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £212. 9.

LLANVAGDALEN, or LLANVAGLAN (LLAN-VAGLAN), a parish in the hundred of ISGORVAI,

county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Carnarvon, containing 156 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Baglan, is situated on the Menai strait, near its southern extremity, and comprises only a few farms and widely scattered dwellings. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanwnda, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor: the great tithes are appropriated to the Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford. The church, situated in the centre of a large field, to which there is no public road, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a spacious chapel on the north side: the eastern gable is ornamented with the remains of an ancient cross, curiously sculptured. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £68. 13.

LLANVAIR (LLAN-VAIR), a parish in the hundred of ARDUDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Harlech, containing 385 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the western part of the county, on the road from Barmouth to Harlech, and upon the shore of Cardigan bay, over which it commands a fine and extensive view, and was visited, towards the latter part of the twelfth century, by Archbishop Baldwin, accompanied by Giraldus Cambrensis, in his tour to preach the crusades through the principality, who passed one night at this place in his way from Towyn to Nevin. In 1810, an act of parliament was obtained for enclosing the common and waste lands in the parish, under the provisions of which two thousand six hundred and fifty-nine acres have been enclosed, and of this extent a great part has been brought into cultivation. The surface of the parish is strikingly varied with mountainous eminences, but the scenery is marked rather with features of bold grandeur than of pleasing or picturesque beauty. The distant views present several objects of interest and variety, among which, as seen from the higher grounds, are the remains of Harlech castle, occupying a commanding eminence overlooking the fine open bay. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £6. 10. 10., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, romantically situated in a very retired spot under the shelter of some precipitous mountains, which rise immediately behind it to a considerable height. Samuel Pool, in the year 1664, bequeathed a portion of land; Griffith Rowlands, in the year 1732, bequeathed £20 in money; and William Wynne, in the year 1761, and William Morgan, in the year 1778, bequeathed £10 each, to the poor, for whose benefit also several smaller charitable donations and bequests have been made. On the farm of Gwerneinion, in this parish, are the remains of a cromlech. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £216. 11.

LLANVAIR, or LLANVAIR CAER-EINION (LLAN-VAIR-CAER-EINION), a market town and parish, in the lower division of the hundred of MATHRAVAL, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (W.) from Welshpool, 16 (N. W.) from Montgomery, and

$183\frac{1}{2}$ (N. W. by W.) from London, containing 2687 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Mary, and its distinguishing adjunct from an ancient encampment said to have been constructed, in the latter part of the fourth century, by Einion Yrth, tenth son of Cunedda Wledig, King of Cumbria. The town is pleasantly situated on the declivity of an eminence rising from the south bank of the small river Banwy, which falls into the Vyrnwy, and on the turnpike road leading from Welshpool to Machynlleth and Dôlgelley. It consists principally of two streets, intersecting each other nearly at right angles, and is neatly built and of prepossessing appearance. The manufacture of flannel is carried on to a moderate extent: the market, which is abundantly supplied with corn and provisions of all kinds, is on Saturday; and fairs are held annually on Shrove Tuesday, Saturday before Palm Sunday, May 18th, July 26th, October 3rd, November 1st, and on the Friday before Christmas-day, for horses, cattle, sheep, and wares. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, and the petty sessions for the lower division of the hundred of Mathraval are occasionally held here. The town-hall is a plain, but neat and commodious, building, and the large room over it is appropriated to the use of a school. Llanvair has been made, by the late Reform Act, one of the polling-places in the election of a knight for the shire. The parish extends seven miles in length and six in breadth, and comprises a large tract of arable and pasture land: all the remaining wastes were enclosed under an act of parliament obtained in the year 1810, for the division and enclosure of the waste lands of this parish, and those of Llangyniew and Castle Caer Einion, including all in the manor of Caer Einion is Coed; and considerable portions have been brought under cultivation in this parish, of the entire surface of which, prior to that time, not more than two-thirds had been enclosed. The ground is boldly undulated, rising in some parts into lofty eminences; and the entire district is pleasingly diversified, combining also many features of picturesque beauty, and numerous objects of interest to the antiquary.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £10, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, containing some old monuments, among which is one, under a window on the southern side, bearing the effigy of a knight in armour, well executed in stone. There are five places of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, four for Independents, two for Wesleyan Methodists, and one for Baptists. A school for the gratuitous instruction of children, held in the room over the town-hall, is partly supported by a rent-charge of £2 on the farm of Derwdddeg, in the hamlet of Rhiw Hiriath, given by William, Mary, and Elizabeth Edwards, for the instruction of ten poor children, and partly by subscription; and there are Sunday schools in connexion with the established church and the several dissenting congregations. Evan James, of Gelligason, in this parish, bequeathed, in

1687, the sum of £50, directing the interest to be appropriated to the apprenticing of poor children of that hamlet and of the hamlet of Penarth; and there are some other trifling benefactions to the poor. The Roman road from *Caer-Sws* to *Mediolanum*, *Banchorium*, and *Dera*, passed through the hamlets of Penarth and Rhiw Hiriath, and traces of it may still be discerned near Ystrad, about two miles south of the town. In a field near the river Banwy, a Roman urn was dug up, in 1740, containing a great number of copper coins of several Roman emperors: the urn was broken, but many of the coins are at present in the possession of Mrs. Jenkins, of Crosswood. On the summit of the hill above Rhiw Hiriath House are the remains of an ancient encampment, said to be the fortress constructed by Einion, from which the parish derives the distinguishing adjunct to its name. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £1173. 18.

LLANVAIR AR Y BRÛN (LLAN-VAIR-AR-Y-BRÛN), a parish in the higher division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (N. E.) from Llandovery, comprising the hamlets of Rhandir Abbot, Rhandir Canol, Rhandir Isâv, and Rhandir Uchâv, each of which is separately assessed for the maintenance of its poor, and containing 1485 inhabitants. The name of this parish, signifying "the church of St. Mary on the hill," is derived from the situation of its church on an eminence within the lines of a Roman station in the adjoining parish of Llandingat, and which has been already described in the article on that parish. The parish is situated on the turnpike road from Llandovery to Builth. In the hamlet of Rhandir Abbot are some extensive lead mines, the property of Earl Cawdor, situated near Pwll Pradog, a spot remarkable for the romantic scenery by which it is surrounded. These mines, which are among the principal in South Wales, have at different times afforded employment to from one hundred to two hundred workmen; but the number is now materially diminished, owing to the long and laborious land carriage to the port of Llanelly, where it was smelted in works erected early in the present century, expressly for that purpose. The surface of the parish is boldly undulated, and in some parts even mountainous. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llandingat, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £1000 parliamentary grant. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, and situated in the parish of Llandingat, nearly a mile from its own parish, is an ancient edifice, consisting of one large aisle, with a tower; but it presents no interesting architectural details. In the hamlet of Rhandir Abbot is a neat chapel, called Nant y Bai, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Earl Cawdor: the original chapel was at Ystrad Fîn. There are three places of worship for Independents, and one for Calvinistic Methodists, connected with which are Sunday schools affording instruction to one hundred and fifty children of both sexes. The Roman road called the Sarn Helen may be distinctly traced in several parts of its course through this parish to the station *Loventium*, at Llanio, in the county of Cardigan. The

average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £540. 2.

LLANVAIR CLYDOGAU (LLAN-VAIR-Y-CLY-WEDOGAU), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of MOYTHEN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Lampeter, containing 385 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated in the upper part of the Vale of Teivy, and on the eastern bank of that river, at a short distance from the turnpike road from Lampeter to Trêgaron, bordering on the county of Carmarthen. The surrounding scenery is characterized generally by those features which prevail in this part of the principality, and the views from the higher grounds embrace extensive prospects over a richly diversified tract of country: the soil, though various, is in general fertile, and the substratum abounds with mineral wealth. A valuable mine of lead-ore, containing a considerable proportion of silver, and in which also are found quartz, spar, and a small quantity of copper-ore, has been worked for the last twenty years with considerable success, though in dry seasons during that period the works have been frequently suspended from want of water sufficient to give motion to the machinery employed: these works are at present carried on at a depth of two hundred and fifty feet below the surface, and offer sufficient encouragement for the continuance of the operations: the average produce of this mine, which is the property of Lord Carrington, is twenty-five tons of ore per annum, each ton of which contains upon an average from seventy-five to eighty ounces of pure silver. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the alternate patronage of the Earl of Lisburne and Lord Carrington, to whom the tithes of the parish are jointly appropriated. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small and very ancient structure, not possessing any architectural details of importance. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists: a Sunday school is supported by subscription. Contiguous to the lead mines was an ancient family mansion of the Lloyds, one of whom represented the county in parliament in the reign of Charles I., but vacated his seat upon the condemnation of the unfortunate Strafford: a contemporary historian describes Mr. Lloyd as a "gentleman and a scholar, nobly just in his deportment, and naturally fit to manage the affairs of his country." This mansion latterly belonged to the family of Johnes of Hâvod, and was the residence of the father of the late lord-lieutenant of the county till his marriage, after which time it was suffered to fall into a state of decay. It was a building of very great antiquity: the walls were in some parts five yards in thickness, and in several parts of the building there was the date 1080: it is now a ruin, having fallen down within the last few years. On the hills in some parts of the parish are the remains of ancient earthworks, but not of sufficient interest to require minute description. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £99. 2.

LLANVAIR-DYFRYN-CLWYD (LLAN-VAIR-DYFRYN-CLWYD), a parish in the hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (S.) from Ruthin, on the road to Wrexham and Llan-

gollen, containing 1238 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Clwyd, at the upper extremity of the spacious vale to which it gives name, and abounds with interesting and beautifully varied scenery. It formerly contained a great number of ancient family mansions, occupied by opulent and highly respectable families; and upon one occasion the grand jury for the great sessions of the county of Denbigh consisted entirely of persons chosen from and resident in this parish. But by far the greater number have been deserted by their owners, and converted into farm-houses; those which are still occupied by their proprietors are Eyarth, Brÿnyfynnon, and Plâs-Newydd. The substratum of the parish is limestone, of which great quantities are procured for building, and also burnt into lime: the quarries and limekilns are very extensive, and afford employment to a considerable portion of the population. Courts leet and baron, with view of frankpledge, are held at Easter by the Bishop of Bangor, who is lord of the manor, at which also all the parish officers are appointed: a small portion of the parish is within the limits of the borough of Ruthin. Llanvair forms a prebend in the cathedral church of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £29. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Jesus' Chapel annexed, within the jurisdiction of the Consistorial Court of the Bishop of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £13. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious and handsome structure, in the later style of English architecture: the internal decoration is rich, and in the east window are some fine specimens of ancient stained glass, with the date MCCCIII., at which time it is supposed the church was built: there are some elegant monuments, among which is an altar-tomb of great antiquity, surmounted with a richly carved canopy of foliage, in the centre of which is a shield bearing the figure of a griffin, and round the border the inscription *Hic jacet David filius Madoc, requiescat in pace*, in Saxon capitals. In the township of Eyarth is Jesus' Chapel, a neat small edifice, founded in 1619 by Mr. Rice Williams, Verger of Westminster Abbey, London, a native of this township, who endowed it with an annual stipend for the minister "to preach in the chapel and to teach school therein:" it was consecrated in 1623, and was conveyed by deed to trustees, in 1626, by the founder. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed originally with a rent-charge, which has been augmented with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the trustees appointed by deed of the founder. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A parochial school, established by Mr. Rice Williams, in 1619, is kept in a house adjoining Jesus' Chapel: about eighty children are gratuitously instructed: it is chiefly supported by subscription in aid of the original endowment by the founder, which is very small. A tenement called Bwleh y Llÿn, in the parish of Llanverras, now producing a rental of £25; another in the parish of Llanarmon, producing £21 per annum; and several rent-charges, with a bequest of £100 by Mrs. Catherine Wynne, and also £100 bequeathed by Mr. John Jones of Chester, are appropriated to the relief of the poor, the produce being annually distributed among them at Christmas, according to the intentions of the

several benefactors. On the summit of Craig-yr-adwy-wynt are some ancient intrenchments, extending in the form of a crescent, and terminating at each extremity in an abrupt precipice: the area of this camp, which is called Y Cacrau, "the fortifications," comprises about seven acres, and is defended by huge masses of unhewn stone, rudely put together without cement. Symwnt Vyehan, an eminent bard of the sixteenth century, resided at Tÿ-brith, in this parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £759. 5.

LLANVAIRISGAER (LLAN-VAIR-ÎS-GAER), a parish in the hundred of ISGORVAI, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Carnarvon, containing 379 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Mary, and its position below an ancient fortress, is situated on the Menai strait, and on the high road from Bangor to Carnarvon. The Romans under the conduct of Agricola are said to have forded the Menai from the shore of this parish to that of Llanidan, on their march to the reduction of Anglesey: there are still some remains of a Roman intrenchment, and vestiges of the road formed by that general may be clearly traced within the parish. The regularity of the surface is boldly broken by abrupt and rocky eminences; the lands are partially enclosed and cultivated, and the soil, though varied, is not unproductive. The surrounding scenery is strikingly bold; and the views from the higher grounds, embracing a tract of richly varied country to the east, and the fine bay of Carnarvon on the west, are interesting and extensive. Copper-ore is found throughout the whole of the rocky district of the parish, but not in quantities sufficient to induce any adventurer to open mines, or to establish any regular works for procuring it. The situation of this place is highly advantageous for commerce: within the parish is Port Dinorwig, the shipping-place for the produce of the slate quarries in the adjoining parish of Llandeiniolen, from which it is brought to this place by a railroad seven miles in length. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church, which occupies a beautiful and sequestered spot on the eastern bank of the Menai, though small, is a neat and venerable structure, in the later style of English architecture, and is kept in good repair. The interest arising from several charitable donations and bequests, amounting in the aggregate to £147, is annually distributed in winter clothing to the poor. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £175. 16.

LLANVAIR MATHAVARNEITHAV (LLAN-VAIR-MATHAVARN-EITHAV), a parish in the hundred of TYNDAETHWY, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 9 miles (N. W. by W.) from Beaumaris, containing 739 inhabitants. This parish, which is not of very great extent, is situated on the shore of the Irish sea: the greater part is in a good state of cultivation, and the common lands have been recently enclosed and several houses erected on them. Black, grey, and variegated marble are found within its limits, the last of which is of very superior quality, and, from the variety and brilliancy of its colours, and the high degree of polish of which it is susceptible, is in very great esti-

mation, and is sent in considerable quantities to various parts of Great Britain. The quarries being near the coast, the produce is shipped without much difficulty; and the procuring of the marble affords employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanddvyndan, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The interest arising from some small charitable benefactions, the principal of which is one-third of the rental of a farm in this parish, let at £75 per annum, is annually distributed among the poor. In a small cottage in this parish the celebrated bard Goronw Owen was born, on the 1st of January, 1722. He obtained in the free school of Bangor the rudiments of an education which he afterwards completed at Jesus' College, Oxford, and was appointed by the Bishop of Bangor curate of his native parish. He afterwards removed to Oswestry, and subsequently to Northolt in Middlesex; but meeting with no preferment in the church adequate to the support of his family, he obtained from the Cymrodorion Society a sum of money, with the assistance of which he emigrated to Williamsburg in Virginia, of which church he was appointed minister, where he died in 1769. His discourses were eminently distinguished for originality and brilliancy of conception, and his acquirements in classical and oriental literature were of no ordinary extent: his "Search after Happiness," and his "Day of Judgment," are said to be unrivalled by any similar production of the last century. A sum of money has been raised by his countrymen for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £169. 4.

LLANVAIR NANTGWÏN (LLAN - VAIR - Y - NANT-GWÏN), a parish in the hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (S. by W.) from Cardigan, containing 237 inhabitants. This parish, which is pleasantly situated in the north-eastern part of the county, derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Mary, and its distinguishing adjunct probably from the abundance of white quartz stones scattered over the lands and in the bed of a brook by which it is watered. It comprehends a tract of about one thousand four hundred acres of rather flat but dry land, the whole of which is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation: the soil, though light, is in general fertile, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture: the surrounding scenery is not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature, but from the higher grounds are some good prospects over the adjacent country. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Major Bowen. The church, dedicated to St. David, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. There is a place of worship for Baptists. John Jones, in 1729, bequeathed a rent-charge of ten shillings to the poor of this parish. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £68. 5.

LLANVAIR NANTYGOVE (LLAN-VAIR-NANTY-GOV), a parish partly in the hundred of DEWISLAND, and partly in that of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (S.) from Fishguard.

This parish is pleasantly situated in the northern part of the county, on the river Gwayn, which, rising in the vicinity, falls into St. George's channel at Fishguard. The living is annexed to the rectory of Letterson, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is not distinguished by any important architectural details. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £126. 11.

LLANVAIR ORLLWYN (LLAN-VAIR ORLLWYN), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of TROEDYRAUR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (E.) from Newcastle-Emlyn, containing 394 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Mary, and its distinguishing adjunct from its situation in a richly wooded district in the south-western part of the county: the road from Newcastle-Emlyn to Lampeter passes through it. It comprehends an extensive tract of arable and pasture land, which, with the exception of a very inconsiderable portion, is enclosed and in a state of good cultivation. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified, and, in some parts, pleasingly picturesque; and the views from the higher grounds embrace some interesting features on the banks of the river Teivy, which flows near the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church is a neat edifice, appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service, but not possessing any important architectural details. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £115. 6.

LLANVAIR PWLLGWYNGYLL (LLAN-VAIR-PWLL-GWYNGYLL), a parish in the hundred of TYNDAETHWY, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Bangor, containing 497 inhabitants. The name of this parish is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Mary, and its distinguishing adjunct from its position nearly opposite to a formidable whirlpool in the Menai strait, formed by the Swelley rocks, which rages with impetuous violence, and of which the term "Pwll Gwyngyll" is emphatically descriptive. The rocks, most of which are visible at low water, obstruct the channel of the strait, and when the lower are covered, the tide, rushing between them with tremendous fury, forms numerous vortices and strong eddies, exceedingly dangerous to vessels navigating this part of the Menai, which are sometimes caught by the rapidity of the current, and dashed against the rocks which appear above the surface. The difficulty of avoiding this impending danger at certain states of the tide, and the roaring noise and violent agitation of the waters, have obtained for this part of the strait the appellation of the Seylla and Charybdis of Welsh mariners, of similar import with its Welsh name Pwll Ceris. At high water this terrific agitation subsides, and the appearance of the surface is smooth and tranquil, differing in no respect from the other parts of the strait. The parish, which is of inconsiderable extent, is situated on the western shore of the Menai strait, and by far the greater portion of it is enclosed and cultivated. The surrounding scenery is marked with features of rugged and romantic grandeur; and the views over the Menai, which near this place forms a noble bend, and of the adjacent country, combine much

picturesque beauty and many interesting objects. On the summit of a craggy eminence to the north of the great Holyhead road, which passes through the parish, is a lofty column, erected by the inhabitants of the counties of Anglesey and Carnarvon, to the honour of their countryman, Henry William, the present Marquis of Anglesey: on the north side of the base is an appropriate inscription, commemorating the exploits of that gallant commander, during the campaign in Spain, in the year 1807, and at the memorable battle of Waterloo, in 1815. The village is situated on the new line of road from London to Holyhead, and at no great distance from the Menai bridge: the inhabitants are partly employed in agriculture, and partly in some extensive quarries, which are worked with considerable advantage to the proprietors. The stone dug in these quarries is a compact schistus of good quality and in considerable demand; and every facility is afforded for its exportation by the Menai, on the shore of which a commodious wharf has been constructed. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Llandysillio annexed, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £6. 15., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church is a small dark edifice, in a greatly dilapidated condition, and is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A parochial school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children is supported by subscription. Mr. Rowlands bequeathed £21, the interest of which, together with a small rent-charge, is annually distributed among the poor of this parish. In a field near Tŷ Mawr are the remains of a large cromlech, partly thrown down, the table stone of which now lies upon stones which formerly supported it from the ground. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £126. 5.

LLANVAIR TALHAIARN, otherwise DÔLHAIARN (LLAN-VAIR TALHAIARN), a parish partly in the hundred of ISALED, and partly in that of ISDULAS, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 7 miles (S. by W.) from Abergele, containing 1355 inhabitants. This place derives its distinguishing appellation from Talhaiarn, a noted bard and saint of the early ages of Christianity in Britain, and domestic chaplain of Emrys Wledig, who, after that prince was slain, is said to have built a hermitage here, on the site now occupied by the church (which, on its erection, was dedicated to him), where he passed the remainder of his life in seclusion, and died in the beginning of the sixth century: he composed a prayer, which was adopted as their formula in the sessions of the bards of Glamorgan. This place is also distinguished as having been the residence of Hedd Molwynog, a descendant of Roderic the Great, sovereign of all Wales, and chief of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales: he joined the standard of Davydd ab Owain Gwynedd, and assisted that prince in driving the English from his territories, and pursuing them into the midland counties. There are no vestiges of his residence, except the moat that surrounded it, which is discernible about one mile and a half westward from the village. The village is delightfully situated in a deep glen, through which flows the small river Elwy, to its junction with the Aled, one mile lower. The seat of Melai was for centuries the principal residence of the

family of Wynne, of which Sir Thomas Wynne, Bart., was created a peer of Ireland by the title of Baron Newborough, in 1776; and Garthewin, an elegant mansion occupying a gentle eminence, commanding rich and diversified prospects, and surrounded by extensive woods of full grown oak, three miles in length, with a large deer park, is the seat of R. W. Wynne, Esq., a younger branch of that family. The parish is composed of two divisions, Upper and Lower; and the portions in the respective hundreds in which it is situated maintain their poor separately. A fair is appointed to be held on Holy Thursday. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph: the whole of the tithes are divided between the Dean and the two comportionate prebendaries of Llanvair, in the cathedral church of St. Asaph: the prebends are each rated in the king's books at £9. 5. 5. The church, dedicated to St. Talhaiarn, is a small edifice, possessing few architectural claims to particular description, erected in 1669, as appears from a Greek cross over the belfry bearing that date: the interior, which presents a neat appearance, is divided in the centre by massive pillars supporting heavy arches: the east windows are good, and there are several elegant and interesting marble monuments to the family of Wynne. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. A free school was founded, in 1708, by the Rev. Sampson Roberts, who gave for its endowment a small sum, which, together with a benefaction by Dr. Jones, Dean of Bangor, was vested in the purchase of a tenement, called Frith yr Hirdir, producing a rental of £6, for which, in addition to a small annual payment from the churchwardens, the master instructs gratuitously twelve poor children of the parish. On a tablet in the church are recorded numerous charitable gifts of benefactors to the poor of this parish, amounting to several hundred pounds, no part of which is now applied to that purpose, except thirty shillings per annum, arising from property in Ceunant. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £732. 14., of which sum, £508. 1. is raised on that portion of the parish which is in the hundred of Isaled, and £224. 13. on that in the hundred of Isdulas.

LLANVAIR-TRËLYGON (LLAN-VAIR-TRËV-HELYGEN), a parish in the hundred of TROEDYRAUR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Newcastle-Emlyn, containing 124 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the southern part of the county, comprises but a small extent of arable and pasture land, which is in tolerable cultivation. The surrounding scenery is not distinguished by any peculiarity of features; and the adjacent country, though varied in appearance, is neither remarkable for picturesque beauty nor for objects of antiquarian interest. The living is a rectory not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Llandyvriog, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, having been suffered to fall into decay for want of due repair, is now in ruins. On the north side of the church, and at no great distance from it, is a circular tumulus surrounded by a moat, which is said to have been formerly used as a place of defence; but nothing is recorded of any event of

historical importance with which it was connected. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £27. 11.

LLANVAIR VECHAN (LLAN-VAIR-VECHAN), a parish in the hundred of LLÊCHWEDD UCHÂV, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Aberconway, on the road to Holyhead, containing 653 inhabitants. This parish, which lies to the east of Traeth Lavan, or the Lavan Sands, which are dry at half ebb, a tract nearly twelve miles in length, and from seven to eight miles in breadth, overflowed by the sea in the sixth century, comprehends the vast mountain of Penmaen-Mawr, near the base of which the village is romantically situated. This mountain, of which the height is one thousand five hundred and forty-nine feet above the level of the sea at high water, rises on one side almost perpendicularly from the bay of Beaumaris, in which it forms a lofty and boldly projecting promontory, and extends for some miles in a north-easterly direction towards Aberconway. It consists of one vast chain of precipitous and rugged rocks of frightful aspect and dreary sterility, wildly and irregularly thrown together in loose and crumbling strata, from which huge masses, frequently detaching themselves with imminent danger to the traveller, threaten to overwhelm him in their descent, or intercept his progress with heaps of scattered fragments. Previously to the construction or improvement of the present road, nothing could be more terrific or more hazardous than the pass over this mountain, in which one false step was attended with certain destruction to the adventurous traveller: numerous fatal accidents have occurred from the steepness of the ascent, the insecurity of the path, and the tremendous precipices on the brink of which the narrow road was continued without the slightest protection. In 1772, application was made to parliament, pursuant to which certain sums were granted for the improvement of this dangerous road, which formed part of the line to Holyhead: a subscription was also opened for the same purpose, to which the city of Dublin largely contributed; and under the superintendence of Mr. John Sylvester, an eminent engineer, the road was sufficiently widened for carriages to pass each other with safety, by cutting through the solid rock, and on the side towards the sea the precipices are guarded by a strong wall, built upon a series of lofty arches of nearly one hundred yards in perpendicular height, over which also the road is carried on a level for several miles, avoiding the almost impracticable descent to Penmaen Bâch, and leading over the chasms formed by the crumbling strata of the mountain. On the summit of the mountain are the remains of an ancient and very extensive British encampment, called Braich y Dinas, a station strongly fortified by nature and by art, and probably erected to defend the passage into Anglesey and the remoter parts of the principality. The ascent is steep and laborious, and near the summit are three strong intrenchments of loose stones of amazing strength, the walls of which are in many places in a very perfect state, having both the external and internal facings in good preservation, and the central wall on the south side in some parts nine feet high and eight feet in thickness; in the intervals between the walls are numerous remains and foundations of circular towers, varying in diameter from seven to twenty

feet, and some remains of others of a square form. The central area on the summit contains also the remains of a circular tower, apparently of lofty elevation, but much reduced by the falling of stones, which are scattered in profusion round its base; and near this tower, which occupies the centre of the area, are other groups of circular buildings, which by dilapidation have become little more than masses of undistinguishable ruins. Near them is a well, excavated in the solid rock, which supplied the garrison with water, and which is constantly full, being fed by the condensed vapours of the mountain. On the north-west side of the mountain may be distinctly traced a narrow circuitous road, walled on both sides, evidently leading up to the fortress: this station, which was regarded as the strongest and the most extensive among the strong holds of Snowdon, was capable of accommodating twenty thousand men, and was deemed impregnable as well from the precipitous acclivity of the mountain, as from the extraordinary strength of the fortifications; and throughout the tortuous path by which alone it was accessible were numerous passes of great difficulty, any of which might be defended by a very small body of men against a whole army of assailants. In this formidable post was placed the remnant of the Welsh army, as in a retreat of inviolable security, during the negotiations which were pending between Edward I. and Llewelyn, previously to the final submission of the principality to the authority of that monarch. This mountain, during the sixth century, was the solitary retreat of Seiriol, a British anchorite, who had his hermitage between the two summits, where his bed and his well are still to be seen; but the hermitage being plundered, St. Seiriol retired to Ynys Seiriol, a small island on the coast of Anglesey, where he built a chapel and a cell, and ended his days. The parish, exclusively of the mountainous parts, contains several large tracts of arable, meadow, and pasture land, in a good state of cultivation: the principal fuel is peat, which is obtained in abundance: in some parts copper-ore has been found, but no mines have hitherto been opened, nor has any sufficient trial been made to work the ore effectually. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £6. 17. 6., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is pleasantly situated in the village, near the road to the pass over the mountain. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The interest of several charitable donations and bequests, amounting in the aggregate to £126. 4., is annually distributed in clothing among the poor, in the winter, according to the intentions of the several benefactors. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £158. 17.

LLANVAIR Y CWMMWD (LLAN-VAIR-YN-CWMMWD), a chapelry in the parish of LLANIDAN, hundred of MENAI, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Carnarvon. The population is returned with the parish. This place, which is pleasantly situated near the right bank of the river Braint, partakes generally of the scenery by which the parish is characterized: the adjacent country is richly diversified, and the views are interesting and extensive. The living is a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanidan,

in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, has been for years in a state of such dilapidation as to preclude the performance of divine service, but is at present being rebuilt, and, when completed, will afford great accommodation to the inhabitants of the chapelry, which is more than four miles distant from the parish church.

LLANVAIR YN EUBWLL (LLAN-VAIR-YN-NEUBWLL), a parish in the hundred of LLYVON, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (S. E.) from Holyhead, containing 319 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Mary, and its adjunct from two small lakes or pools contiguous, is pleasantly situated on the great Holyhead road, and comprises only an inconsiderable extent of fertile land, which is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The western part of it is bounded by the narrow strait which separates it from Holy Island, and over which is the bridge called Rhÿd Pont, connecting it with the opposite shore. The surrounding country is richly diversified, and in some parts highly picturesque; and the views, extending over the town and bay of Holyhead on the north-west, and the adjacent country on the north and east, embrace much interesting scenery. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Rhôscolyn, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor. The church, a small irregular edifice, contains some excellent architectural details, which appear to have originally belonged to some more ancient building, the remains of which have been probably incorporated with the present structure: it stands on the western brow of an eminence overlooking a small creek of the Irish sea. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The interest arising from some small charitable donations and bequests is distributed among the poor. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £116. 11.

LLANVAIR YNGHORNWY (LLAN-VAIR-YN-NGHORNWY), a parish in the hundred of TÀL Y BOLION, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (N. W.) from Llanerchymedd, containing 310 inhabitants. This parish, which is of great extent, is situated at the north-western extremity of the Isle of Anglesey, near Camlyn bay, and almost directly opposite to the Isle of Skerries. Its surface is boldly varied, and in some parts rises into abrupt and rugged eminences: the scenery is strikingly diversified, and the views, extending on the west over St. George's channel, and on the north to the Irish sea, comprehend many interesting objects, and are finely contrasted with those over the adjacent country on the east, which embrace a rich variety of rural and picturesque features. Near Camlyn bay is a fine quarry of serpentine marble, of the species called verd antique, which is intersected with veins of asbestos, of a beautiful silky texture: this marble is more highly esteemed than the finest specimens from Italy, and many of the slabs obtained here have produced very large sums: the asbestos found here is superior in softness and brilliancy to any yet discovered in Europe. Among the mineral productions of this parish are likewise steatite, or soap-rock, and amianthus. There is safe anchorage for small vessels on the coast, in Camlyn, or Crooked Pool bay, which

might at little expense be rendered a safe port, and even a serviceable dock might easily be constructed in it. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llandeusan, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious ancient structure, partly in the Norman style, with a lofty square tower of rude architecture at the west end: it consists of a nave and double chancel, the latter divided by a series of massive circular pillars and arches: the south chancel belongs exclusively to the proprietor of the Monachtŷ estate, in this parish; and the north, which is the property of the owner of Caeria, is the sepulchral chapel of the family of Williams, of Friars, and contains many elegant monuments to members of that family, and of the family of the Bulkeleys: upon one of the pillars which separate the chancels is a very ancient inscription in rude Saxon characters. There are places of worship for Baptists and for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Monachtŷ, the estate above mentioned, supposed by some writers anciently to have been the site of a religious house, was granted by Llewelyn ab Gruffydd as part of the endowment of the abbey which he founded at Aberconway, from which circumstance it derived its present appellation, and the exemption from tithes which it still enjoys. Near the church are three upright stones of large dimensions, placed in the form of a triangle, at a distance of six hundred yards from each other, and called Meini Hîrion, or "the Stones of Heroes;" and near the same place are the remains of an extensive circular camp, called Castell Crwn, surrounded by a vallum and fosse. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £107. 11.

LLANVAIR YN MHUALLT, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES. — See BUILTH.

LLANVALTEG (LLAN-VALLTEG), a parish comprising two divisions, each separately maintaining its own poor, of which one is in the lower division of the hundred of DERLLŷS, county of CARMARTHEN, and the other in that of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Narberth, containing 334 inhabitants, of which number, 281 are in that division which is in the county of Carmarthen, and 53 in that which is in the county of Pembroke. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is pleasantly situated near the right bank of the river Tâf, which is here crossed by a bridge, and on the turnpike road from Narberth to Newcastle-Emlyn, and comprises a tract of land which is all enclosed, and of which by far the greater part is in a state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any striking peculiarity of feature, is generally pleasing, and the soil, though various, is not unproductive. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mallteg, and situated in that division of the parish which is in the county of Pembroke, has been rebuilt within the last forty years, by a parochial rate, and is a neat edifice appropriately adapted to the performance of divine service. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £83. 15., of which sum, £60. 2. is raised on the portion in the

county of Carmarthen, and £23. 13. on that in the county of Pembroke.

LLANVAREDD, or LLANVARETH (LLAN-VARETH), a parish in the hundred of COLWYN, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (E.) from Builth, containing 162 inhabitants. The name of this parish is derived from the situation of its church near a small rivulet called the Vareth, which flows into the river Wye at a short distance from its site. The parish is finely situated on the eastern bank of the Wye, by which river it is separated from the county of Brecknock, and comprises an extensive tract of arable and pasture land, in a good state of cultivation. The surface is hilly, intersected with dorsal eminences, and occasionally varied by abrupt conical hills, forming part of the range called the Carneddau, and affording excellent pasturage for sheep of a very fine breed, of which numerous flocks are reared upon them. The soil in the lower grounds is rich, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The turnpike road from Builth to New Radnor traverses the northern part of the parish. The living is annexed to the rectory of Abercdw, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a neatly constructed small pierced turret, under which a single bell is suspended, and is situated in a beautiful and romantic spot near the banks of the river Wye, under the shelter of some lofty hills. The poor of this parish share equally with those of Abercdw and Llanbadarn y Garreg in a rent-charge of £12 payable out of a farm called Llanola, bequeathed by Mrs. Gwynne: the average annual expenditure for their support is £101. 4.

LLANVAWR (LLAN-VAWR), a parish in the hundred of PENLLŶN, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 1 mile (N.E.) from Bala, on the road to Corwen, containing 1749 inhabitants. This parish, which extends for nearly eight miles in length and about the same in breadth, is situated on the river Dee, and abounds with pleasing and picturesque scenery; from Moel Llan, on the high grounds above the village, which stands on the road from Bala to Corwen, a fine view is obtained of the vale of Penllŷn, through which the Dee winds its serpentine course, and of Bala lake, bounded at its western extremity by the lofty Arenig and Aran mountains. On the left is "Rhiwaedog," or the bloody brow, celebrated for a battle which took place there between Llywarch Hên and the Saxons, in which that chieftain lost the last of his sons. Not far from the village is Pabell Llywarch Hên, the tent of Llywarch the aged, in which he is said to have rested on the night after the battle, and where he finished the pathetic elegy in which he laments the loss of all his sons. This place is marked out by a circle of large stones, to which tradition has attributed that name; and near the road to Corwen are also the remains of an exploratory station. Fairs are held on May 20th and August 14th. The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph: the former, which is a sinecure, is rated in the king's books at £11. 5., and the latter, which is discharged, at £5. 1. 5½.; both are in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Deiniol, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture: the north chancel, by an inscrip-

tion on the outside wall, was erected in 1599, at the expense of R. Price, Esq., of Rhiwlas, in this parish, and contains several monuments to that family. Llywarch Hên died in 580, and was buried here. In a window under the gallery is a stone on which is inscribed, in old characters, the words "*Cavos Eniarcii.*" There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. Sunday schools, in connexion with the established church and the several dissenting congregations, are supported by subscription. The late William Price, Esq., of Rhiwlas, in 1774, bequeathed £800 for the maintenance of three aged men and three aged women of this parish, £200 for clothing the poor, and £100 for purchasing bread, the interest of all which sums is appropriated according to the will of the testator. Mrs. Margaret Price, of the same family, also bequeathed £100 for clothing the poor; and there are some smaller bequests in land and money for their benefit. Rhiwlas, the seat of the family of Price, is a very ancient building, situated on the left bank of the river Treweryn, which falls into the Dee within a short distance: the grounds embrace some pleasingly varied scenery. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £1063. 3.

LLANVECHAN, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES.—See LLANAVAN-VECHAN.

LLANVECHAN (LLAN-VECHAN), a township in the parish of LLANWRIN, hundred of MACHYNLLETH, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 5½ miles (N.E.) from Machynlleth. The population is returned with the parish. Some delightful views of the vale of the Dovey may be obtained from several parts of this township.

LLANVECHAN, or LLAN-YN-MECHAIN, a parish in the hundred of POOL, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Llanvyllin. The population is returned with that of Gwilsfield. The name of this place is derived from its situation nearly in the centre of a beautiful vale in the north-eastern part of the county, of circular form, and about three miles in diameter, watered by the meandering river Cain, and from that circumstance called *Mechain*, or *Mach Cain*, "the tract of the Cain." The parish comprises a considerable portion of fertile arable and pasture land, which is in a state of excellent cultivation; and its entire surface, consisting of about five thousand acres, is now enclosed: the whole of the common and waste lands, together with those in the manors of Mechain Iscoed and Plâs Dinas, were allotted and enclosed under the provisions of an act of parliament obtained in 1789. The turnpike road from Shrewsbury and Oswestry to Llanvyllin passes near the village, which has a prepossessing appearance, and derives much interest from the beauty of its situation. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £8. 15. 10., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Garmon, is an ancient and venerable structure: near it is Fynnon Armon, the well of the patron saint, the water of which was formerly held in such veneration, that the baptismal font was invariably supplied with it. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school, established in 1832, by the Rev. Thomas Griffith, curate of the parish, in which about eighty children

are gratuitously instructed, is supported by subscription. Mrs. Anne Vaughan, in 1715, and Mr. John Moody, in 1718, severally gave, by deed, certain small portions of land; and Mr. Charles Edwards, in 1727, and Dr. Wm. Wynne, in 1776, each gave £50 in money, to the poor of this parish. At no great distance from the church, and close to the turnpike road, are the remains of an ancient British encampment; and above Bryngwyn, the residence of Martin Williams, Esq., by whom it was rebuilt about twelve years ago, are the remains of another; but of neither of them have any historical particulars been recorded. There are also in the vicinity several other British encampments, among which is "Moel Dinam," which, from the resemblance of the names, Mr. Edward Llwyd vaguely conjectures to have been the *Mediolanum* of the Romans. Within the limits of the parish are the remains of several ancient mansions, now abandoned by their proprietors, among which the principal are, Bôdynvoel, the ancient residence of the Trevor family; and Brongain, the mansion of the family of the Griffiths, descendants of the Idnerths. The Rev. Walter Davies, A. M., rector of the parish of Manavon, eminent as a philologist and antiquary, and profoundly skilled in the literature and antiquities of his country, is a native of this parish: he first rose to a very elevated station as a candidate, and subsequently as an arbiter, in the grand Eisteddvodau of the principality, and has published some useful and interesting works, among which are, a translation of "Gisborne's Familiar Survey of Christianity;" an Agricultural Survey of North Wales, in one volume, 8vo., undertaken at the request of Sir John Sinclair, Bart.; and an Agricultural Survey of South Wales, in two volumes, 8vo., at the request of Lord Sheffield; besides communicating many valuable papers to various Cambrian periodicals, and of late years aiding with his literary and scientific acquirements divers works relating to Wales and Welsh literature.

LLANVECHELL (LLAN-VECHELL), a parish (formerly a market-town) in the hundred of TÂL Y BOLION, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (W.) from Amlweh, comprising the township of Llandugwell, which supports its own poor, and containing 976 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is situated on a small stream which falls into the bay of Cemmes on the north; and the village, which is of considerable size, is finely sheltered by a chain of hills on the south and west. The parish extends for three miles in length and two in breadth, and is divided into two unequal parts, called Llanvechell Caerdegog and Llanvechell Llawr y Llan. The surface is boldly varied, and the hills abound with mineral treasure: the lower lands are in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and from the higher grounds are extensive views of the channel, and of the adjacent country, which in some parts is characterized by features of picturesque beauty. To the west of the church, and about a mile distant from it, are three upright stones, ten feet in height, disposed in the form of a triangle, twelve feet distant from each other, and supposed to be the remaining supporters of an ancient cromlech, which must, from the elevation of the stones, have been one of the loftiest monuments of that kind in the island; the table stone,

if ever there was one, has disappeared; but the farm on which the upright stones are found still retains the name of the "Cromlech." The celebrated Mona marble called verd antique is found in this parish, in great abundance and of very superior quality; it is equal in the brilliancy and variety of its colours to the finest specimens of Italy, and was formerly a source of considerable wealth: the best is obtained from the quarries on Maes Mawr farm, and surpasses in beauty all that has hitherto been discovered in other parts of the island. On the same estate, and also in other districts of the parish, steatite, or French chalk, is found in profusion: this mineral has of late become more valuable and important since the discovery that chromate of iron, a pigment of great value, belongs to the same formation. Carding, spinning and fulling, and the weaving of stuffs and of coarse woollen goods, are carried on in the parish to a limited extent. The small creek of Cemmes, in the adjoining parish, affords an opportunity for transporting the produce of the quarries, and for landing coal and other necessary commodities for the supply of the inhabitants. The market, which was well supplied and numerously attended, was formerly held on Friday: fairs are annually held on Holy Thursday, August 5th, September 21st, and November 5th and 26th. The township of Llandugwell was formerly a parish of itself, and is exempt from the payment of church rates to the parish of Llanvechell: the church is now a ruin, and the rectorial tithes are taken alternately by the rectors of this parish and Llanrhyddlad. The living of Llanvechell is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £11. 11. 3., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mechell, or Macutus, by whom it was originally founded, was rebuilt about the year 1533, and is a spacious and venerable structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a tower surmounted by a low spire: it consists of a nave, chancel, and south transept, and is ornamented with an east window of elegant design, embellished with ancient stained glass of brilliant colour, and contains several good monuments. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A parochial school was founded in 1723, by Richard Wynne, Esq., who endowed it with a farm called Nant Glyn, in the parish of Amlweh, for the gratuitous instruction of children of this and the adjoining parish of Llanbadrig: there are at present only four boys in the school. Mr. Owen Williams, in 1657, bequeathed £2. 14. per annum, payable out of the tithes of Llanbadrig parish; and William Davies, in 1751, bequeathed £60, to be distributed in bread and coarse woollen cloth to the poor. David Lloyd, in 1689, gave a cottage and garden in this parish for the support of an aged and indigent man; John Bulkeley, in 1754, bequeathed a portion of land to the poor; and Catherine Bulkeley, in 1764, bequeathed £100 for the relief of poor distressed widows, but the interest of this last bequest has not been paid for several years: there are also some other smaller donations for the relief of the poor. There is a mineral spring near the demesne of Cevn Côch, in this parish. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £433. 13.

LLANVEDW, a hamlet in that part of the parish of MICHAELSTON LE VEDW which is in the hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Cardiff, containing 293 inhabitants. It is situated on the right bank of the river Romney, over which there is a stone bridge. In this hamlet are two ancient family seats, Ruperrah and Cevn Mably: the former is a substantial square stone mansion, situated on an eminence and backed with stately groves; it is sheltered by the loftier heights towards the north, which form the southern boundary of the vale of Caerphilly. This is the property of the Morgans of Trêdegar, and generally the residence of the eldest son, having been in the possession of that family from time immemorial: the present house was built after a design by Inigo Jones. Cevn Mably is the seat of C. K. Kemeys Tynte, Esq., an ancient Pembrokeshire family, to whose ancestors it has belonged for several generations. Sir Nicholas Kemeys, a member of this family, raised a thousand men in Glamorganshire, and joined the royalists, who were defeated at St. Fagan's by Cromwell, in 1648. He then retired to Chepstow castle, which he defended with great gallantry for three weeks, until a breach was made in the walls by the heavy artillery under Colonel Pride, who thus obtained possession of that fortress; and Sir Nicholas is said to have been put to death with circumstances of great cruelty. A separate assessment is made for the support of the poor of this hamlet, the average annual expenditure amounting to £142. 5.

LLAN-VERNACH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES.—See LLAN-VYRNACH.

LLANVERRAS (LLAN-VERAS), a parish in the hundred of YALE, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (S. W.) from Mold, containing 705 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Berres, an eminent disciple of St. Martin the Hungarian, whom he succeeded in the bishoprick of Tours, about the close of the fourth century. The parish is situated on the north-eastern confines of the county, bordering upon Flintshire, and upon the river Alyn, which has its source in the neighbouring parish of Llandegla, and, flowing northward through this place, adds much interest and beauty to the surrounding scenery: one thousand eight hundred acres of waste land within its limits were enclosed under an act of parliament obtained in 1793. It abounds with mineral treasures, and within its limits are some extensive lead mines, which have been worked from a very early period. These mines, after being for some time entirely discontinued, or in very limited operation, were worked upon a very extensive scale in 1762, and so continued to be, with great advantage, till the year 1790, when they were again abandoned. From that period the works were wholly suspended, or conducted only upon a very limited scale by a few adventurers, till the year 1823, when a new company established themselves in this place, drove fresh levels in the mountain, sunk new shafts, and erected new machinery for carrying on the mining process with effect. This machinery is put in motion by a water wheel, fifty feet in diameter, and of eighty horse power, driven by the stream of the river Alyn: the symmetry of this wheel, and its great power, render it the admiration of all visitors to this place; and the beauty of the situation which it occupies, on

the stream of the Alyn, derives additional interest from its proximity to Colomendy, once the property and residence of Wilson, the celebrated landscape painter. The quantity of lead-ore that has been raised from these mines is very considerable: in 1830, more than one thousand tons were procured from the mine of Maes Isâv alone. The turnpike road from Denbigh to Mold passes through the village. The living is a discharged rectory, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £14. 8. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is a small neat edifice, rebuilt in 1772, chiefly at the expense of Mrs. Jones, of Colomendy. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. Mrs. Catherine Jones, prior to the year 1764, erected a school-house in this parish, and endowed it with £5. 10. per annum, payable out of lands in the parish of Holywell, in the county of Flint, and also with £4 per annum payable out of lands in this parish: there are likewise some other smaller benefactions to the school, the whole amounting to £15 per annum, which is paid to a master for teaching twelve poor children. John Robinson, in 1703, bequeathed £30, the interest of which sum he directed to be distributed in bread to the poor; and John Wilson, in 1772, gave by deed a portion of land, the produce of which he directed to be divided among them in bread and money. The Rev. John Davies, D.D., a learned divine, and author of a curious grammar of the Welsh language, and also of a Welsh and Latin Dictionary, published in 1632, was a native of this parish: he died in 1644. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £ 308. 19.

LLANVIGÆL (LLAN-VIGEL), a parish in the hundred of TÂL Y BOLION, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Bôdedern, containing 146 inhabitants. This small parish is situated on one of the finest rivulets in the isle, called Avon Alaw, which adds greatly to its fertility: the lands are enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The scenery is finely varied, and the views from the higher grounds are interesting and extensive, and in some parts highly picturesque. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanvachreth, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor. The church was situated on the margin of the rivulet which flows through the parish: at present but a small portion of its ruins are remaining. The parishioners attend divine service in the church of Llanvachreth; but distinct officers are still chosen, and the public business of the parish is transacted, in the same manner as prior to the decay of the church. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £63. 1.

LLANVIGAN, or LLANVEUGAN (I LAN-VEIGAN), a parish, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, in the hundred of PENCELLY, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Brecknock, and containing 631 inhabitants, of which number, 274 are in the Upper, and 357 in the Lower, division. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Veugan, or Meugan, who, according to the late Iolo Morganwg, was preceptor to the renowned Merlyn Emrys, and also distinguished himself as a poet. It is situated nearly in the central part of the county, and anciently formed the head of

the extensive lordship of Pencelly, which was afterwards divided into five minor lordships, and gave name to the present hundred. The ancient castle of Pencelly, of which there are at present scarcely any vestiges, was situated in the village, about a quarter of a mile to the east of the church. By whom, or at what time, it was originally built is not known; but in the 28th of Edward I. it belonged to Roger Mortimer, who was in that year summoned to parliament by the title of Baron Mortimer of Pencelly Castle: it is also noticed by Leland, who describes it as existing in his time, in the possession of the Herberts, between whom and the Duke of Buckingham the lordship of Pencelly was then divided. The ancient family mansion of the Herberts, which was afterwards erected on the site of the castle, and of which some portions are remaining, has undergone so many alterations as scarcely to retain any of its original character, and is now in the occupation of a farmer. The manor and site of the ancient castle are now, by marriage with the heiress of the late Thynne Howe Gwynne, of Buckland, Esq., the property of James Gwynne Holford, Esq., of Cilgwyn, in the county of Carmarthen. The village is pleasantly situated at a short distance from the river Usk, which forms the principal boundary of the parish on the north and east; and the surrounding scenery is pleasing and well wooded, and in some parts picturesque. Blaennant, the property of Lewis Morris, Esq., and at present unoccupied, is a handsome modern mansion, surrounded with fine plantations: the grounds are tastefully laid out, and command a fine view of the Brecknockshire Beacons, which form a striking feature in the scenery of this part of the principality. The lands, which in some places are wet and marshy, are principally arable, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The Brecknock and Abergavenny canal passes through the village, where there are several wharfs for landing the coal and limestone brought down it for the supply of the neighbourhood. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £20. 10., and in the patronage of C. K. Kemeys Tynte, Esq: part of the great tithes, anciently belonging to the chapel of St. Leonard, within the castle of Pencelly, has, since the Reformation, been received by the lord of the manor. The church, an ancient and well built edifice, with a square tower of good proportions, is beautifully situated on the declivity of a lofty ridge, at some distance from the south bank of the river Usk, and commanding an extensive view down the Vale of Usk, and of the Black Mountains. The churchyard contains some of the finest yew trees in South Wales; one of them is nine and a half yards, and another seven and a half in girth; and, though generally of very great age, their trunks are mostly perfectly sound. In the upper division of the parish is the chapel of Glyn Collwyn, to which the rector presents. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians. The Rev. Richard Turberville, rector of this parish in 1635, bequeathed to his servant, William David, two closes of land, called respectively Crovtau and Tir y Gengin, both in this parish, charged with the payment of £5 per annum to the poor; both these, after the death of the legatee, were resigned to the minister and churchwardens, who receive the rents and distribute them among the poor, according to the inten-

tion of the testator. Captain Thomas Powell, of Pencelly Castle, about the commencement of the seventeenth century, gave £100 to the poor: this sum was vested in the purchase of lands at Glynderi, now let to Mr. Powel, of the Castle farm, at a yearly rent of £23. 10. A tenement bequeathed to the poor by an unknown benefactor is now let to Mr. Price, of Blaennant, at an annual rent of £11. Mrs. Lettice Parry, by her will in 1721, charged a tenement called Llwyncelyn, in the parish of Llanthetty, with the payment of £1 per annum; and two other benefactors, whose names are not recorded, charged tenements, called respectively Cethinog and Tŷ Newydd, in this parish, with the annual payment of £2 each. The produce arising from these benefactions is annually distributed among the poor on Good Friday, and the rents of the farms on St. Thomas' day. Gilston, or Gileston, was formerly a manor or lordship in this parish, and was conferred by Bernard Newmarch on Sir Giles Pierrepoint, whose posterity and name have been long extinct in the principality. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £241. 16.

LLANVIHANGEL (LLAN-VIHANGEL-YN-NGWYNVA), a parish, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, in the lower division of the hundred of LLANVYLLIN, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Llanvyllin, and containing 906 inhabitants. The name of this parish is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Michael, and its adjunct from its being situated in Gwynva, a district in ancient Powys: it is more commonly called "Llanvihangel y Gwynt" (St. Michael's the windy), from the bleakness of its surface, to distinguish it from "Llanvihangel yn Nghentyn," as the Welsh designate Alberbury, on the confines of Salop. It comprehends a tract of about six thousand acres, of which two-thirds, being hilly and mountainous, are unenclosed and uncultivated. The soil is various: the lower grounds are fertile and productive; the declivities of the hills afford pasturage for young cattle and sheep; and peat, which constitutes the chief fuel of the inhabitants, is found in abundance. The surrounding scenery is strikingly varied and in many parts highly picturesque; and within the parish are some handsome residences, the principal of which is Llwydiarth Hall, with its extensive and well-wooded park, forming a prominent and interesting feature in the varied landscape. The village is situated about half a mile to the left of the turnpike road leading from Llanvyllin to Cann Office. A fair is held on May 9th. The living is a rectory, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £5. 15. 5., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, which is situated on the summit of a lofty eminence, is an ancient edifice: the pew belonging to the possessors of Llwydiarth is decorated with a canopy, on which are emblazoned the arms of the different branches of that family. A parochial school, which since 1820 has been conducted on the National plan, is supported chiefly by bequests of Mrs. Mary Vaughan, of Llangedwin, and her daughter, Mrs. Strangeways, of the parish of Melbury, in the county of Dorset: in this establishment the poor children of the parish are gratuitously instructed, and

ten of them are annually clothed. Francis Griffiths, in 1684, bequeathed £20, and David Griffiths, in 1690, left £30, the produce of both which sums was to be appropriated to the apprenticing of poor children. David Vaughan, in 1705, bequeathed £20, and Watkin Evans gave £20, directing the interest to be distributed in bread to the poor. Joseph and David Ellis gave £20, the interest to be given annually in flannel; and Mrs. Mary Strangeways bequeathed £200, and the Rev. Mr. Lloyd £10, the interest of which sums is annually divided among the poor. The Roman road from Cacr-Sws to *Deva* (Chester) passed through this parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £298. 13.

LLANVIHANGEL ABERBYTHIC (LLAN-VI-HANGEL-ABER-BYTHYCH), a parish in the hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Llandilo, containing 911 inhabitants. This parish derives its distinguishing appellation from its situation at the mouth of the small rivulet Bythic, which here falls into the river Towy: it is within the lordship of Kidwelly, and forms part of the Duchy of Lancaster. The environs comprehend many fine views, and much of that varied and interesting scenery which characterizes the Vale of Carmarthen. The neighbourhood abounds with limestone, which rises from the sea near Kidwelly, and extends to this parish, and is burned in great abundance for manure, which is conveyed to various parts of the principality. For this purpose a rail-road has been constructed from the works at Castell y Garreg, in this parish, to the Bury river, a distance of sixteen miles, crossing the Gwendraeth Vawr river, and supported near Mynydd Mawr by a strong embankment, containing more than forty thousand cubic yards of earth, which have been thrown up for that purpose. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Earl Cawdor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, a small neat edifice, was, according to a tablet recording the event, erected in 1617, by Sir John Vaughan, Knt., Comptroller of the Household to Charles I.: it was repaired in 1753, by his descendant, the Hon. John Vaughan, representative in parliament for the county. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. A neat school-room was built at the expense of the late Lord Cawdor, who paid £20 annually to a master for instructing the poor children of the parish, and the same payment is now continued by the present Earl. Golden Grove, the ancient seat of the Vaughans, Earls of Carberry, and now the property of Earl Cawdor, is situated within this parish. During the interregnum, Cromwell, on his route to besiege Pembroke castle, abruptly crossed the country, and came to Golden Grove with a troop of horse, hoping to surprise Richard Earl of Carberry, who was zealously attached to the royal cause, and to seize his person; but the earl, having been apprized of his approach, hastily withdrew and concealed himself in a farm-house in a sequestered spot among the hills; and the Protector, disappointed in his intention, concealed his purpose, and, having dined with the countess, continued his route to Pembroke. The old mansion has been recently taken down by the present Earl Cawdor,

who has erected, in a more commanding situation, a magnificent structure of the black marble found in the vale of Llangendeirn, and in the ancient style of English architecture: it consists of a projecting front, having a lofty tower at the south-western angle, with a wing declining a little from the parallel, and containing an extensive range of offices on one side, corresponding to which, on the other, it is said to be his lordship's intention to erect a similar wing, to complete the design. The principal entrance is in the opposite front, under a lofty and elegant porch of three finely pointed arches, through which the carriage drives directly up to the door. The internal arrangements have been designed more with a view to domestic accommodation than to ostentatious display; but they comprehend on a very liberal scale all the elegancies and decorations suited to the elevated rank of the noble proprietor. The grounds are rather extensive than beautiful, but are well covered with thriving plantations; and from the mansion an almost boundless prospect is obtained, embracing the whole of the beautiful vale from Carmarthen to Llandovery. Among the numerous interesting objects which are visible from this spot are Dryslwyn castle, Grongar hill, and the venerable ruins of Dynevor castle, the ancient seat of the native princes of South Wales: the modern mansion of that name is not within view, but the unrivalled and luxuriant scenery of Newton park is eminently conspicuous. The celebrated Jeremy Taylor, D. D., chaplain to Charles I., and subsequently Bishop of Down and Connor in Ireland, passed several years during the usurpation at Golden Grove, under the protection of the loyal Earl of Carberry, to whom several of his works are dedicated. Within the parish are the remains of an ancient British camp, in a state of tolerable perfection; and in the limestone rock, from which the neighbourhood is supplied with lime for manure, is an extensive cavern, in which bones have been discovered: tumuli of loose stones are of very frequent occurrence in the vicinity, and there is one of these relics of the ancient Britons within the parish. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £239. 3.

LLANVIHANGEL ABERCOWIN (LLAN-VIHANGEL-ABER-CYWYN), a parish in the higher division of the hundred of DERLLŷs, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (S. W. by W.) from Carmarthen, containing 864 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its distinguishing appellation from its situation on the river Cowin, near its confluence with the Tâf, both of which rivers partly bound it on the east and west, is intersected by the turnpike road from Carmarthen to St. Clear's, from which last it is distant about two miles and a half to the south-east. Within its limits is a village, forming a kind of suburb to St. Clear's; and it derives a considerable portion of traffic from its situation, and an air of cheerfulness and activity from the frequent passing of travellers. Fairs are held here annually on the 12th of May and the 10th of October. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Mydrim, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, stands very near the confluence of the rivers, but is not distinguished by any architectural features. There are places of worship for Baptists and Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. A parochial school is supported by sub-

scription, in which the children of the poor are gratuitously instructed; and a rent-charge of £10 on some farms in the neighbourhood, bequeathed by Lady Drummond in the reign of Charles I., is annually distributed among the poor of the parish, according to the will of the testatrix. Some very imperfect vestiges of an encampment are visible on a farm near Treventy, in this parish. The poor are maintained by an average annual expenditure amounting to £275. 11.

LLANVIHANGEL ABERGWESSIN (LLAN-VI-HANGEL ABER-GWESYN), a parish in the hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 14 miles (W. by N.) from Builth, containing 345 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church, and its distinguishing appellation from its situation near the mouth of the river Gwessin. It is separated from the parish of Llanddewi Abergwessin by the river Irvon (both churches being contiguous, on the opposite banks), which forms its boundary on the south and south-west, and is intersected in some places by some small vales distinguished for the picturesque beauty of their scenery. The surface is principally mountainous, its greatest elevation, Drugarn hill, being two thousand and seventy-one feet above the level of the sea; and but a comparatively small proportion of the land is under cultivation. The soil is generally fertile; even on the highest hills it is of considerable depth, and the lower parts of the mountains might, if brought into cultivation, be rendered extremely productive. The commons afford good pasturage for sheep, cattle, and great numbers of colts. The scenery throughout is generally pleasing, and on the banks of the Irvon it is, in many parts, extremely beautiful. Lwyn Madoc, formerly the residence of the family of Thomas, and still the property of Evan Thomas, Esq., of Sully, in the county of Glamorgan, is a spacious mansion, finely situated under the shelter of a lofty eminence, but at present in the occupation of a tenant. The hills are thought to contain veins of lead-ore, but no regular attempt has been hitherto made to work them: slate is procured in the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Llanavan-vawr. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is not distinguished by any architectural features. There are places of worship for Baptists and Presbyterians. William Thomas, in 1709, bequeathed a small farm in this parish, called Cevn Vaes, producing annually £7. 15.; and the late Evan Thomas, Esq., bequeathed £5 per annum, to the poor, which sums are regularly distributed among them. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £87. 14.

LLANVIHANGEL AR ARTH, or YEROTH (LLAN-VI-HANGEL-AR-ARTH), a parish in the higher division of the hundred of CATHINOG, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 12 miles (N. by E.) from Carmarthen, containing 2023 inhabitants. According to Giraldus Cambrensis, this place was the scene of an obstinate battle between Hywel and Gruffydd ab Llewelyn, in 1039, in which the former, who had brought his wife to the field to be a spectator of his anticipated triumph, was defeated by the latter, and obliged to seek safety by flight; but, being pursued by the conqueror, he was taken prisoner with his wife, and detained in the power of Gruffydd. Rhys ab Gruffydd, according to the same

historian, held an interview at the same place with Henry II., in 1162, when he made his formal submission to the authority of that monarch. The parish is pleasantly situated on the river Teivy, over which the turnpike road from Carmarthen to Aberystwith is continued by means of a handsome stone bridge, and extends for nearly eight miles in length from north to south, and seven miles in breadth from east to west. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and in some parts highly picturesque; and the soil, though varying in different parts of the parish, is in general fertile. Fairs are annually held, on the 12th of May and the 10th of October, in the village, which, in addition to its public situation on the thoroughfare leading from Carmarthen to Aberystwith, is also intersected by the turnpike road from the former town to Lampeter. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6. 6. 8., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the alternate patronage of William Lewis and J. R. L. Lloyd, Esqrs. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is situated on an eminence on the southern bank of the Teivy, commanding an extensive and pleasing view of the river and the adjacent country; and in the churchyard is a Roman monumental stone, with the inscription *Hic Jacet Ulcacinus Filius Senomacili*. The chapel of Pencader has been in ruins for nearly a century, but the cemetery is still entire. There are two places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, and one each for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. Near the village are the remains of an ancient encampment, probably thrown up by Hywel, in his encounter with Llewelyn, in 1039; and on the banks of the Teivy, near the boundary of Llanllwyn parish, is a lofty embankment, the history of which is unknown. There are three tumuli within the parish, but no particulars respecting them are upon record. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £622. 16.

LLANVIHANGEL - BÂCHELLETH (LLAN - VI-HANGEL BÂCHELLAETH), a parish in the hundred of GAFLOGION, LLEYN division of the county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (W.) from Pwllheli, containing 332 inhabitants. This parish is situated in a mountainous district in the south-western part of the county, and nearly in the centre of the great promontory of Llyn, which separates the bays of Cardigan and Carnarvon. The surface is boldly undulated, and the land partially enclosed and cultivated; the soil is generally good, and in the lower grounds fertile and productive. The village, which consists only of one farm-house and two or three scattered cottages, is surrounded by scenery of strikingly varied character. About a mile from the church is Gallt y Beren, the residence and property of the Rev. William Roberts, an elegant mansion embosomed in thriving plantations, and commanding some fine views. Part of *Carn Vadrin* is within the parish: this rocky eminence, rising twelve hundred feet above the level of the sea, was one of the strong holds of Roderick and Maelgwyn, sons of Owain Gwynedd, to whom this part of the county belonged. On the declivities and around the base are numerous foundations of oblong, elliptical, and circular buildings, varying in dimensions from eighteen to thirty-six feet in diameter, the temporary dwellings of the natives, when

driven by any sudden emergency to this retreat, where they remained in safety with their flocks and herds. On the summit, which was surrounded with a strong rampart, of which some portions are still remaining, the chieftains encamped with their forces, to watch the movements of the enemy, and avail themselves of an opportunity to intercept their progress or repel their aggressions. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanbedrog, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor. The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, is situated on a gentle eminence beneath a lofty rock, and, though possessing no architectural features, derives from its site a highly romantic appearance. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £143. 15.

LLANVIHANGEL-BRÛN-PABUAN (LLAN-VI-HANGEL BRÛN-PAB-JOAN), a parish, comprising the hamlets of Llanvihangel and Rhôsverrig, which are separately assessed for the maintenance of their poor, in the hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, and containing 385 inhabitants, of which number, 273 are in the hamlet of Llanvihangel, 5 miles (N. W.) from Builth. This parish is situated in a hilly district near the north-western extremity of the county, and is bounded on the north by the river Wye, and on the south by the river Whevri, neither of which is navigable at this place. The Whevri, which rises near Llÿn Varhyn, on the border of the parish of Llanwrthwl, and falls into the Irvon near Park House, abounds with trout, which both in firmness and in flavour are greatly superior to those either of the Wye or the Irvon. During the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I., this parish suffered greatly from the violence of contending parties; the church was converted into a stable, and the font removed to a farm-house, where it was used as a pig-trough; the minister was expelled from his living, and for many years remained in retirement in the parish of Llanavan-Vawr, but was ultimately restored to it. The lands for the greater part are enclosed and in a good state of cultivation: the soil varies greatly in different parts of the parish; in the hamlet of Llanvihangel it is dry, light, and shallow, and in that of Rhôsverrig richer and deeper, and intermixed with loam in greater proportion, with a small quantity of gravel: the pastures are good, and great numbers of sheep and cattle are reared for the market at Builth. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified, and in many places highly picturesque, and the distant views are extensive and interesting. At the eastern extremity of the parish are the Radnorshire trap rocks, extending for a short distance along the banks of the river Wye; and near Park wells is a small projecting rock, overhanging the same river, which was anciently fortified, probably for guarding the ford of Llêchrÿd, and perhaps in the occupation of the Romans, as the Roman vicinal road over Llandrindod common must have crossed the Wye near this spot. On the tenement of Parc ar Irvon, near Park wood, are three mineral springs, having their sources within a short distance of each other; one of these is saline, another sulphureous, and the third chalybeate: the saline spring is considered by medical men to be one of the most efficacious in the kingdom; but the sulphureous spring is not so powerful as that in the parish of Llanwrtyd. A neat pump-room has been erected for the accommo-

modation of persons resorting to this place to drink the waters, which are raised from the springs by three pumps, each inscribed with the property of its respective water; and adjoining the pump-room are some neatly furnished apartments, consisting only of two bedrooms and one common sitting-room, which have been prepared for the reception of visitors. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Llanavan-Vawr. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small edifice, situated on an eminence on the road leading from Llanavan-Vawr to Newbridge upon Wye; it displays no architectural details, nor does it contain any monuments of importance. Rees Price, in 1731, bequeathed a small portion of land for the relief of the poor. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £114. 16., of which sum, £90. 3. is raised on the hamlet of Llanvihangel.

LLANVIHANGEL-CAPEL-EDWIN, or EGLWYS-VÂCH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES. — See SCYBOR-Y-COED.

LLANVIHANGEL CWM-DÛ, a parish in the hundred of CRICKHOWEL, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Crickhowel, containing 1103 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Michael, and, according to some, its distinguishing adjunct from its situation in a vale bounded on one side by the Black Mountains, and from that circumstance usually called *Cwm dÛ*, or "the black vale." This appellation, however, is on good authority supposed to be a corruption of *Cwm dë*, or "the south vale," a name more applicable to the situation of the southern portion of the parish in an open district remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, and strictly descriptive of its relative situation in the southern division of the ancient lordship of Ystradwy, now the hundred of Crickhowel, with respect to the northern division of that lordship, which now forms the hundred of Talgarth. In the ninth century this parish was distinguished by the appellation of Llanvihangel trêv caerau, or "the church of St. Michael *apud castra*," in allusion to the numerous remains of military fortifications which are still discoverable within its limits. The vale in which it is situated is watered by the river Rhyangoll, or "the sheltered stream," over which are several bridges; and the parish, which is intersected by the turnpike road from London to Milford, extends five miles in length, and is nearly of equal breadth, comprising large tracts of rich arable and pasture land, which are all enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surface is pleasingly varied; and the views from the higher grounds, embracing many objects of interest and features of picturesque beauty, are diversified and extensive. Penmyarth, anciently the seat of the family of the Vaughans, afterwards by purchase the property of William Augustus Gott, Esq., who built the present mansion, and now belonging to Joseph Bailey, Esq., derives its name from its situation on the sloping front of Myarth hill, an isolated eminence in the centre of the Vale of Crickhowel, over which it commands a beautiful prospect. The lawn in front of the house rises gradually towards the east, from the margin of the river Usk, the banks of which are finely rounded on the north and south; and the mansion is sheltered

from the sun's rays, during summer, by a lofty hill which rises abruptly behind it on the west. The prospect from the house is rich and imposing, comprehending almost every variety of scenery; and the view from the summit of the hill is unrivalled for beauty by any in this part of the country.

The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's: the rectory, which is a sinecure, is rated in the king's books at £19. 15. 2½., and in the patronage of the Duke of Beaufort; and the vicarage is rated at £9. 13. 1½., and in the patronage of the rector: the latter is endowed with one-third part of the great and small tithes of the whole parish, with the exception of a certain impropriated portion called the Priory tithes, which were granted to the prior and monks of St. John the Evangelist in Brecknock, by Pycard, a Norman knight, to whom Bernard de Newmarch gave the lordship of Ystradwy. By a late survey it appears that the impropriation extended to the exclusive tithes of six hundred and thirty-four acres, one rood, and thirty-five perches, situated in the hamlets of Trêtower, Cenol, and Kilwych, and is now lay property. The church appears to have been originally founded in the early part of the eleventh century; for, in an ancient register of Llandaf, quoted by Wharton in his *Anglia Sacra*, it is stated that a church, dedicated to St. Michael, in the lordship of Ystradwy, was consecrated by the venerable Herewald, Bishop of that see, who, according to Godwyn, died in 1103, in the 48th year of his prelacy, at a very advanced age, exceeding one hundred years: as there is no other church in that district to which this description will at all apply, it is supposed to relate to the church of this place. The ancient structure appeared, from the varieties in its style of architecture, to have been erected at different periods: it was a spacious and handsome edifice, consisting of a nave with two aisles, and a chancel, with a square embattled tower of grey stone, which probably was the most ancient, and perhaps the only remaining part of the original building. This church was found to be in such a state of irreparable dilapidation that, in 1830, it was judged expedient to take it down, with the exception only of the ancient tower; and in the following year it was handsomely rebuilt in an appropriate style, and opened for divine service in May. It is in the later style of English architecture, and consists of a nave with two aisles and a chancel: the roof is divided into compartments, and the interior is well lighted by ranges of six large windows in the sides, and at the west end by a large window of five lights, with cinque-foiled heads, surmounted by an ogee arch, and by two other windows of smaller dimensions. The chancel is ornamented with a handsome oak screen, which was removed from the front of the ancient rood-loft, and placed around the walls: the mullions of the ancient windows, and the stone work of the old church, as far as was practicable, have been employed in the present edifice, which was erected at an expense of £1600, of which sum, about £225 was raised by subscription. In one of the buttresses on the south side of the church has been inserted, for preservation, by the Rev. Thomas Price, vicar of the parish, an ancient stone which was removed from its original position in a field called Tir Gwenlli, near the Roman camp at Pentre-

Gaer, in 1830, and presented for that purpose by the Rev. T. Lewis: the purport of the original inscription is preserved on a brass plate, also inserted in the buttress. In the churchyard is an ancient stone, about three feet long and sixteen inches wide: it originally formed the sill of the chancel window of the old church, and is evidently a fragment of a larger stone; one side of it is inscribed with a rude cross, apparently of the date of the sixth, seventh, or eighth century, and a mutilated monumental inscription. On a stone which also belonged to the old church, and is now inserted in the south wall of the present building, are a cross fleury within a circle, and two shields of armorial bearings. In the hamlet of Tretower is the chapel of St. John the Evangelist, formerly a chapel of ease to the mother church. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. It is at present in contemplation to erect a school-room by public subscription on a plot of glebe granted by the rector: the estimated expense is £50, of which sum, upwards of £40 has been already raised. A rent-charge of one guinea on a tenement called Pen yr hewl is distributed among poor old spinsters not receiving parochial relief.

At the small village of Pentre-Gaer, in this parish, are unequivocal marks of an ancient Roman encampment; and local tradition affirms that anciently a town of considerable size extended from that spot to a place still called Tre'r Graig, or "the town on the hill." It is quite certain that this space of ground has been formerly occupied by buildings; the foundations of walls have been discovered, and wrought stones, fragments of brick, cement, and pottery have been frequently turned up by the plough. The camp itself was situated on a plot of ground sloping gently towards the south, with a small inclination towards the west, and having at the lower extremity a small stream called the Ewyn: its form was an oblong square, of which the eastern side and the upper end are still traceable by the foundations of the walls; and heaps of rubbish, consisting of fragments of bricks, stones, and masses of cement were till very lately lying on the spot. Coins of the lower empire have been found here at various times, some of which were in the possession of the late Archdeacon Payne. In the garden belonging to the farm on which this encampment is situated, within the last few years, was discovered a vaulted chamber, six feet in length, three feet wide, and three feet high, nearly filled with fragments of human bones; and in an adjoining field some workmen, who were clearing the ground, broke into an arched covered way, which appeared to have been a drain. The Roman road from *Gobannium* (Abergavenny), leading up the Vale of Usk, passed by this station; and a respectable farmer, son of the owner of the land at that time, informed Archdeacon Payne that, about fifty years before, he had himself assisted in breaking up that part of the road which lay to the east of the camp, and distinctly remembered that his father's neighbour, who occupied the land on the opposite side of the camp, was similarly employed. He described it as a causeway of considerable breadth and of great solidity, composed of pebbles deeply imbedded in gravel, and so hard, that it was with difficulty separated by pickaxes and iron bars. In a field about a quarter of a mile to the south-east of the camp was the stone already noticed as being now placed in one of the buttresses

of the church, which was described by the Hon. Daines Barrington to the society of antiquaries in 1773, upon the communication of Mr. Maskelyne, brother of the Astronomer Royal of that name: the inscription, in ancient characters, was *CATACUS HIC JACIT FILIUS TEGERNACUS*. Archdeacon Payne, struck with all these circumstances, which he had personally investigated, employed a land-surveyor of the neighbourhood, in 1803, to form a plan of the entire precincts, which he sent to the late Mr. Jones, who was at that time engaged in preparing his History of Brecknockshire, in which work an engraving of it may be seen. That there was a line of Roman stations from *Isca* (Caerlleon upon Usk) and *Maridunum* (Carmarthen) through the interior of the county, as well as along the coast, is, in the archdeacon's opinion, beyond a doubt; and he considered it strange that it has not been noticed by Antoninus, nor investigated by any modern writer, with the exception only of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, who designates it the *Via Julia Romana*, and with whom he agreed in his opinion that this must have been one of the stations on that line, in which it occupied a situation precisely where a station might be expected. On the hill called Pentir, above the parish church, are the remains of another military post of considerable strength, evidently of Roman origin, and probably the *Campus Æstivus* of the principal station: it encloses a quadrilateral area, one hundred and forty yards in length, and one hundred and five yards in breadth, and is fortified by high ramparts, and defended on the lower side by a deep fosse: below it is a wood, which from the contiguity of this post has obtained the appellation of Coed y Gaer, or "the wood of the encampment." On the little hill of Myarth are vestiges of an ancient strong hold, overlooking the station of Pentre Gaer; it is supposed to be of British origin, but no particulars of its history have been satisfactorily ascertained. In the ninth century, as stated in Dugdale's Monasticon, a considerable tract of land marked by boundaries, which may still be traced, extending from the river Rhyangoll, which runs through the centre of this parish, to St. Keyna's well and Glanrwyney, in the parish of Llangenny, was conferred upon the church of Llandaf, by Tudur, the son of Rhain, a regulus of the principality of Brycheiniog, in expiation of a crime committed by him against the church. Of the ancient castle, manor, and chapel of Trêtower, an account is given under its own head. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £445.10.

LLANVIHANGEL-DIN-SYLWY (LLAN-VIHANGEL DIN SYLWY), a parish in the hundred of TYNDAETHWY, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Beaumaris, containing 62 inhabitants. The name of this parish is derived from the dedication of its church, and its adjunct from the ancient British fortification Din Sylwy, or "the exploratory station," adjacent to that edifice. The parish, a part of which is within the limits of the borough of Beaumaris, is situated on the shore of the Irish sea: the surrounding scenery is wild and rudely magnificent, and the prospects from the higher grounds embrace an assemblage of objects more striking from their grandeur than pleasing from their beauty. There are some very extensive quarries of limestone and marble, which are worked upon a large scale, affording employment to a

considerable portion of the poorer inhabitants. The living is annexed, with that of Llangoed, to the rectory of Llaniestyn, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, endowed together with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £900 parliamentary grant. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small ancient edifice, in a very dilapidated state; the pulpit, which is of great antiquity, is rudely but very curiously carved. The fortress of Din Sylwy, otherwise called Bwrdd Arthur, or "Arthur's round table," is the most extensive in the island, occupying the whole summit of the hill on which it is situated, and is surrounded by a double wall of large stones placed endwise, with their sharp ends uppermost: the intervals between them are filled up with small stones, and the ramparts, which are nearly entire, enclose a level area of almost thirteen acres in extent. It was of impregnable strength, and is evidently of British origin, having been occupied by the Britons prior to the invasion of the island by the Romans; and several brass celts have been found within the camp and in its immediate vicinity. The entrance is from the south by a broad path of easy ascent: within the area, which is perfectly level and dry, are several foundations of circular and elliptical buildings of various dimensions, and beneath the walls on the north side is a fine spring of water. This post, which, from the extensive view which it commands over the surrounding country, was admirably adapted for an exploratory station, was, after their conquest of the Isle of Anglesey, occupied by the Romans. Numerous *fibulæ*, coins, and other Roman relics have been frequently discovered here; and, in the summer of 1831, a great number of silver and copper coins was found in this place, among which were some of Nero, Vespasian, Constantius, and Constantine, together with several rings, keys, buckles, and clasps of copper, and other relics of Roman antiquity. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £14.16.

LLANVIHANGEL GENEU'R GLYN (LLAN-VIHANGEL-GENAU-Y-GLYN), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of GENEU'R GLYN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N. E.) from Aberystwith, comprising the townships of Ceulan and Maesmawr, Cyvoeth y Brenhin, Cynnullmawr, Hênllŷs, Scybor y Coed, and Tîrmynych, each of which supports its own poor, and containing 3576 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of St. George's channel, is of considerable extent, and is watered by the rivers Lery, Ceulan, Maesmawr, Llyvnant, and Dyvi: the greater part of it is hilly, but that portion which is near the coast is rather flat, and was subject to partial inundation previously to the embankment of the Lery, which took place within the last few years. The river Dyvi, by which the parish is bounded on the north, separates Cardiganshire from Merionethshire, and also forms the boundary between North and South Wales; and the river Llyvnant, which rises in the Plinlimmon mountain, and falls into the Dyvi, separates it from Montgomeryshire. Walter l'Espee, one of the Norman invaders, who had acquired some lands in this part of the principality, erected a castle, for the security of his possessions, on the summit of a lofty eminence near the church: this fortress, called Castell Gwalter, from which the parish also derives a portion

of its name, was destroyed in the year 1135, by Cadwaladr and Owain Gwynedd, sons of Gruffydd ab Cynan, who also took the castle of Aberystwith. This parish is supposed to have been the place of sepulture of the eminent bard Taliesin, whose remains are thought to have been deposited in a kistvaen on the summit of the mountain Pen Sarn Ddù, and thence called Gwely Taliesin, or "Taliesin's Bed:" the popular tradition concerning this bed is that, should any one sleep in it for a night, he would become either a poet or an idiot. The *gwely* is composed of six stones, of which five are so placed as to form an oblong chest, and the sixth, which constituted the covering stone, and was more than six feet long and three feet six inches broad, has been removed and placed on one side: it is in the centre of a circle of stones twenty-seven feet in diameter, which is surrounded by another circle of thirty-one feet in diameter. Taliesin died about the year 570, but these relics are evidently of a much earlier date, and are without doubt of Druidical origin, like numerous other remains which are found in this place. A remarkable sand bank, termed Sarn Gynvelin, or Gwallog, stretches from the coast here, for several miles in a south-western direction, into the bay of Cardigan, and is covered at the ebb tide with only from one to two fathoms of water, though immediately contiguous the soundings vary from three to seven fathoms. Flannel is manufactured here, but on a very limited scale; and lead-ore is found in the parish, but the mines are not worked to any considerable extent. The number abandoned is very great; and among the mines formerly worked were some respectively producing both copper and silver. The river Dyvi, which is navigable to this place, affords facility to the trade, which consists principally in the shipping of lead-ore and bark, and the importation of timber, coal, and limestone. The small village of Carreg, situated on the Dyvi, near its mouth, is well adapted for this purpose, as vessels of nearly three hundred tons' burden can approach its wharfs, where the craft employed are generally stationed. Talybont, which stands on the road between Aberystwith and Machynlleth, at the junction of the river Ceulan with the Lery, is also another considerable village in this parish, the well-wooded scenery surrounding which is remarkably pleasing and picturesque. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of the Bishop. Part of the township of Cyvoeth y Brenhin pays the great tithes to the vicar, who receives only one-fourth part of the small tithes throughout the whole of this extensive parish. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient and spacious cruciform structure, in the later style of English architecture, and is appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service. A portion of land for an additional cemetery has recently been obtained, through the influence of the commissioners for the building of new churches, without any appropriation of the funds entrusted to their management by parliament. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The interest of £100 bequeathed for the instruction of poor children is distributed among the neighbouring schools, by the vicar of the parish. Traces of part of the ancient Roman road, Sarn Helen, leading from one old mine to another, as well as remains of Roman

stations and encampments, may be discerned on several of the hills in this parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £1025. 7.

LLANVIHANGEL-GLYN-Y-MYVYR (LLAN-VI-HANGEL - GLYN - MYVYR), a parish partly in the hundred of EDEYRNION, county of MERIONETH, and partly in the hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 10 miles (N. W. by W.) from Corwen, containing 452 inhabitants. The general aspect of this parish, which comprises about two thousand four hundred computed acres, is extremely rugged and hilly, the greater part being old enclosures, and the rest unenclosed mountain land. The King is lord of the manor of the Denbighshire part, in right of his lordship of Denbigh, and John Wynne, Esq., of Garthmeilio, claims a small manor in the Merionethshire division. The village, consisting of only four houses, is situated on the small river Alwen, a rapid stream issuing from Llŷn Alwen, in the mountains, about five miles to the north-west of the village, and forming, for the greater part of its course here, the north-eastern boundary of the parish: this stream, which abounds with excellent trout, is subject to frequent floods; in 1781 it overflowed its banks, and rose within the church, which is not more than seven or eight yards from its margin, to the height of eight or nine feet, the remembrance of which event is preserved by a mark painted on the wall. The village, through which the road from Ruthin to Pentre Voelas passes, and the church, with about one-sixth part of the parish, are in the county of Merioneth. The surface of the parish is mountainous; and the soil in some parts is a loamy clay, mixed with stone and gravel, and in others chiefly bog and peat. There are some fine meadows on the banks of the Alwen, affording excellent pasturage to divers herds of the black cattle peculiar to this part of the principality, which are kept chiefly for the dairy; and the mountain lands, which are covered with fine heath, are depastured by numerous flocks of sheep of the small Welsh breed: with the exception of a very few acres of wheat and barley, oats are the only species of grain sown. A fair is held on February 16th. The living is a discharged rectory, subject to the payment of tithes, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £6. 12., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture. There are places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. On the bank of the Alwen, in the upper part of the parish, are the remains of a very ancient circular fortification, called *Caer-ddynod*, or the "conspicuous or distinguished fort," occupying a considerable eminence; and nearly opposite to *Cerrig y Druidion*, which is within three miles of the parish, are the ruins of another, called *Pen y Gaer*. Owen Jones, author of the "Myvyrian Archæology of Wales," was born at *Tyddyn Tydyr*, in *Glyn Myvyr*, in this parish; and in compliment to the place of his nativity the epithet *Myvyrian* was prefixed to the title of that voluminous work, from *Glyn y Myvyr*, which in the Welsh language signifies "the valley of meditation." This elaborate compilation, though only embracing the period from 1300 to the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign, extends to upwards of sixty quarto volumes of considerable bulk. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £175. 18.

LLANVIHANGEL HELYGEN (LLAN-VIHANGEL HELYGEN), a parish in the hundred of RHAIADR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (E.) from Pen y bont, containing 101 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Ithon, along the banks of which, and those of the river Dulais, it extends for about five miles, and is nearly of equal breadth. The high road leading from Rhaiadr to New Radnor, and also to Kington in Herefordshire, by which the parish is intersected, passes within two miles of the church. The surface is hilly and the soil various, consisting principally of clay in the lower grounds, and being light and shallow on the hills: the lands are, with the exception of a comparatively trifling portion, enclosed and cultivated. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and from the higher grounds some good views are obtained over the adjacent country. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and with half of the tithes of the parish, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Nantmel. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, and is not distinguished by any architectural details. A Sunday school is supported by subscription, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children; and a small day school in the village is partly supported by the same means. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £21. 19.

LLANVIHANGEL KÎLVARGEN (LLAN-VIHANGEL-CÎL-VARGEN), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of CATHINOG, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Llandilo-Vawr, containing 69 inhabitants. This parish, which is supposed to be the least extensive in the county, consists only of a few respectable houses, with some cottages for labourers. The surrounding scenery is characterized rather by features of pleasing simplicity and rural beauty than by picturesque or romantic appearance: the Avon Dulas flows within half a mile of the church. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £1. 6. 8., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Earl Cawdor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is not distinguished by any peculiar architectural details. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £12. 15.

LLANVIHANGEL-LLEDROD (LLAN-VIHANGEL LLETHRY TROED), a parish in the Upper division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (S. E.) from Aberystwith, comprising the townships of Lledrod Isâv and Lledrod Uchâv, each of which supports its own poor, and containing 1213 inhabitants, of which number, 732 are in Lledrod Isâv, and 481 in Lledrod Uchâv. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Michael, and its distinguishing appellation from its situation at the foot of a declivity on which it is built. It extends for nearly seven miles in length, and three miles in breadth, forming a part of the lordship of Mevenydd, which belongs to the crown, and contains a large tract of land, of which the greater portion is enclosed and cultivated: a considerable part of the surface is hilly, affording pasturage to sheep on the declivities, and having on the summits numerous

carneddau. The surrounding scenery, though in some parts pleasingly varied, is generally bold and striking; and from the higher grounds are some extensive views of the adjacent country: there are a few ornamental residences scattered over the district. The parish constitutes a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. An annual fair is held in the village on the 7th of October: the inhabitants of part of the parish receive their letters from the post-office of Lampeter, within the delivery of which it is included, though the church is fifteen miles distant from that place. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £10 per annum and £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £900 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rev. John Phelix, the present incumbent. The church is a small plain building, consisting only of a nave, and has recently received an addition of two hundred and eighty free sittings, towards the erection of which the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels have contributed £150. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. The free grammar school, originally founded by the Rev. Thomas Oliver, a native of this parish, and at the time of his decease vicar of Dudley, in the county of Worcester, who endowed it with land now producing £120 per annum, for the gratuitous education of an unlimited number of boys of this parish, is at present united with the school at Ystrad Meiric. The Rev. Evan Evans, an eminent divine, poet, and antiquary, who displayed an early attachment to Welsh poetry and literature, of which he compiled from ancient manuscripts nearly a hundred volumes, was interred in the churchyard of this parish, where a small rough unhewn stone denotes his grave: he was born at Cynhawdrêv, in this county, in 1730, and, after a long course of professional duty as curate of several parishes, without obtaining any preferment in the church, and an unwearied and unprofitable devotion to the cultivation of literature, died in obscurity at his brother's house, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor of the entire parish is £274, of which sum, £156. 4. is assessed on Lledrod Uchâv, and £117. 16. on Lledrod Isâv.

LLANVIHANGEL-MYDDVAI, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES.—See MOTHVEY.

LLANVIHANGEL-NANT-BRÂN (LLAN-VIHANGEL-NANT-BRÂN), a parish in the hundred of MERTHYR-CYNOG, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (N. W.) from Brecknock, containing 528 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Michael, and its distinguishing adjunct from the small rivulet Brân, which intersects the narrow vale in which it is situated. The vale extends for about four miles in a direction from north-west to south-east; and along the summits of the hills by which it is enclosed are extensive sheepwalks, affording good pasturage for numerous flocks, upon the rearing of which the farmer depends more than upon tillage. The lower lands are, with the exception of comparatively a small portion, enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The scenery of the vale is pleasingly varied, but is not distinguished by any striking peculiarity of feature; and the views from the

higher grounds embrace many objects of interest, and some fine and extensive prospects over the surrounding country, which is rich in picturesque and romantic scenery. The church was formerly a chapel of ease to Merthyr-Cynog, and, during the usurpation of Cromwell, was endowed with £40 per annum out of the rectorial tithes of that parish, the living of which was sequestered by the parliament; but at the Restoration the property was restored to the legitimate owner, and the endowment of this chapel was discontinued. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Trustees of the late Walter Jeffreys, Esq. The church, which is situated in the centre of the village, is a plain ancient edifice, in a very dilapidated condition, and possessing no architectural details of importance: the parsonage-house, which had been suffered to go to decay, fell down in the reign of Charles I., and has not since been rebuilt. There are two places of worship for Baptists, and one for Calvinistic Methodists. Pwll y llacha, a tenement in this parish, forms part of the endowment of Jesus' College, Oxford, given by Dr. Hugh Price, the founder of that institution. Bola Maen, also a tenement in this parish, was given by an unknown benefactor, who appropriated the rent to the payment of the officiating minister of the Roman Catholic congregation at Brecknock. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £211. 12.

LLANVIHANGEL-NANT-MELAN (LLAN-VI-HANGEL-NANT-MELAN), a parish in the liberties of the borough of NEW RADNOR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from New Radnor, containing 410 inhabitants, of which number, 284 are in the township of Llanvihangel-Nant-Melan. The adjunct to the name of this parish is supposed to be a corruption of "Melin;" and the name, which would then signify "the church of St. Michael at the Mill brook," is derived from the dedication of its church, and its situation on a small stream which flows into the Somergill brook. The lands are partially enclosed and cultivated; the soil is various, being in some parts fertile and productive, and in others comparatively poor. The surface is undulating; the hills are finely formed and of pleasing aspect, and the grounds in the lower part of the parish are richly clothed with wood. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied; and from the higher grounds are some interesting views, extending over the adjacent country. Llŷn Llanillyn, in this parish, is a large pond, nearly three-quarters of a mile in circumference, but, from the want of wood both on its banks and in the immediate vicinity, it is destitute of picturesque beauty. The cascade quaintly called "Water break its neck" is also within this parish: it is situated in a narrow defile, among the hills of Radnor forest, about two miles to the west of New Radnor: the fall is about seventy feet in perpendicular height, but the water, instead of descending in one continuous sheet, trickles down the rock, and loses all that interest and grandeur of effect which it might otherwise be capable of producing. The village, though small, is of more prepossessing appearance than many in this part of the principality, and is considerably enlivened by the traffic occasioned by the roads from Hereford

to Aberystwith, and from Knighton and Presteign to Builth, in the county of Brecknock, which pass through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, and, though possessing no architectural details of interest, is kept in good repair and neatly fitted up. Lady Joan Hartshorne bequeathed a house and about twenty-five acres of land, for the support of a school for the gratuitous education of poor children of this parish, and also of the parishes of Old Radnor and Gladestry. This parish is entitled to one-third of the produce of a farm, let for £18 per annum, in the parish of Llandeglay, purchased with the benefactions of Evan and Ann Griffiths, made in 1721, and applied to the relief of the poor, agreeably to the directions of the donors; and there is also a rent-charge of £1 on a small farm within its limits, called Llaniago, given by an unknown benefactor for the same purpose. There are two large tumuli, and one of smaller dimensions in the parish, but no historical particulars have been recorded of them. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £190. 8.

LLANVIHANGEL - PENBEDW (LLAN-VIHANGEL-PENBEDW), a parish in the hundred of KILGER-RAN, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Cardigan, containing 353 inhabitants. This parish, which is but of inconsiderable extent, derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Michael, and the distinguishing adjunct to it from the number of fine birch trees growing in the vicinity. It is pleasantly situated in the north-eastern part of the county, and near the source of the river Nevern, which, after flowing through the parish, continues its course in a westerly direction, and falls into the sea at Newport. The lands are all enclosed and in a good state of cultivation; and the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified. Kilrhue, the property of Thomas Lloyd, of Bronwydd, Esq., and now the residence of Dr. Morgan, is a good mansion, pleasantly situated in grounds tastefully laid out, and comprehending an agreeable variety of pleasing scenery. The old road leading from Carmarthen to Cardigan passes through the village. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church is not remarkable for any peculiar architectural details. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £76. 15.

LLANVIHANGEL-RHYD-ITHON (LLAN-VIHANGEL RHYD ITHON), a parish in the hundred of KEVENLLEECE, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Pen y Bont, containing 350 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Michael; its distinguishing adjunct, signifying the ford of the Ithon, seems but obscurely derived from its situation on the ford of a small rivulet, which falls into the Cymaron, a tributary stream to the Ithon, and more than a mile above its confluence with that river. According to the opinion

of some antiquaries, which is said to be confirmed by local tradition from time immemorial, the name is more properly Llanvihangel Rhiw Teithon, from its situation on a road immediately above the church, which led into the forest of Radnor, and still bears the name Rhiw Teithon. The surface of the parish is in general wild and mountainous: the soil is comparatively poor and unproductive; and the lands are but partially enclosed and indifferently cultivated. The surrounding scenery is equally destitute of beauty and of interest; and the views from the higher grounds, though extensive, are neither pleasing nor diversified. The road from Knighton to Pen y Bont passes through the parish, and at the latter place is a post-office, from which the inhabitants receive their letters. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Lord Kensington, as lessee of the tithes under the Prebendary of Llanbister. The church, which is in a very dilapidated condition, is about to be taken down and rebuilt. The interest of several small charitable donations and bequests, amounting only to £2. 10., is annually distributed among the poor. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £158. 10.

LLANVIHANGEL-TÂLYLLÛN (LLAN-VIHANGEL TÂL-Y-LLÛN), a parish in the hundred of TALGARTh, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Brecknock, containing 135 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Michael, and its distinguishing adjunct from its situation at the head, or north western extremity, of the beautiful lake called Llangorse pool, or LlÛn Savaddan. The whole of it, together with the parish of Cathedine and part of Llangorse, was assigned by Bernard Newmarch to his royal prisoner Gwrgan, son of Bleddyn ab Maenarch; but it appears to have reverted to the Norman lords of Brecknock, on the marriage of the Welsh chieftain with the heiress of Wizton, in the county of Pembroke, to which place he immediately removed. On the attainder of the last Duke of Buckingham of the Stafford family, this property was granted to John Walwyn, from whom it successively passed to the Wynters, the Philippses, the Scourfields, and the Prichards, and finally to the father of Hugh Bold, Esq., the present lord of the manor. The village is agreeably situated at the head of the lake, which is two miles in length and one mile in breadth, and abounds with perch, pike, and eels, of which last some are found of enormous size. From this fine sheet of water issues the small stream called the Llynvi, which during part of its course forms a boundary between the hundreds of Pencelly and Talgarth, and finally falls into the Wye just above the bridge at Glâsbury. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and in some parts highly picturesque; and the views comprehend some interesting features, among which the Brecknockshire Beacons are conspicuous. The turnpike road from Brecknock to Llangorse and Talgarth runs through the village; and the Brecknock and Hay tram-road passes within a few hundred yards of it. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £4. 12. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and in the

patronage of Hugh Bold, Esq. There are twenty-five acres of glebe land, and a very indifferent parsonage-house, attached to the living. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a massive square tower at the west end: it is beautifully situated at the extremity of the lake, and is kept in good repair. Adjoining the churchyard is a neat cottage, which was purchased and fitted up as a school-room by the late rector, Archdeacon Davies, who established a school here on the National plan, in 1816: this school, which is at present suspended for want of an efficient master, is supported by the Rev. Hugh Bold, the present rector, and Hugh Bold, Esq., lord of the manor. Mrs. Mary Philipps gave by deed a house and garden in the village, the rent of which she directed to be distributed in bread to the poor; this benefaction produces only £1 per annum, the rent having been reduced in consideration of the tenant's supporting an aged mother, who would otherwise be chargeable to the parish. Mrs. Jennet Prosser also bequeathed a house and garden to the poor, which is now occupied rent-free by a pauper. Pwll y mere, a tenement in this parish, comprising about half an acre of land, and producing about £1 per annum, was bequeathed for a supply of sacramental bread and wine, to which use the rent is now applied. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £63. 19.

LLANVIHANGEL TRE 'R BEIRDD (LLAN-VIHANGEL TRE-Y-BEIRDD), a parish in the hundred of TWRCELYN, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Llanerchymedd, containing 360 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Michael, and its distinguishing adjunct from its having anciently been one of the seats of the British bards or Druids, is pleasantly situated in a fertile district nearly in the centre of the island. The surface is varied with some bold eminences; the lands are for the most part enclosed and in cultivation; and the soil, especially in the lower grounds, is fertile and productive. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llandyvrydog, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor. The church is a small plain edifice, and contains some good monuments to the family of Lewis. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The poor children of this parish are admissible for gratuitous instruction into the school of Llandyvrydog; and the produce of several small charitable donations and bequests is annually distributed among the poor at Christmas. Sir William Jones was a native of this parish; and Lewis Morris, an eminent antiquary and poet, resided here for some time. Of the occupation of this place by the ancient Druids several vestiges are still visible, among which may be noticed the remains of a Druidical altar upon one of the hills in the parish, and a large pillar, or upright stone, near the church, called Maen Addwyn, or "the blessed stone," supposed to be one of those Meini Gwyr pillars noticed by Mr. Rowlands. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £155. 13.

LLANVIHANGEL-UWCH-GUILLY, a chapelry in the parish of ABERGUILLY, lower division of the hundred of ELVET, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES,

5½ miles (E. N. E.) from Carmarthen. The population is included in the return for the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £1200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Aberguilly, to the church of which it was formerly only a chapel of ease. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael. It is situated in a vale, apart from any high road, through which flows a stream that falls into the Towy after passing by Merlin's Grove.

LLANVIHANGEL-VECHAN (LLAN-VIHANGEL-VECHAN), a chapelry forming the upper division of the parish of LLANDEVAILLOG-VÂCH, in the hundred of MERTHYR-CYNOG, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Brecknock, on the road to Builth, containing 188 inhabitants. It comprises the northern portion of the parish: the village is situated on the left bank of the romantic river Honddû, which is here crossed by a bridge, amid some well-wooded glens enclosed by lofty hills. The name of this place, signifying "St. Michael's the Lesser," is derived from the dedication of its church; but it is sometimes called "the Lower Chapel," to distinguish it from the chapel of Dyfryn Honddû, situated higher up the stream, in the parish of Merthyr-Cynog. About a mile to the north of it stands Castle Madoc, the seat of Hugh Price, Esq., to whose father this estate was devised by his cousin, Miss Catherine Powell, by whose ancestors it had been possessed for ages. It is one of the oldest family mansions in the county, and, according to Mr. Jones, the historian of Brecknockshire, derives its name from its founder, Madoc ab Maenarch, brother to the unfortunate Bleddyn, Prince of Brycheiniog, whose dominions were seized and himself slain by the Normans under Bernard Newmarch. The plainly marked site of this original edifice, and a moat forming that of the keep, are still to be seen near the present mansion, which was built in the year 1588, as appears by an inscription over the entrance, but has been frequently altered, and has just undergone a thorough repair. From a lofty hill above it, called Altarnog, in the adjacent parish of Merthyr-Cynog, is obtained a delightful view of the most beautiful part of the Vale of Honddû, with the sinuous course of its rapid river, terminated by the magnificent chain of mountains in which rise pre-eminent the Brecknockshire Beacons. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rector of Llandevaillog-Vâch. The chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, is supposed to have been originally erected for the use of the family at Castle Madoc, who contributed largely to the rebuilding of it, about the commencement of the present century: it contains a neat marble tablet to the memory of Miss Catherine Powell, and that of her father Charles Powell, Esq. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Miss Catherine Powell, who died in 1798, charged the estate of Castle Madoc with the payment of forty shillings per annum to the poor of this chapelry. On the hill of Altarnog are the remains of a British encampment, nearly of an oval form, and about two hundred yards in circumference, originally defended on the north by three ramparts, two of which are now almost levelled, and on the south by the precipitousness of the elevation. Thomas

Powell, of Castle Madoc, according to the Cambrian Biography, was a poet who flourished between the years 1580 and 1620, but his writings are little known. The Rev. Hugh Price, rector of Rettendon and Little Ilford, in the county of Essex, for many years examining chaplain to Bishop Warburton, and distinguished no less for his literary attainments than for his upright and amiable character, died, in 1803, at Castle Madoc, of which he had been for many years proprietor, and lies buried in the cemetery attached to the mother church of Llandevaillog-Vâch. The poor of this chapelry are supported by a separate assessment, the average annual expenditure amounting to £109. 13.

LLANVIHANGEL Y CREIDDYDYN (LLAN-VIHANGEL-Y-CREUDDYDYN), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (S. E.) from Aberystwith, on the road to Rhaiadr, comprising the chapelry of Eglwys-Newydd, or Llanvihangel y Creiddyn Uchâv, and the township of Llanvihangel y Creiddyn Isâv, each supporting its own poor, and containing 1971 inhabitants, of which number, 944 are in Llanvihangel y Creiddyn Isâv. This parish, which is situated on the river Ystwith, and intersected by various other streams, is eminently distinguished by scenery which is equally remarkable for picturesque beauty and strikingly romantic grandeur. The former character prevails in a high degree throughout the extensive and beautiful grounds of Hâvod, and the latter on the precipitous and craggy cliffs through which the rivers Mynach and Rheidol wind an arduous and frequently interrupted course. Over the former of these streams is Pont ar Vynach, or, as it is called from a vulgar tradition, "the Devil's Bridge:" the Mynach here rushes with impetuosity through a narrow chasm between the lofty cliffs which on each side confine its waters, darkened by the entangled branches and foliage of numerous trees which have taken root among the rocks, and at a great depth beneath a bridge of one arch, thrown over it, at a very early period, by the monks of the abbey of Strata Florida, an ancient establishment in the neighbourhood. This bridge, to which the descent from the road was found inconvenient and dangerous, was, in 1753, surmounted by another bridge of one arch, at a higher elevation and of larger span, over which the road is continued to Aberystwith. The descent to the river, which lies at a great depth below its craggy and precipitous banks, is frightfully steep, and only rendered practicable by the numerous trees with which the rocks on both sides are thickly interspersed. The view from the bottom of the valley is strikingly picturesque; the bridges are seen to advantage only from this point, and present an appearance truly romantic; the height of the upper bridge above the bed of the river is about one hundred and twenty feet. At the distance of about fifty yards from the bridge, the river, rushing in a narrow and obstructed channel, falls with violence from a rock twenty feet in height into a cavity beneath: on its emerging it almost instantly descends from a precipice of sixty feet into another, and, after falling again from a height of twenty feet, descends in one unbroken sheet from an elevation of more than one hundred feet. On the opposite side of the glen a view of all the falls of the Mynach is obtained from a projecting mass of rock, a little below which the river falls into the Rheidol. The Rheidol,

after receiving the Mynach, pursues a similar course, frequently interrupted by rocks of various elevation, over which it is precipitated with violence, and from one of which, of prodigious height, it descends in one vast and entire column, forming a cataract of great sublimity. The main torrent, in its descent, is partially intercepted on each side by projecting points of rock, which, diverting its course into an oblique direction, form two smaller cataracts which intersect each other in their descent. The scenery of the valley through which the Rheidol has its course is characterized by features similar to those of the vale of Mynach, and, notwithstanding the difficulty of access to those parts from which it is seen to the greatest advantage, it still continues to attract the attention, and to excite the admiration of all travellers into this part of the principality. Lead-ore abounds in the parish, but is not worked to any great extent: there is a mine called Cwm-Ystwith, capable of being rendered very productive, and there are others of smaller importance. The working of these mines at a former period led to the establishment of a small village called Pentre Briwnant, which was chiefly inhabited by the persons employed in them, and which stands on the road from Rhaiadr to Aberystwith, in the upper part of the vale of the Ystwith, where the country is remarkably wild and rugged; but the population is now principally engaged in agriculture. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £8, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a neat structure, in the later style of English architecture. The chapel of Eglwys-Newydd is within the precincts of the estate of Hâvod, and forms an interesting and beautiful feature in the landscape. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £344. 16., of which sum, £189. 2. is raised on the township of Llanvihangel y Creiddyn Isâv.

LLANVIHANGEL Y CREIDDYN UCHÂV, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES.—See EGLWYS-NEWYDD.

LLANVIHANGEL YN HOWYN (LLAN-VIHANGEL YN NHYWYN), a parish in the hundred of LLYVON, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Holyhead, containing 153 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church, and its distinguishing adjunct from its situation on an extensive common near the sea. It contains a considerable portion of fertile land, of which the greater part is enclosed and cultivated, and a large tract of common land, bounded on the south by Cymmyran bay, and on the west by the narrow strait which separates it from Holy Island. The new road from the Menai bridge to Holyhead passes near the church. In several parts of the parish are vestiges of the original habitations mentioned by Mr. Rowlands, and supposed to have been occupied by the earliest inhabitants of the isle. The scenery, though in some parts pleasingly varied, is not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature; and the views of the bay and of the adjacent country are extensive and pleasing. An ancient festival, called Gwyl Mâb Sant, was formerly held in this parish on the 10th of October annually,

and observed with great ceremony; but it has degenerated into a meeting for the purpose of hiring servants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Rhôscolyn, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient and venerable structure, built upon a lofty eminence, and forming a conspicuous and interesting object for many miles around. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. A National school was erected in 1826, and is supported by subscription, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children of this and the neighbouring parishes: there are at present about ninety scholars in this establishment. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £71. 13.

LLANVIHANGEL YN RÛG, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES.—See LLANRÛG.

LLANVIHANGEL Y PENNANT (LLAN-VIHANGEL-Y-PEN-NANT), a parish in the hundred of EIVIONYDD, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Trêmadoc, containing 563 inhabitants. The name of this parish is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Michael, and its distinguishing adjunct from its situation near a fine stream in a picturesque valley embosomed in mountains. The surrounding scenery combines features of picturesque beauty with objects of barren aspect and romantic grandeur: the mountains called Graig Gôch and Moel Hebog, of wild and frowning appearance, rise to a considerable height immediately above the church. Brynker, the seat of Sir Joseph Huddard, is a good family mansion, occupying a pleasant situation. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. A rent-charge of £2. 10., by an unknown benefactor, and the interest of a small donation by Mrs. Jane Jones, about the year 1720, are annually distributed among the poor. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £310. 2.

LLANVIHANGEL Y PENNANT (LLAN-VIHANGEL-Y-PEN-NANT), a parish in the hundred of ESTIMANER, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (S. W.) from Dolgelley, containing 394 inhabitants. This parish is about four miles in length and three in breadth, and contains a variety of soils: nearly one-half of it, situated in the vale, is fertile and in a state of good cultivation, a considerable portion producing excellent corn; whilst the mountainous parts, which form a portion of the great Cader Idris chain, afford only pasturage for sheep. The village, which is small, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Dysyni, which falls into the sea at Aber Dysyni. Near the margin of the river, and occupying the summit of a rocky eminence, are the remains of the castle of Teberri, a strong fortress, supposed to have been erected either by Gruffydd ab Cynan, Prince of North Wales, or by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, into whose hands that prince was betrayed by Meirion Gôch, to whom its defence had been committed. According to Mr. Pennant it is supposed also to have been the castle of Bere, the strong hold of the last Llewelyn, which, not long before the final reduction of Wales,

was taken by William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and probably the same which was committed by Edward I. to the custody of Robert Fitz-Walter, to whom he granted the privilege of hunting all kinds of wild beasts in the principality. A part of this fortress was excavated in the rock, and the walls were constructed of masonry, cemented by mortar composed of shells and gravel. Near this is Caerberllan Hall, the seat of Edward Pugh Owen, Esq. Turf and peat are found in the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a place of worship for Independents. Mr. David Evan, in 1724, bequeathed £10, the interest of which is annually distributed among the poor. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £288. 18.

LLANVIHANGEL YSCEIVIOG, or LLANVIHANGEL PENTRE BERW (LLAN-VIHANGEL YSCEIVIOG), a parish in the hundred of MENAI, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (W. by N.) from Bangor, containing 663 inhabitants. This parish, which is of considerable extent, has been progressively improving since the new line of road from Bangor to Holyhead was brought through it, which has also been productive of considerable benefit to the surrounding country: the soil is various in different parts of it, and in some places there is a considerable portion of marshy land. The village is small, but has a post-office dependent on that of Bangor. Coal of a particular kind, called "mountain coal," of a very soft quality, is found in this parish, and, as the stratum of it here found is the only one in the island, the procuring of it would be of very great advantage, were it not limited by the expense of working it, arising from the marshy nature of the land, and the quantity of water with which the mine is inundated: to overcome these obstacles, a steam-engine of great power has been erected, and the colliery is conducted upon a limited scale, affording employment to about thirty men. A rail-road was constructed from Penrhyn-Mawr coal works, in this parish, to Red Wharf, in the parish of Llanbedr Gôch, a distance of seven miles, under the provisions of an act of parliament obtained in 1812, by which the proprietors are incorporated under the name of the "Anglesey Railway Company." The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Llanfynnau annexed, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, endowed with £10 per annum private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean of Bangor, to whom the great tithes of the parish are appropriated, as forming part of the endowment of the deanery. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a spacious and ancient structure, consisting of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, and having on the north side a small building called Capel Berw, communicating with the church, and evidently of more recent date than the rest of the edifice: the east window is embellished with some portions of ancient stained glass, of brilliant colours. At Gaerwen, in this parish, is a large place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, capable of holding two thousand persons, and

which, being situated upon elevated ground, forms a conspicuous object to a considerable distance. The Rev. Dr. John Jones, Dean of Bangor, in 1719, bequeathed £100 in trust, to be appropriated to the payment of a schoolmaster to teach twelve poor children of this parish and that of Llanfynnau to read. A parochial school was built in 1828, by subscription, and is supported by the same means, aided by the interest of the above £100, paid to the master, which entitles six children of the parish of Llanfynnau to gratuitous instruction in it: the total number of children in this school is now about seventy. There are several small charitable donations and bequests, the interest arising from which is annually distributed in clothing and in money among the poor during the winter. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £205. 16.

LLANVIHANGEL YSTRAD (LLAN-VIHANGEL YSTRAD), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of MOYTHEN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (N. W.) from Lampeter, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, and containing 1183 inhabitants, of which number, 612 are in the Upper, and 571 in the Lower, division. This parish, which is pleasantly situated on the river Aëron, and on the turnpike road from Lampeter to Aberystwith, is of considerable extent, reaching from the beautiful vale of Aëron, almost to that of the Teivy, comprehending a rich variety of scenery, in many parts highly picturesque, and embracing, especially from the higher grounds, several interesting and extensive views of the surrounding country. This place formerly constituted a prebend in the college of Llandewy-Brevi, rated in the king's books at £7. 14. 4½., and is now an impropriation. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £4. 18. 1½., endowed with £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and north and south aisles: the nave is separated from each of the aisles by a series of four pointed arches, supported on square pillars; the font is quadrangular, and is placed on a short round column. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, Presbyterians, and Unitarians. A Sunday school is supported by the vicar, at whose expense, assisted by the National society, and by some of the proprietors of land in the parish, a commodious school-house has been erected in the churchyard. In the southern part of the parish there is an ancient intrenchment, called Cribyn Clottas, of which no particulars are recorded; and in a field called Macs Mynach, is an ancient stone, embellished with Runic ornaments, but without any inscription. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £423. 13.

LLANVIHANGEL Y TRAETHAU (LLAN-VIHANGEL-Y-TRAETHAU), a parish in the hundred of ARDUDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Harlech, containing 1026 inhabitants. The name of this parish, which consists of the townships of Llanvihangel and Ynys, with part of that of Penrhyn, the rest of which is in the parish of Llanddwyn, is derived from the dedication of its church, and its distinguishing adjunct from its situation on the

southern bank of the Traeth Bâch, an extensive tract of sands, forming the wide æstuary of the river Dwyryd, which here pours its waters into the bay of Cardigan. In 1073, at a place called Bron yr Erw, in this parish, on the point of land which intervenes between the æstuaries of the Traeth Bâch and Traeth Vawr, was fought a sanguinary battle between Trehaern ab Caradoc, Prince of North Wales, and a claimant of the sovereignty named Gruffydd ab Cynan, in which the latter was defeated and compelled to return into Anglesey, from which island he had advanced into the heart of Trehaern's dominions. The road from Harlech over the sands to Trêmadoc passes near the village; and the parish, which includes also a tract on the northern bank of the Traeth, called Penrhÿn-deudraeth, is also intersected by the road from Tan y Bwlch to the same town. An act of parliament was obtained in the year 1806, for enclosing the common and waste lands in this and the adjoining parish of Llandanwg, under the provisions of which one thousand three hundred and sixty-five acres were allotted to this parish, which comprises altogether between six and seven thousand acres of land, partly hilly and partly flat: some marshes, formerly subject to inundation by the waters of the Traeth Bâch, have of late years been enclosed. Within the parish are several small lakes, the largest of which are Llÿn y vedw and Llÿn-eiddaw: Glynn, an ancient mansion belonging to Mr. Ormsby Gore, also forms an ornament to it. The soil is various, consisting on the higher grounds of a dark red substance, and in the lowlands of clay, sand, and peat. The scenery is pleasingly varied, and there are some good views, embracing on the west a portion of Cardigan bay, and on the south the stately remains of Harlech castle. Vessels of small burden can ascend the river as far as Tÿ Gwÿn y Gamlas, within a few hundred yards of the church, where they receive or discharge their freight. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Llandecwyn, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor, endowed with £200 royal bounty: the tithes of the parish belong to the treasurer of Bangor cathedral, as rector of Llandecwyn. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service. In the churchyard is a monumental stone, six feet high, bearing the following inscription: "*Hoc est sepulchrum Will. Dermae de Deler, qui primus ædificavit hanc Ecclesiam, in tempore Ewini Regis.*" There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The Reverend John Jones, D. D., in 1719, bequeathed £50, the interest of which he directed to be appropriated to the instruction of ten poor children of this and of the adjoining parish of Llandecwyn. In that part of the parish called Penrhÿn-deudraeth is said formerly to have stood a castle belonging to one of the sons of Owain Gwynedd. The Reverend Humphrey Humphreys, D. D., Bishop of Bangor, and afterwards translated to the see of Hereford, was born at Hêndre Isâ, in this parish: he died at Hereford, on the 20th of November, 1712, and was interred near the altar in the cathedral church of that city: he presided over the see of Bangor from 1689 till 1701, and over the see of Hereford from that time till his death. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £258. 6.

LLANVILLO (LLAN-VILO), a parish in the hundred of PENCELLE, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH

WALEs, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Brecknock, containing 327 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Milburg, called by the Welsh St. Vilo, an eminent female saint of the seventh century; she was daughter of Merwald, King of Mercia, and abbess of Wenlock, in the county of Salop, over which convent she presided till her death, and was interred in the abbey of that place, where her remains were found in the reign of Henry I. The lands in the parish, though not naturally fertile, are in a very high state of cultivation; and the surrounding country affords many finely varied prospects and much pleasingly rural scenery. The village is situated within a mile of the turnpike road from London through Hay to Brecknock, and at a short distance from a small stream, over which is a bridge called Pont Vâch. There are some quarries of good limestone, and of stone for building and roofing houses, the working of which affords employment to a few persons. The Brecknock and Hay tram-road passes within a mile of this place, but the road leading to it is at present in so bad a state that but very little benefit is derived from it. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6. 14. 9½., and in the patronage of the Earl of Ashburnham. The advowson anciently belonged to the lords of Brecknock, but upon the attainder of the last Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, it became vested in the crown, and was granted to Roger Vaughan of Porthaml, from whom it descended to the Ashburnham family, charged with the payment of seven shillings per annum to the abbey of Wigmore, which is annually received by the auditor of Wales. The church, situated in the centre of the village, is an ancient structure, much disfigured by successive alterations and repairs. The ancient rood-loft still remains: in the front are twelve niches, in which it is supposed were formerly statues of the twelve apostles, and the upper part of it has been converted into a gallery for the accommodation of the parishioners: the ancient roof of the chancel is hid by a flat modern ceiling. The churchyard commands an extensive prospect over the surrounding country; and from the parsonage-house is obtained a very pleasing view, which extends into the counties of Radnor and Hereford. A Sunday school is partially supported under the patronage of the rector, who contributes a donation of two guineas per annum. The interest of £11, given by an unknown benefactor, and secured on a cottage in the parish, is annually distributed among the poor. On a lofty eminence on a farm belonging to Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., are some vestiges of an ancient British encampment of considerable extent, enclosing an elliptical area, of which the longer diameter is six hundred and twenty-four feet, and the shorter, one hundred and thirty-eight; it appears to have been defended all round by a deep fosse, which is still remaining in that part where the ground is least precipitous. From this eminence is a view of amazing extent and magnificence, comprehending the vale of Llangorse, with its beautiful lake, behind which the lofty Allt Esgair, apparently rising abruptly from its margin, presents a perfectly conical appearance; to the east is the range of the Black Mountains, stretching into Herefordshire, and throwing into bold relief the village of Talgarth, which, with the neighbouring castle of

Bronllŷs, forms a pleasing and conspicuous feature in the scenery. To the north lies a richly cultivated tract, comprising part of the picturesque vale of the Wye, beyond which rise the Radnorshire hills; and to the south, the village and church of Llandevalley, the mansion and grounds of Pontywall, the village of Talachddû, the heights above Brecknock, and the lofty summits of the Brecknockshire Beacons, present themselves in pleasing succession. A little to the west of this encampment is a much smaller eminence, which appears to have been fortified by an intrenchment. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £198. 2.

LLANVLEWYN (LLAN-FLEWYN), a parish in the hundred of TAL Y BOLION, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (N. W.) from Llanerchymedd, containing 133 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Flewyn, by whom it was originally founded, in the early part of the seventh century, is situated in the north-western part of the island, and is finely sheltered on the north by a chain of hills, by which it is separated from the parish of Llanvechell. It appears to have been visited, if not permanently inhabited, by the Romans, on their conquest of Anglesey; three golden bracelets, of which two were purchased by Mr. Pennant, and a bulla of the same metal, having been found on a farm within its limits, called Ynys Gwyddel, a few years prior to his visiting this part of the principality; and in this and also in the adjoining parish are numerous vestiges of Saxon and Danish occupation. The surface is boldly undulated, and the soil consequently various: the lands are for the greater part enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The scenery is pleasingly diversified, and from the higher grounds are obtained some interesting views. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanrhyddlad, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor. The church, a small plain edifice, is beautifully situated near a little lake, and surrounded with scenery of pleasing and rural appearance. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A small parochial school, in which the poor children of the parish are gratuitously instructed, is supported by subscription. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £44. 19.

LLANVROTHEN (LLAN-VROTHEN), a parish in the hundred of ARDUDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Tan y Bwlch, containing 657 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Brothen, an eminent British saint, who flourished about the end of the sixth century. It is situated between the two æstuaries of the Traeth Mawr and Traeth Bâch, the former of which is now embanked and under cultivation, in a district abounding with mineral wealth, and comprises a tract of about six thousand acres, the surface of which is boldly undulated, rising in some parts into mountainous elevations. The surrounding scenery is strikingly diversified, combining features of romantic character and picturesque beauty. Various small streams here fall into the Glâslyn, or, as it is commonly called, the Traeth Mawr river; and there is one small lake called Cwmvoel. In this parish is included the greater part of the extensive tract gained, about twenty years ago, by an embankment made by the late Mr. Madocks,

at the mouth of the Traeth Mawr: the soil of this marsh is a peaty clay, while that of the higher grounds is a dark reddish loam, producing good pasturage for live stock. Peat, which constitutes the principal fuel of the inhabitants, is found in abundance in various places. Lead-ore is procured at Bwlch Plwm; but the mines are not regularly worked. The village stands about a quarter of a mile from the turnpike road leading from Tan y Bwlch to Bethgelart. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £6. 15., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church is an ancient structure, appropriately fitted up for divine service. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. Evan Thomas, in 1732, bequeathed £20; William Lewis Anwyl left £10, and John Carreg £20; Gwen Prichard, in 1715, bequeathed a small portion of land; and Mrs. Lloyd, in 1784, a rent-charge of ten shillings, all for the benefit of the poor of this parish; besides which there is also a bequest of £1. 15. per annum, by an unknown benefactor, to be appropriated to the instruction of poor children. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £255. 12.

LLANVRYNACH (LLAN-VRYNACH), a parish in the hundred of PENCELLE, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (S. E.) from Brecknock, containing 310 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Brynach, a celebrated Irish saint, who accompanied Brychan Brycheiniog into Britain, in the fifth century, and presided over some of the monastic institutions founded by that prince. It is a place of very remote antiquity, and appears to have been occupied at a very early period by the Romans, in connexion with their works in the mineral districts of Bryn Oer, through which the course of a Roman vicinal way from Cardiff, or Caerphilly, has been satisfactorily traced, leading directly to this place. That this district has been worked at some very remote period is evident from the scoria of ancient smelting works, especially on a field called "Clos y Geveilon," or the field of the forge; but that these works belonged to the Romans was not satisfactorily ascertained till the year 1775, when the remains of a Roman bath were discovered, in which was found a piece of malleable iron, four feet long and six inches wide. The parish is bounded on the south-east by the small river Mehascin, and on the west by the Cynrig; these rivers, across both of which are bridges kept in repair by the hundred, fall into the river Usk, by which the parish is skirted for nearly two miles on the north-east, and over which a good stone bridge was built in 1773, and is kept in repair at the expense of the county. The Brecknock and Abergavenny canal passes through the parish, and is carried over the Usk, near the bridge, by a handsome stone aqueduct of four arches. The village is situated near the turnpike road from Brecknock, which proceeds along the left bank of the Usk, to Abergavenny; and the neighbourhood abounds with finely varied scenery, in which the rivers that flow through the parish, with their bridges, and the distant woods and plantations, form pleasing and prominent features. The views from the higher grounds are interesting and extensive, embracing the magnifi-

cent range of mountains called the Brecknockshire Beacons, the lowest of which borders on the parish, and the small wood on the estate of Dinas, which has a very beautiful and picturesque appearance. Tŷ Mawr, the seat of Charles Claude Clifton, Esq., is supposed to have been originally built in the reign of Edward II., by Howel Gam, eldest son of Gruffydd ab Meredydd, who was lineally descended from Brychau, Prince of Brycheiniog, now Brecknock: it had fallen into neglect and was for many years in the occupation of a farmer, but has been recently restored and embellished, in the later style of English architecture, by its present proprietor: the grounds, though flat, are tastefully disposed and enriched with numerous flourishing plantations. Maes-Derwen, the seat of John Parry Wilkins, Esq., is a neat modern edifice, pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence under the majestic chain of the Brecknockshire mountains: it forms a pleasing and conspicuous object from several parts of the surrounding country, and commands a fine view of an interesting and beautiful portion of the Vale of Usk, and of the neighbouring heights by which it is enclosed. Tregaer, formerly the seat of the family of Vaughan, and now the property of John Parry Wilkins, Esq., has been converted into a farm-house.

The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £4. 10. 7½., and in the patronage of C. K. Kemeys Tynte, Esq. The advowson anciently belonged to the lords of Brecknock, and, upon the attainder of Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, became vested in the crown; it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Dr. William Aubrey, by whose descendant, Sir William Aubrey, it was sold, and descended from the purchaser to John Waters, Esq., whose only daughter conveyed it by marriage to the family of Tynte. The church, dedicated to St. Brynach, and now in a very dilapidated condition, is a very ancient structure, with a massive square tower at the west end, and consists of a nave and chancel, which are separated by a small gallery, probably the remains of the ancient rood-loft: the churchyard is one of the largest in the county, but contains only a small number of tombs, of which none are remarkable. The parsonage-house is a neat building, and, including the churchyard, has nearly five acres of glebe attached to it. Herbert Aubrey, of Clehonger, Esq., by deed in 1668, gave a rent-charge of £6, on a tenement called Pen y vagwyr, in the parish of Peterchurch, county of Hereford, to be annually divided among the poor of this parish at Christmas. The Roman remains above mentioned, as having been discovered in 1775, were situated in a field called Caermaen bâch, near the village, and were destroyed by the proprietor of the land, in order to avoid the annoyance to which he was subjected by the intense public interest which they excited, and which could be restrained within no bounds; but, from a drawing made of the bath, soon after its discovery, which is preserved in Mr. Jones' History of Brecknockshire, it appears to have comprised one warm and two cold baths, about seven feet four inches long, five feet one inch in width, and four feet deep. The tessellated pavement was formed of small blue, white, and red tesserae, varying in size from half an inch to an inch in diameter, and was supported on dwarf pillars of brick, about three feet and a half

high, between which were laid down flues communicating with the warm bath. Many Roman coins, still preserved, have been found here, among which are several of Constantine, and one of Valentinian. Two *sympuria* were also discovered, one made of copper, and the other of a mixed metal: these instruments, which resemble narrow spoons, are supposed by some antiquaries to have been used for pouring oil on the victims in sacrifices, and by others they are thought to have been used as lachrymatories. No vestiges of military fortification are now visible; but the names of two tenements, in this parish, called respectively "Tregaer" and "Caerau," appear to indicate the existence of such works at some remote period. In a field called Cae Gwyn, in this parish, was an immense heap of loose stones, under which, on their removal in 1808, was found a kistvaen, formed of four stones placed on their edges and supporting a fifth in a horizontal position: human bones were found both within and on the lid of the kistvaen, which is supposed to be coeval with the appearance of the Romans in Britain, if not of earlier date.

Brychan Brycheiniog, one of the native reguli, who after the departure of the Romans governed this part of the principality, and gave his name to the county, is supposed to have resided in this parish, and to have founded the church, within the walls of which he is said to have been interred. This parish has been the birthplace of several individuals who are highly distinguished for their literary attainments, or by the offices of importance to which their talents had raised them. Dr. William Aubrey, of All Souls' College, Oxford, Principal of New Inn Hall, Regius Professor of civil law, advocate in the Court of Arches, member of the Council in the Marches of Wales, master in Chancery, chancellor to Archbishop Whitgift, and master in ordinary of the Court of Requests, was a native of this parish; he died in 1595, and was buried on the south side of the choir of the cathedral church of St. Paul's, London. William Aubrey was chancellor of the diocese of St. David's in 1514, and Thomas Aubrey, of the same family, and also a native of this parish, subsequently held the same office; and John Aubrey of Easton Percy, in the county of Wilts, and a descendant of the same family, assisted Dugdale in his compilation of the Monasticon: he was one of the earliest members of the Royal Society, and published several works, among which was a natural history of Surrey; he died in 1700. John Jones, the intimate friend of Archbishop Laud, was born in this parish in 1575: he received the earlier part of his education in Merchant Taylors' school, London, whence he went to Merton College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow; he afterwards embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and went into Spain, where he was chosen a brother of the Benedictine monastery of Compostella, upon which occasion he assumed the name of Lcander de Sancto Martino. Having taken his degree of Doctor of Divinity, he went to Douay, where he was for many years professor of Hebrew in the chapel of Vedrastus, and subsequently was made prior of the Benedictine college of St. Gregory, in that place; he was also appointed vicar-general of the English Benedictines living in Spain, twice president of the Benedictines in England, and titular prior of the Catholic church of Canterbury. Upon the invitation of Archbishop Laud

he returned to England, where he died in 1636, and was interred in the chapel of the Capuchins, near Somerset-House in the Strand, London. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £143. 14.

LLANVWROG (LLAN-VWROG), a parish in the hundred of TŶL Y BOLION, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (N. W.) from Bôdedern, containing 266 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the shore of the Irish sea, by which it is bounded on the west and south-west, and contains a considerable tract of enclosed and fertile land. The views from the higher grounds over the adjacent country and the Irish sea are interesting and extensive. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanvaethlu, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Mwrog, is a small ancient edifice in a very dilapidated condition, containing some curious remains of ancient oak carving: over the north entrance is a mutilated inscription, of which only a few of the letters, rudely formed, are remaining. According to tradition, there was anciently a chapel in a field called Monwent Mwrog, on the farm of Cevn Glâs, in this parish; but not a vestige of it is now to be seen. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. The produce of some small charitable donations and bequests is distributed among the poor of the parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £191. 7.

LLANVWROG (LLAN-VWROG), a parish in the hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (W.) from Ruthin, containing, with the exception of that part of the parish which is returned with the borough of Ruthin, 343 inhabitants. This parish, of which the township of Street extends into and forms part of the borough of Ruthin, is intersected by the turnpike roads from that borough to Cerrig y Druidion, to Corwen, and to Denbigh, and is bounded on the east by the river Clwyd. The neighbourhood is pleasingly diversified with hill and dale, and abounds with fine oak timber, which gives a stately air of grandeur to the surrounding scenery. Poole Park was formerly the seat of the ancient family of Salusbury, from whom it passed by marriage with the last heiress to Sir Walter Bagot, of Blithfield, in the county of Stafford, and is now the property of the present Lord Bagot, who in 1828 rebuilt the mansion in the Elizabethan style of architecture: it is a handsome edifice, and the pleasure grounds, which are extensive and finely laid out, comprehend many pleasing views and much beautiful and varied scenery. An attempt has been made to obtain lead-ore, for which purpose some works were erected at Coedmarchan, but they have not been attended with any success. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £16. 13. 4., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mwrog, and situated in the township of Street, close to the river Clwyd, is a very ancient structure, containing some portions in the later style of English architecture in the eastern part, and having the piers and arches of the nave of much more ancient date. There is a place of worship for Baptists. This parish, being partly within the borough of Ruthin, has the advantage of the free grammar school of that

place. A National school is supported by subscription, which is also open to children of Ruthin and of the parish of Llanrhudd: commodious school-rooms have been erected, in which seventy boys and sixty girls are gratuitously instructed. A Sunday school is also held in the church, which is conducted by the gratuitous attendance of voluntary teachers. An almshouse for four men and six women was founded in the middle of the seventeenth century, by Dame Jane Bagot, of Blithfield, in the county of Stafford, and endowed by her with £60 per annum; it is situated near the church. About £16 per annum, secured on lands and turnpike trusts, the aggregate amount of some charitable bequests, is distributed among the poor on St. Thomas' day. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £553. 11.

LLANVYLLIN (LLAN-VYLLIN), a borough, market town, and parish, in the lower division of the hundred of LLANVYLLIN, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 20 miles (N. N. W.) from Montgomery, 12 (N. W. by N.) from Welshpool, and 183 (N. W. by W.) from London, containing 1836 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Myllin, or Mewn Llyn, concerning whom a tradition is extant that he was the first baptist ever known in Britain, and from being constantly in the water baptizing and inviting those who passed by to partake of that ceremony, was called by the natives St. Mewn Llyn, or "the Saint in the Pool." It appears to have been of very inferior importance prior to the time of Edward I., during whose reign several privileges and immunities were granted to its inhabitants. In 1644, Charles I. passed one night in this place, and on the following day dined at Brithdir, whence he continued his route through Mochnant to Cevnhîrvynydd, proceeding along the tops of the mountains to Chirk castle. The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, on the road from Shrewsbury to Bala, and is intersected by the small river Abel, which, uniting with the river Cain, flows through the parish, and, pursuing its course through the adjoining one of Llanvechan, falls into the river Vyrnwy at Llansantfraid: it has been greatly improved within the last few years, and a neat bridge has been erected over the Abel, which flows through the principal street; but, from its retired situation at a distance from any great thoroughfare, it possesses very little commercial importance. The trade is principally in malt, for the making of which there are several kilns: there are likewise some tanneries carried on to a moderate extent. All the waste lands in the parish have been enclosed by act of parliament; but many hundred acres still remain uncultivated. Between this town and Bôdvâch there was formerly an extensive turbary, from which the inhabitants were entirely supplied with fuel, but which was converted into fertile meadows, at a considerable expense, by Bell Lloyd, Esq., father of the present Lord Mostyn, and on part of it was erected a beautiful cottage, called the Vownog, the residence of John Williams, Esq. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and in many parts highly picturesque, and from the higher grounds are obtained some fine views over the vale of Cain, and other valleys in the vicinity, eminent for the beauty of their scenery. The market, which is well supplied with corn and provisions of every kind, is held on

Thursday in a convenient area under the town-hall; and fairs are held annually on the Wednesday next before Easter, May 24th, June 28th, August 10th, October 5th, and December 8th, for horses, cattle, and wares; and sheep and pigs are exposed for sale on the day preceding each of the fairs, except those of August and December. The inhabitants received their first charter of incorporation from Llewelyn ab Gruffydd ab Gwenwynwyn, in the reign of Edward I., which was confirmed by Edward de Charlton, Lord of Powys, in the 11th year of the reign of Henry V., and invests the burgesses with power to take, imprison, and try thieves and other malefactors, and, in the event of their escape, to pursue them in any direction for a distance not exceeding a league from the town; and any stranger residing within it, and paying seat and lot for one year, could claim his freedom. This charter was extended and confirmed by Charles II., in the 25th year of his reign, at which time the government of the borough became vested in two bailiffs, a high steward, a recorder, and fourteen capital burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, two serjeants at mace, and other officers. The bailiffs are chosen annually, one by the lord of the manor, and the other by the burgesses at large, and both are justices of the peace within the borough, of which the jurisdiction is co-extensive with the parish: the other officers of the corporation are chosen by the bailiffs. The borough was made to participate, in the 27th of Henry VIII., in the elective franchise, as a contributory borough with those of Llanidloes, Machynlleth, and Welshpool, in the return of a member for the county town of Montgomery. This privilege was confirmed by a resolution of the House of Commons, in 1680, but was afterwards denied by another resolution of that house, in 1728, which disfranchised these boroughs, in consequence of the inhabitants refusing to contribute towards defraying the expenses of the member, namely, thirteen shillings and fourpence for each borough, and confined the right of voting exclusively to the burgesses of Montgomery. These resolutions, however, being in opposition to each other, the burgesses, by an act of the 28th of George III., were empowered to assert their right of voting for a member for Montgomery before another committee of the House of Commons, and of appealing within twelve calendar months against any future decision. By the late act for amending the representation of the people the elective franchise has been restored to Llanvyllin, which, with Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Montgomery, Newtown, and Welshpool, unites in sending one member to parliament: the right of voting is vested in every male person of full age, occupying a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act demands: the number of tenements of this value within the limits of the borough, which were extended by the late act, and are minutely detailed in the Appendix to this work, including an area of about five hundred acres, is sixty. Llanvyllin has also by the late act been made one of the polling-places in the election of a knight for the shire. The freedom of the borough is inherited by the eldest sons only of freemen, on their attaining the age of twenty-one, or conferred by gift of the bailiffs and capital burgesses. The corporation are empowered to hold quarter sessions for the borough; and petty sessions both for the borough and

for the hundred are held in the town-hall every Thursday. Courts leet and baron are held twice in the year, within a month of Easter and Michaelmas; but the court baron does not at present exercise the jurisdiction to which it has a claim in the recovery of debts. The town-hall, situated on one side of the principal street, is a neat building of brick, containing in the upper story a commodious room, forty-five feet long and twenty feet wide, which is used for the transaction of all public business, and during the intervals is appropriated to the use of the National school, affording underneath a convenient and sheltered area for the use of the market: it was erected in 1789, at an expense of £1500, defrayed by the sale of waste lands under the provisions of an act obtained for that purpose in 1775. A lock-up house, consisting of two rooms, for the confinement of prisoners, and an apartment for the residence of the constable, was erected in 1829, at an expense of £350: the ground was purchased and presented to the corporation by the Rev. D. Hughes, rector of the parish, and one of the most indefatigable magistrates in the county.

The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £10. 13. 6½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Myllin, or Mewn Llyn, is a neat edifice of brick, erected in the year 1706, upon the site of a more ancient structure, which, having fallen into a dilapidated state, was taken down: the walls of the body of the edifice, as well as of the tower, which is also of brick, and contains a fine peal of eight bells, presented by Lord Mostyn are embattled and surmounted with pinnacles. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Mrs. Vaughan of Llangedwin, in 1720, bequeathed the sum of £1116. 10. in the funds, to be invested in the purchase of lands for the foundation and endowment of charity schools for twenty boys and ten girls of this parish, and for twelve boys of the parish of Llanvihangel, to be annually clothed: this sum, after having accumulated to £1220. 10., was laid out in mortgage on the estate of Llwydiarth, belonging to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., and produces an income to the charity of £61 per annum. Mrs. Mary Strangeways, of the parish of Melbury, in the county of Dorset, daughter of Mrs. Vaughan, purchased a tenement in Llaethbwlech, now producing a rent of £60 per annum, which she gave for the support of these schools, to which also Henry Thomas, Esq., in 1713, bequeathed £100, which, from accumulated interest, produces £8 per annum. There are at present in these schools, which since the year 1820 have been conducted on the National plan, sixty boys and sixty girls, of whom twenty boys and ten girls are annually clothed: the boys' school-room is in the town-hall; the girls', which was erected by subscription in 1820, is situated near the church. There are also Sunday schools in connexion with the established church and the several dissenting congregations. Edward Lloyd bequeathed a portion of land, the produce of which he directed to be annually distributed in money and bread to the poor. Charles Edwards, in 1717, bequeathed £50; Lewis Evans left £20; John Morris £10; Anne Wynn £10; and John Griffiths, in 1722, bequeathed £10, also for the benefit of the poor.

In the hamlet of Bôdyddon, in this parish, at a place called the "Street," are some remains of a Roman road; and in the same division of the parish are also an ancient British encampment, and a well called Fynnon Coed y Llan, which is supposed to have been the well of St. Myllin, who is said to have resided near the spot. There are vestiges of several intrenchments in other parts of the parish, also the remains of an ancient house, built in 1599, in which Lord Castlemain, ambassador from James II. to the pope, is said to have been concealed for some time after the Revolution by a family named Price, to whom he fled for an asylum. The altar-piece of the chapel in this house, and an exquisitely carved book-case, removed from this old mansion, are now at Brynaber, near Llanvyllin, the seat of Maurice Bibbey, Esq., to whom the remains above mentioned belong. There are several gentlemen's seats within the parish and in its vicinity, among which, in the hamlet of that name, is situated Bôdvâch, the property of Lord Mostyn, a handsome mansion beautifully situated on the banks of the river Cain, and surrounded with thriving plantations: the grounds are tastefully disposed, and present much interesting scenery, commanding a fine view of the church and town of Llanvyllin. Thomas Price, a member of the same family, a man of learning and fond of antiquarian researches, formed a valuable collection of manuscripts, which is supposed to have been deposited in the Vatican Library at Rome. Near the town, on the other side, and at the entrance of the well-wooded Vale of Abel, which is watered by the river of that name, stand the splendid mansion of Llwyn, the residence of William Humffreys, Esq. The Rev. Thomas Richards, who was appointed rector of this parish, in 1718, by Bishop Wynne, published a folio volume of Latin Hexameters upon the death of Queen Caroline, consort of George I., which he dedicated to Bishop Maddox, clerk of the closet to Her Majesty: he was an elegant scholar, and is said by Dr. Trapp, professor of poetry in the University of Oxford, to have been the best writer of Latin verse since the time of Virgil. At Dôl y velin Blwm, near Llanvyllin, many tons of lead have been procured from the imperfectly reduced scoria of some ancient British smelting hearths. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £616. 2.

LLANVYNYDD (LLAN-VYNYDD), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of CATHINOG, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N. W.) from Llandilo-Vawr, containing 1436 inhabitants. This parish, which is of very considerable extent, is pleasantly situated near the head of the river Sannan, and the river Cothy separates it on the north-west from the parish of Brechva. The lands are for the greater part enclosed and cultivated, and the soil is tolerably fertile. Fairs are held annually in the village on May 6th, July 5th, September 28th, and November 19th. This parish constitutes a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock, annexed to the precentorship in that establishment, and rated in the king's books at £18. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., endowed with £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Egwad, is not entitled to architectural notice.

There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. On an eminence at Coed henog, near the left bank of the Cothy, are the remains of an ancient fortress of considerable extent and elliptical form; and there are several cairns and monumental stones scattered through the parish. There are some small charitable donations and bequests for the relief the poor. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £397. 16.

LLANVYRNACH (LLAN-VRYNACH), a parish in the hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (S. W.) from Newcastle-Emlyn, containing 979 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is situated in the north-eastern part of the county, bordering upon Carmarthenshire, and comprises an extensive tract of land, of which the greater portion is enclosed and cultivated. The surrounding scenery, though not characterized by any peculiarity of feature, is generally pleasing and in some instances picturesque: the soil, though inferior in fertility to that of other parts of the county, is not unproductive. An extensive common, connected with Precelly mountain, rises to the west of the village, but an enclosure of land was made in the parish a few years ago. On the banks of the river Tâf, and at no great distance from its source, are some extensive lead mines, which were formerly worked with great success; but for some years the works have been suspended. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Brynach, is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance. There are places of worship for Baptists and Presbyterians. On the common above the church are four large erect stones, visible at a great distance, marking out, according to tradition, the graves of two chieftains who were slain in a desperate battle which is said to have been fought near that spot: and near the church is a large tumulus, which is supposed to have been surmounted by a castle, or fort, to defend the pass. There are several mineral springs within the parish, but their peculiar properties have not been ascertained. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £194. 9.

LLANWDDYN, or LLANOUDDYN (LLAN-OWDDYN), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of LLANVYLLIN, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 12 miles (W. by N.) from Llanvyllin, containing 668 inhabitants. This parish, which formerly constituted a chapelry, dependent on the adjacent parish of Llanrhaidr in Mochnant, is said to derive its name from a giant named Wddin, or Owddyn, who was born here; and on the neighbouring hills is a place called Gwely Wddin, or "the bed of Wddin," where he is supposed to have resided. But other accounts, with more probability, describe Wddin to have been an anchorite, who had a cell among the rocks in this place, in which he lived in seclusion and retirement. It is affirmed, on the authority of an absurd local tradition, that immense treasures are concealed in this place, and that all attempts to discover them have been frustrated by incessant storms. The path of Wddin, when he went to visit St. Monacella, whose cell was at Pennant Melangel, on the other side of the mountain, five miles distant,

is still pointed out, and called by his name. The vale in which the village is situated is about five miles in length, and varies from half a mile to a mile in breadth: it is frequently covered with water during the winter months, but, if drained, would be one of the most picturesque and fertile in this part of the principality. The village occupies a pleasant site near the river Owddyn, a tributary of the Vyrnwy, and nearly at the north-western extremity of the county, in a sequestered spot sheltered by mountains on both sides. Within the parish are two slate quarries, one at Gallt Forgan, near Rhiw Argor, which has been worked for some years; the other at Lluestwen, about two miles south-westward from the village, which was opened in the year 1830. The quantity of slates raised from these quarries is but very inconsiderable, and, though the mines are capable of producing a vast amount, must necessarily remain so till better roads are made for conveying the produce to the surrounding districts. Attempts to procure lead-ore have been repeatedly made at Cynon Isâ and other places, but without sufficient success to remunerate the adventurers. Fairs are annually held in the village on May 8th and October 2nd, principally for cattle and horses. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Earl of Powis. The tithes of the parish belong to the Earl and to the Dean and Chapter of St. Asaph, with the exception of those of the township of Garthbwllch, which are appropriated to the rector and vicar of Llansantffraid yn Mechan. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure, which formerly belonged to the knights hospitallers: in the churchyard are some remarkably fine yew trees. Mr. David Humphreys, in 1721, bequeathed £30 to the poor of the parish, the interest of which sum is annually distributed according to the will of the testator. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £167. 7.

LLANWENLLWYVO (LLAN-WENLLWYVO), a parish in the hundred of TWRCELYN, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Amlwch, containing 534 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the coast of the Irish sea, and partakes much of the general character of dreary sterility by which the mining districts in the immediate vicinity are distinguished, though in some parts the scenery displays features of fertility and even of romantic beauty. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the Parys and Mona copper mines, which are situated in the adjoining parish of Amlwch. Llŷs Dulas, the property and occasionally the residence of Lord Dinorben, is a spacious mansion situated in extensive grounds, within which the parish church forms a conspicuous and interesting object. The Traeth Dulas, or Dulas sands, at the mouth of the river Dulas, which rises from a lake in this district, stretch along a part of the shore here and form a small bay, while other portions of the coast are bold and precipitous: within a short distance is the small island of Ynys Gadarn. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Amlwch, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, and in the patronage of the Bishop, who is proprietor of the great tithes, but in half of the parcel called Rhôs y Manaeh the tithes belong to the Rector of Llanellian.

The church, dedicated to St. Gwennlwyvo, a small neat edifice, is situated in a retired and sequestered spot within the grounds of Llŷs Dulas, and is appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service. The poor children of this parish receive gratuitous instruction in the National school at Amlwch; and there are some trifling benefactions for distribution among the poor. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £175. 11.

LLANWENOG (LLAN WENOG), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of MOYTHEN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Lampeter, containing 1647 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises the upper and lower divisions, is pleasantly situated on the river Teivy, and on the turnpike road leading from Lampeter to Cardigan. It is distinguished as the scene of a memorable battle, which was fought in 981, between the Danes, under their famous leader Godfrid, and the native Welsh under Eineon ab Owain (in which the former were totally defeated), or, according to Dr. Meyrick, between Eineon and his countryman Hywel ab Ievav; and a square intrenchment in a field called Cae'r Vaes, or "the field of battle," on the farm of Tŷ cam, in this parish, is still pointed out as the spot where the engagement took place. The parish, which is very extensive, is intersected by the road from Lampeter to Cardigan, and comprehends a large tract of arable and pasture land, the greater portion of which is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery, though not characterized by any extraordinary features, is in general pleasing, and is enlivened by several handsome seats and villas. Llanvaughan, a handsome, though deserted, mansion, now the property of the nieces of the late Admiral Thomas, who erected it in 1786, is beautifully situated: the pleasure grounds are laid out with great taste, and abound with a rich variety of ornamental scenery. The admiral's family name was originally Lloyd: he was a native of this parish, and a member of the family of the Lloyds of Castel Hywel. High Mead, the seat of Herbert Evans, Esq., is delightfully situated on an eminence above the river Teivy, commanding an extensive prospect of the surrounding country on both sides of the vale, which here expands into considerable breadth: the house is completely sheltered from the north winds by an extensive range of lofty hills, the summits and acclivities of which are richly planted with thriving woods of luxuriant foliage, which add much to the beauty of the surrounding scenery. A fair is held here on January 14th. This place formerly constituted a prebend in the collegiate church of Llandewy-Brevi, rated in the king's books at £17. 12. 11. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £8, endowed with £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The parish is divided into two portions, called respectively the Freehold land and the Grange: the Grange portion of the tithes is divided into three parts, of which one belongs to the Peterwell estate, and the other two parts are added to the freehold land portion: the freehold tithes, including this addition, are divided into two parts, of which one belongs to the High Mead estate, and the other part is divided between the Crosswood

estate and the vicar. The church, dedicated to St. Gwynog, is an ancient structure, with a massive tower sixty-six feet high, a very unusual appendage to churches in this part of the principality. There were formerly four chapels of ease to the mother church of this parish, of which there is not one now in existence. There are two places of worship for Baptists, and one for Presbyterians. Among the remains of antiquity are, an ancient monumental stone, with an inscription in rude characters, which Dr. Meyrick reads "*Trenacatus ic jacet filius Maglagni*;" two circular tumuli, near the river Teivy, supposed to have been originally thrown up and crowned with forts, to defend the passage of the river; and a barrow called Crûg yr Udon, which, on being opened, was found to contain a coffin of glazed earth, in which were human bones placed in an upright position. In this parish is an ancient fortress called Castel Moyddyn, which is inserted in Mr. Owen's map; but of its origin or history there are no records, nor has any traditional account of it been preserved. There was also within the last few years another relic of antiquity, called Carn Philip Gwyddyl, the cairn or barrow of Philip the Irishman, a curious bank of earth, six yards in length and four feet high, resembling in form the rude sketch of a prostrate human figure, without the head, and with the arm stretched out: it was situated in a field not far from the church, but was destroyed a few years since. Tradition reports it to have marked the burial-place of a freebooter, who lived in the tower of the church, and who, on leaping from it when closely pursued, broke his leg and was captured. The Rev. David Lloyd, a poet of minor celebrity, was interred here, but no monument has been erected to his memory. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £770. 6.

LLANWINIO (LLAN WYNO), a parish, comprising the eastern and western divisions, in the lower division of the hundred of DERLLÛS, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 13 miles (W. N. W.) from Carmarthen, containing 1024 inhabitants, of which number, 417 are in the eastern, and 607 in the western, division. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is situated near the western extremity of the county, on the border of Pembroke-shire, and comprises a large tract of land, of which the greater portion is enclosed and cultivated: it is watered by the small river called Avon Gynin. The surrounding country is finely diversified, and the distant views comprehend some fine combinations of mountain scenery and richly luxuriant pasture lands in the vicinity. The soil is fertile; and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and in the feeding of numerous flocks of sheep. The village is pleasantly situated: an annual fair for sheep is held on the 12th of November. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £1600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Mrs. Howel. The church, dedicated to St. Gwyno, stands near the right bank of the Avon Gynin river. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists, and for another congregation assuming no other denomination than that of Dissenters, who collectively support a Sunday school for the gratuitous

instruction of the poor. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £249. 19.

LLANWYNDVA (LLAN-WYNDVA), a parish in the hundred of UWCHGORVAI, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Carnarvon, containing 1264 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Gwyndav, who flourished during the sixth century. The parish is situated on the turnpike road from Carnarvon to Pwllheli, and comprises a very extensive tract of mountainous country, abounding with mineral treasures. Slate of excellent quality is found among the mountains, and very considerable quarries have been opened; but from the difficulty of conveying the produce to any shipping-place, they are not worked to their full extent. Large quantities of copper-ore have also been discovered here, but so mixed with iron as to require great labour and expense in separating it. For this reason the works are not carried on to any advantage, especially as the low price of that metal is insufficient to remunerate the adventurers for the trouble of procuring it. The rail-road from Llanllyvni to Carnarvon passes near the south side of the churchyard, but does not appear to have been made available for the exportation of the mineral produce of this parish, by the construction of any collateral communication with the quarries or the mines. The village is small, being chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the quarries and in agriculture. The surrounding scenery strikingly combines objects of rugged grandeur with features of rural beauty; and the distant views are interesting and extensive. The living consists of both a rectory and a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor: the rectory, which is a sinecure, is annexed to the headship of Jesus' College, Oxford, and the vicarage, which is discharged, and to which the perpetual curacy of Llanvagdalen is annexed, is endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church is a venerable and beautiful cruciform structure, principally in the early style of English architecture, but in a state of great dilapidation: the chancel is lighted by three elegant lancet-shaped windows; and the interior of the edifice displays in many parts fine specimens of architectural beauty: there are some good monuments of the Baron Hill family, but in a very neglected state, and the whole appears to be rapidly falling into ruin. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school was maintained for many years at the sole expense of the curate of the parish, but has been lately discontinued. A school-house was built many years ago, on the north side of the church, and some bequests were made for teaching poor children of the parish, but they have been lost. Mrs. Ellen Williams, in 1714, bequeathed £200 for the augmentation of the vicar's stipend, and £100, the interest of which she directed to be distributed among the poor annually. The Rev. Lewis Jones, in 1692, bequeathed £63. 12., directing the interest to be annually divided among twelve aged men or women, and a rent-charge of £3, to be divided among twelve poor natives of the parish, or, in default of such, among inhabitants of seven years' standing. Near a farm called Bôdaden some slight traces of a Roman road are still discernible, pointing to the an-

cient *Segontium*, near Carnarvon. There are likewise some remains of two ancient British fortifications, called respectively Yr Hên Gastell and Dinas Gorvan, or Gorvai, the latter probably deriving its name from its situation on the river Gorvai: of the former but very slight vestiges are discernible, and the latter, which is situated near Pont Newydd, has been so much damaged by the action of the rapid stream of the Gorvai, during times of flood, against its base, that the upper part has fallen, and only a portion of the foundations can now be distinguished. The Rev. Mr. Farringdon, who employed a considerable portion of his time in antiquarian pursuits, was for some years vicar of this parish. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £386.

LLANWYNDVA (LLAN-WYNDVA), a parish in the hundred of DEWISLAND, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.) from Fishguard, containing 1046 inhabitants. This place appears to be of very remote antiquity, and the adjoining district is supposed to have been a favourite resort of the ancient Druids. That there was a principal station for the solemnization of their rites is plainly indicated by the number of Druidical remains that are scattered over the parish and throughout the vicinity, and also from various adjacent spots which still retain the names "Llan Druidion," "Fynnon Druidion," and others of similar import and origin. Near Fynnon Druidion were found five instruments of flint, supposed to have been used in flaying the victims devoted to sacrifice; and in the vale below is a circular earthwork, marked out by a solitary erect stone, probably to defend the pass of a small stream by which it is skirted, and perhaps also to protect the avenue to the consecrated region. According to tradition, an ancient town called Trêv Cullwch is said to have existed here at a very early period, of which evidence is frequently obtained in the foundations of ancient buildings which still obstruct the plough in various parts of the farm on which it is situated. About the year 1076, Trehaern ab Caradoc, Prince of North Wales, led his forces into South Wales, for the purpose of subjecting this country to his dominion, and at Pwllhgwttic was boldly encountered by Rhys ab Owain, the reigning prince, with all the forces he could levy: here, after a long and sanguinary conflict, Rhys was at length defeated, with the loss of most of his army, and being himself closely pursued by the victor, he was at length taken prisoner with his brother Howel, and both were put to death by Trehaern in revenge for the murder of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, which they had previously committed. The French effected a landing on this part of the coast in the year 1797, and, after plundering the inhabitants for some time, the soldiers becoming insubordinate through excess, their commander found it necessary to make an unconditional surrender to the local forces brought against him by Earl Cawdor. The parish is pleasantly situated in the north-western part of the county, and is bounded on the north by St. George's channel, and on the east by Fishguard bay, forming a promontory with a bold and precipitous shore, and indented by several small bays, the soundings within half a mile of the coast being from seven to twenty fathoms. The surrounding scenery is diversified with features of romantic grandeur; and the views from the higher grounds embrace extensive prospects over the channel and the adjacent country, which abounds with objects of in-

terest. Off the north-western coast, in Garreg-onnen bay, are two small islets of a similar name.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £3. 5. $2\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Precentor and Canons in the cathedral church of St. David's, to whom the rectorial tithes are appropriated. The church, dedicated to St. Gwyndav, is not distinguished by any architectural features of importance. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. William Hugh, in 1778, bequeathed £20 to the poor not receiving parochial relief. A strong chain of well-connected forts, extending in a direction from east to west throughout the whole length of the parish, is said to be of British origin: that on Garn vawr rock comprises an extensive area, enclosed by strong ramparts of uncemented stones, on the most accessible parts, flanked with portions of the rock which project in the form of natural bastions. On the summit of the hill above Goodwick pier is a rocking-stone, weighing about five tons, and so nicely poised as to yield to the slightest pressure. A little beyond it are three remarkable cromlechs in a right line, of which two have been overturned, but one still preserves its original position. Another cromlech stands on the ledge of rock just above the village, the table stone of which is fifteen feet in length, nine feet in width, and of an average thickness of two feet; and to the west of the site of the ancient town of Trêv Culhwch are the majestic remains of several cromlechs, of which one, more perfect than the rest, has a table stone fifteen feet long, eight feet wide, and two feet and a half in thickness. On opening a cairn, in 1826, for the purpose of widening a road near the sea, in this parish, was found a brass instrument, about nine inches long, with a circular ring at one end, and a flat triangle at the other, and pierced with two round holes in the neck which connected these together; it is now in the possession of D. O. Lewis, Esq., of Swansea, but no satisfactory conjecture has been offered as to the use to which it was applied. Near Trêv Asser, in this parish, is a tumulus surrounded with a moat, which, on being opened some years since, was found to contain fragments of urns, and other indications of its having been a place of sepulture. Trêv Asser is said to have been the birthplace of Asser, the friend and biographer of Alfred the Great. The celebrated Archdeacon Giraldus Cambrensis, who attended Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, while preaching the crusades throughout the principality, and is better known for his literary works and numerous ecclesiastical appointments, was for some time incumbent of this parish. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £382. 7.

LLANWYNNEN (LLAN-WYNNEN), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of MOYTHEN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Lampeter, containing 328 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by the river Teivy, and is intersected by the Granell, which flows into the Vale of Teivy, to its confluence with the superior stream, and on the turnpike road from Lampeter to Cardigan. The surrounding scenery is beautifully picturesque, and the views of the adjacent country comprehend many objects of interest and features of pleasing

character. On the bank of the Granell is a moated mound, called Castell Dû, which was probably crowned with a fort for defending the river and the pass of the vale, but which now serves only to give name to the farm on which it is situated; and there is also a small encampment on the hill. In a field attached to a farm, called Cevn Llew Trêv, some curious silver coins were dug up a few years since. About a mile from the turnpike road, and in the vale of the Granell, is Llwyn y Groes, the deserted seat of the family of Jones, of Neuadd, in the adjoining parish. The mansion, which is spacious and handsome, is finely situated in the midst of flourishing plantations, and the grounds comprehend much beautiful scenery. A fair is held on December 13th. The living is a discharged vicarage, with which that of Silian is consolidated, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £3.4.9½., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop, to whom two-thirds of the tithes are appropriated, the other third belonging to the vicar. The church, dedicated to St. Gwynin, is a small edifice, without either tower or spire, and possessing no architectural details of importance. There is a place of worship for Unitarians. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £159.

LLANWYNNOG (LLAN-WYNNOG), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of LLANIDLOES, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 6½ miles (W. by N.) from Newtown, containing 1355 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Gwynnog, an eminent member of the congregation of Catwg, who flourished about the middle of the sixth century, and was canonized after his decease. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Severn, which is joined near Caer-Sws, in this parish, by the Tarannon stream, which descends into it through the Vale of Trêveglwys. The surface is boldly undulated, and the surrounding country displays a pleasing variety of picturesque beauty and rich mountain scenery. Among the loftiest of the hills within its limits are three fine lakes, called respectively Llŷn Mawr, "the great lake;" Llŷn Tarw, "the bull's lake;" and Llŷn Dû, "the black lake." Llŷn Mawr covers an area of twenty-five acres, exclusively of a large turbary on its margin, which, before the lake was dammed up to feed the Montgomeryshire canal, was also covered with water. The average depth of this lake, when dammed up, was twelve yards; but since the canal has been supplied with water from the river Severn, its depth has been reduced to eight yards. Both in the lake and the adjoining turbary are extensive remains of ancient forests: in the former they consist chiefly of oaks in a prostrate position, but on the present surface of the turbary they are principally of fir or pine, with scarcely any portion of oak. These remains afford conclusive evidence that the adjacent hills were covered with forest timber at a very remote period. Peat is found in abundance in the neighbourhood of this and the other lakes; and the margins of all where it is procured have an elevation of fifteen hundred feet above the level of the Vale of Caer-Sws. The waste lands have been allotted under the "Arustley Enclosure Act," obtained in 1816, since

which time much of them has been enclosed and brought under cultivation. The village is pleasantly situated on the turnpike road leading from Newtown to Machynlleth: a few of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of flannel, which is carried on upon a moderate scale. The living is a discharged vicarage, within the jurisdiction of the Consistorial Court of the Bishop of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £4.16.5½., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, and contains some beautiful specimens of ancient sculpture: the screen and rood-loft are exquisitely carved, and in a state of excellent preservation: the chancel window is embellished with stained glass, in which the patron saint is represented in episcopal vestments, with a mitre on his head and a crosier in his hand, and underneath the figure is the inscription "*Sanctus Gwynocus, cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.*" In the churchyard are several venerable yew trees of luxuriant growth. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. A parochial school is supported by subscription for the gratuitous instruction of poor children: and there are also Sunday schools in connexion with the established church and the several dissenting congregations. Hugh Baxter, in 1687, bequeathed £50; Richard Baxter, in 1690, gave £50, and subsequently £50 more; and Richard Gittins, in 1783, gave £10, the interest of which sums is annually distributed among the poor; and Anne Pritchard, in 1760, bequeathed £20, the interest to be annually given to poor decayed housekeepers in this parish. The hamlet of Caer-Sws was the site of a Roman station, through which has been traced a Roman road leading from *Deva*, now Chester, to the mines in the adjacent parish of Trêveglwys, and of which a description is given under its appropriate head. On the hills adjoining Llŷn Mawr are numerous *carneddau*, supposed to be ancient sepulchres of the aboriginal inhabitants, and one of the hills is distinguished by the name of *Carne-ddau*. Scattered over the parish and its vicinity are also the remains of several ancient British encampments, among which may be noticed those at Gwyn Vynydd, Rhôsddi-Arbed, and Cevn Carne-dd. At Park, the largest farm in the parish, Queen Elizabeth is said to have kept a stud of horses, to which circumstance is attributed the superior breed of horses for which this part of the principality is distinguished. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £843.14.

LLANWNWS (LLAN-WNWS), a parish, comprising the townships of Gwnnws-Isâv, or Lower, and Gwnnws-Uchâv, or Upper, which separately maintain their own poor, in the upper division of the hundred of LLAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (S. E. by S.) from Aberystwith, and 15 (N. N. E.) from Lanipeter, containing 919 inhabitants, of which number, 467 are in the higher division, which contains the church. This parish, which extends nearly fourteen miles in length, and, upon the average, three miles in breadth, comprises a wide tract nearly in the centre of the county, bounded on the north by the river Ystwith, and on the south by the Teivy. The surrounding scenery, though not generally rich, or distinguished by any prevailing character, is enlivened by some picturesque and romantic

features, the most prominent of which is the beautiful fall called Pwll Caradoc, supposed to have derived its designation from a chieftain of that name, who is said to have met his death by rushing over the precipice, which is of very considerable height. The lands are but very partially enclosed, a large proportion of this extensive parish being unencultivated. In the Upper division are the mines called Esgair Mŵn, of which a plan was made in 1758, by order of the Court of Exchequer; they are not at present worked. The inhabitants obtain their letters chiefly from Aberystwith; but a part of the parish is within the delivery of Lampeter. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Chichester family. The church, dedicated to St. Gwynws, is a small ancient edifice, situated on the summit of a hill, and consisting only of a nave and chancel. In the churchyard is an ancient monumental stone, about three feet nine inches in height, ornamented on the east front with an embellished cross, and bearing an inscription so greatly mutilated as to be at present quite illegible: it is supposed by some antiquaries to commemorate the death of the above-mentioned unfortunate chieftain. On the sacramental cup is inscribed the date 1574. A small Sunday school is supported by subscription. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £133. 6., of which sum, £61. 13. is assessed on the township of Gwynws-Uchâv.

LLANWONNO (LLAN-WYNNO), a parish in the hundred of MISKIN, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 12 miles (N.W. by N.) from Cardiff to Newbridge (the principal village within its limits), containing 1094 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Tâf, is nearly equally divided between mountain and valley; Cwm Clydach, Cwm Rhondda, and Cwm Cynon, watered by their respective streams, are partly within it. The Aberdare canal passes down the last, and forms a junction with the Glamorganshire canal at Navigation House, in the parish of Llanvabon; and up Cwm Rhondda is a tram-road, communicating with the collieries worked there. The Rhondda falls into the river Tâf at the populous village of Newbridge, of which the part situated in this parish is the largest: here a weekly market for provisions is held, and a considerable quantity of corn is conveyed hence for the supply of Merthyr-Tydvil. The celebrated bridge called Pont y Prydd crosses the Tâf at Newbridge, and is described in the account of that place. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests held at Merthyr Tydvil, on the second Thursday in every month, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and £1600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Llantrissent. The church, dedicated to St. Wonno, and distant three miles from Newbridge, is romantically situated on the rocky side of Cevngwingil mountain, at a considerable distance from any habitation. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £393. 11.

LLANWRDA (LLAN-WRDA), a parish, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, in the higher division

of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, by the ford over the river Towy, (W. by S.) from Llandovery, and containing 560 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the turnpike road from Llandilo to Llandovery, is beautifully situated in a pleasing and retired vale, watered by a fine stream that joins the Towy immediately contiguous, and surrounded by lofty hills richly clothed with wood. A small manufacture of coarse woollen cloth is carried on within its limits, and an annual fair is held in the village on the 5th of October. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Llansadwrn, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Cawrdav. There is a place of worship for Independents. Lady Letitia Cornwallis, one of the coheiresses of the ancient family of Abermarlais, in the adjoining parish of Llansadwrn, bequeathed, in 1731, £400 for the endowment of a free school for the children of both sexes, in the parishes of Llansadwrn and Llanwrda, and £1000 for the endowment of an establishment for four maiden gentlewomen of the county of Carmarthen; and £800 for the purchase of ground and the erection of suitable buildings. These several sums being suffered to accumulate in the funds till a site near the church could be obtained, according to the direction of her will, amounted in 1793 to the sum of £9000, which was then appropriated to the purposes of the will, and the buildings were completed and inhabited in 1795. The schoolmaster, who is appointed by the vestry of Llanwrda, has a salary of £60 per annum, with a house and garden rent-free; and each of the maiden gentlewomen receives £37. 14. 1. per annum, and £20 per annum is allowed for furniture for their apartments. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure of £174. 1.

LLANWRIN (LLAN-WRIN), a parish in the hundred of MACHYNLETH, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (N.E. by E.) from Machynlleth, containing 802 inhabitants. This parish, which lies in the western portion of the county, bordering upon Merionethshire, is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the river Dovey, and comprises a considerable tract of mountainous country. The surrounding scenery is finely varied, and from the higher grounds are seen some of the principal mountains in North Wales, with nearly the whole of the beautiful vale of Dovey, through which that river pursues its winding course. The road from Machynlleth to Dôlgelley, through the vale of the Dylas, is remarkable for the beauty of its views, the vale being characterized by strikingly romantic and picturesque scenery. From the front of Vronvelen is a fine prospect, embracing on the left the small, richly wooded, and highly cultivated valley, watered by the little river Dylas, and on the right is an extensive range of bleak and sterile mountains, beyond which the rugged head of Cader Idris is seen towering with sullen grandeur in the distance. The mountainous districts of the parish are supposed to be rich in mineral wealth; but their only produce is slate, of which some quarries are worked upon a moderate scale. Peat, which is the principal fuel of the inhabitants, is found in abundance. The turnpike road leading from Dinasmowddwy to Aberdovey passes through the village. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £12. 16. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage

of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Gwrin, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture: the chancel window is embellished with stained glass, and in the central compartment, which is the most perfect, is a representation of Christ upon the Cross. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. Sunday schools are maintained in connexion with the established church and the several dissenting congregations. Mrs. Anne Pugh bequeathed £50, an unknown benefactor £49, and John David Evan £10, the interest of which sums, together with that of several smaller benefactions, was directed by the several donors to be annually distributed among the poor. On the bank of the river Dovey, in this parish, is Mathavarn, the ancient residence of Davydd Llwyd ab Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, a celebrated bard and seer, who flourished in this part of the principality from 1470 to 1490. The Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., on his route from Milford to Bosworth Field, is said to have passed one night at this mansion, and, in his anxiety for the issue of his enterprise, to have privately requested the opinion of his host. Davydd cautiously replied that a question of so much moment could not be immediately answered, and that he would give his opinion in the morning. His wife, observing the perplexity in which the question had involved him, expressed her astonishment at his hesitation, and advised him to inform the earl that the issue of the enterprise would be successful and glorious; observing at the same time that, should his prediction be verified, he would receive honours and rewards, and if otherwise, there was little probability of the earl's ever returning to reproach him. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., the forces under Cromwell, having entered this part of the principality, which they reduced into subjection to the Commonwealth, burned the seat of Mathavarn, in 1644, and committed many ravages in the neighbourhood. The Rev. Isaac Bonsall, the present incumbent, has an extensive and valuable collection of Greek and Roman, and of ancient and modern British and Irish, coins, of gold, silver, brass, and copper, and also a beautiful assortment of minerals. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £542. 10.

LLANWRTHWL (LLAN - WRTHWL), a parish, composed of an Upper and a Lower division, each separately maintaining its own poor, in the hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Rhaiadr, containing 558 inhabitants, of which number, 261 are in the Upper, and 297 in the Lower, division. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is situated at the northern extremity of the county, bordering upon Radnorshire, from which it is separated on the north and north-east by the river Wye, and on the west and north-west by the smaller streams of the Claerwen and Elain, which fall into that river, on the north-eastern confines of the parish. The rivulets Runnant and Dulas are the principal of the smaller streams which intersect the parish, the surface of which is extremely irregular, rising in some parts into lofty hills, alternated with large tracts of level ground, forming extensive commons and bogs: the soil on the higher grounds is rocky, and in the lower generally of a marshy nature; but on the banks of the Wye and Elain are some extensive meadows of luxuriant fertility. The surrounding scenery is stri-

kingly diversified, and in many parts highly picturesque, and the distant views are even magnificent. Copper-ore has been found near the junction of the small river Elain with the Wye, and the Runnant works were established to procure it, but they have not been carried on with any degree of success. This parish constitutes a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock, rated in the king's books at £9. 12. 11., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Wrthwl, or Morddal, is an ancient edifice, not distinguished by any remarkable architectural details: it is situated near the Wye, and at no great distance from the influx of the Elain: in the churchyard is a large stone, about six feet in height, of which the upper part appears to have been broken; from its situation, it may probably be the shaft of a cross, though by some it is supposed to be of Druidical origin. On the hills are several cairns, especially on the height called Drygarn, or Derwydd Garn, implying "the Druid's rock or mount," part of which is in the adjoining parish of Llanvihangel-Abergwessin. There are also some cairns on an eminence of less elevation, called Gemrhiw. On Rhôs-saith-maen, or "the Seven Stone Common," which is partly in this parish, and partly in that of Llanavan, are some stones very irregularly placed; but whether they are military, sepulchral, or Druidical remains, cannot be precisely determined. Near this common is another, called Rhôs y beddau, or "the common of the graves," the name of which would appear to commemorate some great battle, probably that of Llêchrhŷd. The poor are maintained by an average annual expenditure amounting to £296. 1., of which sum, £150. 17. is assessed on the Lower, and £145. 4. on the Upper, division.

LLANWRTYD (LLAN-WRTYD), a parish in the hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 12 miles (N. E. by E.) from Llandovery, comprising the hamlets of Clawddmadoc and Llêchwether, each maintaining its own poor, and containing 627 inhabitants. The river Irvon, which falls into the Wye at Builth, runs through the centre of the parish, which is intersected by no less than four smaller streams, which discharge themselves into that river within its boundaries. These are the Cerdin, Cledan, Cledwial, and Henog, which in their several courses to the Irvon add greatly to the picturesque beauty of the vale that takes its name from that river, and abounds with scenery of pleasing and diversified character, though other parts of the parish are barren and mountainous, especially the portion bordering on Carmarthenshire. The parish is distinguished for the efficacy of a mineral spring, discovered close to the river Irvon by the Rev. Theophilus Evans, vicar of Llangammarch, in 1732, since which time it has been, during the summer season, a place of resort for respectable families. This spring, called Llanwrtyd Wells, and, from the foetid odour of its waters, in Welsh "Fynnon Ddrewllyd," flows over a rich bed of sulphur, with which it is strongly impregnated, partaking also of a chalybeate nature, and containing a small portion of marine salt. The water is a specific remedy in all scorbutic and cutaneous diseases,

relaxation of the fibres of the stomach, and in all chronic distempers, and is considered by many skilful chemists, who have analyzed it, to be inferior to none of the kind in Europe. Dôl y coed, about one mile below Dinas, and formerly the seat of the family of Jones, a spacious and pleasantly situated mansion, is always open for the accommodation of families frequenting the wells: the grounds attached to it afford every opportunity of exercise, and the surrounding scenery is greatly admired for its romantic beauty. Considerable additions have been made to this during the last year, and suitable accommodations for a considerable number of visitors have been made, who are boarded on moderate terms. The village, which is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Irvon, derives an air of cheerful activity from the resort of visitors, and has been greatly improved since the efficacy of its mineral water has been established. The manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on through all its processes, from the introduction of the raw material to its completion for the market, in one large factory, which affords employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants. This parish is intersected by the road from Builth to Llandoverly. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Llangammarch, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. David, is not distinguished by any architectural features. There are places of worship for Independents and Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. A parochial free school was founded by Mrs. Margaret Jones, of Great Queen-street, London, a native of this parish, who, in 1783, bequeathed £300 four per cents., now producing £12 per annum, for its endowment: the school is under the superintendence of trustees, of whom the incumbent of the parish for the time being is always one. The same Mrs. Jones bequeathed also the interest of £200 at four per cent., for clothing and feeding the poor, and £50, the interest to be spent in a feast on the 1st of November for the trustees: the two last-named sums are payable on the death of Harriet Rowbotham, who is upwards of sixty years of age. Dinas, an ancient seat of the family of Lloyd, and now in the occupation of a farmer, is situated at a short distance from the church, upon an eminence commanding an extensive and richly varied prospect: immediately on the north, and almost adjoining the house, is a precipitous and beautiful knoll, completely clothed with wood, commanding a fine view of the vale of Irvon, on each side of which the country for two or three miles is richly wooded. The proprietor of Dinas has erected a handsome mansion in the parish of St. David's, Brecknock, to which he has transferred the name of the original seat, and which was completed for his residence in 1826. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £136. 19.

LLANWYDDELAN (LLAN-WYDDELAN), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of NEWTOWN, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Llanvair, containing 530 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated nearly in the centre of the county, comprises about five thousand acres of arable and pasture land, for the most part in a good state of cultivation: in 1796 an act of parliament was obtained for dividing and enclosing the common and waste lands, the former of which was then done, and the latter has since that period been partially carried

into effect. The surface is boldly undulated, and the soil is various: peat, which forms the principal fuel of the inhabitants, is procured in abundance. The manufacture of flannel is carried on to a small extent, affording employment to a portion of the inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £3. 8. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Gwyddelan, is an ancient edifice, appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. Rowland Evans bequeathed £15, the interest to be appropriated to the teaching of poor children; Richard Pryce bequeathed £12, and the Rev. Mr. Jones £5, for the support of a charity school; and one of the Welsh circulating charity schools is at present held in the parish. Various small charitable donations and bequests in land and money have been made for the benefit of the poor of this parish. The Roman road from Caer-Sws to Chester is supposed to have passed through the western part of it, entering through the pass of Bwlch Cae Haidd, and proceeding to the vale of Mochnant, where Sir R. Colt Hoare has placed the *Mediolanum* of Richard's Itinerary. There are also some remains of ancient British fortifications, one called Pen y Gaer, surrounded with an intrenchment, and another on the other side of the Roman road, called Lluest Cerig, or Carneddau: these posts appear to have been chosen as commanding the passes of Bwlch Haidd and Cevn Côch, both of which are within view. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £345. 12.

LLANYBYTHER (LLAN-Y-BYDDAR), a parish in the higher division of the hundred of CATHYNOG, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W.) from Lampeter, comprising the Northern and Southern divisions, and containing 1062 inhabitants, of which number, 687 are in the Northern, and 375 in the Southern, division. This is an extensive parish, containing nearly ten thousand acres, of which about two thousand are unenclosed, and comprising a great variety of soil and surface, including a large portion of the country between the rivers Teivy and Cothi. There is a ridge of high ground crossing the parish in the centre from east to west, from which numerous streams descend towards the north into the Teivy, and southward into the Cothi: this latter district exhibits many deep glens. A road from Llansawyl to Llandyssel crosses this common, on which several carnau and monumental stones are visible. The village is situated on the banks of the river Teivy, which is here crossed by a bridge, and near the road leading from Lampeter to Carmarthen. Fairs are held on June 21st, July 17th, and November 1st and 21st. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has recently undergone thorough repair, and is now comfortably fitted up for the accommodation of the inhabitants. There is also a chapel at Abergorlech, a village situated on the southern confines of the parish, some miles distant from the village of Llanybyther, and near the junction of the river Gorlech with the Cothi, from which it derives its name: the living is a perpetual

curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar. There are two places of worship for Independents, and one each for Baptists and Methodists. Opposite the church, and at the distance of about half a mile from it, in a south-western direction, is an encampment, crowning a conical hill of considerable elevation, supposed to be of Roman construction. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £310. 15.

LLANYCEVN (LLAN-Y-CEVN), a parish in the hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 13 miles (N. E. by E.) from Haverfordwest, containing 437 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated at the eastern extremity of the county, bordering upon Carmarthenshire, is watered by the Eastern Cleddy, which, after traversing it in a southerly direction, joins the western river of the same name, to form the great haven of Milford: the lands are all enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and enlivened by the winding of the Cleddy and some small tributary streams, which join that river within the limits of the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and with £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir R. B. P. Philipps, Bart. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £65. 19.

LLANYCHAER (LLANERCH-AUR), a parish in the hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (S. E.) from Fishguard, containing 176 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated in the northern part of the county, upon the river Gwayn, which falls into the bay of Fishguard. The surface is varied, and in some parts has a very considerable elevation; and of the lands, about one-half only is enclosed. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and from the higher grounds are some fine views over the adjacent country, which presents some pleasing scenery. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rev. James Williams James. The church, dedicated to St. David, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £34. 8.

LLANYCHAËRON (LLAN - UWCH - AËRON), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of MOYTHEN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (N. W.) from Lampeter, containing 233 inhabitants. The name of this place, signifying "the church above the Aëron," is derived from its situation upon that river, which falls into Cardigan bay, a few miles west-north-westward, at Aberaëron. Its surface is richly wooded, forming an agreeable contrast to the rugged and barren hills of the surrounding district; and the scenery is finely diversified, combining a pleasing variety of fertility and luxuriance. Llanychaëron House, formerly the residence of the family of Parry, and now the seat of Colonel Lewis, is an elegant modern mansion, delightfully situated in the vale of Aëron, commanding a fine view of that river, and embosomed in well-wooded grounds, skirted by a small park. The entire lands are in a high state of cultivation; the meadows afford rich pasturage; the cottages are neatly and substantially built; and the

whole parish, enlivened by the windings of the river Aëron, has a pleasing and prepossessing appearance, scarcely known in other parts of the county. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Dihewyd consolidated, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the alternate patronage of the Earl of Lisburne and Colonel Lewis: the improper rectory formerly constituted a prebend in the collegiate church of Llandewy-Brevi, rated in the king's books at £3. 1. 0½. The church, dedicated to St. Non, one of the most distinguished female saints of Wales, and mother of St. David, is a very neat edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a tower: it is beautifully situated in a very picturesque spot, and was erected at the joint expense of the inhabitants, and of Colonel Lewis, who built a very neat house for the minister, at his own expense, in a pleasant situation within a short distance of Llanychaëron House. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £120. 3.

LLANYCHAIARN (LLAN - LLWCHAIARN), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 1 mile (S.) from Aberystwith, containing 688 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by the bay of Cardigan, and on the north and east by the river Ystwith; and the road from Aberystwith to Cardigan passes through it from north to south, crossing the Ystwith by a romantic bridge, from which there is a fine view up its vale, with the remains of the ancient fortress of Llanychaiarn castle in the foreground. There are some pleasing residences in the parish, the principal of which is Tan y bwlch, the residence of Matthew Davies, Esq., son of the late General Davies. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of J. P. B. Chichester, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Llwhaiarn, was erected as a chapel to the rectory of Llanbadarn Vawr, of which parish this formed a part, the inhabitants still contributing to the repair of part of the body of that church: it is an ancient structure, delightfully situated on the banks of the river Ystwith, being distinguished within by an air of neatness and comfort: the porch is a good specimen of early English architecture, and there are several interesting monuments. A handsome monument will shortly be erected to the memory of General Davies, who greatly distinguished himself in the peninsular war, particularly on the plains of Salamanca, and whose remains were deposited in a vault in this church. At Blaenplwyv, at the southern extremity of the parish, there is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. A school-house has been erected at a place called Chancery, at the expense of the inhabitants, for the instruction of boys and girls, who pay a small quarterage. Llanychaiarn castle, of which there are but few remains, stood on the eastern bank of the Ystwith. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £235. 4.

LLANYCHAN (LLAN-HYCHAN), a parish in the hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Ruthin, containing 115 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Hychan, who flourished in the fifth century, is pleasantly situated

nearly in the centre of the fertile and picturesque Vale of Clwyd. It is only of inconsiderable extent, but in the beauty of its situation, and the richness and variety of the surrounding scenery, it is not inferior to any spot of the same extent in this part of the principality. The lands are all enclosed and in a high state of cultivation, and the soil is tolerably fertile. The manor of Rhôs, which is within the parish, belongs to the Bishop of Bangor, whose steward holds for it a court leet and baron in the village at Easter. The living is a discharged rectory, within the jurisdiction of the Consistorial Court of the Bishop of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £7. 17. 6., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church is a small edifice, not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. The Rev. Maurice Jones, about the year 1725, bequeathed a rent-charge of £6, to be appropriated to the apprenticing of poor children of this parish and that of Cerrig y Druidion, or, in default of such, to be paid to the widow of a clergyman: Mrs. Austin bequeathed £20 in money, and there are likewise some smaller charitable donations and bequests to the poor. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £150. 3.

LLANYCIL (LLAN-Y-CIL), a parish, comprising the market town of Bala, in the hundred of PENLLŶN, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, the church being situated 1 mile (S. W.) from Bala, on the road to Dôl-gelley, and containing, with that town, 2359 inhabitants. The name of this place, signifying "the church in the retreat," is probably derived from its retired situation in a sequestered part of the county, embosomed in hills, and nearly surrounded by mountains. The parish extends in length nearly nine miles from Bala lake, in a north-westerly direction, and is about four miles in breadth, from north-east to south-west. With the exception of that part adjacent to the lake, in which the town of Bala is situated, the surface is generally hilly, and the soil indifferent; but below the town are some fine luxuriant meadows, forming a rich and pleasing vale watered by the river Dee, and its first tributary, the Treweryn, the latter issuing from a small pool of that name in the upper part of the parish, and the former having its source immediately above the lake, through which it flows: the Treweryn, after pursuing a rapid though devious course through the vale, unites with the river Dee previously to its leaving the parish. The village is beautifully situated on the north-western side of Bala lake, commanding a fine prospect over that extensive sheet of water, and some pleasing and highly picturesque views of the surrounding country, and of the lofty mountains in the distance. The mountains called respectively Arenig Vawr and Arenig Vâch, at the bases of which are pools abounding with excellent trout, are within the limits of this parish: they exhibit some volcanic remains, and indications of lava are discernible in many parts of them. Peat, which constitutes the principal fuel of the inhabitants, is procured in several parts of the parish. The knitting of stockings is carried on to a very considerable extent, affording employment to many of the inhabitants. Fairs are held in the village on June 3rd, September 11th, and October 2nd. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in

the king's books at £9. 4. 4½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Beuno, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture: it underwent a thorough repair in 1828, when it was enlarged by the addition of a gallery at the west end: it contains several good monuments, among which are some to the families of Lloyd and Anwyl, formerly rectors of the parish. In the churchyard are eight fine yew trees of venerable growth. There is a chapel of ease in the town of Bala. The Independents and Calvinistic Methodists have each places of worship. Mrs. Margaret Price bequeathed £100, directing the interest to be applied to the clothing of five men and seven women; William Price, in 1774, bequeathed £100 for clothing poor people of both sexes, and £100 for bread to the poor; Elinor Williams, in 1752, gave £40 to be divided annually among eight poor persons; and Edward Meyrick, in 1712, bequeathed a rent-charge of £15 for clothing thirty poor boys of North Wales, and a rent-charge of the same amount, the use of a house, and three acres and a half of land, to a schoolmaster at this place, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £823. 6.

LLANYCRWYS (LLAN Y CRWYS), a parish partly in the upper division of the hundred of CAYO, and partly in the upper division of that of CATHINOG, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Lampeter, containing 374 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated near the river Cothy, and separated from the adjacent parish of Cayo by the small river Twrch, which flows near the church, comprises, in addition to an extensive tract of common, a large portion of arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surface is varied, and the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified; the adjacent country is mountainous, and the views from the higher grounds embrace objects rather of striking boldness than of pleasing or picturesque beauty. The soil is favourable to the growth of corn and hay, of both which the lands yield abundant crops; the principal manure is lime, which is brought at considerable expense from a great distance. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of John Bowen, Esq., who is impropiator of the tithes. The church, dedicated to St. David, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. The Roman road called Sarn Helen, leading from *Loventium* to the station at Llan-vair ar y brÿn, according to Sir R. Colt Hoare, passed through the parish, to the left of the church, and is discoverable at two places near the small river Twrch. At the upper end of the common is a large stone, about five yards high, fixed upright in the ground, with the inscription "T. Singer;" but whether originally placed there as a guide to shepherds traversing the common, or as a boundary, is not known; the latter is more probable, as it stands precisely on the spot where the parishes of Llanycrwys and Kellan unite, and where the counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan join. The poor are maintained by an average annual expenditure amounting to £64.

LLANYMOWDDWY (LAN-Y-MAWDDWY), a parish in the hundred of TĀLYBONT and MOWDDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (N. E.) from Dinasmowddwy, containing 703 inhabitants. This parish comprises an extensive mountainous district on the eastern confines of the county, bordering on Montgomeryshire; and the village is situated in the narrow vale of Mowddwy, near the source of the river Dyvi or Dovey, which rises in a pool, containing no fish but abundance of lizards, at the base of a rock called Craig Llŷn Dyvi, under the mountain of Aran Mowddwy, in this parish. The entire district abounds with picturesque scenery; and from the summit of the Aran are obtained magnificent prospects of numerous other Welsh mountains, with the intervening country. The vale, which is of considerable length, has the appearance of a glen or ravine, and is embosomed in vast hills, the declivities of which are covered with verdure, and afford pasturage to great numbers of young cattle and sheep. The vale is so much contracted as scarcely to leave space for a very narrow meadow in its bottom; and, in one part of it, an opening between the hills by which it is enclosed presents a beautiful vista, through which is seen the rugged and lofty summit of the Aran Mowddwy mountain. In several parts of this narrow vale are interspersed groves of small extent, but of luxuriant appearance, and above them the hills are covered with fine turf to their summits, which are crowned with boggy and peaty lands, affording shelter to multitudes of red grouse, and supplying abundance of fuel to the inhabitants: the soil of the entire parish is gravelly. The peat is brought from its elevated bed with great difficulty down the declivities of the hills, which are too steep for a horse, in sledges drawn by men, who, by means of a rope, contrive to direct and regulate its motion; but the practice is attended with danger from the accumulated velocity which the sledge acquires in its descent. At Pumrhŷd, near the village, is a beautiful waterfall. The turnpike road from Dinasmowddwy to Bala and Corwen passes through the village. A few of the inhabitants are employed in procuring limestone, which is found in this parish in great abundance, and is generally of a brown colour, and of poor quality as a manure. Fairs are held on the first Thursday in March and October 18th. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £16. 18. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Tydecho, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, and is appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Sunday schools are supported by subscription, in connexion with the established church and the several dissenting congregations. The produce of several small charitable donations and bequests is annually distributed among the poor. Near the source of the river Dovey is a strongly impregnated chalybeate spring. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £233. 3.

LLANYNIS (LLAN-YNYS), a parish in the hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Builth, containing 195 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises nearly three thousand acres, is bounded on the north by the river Irvon, and separated on the south from the parish of

Maesmynis by a small rivulet called Cniddon, or Knithon. The place derives a considerable degree of interest from its proximity to the scene of Llewelyn's death; and within a few yards only from the church was a bridge over the Irvon, near which that last royal assertor of his country's independence was slain, and of which some of the timbers remained in the bank of the river until within the last thirty years. The surface is very uneven, and in some parts mountainous: a long ridge of high land, rising near the eastern extremity of the parish, extends almost its entire length, and terminates in a barren hill on its western confines. The soil, especially on the north side, where the ground is low and sometimes, after heavy rains, partly overflowed by the waters of the Irvon, is extremely rich: on the south side it is rather light and barren. The scenery is richly diversified, and the banks of the river Irvon, a stream abounding with salmon, trout, and graylings, are finely alternated with luxuriantly fertile meadows, groves of thriving timber, and flourishing plantations. The views from the higher grounds extend over a tract of country characterized by many features of picturesque beauty, and combining many objects of interest. The turnpike road leading from Builth to Llandovery passes within a short distance of the church, on the opposite side of the river. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £7. 0. $7\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, situated in a fine fertile plain on the south bank of the Irvon, was rebuilt in 1806: it is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel. A tenement, called Tŷr Twppa, in this parish, was charged by Howel Lewis, of Blaen Dihonwy, in 1674, with the payment of twenty shillings annually to the poor of Llanynis, and also with a like sum to the poor of the adjoining parish of Maesmynis. Thomas Lewis, supposed to have been a brother of Howel Lewis, bequeathed, in 1675, a tenement called Pen-y-rhiw, adjoining Tŷr Twppa, to the poor of these two parishes, in equal portions: the present annual income arising from this tenement, amounting to £13, is distributed, according to the will of the testator, by the minister and officers of this parish. Near the summit of the high ridge above mentioned, the northern acclivity of which, to the south of the church, is almost precipitous, and covered with wood, are several small artificial terraces or flats, formed probably either for encampment or for ambush, from which are several roads or paths, at nearly equal distances from each other, leading down the slope to the river: the principal of these roads, which are about three hundred yards apart, led directly to the bridge over the Irvon, near which Llewelyn ab Gruffydd was slain. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £35. 15.

LLANYNYS (LLAN-YNYS), a parish partly in the hundred of ISALED, but chiefly in that of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Ruthin, containing 784 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Clwyd, and is intersected by the turnpike road leading from Ruthin to Denbigh, extends nearly eight miles in length, and one mile and a half in mean breadth. In addition to the old enclosures, a few hundred acres of waste land were allotted under the provisions of an act obtained in 1803: of the remaining wastes, nearly the whole is mountainous. The

soil, though tolerably fertile in that part of the parish which is enclosed, is in the more elevated parts shallow and comparatively unproductive; the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and the views from the higher grounds, extending over the adjacent country, embrace some interesting features. Plâs Einws, an ancient mansion in the parish, occupies a pleasant situation, and forms an agreeable object in the scenery of the place. Bâchymbyd, a fine seat belonging to Lord Bagot, which an ancestor of his lordship's acquired by marriage with an heiress of the family of Salusbury, is also situated in this parish, and exhibits in that portion of the demesne bordering on the road some beautiful chesnut trees, which have acquired a very large growth. The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Cyfeiliog annexed to the latter, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor: the rectory, which is a sinecure, rated in the king's books at £26. 13. 6., is annexed to the bishoprick, in lieu of mortuaries; and the vicarage is rated at £8. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes of the parish are divided between the bishop and the vicar; the former has two-thirds, and the latter one-third, together with the tithes of pigs, geese, &c., exclusively. The church is dedicated to St. Saern, and is situated within a small distance of the river. There are several charitable donations and bequests, amounting in the aggregate to more than £100, and some small portions of land, the produce of which is distributed among the poor. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £697. 8.

LLANYRE, or LLANHÎR (LLAN-HÎR), a parish in the hundred of RHAIADR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N.) from Builth, on the road to Rhaiadr, containing 674 inhabitants. This parish is situated between the rivers Wye and Ithon, by the former of which it is bounded on the west, and by the latter on the east. It extends five miles in length and about two miles and a half in breadth, and comprises a large tract of arable and pasture land, of which by far the greater portion is enclosed. The surrounding scenery is generally pleasing, the banks of the rivers being in some parts richly ornamented with wood. The living is a vicarage not in charge, consolidated with that of Nantmel, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, and is not remarkable for any architectural details. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists, at Newbridge, on the border of the parish. Within its limits is a house called Cwm, on the farm attached to which are the remains of a Roman camp, which, however, being included in the adjoining parish of Llanvihangel Helygen, are described under the head of that place. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £283. 12.

LLANYSTYNDWY (LLAN - YSTUM - DWY), a parish in the hundred of EIVIONYDD, Eivionydd division of the county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Pwllheli, containing 1115 inhabitants. This parish, of which the name signifies the church on the windings of the river Dwy, is pleasantly situated on the northern shore of Cardigan bay, and on the turnpike road leading from Pwllheli to Trêmadoc:

it comprises an extensive tract of country, embracing a variety of rural beauty and pleasing scenery. The village, which is small, but has a very pretty appearance, is situated in a fine vale watered by the river Dwy, over which a neat bridge of three arches has been erected near it; and the neighbourhood is enlivened by some handsome seats, which form interesting features in the landscape. Of these, the principal is Plâs Hên, an ancient family mansion, celebrated as having been the residence of Sir Howel y Vwyall, who attended the Black Prince to the field of Poitiers, and is said to have taken the French king prisoner in the battle fought there: this estate is now the property of E. M. Lloyd Mostyn, Esq. Gwÿnvryn and Trevan, also in this parish, are both elegant mansions, and noted for the frequent and sanguinary feuds maintained between their respective lords, towards the close of the fifteenth century. A fair is held on April 17th. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £11. 8. 1½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and nearly rebuilt in 1819, is a small handsome edifice, very neatly fitted up, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles: the north aisle was built by the family of Priestly, under the sanction of a faculty. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. A National school was established in 1819, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children; and a school-house was built with funds which had accumulated from the rectory during the period for which it was held by Dr. Hughes, under a dispensation. The building, though small, is very neat and commodious; and there are at present sixty children in the school, which is partly supported by the funds above noticed, and partly by subscription. The Rev. John Jones, in 1690, bequeathed £50 in money, the interest to be annually distributed among ten poor people of this parish not receiving parochial relief; Margaret Wynne bequeathed £50 for the relief of aged women, which benefaction has been lost by the failure of the persons to whom it was lent on interest; and Thomas Prichard, in 1720, bequeathed £10 to the poor. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £377. 7.

LLANYVYDD (LLAN - NEVYDD), a parish in the hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Denbigh, containing 1130 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Nevydd, one of the daughters of Brychan Brychciniog, who flourished about the middle of the fifth century. It is pleasantly situated in the north-western part of the county, and near the river Elwy, which, after traversing the parish in a north and east direction for a considerable distance, falls into the river Clwyd. The surface is varied, rising in some parts into lofty eminences; the lands are enclosed and cultivated; and the soil, especially in the lower grounds, is fertile and productive. The surrounding scenery, though in some points pleasingly picturesque, is rather of a bold and striking character; and the views over the adjacent country combine many features of interesting aspect. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture; and fairs are held annually on March 18th, May 12th, August 14th, and November 20th. This parish constitutes a prebend

annexed to the chancellorship in the cathedral church of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £37.13.4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nevydd, is not remarkable for any architectural details. Pierce Owen, in 1654, bequeathed a rent-charge of £1; and Maurice ab Sion, in 1717, and Evan Hughes, in 1729, gave rent-charges of £2 each, to the poor of this parish: Ambrose Wynne, in 1671, bequeathed £50 in money; Anne Foulkes, in 1740, Jane Wynne, in 1751, and an unknown benefactor, bequeathed £20 each; which sums, together with some other charitable bequests, were invested in the purchase of a tenement, the rent of which is annually distributed. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £539.10.

LLANYWERN (LLAN-Y-WERN), a parish in the hundred of PENCELLY, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Brecknock, containing 138 inhabitants. The name of this place, properly Llan y Gwern, signifying "the church of the alder grove," appears to have been derived from the situation of the village in a tract of moist ground, favourable to the growth of those trees, for the number and luxuriance of which the neighbourhood was distinguished. The lands and tithes of the parish, with a manorial right, were by charter of Bernard Newmarch granted to the monks of the priory of St. John at Brecknock, and subsequently confirmed to them by two successive charters of Roger Earl of Hereford. To this circumstance is attributable the name of *Monkton*, by which it is designated in several ancient deeds; and also the names of some estates within its limits, of which one, called Waun y Mynach, or "Monks' meadow," became the property of David Lloyd, Esq. By a charter of Henry I., granted in 1127 to the abbey of Battle, in the county of Sussex, of which the priory of St. John was a cell, the inhabitants of this place still claim the privilege of exemption from the payment of tolls throughout the kingdom. On the dissolution of the priory, the appropriated estates became vested in the crown, and were sold tithe-free to various individuals, who, voluntarily subscribing to the support of a minister, acquired the right of nomination to the living. The village, which appears to have been formerly of greater extent than at present, is situated within a quarter of a mile to the left of the turnpike road leading from Brecknock, through Llanvihangel Talyllyn, to Talgarth; and the surrounding country, though not distinguished by any striking peculiarity of features, is characterized by the pleasingly varied scenery which prevails generally in this part of the principality. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty: the bishop of St. David's presented to it on the two last vacancies, previously to which the advowson was understood to belong to the freeholders within the parish, who contribute £4.10. per annum towards the stipend of the incumbent. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient edifice, appropriately accommodated to the use of the parishioners, but possessing no architectural details of importance. Mr. Watkin Prees, in 1731, bequeathed a rent-charge of

ten shillings upon a field called Clôs Pen y Glan, on Blaendyvri farm, in this parish, which is annually distributed on Good Friday among the poor. At the north-western extremity of the common called Waun y Geivr, which is now enclosed, are the remains of a small cromlech. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £90.11.

LLANYWERN (LLAN Y WERN), a township in the parish of LLANDEVAILLOG TRE 'R GRAIG, hundred of PENCELLY, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (E.) from Brecknock. The population is included in the return for the parish of Llangorse.

LLAWR-Y-LLAN, a township in the parish of LLANVECHELL, hundred of TAL Y BOLION, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Amlwch. The population is returned with the parish. A small stream, issuing from a lake in the adjoining parish of Llanvlewyn, flows through this township into the bay of Cemmaes: on the opposite side of the stream is a remarkable cromlech, now prostrate.

LLAY (LLAI), a township in that part of the parish of GRESFORD which is in the hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Wrexham, containing 539 inhabitants. It is situated near the left bank of the river Alyn, and on the border of Flintshire. Offa's Dyke passes between it and that river.

LLÊCH, a joint township with Llan and Llwyn, in the parish of LLANRHAIADR-IN-KINMERCH, hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (S.) from Denbigh. The population is included in the return for the parish. Courts leet and baron, with view of frankpledge, are held for the manors of Llêch and Llan, which belong to the Bishop of Bangor, at the village of Llanrhaidr, at which the steward of the bishop presides. The road from Denbigh to Ruthin passes through this township.

LLÊCHCYNVARWYDD (LLÊCH-GYNVARWY), a parish in the hundred of LLYVON, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, the church being 3 miles (S.W.) from Llanerchymedd, containing 442 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cynvarwy, an eminent British saint, who flourished towards the close of the seventh century, is situated in the western portion of the island, on the road leading from Llanerchymedd to the old line of road to Holyhead. It extends to the former of these towns, and comprehends a very large tract of land, of which the greater portion is enclosed and cultivated. The surface is boldly undulated, rising in some parts into considerable eminences; and the higher grounds command extensive prospects over the surrounding country. The soil is of a poor argillaceous quality, and produces chiefly oats, with a small proportion of wheat and barley. The living is annexed to the rectory of Llantrisant, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor. The church, which is supposed to have been originally founded about the year 630, is a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north and south transepts. Within the limits of this parish the present rector of Llantrisant, in 1826, built a handsome parsonage-house, which, with fifteen acres of land, his private property, he has given to the rectory for ever. There are places of worship for Cal-

vinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The poor children of this parish receive gratuitous instruction in the National school at Llanerchymedd. Mrs. Margaret Wynne bequeathed a small portion of land, the produce of which she appropriated to the support of one indigent and aged woman; Mrs. Catherine Roberts bequeathed £50 in money, for the support of two poor housekeepers; and there are likewise some smaller charitable donations for the benefit of the poor. In a field adjoining the church is an upright stone, called Maen Llêchgwenvarwydd, which is more than nine feet high, and appears to be of great antiquity. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £185. 5.

LLÊCHRHYD (LLÊCHRYD), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of TROEDYRAUR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (S. E.) from Cardigan, containing 392 inhabitants. This place is by some historians supposed to have been the scene of a sanguinary engagement which took place between Rhys ab Tewdwr, sovereign of South Wales, and the three sons of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, who, in a previous insurrection, had compelled that sovereign to seek refuge in Ireland. Rhys, returning thence, in 1087, with a powerful army to recover possession of his dominions, landed on the neighbouring coast, and was met at a place called Llêchryd by the sons of Bleddyn, who resolved to give him battle before his army should be increased by the number of his friends who were hastening to join him; and an obstinate and severe battle was here fought, in which the sons of Bleddyn were totally defeated, and two of them slain on the field. A place of this name in Radnorshire has been generally reputed the scene of this engagement, to which opinion Mr. Jones, the historian of Brecknockshire, has afforded some negative sanction by deriving its name from a stone which may have been raised there to the memory of Riryd, one of Bleddyn's sons who fell in the encounter. But there are numerous circumstances which conspire to give the greater degree of probability to the former opinion, among which, the situation of Llêchrhyd in Cardiganshire, in the direct route of this sovereign's march through his own territories, where he might reasonably expect the assistance of his friends, in his progress towards the seat of his government at Dynevor or Carmarthen, is not the least important. The parish is pleasantly situated on the river Teivy, which is navigable for small vessels to Llêchrhyd bridge, an ancient structure mantled with ivy, and forming a truly picturesque feature in the scenery of the place. The turnpike road from Cardigan to Newcastle-Emlyn passes through the village, the inhabitants of which derive a considerable profit from the drying of salmon, of which great quantities are taken in the river. An extensive manufactory of tin plates, which was formerly carried on, has for some years been entirely discontinued, and the buildings have been demolished. Llêchrhyd, though now a parish of itself, was formerly only a chapelry in the adjoining parish of Llangoedmore. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £1200 royal bounty, and in the alternate patronage of Thomas Lloyd and Charles Richard Longeroft, Esqrs. The church, dedicated

to the Holy Cross, is an ancient edifice, undistinguished by any interesting details. There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Presbyterians: the latter is said to have been originally built by Major Wade, an officer under Oliver Cromwell. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £44. 19.

LLÊCHVAEN (LLÊCH-VÂN), a hamlet forming the upper division of the parish of LLANHAMLLÊCH, in the hundred of PENCELLE, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Brecknock. The population is returned with the parish. The present name of this place has a tautological meaning, signifying literally the "stony stone," corrupted from the ancient etymology, meaning the "upright or lofty stone." It is situated on the southern declivity of the Allt Ronwy mountain, and near the left bank of the Brÿnich brook, which falls into the Usk about a mile lower down. A bridge here crosses the Usk, and another the Brecknock canal, which passes nearly contiguous, and just below is conveyed to the right bank of the river by an aqueduct of four arches. The Hay railway, from Brecknock to Kington and Eardisley in Herefordshire, has been carried through this hamlet, a little to the south of the village of Llêchvaen. Here was formerly a chapel of ease to the mother church of Llanhamllêch, which fell down about a century ago, and has not since been rebuilt, owing to the latter being sufficiently capacious, and centrally situated, so as to accommodate the inhabitants of all parts of the parish. The Roman *Via Julia Montana* anciently traversed this hamlet, in its approach to the Gaer near Brecknock, from the station in the parish of Llanvihangel Cwmdû.

LLÊCHWETHER (LLÊCHWEDDOR), a hamlet in the parish of LLANWRTYD, hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (W. by S.) from Builth, containing 328 inhabitants. It is situated, as the name implies, on the southern declivity of a barren hill, near the left bank of the river Irvon, the vale of which is much admired for its picturesque scenery. There are some mineral springs within its limits, which have acquired considerable celebrity for their anti-scorbutic qualities; and Dôlycoed House has been recently fitted up for the accommodation of the visitors. There is a bequest producing £12 per annum for the instruction of poor children of Llêchwether and Clawdd Madoc. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £64. 14.

LLÊCHYLCHED (LLÊCH-YLCHED), a parish in the hundred of LLYVON, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from Holyhead, containing 405 inhabitants. This parish, which is of very moderate extent, lies in the south-western part of the island; and the church is situated far from any house, in a marshy valley watered by a stream which falls into the bay of Carnarvon. The surrounding scenery is not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature, except that of a dreary and unprepossessing aspect. The road from London to Holyhead passes through the village, of which the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The living is annexed to the rectory of Llanbeulan, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Ilched, is a small edifice. There are places of worship for Independents and

Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children of this and the adjoining parishes, was established in 1829: it is supported by subscription, and the present number of children is seventy-five. The poor are maintained by an average annual expenditure amounting to £176. 7.

LLEDROD ISÂV (LLETHR Y TROED), a township in the parish of LLANVIHANGEL LLEDROD, upper division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (S. S. E.) from Aberystwith, containing 732 inhabitants. The small river Wyra passes through it, and falls into the sea at Llanrhÿstid. There is a separate assessment for the maintenance of the poor, the average annual expenditure being £117. 16.

LLEDROD UCHÂV (LLETHR Y TROED), a township in the parish of LLANVIHANGEL LLEDROD, upper division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (S. E.) from Aberystwith, containing 481 inhabitants. The parochial church stands at the foot of the western declivity of a high and dreary common, and near the source of a small rivulet called the Wyra. Several tumuli are observable on the adjacent hills; and there is a chalybeate spring, formerly much regarded for its sanatory properties. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £156. 4.

LLEWESOG, a joint township with Trevydd-Bychain, in the parish of LLANRHAIADR-IN-KINMERCH, hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Denbigh. The population is included in the return for the parish. Formerly a joint assessment was made for this township and that of Trevydd-Bychain for the support of their poor, but now there is a general assessment for the parish.

LLOWES, a parish in the hundred of PAINSCASTLE, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 2½ miles (W.) from Hay, containing 372 inhabitants. This parish, which is only of moderate extent, is pleasantly situated on the river Wye, by which it is bounded on the south. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and in some parts picturesque; and the higher grounds command some interesting views of the adjacent country, including the windings of the river. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Llanddewi Vâch annexed, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £8. 10., and in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Brecknock, to whom the tithes of the parish are appropriated. The church, dedicated to St. Meilig, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, and appears to have undergone extensive alterations and repairs, principally in the later style of English architecture. Mrs. Susannah Howarth, in 1704, bequeathed a small rent-charge, the produce of which is annually distributed in bread among the poor of the parish. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £161. 1.

LLWYDCOED, a hamlet in the parish of ABERDARE, upper division of the hundred of MISKIN, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 3½ miles (S. W.) from Merthyr-Tydvil. The population is returned with the parish. It occupies the upper portion of the parish, in which there are numerous coal and iron works, and the inhabitants are principally employed in these and the

several iron-foundries in the neighbourhood. Hirwaun common adjoins it on the west, and it is watered both by the Cynon and Dynas streams, the latter of which has its source within its limits. A tram-road, extending from the termination of the Aberdare canal, proceeds through this hamlet, and communicates with the Hirwaun works in Brecknockshire. Close to this line of conveyance are situated the iron-works of Messrs. Thompson, Scales, and Fothergill, which, with those at Abernant, are capable, when fully employed, of manufacturing about eleven thousand tons of iron per week. A large proportion of the workmen engaged at the Hirwaun furnaces dwell in this hamlet, which is now included within the limits of the new borough of Merthyr-Tydvil.

LLWYN, a joint township with Llan and Llêch, in the parish of LLANRHAIADR-IN-KINMERCH, hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 2½ miles (S.) from Denbigh. The population is included in the return for the parish. Formerly this township was conjointly assessed with those of Llan and Llêch for the support of their poor, but now a general assessment is made for the parish.

LLÛSDINAM (LLÛS-DINAN, or LLÛS-DINAM), a hamlet in the parish of LLANAVAN-VAWR, hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 5½ miles from Builth, containing 213 inhabitants. This hamlet, the name of which signifies Dinam Palace or Court, was anciently the residence of several of the reguli, descendants of Brychan, Prince of Brycheiniog, and appears to have been a place of considerable importance also with respect to its trade. In several of the ancient surveys of the manor of Builth, and in various old presentments, the weavers of "Inam," by which name this place was then designated, are noticed as a corporate body, and appear to have been assessed, and to have paid their chief-rents to the lord, separately from the inhabitants of the other parts of the manor. A tenement in this part of the parish still retains the name of "Pen-llÛs," or the palace summit, and gave to its proprietors the same designation. Here is an elegant villa, the residence of Dr. Venables. LlÛsdinam appears anciently to have constituted a distinct parish, and to have become annexed to Llanavan-Vawr only on the decay of its own church: it still, in civil matters, exercises the privileges of a separate parish, appointing its own officers, maintaining its own poor, and repairing its own highways. Since the dilapidation of its church it has paid a contribution of one-sixth of the assessments towards the repair of that of Llanavan-Vawr, and one-third towards the church of Llanvihangel-Brÿn-Pabuan, to which the inhabitants usually resort: the latter payment was probably a voluntary contribution in its origin, though it has been established by prescription and rendered compulsory. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £102. 3.

LLYSIN, a township in the parish of CARNO, lower division of the hundred of LLANIDLOES, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 10 miles (N. W. by W.) from Newtown. The population is returned with the parish. The waste lands of this place, as well as many others in the contiguous parishes, were enclosed and allotted under an act of parliament, obtained in 1816, commonly called "The Arustley Enclosure Act."

LLÛSTYNHYNEDD, a township in the parish of KILKEN, Northop division of the hundred of COLESHILL,

county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, containing 100 inhabitants.

LLÛSVAEN (LLÛS-VAEN), a parish forming a detached portion of the hundred of CREUDDYN, county of CARNARVON, though locally within the county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, on the road from Abergele to Aberconway, 4 miles (W.) from Abergele, containing 585 inhabitants. This parish, which is of small extent and extremely mountainous, is bounded on the north by the Irish sea, and is crossed by the great turnpike road from Chester to Holyhead, close to the shore, which has a fine sandy beach: a considerable quantity of limestone is quarried from the rocks here, and shipped for Liverpool: the village consists of five houses only. The living is a discharged rectory, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £12. 0. 5., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Cynvran, is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and south aisle. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. Some years ago an elegant gold ring, enamelled and of good workmanship, weighing about an ounce, and bearing the name ALHSTAN, was found upon a mountain near the church, and is now in the possession of Mr. Walker, of Chester: according to Mr. Pegge, it belonged to a military commander of that name in King Egbert's army, which invaded North Wales in 818. Another gold ring, heavier and of rough workmanship, was picked up near the same place; and, in 1826, a great number of silver coins, principally struck in the reigns of Stephen, Henry I., John, Edward I., and Edward III., and in an excellent state of preservation, was found. Upon the apex of this mountain a signal staff telegraph was erected in 1827, which communicates with Voel y Nant, near Llanasaph on the east, and Orme's Head on the west, forming part of the line of intercourse between Holyhead and Chester. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £191. 6.

LLÛSWEN (LLÛS-WEN), a parish in the hundred of TALGARTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Hay, on the road to Builth, containing 202 inhabitants. This parish, of which the name implies a fair palace, was anciently one of the residences of the native princes of South Wales: the road from Hay to Builth passes through it. The village is pleasantly situated on the river Wye, which is not navigable here: the neighbourhood is well wooded, and the surrounding country abounds with rich and with beautifully picturesque scenery. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £3. 14. 7., and in the patronage of Arthur Macnamara, Esq. The church is a small edifice, situated close to the bank of the river Wye: the living has neither parsonage-house nor glebe land attached to it. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Llangoed Castle, the seat of Arthur Macnamara, Esq., is situated within the parish: the mansion was erected in 1632, which date, inscribed on a stone over the ancient doorway, is still remaining. The grounds, which are very extensive, comprehend some of the most beautiful and picturesque scenery in South Wales; and the surrounding eminences, of which some are very lofty, are clothed with stately and valuable timber to their summit. The river Wye, which here separates the counties of Brecknock and Radnor, skirts the de-

mesne for nearly two miles and a half, and in its winding course is sometimes hurried with impetuosity over its rocky channel, and at others flows smoothly through its deeper bed, which in some places is more than forty feet in depth: the banks are richly planted with lofty trees, under which is a beautiful walk, extending through the grounds in a direction parallel with its course. The view from the church embraces a variety of beautiful scenery: to the south it extends over a fine tract of country towards the Hay, including the beautiful village of Glâsbury, and the Black Mountains: to the west are seen the luxuriantly wooded hills of Llangoed, ornamented with the finest forest trees, of every variety; and on the opposite bank of the Wye are the hills of Radnorshire, in the parishes of Boughrood and Llanstephan. It is the intention of the present proprietor, at some future period, to erect on a more eligible site a mansion of more stately magnificence than the present edifice, and more in harmony with the incomparable beauties of the scenery, and the natural local advantages of this princely demesne. In the garden of an ornamental cottage near the church, belonging to H. Lawrence, Esq., is a tumulus, opposite to a remarkable horse-shoe bend of the river Wye. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £72. 5.

LLÛSWORNEY, otherwise LLÛS - WERNI (LIS-WORNEY), a parish in the hundred of COWBRIDGE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (W.) from Cowbridge, containing 189 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated in the fertile vale of Glamorgan, near the turnpike road leading from Cowbridge to Bridgend, and comprises but a small portion of land, which is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation: the surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and in the vicinity are some handsome residences. Little Nash, the seat of Mrs. Markham, and Stenbridge, are both extra-parochial: in the former was a private chapel for the accommodation of the family, but divine service has not been performed in it within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The living of LlÛsworney is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Lantwit-Major, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £4. 7. 3½., and endowed with the great tithes of the parish. The church, dedicated to St. Tudvil, is not remarkable for any architectural details. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. A Sunday school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children is supported by subscription. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £77. 15.

LLÛS-Y-COED, a township in the parish of KÎLKEN, Northop division of the hundred of COLESHILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, containing 86 inhabitants. Its name implies the court or mansion in the wood, and is supposed to have been descriptive of its ancient appearance.

LLÛS-Y-VRÂN, a parish in the hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (N. E.) from Haverfordwest, containing 202 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated nearly in the centre of the county, comprises a considerable tract of arable and pasture land, the whole of which, with only a very small exception, is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation: the soil is various, but generally productive. The surrounding scenery, though not distin-

guished by any striking peculiarity of feature, is agreeably diversified; and the views over the adjacent country are interesting and extensive. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £3. 0. 5., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the joint patronage of Sir R. B. P. Philipps, Bart., and Col. Scourfield, the former of whom has two turns and the latter one. The church, dedicated to St. Meilyr, who flourished about the middle of the fifth century, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £76. 4.

LLYWEL, a parish in the hundred of DEVYNOCK, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, comprising the hamlets of Traian-Glâs, Traian-Mawr, and Is-Clydach, each separately maintaining its own poor, (in one of which is situated the village of Trêcastle, forming a ward of the borough of Brecknock, from which the rest of the parishioners obtain their letters), and containing 1699 inhabitants. The name of this place, originally "Lee Wylt," or "the place of Wylt," appears to be derived from its having been selected as a station for his army by Idio Wylt, or the Wild, an Irish nephew of Rhys ab Tewdwr, to whom, in gratitude for his services in suppressing the rebellion of his turbulent subjects, that prince granted the lordship of Llywel, comprising all the lands on the east of the river Towy, from Llangadock to Abergwessin. Idio, with a view to strengthen himself against the opposition of the original inhabitants, who submitted to his authority with reluctance, married the daughter of Bleddyn ab Maenarch, Prince of Brycheiniog, and maintained a powerful force upon the heights of Llywel, which were well suited to his purpose, as a station from which he could repel any attacks either from Brecknockshire or Carmarthenshire, and from which he could easily descend at any time into the vales on either side, for the suppression of rebellions, the procuring of supplies, or the enforcement of the payment of taxes. To the occupation of these heights by Idio, and the strong position of his army, may be attributed the preservation of the lordship of Llywel from falling into the hands of Bernard Newmarch, upon his conquest of the other parts of the ancient Brycheiniog. The parish is situated in the western part of the county, on the confines of Carmarthenshire, and skirted by the river Usk. The turnpike road from London to Milford, through Brecknock, passes through the village, which is distant about a mile north-north-eastward from Trêcastle, and is also intersected by a small rivulet called Nant y Gward: this rivulet here divides into two streams, which, however, shortly reunite. The surface is hilly and in some parts even mountainous; and from the highest elevation in this parish, called Trêcastle Mountain, and situated near its southern confines, descend numerous rivulets, which have worn themselves deep furrows, through which they flow in almost every direction. Of these, such as issue from the north side of the mountains, descend into the river Gwydderig, which, flowing through the narrow vale of Cwm y dwr, circumscribes its base on that side, and, pursuing its course westward, falls into the river Tawe. The streams which descend on the south side of these heights are received by the river Usk, which, flowing through a vale of greater breadth

than that of Cwm y dwr, although the level meadow land on each side of the river seldom exceeds a few yards in breadth, continues its course in an easterly direction. The Usk, so distinguished for the picturesque beauty of its banks, has its source in a pool called Llŷn y Van, between the lofty summits of two adjacent mountains, called respectively Ban Brycheiniog and Ban Sir Gaer, the Brecknockshire and the Carmarthenshire Beacon, near the spot where this parish unites with that of Llanthoysaint, in the county of Carmarthen. A range of hills connected with the Eppynt chain rises to the north of Trêcastle, and is intersected from north to south by two valleys, through one of which flows the river Cilieni, which separates this parish from that of Llandeilo'r Van; and through the other the river Clydach, which rises in this parish, and falls into the Usk a little below the bridge on the turnpike road to Trêcastle, and gives name to the hamlet of Is-Clydach, which is situated on its south-eastern banks. The sides of the deep narrow dells, which in several parts furrow the mountains, meet almost abruptly, and, though partly arable, are in some places adorned with underwood: the various bridges in the parish, being generally on the turnpike road, are kept in repair at the expense of the county. The woollen manufacture is carried on here upon a limited scale, affording employment to a small number of the inhabitants: there are three small factories, in each of which the wool is carded, spun, and woven into coarse cloth and blankets.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £9. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, anciently called Llantrisant, from its dedication to three saints, *viz.*, St. David, St. Padarn, and St. Teilo, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a strong tower at the west end, and is situated on ground of more lofty elevation than perhaps any other church in Brecknockshire, except that of Penderin: the interior displays some vestiges of antiquity in the original roof, and the ancient rood-loft is still remaining. The parish clerk, or sexton, claims and receives mortuaries on the interment of every person, except paupers, and the residents in Trêcastle, who pay fourpence in lieu of them, which claim was recognized by a terrier signed by the vicar and principal inhabitants of the parish, in 1800, and confirmed by the ecclesiastical court: these mortuaries consist of the best hat, wig, cravat, gloves, girdle, breeches, shoes, and stockings of the deceased, if a male; and if a wife, or widow, of the best hood, cap, riband, handkerchief, gloves, and shoes and stockings, for which a composition may be made at the option of the surviving relatives of the deceased. In the hamlet of Isclydach is the endowed chapel of Rhŷd y Briw, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar. There are three places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, and one each for Baptists and Independents. Sunday schools are supported by the members of the established church and the several sects of dissenters. John Jeffreys, of London, in 1706, or about that time, bequeathed £5 per annum to the poor of this parish, charged upon the impropriate tithes of Merthyr Cynog, which has since become a rent-charge on a tenement called Cwmllwyvog, and a meadow called Waundŷ, in this parish, and is paid by John Lloyd Vaughan Watkins,

Esq., of Pennoyre, near Brecknock, whose ancestor purchased that property. Roger Jeffreys, of Berthdû, in this parish, in 1714, charged certain lands near Rhÿd y Briw with the annual payment of twenty shillings, to be distributed among the poor of the hamlet of Isclydach. The *Via Julia Montana*, from Caerlleon to Carmarthen, passed through this parish from east to west; but its exact course has not been clearly ascertained, although some vestiges of it were seen near Rhÿd y Briw, about half a century ago. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor of the entire parish is £777. 1.

LOUGHOR (LLYCHWYR), a hamlet in the parish of LLANEDY, hundred of CARNWALLON, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 12 miles (N. N. W.) from Swansea. The population is returned with the parish. The road from Pont ar Dulas to Llandebie passes through this hamlet, and is, for the greater part, carried along the ridge of a hill, which overlooks a valley on each side, the declivities of which are ornamented with thick plantations and enclosures. The Loughor river bounds it on the east, and separates the parish from Glamorganshire.



Seal and Arms.

LOUGHOR, or CASTELL-LLYCHWR, a borough and parish, in the hundred of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Swansea, 50 miles (W. by N.) from Cardiff, and 211 (W.) from London, containing 945 inhabitants, of which number, 665 reside within the limits of the borough. This place, which derives its names from its situation on the river Llychwr, or Loughor, the latter of them signifying "the fortification on the river Llychwr," is supposed by many to have been the *Leucarum* of Antoninus. This opinion is corroborated not only by the similarity of the names, and the discovery, at various times, of numerous Roman relics, among which may be mentioned a coin of the emperor Trajan, found in the bed of the river, about two hundred yards westward from the town, within the last few years, and now in the possession of Mr. Rees Jones of this place; but also by the direction of the Roman road called the *Julia Strata*, which from the station *Nidus*, at Neath, passed westward through this town, and near a place in its vicinity still called Cādley, or "the field of battle," where, at some remote period, a conflict is supposed to have taken place, of which no particulars have been related. Loughor was anciently called *Tre Avane*, from the great number of beavers abounding in the neighbouring rivers; *Avane*, or *Afane*, being the old Welsh, or Celtic, name of the beaver. Few historical events in connexion with it are recorded: the castle is said to have been erected by Henry Beaumont, Earl of Warwick, who, in or about the year 1099, entered the country of Gower, and, having made himself master of considerable territories, built this fortress and the castles of Swansea, Penrice, and Llanrhidian. In 1150, Meredydd and Rhÿs, sons of Gruffydd ab Rhÿs, attacked and laid waste the country of Gower, made themselves masters of the

town and castle of "Aberllychwr," the former of which, according to Warrington, they levelled with the ground, after plundering the inhabitants, and the latter they completely dismantled. In the reign of Edward II. the castle was granted by that monarch to Hugh le Despencer, by whom it is supposed to have been rebuilt; but it seems never to have regained its original importance, nor the town to have entirely recovered from the desolation it had previously suffered.

The parish is situated on the western confines of the county, and is bounded on the west by the river Loughor, which separates it from the county of Carmarthen, and here discharges itself into the Bristol channel: across this river is a ferry, at a place where it is fordable for two hours before, and two hours after, low water. The present town, though of very small extent and mostly of rather mean appearance, contains a few genteel residences, of which one, called the Sanctuary, is supposed to have been anciently part of the manor of Millwood, or St. John, near Swansea, and the property of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The river Loughor flows on the northern side of the town, and the Llyw, which falls into the former a short distance south-south-westward from the church, runs on the southern; and as the tide regularly flows and ebbs in these rivers twice in every twenty-four hours, the air is rendered salubrious, and the situation of the town is consequently deemed remarkably healthy. Some improvements are in contemplation, among which is the erection of a bridge over the Loughor, under an act of parliament recently obtained for that purpose, a measure which, from the increasing importance of Llanelly, would bring the thoroughfare between that place and Swansea through this town, and conduce materially to its prosperity, besides saving four miles in the distance between those places: the act also authorises the construction of a turnpike road from Loughor to Carmarthen; and as the Swansea Road Trust are also empowered to make a road from Swansea to Loughor, it is generally expected that this will, at no distant period, be the mail coach road to Carmarthen. The entire parish, which is divided into two parts, called respectively the parish and the borough, the former containing about two thousand acres, and the latter one thousand, and each separately maintaining its own poor, abounds with mineral wealth. Several veins of excellent coal, of considerable thickness, extend entirely through it, in a direction from east to west, and have been worked to a depth of from twenty to forty fathoms. The Adair collieries, within the limits of the parish, were recently worked under the superintendence of the Llangennech Coal Company, and produced upon an average three thousand tons of coal per week, affording constant employment to one hundred men; but they have been discontinued. The Broad Oak colliery, within the limits of the borough, is at present in operation, producing from fifty to one hundred tons of coal per diem, and employing about one hundred workmen: it is intended to ship the coal produced at these works at a new shipping-place below the quay. Manufactures of zinc and pyrolignous acid are also carried on in the town: of the former only about one ton per week is manufactured; and the latter manufacture is likewise conducted on a very limited scale. On the western bank of the river, immediately opposite

the town, are the Spitty copper works. The river Loughor, which from the ferry to its mouth, a distance of twelve miles, is called the Burry river, and expands to a considerable breadth to the west of the town, is navigable at high tides for vessels of two hundred tons' burden; and the Penclawdd canal, which opens a communication between the coal districts of Swansea, Llangyvelach, and Loughor, joins the Burry river at Aberkiddy, in the parish of Llanrhidian, near the village of Penclawdd. During spring tides there are from eleven to fourteen feet of water in the wharfs here, productive of great advantage to those engaged in the trade of the place, which is principally carried on with Ireland, the coasts of Devon and Cornwall, France, &c. There is no market: fairs for the sale of live stock are annually held on the first Monday in June and October 10th.

The government of the town, which is a borough by prescription, is vested in a portreeve, recorder, twelve aldermen, and an unlimited number of burgesses, assisted by two serjeants at mace, a layer-keeper, an ale-taster, and four constables. The portreeve is annually chosen from among the aldermen at Michaelmas, and, having qualified at the quarter sessions for the county, may act as magistrate within the borough. The serjeants at mace, layer-keeper, ale-taster, and constables, are elected at the court leet of the lord of the manor, and sworn in before the recorder and the portreeve going out of office. Loughor was formerly one of the contributory boroughs which, with Cardiff, returned one member to parliament: the right of voting was in the aldermen and burgesses at large, in number two hundred and twelve, of whom forty-five are resident. By the late act for amending the representation of the people it has been included in the newly-formed district composed of the boroughs of Swansea, Aberavon, Kenwig, Loughor, and Ncath, which is to send a representative to parliament; and the elective franchise is vested in the resident burgesses only, if duly qualified according to the provisions of the act, and in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of at least ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act demands: the number of tenements of this value within the limits of the borough, which were not altered by the act, is thirty-one. The freedom of the borough is inherited by all the sons of a freeman, acquired by servitude of seven years' apprenticeship to a resident freeman, by marriage with a freeman's daughter, or by gift, in which latter instance it is conferred by a jury of twenty-four burgesses, chosen indiscriminately from the burgesses at large, of whom the portreeve for the preceding year is always the foreman. The corporation are empowered by prescriptive right, recognized by statutes of the 34th and 35th of Henry VIII., to hold a court of record, every third Monday, for the recovery of debts to any amount: but this privilege does not appear to have been exercised within the last forty years, nor is there evidence of any process to hold to bail having ever issued from this court. A court baron, which may be held monthly, is held twice in the year before the portreeve, recorder, and a jury of six burgesses, for the recovery of debts to any amount within the limits of the borough.

The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £9. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, and situated within the limits of the borough, is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance; it occupies the summit of an eminence commanding an extensive prospect over the surrounding country. At a place called Groft y Capel there was formerly a chapel of ease, which has been for many years suffered to fall into decay. There is a place of worship for Welsh Methodists. A National school has lately been established here by subscription, aided by a grant of £60 from the parent society, in which about fifty children receive gratuitous instruction. Of the ancient castle there are some remains, consisting principally of a large square tower, supposed to have been the keep, and still in a tolerable state of preservation: it occupies the summit of an artificial mount, which is thought to have been originally thrown up by the Romans, and is surrounded by a double intrenchment. The remains of an ancient water course, also supposed to be of Roman construction, by which water for the supply of the garrison was conveyed from the small river Llyw, are plainly discernible to this day. Traces of the *Julia Strata* may still be seen upon the Carmarthenshire hills on the western side of the river Loughor, pointing directly to this place; and near the entrance to the rectory-house, and now forming a step to the style leading up to it, is a Roman milliard, which is supposed to have been originally erected on that road. In the vicinity of Cádiz, and near the boundary of the parish, are two small square encampments of Roman origin, on a common called Mynydd Carn Gôch. The ancient town, which was destroyed by the sons of Gruffydd ab Rhys, is supposed to have occupied an eminence to the south-east of the castle; and the site still retains the name of the Borough: at a short distance to the west, on the marsh, stood the old church, the site of which is still called Story Mihangel. The strata in the coal districts in this parish furnish specimens of fossilized vegetable remains, among which are fern, acorns, leaves of various trees, pine and oak timber, &c., which substances have been found in that state at a depth varying from seventy to eighty feet below the surface. A celebrated performer on the violin, named Hugh, who is said to have composed many of the most popular airs in the Beggars' Opera, was a native of this place. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor of the parish amounts to £100. 14., exclusively of that for the town, which is £55. 11.

LOVESTON, a parish in the hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Narberth, containing 180 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and intersected by the turnpike road leading from Pembroke to Carmarthen, comprises a moderate extent of arable and pasture land, the whole of which is enclosed and cultivated. The soil is fertile and productive: the substratum of the parish is stone coal of good quality, but it is not at present worked; and only a small quantity of culm is raised, sufficient for the immediate supply of the inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry

and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £4. 5. 5., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Earl Cawdor. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £57. 11.

LUDCHURCH, a parish in the hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Narberth, containing 228 inhabitants. This parish, which is in the south-eastern part of the county, is pleasantly situated about two miles eastward from the road from Narberth to Tenby. Its surface is uneven, and the soil is of various kinds: the lands are but partially enclosed and cultivated. The substratum is limestone of very superior quality, which is worked upon an extensive scale: this stone is susceptible of a beautiful polish, and many slabs raised from these quarries have been manufactured into elegant mantel-pieces, and used for other ornamental purposes: it is also burnt for manure, there being no fewer than six kilns for this purpose in constant operation, for the supply of the more northern parts of the county. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £3. 14. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Elidir, is a neat and well-built edifice, situated in a bleak part of the parish, on a limestone rock, which has been quarried all round, leaving the sacred fabric many feet above the level of the adjacent ground. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £39. 3.

LYGAN Y LLAN (HELYGEN-LLAN), a township in the parish of HALKIN, Northop division of the hundred of COLESHILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Holywell. The population is included in the return for the parish. This township, which contains the parish church, derives its name from a saint called Ligan, of whom very little is known, but whose name occurs in the Welsh calendar. Lead mines abound here, in which many of the inhabitants are employed. The late Sir George Wynne is stated to have cleared £300,000 from a single mine of lead-ore, which was discovered under a small tenement in this township.

LYGAN Y WERN (HELYGEN Y WERN), a township in the parish of HALKIN, Northop division of the hundred of COLESHILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Holywell. The population is returned with the parish. It is situated on the road between Halkin and Holywell, and abounds with lead mines, in the working of which the inhabitants are chiefly employed.

LYTHAN'S, ST. (ST. LYTHIAN), a parish in the hundred of DINAS-POWIS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Cardiff, containing 103 inhabitants. It is situated on elevated ground, overlooking both sides of the Vale of Glamorgan, about a mile south of the turnpike road leading from Cardiff to Cowbridge: the common commands one of the most extensive, luxuriant, and diversified prospects in South Wales. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the great tithes, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £6. 1. 3., and in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Llandaf. A school for all the poor children of this parish is supported by the Hon. Mrs. Grey, of Dyfryn House,

an ancient mansion in the vicinity, formerly belonging to the Price family, the heiress of which conveyed it by marriage to the Greys. The sum of £10 was bequeathed by Mr. Thomas Williams, for the benefit of the poor. There is a cromlech on St. Lythan's common. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £60. 11.

M.

MACHYNLLETH (MACHYNLLAETH), a market town, borough, and parish, comprising the townships of Machynlleth, otherwise Y Dre, Is y Garreg, and Uwch y Garreg, each of which separately maintains its own poor, in the lower division of the hundred of MACHYNLLETH, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, containing 2381 inhabitants, of which number, 1657 are in the township of Machynlleth, or Y Dre, 39 miles (W. by N.) from Montgomery, and 209 (W. N. W.) from London. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, is supposed to have been the site of the *Maglona* of the Itineraries, a Roman station where, in the reign of the Emperor Honorius, the captain of the "*Numerus Solensium*" was stationed, under the *Dux Britanniarum*, to keep the mountaineers in subjection. Connected with the principal station, which occupied the highest part of the hill, was an outwork called Cevn Caer, or "the ridge of the city," about four miles from the present town, in the adjoining parish of Pennal, in the county of Merioneth, of which there were formerly some remains, and at which place several Roman coins have been at various times discovered. From the departure of the Romans till the time of Henry IV., few circumstances of historical importance connected with this place are recorded. In 1402, Owain Glyndwr, flushed with repeated successes, assembled the estates of the principality in this town, where he held a parliament, which solemnly acknowledged his title to the sovereignty of Wales, of which kingdom he caused himself to be formally invested with the crown. At this parliament Davydd Gam, who had married the sister of Owain Glyndwr, but was, notwithstanding, a zealous partisan and adherent of Henry IV., attended, apparently for the purpose of promoting Owain's pretensions to the crown, but with the disguised intention of assassinating that chieftain. In this attempt, however, he was happily frustrated by a timely discovery of his treachery, and, being seized and imprisoned, would have been instantly executed but for the intercession of Owain's most zealous friends and partisans. In resentment for his treachery, Owain burnt his house and laid waste his lands, and detained him in confinement at Machynlleth till the year 1412, when he was finally ransomed by his father and other vassals of the English crown. Charles I., on his route to Chester, had a bed prepared for him in a house in this town, called "the Garrison;" the bed and furniture, which have been carefully preserved, are now deposited at Esgair Llyveran, in the county of Merioneth.

The town is situated near the western extremity of the county, about a quarter of a mile from the southern bank of the river Dovey, and on the turnpike road leading to Aberystwith from the principal parts of North

Wales and also from Shrewsbury. It is romantically embosomed in mountains which encompass it on every side, and from which a beautiful view is obtained of the vale of the Dovey, abounding in highly picturesque and richly diversified scenery, with the winding course of the river, from above the parish of Cemmes to its influx into the bay of Cardigan. The streets are wide and spacious; the houses are in general neat and well built; and the whole town, which is amply supplied with water, has a regular and prepossessing appearance. A book society has been established, which is much patronized; and a news-room has been opened, which is well attended and respectably supported. The environs are pleasant, comprehending much beautiful scenery and many interesting objects. At Uwch y Garreg, a township in the parish, is Pistyll Rhaiadr, one of the finest waterfalls in the principality; though inferior to some in the beauty of the scenery immediately adjoining, it is not surpassed in romantic grandeur by any. The manufacture of flannels, principally of the coarser kind, is carried on to a considerable extent, and some webs are also made in the town and neighbourhood. In this manufacture more than forty carding-engines and seven fulling-mills are employed in the town and its vicinity. The weaving is done by the workmen at their own dwellings, and about two hundred pieces, averaging about one hundred and fifty yards each, are sent to the market at Welshpool, which is held every alternate Thursday. Lead-ore is found in the parish, and mines of that metal have been opened in the township of Is y Garreg; but they are not at present in operation: there are quarries of good slate, of which some are worked upon a moderate scale. The river Dovey is navigable to Derwenlâs, within two miles of the town, and affords a facility of conveying the produce of the quarries and mines to their destination, and of supplying the neighbourhood with various commodities. The average annual exports from this place are five hundred tons of bark, forty thousand feet of oak timber, one hundred and fifty thousand yards of oak poles for collieries, one hundred tons of lead-ore, and one thousand five hundred tons of slate. The average annual imports are, five thousand quarters of rye and wheat, one thousand tons of coal, five hundred tons of culm, two thousand tons of limestone, eleven thousand English and foreign hides, and groceries and other shop goods to the amount of £14,000 in value. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held annually on the first Wednesday in March, May 16th, June 26th, July 9th, August 7th, September 18th, October 10th, and November 26th, for cattle, horses, and wares: a statute fair is also held on the Wednesday before Easter. This place was one of the contributory boroughs, which, together with Llanidloes, Welshpool, and Llanvyllin, returned a member for Montgomery: the elective franchise was originally granted in the 27th of Henry VIII., and was exercised without interruption till the year 1728, when, by a vote of the House of Commons, it was disfranchised, and the right of election was restricted to Montgomery alone. But this resolution being at variance with a previous vote of that house in 1680, which confirmed the right of election, the burgesses had, by a statute of the 28th of George III., the privilege of asserting their right to vote for a member for Montgo-

mery before any future committee of the house, and of appealing against any subsequent decision within twelve calendar months. By the late act for amending the representation of the people, this town has again been declared one of the contributory boroughs within the county, which return one member to parliament: the right of election is vested in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of at least ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act demands: the number of tenements of this value within the limits of the borough, which are minutely detailed in the Appendix to this work, is between seventy and eighty. It has also been made one of the polling-places in the election of a knight for the shire. The town-hall, or market-house, a plain and commodious building, was erected in 1783, by Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., father of the present owner of Wynnstay, who is lord of the manor, and holds courts leet twice in the year. The county court is held alternately here and at Montgomery; and the petty sessions for the hundred are held here occasionally.

The parish comprises an extensive tract of mountainous country, computed at five thousand acres, the greater portion of which is unenclosed and uncultivated, affording only pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep, that feed on the declivities of the hills: the lower grounds are fertile and productive, and peat, which constitutes the principal fuel of the inhabitants, is found in various parts of the parish. The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage, which were united under the provisions of an act of the 29th and 30th of Charles II.; the rectory, which was a sinecure, is rated in the king's books at £11. 10. 7½., and the vicarage at £6. 6. 0½.; it is locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome structure, in style resembling that of the later English architecture, rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1827, and containing eight hundred and seventy-three sittings, of which three hundred are free, in consideration of a grant of £300 from the Incorporated Society for the building and enlargement of churches and chapels: the interior is well arranged and neatly fitted up, and the ancient tower has been raised a few feet higher, and crowned with battlements and crocketed angular pinnacles. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. National schools were established here in 1829, by John Jones, Esq., a native of this town, who gave in that year £1000 three per cent. consols. for their endowment, which sum has been augmented by a prior bequest of £200 by John Owen, Esq., for teaching children, and by a legacy of £34 from Mr. Humphrey Morris, for the same purpose. Commodious buildings were erected at the same time by subscription, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, with a projection in the centre. In these schools, which are supported partly by the above endowments and partly by subscription, ninety boys and forty girls at present receive gratuitous instruction. There are Sunday schools also in connexion with the several dissenting congregations, in which about four hundred children are gratuitously taught. Isaac Pughe and Humphrey Morris gave

each two small houses to the poor; Lewis Humphrey and Humphrey Morris bequeathed each £20 for apprenticing poor children; and an unknown benefactor gave £10 for the same purpose. Thomas Pugh bequeathed £60, Rowland Owen gave £40, and Gwen Owen and John Davies £20 each, the produce of which several benefactions is annually distributed among the poor. On a hill immediately above Penyrallt House are the remains of an ancient fortification of great strength, within sight of Cevn Caer, and commanding all the passes in this part of the country. Part of the senate house, in which Owain Glyndwr assembled his parliament is still remaining: it was built with the slate stone of the country, and, from the appearance of the spacious entrance, which is still in good preservation, seems to have been an edifice of no mean extent. The old building called "the Garrison" is situated near the Wynnstay Arms, and it is supposed that there was formerly a subterraneous passage leading from this place to the fortification at Cevn Caer, in the adjoining parish of Pennal. Adjacent to the town is a field called the "Garshion," at the extremity of which is a copious spring, from which the town is supplied with water. Dôl Guog, near this town, was for some time the retreat of the celebrated Llywarch Hên, an eminent bard who flourished towards the close of the sixth, and at the commencement of the seventh, centuries: he was chieftain of a part of Cumbria, or Cumberland, but having survived twenty-four of his sons, who fell in fighting the battles of their country against the Saxons, and falling into poverty in his old age, he retired, under the protection of Cynddylan, Prince of part of Powys, to this place, where he devoted himself to the pursuits of poetry. He died at the advanced age of one hundred and five years, and was buried at Llanvawr, near Bala. Many of his compositions while in retirement at this place have been published in the Welsh Archaeologia, and in a separate volume by Dr. Pughe. Howel Swardwal, a Welsh bard, was minister of this parish about the middle of the fifteenth century; as was also, for many years, Ievan Llawdden, an eminent poet of the Vale of Loughor, who flourished from 1430 to 1470. Dr. Davies, head master of the grammar school at Macclesfield, was a native of this town. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £995, of which sum, £505.10. is assessed on the township of Machynlleth.

MAENAN, a township, forming that part of the parish of EGLWYS-BÂCH which is in the hundred of LLÊCHWEDD-ISÂV, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Llanrwst, containing, with part of the extra-parochial district of Maenan Abbey, 352 inhabitants. It is situated on the right bank of the river Conway, and forms for the most part an ancient lordship, for which courts lect and baron are still annually held in April, by the steward of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.: this lordship comprises the whole township, excepting only the site of the ancient abbey of Maenan, forming the extra-parochial district above mentioned, and claims all the privileges formerly possessed by the abbots, namely, exemption from tithes, &c. The poor are maintained by a separate assessment, the average annual expenditure amounting to £230.7.

MAENAN-ABBEY, or MAENAN-MYNACHDÛ, an extra-parochial liberty, partly situated locally in the

township of ARDDR, parish of LLANBEDR, and partly in that of MAENAN, parish of EGLWYS-BÂCH, hundred of LLÊCHWEDD-ISÂV, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (N.) from Llanrwst. The population is returned with the respective parishes. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Conway, and derives its extra-parochial privileges from having been anciently the site of the rich abbey of Maenan, said to have been founded by Richard I., but the first authentic notice of which occurs in 1283, when Edward I., by authority of Pope Nicholas, removed the Cistercian monks of Aberconway to this place, at the same time confirming to them all the privileges they had enjoyed in their former habitation, and adding considerably to their possessions. The cause of their removal was, that Edward had selected the site of their original house on which to erect the magnificent castle of Aberconway; and probably being jealous of their communication with his new subjects, their countrymen, he soon after further removed them to the famous abbey of Vale Royal, in Cheshire. The establishment at Maenan, nevertheless, continued to flourish until the period of the dissolution, when its revenue was valued at £179.10.10. In 1563, the site of this abbey, together with the township of Maenan, was granted to Elizeus Wynne, who took down a great part of the buildings, and erected a mansion near the spot with the materials. The original edifice was equally remarkable for the pleasantness of its situation and the beauty of its architecture: a small arch is the only portion of it now standing. The inhabitants repair, for the performance of ecclesiastical rites, to the parish church of Llanddoget, in the county of Denbigh.

MAENOR-DEILO, LOWER, a hamlet in that part of the parish of LLANDILO-VAWR which is in the lower division of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Llandilo-Vawr, containing 352 inhabitants. It is situated on the western bank of the Towy, the margin of which river is here ornamented on each side with several gentlemen's seats. At Capel bâch there was formerly a chapel of ease, which is now in ruins. The poor are maintained by a separate assessment, the average annual expenditure amounting to £175.2.

MAENOR-DEILO, UPPER, a hamlet in that part of the parish of LLANDILO-VAWR which is in the lower division of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Llandilo-Vawr, containing 323 inhabitants. The rich and beautiful Vale of Towy is seen to much advantage from many portions of the hamlet, which is ornamented with various pleasing residences of families of independent fortune. It is separately assessed for the support of the poor, the average annual expenditure amounting to £127.13.

MAENOR-DEILO-VABON, a hamlet in that part of the parish of LLANDILO-VAWR which is in the lower division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Llandilo-Vawr, containing 402 inhabitants. This place lies on the road from Llangadock to Llandilo-Vawr, which here runs along the eastern bank of the Towy. A separate assessment is made for the support of the poor, the average annual expenditure amounting to £105.3.

MAENTWROG (MAEN-TWROG), a parish in the hundred of **ARDUDWY**, county of **MERIONETH**, **NORTH WALES**, 18 miles (N. N. W.) from **Dôlgelley**, containing 745 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from a large upright stone still remaining at one angle of the church, which is called "Maen Twrog," and was erected to the memory of Twrog, an eminent British saint, who flourished at the close of the fifth and beginning of the sixth centuries, and to whom the church is dedicated. The village is situated in the north-western part of the county, and in the most romantic portion of the fertile and highly picturesque vale of Festiniog, on the southern bank of the river Dwyryd, which falls into Traeth Bâch in the bay of Cardigan, and on the turnpike road leading from **Dôlgelley** to **Carnarvon**. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified with verdant meadows and luxuriant groves, beautifully contrasting with the barren and precipitous mountains by which this portion of the vale is enclosed. About a mile from the village are two fine waterfalls, one called **Rhaiadr Dû**, or "the black fall," and the other **Llÿn y Gwynryn**, both formed by the small river **Velen Rhydr**. The latter, which consists of six different falls, each about thirty feet in extent, is beautifully picturesque, and, as seen from the base of the rocks over which the river descends, has a sublime and romantic grandeur of effect. The manufacture of flannel and the knitting of stockings are carried on here to a moderate extent, affording employment to a portion of the inhabitants. The river Dwyryd is navigable to the village, in which it is in contemplation to establish two fairs, one to be held annually on the 13th of April, and the other in May on a day not yet fixed.

The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with the rectory of Festiniog, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor. The church, rebuilt in 1814, on the site of the ancient structure, is a neat stone edifice with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school for children of both sexes was established at Festiniog, in 1830, in which children of both parishes receive gratuitous instruction. There are Sunday schools in connexion with the established church and the several dissenting congregations. Mrs. Jones, in 1742, bequeathed £30; and Evan Lloyd, in 1691, bequeathed £20 and a rent-charge of £1, the interest of which sums, and the rent-charge, are annually distributed among the poor. The Roman road leading from *Uriconium* to *Segontium*; another from **Tommen y Môr**, in this parish, where the Kings of England employed in the conquest of Wales frequently encamped, to **Caer Gai**; and another to **Sarn Helen**, passed through this place. Several Roman antiquities have been found in the parish, consisting of coins, urns, and inscribed stones, of which last some are in the possession of **W. Gruffydd Oakley, Esq.**, of **Tan y Bwlch Hall**, and of **John Lloyd, Esq.**, of **Pen y Glânau**, who has also an extensive collection of antiquities found in different parts of the principality. Among the inscriptions in the possession of Mr. Oakley are, a bordered stone, ornamented at the extremities, and divided longitudinally into two compartments, in the upper of which are the characters >AND, and in the lower PXXXIX.; another stone, fourteen inches in length and nine inches broad, with the inscription >IVLIMANS;

and a third, fifteen inches long and seven inches broad, bearing the inscription **IMAV.XXXIX**. The Rev. Edmund Prys, Archdeacon of Merioneth, one of the most eminent poets of his time, was rector of this parish for many years. He translated the metrical version of the Psalms of David used in the Welsh churches, one of which he is said to have versified every time he had service in this church, in which the whole were sung previously to their being published; and he also assisted **Bishop Morgan** in his translation of the Welsh Bible. He was born at **Gerdi Bluog**, in the parish of **Llandecwyn**, in 1544, and was interred under the communion table of this church. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £203.

MAESCAR, a hamlet in the parish and hundred of **DEVYNOK**, county of **BRECKNOCK**, **NORTH WALES**, 7 miles (W. by S.) from **Brecknock**, containing 712 inhabitants. It forms the north-eastern portion of the parish, and is bounded on the north by the river **Usk**, into which the **Camlais** brook here flows, and over which there is a bridge. The inhabitants of a portion of the hamlet resort to the parish church, while those of the upper part of **Cwm Camlais** frequent the chapel of **Llanilltyd**. A free school is endowed with £13. 6. 8.; and there are five almshouses, having an endowment of £40 per annum. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £335. 4.

MAESGWARtha (MAES GWARTHAV), a hamlet in the parish of **LLANELLY**, hundred of **CRICKHOWEL**, county of **BRECKNOCK**, **SOUTH WALES**, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from **Abergavenny**. The population is included in the return for the parish. This hamlet comprises the upper portion of the parish, and contains several limestone quarries and limekilns, the produce being sent to various surrounding districts, by means of the **Brecknock canal**, which passes through it. A separate assessment is made for the support of the poor, the average annual expenditure being £175. 7.

MAESGWÛN (MAES-GWÛN), a township in the parish of **NANTMEL**, hundred of **RHAIADR**, county of **RADNOR**, **SOUTH WALES**, 2 miles (E.) from **Rhaiadr**, containing 340 inhabitants. It forms the south-eastern portion of the parish, and was formerly called **Uwch Coed**. At the base of the barren eminence termed **Rhiw graidd**, on the north-western side, is a fine sheet of water, about a mile in circumference, called **Llÿn GwÛn**. Near this, and close to the left bank of the **Dulais** river, is **Llwynbaried House**, now the property of — **Evans, Esq.**

MAESMAENCYMRO (MAES-MAEN-CYMRO), a joint township with **Brÿn-Carcdig**, in that part of the parish of **LLANYNYS** which is in the hundred of **RUTHIN**, county of **DENBIGH**, **NORTH WALES**, 3 miles (N. W.) from **Ruthin**. The population is included in the return for the parish.

MAESMAWR (MAESMOR), a joint township with **Ceulan**, in the parish of **LLANVIHANGEL GENEU'R GLYN**, upper division of the hundred of **GENEU'R GLYN**, county of **CARDIGAN**, **SOUTH WALES**, 8 miles (N. E.) from **Aberystwith**. The population is included in the return for **Ceulan**, with which it is also assessed for the maintenance of the poor: it consists of a mountainous district near the head of the river **Maesmor**.

MAESMYNIS (MAES-MYNYS), a parish in the hundred of **BUILTH**, county of **BRECKNOCK**, **SOUTH WALES**,

2 miles (S. W.) from Builth, containing 265 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the northern part of the county, between the rivers Irvon and Dihonw, by the latter of which it is separated from the parish of Llanddewi'r Cwm: it is separated from the parish of Llanynis by a rivulet called the Cniddon, which flows into the Irvon, and is intersected by the turnpike roads from Builth to Brecknock and Llandoverry, which unite within a mile of the church. The surface is extremely uneven, rising into hills of considerable elevation, alternated with deep and narrow valleys, of which one called Cwmbwch, from the river Bwch, by which it is intersected, and another of greater extent, through which the river Dihonw takes its course, are finely ornamented with flourishing plantations, and in other parts almost covered with underwood. Near the rivulet Cniddon is an extensive wood, called Gilvâch Dedwydd, on the southern side of which the parish church forms an interesting feature in the highly picturesque scenery which distinguishes this part of the parish. The manufacture of wool is carried on in the lower part of the parish towards Builth, but the number of persons employed in it is very small. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £7. 1. 3., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. David, and situated on an eminence, is an ancient structure, with the remains only of a tower, which appears to have been in ruins for ages: within the walls, which are not more than seven or eight feet above the ground, an old ash tree had obtained a considerable growth, from the roots of which three young trees are now growing. The interior of the church consists of a nave and chancel, which have recently been ceiled: the ancient roof of the chancel was of oak panelled in compartments, each of which was ornamented with the device of two lions seiant, and beneath them the legend "*Nor is this,*" in old characters; but these panels have been removed, and are now in the possession of the Rev. Charles Price, curate of the parish: near the entrance is an ancient font rudely sculptured. Situated about two hundred yards from the churchyard is the rectory-house, a commodious edifice, built by the late rector, the Rev. Thomas Bowen, on the site of a former house built in 1694. There is a place of worship for Independents. A tenement called Tîr Twppa, in the adjoining parish of Llanynis, is charged with the annual payment of twenty shillings to the poor of this parish; and the rental of a tenement in the same parish, called Pen-y-rhiw, and now producing £13 per annum, is divided in equal portions among the poor of both parishes. The shaft of an ancient stone cross, beautifully sculptured, has been inserted in the wall of a farm-house, called Neuadd Siarmon: it is said to have been removed from Porth y Crwys, in the parish of Llanynis. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £109. 9.

MAESTREGOMER (MAES - TRE - GOMER), a township in the parish of TRÊVEGLWYS, upper division of the hundred of LLANIDLOES, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES. The population is included in the return for the parish.

MAES - TROYDDYN, a hamlet in the parish of CAYO, higher division of the hundred of CAYO, county

of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from Llandoverry. The population is included in the return for the parish. It is situated on the right bank of the Twrch, near its junction with the river Cothy: there are some well-wooded eminences within its limits.

MAES Y FYNNON (MAES Y FFYNNON), a hamlet in the parish of LLANTHOYSAINT, lower division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Llangadock. The population is included in the return for the parish. It is situated at the foot of the Black Mountains, and contains some well-wooded dingles. There are several *arneddau* on the eminences in this district, more especially at Tŷ Uchâv, where there are two circular ones, and contiguous is a large upright stone. This hamlet is assessed for the support of its poor in conjunction with that of Blaen-Sawdde: the average annual expenditure is £98. 15.

MAES Y GROES, a township in the parish of KÎLKEN, Northop division of the hundred of COLESHILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, containing 236 inhabitants.

MALLAEN, a hamlet partly in the parish of CAYO, and partly in that of KÎLYCWM, higher division of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from LLANDOVERY. The population is included in the return for the respective parishes. It forms a part of the lofty and barren mountain called Mynydd Mallaen, on the border of Cardiganshire, on the southern ridge of which are two circular *arneddau*.

MALLWYD (MAEN-LLWYD), a parish partly in the hundred of MACHYNLLETH, county of MONTGOMERY, but principally in the hundred of TALYBONT and MOWDDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Machynlleth, containing 1137 inhabitants. The name, implying the dark stone, is supposed to have been derived from an ancient monument formerly existing here, the history of which is unknown, and there are now no vestiges of it. The parish, which is very extensive, is pleasantly situated on the river Dovey, and comprises a very considerable portion of arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation, together with a large extent of unenclosed and uncultivated country, in which peat, which forms the principal fuel of the inhabitants, is obtained. The village is delightfully situated in a small but fertile valley, watered by the Dovey, and abounding with finely diversified and highly picturesque scenery, formed by the various indentations of the three lofty mountains of Aran, Camlan, and Moeldyvi, which surround it like an amphitheatre. The views in every direction are interesting, and embrace many objects of varied beauty and features of romantic character, among which are some pleasing waterfalls in various parts of the parish, which, especially after floods, are seen to great advantage: of these, the principal are at Penmantigi, in the township of Cerist; at Maes Glasau, in the township of that name; at Pont Vallwyd in that of Camlan, and another near Dinasmowddwy. That at Pont Vallwyd is close to the village, and is formed by the river Dovey rushing through a narrow and rocky channel against a high slate rock in the centre of its bed, whence its waters are

precipitated into a pool beneath : on one side of it the Camlan mountain rises in rude majesty, opposite to which issues a stream which is crossed above by a lofty ivy-mantled bridge of one arch, the sides of the glen being covered with underwood, and the waters of the Dovey at the same time reflecting in a variety of shades the conical head of the Aran and its dependent elevations to the north : between the opening in the mountains a distant view of the vale of the Dovey is also obtained, which adds considerably to the picturesque beauty of the scene by its light and contrasted hues. The manufacture of flannel is carried on upon a moderate scale, affording employment to a portion of the inhabitants, of whom also a few are employed in the slate quarries within the parish. The turnpike road from Welshpool to Machynlleth and Dôlgelley passes through the village. The living is a rectory, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £10. 15. 5., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is dedicated to St. Tydecho, who lived at the close of the fifth and beginning of the sixth centuries, and of whom tradition has recorded many marvellous exploits : it is situated on a spot where two counties meet ; the eastern end is in the county of Merioneth, and the western in that of Montgomery : the building is in the early style of English architecture, and is remarkable for the situation of the altar, which is in the centre, opposite to the reading-desk, to which situation it was removed from the east end by Dr. Davies, at that time incumbent, in defiance of the injunction of Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury. In the churchyard are three remarkably fine yew trees, one of which measures twenty-eight feet three inches in girth, and from one stem throws out a great number of scions, which spread around it an extensive shade, and together present an appearance of sombre magnificence. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Sunday schools are supported by subscription, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children in connexion with the established church and the several dissenting congregations. Dr. John Davies, in 1643, bequeathed a portion of land ; Edward Wynne and Griffith Lewis gave each £ 20 ; Robert Vaughan and an unknown benefactor, £ 10 each ; and William and John Parry, £ 5 each, the produce of all which, together with some smaller charitable donations and bequests, is annually distributed among the poor of the parish. At Cae Gwyn is a well, the water of which is in high estimation for its efficacy in the cure of diseases of the eye. Dr. Davies, author of a Welsh grammar and dictionary, was for many years rector of this parish, to which he was a great benefactor : he built the rectory-house and three bridges in the parish, at his own expense, and devoted much of his time to literary pursuits ; he translated into Welsh the thirty-nine articles of the Church of England, and assisted Bishop Parry in his translation of the bible into Welsh, published in one volume folio, in 1620 ; he died and was interred here, in 1644. The poor are maintained by an average annual expenditure amounting to £584.

MANAVON, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of NEWTOWN, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Welshpool, contain-

ing 775 inhabitants. This parish is situated in a mountainous district nearly in the centre of the county, and is intersected by the river Rhiw, and also by the road leading from Llanvair to Newtown and Montgomery : it comprises an extensive tract of land, of which a considerable portion is uncultivated, and of the remainder, one-half consists of old enclosures, and the other has been enclosed and brought into a state of cultivation under the provisions of an act of parliament obtained in 1796. The surrounding scenery is strikingly diversified ; and from the higher grounds are obtained extensive and pleasingly varied prospects. The manufacture of flannel is carried on to a limited extent. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £8. 18. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service : in the churchyard are two fine yew trees of luxuriant growth. In the township of Dôlgynvelyn was formerly a chapel of ease, which has been in ruins for many years. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. A parochial school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children is supported by subscription. George Baxter, in 1658 ; John Thomas, at a period unknown ; Evan Thomas, in 1689 ; and Judith James, in 1718, gave each a certain portion of land to the poor : Rowland Evans, in 1735, bequeathed a portion of land for teaching poor children ; and William Foulkes, in 1781, bequeathed £30 in money, the interest of which was to be divided among twelve decayed housekeepers. The Rev. Walter Davies, distinguished as a philologist and antiquary, has been for many years rector of this parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £ 392. 3.

MANCOTT, a township in the parish of HAWARDEN, hundred of MOLD, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N.) from Hawarden, containing 344 inhabitants.

MANERDIVY (MAENOR-DEIVI), a parish in the hundred of KÎLGERRAN, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (W.N.W.) from Newcastle-Emlyn, containing 850 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the river Teivy, at the north-eastern extremity of the county, bordering upon Cardiganshire, and is intersected by the turnpike road leading from Newcastle-Emlyn to Cardigan. It comprises a considerable tract of arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation : the surface is finely undulated, and the surrounding scenery, which is enriched with thriving plantations, and enlivened by the course of the river, is generally pleasing and in many parts picturesque. The vicinity is ornamented with several gentlemen's seats ; and the adjoining country, which is richly wooded, affords some fine views of the vales of Teivy and Cych, abounding with features of romantic beauty. Pentre, formerly the seat of the ancient family of Saunders, and now, by marriage of the heiress of that family with the father of the present proprietor, the property of D. Saunders Davies, Esq., is a handsome and substantial modern edifice, erected on the site of the old mansion, and embosomed in flourishing plantations : the grounds, notwithstanding that they retain to a considerable degree the ancient style, are

finely laid out, and, from their elevated situation command some interesting and extensive views, embracing part of the beautiful Vale of Teivy, the town of Cardigan, and the Irish sea in the distance. Fynonau, anciently the property of the Morgans of Blaenbylan, who sold it to Captain Stephen Colby, R. N., uncle of the present proprietor, John Colby, Esq., is an elegant modern mansion, erected from a design by Mr. Nash, and beautifully situated in groves and plantations: the grounds comprehend some rural and romantic scenery, and command some beautiful and extensive prospects. Clyview, the seat of T. Lewis, Esq., is also a handsome residence pleasingly situated, and embellished with scenery of interesting character. Some tin-works were formerly established here, from which a canal communicated with the Teivy below Llêchrhÿd bridge, to which place that river is navigable for small craft. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a small neat edifice, situated near the river, but not remarkable for any architectural features. There was formerly a chapel of ease at Cilvawr, in this parish; but it has been in ruins for many years. The tithes of this part of the parish belong to W. O. Brigstocke, Esq., of Blaenpant. Dr. Erasmus Saunders, rector of Morton in the Marsh, author of "Short Illustrations of the Bible," and an excellent tract on the duties of families, was born at Pentre, in this parish. The average annual expenditure for the relief of the poor is £231. 16.

MANEROWEN, otherwise MANERAWEN (MAENOR-OWAIN), a parish in the hundred of DEWISLAND, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Fishguard, containing 220 inhabitants. This parish, which is but of very limited extent, is situated in the northern part of the county, and is intersected by the road leading from Fishguard to St. David's, and watered by a small rivulet which runs into Fishguard bay. The lands, with the exception of a small common, are in a good state of cultivation; and the soil, which is peculiarly favourable to the growth of barley, is in general fertile and productive. The surface is varied; and the surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any striking features, is of a pleasing character. The ancient seat and residence of John Lewis, Esq., a magistrate of the county in the reign of James II., and equally distinguished for his learning and impartial administration of the law, is now deserted and in ruins: the estate is the property of his descendant, Richard Bowen, Esq., who has erected a handsome mansion a little higher up the hill, which forms an interesting object in the scenery of the place. Slate of very good quality has been found in the parish, but the working of it has been discontinued: a small carding-mill, which is still in operation, affords employment to a few of the inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Minor Chapter of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance. The above-mentioned John Lewis, Esq., was the intimate friend of Bishop Gibson, whom he ma-

terially assisted in editing "Camden's Britannia," more especially in those parts of it which related to the principality, of which he was a native, and in the history and antiquities of which he was profoundly skilled. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £89. 8.

MANLEDD (MANLEOEDD), a township in the parish of LLANIDLOES, upper division of the hundred of LLANIDLOES, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES. The population is included in the return for the parish.

MANOR, a joint township with Rake, in the parish of HAWARDEN, hundred of MOLD, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (E.) from Hawarden, containing, with Rake, 83 inhabitants.

MANORBEER (MAENOR-BÛR), a parish in the hundred of CASTLEMARTIN, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Tenby, containing 582 inhabitants. The name of this place is of very doubtful etymology: Giraldus Cambrensis, who was born here, calls it, in his Itinerary, *Maenor Pyrr*, which he interprets "the mansion of Pyrrus," who, he says, also possessed the island of Caldey. According to Sir Richard Colt Hoare, the name literally signifies "the manor of the lords," and appears to be derived from its occupation by the lords of Dyved, who were also proprietors of the neighbouring island of Caldey. By whom the castle was originally built has not been ascertained with any degree of accuracy: it probably owed its foundation to William de Barri, one of the Norman lords that accompanied Arnulph de Montgomery into Britain, and who married the granddaughter of Rhÿs ab Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales. The castle and manor remained in the possession of that family till the 1st of Henry IV., when they were granted to John de Windsor, but afterwards reverting to the crown, they were, in consideration of a large sum of money, granted by letters patent to Thomas ab Owain of Trelwyn, from whose family they passed by marriage into that of Philipps, the present proprietor. Giraldus, in his notices of this place, quaintly says, "Demetia is the most beautiful, as well as the most powerful, district in Wales; Pembroke, that is the present hundred of Castlemartin, the finest province in Demetia, and the place I have described (Maenorbeer) the most delightful part of Pembroke." The parish is situated on the small bay to which it gives name, in the Bristol channel, and within two miles to the south of the turnpike road leading from Tenby to Pembroke: it contains a moderate portion of good arable and pasture land in good cultivation, and a small tract of hilly and barren waste; and, with the exception of such as are employed in the limestone quarries, which are worked only to a small extent, the population is wholly engaged in agriculture. The stone obtained from these quarries is shipped in small vessels, and sent into Cardiganshire: at Lydstep haven vessels of one hundred and thirty tons' burden can ride in security. Some indications of coal have been observed on the estate of John Adams, Esq.; but the attempts to work it have not been attended with success. The sands on this part of the coast are fine, especially at Lydstep haven, where they are well adapted for sea-bathing; and the beauty of its situation, and its convenient distance from Tenby, render this

a favourite excursion from that watering-place. Within the limits of the parish are two small villages, called Jamestown and Manorbeer Newton. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £8, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge, who are proprietors of the great tithes, which are now let on lease to John Adams, Esq., of Lydstep House. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient and spacious structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower, and is in a rather dilapidated condition. Close to it, on the south side, is a large ancient edifice, which was in all probability connected with it, but its history is unknown: it may probably have been a chantry or grange, or even some distinct religious house. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Primitive Methodists. Manorbeer castle, distinguished as the birthplace and for some time the residence of the celebrated Giraldus de Barri, better known as Giraldus Cambrensis, is still an object of interest and attraction. The remains occupy an elevated site above the small bay of Manorbeer, of which the castle had full command: they consist principally of portions of the state apartments, the windows of which faced a spacious court, the whole being enclosed with lofty embattled walls, of which the platforms are in some places still entire; the grand entrance, through a gateway flanked with two bastions, of which that on the north side has fallen down; two portcullises, and the moat, which may be distinctly traced. On Old-castle Point, to the east of Manorbeer bay, are the remains of an ancient encampment of small dimensions, probably of Danish origin. Silvester Giraldus de Barri, commonly called Giraldus Cambrensis, was born about the year 1146, and was educated under his uncle, then bishop of St. David's, who sent him to France for the completion of his studies. On his return to England he embraced holy orders, and rose rapidly to distinction in the church: he held successively the offices of legate in Wales to the archbishop of Canterbury, and Archdeacon of St. David's, of which see he was afterwards elected Bishop; but the king, fearing to raise to that dignity a man of such talent and influence in the principality, and one so nearly allied to the native princes, his mother having been granddaughter of Rhys ab Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales, refused to confirm his election. He attended Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, on his mission to preach the crusades throughout Wales, and, during the absence of Richard I. in the Holy Land, was one of the members of the regency. Being again denied the bishoprick of St. David's, to which he had been a second time elected, and in the hope of which he had successively refused divers other sees, and the archbishoprick of Cashel, in Ireland, he retired from public office to the principality, where he spent the last seventeen years of his life, which he devoted entirely to literary pursuits: he died at St. David's, at the age of seventy-four, and was interred in the cathedral church of that place, where his monument still remains. His writings are numerous, and many of them are still extant; his Itinerary, by which he is best known, has been lately reprinted in quarto by

Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., with an elegant English version, accompanied with notes and a catalogue of his writings, with a reference to the several works in which they are preserved. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £271. 19.

MARCHALED, a township forming that part of the parish of LLANGERNIEW which is in the hundred of ISDULAS, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 12 miles (W.) from Denbigh. The population is included in the return for the parish. It is situated on the left bank of the river Elwy, in a very mountainous district. Hâvodunnos, an old mansion in the Elizabethan style, is said to have been anciently a religious establishment; and Pennant is another good antique family structure, still remaining here.

MARCHWIEL (MARCHWIAL), a parish in the hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 2½ miles (S. E.) from Wrexham, containing 499 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the eastern part of the county, and is intersected by the road from Wrexham, which here branches off to Whitchurch and Ellesmere, is only of moderate extent: the lands are generally enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. Marchwiel Hall, for many years the property and residence of the younger branch of the family of Broughton of Broughton, and now a farmhouse, has some fine traces of the Elizabethan style of architecture, and many of the ancient carvings are remaining: it forms an interesting feature in the scenery of the immediate neighbourhood. The living is a rectory, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £12. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Marcellus, was rebuilt in 1789, and enlarged and repaired in 1829: the expense of its enlargement was defrayed with the accumulated rent of a messuage called Tŷddyn Daniel, which was purchased in 1626 from the crown, for the exclusive purpose of appropriating its rental to repairing the church. The present structure is a neat building, in the Grecian style of architecture. A National school, in which fifty-three children are gratuitously instructed, and which is open to all children of the parish, was erected in 1826, and is maintained solely at the expense of the present rector. James Edwards, in 1628, gave in trust to the churchwardens and their successors three pieces of land, comprising together twelve acres and two roods, the rental of which he directed to be annually distributed among the industrious poor not receiving parochial relief. Lady Jeffreys, in 1730, bequeathed £20, and an unknown benefactor £25, the interest of which sums is annually distributed among the poor not receiving parochial relief; the interest also of a sum of money contributed by the parishioners, at different times, is applied in aid of the poor's rate. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £251. 16.

MARCROSS (MARK-CROSS, or MARY-CROSS), a parish in the hundred of OGMORE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Cowbridge, containing 93 inhabitants. The name is said to be a corruption of Mâr croes, "the cross on the sea-shore," the parish being situated on the coast of the Bristol channel. Marcross was formerly a place of considerable impor-

tañce, having been distinguished by a castle, now demolished, and a monastery, said to have been subordinate to that of Lantwit-Major, and probably destroyed about the same time in the ravages of the Danes and Saxons on this coast. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £9. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Archdeacon and Chapter of Llandaf. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Near the village are the remains of a cromlech, which tradition reports to have been an old church; it is not improbable that it was devoted to some religious purpose by the Druids. Here is a mineral spring, the water of which is stated to have been successfully applied, in a great variety of instances, to the cure of the king's evil. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £35. 14.

MARGAM, a parish in the hundred of NEWCASTLE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, bounded on the south by the Bristol channel, and situated on the line of the great western road through the county, 9 miles (S. S. E.) from Neath, containing 2902 inhabitants. The early history of this place is involved in great obscurity: it was, at a very remote period, erected into a bishoprick, which continued for five successions, and then merged in that of Llandaf. Some writers ascribe this to Morgan, or Morcant, son of the renowned King Arthur, who is said to have occasionally resided here; but the circumstance is doubtful. Its original name was *Pen-dâr*, "The Oak Summit," so called from a noble wood of oak that covers the breast of a mountain, upwards of eight hundred feet in height, forming a striking feature in the landscape, and deservedly admired for its boldness and grandeur, as well as for the beauty and variety of its outline. The present appellation is comparatively modern, being considered a corruption of Morgan, who was the son of Caradoc ab Iestyn, and a great benefactor to the celebrated abbey of Margam, if not its founder. Mr. Humphrey Llwyd, who is followed by several respectable Welsh antiquaries, is of the latter opinion, and states that he had seen "Morgan ap Caradoc's original charter, with nine witnesses, all very antique British names." Dugdale, and the *Annales de Margan*, printed in the second volume of Gale's *Scriptores*, both date the foundation in 1147, and attribute it to Robert Earl of Gloucester, who, according to the latter, died in this year, and was buried in the monastery. Bishop Tanner, in comparing these authorities with Speed and some manuscript accounts, which differ a little in their dates, inserts a query whether "Robert might not begin this house only, a little before his death, and William his son and successor finish it some time after?" the latter is by Camden considered to have been its founder. Notwithstanding the uncertainty of its origin, there can be little doubt that it was endowed by Caradoc ab Iestyn, lord of the adjacent lordship of Avon, with extensive grants of lands, which were confirmed by a deed under the hands of Morgan and his two brothers, Cadwallon and Meriedoc, whose descendants, for several generations, were munificent benefactors to the establishment. This appears from the charter of Thomas de Avene, dated February 10th, 1349 (as found by Dugdale, translated into English in the collection of Mr. Hugh Thomas, without mentioning

where the latter obtained it), wherein he states, "after due consideration, I confirm unto the said monks all donations, grants, confirmations, and sales whatsoever, which they enjoy by the bounty of any of my predecessors, viz., whatsoever they may have by the gift of Morgan ab Caradoc; of Leison and Owen, the sons of the said Morgan; and all they have by gift of Morgan Cam and his heirs, of Morgan Vaghan and Sir Leison, the sons of the said Morgan Cam; likewise whatsoever they have by the gift of Sir Thomas de Avene, my father." A large collection of original charters belonging to this abbey is preserved with the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, the earliest of which is a confirmatory bull of Pope Urban III., dated in 1186. It was a Cistercian abbey, dedicated to St. Mary, and is mentioned by earlier antiquaries as the first house of that kind in these parts: according to Leland it had the privilege of sanctuary. When King John exacted a levy from the Cistercian monasteries, the abbey of Margam was exempted, on account of the hospitality he had received here, on his way to Ireland. At the dissolution, its revenue was estimated at £188. 14. The site and possessions, together with the royalty of Avon water, were purchased by Sir Rice Mansel, Knt., who, about the year 1552, built a mansion partly on the site of the abbey, which continued to be the principal seat of the family until the extinction of the male line in 1750. This edifice, which subsequently underwent considerable alterations and repairs, was built of the stone of the country, with Sutton stone quoins and dressings taken from the ruins of the abbey: it presented a long front without any magnificence in the structure, and was taken down about the year 1782. The chapter-house, which is a portion of the ancient conventual buildings, is an elegant and highly admired edifice, in the form of a regular duodecagon without, but within, an exact circle, forty-nine feet in diameter: its roof was vaulted, and supported in the centre by a single clustered column branching off into twenty-four ribs; but this beautiful roof fell in the year 1799, in consequence of the outer walls having become defective, and not, as has been asserted by tourists, from the filtration of water through the joints of the stones; and the side walls, with the spring of the arches only, are now left standing. A noble mansion, in the style of English architecture which prevailed in the reign of Henry VIII., is now in progress of erection, on a scale suited to the rank and fortune of the representative of this ancient family. In the midst of the pleasure grounds is a splendid orangery, an unusual appendage to a gentleman's residence, but there is no record in existence shewing the period of its establishment. According to tradition, this celebrated collection of exotics was intended as a present from a Dutch merchant to Queen Mary, consort of William III.; but the vessel conveying it having been stranded on the coast here, the choice cargo was claimed as the property of the lord, and a house, one hundred and fifty feet in length, was built for the reception of the plants. The late Mr. Talbot, in the year 1787, built a new greenhouse, three hundred and twenty-seven feet in length, with a handsome Palladian front, and a room at each end, and, in 1800, a conservatory, one hundred and fifty feet long, with flues in the ground. There are

about one hundred and ten trees in the green-house, all standards planted in square boxes, and many of them eighteen feet high: those in the conservatory, forty in number, are traced against a trellis framing, where the fruit, which is usually abundant, attains its native size and flavour. The evergreens cultivated in the grounds surrounding the orangery are healthy and luxuriant: among these a bay tree, supposed to be the largest in the world, sprouting from the ground in several branches, is the most remarkable, being upwards of sixty feet in height, and forty-five in diameter: the arbutus, Portugal laurel, and holly, flourish in an extraordinary manner, and present a rich and luxuriant appearance.

The village of Margam occupies a pleasing and retired situation, enveloped in trees, a short distance from the turnpike road, at the lower verge of that noble forest of oak to which, in ancient times, it was indebted for its appellation. A building in the form of a semilunar battery, upon the summit of the mountain, commands a view of the woody concave singularly beautiful and striking; and from the same point is also obtained a magnificent prospect of the sea and the bay of Swansea, with the distant hills of the counties of Somerset and Devon. Owing to the abundance of coal, several extensive works have been established in the parish: the first were the copper-works of the English Copper Company, the oldest association of that kind in the kingdom, who, in the year 1800, erected here the first steam-engine used in the manufacture of copper in the principality: these works usually afford employment to about nine hundred persons, and the quantity of copper annually exported amounts to from twelve to fourteen hundred tons. Extensive iron-works have been erected, at a great expense, on the property of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., by John Reynolds, Esq., which commenced operations in the early part of 1831, but are at present discontinued: they consist of two blast furnaces, capable of yielding one hundred and fifty tons of metal per week, to which the blast is communicated by the force of a water wheel, forty-five feet in diameter, with ten feet breast, and of ninety horse power, said to be the largest in Wales. The water is brought to this wheel from the Avon by means of a magnificent stone aqueduct, primarily designed as a viaduct for a railway to convey coal to the works: it is four hundred and fifty-six feet in length, and eighty feet high, and comprises four elliptical arches, each of seventy feet span, composed of a strong grey stone raised on the spot, the whole having been erected at an expense of upwards of £7000. This noble structure, from its romantic situation across a narrow precipitous valley among the mountains, forms one of the most striking and interesting features of the county, and well deserves the attention of the tourist. The tin-works of Robert Smith and Co. are situated upon the Avon, not far from the small town of Aberavon, and employ some hundred persons. Tram-roads have been formed from each of these works, as well as from coal-pits on the banks of the river, to Tai-bâch, where the goods are shipped. A customary market is held at this place every Saturday, for the convenience of the workmen. A part of the hamlet of Hâvod y porth, on the north-western confines of this parish, is now included within the new boundaries of the contributory

borough of Aberavon; and the hamlet of Kenvig Higher, and part of that of Trissient, are comprised within the contributory borough of Kenvig.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, endowed with £1600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, stands on the site of the nave of the conventual edifice: having become much dilapidated, it was restored by the munificence of the late Mr. Talbot, about the year 1810: its western front is considered a fine specimen of the Norman style. In restoring the north aisle to its original width, several ancient and interesting monuments were discovered; one without date, bearing a Latin inscription to the memory of an abbot, also the mutilated effigy of a crusader, in chain armour, which was placed within the entrance to the chapter-house. In the side aisle are monuments to several members of the family of Mansel, upon which are recumbent figures, the men in armour, and the ladies in the dress of their own times, with their children, in a kneeling posture, about the sides of the tombs, having the names and marriages inscribed over their heads. On a plate in one of the pillars is an inscription in lively Latin rhyme, to the memory of a favourite huntsman, by Dr. Friend, the eminent classical physician, which has been translated into English verse by the Rev. Bruce Knight, A.M., chancellor of the diocese, and incumbent of this parish. At Tai-bâch, at the western extremity of the parish, a chapel of ease was erected in 1827, to accommodate the increasing population: the principal contributors were, C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., the English Copper Company, John Reynolds, Esq., and Robert Smith and Co., assisted by a grant of £400 from the Incorporated Society for building and enlarging churches and chapels. A gallery has since been erected in this chapel, at an expense of £100: the whole contains between six and seven hundred sittings, of which upwards of five hundred are free. There is a spacious school-room at Taibâch, built at an expense of £400, by the English Copper Company, who allow one pound per week to a schoolmaster and his wife for instructing an unlimited number of children, of both sexes. In the wood above the village of Margam stand the roofless walls of an old church or chapel; and upon the top of the mountain is a Roman monument, inscribed "BODVOC JACIT HIC FLVS CATOTI SIRNI PRONEPVVS ETENAL VE DOMAV;" and there is another near Eglwys Nunyd (or the Nuns' church, formerly a convent of nuns, now a farm-house, on the road from Margam to Kenvig), with the inscription, also in Roman capitals, "PVMPEIVS CARANTORIVS." Near the chapter-house are two ancient British crosses, standing upright, supposed to be of the fifth and sixth centuries; and there are also vestiges of an ancient intrenchment upon the hill called Pen y Castel. The poor, including those of the hamlet of Kenvig Higher, are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £864.

MARLAIS (MARLOES), a parish in the hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (W. S. W.) from Haverfordwest, containing 427 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the southern shore of Muggleswick bay, a lesser portion of St. Bride's bay, the western extremity forming a small

promontory, and is partly bounded on the east by a small pill, or creek, of Milford Haven. It comprises a considerable tract of arable and pasture land, which, with the exception of a comparatively small portion, is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The village is principally inhabited by fishermen, who obtain a livelihood in the lobster and crab fisheries, which are carried on here to a considerable extent, and by the sale of leeches, which are found in great numbers in a sheet of water covering from sixty to seventy acres, called Marlais Mere, and which, during the summer months, when it is dry, affords excellent pasturage for cattle. More than one-half of the parish is encompassed by the sea, and the shore is in general bold and bordered with cliffs: the depth of water, within a short distance, varies from four to fourteen fathoms. There are a few small islands, the principal of which are called Midland and Gateholm isles, situated close to the coast, but the larger one of Skomer is attached to St. Martin's parish in Pembroke. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £5, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small edifice, not possessing any architectural details of importance. A former structure, which was dedicated to St. Mary, and situated near the beach, was destroyed by an encroachment of the sea, which also laid waste the glebe land originally belonging to the living. Margaret Allen, by deed in 1772, gave £100, vested in the trustees of the turnpike roads in the county of Carmarthen, and producing £5 per annum, to a schoolmaster for teaching twelve poor boys of this parish, to which purpose also an unknown benefactor from Picton Castle gave £5 per annum. The poor are maintained by an average annual expenditure amounting to £136.

MARROS, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of DERLLÛS, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Laugharne, containing 202 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the southwestern extremity of the county, bordering on the county of Pembroke, and bounded on the south by the shore of Carmarthen bay. The surface is wild and broken; and considerable portions of the land are barren and uncultivated. Marros mountain comprises a large tract of stony sterile ground, and the whole district presents a rugged and dreary aspect. Iron-stone and coal are thought to abound here, but no works have yet been established for procuring these minerals, for the transport of which the situation of the place on the shore of Carmarthen bay affords every facility. The coast is composed of a fine sandy beach, a few miles in length, and well adapted for sea-bathing from the shallowness of the water for a considerable distance from the shore. There are several neat and respectable residences scattered over the lower part of the parish. The living is a vicarage, consolidated with Kifig, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £8 per annum private benefaction, by the Vicar of Laugharne, and £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Laugharne. It was formerly only a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Laugharne, but, in consequence of its endowment and consolidation with Kifig, it was erected into a vicarage.

The church, dedicated to St. Laurence, is not distinguished by any architectural details. Sir John Carew, Bart., made a bequest to the poor, but the amount cannot be ascertained, neither is it known whether it consisted of money or land. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £28.

MARTIN'S (ST.), a hamlet in that part of the parish of ST. MARTIN, HAVERFORDWEST, which is in the hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (N. W.) from Haverfordwest. The population is included in the return for the parish. It is bounded on the east by the West Cleddy river, on the north by a stream which flows into that river, and on the south by an extra-parochial common called the Poor-field.

MARTLETWY, a parish in the hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (S. E.) from Haverfordwest, containing 725 inhabitants. This place is situated on the Eastern Cleddy, at its junction with the Western Cleddy, and at the commencement of the noble harbour of Milford, which is formed by the union of those rivers. The parish comprises a moderate portion of good arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and cultivated, and a considerable tract abounding with coal and culm, which is worked to a great extent upon the estate of Sir John Owen, Bart. The produce of the collieries is shipped for the supply of distant parts, from a place called Land-shipping, on Milford Haven, where an excellent quay has been constructed for that purpose. In this parish was the ancient family seat of the Owens, who by marriage became proprietors of the noble estates originally belonging to the family of Wyrriot. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Lady Mansfield, who is also owner of the great tithes of the parish. The church is dedicated to St. Marcellus. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Methodists, to all of which are attached Sunday schools. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £166. 13.

MARY'S (ST.), otherwise MAENCLOCHOG (MAEN-CLOCHOG), a parish comprising the hamlets of MAENCLOCHOG and VORLAN, each of which maintains its own poor, the former in the hundred of KEMMES, and the latter in that of DUNGLEDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, and containing 466 inhabitants, of which number, 427 are in the hamlet of St. Mary's, or Maenclochog, 10 miles (N. by W.) from Narberth. This place derives its name "Maenclochog" from a large stone, several tons in weight, so nicely poised upon three small upright stones, as to vibrate on the slightest touch, and, upon its being struck, to sound like a bell. This curious relic was destroyed by some of the inhabitants, who, induced by the vain expectation of finding some hidden treasure, blew it up with gunpowder. The parish, which is situated in a mountainous district, comprises a considerable extent of land, the greater portion of which is unenclosed and uncultivated. Part of the Precelly mountain, which is the highest in South Wales, is within its limits: the ancient Welsh name of this mountain is Preswylva, signifying "a place of residence," and is derived from its having been the resort of the

natives, as a place of security, in the intestine wars by which this part of the principality was agitated during the earlier periods of its history. This mountain was anciently well clothed with forest timber, affording shelter to such as took refuge in its recesses, but now presents a bare and sterile aspect, dreary in its appearance, and exhibiting some small vestiges of ancient encampments, which were probably those constructed by the natives. The village, which is of considerable size, occupies the summit of a bleak and barren eminence; and the inhabitants, with the exception of such as are employed in agriculture, are engaged in working some quarries of slate of good quality, which is found in the parish. Fairs are annually held on March 10th, May 22nd, August 5th, and the first Monday after the 29th of October; they are large cattle fairs, and are in general well attended. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Hugh Webb Bowen, Esq. The chapels of Llandilo and Llangolman were formerly chapels of ease attached to the vicarage, but they have been endowed, and subsequently augmented with Queen Anne's bounty, and are now perpetual curacies, the two districts having been erected into distinct parishes. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, and situated in the centre of the village, is a neat edifice, rebuilt by subscription within the last forty years. A school-room has been erected in the churchyard, and is now occupied by one of Mrs. Bevan's circulating charity schools, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children. St. Mary's well, in this parish, is stated to afford relief to such as are afflicted with rheumatism. The poor are maintained by an average annual expenditure amounting to £65. 17., of which sum, £63. 7. are assessed on the hamlet of Maenclochog.

MARYCHURCH (ST.), a parish in the hundred of COWBRIDGE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Cowbridge, containing 150 inhabitants. This parish, which, from the dedication of its church to St. Mary, is by the Welsh called Eglwys Vair, comprises within its limits the remains of an ancient castle, to which is attached an old chapel, the porch and frontispiece exhibiting some fine specimens of architecture, though executed by a native nearly two centuries since. It is pleasantly situated in the south-eastern part of the county, on the right bank of the river Thaw, and comprehends a moderate extent of arable and pasture land, of which by far the greater portion is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The soil, of which the substratum is limestone, is in general fertile; and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly wooded and richly diversified, and the adjacent country presents many features of rural and picturesque character. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Llandocho annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Marquis of Butc. The church is not remarkable for any architectural details. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £86. 8.

MARY (ST.) HILL, a parish in the hundred of OGMORE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (N. W.) from Cowbridge, containing 257 inhabit-

ants. This parish, which lies in the south-eastern portion of the county, and on the left bank of the river Ewenny, derives its name from the dedication and elevated situation of the parish church. It is not of any great extent, but within its limits is comprised a portion of the lordship of Ruthin, though locally in the hundred of Cowbridge, which anciently constituted one of the numerous petty sovereignties with which the principality formerly abounded, all exercising *jura regalia*, until abolished in the reign of Henry VIII. The lands are principally enclosed and cultivated, and the downs are celebrated as affording pasturage for sheep of a superior breed, of which the wool is highly esteemed. The surrounding scenery is greatly diversified; and the views from the higher grounds embrace many objects of interesting character, among which the downs, forming in several parts bold undulations, interspersed with immense masses of rock, have a very singular and striking appearance. A fair is held here on August 26th, on a fine open heath. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £5. 11. 3., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Sir John Aubrey, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated on the brow of a lofty hill near the left bank of the river Ewenny; and from the churchyard, which is kept in fine order, are some beautiful and richly varied prospects to the north-east. Mrs. Elizabeth Rees gave £13. 10; Miss Mary Gammage gave £20, secured on the Bridgend turnpike trust; and Mrs. Martha Jones and others bequeathed £10, for which the churchwardens hold a decd poll, the produce of all which benefactions is distributed among the poor of the parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £63. 7.

MATHREY (MERTHYR), a parish in the hundred of DEWISLAND, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (S. W. by W.) from Fishguard, containing 860 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the north-western part of the county, is bounded on the north by St. George's channel, and is intersected by the turnpike road leading from Fishguard to St. David's. In the northern part of the parish, bordering on the coast, which is for the most part bold and abrupt, the depth of water varying from seven to fourteen fathoms near the shore, are some considerable slate quarries, affording employment to a portion of the inhabitants. The village, which is situated on the summit of a hill, was formerly a place of more importance than at present, and had a weekly market and an annual fair, granted by letters patent in the reign of Edward III.; the former has been long since discontinued, but the latter is still held on October 10th, and is numerously attended by the inhabitants of the surrounding district, for the purpose of hiring servants; and another fair is held, on November 22nd, at Nevin, a village on the coast. The living is a discharged vicarage, with those of Granston and St. Nicholas annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £4. 7. 6., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The rectory constitutes the Golden prebend in the cathedral church of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £25. 14. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop, under whom the tithes are held on lease by Sir John Owen, Bart. The

church, dedicated to the Holy Martyrs, and situated in the middle of the village, is an ancient structure, not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. The sum of £ 10 per annum is paid by Sir John Owen, Bart., towards the support of a school in this parish, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children. A perfect cromlech, or Druidical altar, consisting of a table stone seventeen feet in length, and apparently resting upon six upright columns, but only supported by four, is still preserved at Long House, in the village of Trêvin, or Trêvdyn, a manor belonging to the bishop of St. David's, where was anciently an episcopal palace, said to have been erected by Bishop Martin, to which Long House was formerly the grange. The ancient mansion of the family of Harries, of Priskilly Forest, is now the property and residence of John Hill Harries, Esq. The whole of the coast exhibits vestiges of ancient earthworks, evidently thrown up by the early piratical invaders who infested this part of the principality. Mr. Edward Llwyd communicated to the Royal Society of London an interesting account of an extraordinary swarm of locusts which visited this place in 1693, and of which the particulars are fully detailed in the second volume of the Philosophical Transactions. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £ 433. 16.

MAWR (HIGHER), a hamlet in the parish and hundred of LLANGYVELACH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N.) from Swansea, containing 423 inhabitants. It forms the north-western part of the parish, where the ground is rugged and mountainous. Some traces of an ancient Roman road are still visible in this district, which abounds with coal. Lewis Thomas, Esq., gave a messuage and tenement, called Tîr Bâch, the rental to be distributed among the poor of this and the adjacent hamlet of Lower Mawr. A separate assessment is made for the support of the poor: the average annual expenditure amounts to £ 120. 6.

MAWR (LOWER), a hamlet in the parish and hundred of LLANGYVELACH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (N.) from Swansea, containing 384 inhabitants. A few respectable residences are scattered over this hamlet. The poor are maintained by a separate assessment: the average annual expenditure is £ 177. 12.

MEISTYRRHOSE LOWRY (MAESDRE-RHÔS-LOYWDDU), a township in that part of the parish of LLANDEWI-YSTRADENNY which is in the hundred of KEVENLEECE, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 1 mile (N. E.) from Penybont, containing 336 inhabitants. It occupies the lower part of the parish, where the Cymmarn stream falls into the river Ithon, which is here crossed by a bridge. The name denotes the fenny nature of the ground, a large common, much reduced by cultivation, having formerly existed here near the junction of those rivers.

MEIVOD, a parish partly in the lower division of the hundred of LLANVYLLIN, partly in the upper division of that of DEYTHUR, and partly in the hundred of POOL, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Llanvair, containing 1861 inhabitants. The name of this very extensive parish, implying a "lowland champaign dwelling," is obviously derived from its situation in a vast tract

of fine open country, in the north-eastern part of the county. Though evidently of great antiquity, and forming a portion of Powys Wenwynwyn, or the moiety allotted by Meredydd ab Bleddyn to his grandson Owain Cyveiliog, it appears to have been distinguished only as having been the place of sepulture of several of the Princes of Powys; and, till within the last few years, the village consisted only of a few thatched cottages, thinly scattered, and of very mean appearance. By some historians this place has been identified with the Roman station "*Mediolanum*," but the difficulties of ascertaining precisely the exact site of that station are in no degree diminished by fixing it here, and the hypothesis has accordingly been abandoned by the most distinguished antiquaries. The parish, which extends for nine miles in length and four in breadth, is situated on the river Vyrnwy, which is formed by the junction of the rivers Banwy and Avon Llanwddyn, which unite at this place, where it first begins to expand its waters, which, previously to their entering the vale, were confined by the depth of the banks and the rapidity of the current; from this circumstance it derived its original name Evyrnwy, or "the spreading river," now written Vyrnwy. Two other streams intersect the parish, the Brogan and the Colwyn, and finally join that river. The lands were partially enclosed under the provisions of an act of parliament obtained in 1787, and portions of several townships have been subsequently enclosed by the unanimous consent of the different proprietors. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, three parts being bounded by low hills well wooded, and at the other end the views extend over a tract of level country, distinguished chiefly for its rural beauty, which is terminated by the Breiddyn hills: the soil, though various, is generally fertile, especially on the banks of the Vyrnwy. Lead-ore was thought to exist in the parish, and some attempts were made a few years since to procure it, by sinking shafts and driving levels, in the township of Main; but the undertaking was not attended with success, and the works have consequently been abandoned. Some fine veins of potters' earth have been found, and the rocks in the parish abound with barytes and other minerals. The village, which is situated on the turnpike road leading from Aberystwith, by Cann Office and Llanvair, to Oswestry, has, within the last few years, become a place of considerable importance, and may be regarded as one of the handsomest of the smaller towns in the principality: the houses are of stone, roofed with slate, and neatly and well built; and the place has a highly interesting and prepossessing appearance. It enjoys considerable traffic from its being on the great thoroughfare by which the western parts of the country are supplied with lime and coal. A post-office, subordinate to that at Oswestry, has been established here; and fairs are annually held in the village on the first Friday in February, the last Tuesday in April, the first Tuesday in August, and on September 21st. Courts leet are also held in the spring.

This parish is said formerly to have composed the archdeaconry of all Powysland. The living is a vicarage, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £ 15. 14. 2., and in

the patronage of the Bishop. The rectorial tithes, which anciently belonged to the abbey of Strata Marcella, or Ystrad Marchell, near Welshpool, are appropriated to the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, between whom or their lessees, on the one hand, and the vicar on the other, they are equally divided. The history of the church is involved in considerable perplexity: according to some accounts it would appear that, exclusively of the present edifice, there were two others, the ruins of which Mr. Pryce of Llanvyllin, in a letter to Mr. Babington, dated April 12th, 1701, acknowledges to have seen; but, from their contiguous situation, an opinion has been entertained that they were probably only different portions, or a subsequent enlargement, of the original building, dedicated respectively to their several founders, and forming distinct chapels in the same church. The first church was dedicated to St. Gwyddvarch, an anchorite who lived on the brow of a hill in this parish, still called Gallt yr Ancr, and from whose warning voice, directing the workmen where to build the sacred edifice, for which they had chosen an improper site, said to have been repeatedly heard in the valley at midnight, uttering the words "Yma i vod," some etymologists have derived the name of the parish. The second, which was contiguous to the first, was dedicated to St. Tysilio, an eminent saint, who flourished towards the middle of the seventh century, and who is said to have been the second son of Brochwel Ysgythrog, whose palace was at Shrewsbury. The exact time when, and the person by whom, this church was built are not known; but in the chronicles of Caradoc of Llancarvan it appears, that Madoc ab Meredydd, Prince of Powys, was interred "yn eglwys Tysilio yn Meivod," in the year 1159; and subsequent writers state that Gruffydd Maelor, eldest son of Madoc, and lord of the lower moiety of Powys, was also buried in this church, in the year 1190. The church dedicated to St. Mary, and the only one at present remaining, is supposed to have been founded by Madoc ab Meredydd, against which opinion it is objected that he was buried in the church of St. Tysilio, four years after the consecration of this church, which ceremony took place in the year 1155; but that may be easily accounted for, as the church of St. Tysilio had been the general place of sepulture not only of his ancestors, but also of most of the princes of the races of Mervyn and Convyn. The present church is a spacious structure, in the Norman style of architecture, comprising a double-roofed nave, and an aisle on the north side, with a low square tower, and appears to have been originally much larger than at present: on the north side are evident traces of the foundations of a transept, which may probably have been either the church of St. Tysilio, or the portion of the original building dedicated to that saint. Near the font is an ancient tombstone without any inscription, rudely ornamented with sculpture, in basso relievo, of a Catherine wheel surmounted by a sword, and embellished with knots and other rude ornaments. In the chancel window, within the last few years, was a legend in ancient characters, commemorating the two saints of the churches that have disappeared, and probably preserved out of their ruins, and, with other portions of stained glass, inserted in this window by John Roger, rector of this parish at a period unknown. There are places of worship for Independents and Welsh

Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children was endowed by Mr. William Pugh, in 1714, with £3 per annum, which endowment has been since augmented with £9 per annum, arising from the sale of timber growing upon a farm in the township of Peniarth, bequeathed to the poor by the Rev. Richard Derwas, a former vicar of the parish. There are four almshouses in Pentre Parroc, in this parish, the inmates of which, though they have no exclusive endowment, partake of certain benefactions in land by various persons, the produce of which is annually distributed among the poor. On the summit of the hill called Gallt yr Ancr, or "the anchorite's hill," on the brow of which St. Gwyddvarch had his cell, as noticed above, are some traces of a British fortification, the history of which is not known; and on the side of the same hill is Bedd y Cawr, or "the grave of the Giant." A dyke, which in some places was double, formerly extended from Allt y Main to Ceunant Mawr, in this parish, for the defence of the pass into the vale of Llanvyllin, by Bwlch y Cibau. Some vestiges of British fortifications and encampments may be seen on Hên Allt, in Trêv-nannau, at a place called the Gaer, and near Clawdd llesg. There are several springs in the parish, some of which are impregnated with medicinal properties. In the township of Teirtrêv there is a well called Fynnon Darogan, or "the well of divination," protected by a cupola, which has stood for many years: the water, though very salubrious, has no medicinal qualities. In the same township is Fynnon y Groftydd, the water of which is strongly sulphureous, and has been found highly efficacious in the cure of cutaneous diseases. In the township of Trêvedryd is Fynnon y Clawdd-llesg, consisting of two springs close to each other, of which one is slightly impregnated with hepatic air, and the other has no appearance of any mineral property whatever; it has been much resorted to in the spring by persons afflicted with scrofula, who have found relief by exposing the affected part to the action of the water on its issuing from the rock. Till within the last few years it was customary for the young people of the parish to assemble at this place, on the eighth Sunday after Easter, to drink the water, and afterwards to retire to some green spot and spend the remainder of the day in dancing: a similar practice prevailed near a fountain of clear rock water on Gallt y Main, at the other extremity of the parish, whence, after drinking the water, the company retired to a fine green fenced on four sides like a Roman camp, and called Brÿn y bowliau, where they spent the rest of the day in athletic exercises. The origin of these customs is altogether unknown, and the practice has for some years been totally discontinued. Cynddelw, a poet laureate of the twelfth century, and a native of this parish, in a poem in honour of St. Tysilio, published in the *Archæologia*, notices the church of this place, which he describes as situated adjoining to that of St. Gwyddvarch, eulogizes Caradoc, whom he calls archdeacon of the church, as a munificent patron, and celebrates the churchyard as the cemetery of princes. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £878. 16.

MELIDEN, a parish in the hundred of PRESTATYN, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (N. by E.) from St. Asaph, containing 720 inhabitants. This

parish, which is supposed to derive its name from the dedication of its church, is situated at the north-western extremity of the county, and on the shore of the Irish sea. It comprises an extensive tract of rich arable and pasture land, which is in a high state of cultivation: the surface is in general flat, and the whole district, extending to Rhuddlan, is remarkably fertile; the soil is favourable for the growth of all kinds of grain, but more especially for wheat, the quality of which is not excelled in any other part of the principality. There are a few respectable residences scattered over the parish, among which is Nant, an ancient mansion of a branch of the Conways of Brÿn Euryn, near Llandrillo in Rhôs. The surrounding scenery, though pleasing, is not distinguished by any peculiar features; and the only views possessing interest are those which extend over the Irish sea, at the time of flood tide, when vessels are proceeding towards the river Dee; but at ebb tide many sand-banks present themselves, and the coast is in general low and sandy. The living is a perpetual curacy, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Treasurer in the cathedral church of St. Asaph, who is impropriator of the tithes. The church, dedicated to St. Melid, is not remarkable for any peculiarity of architectural detail. Edward ab Thomas, in 1684, bequeathed a rent-charge of £40 to the poor of the parish. In the hamlet of Prestatyn, in this parish, are some vestiges of an ancient castle, called Plâs Prestatyn. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £235. 11.

MELINDWR (MELIN-DWR), a township in that part of the parish of LLANBADARN-VAWR which is in the lower division of the hundred of GENEU'R GLYN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, containing 555 inhabitants, the population having increased nearly two-fold since the census of 1821. The situation of this township in the vale of the Rheidol is extremely picturesque, more especially at Pont y Pren, where the dark rocks rise on one side nearly four hundred feet above the bed of that river. Through a chasm among these a mountain stream issues, forming a fine cascade, and turning a small mill, which can only be approached by a rude bridge composed of the trunk of a tree. This district is well wooded, and there are some lead mines. The poor are supported by a separate assessment, the average annual expenditure amounting to £170. 10.

MELINEY, or MELINAU, a parish in the hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (S. W. by S.) from Cardigan, containing 492 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the northern part of the county, close to the road leading from Cardigan to Fishguard, and is intersected by the great road from the former to Haverfordwest. The greater part of it is enclosed and cultivated, and the remainder consists of barren heath and stony common, forming a portion of the Precelley mountain. The soil in that part of the parish which is enclosed is tolerably fertile. The surrounding scenery, though not greatly diversified, is enriched with some branches of the river Nevern, which flow through the parish; and the adjoining country is not destitute of interest. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's,

rated in the king's books at £10, and in the alternate patronage of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., who is lord of the manor, and the frecholders in the parish, who have the next presentation. There are some ancient mansions in various parts of the parish, within the limits of which also are some remains of a circular encampment, called Penybenglog, defended by a single rampart. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £140. 7.

MERFORD, a joint lordship and township with Hoseley, in the parish of GRESFORD, partly in the hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, and partly in the hundred of MAELOR, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Wrexham, containing, with Hoseley, 325 inhabitants. These places anciently constituted two lordships: that of Merford extends to the south bank of the river Alyn, and the road from Chester to Wrexham passes through it. The portion included in Flintshire was constituted part of that county by act of parliament in the reign of Henry VIII., and is surrounded on every side by parts of Denbighshire. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In this lordship is the "Roft," an ancient British camp, forming the most elevated point of an eminence commanding extensive prospects over the Vale Royal of Cheshire, the city of Chester, the forest of Delamere, and the hills of Lancashire, Derbyshire, Shropshire, &c. This encampment is rendered nearly inaccessible, on the north and west, by the almost perpendicular steepness of the hill: on the east its enclosed area was protected by three ditches, now nearly filled up; but its defences on the south, consisting of three deep fosses, are still visible. In the north-eastern corner is a very elevated mount, or exploratory camp, from which is obtained a view into nine different counties.

MERIADOG (CEVN-MERIADOG), a joint township with Wigvair, in that part of the parish of ST. ASAPH which is in the hundred of ISDULAS, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 1 mile (S.) from St. Asaph. The population is returned with the parish. It is situated on the left bank of the Elwy, and the road from St. Asaph to Denbigh passes through it, close to that river. Here are some curious natural caverns, extending a considerable distance into the limestone hills, having the roofs, in some places, forty feet high, and containing various fossil remains. Among other objects of interest have been found the skull of a remarkably large animal, with the teeth perfectly sound and enamelled, and nearly as large as a cricket-ball; and the tongue of another, equal in size to that of a deer, with the form and grain remaining quite perfect, though completely petrified, and as hard as the limestone rock in which it was found. Nearer the river Elwy, and at the base of these hills, there is an extensive limestone rock, naturally perforated into an immense arch, twenty-one yards in length and thirty-six feet in height, through which a road proceeds, and is capable of admitting the passage of a large waggon loaded with hay.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a maritime county of North Wales, bounded on the west by the bay of Cardigan, being that part of the Irish sea which separates the two great promontories of North and South Wales; on the north-west, by Carnarvonshire; on the north and



north-east, by Denbighshire; on the east and south-east, by Montgomeryshire; and on the south, by Cardiganshire and the æstuary of the river Dovey, or Dyfi. It extends from $52^{\circ} 31'$ to $53^{\circ} 2'$ (N. Lat.), and from $3^{\circ} 20'$ to $4^{\circ} 28'$ (W. Lon.); and includes an area, according to Evans' Map of North Wales, of four hundred and thirty thousand statute acres, or upwards of six hundred and seventy square miles. The population, in 1831, was 35,609.

This county derives its name, in Welsh written *Merionydd*, *Meirionydd*, and *Meirion*, from a cantrev of ancient Wales, called *Meirion*, which was incorporated with it, at its southern extremity, on the settlement of its present limits in the reign of Henry VIII., and which gave name to the ancient province of *Meirionydd*: this cantrev received its appellation from its having been the portion of Meirion, grandson of Cunedda, the latter a prince of North Britain who came into North Wales, in the fifth century, to rescue it from some Irish invaders; and having succeeded in his enterprise, he divided the recovered territory among his sons and grandsons: this is the only county of North Wales which retains its ancient name, with the addition of the word *shire*. In the time of Cæsar, the present county of Merioneth formed part of the territory of the *Ordovices*, and after the Roman conquest it was included in the district called *Mervinia*, a subdivision of the great province of *Britannia Secunda*. The Roman station *Heriri Mons* is placed by Stukeley near Bala, in this county, though by others it is thought to have been situated at Tommen y Mûr, near Festiniog: *Caer Gai*, in the vicinity of Llanuwchyllên, near Bala, and Pennal, on the southern border of the county, near Machynlleth in Montgomeryshire, are also considered to have been the sites of Roman settlements. The Roman *Via Occidentalis* ran the whole length of the county, from south to north, entering it from the station *Loventium*, in Cardiganshire, and passing by the large encampment at Pennal, and the station *Heriri Mons*, to that of *Segontium*, on the shore of the Menai. A branch of the southern Watling-street also traversed it from the station *Mediolanum*, in Montgomeryshire, by *Caer Gai*, near Bala, to the *Via Occidentalis* at *Heriri Mons*. In the division made by Roderic the Great, this county was included in the kingdom of Aberfraw, or North Wales, excepting only the eastern and north-eastern parts of it, forming the ancient cantrevs of Mowddwy, Edeyrnion, and Glyndyvrddwy, and part of that of Dinmael, which belonged to the kingdom of Powys. Though sometimes the scene of internal struggles, Merionethshire, from its remote and almost inaccessible situation, in the wars of the ancient Britons with the Saxons, Danes, and Normans, was never the scene of action until near the extinction of Welsh independence. Henry II., having assembled the choicest troops from every part of his extensive dominions, in the year 1165, entered the Welsh territory at Oswestry, while the power of all Wales was collected at Corwen, in this county, to oppose him. By cutting down the woods in his progress, to prevent surprise, notwithstanding some opposition which he met with from detached parties of the Welsh soldiery, Henry advanced to the Berwyn mountain, at the north-eastern extremity of Merionethshire, where he pitched his camp in order to refresh his forces. The English were stationed on the

acclivity of the hills, and the Welsh, presenting a dark and formidable front, were posted on the summit of the opposite mountains, each army appearing unwilling to commence the attack: but the situation of the English monarch soon became critical, for the Welsh, watching every movement, and neglecting no opportunity for intercepting his supplies, reduced the English army to the utmost distress for want of provisions and forage: these difficulties were still further increased by sudden and heavy rains, which rendered Henry's position in such a broken and uneven country almost untenable, and at last the waters, descending from the hills in sweeping torrents, compelled him to retreat into England with great loss of men and stores. In 1404, Harlech castle was suddenly seized by the valiant Owain Glyndwr, on his raising the standard of revolt against the newly-acquired authority of Henry IV.; but four years after it was retaken by an English army sent to suppress this rebellion. After the accession of Edward IV. to the throne of England, this castle, then in the possession of David ab Ievan ab Einion, a firm friend of the Lancastrians, was held for that party for several years, in spite of entreaties and menaces: finding the governor determined to continue the resistance, the king at last sent an army against him, under the command of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, who, after encountering numerous obstacles in conducting his forces through these alpine regions, at length invested the fortress, which, however, was not surrendered until after a long siege, and then only on the most honourable terms: this appears to have been the last post defended on behalf of the house of Lancaster. At the close of the war, Dinasmowddwy and its neighbourhood became the resort of numerous felons and outlaws, who formed themselves into desperate bands of plunderers, by one of which, Lewis Owen, Esq., of Llwyn, near Dôlgelley, Vice-Chamberlain and Baron of the Exchequer of North Wales, was openly attacked and murdered, in 1555, on his way to the assizes at Montgomery; but by the most vigorous measures this evil was at length abated. Early in the civil war of the seventeenth century, Harlech castle was strenuously defended for the king by Sir Hugh Pennant, until the garrison becoming mutinous, it fell into the hands of the parliamentarians: it was afterwards again in the possession of the royalists, but was finally taken, in March 1647, by a parliamentary force under General Mytton. Dôlgelley, having been originally garrisoned for the parliament, was besieged by a small party of royalists, who, however, were dispersed, and their leader made prisoner.

A great portion of this county (*viz.*, the hundreds of Edeyrnion and Penllên, and the small ancient hundred of Mowddwy,) is in the diocese of St. Asaph; the rest is in that of Bangor; and the whole is included in the province of Canterbury: the portion comprised within the first-mentioned diocese is in the archdeaconry of St. Asaph, and deaneries of Mowddwy, and Penllên and Edeyrnion; and that in the diocese of Bangor, is in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and deaneries of Ardudwy, Estimaner, and Tal y Bont: the total number of parishes is thirty-six, of which twenty are rectories, five vicarages, and the rest perpetual curacies. For purposes of civil government it is divided into the hundreds of Ardudwy, Edeyrnion, Estimaner, Penllên,

and Tâl y Bont and Mowddwy, which last two, on account of the small size of Moddwy, have been united. It contains the market and assize towns of Bala and Dôlgelley; the market, sea-port, and sea-bathing town of Barmouth; the market and sea-bathing town of Towyn; the sea-port and sea-bathing town of Aberdovey; and the market towns of Corwen, Dinasmowddwy, and Harlech. One knight is returned to parliament for the shire, who is elected at Harlech: the polling-places within the county, under the late Reform and Boundary Acts, are Harlech, Bala, Corwen, Dinasmowddwy, Dôlgelley, and Towyn. This county is included in the North Wales circuit: the Lent assizes, and the Epiphany and Midsummer quarter sessions, are held at Bala; the Midsummer assizes, and the Easter and Michaelmas quarter sessions, at Dôlgelley: the county gaol is in the vicinity of Dôlgelley; and the county houses of correction, or bridewells, are at Bala, Corwen, and Dôlgelley. There are twenty-three acting magistrates. The rates raised in the county for the year ending March 25th, 1830, amounted to £16,760, and the expenditure to £16,383, of which, £14,543 was applied to the relief of the poor.

Nearly the whole of the county is occupied by wild and barren rocks and mountains; and though the latter are not so high as those of the adjoining county of Carnarvon, yet many are very lofty, and others of less towering height are, by their precipitous and craggy sides, rendered both picturesque and sublime objects. Contrasted with the gayer scenes of a highly cultivated country, the scenery of Merionethshire would be considered bleak and dreary; but a variety of objects, forming innumerable contrasts, render it strikingly pleasing and romantic; for, besides the grandeur of its maritime views and its lofty mountains and inaccessible crags, the enjoyment of a tour through this county is heightened by the diversified appearance of its lower hills, of several small level plains, and of numerous romantic valleys; while the whole district is interspersed with woods, lakes, rivers, torrents, cataracts, and all the varied decorations of nature in her wildest garb. From a line entering from Montgomeryshire, and running north-westward by Bwlch y groes, near Aran Vowddwy, to Drws y Nant, between Bala and Dôlgelley, and thence across the mountains to Llŷn Trywerin and Llŷn Morwynion, and terminating near the head of the valley of Festiniog, the rivers descend in opposite directions, on one side eastward, and on the other westward; and a farm-house on this line, called Pant gwŷn, is so situated that the rain which falls on the western side of the roof flows into Cardigan bay at Barmouth, and that which falls on the eastern side into the Irish sea at Chester bar. The principal streams on the western side of this parting ridge are, the Dovey, which flows south-eastward through the rich valley of Machynlleth; the Maw, which flows through Ganllwyd, and is joined by the Wonion, which runs from Drws y Nant through the Vale of Dôlgelley, the united streams emptying themselves into the sea at Barmouth; and the Traeth bâch, which runs westward, through the Vale of Festiniog: the principal on the opposite side is the Dee, which rises under a hill near the head of Bala lake, and flows north-eastward through the beautiful Vale of Edeyrnion, and thence eastward through the romantic valleys of Glyndyrdwy

and Llangollen. The Vale of the Dovey far excels in extent and fertility those of any of the other streams, which circumstance is attributed by geologists to the difference in the qualities of the strata surrounding each. The principal and most elevated chain of mountains is the Berwyn range, which, commencing in the south-eastern part of Denbighshire, forms the lofty summit of Cader Verwyn, near the north-eastern extremity of this county, and stretching south-eastward presents numerous lofty peaks, and includes the mountains called the Arans and the Arenigs. The loftiest heights of the chain are, Cader Idris, which raises high its trifurcated summit to the south of Dôlgelley, near its south-eastern extremity, and from which it makes a rapid descent to the sea-shore at Sarn y Bwch; Aran Mowddwy and Aran Penllŷn, to the south of Bala mere; the Arenig mountain, to the westward of Bala; and Cader Verwyn, above mentioned. In point of elevation these mountains hold a middle rank between the towering peaks of Snowdon and the humbler swells of the Plinlimmon range: the height of the first above the level of the sea is two thousand nine hundred and fourteen feet; of the second, two thousand nine hundred and fifty-five; of Arenig, two thousand eight hundred and nine; and of Cader Verwyn, two thousand five hundred and sixty-three. The vegetable produce of the mountains is fern and furze, or gorse, upon the lower and drier outskirts; heath upon the loftier summits of argillaceous schistus, having its roots in shallow peat upon clay or rammel; and rushes, and a variety of mosses and other alpine aquatic plants, on the humid slopes and hollows, upon various depths of peat. These wastes abound with grouse, and the town of Bala, situated in the midst of them, is a place of great resort for sportsmen. The numerous lakes are very small, excepting that of Llŷn Tegid, or Bala mere, which is the largest in the principality, being nearly twelve miles in circumference, and has been fathomed in various places to the depth of from fifty-five to one hundred and twenty yards: the town of Bala is situated at its northern extremity. Some of the principal of the smaller lakes are, Llŷn Tâlŷllŷn, near the foot of Cader Idris, on the southern side of that mountain; Llŷn Bodlyn and Llŷn cwm Howel, near Cors y Gedol; Llŷn Raithlyn, near Trawsvynydd; Llŷn Cynwch, Llŷn Elider, Llŷn Teewyn uchâ and isâ, Llŷn y cwm bychan, Llŷn Arenig, &c. Bala mere is remarkable for a peculiar kind of fish called *gwyniaid*, the *salmo lavaretus* of Linnæus; Llŷn cwm Howel, for a deformed species of trout; and Llŷn Raithlyn, for a singular variety of perch. On the sea-coast are various marshes scattered along its whole extent, and the waste unenclosed sands of the Traeth Bychan, at the northern extremity of the coast of this county, occupy several thousand acres. Different embankments have been made on the land skirting this marsh, thus securing some hundreds of acres from inundation at spring tides, to which they were before liable; and the sandy æstuary of the Traeth Bychan, a little to the north of it has been wholly embanked and enclosed. The sea is thought in remote ages to have made great encroachments on the shore of this county, a supposition accredited by tradition and various existing evidences. Sarn y Bwch, above mentioned, is a ridge of huge stones covered by the tides, but ap-

pearing at low water : it stretches westward into the sea, from near the mouth of the river Dysynni, in the vicinity of the church of Llangelynin. Another similar line, but of much greater extent, extends south-westward from a point on the coast to the south-west of Harlech, and is called Sarn Badrig, or the "ship-breaking causeway," from the accidents which occur to vessels approaching this sunken reef unawares at full or half tides : this is about twenty-four feet broad. *Sarn* signifies a causeway, or pavement ; and a monkish legend relates, that the latter was miraculously formed by St. Patrick, to facilitate his passage between Britain and Ireland : by some, these ranges are considered as the work of art, but by others merely as rocks in their natural position. By such as entertain the former opinion Sarn y Bwch and Sarn Badrig are asserted to have met each other, and to have formed against the sea the barrier of a rich tract of land, called *Cantrev Gwaelod*, or the "Low-land Hundred," the catastrophe of the inundation of which is recorded in ancient verse in a very old manuscript, called "the Black Book of Carmarthen ;" and the names of several towns that were overwhelmed are yet preserved in the traditions of the Welsh. This event is said to have taken place about the year 500, at the time when Gwyddno Garanhir, father of Elphin, the patron of the Welsh bard Taliesin, was lord of the territory, owing to the negligence of a drunkard named Seithennin, who in the night left the sluices of the embankment open. In the sea, about seven miles to the west of Aberystwith, there is a collection of loose stones, called Caer-Wyddno, the fort or palace of Gwyddno ; and adjoining to it are vestiges of what is supposed to have been the southern embankment of *Cantrev Gwaelod*. The depth of water over the whole extent of the bay of Cardigan is not great ; and on the recess of the tide, stones bearing Latin inscriptions, and Roman coins of various emperors, have been at different times found at some distance within high water mark ; and in different places in the water are observed prostrate trees. The Vale of Towyn, in the south-eastern part of Merionethshire, seems to have been restored by the sea some time after the inundation of *Cantrev Gwaelod* : a considerable part of it, formerly of value only as a turbarry, has been drained and embanked by the exertions of the late Edward Corbet, Esq., of Ynysmaengwyn, and converted into meadows of the richest quality.

In the larger valleys, and near the sea-shore, the climate is mild ; but on the mountains it is cold and tempestuous, and on some of the higher summits the snow sometimes remains until June, though in the vicinity of the sea it soon disappears, even in the depth of winter. The soils are various, and those of the low lands are very fertile. The prevailing kind is peat or moss, which is found at all elevations, but of the greatest depth on levels and in hollows favourable to its production : it occurs of less depth on gentle slopes, upon clay or rammel, being such substrata as do not admit the filtration of water : this latter is generally covered with a coarse matted herbage, which characterizes what is provincially called *rhossy* land. *Till*, a hungry light mould, tinged by the orange oxyde of iron, is common on the mountains. Ferny soils, or hazel mould, is frequently found on the lower hills, producing fern, broom, and the larger ulex or gorse, besides various kinds of

underwood. All the smaller valleys traversed by rapid streams have a light gravelly soil, which becomes gradually more fertile in approaching its lowest levels : the light soils of the Vale of Dovey owe their superior fertility to their receiving from one side deposits from the soft shaly mountains of Montgomeryshire and Cardiganshire, while that of every other valley in the county is derived only from mountains of clay-slate, or of primitive siliceous substances. Free loams, well adapted for the general purposes of tillage, abound in the Vale of Edeyrnion, in the vicinity of Corwen ; and lighter soils on the marine level, or semi-vale, of Ardudwy, on the western side of the county. The wastes on the sea-coast consist of extensive sands.

The quantity of land under tillage was computed, before the late continental war, at less than fourteen thousand acres, so that the inhabitants chiefly depended upon Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire for a supply of grain, of which Bala was the principal mart : a few cargoes of rye from London and Liverpool were also brought to Barmouth. But a great and favourable change has since taken place in the agriculture of this county ; and there is scarcely even an upland farm upon which a sufficient quantity of oats and barley for the consumption of the occupier is not grown. Fallowing is scarcely ever practised, the common farmers considering it much too expensive and unprofitable an operation. The fields in the more elevated situations, having no other divisions than those made by low fences of sods and fragments of stone walls, cannot be brought under culture for wheat or any other winter crop, as it would be entirely devoured by sheep, which have the unlimited range of the whole farm from November until the Lent crops are sown, when they are turned out into their mountain walks. Oats are the species of corn principally cultivated : this grain is generally sown for three, and sometimes more, years successively, but with very inferior profit ; after which the land is commonly sown with grasses, and depastured for five or six years, and then again brought under the same course of tillage : various species of white oats have been in cultivation for the last thirty years ; and the hardy black oat, which was formerly the only sort sown, is now only partially grown, in situations where the land is of inferior quality : the latter, however, is more suited to the climate, and its straw is a highly nutritious food for cattle. In the narrow valleys of Merionethshire, which, like its streams, run generally from north-east to south-west, most barley is grown on the side having the southern aspect, and oats chiefly on the opposite side ; the latter, which is called *cil haul*, that is, "a place forsaken by the sun," having also generally a springy soil, while the opposite side has a dry gravel and hazel mould : the inhabitants of the northern aspects have a phrase current among them, that "the shade never went to the sunshine to borrow oatmeal." Besides oats and barley, which are the most common crops, wheat is grown on the best soils, and rye on temporary enclosures of small pieces of the waste lands, which are pared and burned, and after the crop is gathered are again thrown open. In the uplands, all the kinds of grain that are there grown were formerly, in most places, cut with the reaping-hook, instead of the common and more expeditious method of cutting with scythes, which is now practised. Potatoes are every

where commonly grown, in the eastern parts of the county with great care, but in the western districts, and more especially in the Vale of Ardudwy, in a more negligent manner. Fruit trees are profitably cultivated throughout the whole of the county. The artificial grasses are of the ordinary kinds, and are extensively cultivated: the seeds are produced in the county, with the exception of those of clover, which are generally procured at the large fair held at Wrexham in March, and from professed dealers in such commodities. Various valuable species of grasses are indigenous, such as white clover, dog's-tail, &c. The enclosed and unenclosed grass lands, which together occupy by much the greater portion of the county, are for the most part appropriated to the rearing of lean cattle, to be sold to the graziers of richer districts, who fatten them to supply places of great consumption. In these hilly regions are also produced great quantities of butter, of which about three tons per week are sent in firkins to Chester, during the six summer months, from the neighbourhood of Bala, besides a supply to Denbigh, Holywell, and other weekly markets: some is also sent by sea to Liverpool. Much cheese is also made, but it is of a very poor quality, all the richness of the milk being extracted by the butter, and in lieu of it they saturate the curd with rennet to such a degree as to render it quite spongy, and of a very strong flavour: many of the poorer class prefer this kind of cheese, of which several tons are annually sold at the fair at Dôlgelley: it is seldom coloured with annatto. Artificial irrigation is practised in different places, and on a more particularly extensive scale on the estate of Athelstan Corbet, Esq., of Ynysymaengwŷn, in the Vale of Towyn. Lime is used as a manure within a convenient distance of the Gwerclas and Hâvod rocks, near Corwen, the only places in Merionethshire which produce white lime, and where about fifty thousand bushels are burned annually. The argillaceous limestone, found in different parts of it, derives its chief value as a manure from being burned with peat, the ashes of which become intermixed with the lime. Great quantities of peat ashes are applied to the land in every part of the county; and sea-thong (*alga marina*), and the fucus of various kinds, are also gathered in considerable quantities on the sea-coast after storms, and extensively employed as manures. The kind of plough in most common use is the old large heavy plough of North Wales, the same that is still used in the counties of Anglesey and Carnarvon. The cattle are remarkably small, and have few particularly good qualities, except their extreme hardiness and consequent cheapness of rearing: those on the mountains are generally black, but much less in size, and less uniform in character, than the Anglesey breed. The sheep are of a small hardy kind peculiar to the mountains of Wales, having generally white faces and legs, and sometimes horns: the smaller weigh from seven to nine lb. per quarter, and yield a fleece of from three quarters of a lb. to a lb. and a half; the larger weigh from nine to twelve lb. per quarter, and carry from a lb. and a half to two lb. of wool. The wool is of a very mean clothing quality, being mixed with coarse long hairs, called by the manufacturers *kemps*, and by the Welsh *sythvlew*: this breed is, however, found to be susceptible of great improvement, as is more particularly seen in the flocks of different farmers in the

parishes of Tâllyllŷn and Llanvihangel: hardly any sheep of other breeds have been introduced. In this county are reared great numbers of the diminutive and exceedingly hardy ponies called *merlins*: they obtain their whole support, during winter as well as summer, from the coarse herbage of the mountain wastes, where they breed promiscuously, and from which they are never brought down until they are three years old and fit for sale. Those bred on the Berwyn mountains are then driven within a ring fence, and such as are considered the best for sale are separated from the rest, which latter are again set at liberty, and the former are driven for sale at the fair held at Llanrhaidryn Mochnant. Great numbers of these spirited little animals are employed in carrying on their backs the produce of the manufacturers of the county, when purchased by salesmen; and their use is almost wholly confined to their native districts. Another breed, somewhat larger than these, and probably raised by an intermixture with the English horses, is occasionally seen, and is hardy, handsome, and exceedingly active in climbing the slippery steep slopes of the mountains. The large heathy mountains, more particularly those of the Berwyn range, swarm with a species of wild bees, and on a fine day these wilds may be traversed for miles without hearing the least noise save the monotonous hum of these busy insects. The woods were formerly very scanty, and of little value; but in modern times the native woodlands have received much attention, and extensive plantations have been made by different proprietors. The Vale of Edeyrnion, near the borders of Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire, and the vicinity of Bala, have been greatly ornamented with plantations of modern formation: in other parts of the county most of the vales are well wooded; and although the bleak exposure of the mountains is inimical to the growth of forest trees, yet there are various situations and soils in which timber sometimes acquires a very large growth: some verses, in celebration of a noted oak tree, formerly growing at Ganllwyd, in the parish of Llanddwywau, and which, when felled, measured six hundred and nine cubic feet, are still sung to the harp by the peasants of this county, by whom it was held in great veneration: many magnificent trees, produced from acorns of this monarch of the forest, are scattered in different places, some of the finest being on the Tan y Bwlch demesne. This county being, next to Carnarvonshire, the most mountainous of North Wales, its waste lands are very extensive; but most of them have been appropriated and many of them enclosed under different acts of parliament. Some mountains are enclosed up to their very summits; but many others are quite unsusceptible of improvement: the most improvable wastes are the marshes on the sea-coast. The principal fuel of the county is peat, of which it contains great abundance, almost every farm having its appropriated turbary: such as have no common-right buy this article by the load. On the sea-shore, between Towyn and Aberdovey, is found a bed of excellent peat, which extends to an unknown distance under the waters of Cardigan bay: to arrive at this peat it is necessary to remove several feet of sand deposited by the sea; and, owing to the saline particles contained in it, the flame soon corrodes culinary vessels exposed to its action.

The mineral productions of this county are various, consisting chiefly of lead and copper ores and slates; and its geology is interesting, although it has received but little illustration. To the westward of a line extending from the æstuary of the Dovey up the course of that river to its source, near Aran Mowddwy, thence along the stream of the Twrch from its spring to Bala mere, and from that place along the Dee to its confluence with the Trywerin, and then up the latter river to its own source and that of the Conway, the Merionethshire mountains are for the most part of the primitive siliceous kind, rugged, steep, and barren; and eastward of the same line they are chiefly composed of primitive argillaceous schistus. The peaks and summits of the Berwyn range, like those of the Snowdon chain, are composed of rocks of the trap formation, which are succeeded on the north-west by slates of various kinds, extending to Snowdon: argillaceous schistus also appears on the south-east of this chain, extending into South Wales. A line of dark-coloured argillaceous limestone extends from Cader Ddinmael, near Cerrig y Druidion, on the southern border of Denbighshire, south-westward across this county, being observable successively at the tremendous ravine called Glyn-diphwys; at Llwyn y ci, near Rhiwlas; on the borders of the river Trywerin, near Llanuwchyllân; at Llanvachreth, Braich y bedw, Blaenau, Hêngwrt uchâ, Caer Ynwch, Minfordd near Tâllyllân, and lastly at Bwlch côch, near Cader Idris. A narrow tract of similar limestone extends in a nearly parallel direction, on the opposite side of the Berwyn chain, being found at Rhiwarth, Bryn Melyn, Cwm Hyved, Bwlch y Groes, and Cwm Tylyddian, near Llanymowddwy, all on the eastern border of the county: some of the same kind also occurs at Rhiwaedog, near Bala. At Gwerclas, near Corwen, there is a detached rock of white limestone. The porous appearance of some of the rocks on the sides of Cader Idris has led some travellers to suppose that mountain, or at least some parts of it, to be of volcanic origin; and this opinion seemed to receive strong corroboration from the appearance of a large hollow, high in the mountain, now filled with water, and forming a lake overlooked by a steep cliff, greatly resembling the crater of a volcano: it is, however, now believed that no traces of volcanic matter are to be found. The upper part of the steep cliff above mentioned forms the summit of the mountain, and consists chiefly of immense columns of highly crystalline greenstone, similar to those forming the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, rising at a considerable angle from beneath a collection of broken rocks which lie between their base and the lake. The height of these cliffs is about one thousand one hundred feet, of which at least the lower half is occupied wholly by the columns of greenstone: similar, but smaller, columns appear above, and are interstratified with slates, greatly resembling primitive clay slate, lying at right angles with the columns of greenstone. The southern flank of the mountain consists chiefly of slates lying, at almost every possible angle, in different places; while on the north of the summit, between the lake at its base and the town of Dôlgelley, is an immense range of stony mountains, extending nearly from east to west, consisting chiefly of greenstone, which is in most places columnar, but in a few slaty. The profile of these

rocks, in the distance, resembles steps, the intervening hollows of which are sometimes partially filled by slates: some of the greenstone of this range encloses crystallized carbonate of lime, thus assuming the character of a porphyritic rock: in many places it is observable that the carbonate of lime has been decomposed, leaving cavities; which circumstance, together with the decomposition of the iron, forming an ingredient of the hornblende which abounds in many places, has given to the rock a cellular and rusty appearance. The peaks of the other principal summits of the Berwyn chain are similar in the general character of their geological formation to that of Cader Idris, excepting those situated eastward of Bala lake, where the hills and mountains are wholly composed of primitive schistus, that is, such as does not contain iron pyrites, or any traces of impressions of organized bodies. Shivery schistus, or shale, occurs in different parts of the county, as also do quartz, mica, and spar, in connexion with the slate strata. The Berwyn range of mountains has hitherto been found richer in lead than in copper. Ores of the former metal and of black jack are found in this county at Vigra or Buddugre, near Pont Ddû, in the parish of Llanaber; at Moel Isbri, in the parish of Llanelltyd; in the vicinity of Dôlgelley; at Bwlch y plwm, near Traeth Mawr; at Graig wen, near Dinasmowddwy; at Melin llân y pair, in the parish of Towyn; and at Bryndinas, near Dyfryn gwyn, also in the vicinity of the last-mentioned place. A mine of sulphate of copper has been worked at Aberdovey, at the southwestern extremity of the county; and great quantities of sulphate and some carbonate of copper at the Buddugre, or Vigra, and Clogiau mines, near Dôlgelley, which adjoin the second of the lead mines above-mentioned. These copper mines are valuable, the ores being rich, and are worked with spirit: the matrix is semi-indurated whin, intersected by veins of quartz; and as the ores are intimately blended, as it were, in the solid substance of the rock, the success of working them was originally much more uncertain than regular-sided *rake* veins. A gentleman, resident in Dôlgelley, learning that the ashes of the peat procured from a turbary near Dôlvrwynog, in the parish of Llanvachreth, could not be applied with advantage as a manure, suspected the cause, and by chemical tests found that they contained copper. He thereupon employed men to cut and stack the peat which produced these ashes, and constructed kilns for burning it: the ashes he shipped for Swansea, where they were made to yield excellent copper. From this circumstance it has been supposed that the surrounding mountains teem with copper-ore, which, through the medium of springs, or otherwise, had impregnated the peat of the hollows below with a solution of sulphate of copper. In the rocks in the neighbourhood of this turbary are various works for procuring copper, and vast quantities of copper-ore were procured some years ago at Benglog, in the same parish. In the Berwyn range, slates for the roofing of houses and other buildings are raised at Maen-Gwynedd, near Cader Verwyn; Dinasmowddwy; Moel Grychan, near Aberllyvni; and Peniarth Uchâ, between Cader Idris and the sea. The quarries at Festiniog, near the north-western extremity of the county, are in a branch of the Snowdon mountains, and produce slates of an excellent quality, which are shipped at Traeth Bychan,

near the spot where they are raised: these, like the Carnarvonshire slates, bear different names according to their size: the "ton stones" weigh, upon an average, two tons per thousand; and the "singles," half a ton. The great proportion of argillaceous earth in the composition of the argillaceous limestone renders it of inferior value, both as a cement and a manure, so that it is only worked on account of the absence of better materials: great quantities of the white limestone, near Corwen, are quarried and burned.

The chief manufactures are those of *webs*, and knit woollen stockings and socks. The former is carried on in the town of Dôlgelley, and in the surrounding country, to the distance of twelve miles, as also in the Vale of Dovey; and in these districts almost every little farmer is a manufacturer of webs, and few cottages are without a loom. These webs, called by the London drapers Welsh plains, or cottons, are a sort of thick white cloth, made in pieces of from ninety to one hundred and twenty yards long, two pieces constituting a web. The same branch of manufacture is also carried on in the western part of Montgomeryshire, and the south-eastern part of Denbighshire: but the quantity of webs produced in Dôlgelley and its neighbourhood is far greater than in either of the other districts. The Dôlgelley webs may be divided into two classes,—the coarsest, which are three-quarters of a yard wide; and the finest, seven-eighths of a yard: these, as well as those made in the district of which Machynlleth is the centre, are indiscriminately termed by the drapers *strong cloth*, to distinguish them from those of the Glyn district, near Oswestry, which are termed *small cloth*, because they are about one-eighth of a yard narrower, although of the same length. This manufacture has long prevailed in the county of Merioneth, as appears from acts of parliament passed in the 1st and 3rd of James I., and from two orders of the Privy Council of Charles I., one to the magistrates of the county of Merioneth, in the year 1635, complaining that the Welsh cottons made at that time were of inferior quality to those formerly made, a circumstance injurious to the interest of the London merchants trading to France; and the other to the Lord President of the Marches, in 1637, limiting the length of the webs, and prohibiting the use of fell and lambs' wool in their manufacture, ingredients which are now found of great value, and in time of peace are imported to Barmouth, in great quantities, from Leghorn, London, and Dover: the warp is now made of the coarse fleece wool of the country, while the woof is a mixture, containing about one-third, and sometimes one-half, of lambs' wool. Until about the commencement of the present century, the only market for these webs was held weekly, on Thursday, at Shrewsbury, where they were exposed to sale in a hall belonging to the drapers' company of that town, into which no buyers but of that particular fraternity were admitted. But since that period the manufacturers have been exempted from the effects of that monopoly, by means of professed dealers, who travel over the country and buy the produce of their looms generally at their own houses: these are frequently the agents of drapers, who grant them a percentage on their purchases. The town of Bala is the centre of the stocking manufacture, and the chief

market for the sale of its produce: the boundary of the district in which it is carried on, commencing with Corwen, on the Dee, extends by Bettws into Denbighshire, where it proceeds by Ysppyty-Ivan and Llanrwst, and, including the south-eastern extremity of Carnarvonshire, passes by Penmachno to Festiniog in Merionethshire, and thence by Llanuwchyllŷn and Bwleh y Groes, along the northern side of the Berwyn hills to its commencement at Corwen: this line comprises a mountainous tract of about eighteen miles in length, and twelve in breadth. The stockings and socks are of all sizes and colours, and of various degrees of fineness: the number of pairs annually sold at Bala is calculated at nearly two hundred thousand, besides woollen wigs and gloves. The Merionethshire hosiery is universally recommended by medical practitioners, being, from the peculiar quality of the wool of which it is manufactured, particularly soft and warm. Besides the native manufactures, there is a woollen cloth manufactory at Dôlgelley, in which town also are dressed great quantities of native sheep and foreign lamb and kid skins, which are sold to the glovers of London, Worcester, Denbigh, and other places. Barmouth is the chief port of this county, and its harbour has received great improvement from an embankment of stone to secure its entrance, completed in 1802, at which time a new quay was also constructed. Aberdyvi, or Aberdovey, at the mouth of the river Dovey, possesses a harbour which might also be rendered very commodious, but was almost unfrequented until within the last few years, during which it has risen to an importance rivalling that of Barmouth. The principal articles of export are cattle, sheep, webs, stockings, dressed skins, ores of lead and copper, poles for the collieries of South Wales, bark, slates, and butter: the chief imports are corn, lamb and kid skins from Italy and other foreign countries, and the various kinds of ordinary shop goods.

The principal rivers are the Dee, the Maw, or Mawddach, and the Dovey, or Dyv, which are joined by numerous mountain torrents on every side, independently of various smaller streams, flowing directly to the sea: the chief of the latter are the Dwyryd and the Dysynni. The Dee has its source a short distance above Llŷn Tegid, or Bala lake, which it soon enters a little below the village of Llanuwchyllŷn: issuing from this extensive sheet of water beneath the town of Bala, it takes a north-north-easterly direction through the beautiful Vale of Edeyrnion, and afterwards an easterly course by the town of Corwen, and through the picturesque Vales of Glyndyrvdwy and Llangollen, into the south-eastern part of Denbighshire: near the church of Llangar, a mile above Corwen, it is augmented by the Alwen, which descends along the northern border of this county from the south-western part of Denbighshire. The Maw rises in the mountains of the northern part of the county, and flows first southward and then south-westward, by the village of Llanvâchreth, to the vicinity of the village of Llanelltyd, where it is joined from the east by the Wonion: the latter stream, which is about equal in magnitude to the Maw, rises near the source of the Dee, at a place called Drws y nant, and winds through a narrow valley, in a less turbulent stream than is usual with rivers having a mountainous origin, passing by the town of Dôlgelley, about a mile

below which it joins the Maw, the united streams then expanding into a fine æstuary, stretching south-westward until within a short distance of the sea, when it turns westward to Cardigan bay, forming at its mouth the harbour of Abermaw, or, as it is called by the English, Barmouth: this river is navigable to within two miles of Dôlgelley. The Dovey rises at the foot of Aran Mowddwy, and flows southward through the rich vale to which it gives name, passing by the small town of Dinasmowddwy, a little below which, on entering the western part of Montgomeryshire, it changes its direction to south-west: near the town of Machynlleth the Dovey becomes the southern boundary of Merionethshire, and discharges its waters into the sea through a broad æstuary at Aberdovey. The Dwyryd has its source in the mountains on the northern confines of the county, and, gradually losing its character of a mountain torrent, as it emerges into a more level district, flows in beautiful meanders through the celebrated Vale of Festiniog, and, passing beneath the rich groves of Tan y Bwlch Hall, falls into the æstuary of Traeth Bâch, which opens into Cardigan bay, at the mouth of the inlet called Tracth Mawr: the latter, extending inland northward, forms for some distance the boundary between this county and that of Carnarvon, and receives, at its head, the torrent of the Glâslyn, up which the line of separation is further continued. The Dysynni descends in a very irregular course south-westward from the foot of Cader Idris and the lake of Talyllŷn, and flows into the sea through a small æstuary, a little to the north of Towyn. The roads of Merionethshire, notwithstanding its vast extent of mountain wastes, have shared in the gradual improvement displayed in those of most other parts of the island during the last fifty years. Formerly, almost every valley or dale had its road winding along the bottom of it, which at its highest extremity ascended the mountains almost like a flight of steps; but the modern roads commence the ascent at the lower end of the vale, and attain the summit by a gradual rise along the sides of the hills that enclose it: some of the mountain passes yet, however, present great difficulties to the traveller. An abundance of hard siliceous stone is obtained from the mountain ranges, forming excellent materials for making and repairing the roads, the travelling on which is now as easy as the extreme hilly nature of the county will admit. The mail-coach road from London to Holyhead, by Birmingham and Shrewsbury, enters the north-eastern part of the county from Llangollen, in Denbighshire, passes through Corwen, and soon after quits it again for the south-western part of Denbighshire. The road from London to Montgomery, Welshpool, Harlech, and Carnarvon, by way of Worcester, or by Shrewsbury, enters from Llanvair, in Montgomeryshire, and passes through Dinasmowddwy and Dôlgelley, and by Trawsvynydd, Tan y bwlch, and Pont Aber Glâslyn, into Carnarvonshire: a branch from this, at Welshpool, reaches Bala by way of Llanvyllin. Two roads branch from the Holyhead road, at Corwen and Dwyryd, or Druid, respectively, to Bala, whence the line of communication thus formed is continued to Dôlgelley. From the latter town an important line of road extends through Barmouth and Harlech, and across the Traeth Bâch sands, to Trêmadoc in Carnarvonshire.

The relics of antiquity are numerous and interesting, more particularly those of remoter ages. On the small plain near Cors y Gedol, in which are situated the small lakes of Llŷn Bodlyn, Llŷn Cwm Howel, and Llŷn Irdin, are numerous Druidical remains, forming a rare group of this class of antiquities, and comprising two circles formed of loose stones, one of which is about fifty-six feet in diameter, and the other of smaller dimensions. Half a mile southward from these, on the side of a hill, are two *carneddau*, or monumental heaps of stones, of extraordinary size; and to the eastward is a large *cromlech*, formed by two incumbent stones, one placed over the edge of the other, resting upon five erect stones somewhat inclined. Near this is another *carnedd*, upon which are two large *cromlechs*, the tabular stone of one of which is twelve feet long and nine broad. Four stone columns, from ten feet to twelve feet eight inches high, are situated in the vicinity of these *cromlechs*; three of them have fallen, but one yet retains its erect position: several *kistvaens*, or stone chests, lie scattered around. Near the fifth milestone, on the road from Harlech to Barmouth, are two *cromlechs*, near each other, singularly situated on *carneddau* of loose stones. The vicinity of Harlech abounds with monumental remains, more particularly such as are supposed to have been connected with the Druidical superstitions: on the steep ascent of an almost precipitous hill, and on its summit, are several circles, formed of loose stones, some of which are single, others concentric, while others again intersect each other: most of them, like those of Cors y Gedol, comprise also upright stones, one of which is in most cases situated in the centre. *Craig y Ddinas*, a conical hill, situated near the group of Druidical ruins first described, has its summit surrounded by a vast collection of rough stones, forming rude ramparts for the defence of the small plain which it encloses: this is generally considered to have been an ancient British fortified post, of a period as early as the Roman invasion; and on another elevated site, at a little distance, is *Castell Dinas Corddin*, an intrenched camp with an advanced work, supposed to be of equally remote antiquity. On the summit of a lofty rocky eminence, overlooking Nannau, the seat of Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, Bart., near Dôlgelley, there is also a very ancient British post, defended by a rampart of loose stones, called *Moel Ofrwm*, "the Hill of Sacrifice." Traces of Roman occupation are very numerous, of which the following are the most remarkable: near Pennal, on the banks of the Dovey, in the vicinity of Machynlleth, is a place called *Cevn Caer*, "the Ridge of the City," where Roman coins have been frequently found, and where there are yet extensive remains of a large and strong Roman fortification. In the vicinity of *Rhiw Gôch*, in the parish of Trawsvynydd, are the remains of a small fort, very singularly situated on a circular isolated rock, supposed to have been a Roman station, from the regularity of the facing stones of the remaining walls, and from the circumstance of the discovery of numerous coins and urns: its name, *Castell Prysor*, signifies "a castle built in haste," which may account for the buildings being destitute of cement. In the adjacent enclosed country, in the parish of *Macntwrog*, there is a large Roman encampment, commanding a number of passes. At the south-eastern end of the town of Bala is a large

artificial mount, called Tommen y Bala, supposed to be of Roman formation, and afterwards the site of a British fortress; and in the vicinity of Llanuwchyllŷn are the remains of a Roman fort called *Caer Gai*, where various coins of that people have been discovered. Many other Roman coins have been found near Llanbedr, and at Dôlgeley and Harlech, at which latter place has also been found a golden torques: another of these rich and elegant ornaments has also been found on the mountain of Cader Idris. The *Via Occidentalis*, now called *Sarn Helen* (supposed to be a corruption of *Sarn Leon*, or *Sarn y Lleng*, the legionary way), entering from Cardiganshire, might formerly be traced on the banks of the Dovey, near Pennal, where it communicated with the station there situated: it may yet be traced between Dôlgeley and Trawsvynydd, at Pen y stryd, or "the head of the street," though now covered with turf, and only perceptible in consequence of its elevation above the ground on each side: near it are numerous tumuli. Beyond the station *Heriri Mons*, at Tommen y Mûr, it must have entered the county of Carnarvon between Pont-Aberglâslyn and Bcthgelart. The branch of the southern Watling-street, already mentioned, entered this county from the vicinity of Llangynog, and passed by Trûm y Sarn to the Roman station at *Caer Gai*, near Bala, beyond which it is plainly visible, and is called *Sarn hîr*, or "the Long Causeway:" crossing the mountains by the pass called Bwlch y Buarth, it proceeds to Tommen y Mûr. On a mountain called Migneint, near Rhÿd ar Helen, within a quarter of a mile of the *Sarn Helen*, are some remarkable monuments, called *Beddau Gwyr Ardudwy*, "the Graves of the Men of Ardudwy," in which ancient division of the country they are situated: these graves are at least thirty in number, and local tradition states them to be sepulchral monuments of some persons of note, slain here in a battle fought between the men of Dyfryn Ardudwy and some of Denbighshire. In the vicinity of these graves are several circles of stones, the largest of which is about fifty-two feet in diameter, as also a large *carnedd*, with two upright stones, the whole of which appear to have been surrounded by one very large circle. In a field also near the course of the *Sarn Helen*, in the vicinity of Trawsvynydd, is a large rude upright stone, called *Llêch Idris*; and near it is a stone bearing a Latin inscription, called *Bedd Porws*, or "Porus' Grave." Near the village of Llanbedr are two rude upright stones, of the kind called by the Welsh *meini gwyr*, or "the stones of heroes." Near Corwen is a British fortified post of more modern date than those above mentioned, called *Caer Drewyn*; and the site of the encampment occupied by the Welsh forces, at the period of the invasion of the principality by Henry II., may yet be traced by a rampart of earth, situated between the church of Corwen and the village of Cynwyd. The remains of the buildings of the Cistercian abbey of Cymmer, in the parish of Llanelltyd, the only religious house in this county at the time of the Reformation, form a picturesque ruin, known to the Welsh under the name of *Mynachlog y Vaner*, and frequently called *Vancr Abbey*. There are yet striking remains of the castle of Harlech; and at a place called *Sychnant*, about three miles from Corwen, are some remains of a mansion which belonged to the celebrated Welsh hero, Owain Glyndwr. The principal seats are, Arthog,

near Dôlgeley, that of R. Fowden, Esq.; Brÿn y Gwîn, near Dôlgeley, that of Hugh Reveley, Esq.; Caerynwch, also near Dôlgeley, that of R. Richards, Esq.; Cors y Gedol, between Barmouth and Harlech, that of E. Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, Esq.; Dôlgûn, near Dôlgeley, that of T. H. Lewis, Esq.; Garthyngharad, near Dôlgeley, that of E. Owen, Esq.; Glân y Llŷn, belonging to Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.; Glânwilliam, near Maentwrog, the seat of W. Oakeley, Esq.; Hêngwrt, near Dôlgeley, that of G. H. Vaughan, Esq.; Llwyn, near Dôlgeley, that of T. Hartley, Esq.; Nannau, near Dôlgeley, that of Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, Bart.; Palê, near Bala, that of the Rev. Mr. Lloyd; Peniarth, that of W. Wynne, Esq.; Penmacn Dovey, near Towyn, that of J. Vaughan, Esq.; Rhagatt, near Corwen, that of E. Lloyd, Esq.; Rhiwlas, that of Richard W. Price, Esq.; Rûg, near Corwen, that of G. H. Vaughan, Esq.; Tâlgarth, that of C. T. Thurston, Esq.; Tàn y bwlch Hall, that of W. Gryffydd Oakeley, Esq.; Vronheulog, that of John Davies, Esq.; and Ynysymaengwÿn, that of Athelstan Corbet, Esq. The better class of houses are frequently built of blasted stone and schistus, much of the latter of which will bear to be regularly squared. A few modern farm-yards are well planned and of good construction; but the rest are of a very mean description. In the vicinity of the schistose hills and mountains the fences are commonly walls of loose stones, built without mortar. Servants hired by the year usually commence their term of service on the 12th of May. The common bread of the inhabitants is oatmeal cake: this is made by mixing oatmeal with a due proportion of lukewarm water, rolling out the dough into thin round cakes, and baking them upon iron plates suspended over the fire, commonly called *bake-stones*: rye bread, and bread made from *muncorn*, or rye and wheat blended, are also in ordinary consumption. Some of the most remarkable of the numerous waterfalls are, Rhaiadr Dôlymelynllŷn, about five miles from Dôlgeley; Pistyll Cain, or "the Fall of the Cayne," about two miles further distant from the same place; and Pistyll Mawddach, or "the Fall of the Mawddach," in the vicinity of the latter. In the channel of the Cynvel, a tributary of the Dwryyd, rises a singular columnar rock, called *Pulpit Hugh Llwyd Cynvel*, or "Hugh Lloyd of Cynvel's Pulpit."

MERTHYR, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of ELVET, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (W.) from Carmarthen, containing 246 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the southwestern portion of the county, is intersected on the west by the river Cywin, which falls into the Tâf at Llanvihangel Abercowin; and on the south by the turnpike road leading from Carmarthen to St. Clear's. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £4. 17. 1., and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a small plain building, undistinguished by any architectural details. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and a class of dissenters who assume no particular denomination. Some remains of an ancient monument, supposed to be of Druidical origin, are discernible; and within the parish is a farm, once the residence or the property of George Lloyd, a Welsh judge, called *Derllŷs*, which is supposed to have given

its name to that hundred. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £144. 10.

MERTHYR-CYNOG, a parish, comprising the hamlets of Upper Dyfryn Honddû, Lower Dyfryn Honddû, Yscir-Vawr, and Yscir-Vechan, each of which is separately assessed for the maintenance of its poor, in the hundred of MERTHYR-CYNOG, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Brecknock, containing 833 inhabitants. The name, signifying "Cynog the Martyr," is derived from the erection of a church to the honour of Cynog, son of Brychan Brycheiniog, who is said to have been murdered on a mountain called the Van, in this parish, towards the close of the fifth century, and to have been canonized after his death. The parish is situated principally between the rivers Yscir and Honddû, by the former of which it is intersected on the west, and by the latter on the east, and is traversed on the same side by the turnpike road leading from Brecknock to Builth. The surface is chiefly mountainous, though occasionally alternated with valleys and low grounds, comprising a portion of arable lands, and, towards the sides of the rivers, some rich meadows, affording excellent pasturage. The prevailing scenery is strikingly varied, and in many parts beautifully picturesque: the winding vale of the Honddû abounds with features of pleasing character, and with objects of romantic appearance. Near the chapel of Llanvihangel Vechan the Vanolen is prominently conspicuous, rising almost precipitously in the vale to a very considerable height, and crowned near its summit with a cottage of pleasingly picturesque appearance; on the left is a beautiful knoll, luxuriantly wooded, towards the summit of which, on the right, is a projecting rock, from the fissures of which grows a yew tree, adding a romantic character to the landscape. Beyond the rich woods near Castle Madoc, the remainder of the vale is chiefly arable, but is agreeably softened by a few verdant meadows near the margin of the river. At the extremity of the dell called Cwm Ilogin commences a range of mountains, which constitute more than one-half of the parish, extending on one side to the boundary of the hundred of Tâlgarth, and on the north to the hundred of Builth. Along this whole tract there is scarcely a house, except at the head of the river Honddû, where are a few small cottages, called "Pentre Blaen-Dôl-Honddû. The right of common forms a very important object to the occupiers of small farms on the hills, who, raising little more corn than what is sufficient for the supply of their families, depend greatly on the rearing of their flocks. The village is situated in a cheerless mountain dell, accessible only by a dreary road along a high ridge between deep dingles, watered by two branches of the river Yscir, over which there is a neat bridge of one arch, called Pontvaen.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £7. 10. 5., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the alternate patronage of Marquis Camden and John Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, Esq. The tithes and advowson were given by Milo Fitz-Walter, Earl of Gloucester, to the priory of Malvern, after the dissolution of which establishment they devolved to the crown, and were sold in the reign of James I. In

1646, they were the property of Sir Francis Fane, a zealous loyalist, and were, on that account, perhaps, sequestered by the parliament, who ordered an annual payment to be made out of the rectorial tithes of £50 to the vicar of Merthyr-Cynog; £40 to the officiating minister of Llanvihangel-Nant-Brân; £40 to the minister of Llandilo-Vawr; and £10 to the minister of Dyfryn Honddû chapel; all which places were then comprehended within, or considered to be dependent upon, this parish: at the Restoration this property reverted to the rightful owner, and the grants made by the parliament became void. Of the several places above named, the chapel of Dyfryn Honddû alone remains within the limits of the parish. The church, dedicated to St. Cynog, is a neat ancient structure with a square tower at the west end: the churchyard is surrounded with stately trees, of which only two or three are yews. There are places of worship for Independents and Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. Edward Gwyn, of Pant y Cored, in 1760, charged a tenement called Dôlwydd with the annual payment of £2 to the poor, to be distributed on the 20th of December. On the bank of the Honddû is a small farm, called Mynachtŷ, which name is derived from its having been the residence of the monks of Malvern, for the purpose of superintending their possessions in this parish, and of transacting the business relating to them: at the east end of the building is a stone, about five feet long, marked with a rude cross, the head of which is inscribed within a circle; and in the porch is another of the same size and character, having the head of the cross within a square: they are both considered as relics of the fifth or sixth century. A hill in this parish, called Alltarnog, bears distinct marks of a British encampment, of elliptical form and about two hundred yards in circuit, originally defended on the north by three ramparts, and on the south inaccessible from its precipitous declivity: it is supposed to have been occupied by the descendants of Maenarch, prior to the erection of their mansion in the Vale of Honddû. The poor are maintained by an average annual expenditure amounting to £451. 10.

MERTHYR-DOVAN (MERTHYR-DYVAN), a parish in the hundred of DINAS-POWIS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (S. W.) from Cardiff, containing, with Highlight, 130 inhabitants. This small parish, bordering on the Bristol channel, is in general hilly, and the inhabitants are exclusively employed in agriculture. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £4. 17. 3½., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of R. F. Jenner, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Dovanus, is situated in a valley watered by a small stream which passes near Cadoxton, and falls into the Bristol channel at Barry Island. Highlight is an extra-parochial district, the property of C. K. Tynte, Esq., for ecclesiastical purposes attached to this parish, the inhabitants attending divine service here. The late Mr. Richards, of Barry, left £40, and the late Rev. Mr. Powel, £50, directing the interest to be given weekly to the poor in bread. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £84. 1.

MERTHYR-MAWR, a parish in the hundred of OGMORE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 1½

mile (W. S. W.) from Bridgend, containing 147 inhabitants. It is situated on the right bank of the Ogmore, near its mouth, forming the only portion of the hundred lying on that side of the river, and a little south of the turnpike road between Cardiff and Swansea. A part of the parish to the south is occupied by low barren sand hills, but it probably takes its name from a lofty and extensive elevation composing the greater part of it, and at the eastern foot of which, near the bank of the river, stands its small and pleasant village, with the church. This manor, together with the castle and lordship of Talavan, was given by Robert Fitz-Hamon, on dividing the ancient kingdom of Glamorgan among the Norman knights and others who assisted him in its subjugation, to Sir Richard Syward. Leland says, "Martyr Maur, a fair Manor Place of Stone, stonidith on this West Ripe, a mile above Ogor mouth:" in his time it belonged to the Stradlings. Near the church is an elegant modern mansion, surrounded by a thriving plantation, the seat of the late Sir John Nicholl, Knt., Dean of the Arches, by whom it was erected. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Llandaf. The church is dedicated to St. Teilaw. The river Ogmore discharges itself into the Bristol channel on the southern side of this parish: on its eastern bank are the remains of Ogmore castle, an account of which is inserted in the article on Ewenny. Slight vestiges of an old chapel, commonly called *Cappel St. Roque*, are discernible. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £94. 3.

MERTHYR-TYDVIL (MERTHYR-TUDFYL), a market town, parish, and newly created borough, in the upper division of the hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 24 miles (N. N. W.) from Cardiff, and 175 (W. by N.) from London, containing, according to the last census, 22,083 inhabitants. This place derives its name from Tydvil, or Tudvyl, daughter of Brychan, Prince of Brycheiniog in the fifth century. Brychan, having towards the close of his life retired with part of his family into this neighbourhood, was attacked by a party of Saxons and Irish Picts, who put him to death, together with his son Rhûn Dremrudd, and his daughter Tydvil. A church was soon afterwards erected near the scene of slaughter, in honour of the murdered Tydvil, and received the appellation of Merthyr Tydvil, or "Tydvil the Martyr." Concerning the earlier history of this place, now so important for the richness of its mineral produce and the vast extent of its manufactures, very few events of general interest are recorded. It continued till the middle of the last century an obscure village, noticed only in the Welsh annals as containing within its limits a border fortress called Morlais castle, erected by Gilbert Lord of Glamorgan, for the protection of his estates in this part of the principality against the attacks of the tenantry of the adjacent territories of the lord of Brecknock, by whom they were frequently invaded. The uncertain and ill-defined limits of these contiguous lordships generated perpetual feuds between their respective owners; and the erection of the castle added materially to the acrimony with which the hostilities were conducted. In the reign of Henry I., the castle

is said to have been occupied by Ivor Bâch, a native lord of Upper Senghenydd, who from this place is supposed to have made a descent upon Cardiff castle, and to have taken Robert Earl of Gloucester and his lady prisoners, and detained them in confinement till they consented to observe the ancient customs of the country, and restore the laws of Hywel Dda. In the time of Leland this place does not appear to have been regarded as possessing any importance: that writer, having noticed Morlais castle, makes no further mention of Merthyr than as the parish through which "Morlais riveret goith to the ripe of Tave:" this fortress was demolished by the parliamentary forces in the middle of the seventeenth century. The first congregation of dissenters known to have assembled in Wales was formed at this place, about the year 1620, when Vavasour Powel, celebrated in the annals of nonconformity, while preaching to this congregation, was apprehended and committed to Cardiff gaol. According to a curious journal kept by the incumbent of the parish at that time, the dissenters were not contented with the liberty of paying only what they pleased for tithes, but were in the habit of entering the parish church in a body, during the performance of divine service, and forcibly wresting the Book of Common Prayer from the hands of the officiating minister; and when he ascended the pulpit to preach, a teacher of their own sect would climb up into one of the yew trees in the churchyard, and commence an address to his followers. In June 1831, serious dissensions arose between the workmen and the proprietors of the several mines in this parish, which were attended with consequences much to be regretted. The workmen having assembled in a tumultuous manner, the riot act was read by the police magistrate of the district, and the yeomanry and military, together with a company of the militia, which was then at Cardiff, advanced to the spot, and at length succeeded in restoring order, though unhappily not without the loss of several lives on the side of the workmen, and some of the military being wounded. Major Falls, who commanded the regular forces, was severely wounded at the beginning of the conflict, and the command of the military devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, of the Glamorganshire militia, whose coolness, intrepidity, and judgment were subsequently eulogised by the lord-lieutenant of the county, in his reply to an address of the gentry of Glamorganshire on the occasion.

The town is situated in a mountainous district near the extremity of the Vale of Tâf, and on the river of that name, by which it is partly separated from the county of Brecknock: it is very irregularly built, consisting of assemblages of huts, cottages, and houses, confusedly mixed together, without any regard to order or uniformity of style or arrangement, and occupying both banks of the river, which is crossed by two bridges, but the principal portion of the town is on the eastern bank. Some little improvement has been made, within the last few years, by the construction of a street forming the principal thoroughfare, in which are some shops and houses of more modern character. A mechanics' institute was established in 1829, at Dowlais, in which, since the philosophical society at Coedyeummer has been discontinued, weekly lectures

are delivered on general subjects, but chiefly on mineralogy and metallurgy: there is also a society for the discussion, in the Welsh language, of subjects connected with the history and literature of Wales. A theatre, of very inferior character as a building, and now almost concealed by small houses, by which it is surrounded, was formerly opened by a respectable itinerant company; and races were formerly held on Twyn y Waun: but, from the depressed state of the iron trade within the last few years, both these sources of amusement have been discontinued. Cyvarthva Castle and Park form a fine object above the town; and Pen y darren House, with its gardens, is equally interesting at the other extremity. But the general aspect of the vicinity is unprepossessing, the face of nature being disfigured by towering heaps of scoria from the iron mines, which are undergoing continued increase, thus precluding the growth of vegetation upon them, and exhibiting, from their nakedness, in combination with the dense columns of black smoke incessantly emitted from the works, a repulsive appearance of rudeness and gloomy sterility. In the lower part of the parish, however, and in other detached portions, are still several well-wooded and extensive plantations. The vale of the Tâf, at the distance of some miles below the town, is narrow and bounded by steep hills, but expands gradually towards the part on which the town is principally built. The parish extends about ten miles from north to south: at the northern extremity its breadth is about five miles, but towards the south it contracts to a breadth of less than one mile.

The mineral treasures of this district, though not fully explored, or rendered so extensively available as they have been since the middle of the last century, were not altogether unappreciated or neglected previously to that period, as is evident from the great heaps of scoria, and other remains which are frequently turned up by the plough in the adjacent lands. From the simple apparatus employed in the mining operations prior to that period it is evident that the process must have been tedious and the produce inconsiderable; and it appears from tradition that the ore was smelted in small blomerics blown by bellows similar to those used in the common forges of smiths. About one hundred and sixty years since, some small improvement was introduced into these operations; and works upon a more enlarged scale were constructed on the site on which the Pen y darren works have been subsequently established, in which the bellows were worked by a water wheel, which is said to have been one of the earliest instances of the application of water to this purpose known in the island. Charcoal was used in calcining the ore, instead of coke, the method of preparing which from mineral coal being at that time unknown; and the wood for the supply of these works is said to have been obtained from a common contiguous to the town, called Coedycymmer. To the general use of charcoal for this purpose may be attributed the great want of timber on the districts adjoining the town, which are known to have been in former times richly and extensively wooded. The present extent and importance of the iron and coal works, and the consequent enlargement of the town and the amazing increase in the amount of its population, are to be primarily

attributed to Mr. Anthony Bacon, subsequently member of parliament for the borough of Aylesbury, who, about the middle of the last century, in conjunction with some other gentlemen, obtained a lease for ninety-nine years, at £200 per annum, of a mineral tract in this district, abounding with coal and iron-ore, and extending about eight miles in length and four in width. Mr. Bacon soon afterwards erected a furnace and works at Cyvarthva, for smelting the ore, and subsequently a forge for the manufacture of bar iron. The Dowlais and Plymouth works were successively established by different companies; but they were not carried on to any great extent, or with any considerable benefit to the proprietors. Soon after the commencement of the American war, Mr. Bacon entered into a contract with government for supplying the different arsenals with cannon, and erected at Cyvarthva a foundry, and works for the boring of cannon, which in 1782 he let on lease to Mr. S. Homfray, who contracted with him for all the iron produced at Cyvarthva, at £4. 10. per ton long weight, and for as much coal as he should require, at the rate of four shillings per ton. Mr. Homfray, having entered into this contract for a term of fifty years, completed his establishment, and introduced a number of the best workmen from England; he made great improvements in the machinery for boring cannon, and also built some forges for manufacturing bar iron; but, in consequence of some misunderstanding with Mr. Bacon, he in a very short time disposed of his portion of the Cyvarthva works to Mr. Tanner of Monmouth, who afterwards sold it to Mr. Richard Crawshay, an iron-master from London. After his retirement from the works at Cyvarthva, Mr. Homfray, in company with some other gentlemen, established the Pen y darren iron-works, in 1784, which he conducted with very great success; and in 1793 he discovered a method of producing what is here called Finers' Metal, a discovery of the highest value and importance in the manufacture of iron, as this valuable ingredient not only increases the quantity, but also improves the quality of the iron. After superintending the Pen y darren works for some time with considerable success, Mr. Homfray projected the construction of a canal from the Cyvarthva works at Merthyr-Tydvil to Cardiff, over a tract of country singularly difficult, from the hilly nature of the ground; but from some misunderstanding which arose between the managers and the proprietors, he finally withdrew from the concern, the superintendence of which devolved upon Mr. Richard Crawshay, and has proved of incalculable benefit to the county at large, and to the shareholders in particular. On the death of Mr. Anthony Bacon, his various works were let on lease to different gentlemen; those at Cyvarthva were taken by Mr. Richard Crawshay, who had previously held that portion of them which were originally leased to Mr. Homfray; the works at Hîrwaun, by Mr. Glover, and the Plymouth works by Mr. Hill. The Cyvarthva works, under the superintendence of Mr. Crawshay, who had a great amount of capital at his command, rapidly increased in extent and improvement; and in the year 1800 that gentleman constructed an overshot water wheel of cast iron, fifty feet in diameter, at an expense of £4000, by the power of which the operations were greatly accelerated. This wheel was set in motion by

a stream of water brought from a considerable distance by an aqueduct eighty feet above the bed of the river; but, after being used for a considerable time with great effect, it was at length superseded by two steam-engines, one of eighty and the other of seventy horse power.

The principal establishments in the iron trade are, the Cyvarthva works, belonging to Messrs. Crawshay and Sons; Dowlais, belonging to Messrs. Guest, Lewis, and Co.; the Plymouth works, to Messrs. Hill; and the Pen y darren, to Messrs. Thompson and Forman. In the year 1830, the two first had each nine furnaces in blast, exclusively of others out of work or under repair; the third had five furnaces in operation, and the fourth had four; making a total of twenty-seven furnaces in blast. The average quantity of pig iron produced from each furnace per annum is two thousand five hundred tons. In the same year the quantity of iron manufactured at these works collectively was sixty-six thousand five hundred tons, in the making of which were consumed five hundred thousand tons of coal, two hundred and eighty thousand tons of iron-stone, and more than one hundred thousand tons of limestone; and the number of men employed, including those in the mines and quarries connected with them, was, at Cyvarthva, three thousand; at Dowlais, three thousand five hundred; at the Plymouth works, one thousand five hundred; and in the Pen y darren works, one thousand; making a total of nine thousand persons. The stratum of coal found is of excellent quality for smelting the ore, and is accompanied with parallel veins of argillaceous iron-ore, which penetrate the mountains to a great depth, and yield upon an average about thirty-five parts of metal out of a hundred: the mines are worked by levels. The limestone is not so strong as that found in some parts of England; but it varies in quality, and in colour from a deep black to a richly variegated marble of all colours. Stone of excellent quality for millstones is also found in abundance in the mountains in the neighbourhood. The home trade of this place, consisting chiefly of the importation of shop goods and manufactured articles for the supply of this populous district, is also very considerable; these are brought to the town by the canal from Cardiff, chiefly from Bristol. The canal from Merthyr-Tydvil to Cardiff, better known by the name of the Glamorganshire canal, was projected originally by Mr. Homfray, while connected with the Pen y darren iron-works, as related above, and was commenced under an act of the 30th of George III., and completed under another act of the 36th of the same reign, in 1796. It begins at the Cyvarthva iron-works, is carried over the river Tâf by an aqueduct, and over a line of country singularly difficult from the hilly nature of the ground, and terminates at Cardiff, a distance of twenty-five miles, having in its whole course a total fall of six hundred and eleven feet. About two miles and a half from the town, opposite to Troed y rhiw mill, is a powerful steam-engine, constructed by Messrs. Bolton and Watt, for raising water from the river Tâf, for the supply of the canal. There are several tram-roads from the iron-works, mines, and collieries in this rich mineral district. The Merthyr-Tydvil rail-road takes a course parallel with the canal from Merthyr to the aqueduct, but on the opposite side

of the river, a distance of about ten miles, by which means any interruption to the conveyance of the mineral produce during dry seasons, when the canal is scantily supplied with water, is obviated by forwarding it on the rail-road, in waggons constructed for the purpose. The value of land has increased in a ratio corresponding to the improvement of this place in commercial and manufacturing importance. One farm in the neighbourhood, which in the year 1775, the time when the first furnace was erected, was let at £2. 10 per annum, now produces a rental of £50; and another, which at the same time was let for £5 per annum, has since been advanced to £100 per annum. The increase in population has been also equally progressive: the return according to the census of 1801 was seven thousand seven hundred and five; in 1811, eleven thousand one hundred and four; in 1821, seventeen thousand four hundred and four; and in 1831, twenty-two thousand and eighty-three. Since this last return, a petition addressed to parliament for an extension of the representative franchise to this place states upon oath the number of inhabitants to be twenty-six thousand five hundred and fifty. The market days are Wednesday and Friday; and there are three market-places. A fair for cattle is held annually on May 14th; and at a place called Twyn y Waun, on a neighbouring hill within the limits of the parish, are fairs on the first Monday in July, and the first Monday in August, also for cattle. Merthyr-Tydvil has, with the parish of Aberdare, and the village of Coedycymmer, in the adjoining parish of Vainor, county of Brecknock, been constituted a borough by the late act for amending the representation of the people, with the privilege of returning one member to parliament: the right of voting is vested in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of at least ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act demands: the number of such tenements within the limits of the borough, which are correctly detailed in the Appendix to this work, is about eight hundred and thirty in Merthyr-Tydvil and Coedycummer, and one hundred and thirty-five in Aberdare: the returning officer is to be annually appointed by the high sheriff for the county. It has also been made a polling-place in the election of knights for the shire. The parish, together with the parishes of Aberdare and Gellygaer, is under the superintendence of a stipendiary police magistrate, appointed by act of parliament of the 10th of George IV., with a salary of £600 per annum, one-half of which is, under the provisions of that act, levied on the several furnaces in the three parishes, and the other half by a rate on the inhabitants of the parish of Merthyr-Tydvil alone: the present magistrate, I. Bruce Bruce, Esq., of Dyffryn, in the parish of Aberdare, was appointed to this office in 1829. The petty sessions for the upper division of the hundred of Caerphilly are held in the town. A court of requests for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, under an act obtained in the 49th of George III., is held in the town, on the second Thursday in every month, before an unlimited number of commissioners, of whom, in giving judgment, the senior commissioner present has the easting vote. Its jurisdiction extends over the parishes of Aberdare,

Gellygaer, Llanwonno, Merthyr-Tydvil, and Ystradd-yvodog, in the county of Glamorgan; the parishes of Llangynider, Penderin, and Vainor, in the county of Brecknock; and the parish of Bedwelty, in the county of Monmouth.

The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £20. 5. 7½., and in the patronage of the Marquis of Bute. It is in contemplation, on the death of the present rector, to subdivide this extensive parish into parochial districts, which are already marked out for that purpose, and of which Dowlais will be one. The church, dedicated to St. Tydvil, and entirely rebuilt within the last few years, is a spacious structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a low tower: it has recently received three hundred and forty-four additional sittings, of which number, two hundred and eighty-two are free, in consideration of which, the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels granted £150 towards defraying the expense. At Dowlais there is a church, erected by the proprietors of the Dowlais iron-works, at an expense of £3000: it is a neat and appropriate edifice, containing six hundred and fifty sittings, of which one-half are free: the living is a rectory not in charge, also in the patronage of the Marquis of Bute. There are three places of worship for Particular Baptists, and one for General Baptists, three for Independents, two for Wesleyan Methodists, and one each for Calvinistic Methodists and Unitarians. A National school is supported in the town by subscription: the building is capable of accommodating four hundred children; at present one hundred and fifty boys and eighty girls receive gratuitous instruction. John William, in 1735, bequeathed a rent-charge of £4, one-half of which he appropriated to the teaching of poor children of dissenters to read Welsh, and the remainder to the poor of the dissenting congregation at Merthyr. The only vestiges of antiquity in this parish, worthy of notice, are the remains of Morlais castle, occupying the highest point of a lofty hill surrounded by a desolate tract of country now abounding with rabbits. The ruins of this ancient fortress, though inconsiderable, convey some idea of its original strength: the walls enclosed a pentagonal area of no great extent. The principal apartment of the castle, though almost buried in the ruins of the other parts of the building, is yet remaining: it is a circular room of about thirty feet in diameter, with a vaulted roof supported on a single central pillar; the inner wall is divided into twelve arched compartments, in which were originally windows: the entrance into this apartment is by a narrow gallery or passage, now so obstructed by the ruins of the walls as to be almost inaccessible. Immediately below the ruins of the castle, the lesser Tâf, impetuously rushing through its rugged bed to its confluence with the greater river of that name, is crossed by a bridge of picturesque appearance, called "Pont Sarn," thrown over a chasm in the limestone rock, thirty feet in width, the sides of which are fringed with underwood, and at the base are fragments of rock obstructing the channel of the river, which roars beneath. At a short distance above Pont Sarn is a hollow in the rock, called Dryford Cavern, into which a spring falls from above, and in times of flood, overflowing the brink, forms a cascade of interesting and romantic appearance. Several chaly-

beate springs flow from the mountains in various parts of the parish. At a place called Gethin, between the river Tâf and the canal, are the remains of a small but very ancient furnace; and about two miles lower down, between Gethin and the engine for supplying the canal, are the ruins of a similar furnace, near which, in the river, are the oak stakes which anciently formed a weir, called Wattle Weir; but of the origin or history of these works nothing has been recorded even by tradition. Gwilym Tew, an eminent Welsh poet, is said to have been a native of Tavedale, in the vicinity of this town. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor of this extensive parish, for a few years preceding March 1829, amounted to £2896. 2.: at present (1832) it is nearly £6000.

MEVENNYDD (MEVENYDD), a township in the parish of LLANRHÛSTID, lower division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 10½ miles (S.) from Aberystwith, containing 740 inhabitants. There are some respectable residences in this township, one of which is Mabus, a pleasant seat of the Lloyds, situated on an eminence above the small river Gwyre. The river Aëron has its source here, in a small lake called Llÿnaedwen.

MEYLLTYRN (MYLLTEYRN, or MELLTEYRN), a parish partly in the hundred of GAFLOGION, and partly in that of COMMITMAEN, Lley division of the county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 9 miles (W. by S.) from Pwllheli, containing 268 inhabitants. This parish is divided by the small river Rhÿdlâs into two nearly equal parts, of which the eastern division is in the hundred of Gaflogion, and the western in that of Commitmaen: it is separated from the parish of Bottwnog by the river Avon Trevaes, and from that of Bryncroes by the river Avon Bôdnithoedd. The village is small, but is pleasantly situated on a wide plain; the lands in the vicinity are fertile, and the inhabitants are wholly employed in agriculture, except during the season of the herring fishery, which for the time affords employment to the whole population. At Sarn, a village in this parish, an annual fair for cattle and horses is held on the 27th of June. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Bottwnog annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £5. 15., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter ad Vincula, is a small edifice in good repair: in the churchyard is an ancient upright stone of large dimensions, without either sculpture or inscription. There is a place of worship in the parish for Calvinistic Methodists. Dr. Rowland bequeathed land for the maintenance of one poor widower of this parish in the almshouse at Bangor; and there are some other charitable bequests for the relief of the poor. Henry Rowland, afterwards Bishop of Bangor, and the munificent founder of the grammar school at Bottwnog, was born in this parish, in 1551, at a small farm-house near the church, which is still remaining: he died in 1616, and by his will ordered that the school should be built either in this his native village, or in the adjoining village of Bottwnog. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £70. 5.

MIAWST, a joint hamlet with Trech Gwinnon, in the parish of LLANARTHNEY, higher division of the

hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Carmarthen. The population is included in the return for the parish. It occupies a vale near the source of the Gwendraeth Vâch river, where the population is thinly scattered, and exclusively employed in agriculture.

MICHAEL-CHURCH, a parish in the hundred of PAINSCASTLE, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Kington, containing 159 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the county, bordering upon Herefordshire, and is sometimes called Michael-Church upon Arrow, from its position on the banks of that river: it extends about four miles in length and three miles in breadth, and comprises some good tracts of arable and pasture land, which are enclosed and in a tolerable state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery, especially on the eastern and south-eastern sides of the parish, is agreeably diversified; and the views over the adjacent country, from Huntingdon hill, abound with variety and interest. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Kington, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance. This parish has the privilege of sending poor children to be gratuitously instructed in the free grammar school of Kington, in the county of Hereford. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £119.

MICHAELSTON LE PIT, a parish in the hundred of DINAS-POWIS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Cardiff, containing 105 inhabitants. Lias and mountain limestone, together with lead-ore, are found in this small parish, which is exclusively agricultural, and presents some fine well-wooded enclosures. Courtyrala, an Italian villa, the seat of T. B. Rous, Esq., is pleasantly situated above a stream artificially widened and improved, over which a rustic bridge has been formed, amid scenery of the most romantic and picturesque character: the grounds are disposed with great taste, and disclose, at various points of view, the most admired scenes of the adjacent country. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £4. 10. $7\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of T. B. Rous, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. A school for the education of children of both sexes is supported by the family of Rous. On the summit of a hill, in this parish, are vestiges of an earthwork, supposed to be of Roman construction. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £41. 3.

MICHAELSTON super AVON, a parish, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, which separately maintain their own poor, in the hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Neath, and containing 1050 inhabitants, of which number, 793 are in the Lower division. The name of this parish is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Michael, and its distinguishing adjunct from its situation on the river Avon, which falls into Aberavon bay in the Bristol channel. The parish, which is pleasantly situated in the Vale of Avon, within a mile and a quarter of the town of Aberavon, through which passes the turnpike road from Cardiff to Swansea,

comprises a large tract of country, of which nearly one-half is mountainous, and the remainder good arable and pasture land: the soil is tolerably fertile, and the inhabitants of the Upper hamlet are altogether employed in agriculture. The village, which is in the Lower hamlet, is pleasantly situated in a sequestered part of the vale, which, till within the last few years, was rarely visited by strangers: it formerly consisted only of a few solitary cottages thinly scattered on the hills, but the mineral wealth with which the mountainous district of the parish abounds has effected an important change, and the establishment of various works has completely transformed it into a scene of cheerful activity, the population having increased above sixty per cent. since the census of 1821. Numerous comfortable cottages have been built for the accommodation of the workmen, a handsome modern residence for the proprietor of the works, and a beautiful cottage for the minister of the parish, who was previously non-resident. The parish abounds with iron-ore and coal, a large vein of the latter, from ten to twelve yards in depth, having been recently discovered. In the coal are often found vegetable impressions of fern and reeds; and a fine specimen of what is conjectured to be an extinct species of the palm, or fern tree, has been recently found: it is part of the trunk of the tree, about two feet and three-quarters in length, and one foot and a half in diameter, and consists of what geologists call carboniferous sandstone; the higher and lower parts of the tree are still in the ground. The works established at Cwm Bychan are chiefly for the manufacture of pyrolignous acid, sugar of lead, and tin plates, and afford employment to about four hundred men. Fire clay is also found in the parish in great abundance and of good quality. A rail-road from the works communicates with the shipping-place at Taibâch, near the mouth of the river Avon; and another extends from the coal-works along the left bank of that river, where vessels can lie in safety while waiting for their freight. A portion of the lower division of the parish is included within the new boundaries of the contributory borough of Aberavon. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Mr. Coke, to whom belong the titles of the Higher hamlet: those of the Lower are the property of the Earl of Jersey. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, and pleasantly situated on the western bank of the river Avon, is a small edifice of great antiquity, in a very dilapidated condition, and contains an ancient altar-tomb, with an inscription which is now nearly obliterated. There are two places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. A school-room has been built by the proprietors of the works in this parish, for the instruction of the children employed in them, the school being supported chiefly by monthly contributions from their parents. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor, during the few years immediately preceding March 1829, amounted to £54, of which sum, £20 was formerly assessed on the Lower hamlet, but its proportion is much larger now, in consequence of the improvements in this division of the parish.

MICHAELSTON super ELY, a parish in the hundred of DINAS-POWIS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Cardiff, containing 60 in-

habitants. This small parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Michael, and its distinguishing appellation from its situation on the southern bank of the river Ely, which separates it from the parish of St. Fagan, is beautifully situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and comprises a moderate portion of rich arable and pasture land, which is in a good state of cultivation. It was formerly distinguished for a castle erected here, probably by some of the Norman invaders of the principality, but of which little of the history has been preserved, and scarcely the ruins are at present distinguishable. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and the distant views extend over a fertile and highly cultivated tract of country. The living is a discharged rectory, with the rectory of St. Bride's super Ely consolidated, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £8. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Llewellyn Trehearne, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is not remarkable for any architectural details. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £12. 4.

MICHAELSTON (UPPER), a hamlet in the parish of MICHAELSTON super AVON, hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Neath, containing 257 inhabitants. Prior to the introduction of mineral and chemical works into the Lower hamlet, this formed the more considerable portion of the parish, and paid two-thirds of the poor's rate: the average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £34.

MIDDLETON, a township in that part of the parish of ALBERBURY which is in the lower division of the hundred of CAWRSE, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Welshpool, containing 100 inhabitants.

MILFORD, a newly created borough, sea-port, and market town, in the parish of STEYNTON, hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (N. W.) from Pembroke, 8 (S. S. W.) from Haverfordwest, and 256 (W.) from London: the population is returned with the parish. This town, which is celebrated for the spacious and commodious haven to which it gives name, is said to have derived its appellation from a stream which turned a mill anciently belonging to a priory, about a mile from the present town, and over which there was a ford, prior to the erection of a bridge at this place. It was in the famous haven of Milford that Henry II. embarked with the troops which he had assembled for the conquest of Ireland; and here also he landed, on his return from that expedition. In the reign of Henry IV., an army of twelve thousand men, which had been sent from France to the assistance of Owain Glyndwr, in his insurrection against the authority of that monarch, landed at this place, from which they marched to the siege of Haverfordwest, and afterwards to that of Carmarthen. The Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., attended by a small body of French retainers, ill disciplined and scantily provided for the great design he had undertaken, also landed in this haven, where he was received by Rhÿs ab Thomas, with a numerous train of his dependents and followers, whose warlike appearance encouraged him at once to proceed on his arduous enterprise. On this occasion it is said that Rhÿs, who had previously, in his assurances of loyalty

to Richard, declared that any person ill affected to the state, daring to land in those parts of Wales where he had any employment under the king, "must resolve to make his entrance and irruption over his belly," laid himself on his back on the ground, that the earl, on landing, might pass over him: a tradition still popular in the neighbourhood states that Rhÿs, in the evasive redemption of his pledge, remained under a small bridge, while the earl passed over it. Immediately after his landing, Richmond, having despatched orders to his partisans in other parts of the country, to join him with their forces at Shrewsbury, set forward upon his march, forming his small army into two divisions, one of which he commanded himself, taking his route through Cardiganshire, and the other he placed under the conduct of Rhÿs, who, passing through Carmarthenshire, was to collect his followers on his march, and to rejoin the earl at Shrewsbury. In the reign of Henry VIII., although the present town of Milford was not then in existence, the port of Llanelly, in Carmarthenshire, was esteemed a creek to the harbour; and in the reign of Elizabeth, when the country was threatened with the Spanish invasion, an engineer named Ivy was sent hither, to survey the haven, and to report on the means necessary to be adopted for its defence against the enemy; but his conduct gave so much dissatisfaction to the inhabitants of this part of the coast, that a spirited memorial was drawn up, signed by the Bishop of St. David's and the principal gentlemen and magistrates of the county, and presented to the leading members of the Privy Council. In this memorial they set forth the great importance to "her Majesty and the realm" of properly and effectually fortifying the haven of Milford, and entreat that some engineer of experience should be sent down for that purpose. In consequence either of this remonstrance, or of Mr. Ivy's report of the means necessary for the defence of the place, orders were issued for the construction of two forts near the entrance of the haven, which were begun in situations very ill chosen for the purpose, but were never finished; and their remains, called respectively the Dale and Nangle blockhouses, are still visible. About the commencement of the American war, it was resolved by government to form a dock-yard at Nayland, on the northern shore of the haven, and a little to the east of the present town; and some land in the vicinity was purchased for the erection of forts and batteries for its defence; but, after two ships had been built there by contract, *viz.*, the Milford frigate, and the Prince of Wales of seventy-four guns, and when one of the fortifications had been constructed to a considerable extent, the design was abandoned, after nearly £20,000 had been expended. The late Admiral Lord Nelson, who, after the battle of the Nile, visited this place in company with the late Sir William Hamilton, then proprietor of it, regarded Milford Haven as the finest and most extensive harbour in the known world, capable of floating more than the whole navy of England within its limits in perfect safety. George IV., on his return from Dublin in 1821, encountering a gale of wind near the Land's End, the royal squadron twice entered this haven; and his Majesty, having landed at Milford, ultimately proceeded by land to London. In commemoration of this event a tablet, about six feet in height, ornamented in the centre with a large shell, and with wreaths of flowers

down the sides, was placed at the end of a public building near Milford Quay, by the Hon. Robert Fulke Greville, on which is engraved a long inscription detailing the circumstances of that occurrence.

The present town is of very recent origin, and owes its rise and importance to the Hon. Mr. Greville, nephew of the late Sir William Hamilton, and subsequently, after the death of his uncle, proprietor of the estate. This gentleman, during the lifetime of Sir William, perceiving the advantages which might be derived from the situation of the property, procured an act of parliament in 1790, enabling Sir William Hamilton, his heirs and assigns, to make docks, construct quays, establish markets, with roads and avenues to the port, to regulate the police, and to make this place a station for conveying the mails to Waterford, which previously had been compelled to stop at Haverfordwest, eight miles distant from the place of shipping. To this arrangement may be attributed the origin of the town, which it was resolved to build opposite to the finest anchorage in that part of the haven called the Man of War Roads. The first building erected on this site was a large and commodious inn, for the accommodation of the passengers by the mail coaches and packets; and the ground plan having been regularly laid out, the allotments were eagerly taken and built upon, and a flourishing town soon arose. The earliest settlers in the new town were some families from the island of Nantucket, on the coast of North America, of whom the Starbuck's first, and afterwards the family of Rotch, came by invitation of government to establish the South Sea Whale fishery at this port, which trade was carried on successfully for some years, but was afterwards entirely discontinued. The increasing population soon caused the establishment of a market, for which a good market-house has been built, and which is well and cheaply supplied for the inhabitants and the shipping, this having been formerly a station for men of war; and the accession to the trade of the place procured, in a short time, the erection of a custom-house, in 1823, to which that of Pembroke became subordinate. A very great addition to the prosperity and importance of the town was made by carrying into effect Lord Spencer's plan for establishing a royal dock-yard at this port, which took place about the commencement of the present century, when a frigate of forty guns, and a sloop of thirty, were built here, and proved to be the best ships of their respective classes in the service. In 1809, the Milford of seventy-four guns was launched here; and in consequence of the design of government to fix the new dock-yard and naval arsenal at this place, a petition was presented to the House of Commons, in 1813, for leave to bring in a bill for the improvement of the town, by building a bridge across one of the inlets from the haven to the village of Haking, to be constructed in such a manner as to convert the inlet into a floating dock of sixty acres. Under these favourable circumstances the town, which had already become considerable in its extent and population, promised greatly to increase in importance; but its further progress was arrested by the removal of the royal dock-yard and arsenal to Paterchurch, or Pembroke Dock, which took place in 1814. It has still, however, retained its distinction as the station for the post-office packets to Waterford, from which it has derived a considerable

degree of prosperity; but it is at present in contemplation to remove this establishment also to a place called Hobbs Point, near Pembroke Dock, where a handsome pier is now being built with that view.

The town of Milford is beautifully situated, five or six miles from the mouth of the haven, on a point of land sloping down to the water, by which it is almost surrounded, being bounded on the east by Prix Pill, on the west by Priory Pill, and on the south by the main haven, which here expands into a spacious reach, having the appearance of a large inland lake, enclosed by rocky shores presenting rich and highly varied scenery. The present town, elevated upwards of sixty feet above the level of the sea, consists of three parallel streets, intersected at right angles by others leading down to the haven: the lower street contains only one row of houses, overlooking the water, and having in front a fine terrace, at one extremity of which stands the principal hotel, a spacious and handsome pile of building, affording every accommodation for passengers to and from Waterford. The houses, which are for the most part built of stone procured on the spot, are regularly disposed, and many of them are of very handsome design. The approach to the town from the sea is defended by two batteries, mounting each seven guns, and erected on the opposite shores of the haven; and between the adjacent villages of Haking and Hubberstone there is an observatory, which, however, having never been finished, is now going to decay. The air is remarkably salubrious, and the surrounding scenery abounds with variety and beauty, and in some places is highly picturesque. Milford Haven is one of the most extensive and secure harbours in the kingdom, or perhaps in the world: it is formed by the junction of the rivers called the Eastern and Western Cleddy, from the mouths of which it extends nearly ten miles in length, being from one to two miles in breadth, and has five bays, ten creeks, and thirteen roadsteads; the whole affording good anchorage and safe shelter for ships of the greatest burden, which, from the strength and depth of the tides, can put to sea in any winds with more expedition than from any large harbour on the coast of Britain: its total navigable length, from its mouth up the main haven and the Western Cleddy to Haverfordwest, is twenty-one miles; from its mouth, ascending the haven and the Eastern Cleddy, to Canaston bridge, about twenty miles. It has been stated by a naval officer once resident at this place to be capable of receiving, at the same time, one thousand ships of the line, one thousand fifty gun ships, one thousand frigates, one thousand sloops of war, and one thousand transports, without the least danger of their being in each other's way; and that one hundred sail of the line might be brought to act simultaneously against any number of ships that might attempt to enter the harbour.

The trade and present importance of the town arise from its being a great resort of shipping, not only on account of the custom-house, but also of the packet and quarantine establishments, and the convenience of its situation as a port for vessels in distress and under circumstances of peculiar destination. The principal business is that of ship-building, which, since the removal of the royal dock-yard, is still carried on upon a less extensive scale: there are several yards for the repairing of vessels, in which also vessels of upwards of one hun-

dred tons' burden are built. Coal for the supply of the post-office steam-packets is brought from Scotland; American timber is imported for ship-building and domestic uses, and also various articles of Baltic produce, but upon a small scale. The principal exports are, stone coal, for drying malt, of which great quantities are shipped for London and different ports on the Bristol and English channels, and limestone and culm, which are sent coastwise. A large oyster fishery is carried on for the supply of distant markets, the oysters of this coast being esteemed unrivalled in quality. The number of vessels belonging to the port, according to the official returns of 1831, is one hundred and sixteen, of the aggregate burden of eight thousand one hundred and four tons. The post-office steam-packets sail daily to Waterford, and daily return, conveying the Irish mail: they are commodiously fitted up for the reception of passengers. The jurisdiction of the port extends over the whole haven, and along the entire coast from near Laugharne, in Carmarthenshire, to St. David's Head: it is under the control of a Lord High Admiral and a Vice Admiral of the port, a harbour-master, a superintendent of quarantine, and a collector of the customs: an agent for the post-office packets, and an agent for Lloyd's, who is likewise a consul for foreign nations, are also resident in the town. Some good quays have been constructed, and there are extensive warehouses for bonding stores, and two bonding yards for timber. The custom-house is a neat and substantial building, commodiously situated, and well adapted to its purpose. A public brewery is conducted upon an extensive scale; and a considerable trade is carried on in ship-chandlery and other articles necessary for the supply of the shipping. The market days are Tuesday and Saturday, and the markets, which are abundantly supplied and numerous attended, are held in a convenient and sheltered area for the purpose. The lord of the manor holds courts leet, at which constables and other officers are appointed. By the recent act of parliament for amending the representation, Milford has been made a contributory borough to Pembroke in returning one member to parliament: the constituency of course consists entirely of the ten pound householders, duly qualified and registered: the number of houses of sufficient value to qualify their tenants is one hundred and five, the limits marked out for the franchise not only including the whole area between Prix Pill and Priory Pill, chiefly occupied by the town, but also the old village of Haking, on the opposite side of the latter inlet, and are more minutely detailed in the Appendix. A chapel of ease to the mother church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is situated at the eastern extremity of the street fronting the haven: it was erected chiefly at the expense of the Hon. Charles Francis Greville, lord of the manor, and was consecrated for divine service in the year 1808. It is an elegant structure in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty embattled tower, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles: the roof is richly groined, and the windows are embellished with stained glass: the font, which is of very elegant design, is of Derbyshire marble, and opposite to it is a vase of red porphyry, which was brought from Egypt, and intended to be placed here, also the top-gallant mast of the French ship L'Orient, which was blown up in the

battle of Aboukir. A little to the east of the present edifice are the remains of an ancient chapel, which was also dedicated to St. Catherine, and, after having been desecrated for many years, was converted into a powder magazine: it consisted of a nave and chancel, with a finely vaulted roof, which is still entire: the western end has fallen down, but the boundaries of the ancient cemetery may be distinctly traced. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. Milford gave the title of baron, in the peerage of Ireland, to the late Sir Richard Philipps, Bart., of Picton Castle, who dying without issue, in 1823, that dignity expired.

MINERA, an extensive chapelry in that part of the parish of WREXHAM which is in the hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Wrexham, containing 502 inhabitants. It comprises the western portion of the parish, which is hilly, and abounds with mineral wealth. The present name is supposed to be derived from this circumstance: its ancient appellation was Mwyn-Glawdd, or "the mine upon the ditch," in allusion to Offa's Dyke, which passes through it. It is bounded on the north by the river Alyn, which rises in this district. The greater portion of the inhabitants are employed in working the mines, which are on an extensive scale, consisting of iron, lead, and coal, the last of which are worked to a considerable extent; but the lead mines are at present discontinued, owing to the influx of water, and, though seven steam-engines and a mill have been employed in clearing them, the attempt has hitherto proved unsuccessful; the population has accordingly decreased since the census of 1821. The living is a perpetual curacy, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Wrexham. The chapel is a small cruciform structure. This place separately maintains its own poor, according to an arrangement entered into in March 1830.

MISKIN (MYSGYN), a hamlet in the parish of LLANTRISSENT, hundred of MISKIN, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N. E.) from Cowbridge. The population is included in the return for the parish. It was probably at a remote period a place of some consequence, having given name to the hundred: the river Ely bounds it on the west and is here crossed by a bridge.

MOCHLAS (MECHLAS), a township in the parish of KILKEN, Northop division of the hundred of COLESHILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, containing 80 inhabitants, who are exclusively employed in agriculture, the number having increased nearly twofold since the census of 1821.

MOELVRE, a joint hamlet with Iddole, in the parish of LLANDEVEYLOG, hundred of KIDWELLY, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (S.) from Carmarthen, containing, with Iddole, 440 inhabitants. There are a few agreeable mansions in this hamlet, which commands a fine view of the river Towy, by which it is bounded on the west, and is the most improving hamlet in the parish, the population having increased nearly a fourth since the census of 1821: the road from Carmarthen to Kidwelly passes through it.

MOLD, a parish, comprising the borough and market town of Mold, and the chapelries of Nerquis and

Tryddin, which are separately assessed for the maintenance of their poor, in the hundred of MOLD, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, and containing 9385 inhabitants, of which number, 8086 are in the town of Mold (and that part of the parish immediately adjacent not comprised within the two chapelries), 6 miles (S.) from Flint, and 200 (N. W.) from London. The ancient British name of this place, *Yr Wyddgrûg*, signifying "a lofty and conspicuous hill," and also its Roman name of *Mons altus*, of like import, were derived from a high mound on the north-western side of the present town, now called the Bailey Hill, a lofty eminence, partly natural and partly artificial, upon which a fortification appears to have been erected at a very early period, but whether originally by the ancient Britons, or by the Romans, is not accurately known. The only plausible arguments for ascribing it to the Romans are, the eligibility of its site for a place of defence, its proximity to the seat of their mining establishments in this part of the principality, and the discovery of a gold coin of the Emperor Vespasian near the spot. The advantages of the situation caused it to be subsequently the site of a more stately castle, erected by the Normans for the defence of the territories which they afterwards obtained possession of in this part of the country, and who, in their own language, describing its elevated situation, gave it the appellation of "*Montault*," of which its present name is supposed to be a contraction. The historical events connected with this place refer to a very remote period. Soon after the final establishment of Christianity in this part of the principality, a severe conflict took place between the combined forces of the pagan Saxons and Picts, who were carrying desolation through this portion of the country, and the inhabitants, who had been recently converted, and of whom thousands had been but lately baptized. The latter calmly awaited the approach of the enemy at a place within a mile of the town, since called Maes Garmon, or "the Field of Germanus," under the command of Bishops Germanus and Lupus, the former of whom, having given his troops orders to repeat after him the word "Alleluiah," led them on to battle. This triumphant shout, uttered by the whole army, struck such terror into the hearts of the pagans, that they fled on all sides; numbers perished by the swords of their pursuers, and many, attempting to escape, were drowned in the adjacent river. This celebrated victory, which took place in Easter week, in the year 420, has been distinguished by historians with the appellation of "*Victoria Alleluistica*;" and the memorial of it has been perpetuated by the erection of a pillar, in 1730, on the spot where St. Germanus is said to have stood, on the base of which is a Latin inscription commemorative of the event.

From this period till after the Norman Conquest little is known of the history of this place, of which, under its present name, the first notice occurs in the 9th year of the reign of William Rufus, when that monarch granted it to his vassal, Eustace de Cruier, who did homage to him for the territories of Mold and Hopedale, which he erected into a kind of inferior lordship marcher, and for the defence of which newly acquired territories he built several castles, and among them, in all probability, the castle of this place. In the reign of Henry I.,

Mold formed part of the extensive possessions of Robert, Seneschal of Chester, surnamed, from his residence at this place, Robert de Montault, or Montalto. During his occupation of the castle it sustained many severe attacks from the Welsh; but it was so strongly fortified, both by nature and by art, that it resisted every effort to reduce it; and in numerous subsequent sieges, during a period of fourteen years, it opposed an impregnable barrier to the attempts of the native Britons to repossess themselves of the territory of which they had been despoiled by the Normans. The garrison, which was very numerous, made repeated inroads on the adjacent territories of their Welsh neighbours, till, in 1144, Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, in retaliation for their depredations, invested the castle with a large body of forces, which he commanded in person, took it by storm, put all the garrison to the sword, and is said to have levelled the walls with the ground: it is, however, stated that he occupied it by a small body of troops in 1149, when he advanced to give battle to Ranulph, Earl of Chester, whom he defeated with great slaughter. It appears to have been subsequently rebuilt by the English, from whom, in 1198, it was again taken by the Welsh, under the command of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, who kept possession of it for some time. After remaining alternately in the hands of the English and the Welsh till the year 1240, it was stipulated in the treaty of peace concluded at that time between Henry III. and Davydd ab Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, that the latter should surrender all such territories as had been claimed by the vassals of the former, except those of Mold, which he was suffered to retain in fulfilment of a treaty previously made between him and the Seneschal of Chester. The year following Henry revoked this treaty, and entered into a new agreement, by which he compelled Davydd to deliver up to Roger de Montalto, Seneschal of Chester, the whole of his lands in the lordship of Mold, together with the castle and all its dependencies. In 1245, Davydd besieged the castle, which he took by storm, and put the whole of the garrison to the sword: Roger alone escaped the carnage, being fortunately absent from the castle, at the time of its surrender. The castle, always an object of obstinate contention between the native princes of North Wales and the English, appears soon afterwards to have fallen into the possession of the latter, who held it till the year 1263, when it was besieged and taken by Gruffydd ab Gwenwynwyn, Lord of Powysland, who razed it to the ground. It was again rebuilt by the English, and restored to the family of De Montalto, and was placed under the custody of Roger de Clifford, justiciary of Chester, against whose oppressive tyranny, and that of his deputy, Roger Scrochil, the inhabitants of Ystrad Alun, or Molesdale, were loud in their complaints, a short time previously to the final subjection of the principality by Edward I. In 1322, Sir Gruffydd Llwyd, who had been knighted by that monarch for bringing him the news of the birth of his son in the castle of Carnarvon, and who, for some time after Edward's death, had continued a faithful adherent to the government of his son Edward II., finding the English yoke no longer tolerable, took up arms; and having assembled a large body of his countrymen, and overrun all North Wales and the marches, he seized upon this castle, but kept

possession of it only for a very short time: his insurrection was not attended with success, and he was soon afterwards defeated and taken prisoner. From this time little more occurs of any military movements in which the castle of Mold had a share; it remained in the possession of the descendants of Robert de Montalto, who in 1302 did homage for it to Edward Prince of Wales at Chester; but in 1327, the last baron, in failure of male issue, conveyed it to Isabel, queen of Edward II., for life, and afterwards to John of Eltham, younger brother of Edward III., after whose decease without issue it reverted to the crown. It appears to have continued an appendage of the crown till the reign of Henry IV., by whom the castle and lordship, together with those of Hope and Hopedale, were granted to the Stanleys, afterwards Earls of Derby. Its final demolition, as a place of strength, is supposed to have taken place during this reign, and is attributed to Owain Glyndwr, who, in the course of his determined efforts to overthrow the government of Henry IV., committed depredations upon most of the estates in the principality belonging to the partisans of that monarch. On the first division of the principality into counties, in the reign of Henry VIII., Mold was annexed to the county of Denbigh; but in the thirty-third year of that monarch's reign it was assigned to the county of Flint, of which it has ever since that time continued to form a part. During the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I., the ancient mansion of Gwysaney, near this town, was garrisoned for the king; but in 1645 it was taken by the parliamentary forces under Sir William Breton. The lordship of Mold remained in the possession of the Stanleys till the death of James, the seventh earl, a zealous adherent to the cause of Charles I., who, after the battle of Worcester, was taken prisoner by the parliamentary forces and beheaded at Bolton in Lancashire. After his death the lordship was sold by the parliament; and a proposal having been made for repurchasing it by the Earl of Derby, the conditions of which that nobleman failed to fulfil, Charles II., in 1664, ordered that the former purchasers should retain it.

The town is pleasantly situated on a gentle acclivity in a small but fertile plain, watered by the river Alyn, which is here crossed by several bridges, and surrounded by rugged eminences, which are rich in mineral treasure: it consists principally of one long street, intersected at right angles by two smaller ones, is tolerably well paved, but indifferently supplied with water, and not lighted: the houses are not distinguished either for their regularity or style of building; but in the environs are numerous handsome seats and elegant mansions; and the surrounding scenery is richly diversified, and highly embellished with features of picturesque beauty. The views from the higher grounds, though confined, extend over a tract of country richly cultivated and varied with objects of interesting character and romantic appearance. The parish abounds with mineral wealth: the western district is rich in lead-ore, which is generally found imbedded in limestone or chert; but the operations are much impeded by the subterraneous stream of the Alyn, which here flows underground for the space of somewhat less than a mile: the eastern part of it contains an abundance of coal of excellent quality, which is procured in great quantities

for the supply of the neighbouring works; and some fine seams of cannel coal are also found within two miles to the south of the town: calamine is also procured here. In the townships of Argoed and Bistre, in the north-eastern part of the parish, potters' clay is found in abundance; and large manufactories of earthenware and fire bricks have been established, affording employment to the poor in that district. Near these works are others for smelting lead; and almost adjoining the town are some extensive cotton mills. These mills, for the spinning of cotton twist, are situated on the river Alyn; they were erected in 1792, lighted with gas in 1812, and greatly enlarged in 1825, and at present afford employment to more than three hundred persons. Upwards of four thousand acres of waste land were enclosed in this parish under the provisions of an act obtained in 1792. The turnpike roads from Chester to Ruthin, and from Holyhead to Wrexham, pass through the town. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs are held annually on February 13th, May 12th, August 2nd, and November 22nd. By the late act for amending the representation of the people Mold has been constituted a borough, contributory with Flint and the other boroughs in the county in the return of a member to parliament: the right of voting is vested in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of ten pounds and upwards, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the present number of such tenements within the limits of the borough, which are co-extensive with the township of Mold, and include an area of about five hundred and seventy acres, is about one hundred and fifty, of which one hundred and forty are in the town. Though Flint is the county town, yet, from the want of a county hall there, and the central situation of this place, which is now within the North Wales circuit, the assizes are held here, in a house hired for that purpose from a private individual; and it is in contemplation to erect at Mold a county hall and prison, plans and specifications of which have already been submitted to the notice of the county magistrates: the estimated expense of these buildings is £11,000.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, and said to have been erected in the early part of the sixteenth century, is a spacious and handsome structure, in the purest character of the later style of English architecture, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, and a chancel, with a lofty square embattled tower, enriched with sculpture and crowned with pinnacles, which, though of more recent erection, precisely corresponds with the general design. In taking down the old tower the workmen discovered, at the depth of a foot below the ground, a layer of burnt wheat, barley, rye, and beans, three inches thick, upon an earthen floor from four to five yards square, under which was deposited in regular order a great number of human bones, about half a yard in depth, and a stone which had been worked into the foundation, upon which was inscribed "Herc lieth the body of Gwennllian, daughter

of Evan ab David ab Yorwerth." The walls of the church are crowned with an elegant pierced parapet, under which are the figures of various animals finely sculptured in stone. The interior of the church is richly embellished with architectural details and sculptured ornaments: the nave is separated from the aisles by a fine range of seven light clustered columns with foliated capitals, supporting on each side a series of obtusely pointed arches, the spandrils of which are highly enriched with finely sculptured devices of angels bearing shields charged with emblematic allusions to the Passion of Our Saviour, among which is a representation of the Veronica, and with the armorial bearings of such benefactors as contributed towards the erection of the church, among which the arms of the Stanley family are conspicuous. The aisles are lighted by spacious and lofty windows of elegant design, enriched with tracery, and corresponding in form to the arches of the nave; and at the eastern extremity of each aisle are three highly enriched and canopied niches, in which were formerly statues now destroyed. The niches in the south aisle are almost concealed by monuments, including a very superb one to the memory of Robert Davies, of Llanerch, Esq., who died in 1728, on which is his effigy in an erect posture, habited in Roman costume. Near this is a mural monument to the memory of his grandfather, Robert Davies, of Gwysaney, the ancient residence of the family prior to their acquisition of Llanerch in the Vale of Clwyd. In the same aisle is an ancient mural tablet to the memory of Robert Warton, otherwise Parfew, abbot of Bermondsey in Surrey, and afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, from which see he was translated, in 1554, to that of Hereford, where he died in 1557, and was interred: above his armorial bearings, in a shield on which are also quartered the arms of the see of St. Asaph, is a label, inscribed "*Robtus pmissione Divina Epus Assav*," supported at one end by an angel, and at the other by a bishop. In the churchyard was dug up a stone, bearing the inscription "*Fundamentum Ecclesie Christus*," and underneath it the signature "*W. H. Eps.*," supposed to have been that of Bishop William Hughes, who died in the year 1600. There are two chapels within the parish, one at Nerquis, three miles from the town, and the other at Tryddin, about five miles distant. There are places of worship for Independents, and for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, all of which are well built, particularly that for the last-named sect. In 1744, the Rev. Hugh Lloyd, vicar of this parish, built a school-house, which he endowed with a rent-charge of £10, payable from certain lands in the parish, for the support of a master for the gratuitous instruction of poor children: this endowment was subsequently augmented by Mr. Dodd, who in 1780 bequeathed £100 for the support of this school, and also by a bequest of Mr. James Hughes, of the parish of Mile End, in the county of Middlesex, who in 1793 left to this school £100 three per cent. consols. The produce of these several bequests is now paid to the support of a National school, erected by subscription in 1823, in which sixty boys and fifty girls receive gratuitous instruction. A tenement in the parish of Caerwys was charged by an unknown benefactor with the payment of £20 per annum, to be distributed weekly in bread to the poor; and a rent-charge of £18

on a tenement in the parish of Hawarden; another of £8 on a tenement in the vicinity of this place; and a third of £2 on a tenement in the parish of Llanverras, were also severally bequeathed by unknown benefactors to the poor of this parish. The Rev. Dr. Wynne, of Tower, bequeathed £2. 10. per annum to poor widows and widowers of Broncoed and Mold; John Wynne, Esq., of Waen, bequeathed £1 per annum to purchase shoes for the poor of those places, and an unknown benefactor gave the same annual sum to buy hats for the poor of Llwynegrin and Mold. The interest of various benefactions in money, and the proceeds of other sums which have been vested in the purchase of land to a considerable amount, are annually distributed among the poor of this parish.

Of the ancient castle not a vestige at present can be discerned, and its very site is completely covered with thriving plantations: the three fosses by which it was formerly defended are still traceable, and from these it appears to have originally consisted of the upper and lower ballium, and an elevated donjon, or keep, each of which was separated from the others by a deep fosse. The Bailey Hill, on which it stood, though at present difficult of ascent, was rendered still more arduous by the erection of strong ramparts and the formation of a deep moat: from the summit of this hill a fine view of the surrounding vale is obtained, and in the distance the bare summit of Moel Vamma, towering amidst the Clwydian range of mountains, is seen to great advantage. Offa's Dyke enters this parish from Denbighshire, pursuing its course through a small valley on the south side of Bryn Yorkyn mountain, to Coed Talwrn, and Cae Twn, a farm near Tryddin chapel, beyond which it ceases to be here traceable. Numerous tumuli are found in various parts of the parish, affording evidence of the obstinacy with which the possession of the Vale of Alyn was contested by the various hostile parties who overran this part of the country in the earlier periods of its history. Several of these have been opened, and found to differ materially in their construction and contents, thus proving that they were raised at various periods and by different races of people. The environs of the town are enlivened by numerous ancient mansions and handsome seats, the residence of some of the principal families of the neighbourhood, and with the remains of others which are now occupied by farmers. The ancient mansion of Gwysaney, formerly the residence of the family of Davies, of Llanerch, and already noticed as having been garrisoned for the king during the parliamentary war, is in this parish. Tower, or Bryn Coed, formerly the seat of Dr. William Wynne, though small, presents a singular specimen of the style of domestic architecture during the ages of lawless violence in which it was erected: it consists of an ancient square tower of three stories, and appears to have been designed as a place of fortified habitation. During the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, it was inhabited by Reinalt ab Gruffydd ab Bleddyn, one of the captains who defended Harlech castle for Henry VI., and who was constantly engaged in feuds with the people of Chester. In 1465, a considerable number of the latter came to Mold fair, and a fray arising between the hostile parties, great slaughter ensued on both sides; but Reinalt, who obtained the victory, took the mayor of Chester prisoner, and conveyed him to his mansion,

where he hung him on the staple in his great hall. To avenge this affront, a party of two hundred men was despatched from Chester to seize Reinalt, who, retiring from his house into the adjoining woods, permitted a few of them to enter the building, when, rushing from his concealment, he blocked up the door, and, setting fire to the house, destroyed them in the flames: he then attacked the remainder, whom he pursued with great slaughter, and such as escaped the sword were drowned in attempting to regain their home: the staple on which the mayor was hung still remains fixed in the ceiling of the lower apartment. Lees wood, the seat of J. W. Eyton, Esq., is a large handsome mansion, beautifully situated on a fine slope, and surrounded with woods and pleasure grounds tastefully laid out: the entrance is through a magnificent gateway, and the grounds comprehend much finely varied scenery. Pentrehobin, a fine old family mansion, built in 1540, and formerly the property of Trevor Lloyd, Esq., retains much of its ancient character. Hartsheath, the deserted mansion of Gwilym Lloyd Wardle, Esq., is pleasantly situated on a long eminence in the Vale of Alyn, of which it commands a fine view: the grounds, which are richly wooded and tastefully disposed, combine a pleasing variety of picturesque scenery; and the views embrace many interesting objects of romantic character, among which is the isolated rock of Caergwrle, abruptly rising from the vale, and crowned with the ruins of its ancient castle. Nerquis Hall, the seat of Miss Gifford, a good family mansion built in 1638 by John Wynne, Esq., is pleasantly situated: the grounds comprehend some varied scenery, in which the spire of Nerquis chapel, at no great distance, forms an interesting feature. Rhual, an ancient family mansion noticed by Leland, now the residence of Col. Philips, a descendant of the founder was erected in 1634, by Evan Edwards, Esq.: the house, which is substantially built, contains some good paintings, among which is a portrait of the founder by Vandyke. Plâs Teg, formerly the property of the family of the Trevors, for many years occupied as a farm-house, and now the residence of — Roper, Esq., is a stately mansion, said to have been built in 1610, from a design by Inigo Jones: it consists of a centre flanked at the angles by square towers, the whole five stories high; the hall is forty-three feet long and twenty-three feet wide, and above it is a dining-room of the same dimensions, to which the ascent is by a spacious and noble staircase; in each of the towers is an apartment twenty-two feet long and nineteen feet wide; and the whole building has an air of great regularity and an appearance of simple grandeur. In the various mines in this parish are found impressions of fern and other vegetable plants in great perfection, a variety of marine shells of pearly freshness, and fossil remains of various kinds, in great abundance. Wilson, the celebrated landscape painter, who lived in the adjoining parish of Llanverras, was interred in the churchyard of this parish, near the north side of the church. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor of the entire parish amounts to £2827. 9., of which sum, £2277. 13. is assessed on that portion which is distinct from the chapelries of Nerquis and Tryddin, which are described under their appropriate heads.

MONINGTON, a parish in the hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Cardigan, containing 102 inhabitants. This place was by the Welsh called Eglwys Wythwr, signifying literally "the church of eight men," there being at the time of its foundation precisely that number of freeholders in the parish. The parish comprises but a moderate area, which is all enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is not distinguished by any peculiar features; but the views from the higher grounds embrace some objects of interest. The living is a vicarage not in charge, consolidated with that of St. Dogmael's, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is situated at the south-western declivity of a lofty eminence. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £67. 18.

MONKNASH (MONK-NASH), a parish in the hundred of OGMORE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Cowbridge, containing 121 inhabitants. This manor, together with the castle and lordship of Neath, was given by Fitz-Hamon to Sir Richard de Grenville, and by him conferred on the monks of Neath abbey, from which circumstance it has derived the prefix to its name. The parish is situated on the shore of the Bristol channel: the coast is extremely dangerous for some miles between it and Barry. The Nash sands are a perilous ridge, covered at high water, but exposed at low water, on which the Frolic steam vessel from Tenby to Bristol, laden with passengers, struck, in the month of March, 1831, the weather being exceedingly tempestuous and hazy, when all on board perished: recently two light-houses have been erected near them, which serve to warn navigators of the danger, as they stretch several miles westward from the coast, and the sounding immediately contiguous is four fathoms. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Hon. William Booth Grey. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £36. 11.

MONTGOMERY, a borough, market town, and parish, in the lower division of the hundred of MONTGOMERY, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 7½ miles (S.) from Welshpool, and 172 (W. N. W.) from London, through Shrewsbury, and 169 by way of Ludlow, containing 1188 inhabitants. The ancient British name of this place, Trê

Valdwyn, or "Baldwyn's town," was derived from the erection of a castle and the consequent establishment of a town here by a Norman adventurer of that name, for the security of this part of the principality, which he had reduced by force of arms, and for which, upon that condition, he had previously done homage to William the Conqueror, by whom he was appointed lieutenant of the marches. Baldwyn, though justly regarded



Arms.

as the founder of the castle and town, did not long retain possession of the territories which he had thus gained by conquest. In the reign of William Rufus, Roger de Montgomery, who had been created Earl of Shrewsbury, and had obtained from that monarch a licence to secure to himself such territories on the west of the river Severn as he could obtain by force of arms, entered the principality of Powys with a considerable army, and, seizing this castle and town, strengthened the fortifications of the former, and surrounded the latter with a wall: having thus succeeded in securing permanent possession of them, he was in a short time regarded their second founder, and they have consequently since that period been distinguished as the castle and town of Montgomery. In the following year the Welsh, mustering all their strength, took the castle by surprise, plundered the town and laid waste the adjacent territory: but the castle was soon repaired and the fortifications strengthened by William Rufus, who, hearing while in Normandy of the dreadful outrages committed by the forces of Gruffydd ab Cynan, Prince of North Wales, and the sons of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, advanced at the head of a large army to the Welsh frontier, to repress their incursions. His repeated attacks were, however, attended with very inconsiderable success; the Welsh sustained the conflict with obstinate intrepidity and persevering vigour, and the only advantage which the English monarch derived from his campaign was the opportunity of throwing supplies into the castle of Montgomery. The Welsh, elated with their recent success, immediately after the retreat of the English army, laid siege to this fortress, which at that time was considered the strongest and best fortified of any in the marches. The garrison opposed a brave and resolute defence, and for many days successfully repelled the vigorous attacks of the assailants; but the Welsh, having at length made several breaches in the walls, by undermining them, carried the castle by storm, put the garrison to the sword, and levelled the fortifications with the ground.

This arduous struggle between the Norman lords of the marches, to retain possession of the territories which they held by right of conquest, and the native Welsh, whose ardent anxiety to regain their lost dominions incited them to acts of the most desperate valour, was maintained with equal obstinacy on both sides for several years; and many of the leaders of both parties were slain. But the English finally prevailed; and having, by their superior numbers and discipline, gained a decisive victory over the stubborn Welsh patriots, compelled them once more to retire to their strong holds in the mountains. After this the Earl of Shrewsbury rebuilt the castle of Montgomery; and in 1114, Owain, brother of Gruffydd ab Rhys, Prince of South Wales, being taken prisoner by the English, was confined in it, but he effected his escape and fled for refuge to the court of Gruffydd ab Cynan, Prince of North Wales. In 1223, Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, having made numerous incursions into the territories of the English vassals, and perpetrated various acts of depredation and violence, for which he refused to render any satisfactory atonement, Henry III., who had taken the field with a powerful army to chastise his insolence, returning towards the marches from a successful expedition into Radnorshire, rebuilt the

castle of Montgomery in a situation better adapted to check the incursions of the Welsh, and on a site, the advantages of which, united with its own natural strength, rendered it at that time impregnable. The custody of this important fortress the English monarch confided to his great justiciary, Hubert de Burgh, with an annual salary of two hundred marks, which allowance for the maintenance of the garrison was augmented in times of war. In 1228, the soldiers of the garrison, assisted by such of the natives as were under their control, attempted to open a road through the adjoining forest, an extensive tract of fifteen miles in length, which had long afforded a secure retreat to the Welsh, who, concealing themselves in this impenetrable recess, made frequent predatory incursions on the lands of the English vassals, whom they often surprised and murdered. While the men were engaged in this work, they were suddenly attacked by a large party of the natives, who, issuing from their concealment, compelled them with great slaughter to retire for refuge within the castle, to which they afterwards laid regular siege. The garrison, upon this occasion, sent to England for assistance, and Henry, attended by Hubert de Burgh, coming to their relief with all possible expedition, the Welsh raised the siege and retired into their strong holds. Henry having, soon after his arrival here, received a reinforcement, resolved to penetrate into the recesses of the forest; and having with great difficulty opened a road for his army, by setting fire to the woods, at length reached a solitary abbey of Carmelite friars, called *Cridia*, which, as it had hitherto afforded an asylum to his enemies, he reduced to ashes. Upon the site of this monastery Hubert de Burgh laid the foundation of a castle, in the erection of which Henry's whole army was employed with incredible labour and under innumerable difficulties. In the middle of a thick forest in the heart of an enemy's country, surrounded by skirmishing parties of the foe, and exposed to every hazard, the English persevered for three months in the erection of this new fortress, which it was intended to make impregnable. During this period the Welsh, watching every movement, and ready to take advantage of every favourable opportunity, frequently intercepted the English convoys, and slew their foraging parties; till at length, from the want of provisions, and a suspicion of treachery in his camp, Henry was induced to relinquish his undertaking, when it was nearly completed, and to conclude a treaty of peace with the Welsh prince, Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, in which it was stipulated that this fortress, in the erection of which so much labour, blood, and treasure had been expended, should be levelled with the ground.

In 1231, a party of the Welsh forces having made an incursion into the territories dependent upon the castle of Montgomery, the English, who had secretly posted themselves in a situation to cut off their retreat, suddenly attacked them, and putting the greater number to the sword, conveyed the remainder captives into the castle, where, by the command of Hubert de Burgh, they were instantly delivered to the executioner, and their heads sent as a present to the English monarch. Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, to avenge this outrage upon his countrymen, laid waste the English marches with the most unrelenting fury; and, in the general consternation which the violence and

rapidity of his devastation had excited, Hubert de Burgh was himself compelled to take refuge in England. Llewelyn, intent upon conquest and revenge, bore down all opposition; and among other fortresses, then in the power of the English, of which he obtained possession, took the castle of Montgomery, which he committed to the flames, and put all the garrison to death. But the castle was almost immediately recovered by a party of English forces, and Llewelyn again attempted to retake it, for which purpose he encamped his troops on a meadow at a short distance, in part of which was a deep morass. Near this place was the Cistercian abbey of Cymer, one of the brethren of which was instructed by Llewelyn to deceive the garrison with false intelligence. The English soldiers, seeing the friar pass under the walls of the castle, entered into conversation with him, and, being informed that Llewelyn with a small force was waiting for a reinforcement, and might be easily taken or put to flight, a party of horse was despatched from the castle to attack him by surprise. On their approach, the Welsh, apparently with great precipitation, retreated into a wood; and the English, in the eagerness of their pursuit, plunged deep into the morass, in which many were suffocated or drowned, and the rest, encumbered with their armour and entangled in the bog, became an easy prey to the Welsh, who quickly put them to death with their spears. Henry had been for some time preparing for a campaign against Wales, and this disaster tended to accelerate the arrival of the English army, commanded by that monarch in person, who, on his reaching the abbey of Cymer, in resentment for the treachery of the friar, set fire to the grange, and would also have burnt the monastery itself, had not the abbot saved it by the payment of three hundred marks.

In 1259, the English monarch concluded a truce for one year with Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, Prince of North Wales, which was ratified by commissioners on both sides at the ford of Montgomery, and on its expiration was renewed at the same place, with additional stipulations. The castle of Montgomery, together with several other fortresses, was ceded by Simon de Montfort, under the sanction of the English king, to Llewelyn, in 1265; and, in the year 1268, a conference was held there, and a treaty of peace concluded, between Henry and Llewelyn, through the mediation of Ottoboni, the pope's legate in England, which was ratified by the contracting parties in person, and received from the legate the sanction of the pope's authority. By this treaty the territories taken by both parties during the war were to be restored, the Prince of Wales was to do fealty to the English king for the principality, as had been done by his predecessors, and was to pay into the English treasury the sum of twenty-five thousand marks. After the melancholy death of Llewelyn, in the reign of Edward I., and the entire subjugation of Wales by that monarch, Madoc, an illegitimate son of the Welsh prince, raised a formidable insurrection in the northern parts of the principality, and gained several brilliant victories over the English, particularly in the marches; but being at length attacked by the united forces of the lords marcher, on the mountain called by the Welsh Mynydd Digoll, and by the English the Long Mountain, about five miles from Montgomery, he was defeated and slain with most of his adherents. Edward I. granted to

Bogo de Knouill, constable of the castle of Montgomery, a certain quantity of timber out of his forest of Cordon, to defray the expense of repairing the walls and ditches round this town and castle; and a grant for the same purpose was made by Edward III., under the authority of which a toll was to be taken for seven years on certain articles exposed for sale at the market, among which squirrels' skins are enumerated. In 1354, the castle, together with the hundred of Chirbury, in which it was then regarded as being comprised, is mentioned, in an inquisition obtained for the reversal of the attainder against him, as forming part of the possessions of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, at the time of his death; after which it passed, by the marriage of his sister and sole heiress Anne, to the house of York, and thence came into the possession of the crown. It appears to have been held, as stewards of the crown, by the immediate ancestors of Lord Herbert of Chirbury, and to have been the principal residence of that family. During the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I., the castle was garrisoned for the king, by Lord Herbert, whom that monarch had previously appointed governor, but who, in 1644, on the approach of a parliamentarian army under the command of Sir Thomas Myddelton, embraced the adverse cause, and displaced the royalist troops by a garrison of republican soldiers, of whom he was entrusted with the command. An army of four thousand royalists, under the command of Lord Byron, soon after Lord Herbert's defection, approaching Montgomery, compelled the forces under Sir Thomas Myddelton to make a precipitate retreat to Oswestry, leaving Lord Herbert with a weak garrison but ill supplied with ammunition and provisions. The royalists immediately laid siege to the castle, which must soon have been surrendered; but Sir Thomas Myddelton, being strengthened with a reinforcement under the conduct of Sir William Brereton, Sir John Meldrum, and Sir Thomas Fairfax, immediately marched to its relief. A general engagement now became inevitable: the royalists, to the number of five thousand men, were posted on the hill above the castle, and the parliamentarians, to the number of three thousand, were drawn up in the plain below: the former, descending the hill, commenced the attack, and for some time gained considerable advantage; but the parliamentarian soldiers, led on by some of the ablest of their generals, and urged by the necessity of throwing succours into this important fortress, rallied, and, after many desperate efforts, succeeded in reversing the fortune of the day, and ultimately, after a severe and sanguinary conflict, obtained a complete and decisive victory. The royalists were pursued towards Shrewsbury; more than five hundred of them were killed in the battle and in the pursuit, and fourteen hundred were taken prisoners: of the parliamentarians, only sixty were killed and one hundred wounded. The castle was afterwards dismantled by order of the parliament; but it appears that Lord Herbert received a compensation for the loss which his property sustained on that occasion.

The town is pleasingly and romantically situated partly on the summit and partly on the declivity of a hill rising from the southern bank of the river Severn, and under the shelter of a mountain of loftier elevation. Though the county town, it is small in extent and of inconsiderable importance, consisting only of four streets

diverging nearly at right angles from the market-place, which is in the centre: the houses are well built and of respectable appearance; and the town, which is partially paved and amply supplied with water, has a prepossessing aspect, well adapted to render it the residence of genteel families. The environs are strikingly beautiful, abounding with richly diversified and highly picturesque scenery; and the hill on which the town is built commands a fine and extensive view of the Vale of Montgomery, watered by the river Severn, and bounded in the distance by the Shropshire mountains. There is neither any trade nor manufacture carried on: the market, which is amply supplied with corn and provisions of all kinds, is on Thursday; and fairs are held annually on March 26th, June 7th, September 4th, and November 12th, for cattle, sheep, and horses.

The inhabitants received their first charter of incorporation in the 11th of Henry III., who made the place a free borough, and endowed it with many privileges and immunities. By this charter the government is vested in two bailiffs and twelve principal burgesses, or common-councilmen, assisted by a town-clerk, who acts as recorder, a coroner, two serjeants at mace, and other officers, who are annually elected at Michaelmas by a common hall of burgesses, each of whom, after serving the office of bailiff, is styled an alderman. The elective franchise was conferred in the 27th of Henry VIII., who, as the shire town, empowered it, in conjunction with its contributory boroughs of Llanidloes, Llanvyllin, Machynlleth, and Welshpool, to send one member to parliament. Since that period the right of election has undergone material alteration: on a petition to the House of Commons, in 1680, complaining of an undue return, it was resolved that the right of election was vested not only in the burgesses of Montgomery, but also in those of the contributory boroughs of Llanidloes, Llanvyllin, and Welshpool; and on a similar petition, presented to the House in 1728, it was resolved that the elective franchise was confined solely to the borough of Montgomery, which since that time has continued to return one member, to the exclusion of the above-named contributory boroughs. These resolutions of the House of Commons being at variance with each other, the burgesses of Llanidloes, Llanvyllin, and Welshpool, and also those of Machynlleth, the latter having neglected to support their claim at the two former periods, were, by an act of the 28th of George III., allowed the power of asserting their privilege of voting for a member for Montgomery before another committee of the House, and of appealing within twelve calendar months against any future decision. By the late act for amending the representation these boroughs have been again permitted to share in the return of a member, the elective franchise having been extended to the resident inhabitants, duly qualified according to the provisions of the act; and, for the purpose of taking the votes, the bailiffs of Montgomery are to appoint deputies at each place, who will send to them their poll books, for the purpose of



Corporate Seal.

ascertaining the aggregate amount, and making the return. The elective franchise was formerly in the burgesses at large, the number of whom claiming it for the borough of Montgomery was, at the time of passing the late Reform Act, about one hundred and eighty-five: it is now vested in the resident burgesses only, if duly qualified according to the provisions of the act, and in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the present number of tenements of this value, within the limits of the borough, which are co-extensive with those of the parish, including an agricultural district of nearly ten miles in circumference, and have not been altered by the late Boundary Act, is about fifty: the bailiffs are the returning officers. The freedom of the borough is inherited by the sons of burgesses, on their coming of age, and obtained by gift of the bailiffs and burgesses in common hall assembled. The bailiffs are justices of the peace within the borough, in which the county magistrates have a concurrent jurisdiction. The corporation have power to hold a court of record for the recovery of debts to any amount, every third Tuesday, the jurisdiction of which extends over the borough. Though Montgomery is reputed the county town, the assizes are held at Welshpool; but the quarter sessions are always held here. The election of a member for the county has hitherto taken place either here or at Machynlleth, being regulated by the sitting of the county court at the time of issuing the writ. The town-hall, standing in the centre of the town, is a neat plain building of brick, supported on arches enclosing a sheltered area for the use of the market: the upper part, which was very inadequate to the purpose of holding the quarter sessions, was taken down in 1828, and two handsome and convenient rooms were constructed on a plan better adapted to that use, at the sole expense of Lord Clive, to whom the building belongs. The principal room is sixty-seven feet and a half in length, and twenty feet and a half in width, having a moveable partition at one end, forming a retiring-room for the jury: this apartment, which is well lighted and handsomely fitted up, is used for assemblies and public meetings, and in the centre of the west side is the court-room, which is twenty-nine feet and a half in length, and twenty-one feet wide, and is commodiously arranged for the business of the sessions. The new county gaol and house of correction, at the lower end of the town, on the left of the road to Shrewsbury, was built at an expense of £10,000, defrayed by the county: it is a handsome edifice of stone of a durable quality, procured from the rock on which the castle formerly stood, and is arranged in the form of a cross, having the governor's house in the centre, the whole being enclosed within a boundary wall upwards of twenty feet in height: the governor's house commands a view of all the wards, and the working of the tread-mill, which is a double one, having one wheel in the felons' ward, and the other in the vagrants' ward, and the machinery is so contrived, that the labour can be regulated according to the force supplied. The building comprises six wards, with spacious airing-yards to each, in two of which there are a tread-wheel and an

engine-house to supply the prison with water; above the engine-house and tread-wheel is an infirmary, with two sick wards and matron's rooms; and over the governor's apartments is the chapel, to which there is a separate entrance from each ward: beyond the chapel is an ante-room leading to a committee-room for the visiting magistrates, and two waiting-rooms; and on the roof, over the entrance and turnkey's lodge, is the place of execution. The ward for female prisoners, which, according to the plan, is to occupy a distinct wing, will not at present be completed: they will in the interim be confined in the old house of correction, which, by recent alterations and additions, has been made sufficiently convenient for that purpose, and comprises two wards and apartments for the keeper.

The parish of Montgomery was anciently included in that of Chirbury, to which the church was originally a chapel of ease. The living is a rectory, in the arch-deaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £17. 4. 4½., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient and venerable cruciform structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a tower at the extremity of the north transept, which was erected in 1816, at an expense of £1700, defrayed solely by Lord Clive. The chancel is separated from the nave by an exquisitely carved screen and ancient rood-loft, removed from the priory of Chirbury, after the dissolution of that establishment: the north transept, called Brockton chancel, was built by the prior of Chirbury, for the accommodation of the tenants of his manor of Calmore, in this parish; and the south transept, called Lymore chancel, is appropriated to the seat of Lymore Park, the property of Lord Clive. The roof is neatly panelled into compartments, and in some parts is richly carved; and the east end of the chancel and the west end of the nave are lighted with large lancet-shaped windows. In the south transept, or Lymore chancel, which is separated from the church by two finely pointed arches, is a splendid monument to the memory of Richard Herbert, Esq., father of Lord Herbert of Chirbury, and Magdalene his wife, in which are the recumbent effigies of the former in complete armour, and of the latter by his side on an altar-tomb, in the front of which are representations of their six sons and two daughters in a kneeling posture; and under the tomb is the figure of Richard wrapped in his winding sheet. Near this monument are the effigies of two knights in complete armour, of the noble family of the Mortimers, Earls of March. Previously to the Reformation there was a chapel in one of the transepts, dedicated to St. Mary. The churchyard, which is of considerable extent, and commands a fine view of the adjacent country, is surrounded with a beautiful walk shaded by lime and elm trees of stately and luxuriant growth. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. Edward Herbert, Esq., in the reign of Elizabeth, bequeathed a rent-charge of £9. 12., issuing from a tenement called Oxley, or Gwern-yr-Ychen, in the parish of Llandyssil, of which sum, £5 was to be appropriated to a master and £2 to a mistress, for teaching poor children, and the remainder to the poor. Mr. John Lloyd, a native of this town, in 1747, bequeathed the residue of his estate and effects to his executor, John Edwards, of Deptford, in the county of

Kent, to be applied to such charitable uses as he should think fit. Mr. Edwards, becoming possessed of this property under the provisions of the act of mortmain, which invalidated the conditions of the bequest, appropriated £4 per annum to the teaching of ten boys and ten girls, children of burgesses, including a boy and a girl from Oxley, and also one boy and one girl from Weston-Madoc, in the parish of Churchstoke: this endowment is augmented by Lord Clive to £20 per annum, which is paid to a master for teaching twenty children. There are Sunday schools in connexion with the established church, and also with the congregation of Calvinistic Methodists, in the former of which forty-five boys and thirty-five girls are instructed: the girls are annually clothed by subscription. There are likewise several charitable donations and bequests in land and in money, the produce of which is annually distributed among the poor of the parish.

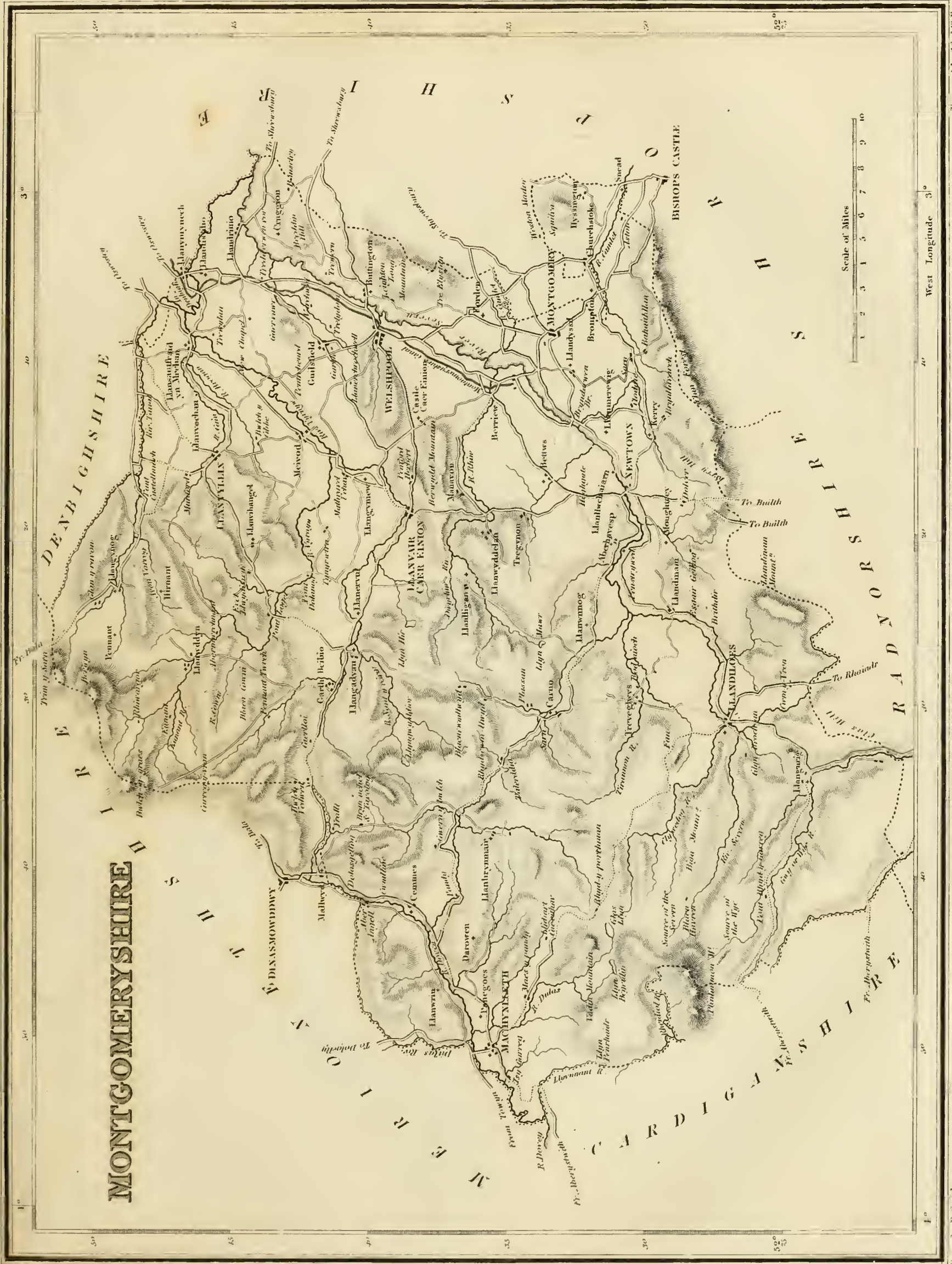
Of the ancient castle there are but very inconsiderable remains, consisting chiefly of the fragment of a tower at the south-western angle, and a few detached portions of low walls, which afford but a very inadequate memorial of its former extent and magnificence. This fortress occupied the extremity of a long eminence, on the northern side of the town, and apparently impended over it, the projecting ridge being of great height, very steep, with an escarpment quite precipitous: it was defended by four deep fosses cut in the solid rock, anciently crossed by drawbridges. Between the extremity of the building and the precipitous declivity of the height on which it stood is a level spot of ground, which is supposed to have formed the place of parade for the garrison. Within the last thirty years part of the shattered walls fell down, and among the disjointed fragments a labourer found several silver spoons, which he soon after sold to an itinerant dealer; and, at various times, ancient military weapons, broken swords, arrow heads, and cannon balls, have been discovered among the ruins. At the bottom of the hill, on the north side of the road leading to Garthmill, are the remains of a smaller fortress, surrounded by a moat, and having an artificial mound near the western extremity of the area: they are supposed to indicate the site of the ancient castle originally built by the Norman Baldwyn, prior to the erection of the later castle by Henry III. On a hill at no great distance from the latter are the remains of a very extensive camp, evidently of British origin: this hill is intersected by several deep fosses in that part where it is most accessible, and in other parts it is sufficiently protected by its precipitous declivity: the approach is guarded by four smaller fosses, from which were two entrances to the main work. Between the towns of Montgomery and Welshpool are the remains of a spacious Roman fortification, called the Gaer: it is situated on the Roman road which passed through the Vale of Severn, from Caer-Sws or Maglona, near Machynlleth. Of the walls by which the town was anciently surrounded, flanked by round and square bastion towers, and in which were four gates, called respectively, "Arthur's, Cedewen, Ceri, and Chirbury" gates, all of which have long since disappeared, there are still some remains, varying in different places, from a few inches only to several feet in height above the surface of the ground. A fosse

near the bottom of the town still indicates the ancient site of Black Hall, once the hospitable mansion of the family of Herbert: it was consumed by fire, on which occasion the lodge in Lymore Park, at a small distance from the town, was enlarged and fitted up for the reception of the family: it is still kept up by Lord Clive, and, with its ancient front of timber frame-work and plaister, forms an interesting and venerable feature in the scenery of the park. From the castle hill, and from that on which the large British camp above noticed is situated, are extensive and fine views of the vales of Montgomery, Churchstoke, and Chirbury; but the most magnificent prospect of the surrounding country is obtained from the hill immediately above them. The ground continues gradually to rise to the summit of this eminence, which is crowned by a fine cluster of fir trees, and the view embraces the extent of the Vale of Severn for several miles, through which that noble river pursues a winding course among verdant meadows and luxuriant groves, by which latter it is frequently intercepted from the sight, assuming the appearance of numerous small lakes, the banks of which are richly decorated with picturesque and romantic scenery. Among the many interesting objects which this extensive prospect embraces are, Powis castle and park, numerous gentlemen's seats and pleasure grounds, picturesque villages, and distant hills of varied appearance, in beautiful and harmonious contrast, beyond which are seen, in towering magnificence, the lofty mountains of Plinlimmon and Cader Idris, and the fine chain of the Arans. Edward Herbert, first baron of Chirbury, and distinguished equally for the versatility of his talents and the eccentricity of his character, is by some said to have been a native of this place. He has been noticed above, as holding the office of governor of Montgomery castle: he was the author of several works, including memoirs of his life, and of a work entitled "*De Veritate*," upon which he appears to have principally rested his claim to literary reputation, and his character as a philosopher: he was born in 1583, and died in 1648. This is one of the parishes incorporated for the maintenance of their poor in the house of industry at Forden: the average annual assessment upon it for this purpose is £337. 16.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, an inland county of NORTH WALES, bounded on the south-east, east, and north-east by the English county of Salop, and a small detached portion of Denbighshire; on the north, by Denbighshire; on the north-west and west, by Merionethshire; on the south-west, by Cardiganshire; and on the south, by Radnorshire; the two latter counties forming part of South Wales. It extends from 52° 21' to 52° 51' (N. Lat.), and from 3° to 3° 54' (W. Lon.); and includes an area, according to Evans' Map of North Wales, of four hundred and ninety-one thousand six hundred statute acres, or about seven hundred and sixty-eight square miles. The population, in 1831, was 66,485.

At the period of the Roman invasion of Britain, this county, in common with nearly all the rest of North Wales, was included in the territory of the *Ordovices*. Under the Roman dominion it contained the station *Mediolanum*, considered by Sir Richard Colt Hoare and most other antiquaries to have been situated in the Vale of the Tanat, or that of the Vyrnwy;

besides which there are supposed to have been other minor establishments of this people, at Caer-Sws, in the vicinity of Newtown, and at the Gaer, near Montgomery. The Roman roads which traversed it were the *Via Devana*, which, from the station *Nidus*, at Neath, in Glamorganshire, crossed the eastern part of it, in its progress to the station *Deva*, at Chester; and a branch of the southern Watling-street, which crossed the northern part of it to *Segontium*, the present Carnarvon; besides which were several vicinal ways. On the partition of the sovereignty of North Wales, about the year 876, by Rhodri Mawr, or Roderic the Great, among his three sons, Montgomeryshire was included in the kingdom of Powys, the seat of the government of which, originally established at Pengwern, the present Shrewsbury, was afterwards, on the native Britons being driven from the plains of Shropshire into the mountains of the principality, by the victorious arms of the Mercian monarch Offa, removed to Mathraval, near Meivod, in the beautiful Vale of the Vyrnwy. Henceforward this sovereignty was called indifferently the kingdom of Powys, or of Mathraval, the extent of which, however, was still further diminished by the invasions of the Mercians, whose warlike leader raised a conspicuous barrier between his newly-acquired territories and those still possessed by the Cymry, which included in the Mercian kingdom the eastern part of the territory at present forming the county of Montgomery. Numerous were the excursions made across this boundary by the princes of Powys, in their attempts to recover possession of their former dominions, and in predatory expeditions. During the reign of Alfred the Great of England, an army of marauding Danes, under the command of the celebrated piratical leader named Hasting, in 894, extended its ravages into this county, and advanced to the village of Buttington, the *Butdigintune* of the Saxon Chronicle, in the vicinity of the present town of Welshpool, where, receiving intelligence that an English army was approaching to oppose them, they intrenched themselves on both banks of the Severn. Ethelred, governor of Mercia, two other aldermen, and the king's thanes residing in the strong holds which he had erected, with the people summoned from the east of Pedridan, the west of Selwood, the east and north of the Thames, the west of the Severn, and some parts of North Wales, invested their camp for some weeks, and reduced them to such extremity that they were obliged to eat the flesh of their horses. Roused by their sufferings to furious action, the North-men made at last a desperate attempt to break from their prison, and, throwing themselves upon the Anglo-Saxons who formed the eastern part of the blockade, after a warm action, in which several royal thanes perished, the greater number achieved their escape, and hastened eastward to the coast of Essex without further molestation. The kingdom of Powys, after the Norman Conquest of England, became the principal object of attack to the foreign adventurers. One of these, named Baldwyn, swore fealty and did homage to the Conqueror for this part of Cambria, which he promised to secure by force of arms; and having partially accomplished his purpose, he erected a fortress at the present town of Montgomery, then called by the Welsh, after his name, *Tré Valdwyn*, or "Baldwyn's Town," from which the



Engraved by J.A. C. Walker

DRAWN AND ENGRAVED FOR LEWIS' TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

Drawn by R. Craggham.

county derives the name, which it still bears in their language, of *Sir Dré Valdwyn*, or *Swydd Dré Valdwyn*. This castle must, however, have soon fallen into the possession of the Welsh, since Roger de Montgomery, who for his services had been created by the Conqueror Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, and had received a license to conquer from the Welsh to the west of the Severn, entered Powys-land a few years after with a powerful body of forces, and took the castle and town of Trê Valdwyn, which he fortified anew in his own right, and gave to it his own name of Montgomery, which it has ever since retained, and communicated to the county of which it is the ancient chief town.

A circumstance which facilitated the conquests of the Norman barons in this quarter was the subdivision of Powys between two of the descendants of Mervyn, son of Roderic the Great, into Powys-Vadoc and Powys-Gwenwynwyn, the former comprising the northern, and the latter the southern, parts of the original sovereignty: these again afterwards became divided among the descendants of those two princes. The year following the capture of Trê Valdwyn castle, the Welsh, mustering all their strength, retook it by a *coup de main*, plundered the town, and desolated the surrounding country. This castle was again repaired and strengthened by William Rufus, who, to put an end to the depredations committed by the Welsh forces under Gruffydd ab Cynan and the sons of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, led an army into the marches, but was compelled to withdraw it with great loss, after throwing succours into Montgomery castle. The latter, on the retreat of the English, was immediately beleaguered by the Welsh, who, after a vigorous siege, at last took it by storm, and levelled it with the ground. The Norman arms soon afterwards again prevailed, and this castle was rebuilt by the Earl of Shrewsbury. In 1080, Gruffydd ab Cynan, laying claim to the throne of North Wales, and landing a large army of mercenaries in Pembrokeshire, was joined by Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales, and their confederated armies marched northward against Trahaiarn, the reigning prince of Gwynedd, whom they encountered on the hills of Carno, in this county, where they totally defeated his forces, and slew Trahaiarn himself, in a most sanguinary conflict. In the year 1191, in consequence of various depredations having been committed by the Welsh on the inhabitants of the marches, Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the absence of Richard I. in the Holy Land, besieged Castell Côch, now Powis Castle, near Welshpool, which he took after a vigorous resistance; and having left in it a strong garrison, he returned to England. This fortress was retaken by Gwenwynwyn, prince of this part of Powys-land, in 1197. That chieftain, disapproving of the conduct of the prince of Gwynedd, submitted to become a vassal to King John, and to hold his territories *in capite* of the English crown; and, after the succession of his son Gruffydd to the government, the last-mentioned fortress was taken and dismantled by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, in the year 1233. Henry III., having rebuilt Montgomery castle, committed it to the custody of Hubert de Burgh; and, while in the possession of this governor, it was besieged by the Welsh, but relieved by an English army. A great number of Welsh, taken prisoners in one of their

predatory excursions, having been put to death by the English, Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, in retaliation, took and burned this fortress, putting the garrison to the sword. After repeated successes obtained by the Welsh in the great revolt under Owain Glyndwr, this chieftain, assembled the states of Wales at the town of Machynlleth, on the western border of the county; and by that assembly his title to the principality was solemnly acknowledged. During the civil war of the seventeenth century, Montgomery castle was garrisoned for the king by Lord Herbert of Chirbury, who, on the approach of the parliamentarians under Sir Thomas Myddelton, surrendered that fortress without opposition. In a short time, the royalist forces under Lord Byron approached Montgomery, and obliged the army under Sir Thomas Myddelton to make a precipitate retreat to Oswestry, leaving Lord Herbert, who had thus changed sides, with a slender and ill-provided garrison to defend the castle, the siege of which was immediately commenced by the royalists. Meanwhile the parliamentarian army, being reinforced by troops under Sir William Brereton, Sir John Meldrum, and Sir Thomas Fairfax, marched back to the relief of this important post, though much less numerous than the royalist army, the latter amounting to about five thousand men, and the parliamentarians only to about three thousand. A general engagement ensued, in which the parliamentarian forces at first gave way, but rallying with desperate valour, they at length gained a decisive and sanguinary victory, and the main body of the routed troops was pursued towards Shrewsbury. Lord Powis, on the breaking out of the civil war, had garrisoned Castell Côch, or Powis Castle, for the king; but it was taken by the parliamentarians under Sir Thomas Myddelton, in October 1644.

Montgomeryshire is partly in the diocese of St. Asaph, partly in that of Bangor, partly in that of Hereford, and partly in that of St. David's, the whole being included in the province of Canterbury: in the first it contains forty-one parishes, which are in the deaneries of Cedewen, Cyfeiliog, and Poole, and in the archdeaconry of St. Asaph; in the second, seven parishes, which are in the deanery of Arustley, and archdeaconry of Merioneth; in the third, four parishes, which are in the deanery of Pontesbury, and archdeaconry of Salop; and in the last two parishes, which are in the deanery of Maelicnydd Ultra Ithon, and archdeaconry of Brecknock: the total number of parishes is fifty-four, of which twenty-six are rectories, eighteen vicarages, and the rest perpetual curacies. For purposes of civil government it is divided into the nine hundreds of Cawrse, Deythur, Llanvyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Mathraval, Montgomery, Newtown, and Pool. It contains the boroughs and market towns of Montgomery, Llanidloes, Llanvyllin, Machynlleth, Newtown, and Welshpool; and the market town of Llanvair. One knight is returned to parliament for the shire, and one representative for the contributory boroughs; but, for many years prior to the passing of the late act for amending the representation of the people, the borough of Montgomery was the only one which exercised the elective franchise, all the rest, with the exception of Newtown, which is a newly created borough, having for some time discontinued to join in returning a member to parliament. The member for the county has hitherto been

lected either at Montgomery or Machynlleth, according as the county court was to be held at either of these two places next after the issuing of the writ for that purpose. The polling-places in the election of a knight for the shire, according to the Boundary Act recently passed, are Montgomery, Llanidloes, Llanvair, Llanvyllin, and Machynlleth. This county is included in the North Wales circuit: the assizes are held at Welshpool, and the general quarter sessions at Montgomery: the county gaol and house of correction are situated at Montgomery. There are thirty-seven acting magistrates. The rates raised in the county, for the year ending March 25th, 1829, amounted to £29,062; and the expenditure to £37,937, of which, £30,993 were applied to the relief of the poor.

A great portion of the county consists of wild and sterile mountains: the highest of these are in the south-western part of it, in a line extending from Pumlumon, or Plinlimmon, just within its south-western boundary, northward between Llanbryn-mair and Carno, and by Llŷn Gwyddior, into Merionethshire: this is the parting ridge between the rivers flowing eastward and those taking a contrary direction. The most extensive and fruitful vale is that which is traversed from south-west to north-east by the river Severn, which has its source in the southern part of this range, and as high as Llanidloes ceases to be a mountain torrent, taking its course thenceforward through a delightful valley, more like the extensive vales of England than those stripes of cultivation by which the mountains of Wales are generally intersected. Numerous villages lie scattered beneath the hills in this fertile district, and the deep banks of the river are successively adorned by the beautifully situated town of Newtown, and by numerous gentlemen's seats. Below Montgomery, which is situated a short distance eastward from the river, bending northward, the vale greatly expands in front of the isolated hills of Breiddin, while the river flows beneath the superb groves, lawns, and terraces of Powis Castle, and becomes navigable at Pool Quay, three miles below Welshpool. The valleys to the north of the Vale of Severn are much less extensive and fertile; those of the Vyrnwy and Tanat are fertile and highly picturesque, and are watered, the former by rivers descending from the parting ridge to the west, and the latter by streams descending from the Berwyn range of mountains, which, commencing near Chirk Castle, in Denbighshire, occupies the northern and north-western parts of this county in its course south-westward to the coast of Merionethshire. The Vale of the Dovey, which, occupying the westernmost part of the county, extends from north-east to south-west on the western side of the parting ridge, is distinguished for its fertility. The Plinlimmon, or southern range of mountains commences on the north-east, with the Breiddin hills, on the eastern side of the Severn, on the border of Shropshire, and includes the Long Mountain as far as Nant Cribba: hence it extends by Montgomery castle, along the Kerry hills (which occupy the south-eastern side of the county, and along the summit of which is carried the boundary line between Montgomeryshire and the counties of Salop and Radnor, and between North and South Wales), to the Llangurig mountains, and terminates in the naked summit of Plinlimmon, rising to the height of two thou-

sand four hundred and sixty-three feet above the level of the sea: this is environed by various other heights of less elevation, of which the Biga mountains form a line of high table land on the northern side of the valley of the Severn, which is here somewhat narrow. In the Severn range, Breiddin hill rises to the height of nine hundred and ninety-nine feet above the level of the Severn; the Long mountain to that of one thousand three hundred and thirty feet above the level of the sea; and Llandinam mountain to that of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight feet above the same level. Two others of the most distinguished summits, respectively called Moel y Golva and Cevn y Castell, form a group with Breiddin hill: the former, in the shape of a vast rugged cone, attains an elevation of one thousand one hundred and ninety-nine feet above the sea. Breiddin hill is crowned by a lofty obelisk, erected in commemoration of the naval victories of Admiral Lord Rodney. The general character of the Severn range is a regularity of outline, gradual slopes, and rounded summits, indicating the soft nature of the rocks of which the hills are composed; while its surface is uniformly covered with herbage, which supports numerous flocks of small sheep. The vegetable produce of the Berwyn range is fern and furze, or gorse, upon the lower and drier outskirts, heath upon the loftier summits, and rushes, with a variety of mosses and alpine aquatic plants, on the wet slopes and hollows. Many isolated hills and rocks rise in almost every part of Montgomeryshire that is not occupied by some of the principal ranges above mentioned: of these, the Carno mountains rise in a proudly pre-eminent group, nearly in the centre of the county. The narrow and rocky valleys generally have their sides adorned by hanging woods. In the western and south-western districts are various small lakes, the sources of rapid streams. With regard to climate, the hills are particularly bleak, and are for the most part exposed to the full effects of cold easterly winds. In the narrow valleys the wind is frequently boisterous, but the climate is highly salubrious, and instances of longevity are numerous. Of the westerly winds, which prevail, on an average, during nine months of the year, the strongest are those which blow from the south-west and north-west: the north-west wind is here termed *Gwynt y Creigiau*, in allusion to the high mountains of Snowdon and the Arans, from which it rushes into this county: the easterly wind, which prevails during most of the other three months, is called *Gwynt Cŏch y Mwythig*, or the "red wind of Salop," as it effectually checks the verdure of spring, and converts the green blades into reddish husks.

The dry argillaceous mountains have generally a thin light peaty soil upon a substratum of hungry light mould, tinged yellow by oxyde of iron: the Berwyn range of mountains has upon its loftier summits a shallow peat resting upon clay or rammel, and, on springy slopes and hollows, various depths of peat. A ferny soil, or hazel mould, is common in different places, more particularly on the sides of the inferior hills, where it produces naturally fern, broom, and the larger ulex, or gorse, together with various kinds of underwood. The *till*, or hungry light soil, tinged as above mentioned with oxyde of iron, is also frequently found on the slopes of the smaller valleys. The narrow valleys, however,

produce abundant vegetation of a more valuable kind, and are enlivened by rich corn-fields and meadows: these, more particularly in their higher recesses, and on their declivities having a southern aspect, frequently possess light soils, consisting of various admixtures of sandy loam, pebbles, broken shale, peat, &c.; and in their lower levels, free loams, well adapted for the general purposes of tillage; the last also abound in the greater part of the Vale of Severn, and in some parts of those of the Vyrnwy and Tanat. But the finest arable land in Montgomeryshire is on the eastern side of it, bordering on Shropshire, where agriculture is conducted on the more improved systems, and the management of land differs but little from that practised in the adjoining county of Salop: the soil here consists of strong loams, well adapted for the culture of wheat or for permanent pasture, which occupy the lower parts of the vales of Severn and Vyrnwy, with their outskirts. The soils of the eastern parts of the county, beyond a line drawn from the Llanymynech lime-works, at the south-eastern extremity of Denbighshire, south-westward by Guilsfield, Powis Castle, Nant Cribba, &c., to the border of Radnorshire, are of a brown colour.

The middle, western, and south-western parts of the county, owing to their elevated exposure and the ungenial nature of the soil, are unfavourable to the growth of corn; so that only about sixty thousand acres of this county are under tillage, including about a third of the vale lands, which produce a considerable quantity of grain for exportation: fallowing is practised on the strong soils of the Vales of the Severn and Vyrnwy. The kind of corn formerly of most extensive cultivation was oats, but since the close of the last century it has been wheat; great quantities of oats, however, are still grown, more especially on the uplands: the proportion of barley to the quantity of wheat is as three to four. Rye is occasionally though seldom cultivated, chiefly on the hills, where it is generally the first crop on the new enclosures after paring and burning. Wheat is most commonly cut with the reaping-hook, though sometimes with cradled scythes: oats and barley usually with naked scythes, and light crops of every species of grain are now frequently cut with the naked scythe, in preference to the more tedious mode with the sickle. Peas, which were formerly much grown in the valleys, are now cultivated only occasionally, and on a small scale: beans are scarcely ever seen. Turnips are commonly cultivated, as also are potatoes and mangel-wurzel, by the best farmers, on kindly soils. Hemp gardens, one of which was formerly attached to almost every cottage in the eastern part of the county, are now seldom seen. The most common artificial grass is red clover, to which trefoil and rye-grass are sometimes added. The quantity of productive grazing land is about one hundred and eighty thousand acres: those portions situated on the eastern side of the county are almost wholly appropriated to the dairy, much of the produce of which, both in butter and cheese, is sent to the markets of Shrewsbury, Chester, and Bridgnorth: the latter article is generally made like that of Cheshire, though sometimes like the Gloucester cheese: annatto is used to colour it in the lowlands, but seldom in the uplands. The principal object of the farmer, in the hilly districts, is the rearing of cattle to be fattened in more fertile parts of the island for places requiring

a large supply: the Vales of Severn and Vyrnwy are almost the only districts in which the pastures are rich enough for fattening cattle. Meadows artificially irrigated are common in situations convenient for the purpose. Lime, as a manure, is carried to a distance of thirty or forty miles into this county from the Porthywaen and Llanymynech rocks, near its north-eastern confines: the stone itself, and coal for burning it, are also conveyed by the Montgomeryshire canal to Welshpool, Berriew, Newtown, and other places, where, on the wharfs, have been erected many kilns, which, when in full employ, produce from four to six hundred bushels of lime each per day. Among the agricultural implements, the "Lummas plough," a variety of the Rotherham plough, is the kind in common use, and is generally lock-ironed: the Scotch plough is also much used on level land. The cattle of the uplands are of the common small kind: in the vales they are of a larger and superior kind, and those reared in the Vales of Severn and Vyrnwy are much esteemed by the graziers. The native breed of the county is short-legged, and commonly of a red colour, with black faces; but a kind which has of late years become very numerous in the Vale of Severn is long-legged, and of a light brown colour, except their faces, which are white: they are said to have been brought originally from Devonshire. The Herefordshire cattle, with white faces, are also becoming very common. The most remarkable breed of sheep is that peculiar to the Kerry hills, almost the only kind in North Wales which produces perfect wool, that of every other being more or less mixed with coarse long hairs, called by the manufacturers *kemps*. The characteristics of this breed, which is without horns, hardy, and comparatively tame, are, large woolly cheeks, white bunchy foreheads, white legs covered with wool, and a broad beaver-like tail: their whole form, however, falls short of compact symmetry: the average weight of their fleeces is one lb. and a half; that of their carcasses, when fat, from ten to fourteen lb. per quarter: the Kerry hills, before their enclosure, under an act of parliament obtained in 1797, are said to have generally depastured in summer about twelve thousand of these sheep, besides horses and cattle. A black-faced and particularly fine-woolled race of sheep is bred upon the Long Mountain near Welshpool, and on the other hills, on the English border, stretching thence northward to Wrexham in Denbighshire. The other hilly parts of the county are occupied by the small ordinary kind of mountain sheep, which weigh from seven to twelve lb. per quarter, and yield fleeces weighing from three quarters of a lb. to one lb. and a half. These various breeds of sheep have in some instances been intermixed, and different varieties, from several parts of England have been introduced by individuals into the enclosed districts: among these the South Down sheep are the most numerous. In the hilly parts of Montgomeryshire, great numbers of very small and hardy ponies, commonly called *merlins*, breed promiscuously, and range the mountains untrained until they are three years old, when they are brought down for the first time, and driven to fairs like flocks of cattle or sheep: the place of sale generally exhibits a scene of great activity and violent exertion, since each that is purchased, though most likely never before touched by human hands, being immediately seized from among the

untamed herd, displays all the restiveness of its natural ungovernableness. Numbers of these small animals are employed in their native districts, more particularly in conveying the produce of the manufactures of the county to the markets of Welshpool and Shrewsbury; and they are unrivalled in the agility with which they climb the slippery ascents of the mountains. There is also a breed rather larger than these, which are hardy, handsome, and active; and the vales of this county have long been noted for an excellent breed of horses, the superiority of which has been by some attributed to the introduction of some blood horses from Spain into this part of the country, by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; and by others, to the circumstance of a stud of horses having been kept by Queen Elizabeth at Park, near Cacr-Sws, in the Vale of Severn. Many excellent draught horses, both for the coach and the waggon, are obtained from England. Orchards and gardens are numerous in the vale lands on the eastern side of the county, but all attempts profitably to establish the former in the more elevated regions have hitherto failed, the blossoms being seldom preserved from the effects of late frosts; and even should the trees escape the paralyzing effects of easterly winds, the cold and wet so frequently experienced during the summer months render the flavour of the fruit much less delicious than that ripened in more favourable aspects: in plentiful seasons a few farmers make cider or perry for their own consumption. Montgomeryshire has ever been distinguished for its woods, and it is still the best wooded county of North Wales, and one of the best in the island in proportion to its extent. Its timber, about a century ago, was so abundant that the fuel of a great part of the county consisted almost entirely of the best species, namely cleft. The first sale of timber from this county for the use of the navy was from Aber-tanat wood, on the confines of Shropshire, about the year 1730, and was followed, about 1750, by others from the woods of Powis Castle park, Aber Naint, and Trêv-Edryd; since which time Montgomeryshire has contributed annually to the supply of the navy and for building merchant vessels. About the year 1770, the size and quality of the Montgomeryshire oak were so well known and esteemed in the several dock yards, particularly those of Plymouth and Deptford, that a great competition arose among the buyers, which raised the price above that of timber of the same kind produced in almost any other part of the kingdom: this rivalry, however, subsided about the commencement of the present century. Owing to the constant demand upon this county, the extent of its woods gradually lessened until within the last thirty years, when planting, which before that period had been adopted by a few spirited individuals, first began to be practised on a large scale by many proprietors. There are several nursery gardens for forest trees in different places, and one more particularly extensive near Welshpool. The amount of waste lands has been greatly lessened by the four following enclosures: *viz.*, that of Strata Marcella, Tîr y Myneich, and Deythur, or Deuddwr, amounting to about two thousand six hundred aeres, under an act passed in 1788; that of Plâs Dinas and Mechain Iscoed, amounting to about five thousand aeres, under an act passed in 1789; that of Cedewain, Hopetown, and Overgorddwr, amounting to about fifteen thousand

aeres, under an act obtained in 1796; and that of the Kerry hills, amounting to about twenty thousand aeres, under an act passed in 1797. Before the allotment of these commons about one-half of the county was reckoned waste, and there yet remains nearly two hundred thousand aeres of this description of land, notwithstanding that various other extensive wastes have since been enclosed, some by acts of parliament and others by common consent of the parties interested, such as the lordship of Arwystli, Mechain Uwchcoed, Llanvyllin, Caer Einion Uwchcoed, and Iscoed, and Teitrêv. Many of the unenclosed hills have a good depth of soil, and are covered with moss, fern, and grasses to their very summits; but the higher mountains, abounding with turf, can hardly be more advantageously applied than in depasturing in summer a hardy race of sheep, and affording fuel to a district where wood is scarce and coal very distant. As a great part of the low lands in the manors of Strata Marcella, Tîr y Myneich, and Deythur, above mentioned, was subject to frequent inundations by the sudden overflow of the rivers Severn and Vyrnwy, especially the former, a clause of the act for their enclosure enabled the commissioners to form embankments to keep the floods within proper bounds, which, with the whole enclosure, were completed at an expense of nearly £26,000. Commencing on the Severn a little below Pool Quay, they are continued to Cymmerau, at the junction of the two rivers, and thence extend for some miles along the course of the Vyrnwy towards Llanymynech: the banks have been repeatedly broken down in different places by flood waters descending with irresistible force from the mountains. The chief articles of fuel are, coal imported by the Montgomeryshire canal, and peat in the mountainous districts, where the former article cannot be conveniently procured: the quantity of wood burned as fuel is now very inconsiderable, and consists merely of the waste pieces and small branches.

The mineral productions of this county are various, but not of the first importance. The mountains are almost entirely composed of argillaceous schistus; but in those of the Berwyn chain are ranges of primitive rocks. Breiddin hill, however, is chiefly composed of greenish serpentine; and Moel y Golva, its south-western extremity, contains some burr for millstones; but a soft shale is the chief component of the whole of the Plinlimmon range, and of the hills as far north as the Vale of Vyrnwy, though in some places beds of a more compact and regularly stratified stone are found and quarried for flooring, gravestones, &c. Slates, for the roofs of houses and other buildings, are obtained only in the Berwyn range, chiefly at Llangynog, where there are two extensive quarries, from which about a million of slates are sold annually: those here raised are strong and durable, but quartzose veins pervading the whole rock from which they are obtained, they exhibit a coarser surface than others of a more homogeneous composition: the Llangynog slate resists the action of sulphuric acid for ten days: some slabs contain beautiful cubes of mundic. It is worthy of remark, that the strata of these quarries, and of the whole north-eastern part of the Berwyn range, dip eastward, while south-westward from the deep ravine called Bwlch sych, in the parish of Hîrnant, about three miles to the south-west of Llangynog, they incline westward: the slate range

extends in this direction by Llanwddyn, where quarries have been lately opened, to Dinasmowddwy, and other places more westward, in Merionethshire. The Plinlimon mountains are not distinguished for either the abundance or the richness of their ores: lead-ore has been raised on the Berth-lwyd estate, near Llanidloes, and at Esgair hîr, on the border of Cardiganshire, near the copper mine called Esgair Vraith: this latter mine is called by early writers the "Welsh Potosi," and is on a north and south vein of sulphate of copper, which forms a tangent with the east and west lead vein of Esgair hîr. The largest mine in the county, however, is that in the Berwyn range at Llangynog, producing the species of lead-ore called *galena*, or potters' ore: its produce for many years during the early part of the last century was no less than four thousand tons annually. The vein, which extended from east by south to west by north, and was of great breadth, and one of the richest ever discovered in Britain, on being pursued eastward became quite barren; and, on the workmen following its dip westward, the work became inundated, and was consequently relinquished. Early in the present century this mine was let on lease by the proprietor, the Earl of Powis, to a company, who, at a great expense, drove a level beneath, and resumed the working of the original vein, which runs through a coarse argillaceous schistus. At Craig y Mwyn, near Pistyll Rhaiadr, to the north of Llangynog, is an ancient lead mine; and at Dylivau, to the west of Llanbryn-mair, is a very considerable work of the same kind. Near the site of an ancient British smelting-hearth, at Dôl y Velin blwm, near Llanvyllin, numerous pieces of lead-ore have been found and collected by washers, to the amount of many tons. In an angle of this county, at Coedwae, on the border of Shropshire, coal is obtained from a few pits capable of producing about twelve tons per day: this is of a pleasant, though swift-burning kind, its inflammable carbon being combined with more maltha than bitumen. A small tract of dark-coloured argillaceous limestone extends in a south-westerly direction from its commencement in the Porthywaen limestone rocks into Powis Castle park: this kind of limestone is not burned. On Plinlimon mountain is found granite; also the granitell of Kirwan, composed of quartz and shale; siliceous and schistose porphyry; and great quantities of pure quartz. Barytes, united with vitriolic acid, is found at Gallt y Maen, Llanwyddelan, and Llangynog.

Some of the most important manufactures of North Wales are carried on in Montgomeryshire, *viz.*, those of flannels and webs, the pieces of which, displayed on the tenters, form a singular contrast with the verdure of the vales, through which is heard the monotonous sound of looms, fulling-mills, and other machinery. The flannel manufacture is confined to a district occupying the middle and southern parts of the county, which lie contiguous to the Severn and its contributory streams, from Llanidloes to Pool Quay, and to the Dovey and its contributory brooks from Dinasmowddwy to Machynlleth. Formerly the whole manufacture was performed manually by the farmers and cottagers in their own houses; but now they are aided by machinery, great numbers of carding and spinning machines having been erected on the different streams. Besides these, there are now also other manufactories

on a larger scale at Newtown, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Welshpool, &c., some of which employ about a hundred weavers. The Montgomeryshire flannels are seven-eighths of a yard wide, and each piece generally from one hundred to one hundred and sixty yards in length, though those of a finer sort are sometimes as much as two hundred and forty-two yards long. They are three times bleached under the hammers of the fulling-mill, the first time with urine, the second with fullers' earth, and the third with soap: the fullers' earth is brought by sea from London to Chester, and thence by inland navigation. The nap on these flannels is raised by carding, and by the adhesion of the several foldings when the pieces are laid in a particular manner for the purpose: its texture is particularly soft, owing to the quality of the wool of which they are composed, which renders them well adapted to be worn next the skin even of the most delicate invalid. The principal manufacturers are the wholesale venders of their own flannels; the farmers and cottagers, who still make them after the old method, were formerly universally accustomed to take each his own manufacture to meet the Shropshire and other drapers at the Welshpool flannel market, which is regularly kept every alternate Thursday throughout the year; but latterly the market at Newtown has increased so as almost to rival that of Welshpool, and a commodious market or flannel hall has been recently erected at the former place by subscription, under an expectation of securing the market to be held there, to the exclusion of Welshpool. The Rochdale "stoved white Welsh flannels" are very different from the real produce of the principality, having their warp sized in the weaving, and being afterwards stoved with brimstone: owing to their being drawn finer in the thread than the coarseness of the wool will admit of, they also generally appear threadbare, and the length of each piece never exceeds forty yards. One of the three districts in which are manufactured *webs*, or, as they are called by the London drapers, "Welsh plains," or "cottons," is the town of Machynlleth, with the Vale of the Dovey, in this county: the article is a coarse kind of thick white woollen cloth, made in pieces of from ninety to one hundred and twenty yards long, and seven-eighths of a yard broad, two of these pieces constituting a web. The webs of this county, as of that of Merioneth, are styled "strong cloth," to distinguish them from those of the Glyn district, near Oswestry, which are called "small cloth," because the pieces are about one-eighth of a yard narrower, though of the same length. The principal exports are, store cattle and sheep; raw wool, flannels, and webs; ores of lead and copper; oak bark for tanners; alder and birch bark for dyers; timber for the navy, and poles for the South Wales and Shropshire collieries; slates; grain, flour, and oatmeal; and butter and cheese. The chief imports are, coal, lime and limestone, and groceries and other ordinary shop goods.

The principal rivers are, the Severn, with its tributaries the Vyrnwy and the Tanat, all of which descend eastward from the mountain ridge running across the western part of the county; and the Dovey, or Dyvi, flowing westward from the same ridge: the romantic Wye also has its source on the southern side of Plinlimon, in this county, and, pursuing a south-easterly course by Llangurig, soon enters Radnorshire. The

Severn rises in a powerful stream from a chalybeate spring on the eastern side of Plinlimmon, at the distance of about a mile from the source of the Wye, whence, as a mountain torrent, it descends eastward towards the town of Llanidloes, under the name of Havren, traversing the narrow valley called Glyn Havren. In this early part of its course it is joined by the streams of the Bâchwy and Glâslyn, all formed by the waters of the numerous springs dispersed in the surrounding mosses, and near Llanidloes it forms a junction with the Clywedog: at this place it loses the violence of its character, and, taking a north-easterly direction, flows through a broad and pleasant valley, by Newtown, and within one mile and a half of Montgomery, receiving the waters of the Miwl at Abermule, and of the Rhiw at Berriew, or Aber-Rhiw, besides smaller rivulets. From the latter place it takes a north-north-easterly course to Welshpool; and at Pool Quay, a little below that town, it becomes navigable, and, gradually assuming an easterly direction, flows onward in a deep bed until, on being joined from the north-west by the Vyrnwy, it enters the county of Salop. The Vyrnwy has its source in two branches rising in the parting ridge, one in the vicinity of Bwlch y Vedwen, near the confines of Merionethshire, which flows eastward by Llanvair, below which town it suddenly turns to the north-east, and enters the Vale of Meivod; and the other near Llanwddyn, which runs eastward till it meets the former branch at Mathraval: after this junction it is called the Vyrnwy, and pursues a north-eastern course until near the northern confines of the county, when it suddenly assumes an easterly course, and, soon forming a confluence with the Tanat, becomes the north-eastern boundary of the county, and so continues to its junction with the Severn, first separating Montgomeryshire from a detached portion of Denbighshire, and afterwards from Shropshire: this river is navigable during several of the winter months as high as Llanymynech, and is particularly distinguished for the abundance, variety, and excellence of its fish, which reputation is also shared by its tributaries. The principal of these, the Tanat, which has its source in the Berwyn mountains, towards the northern extremity of the county, is joined, a little below the village of Llanrhaiadr-y-Mochnant, by the small river Rhaiadr, which descends from the same mountainous district along the confines of Denbighshire, and forms the grand cataract of Pistyll Rhaiadr: the Tanat, at this confluence, becomes the northern boundary of the county, which it separates from Denbighshire, until, gradually bending eastward, it reaches the confines of Shropshire: here, on approaching Llanymynech, it suddenly turns southward to its confluence with the Vyrnwy, near Llandisilio, after having, for a few miles, bounded on the west a detached portion of Denbighshire. The Dovey, descending from the foot of Aran Mowddwy, a mountain of the Berwyn range in Merionethshire, flows by the town of Dinasmowddwy into the westernmost part of Montgomeryshire, which it crosses through a rich vale in a direction from north-east to south-west, passing by the town of Machynlleth, for a few miles above and below which it forms the western boundary of the county, which it wholly quits on being joined by a small stream from the heights around Plinlimmon.

The Montgomeryshire canal, which is a continuation of a branch of the Ellesmere canal to the Llanymynech lime-works, enters the county in crossing the Vyrnwy, by an aqueduct of five arches, each of forty feet span, and twenty-five feet above the level of the water in the river, besides a number of smaller flood arches: hence it proceeds along the Vale of the Severn to Welshpool, and thence by Berriew and Garthmill to Newtown, where it terminates. It was formed under the provisions of an act obtained in 1795; of a second, passed in 1815; and of a third, in 1821. Its total length is twenty-four miles; the number of locks is nineteen, of bridges fifty-five, and of aqueducts eight: it has two feeders, one from the Severn, and the other from the Tanat: a branch, three miles long, extends to the village of Guilsfield. The total expense of this canal was upwards of £125,000: the chief traffic upon it consists in the importation of limestone and coal, and the exportation of timber, grain, and the produce of the dairy. Strenuous and successful efforts have been made, since the commencement of the present century, in the improvement of the turnpike roads, to which an extent of nearly three hundred miles has been added; and at the same time, since the opening of the Montgomeryshire canal, the land carriage of lime, coal, and timber, has been greatly reduced in the parts adjacent to that line of communication, which have also the advantage of obtaining, by its means, materials of a more durable nature than any procured on the spot. The bridges are very numerous, and those in the more cultivated districts are generally very good ones, but those in the eastern and south-eastern parts of the county are constructed almost wholly of wood, and are frequently in bad repair. Several bridges of stone have lately been erected under the direction of the county surveyor, among which may more particularly be noticed those over the Severn, of three arches each, situated respectively at Llanidloes, Caer-Sws, and Newtown, and that over the Vyrnwy at Llanymynech. The road from London to Montgomery, Welshpool, Dôl-gelley, Harlech, and Carnarvon, by way of Worcester, enters this county from Bishop's Castle in Shropshire, and passes through Montgomery, Welshpool, and Llanvair, to Mallwyd and Dinasmowddwy in Merionethshire: from Mallwyd, a branch of this road proceeds through Cemmes and Machynlleth, to Aberystwith. There are also separate roads from London to Montgomery and Welshpool, through Shrewsbury. From Welshpool a road is continued by Newtown and Llanidloes to the Devil's Bridge and Aberystwith: from Newtown a branch of this road proceeds through Llanwnnog and near Llanbryn-mair to the Machynlleth road near the village of Cemmes; and from Welshpool, one by Llanvyllin to Bala in Merionethshire.

The only remains of encampments and fortifications decidedly Roman are at Caer-Sws, the Gaer near Montgomery, and Mathraval, each being quadrangular, where also various minor relics of the Romans have been found. At Cwm-glân-Avon, near Llangynog, are the remains of a very ancient building, fourteen yards long and seven broad, called Cubil, supposed to have been a smelting furnace, perhaps of Roman construction, as there are several extensive mining levels of unknown antiquity in the vicinity, and great quantities

of scoria lie adjoining to it. The *Via Devana* entered this county from a station at Castell Collwyn, in Radnorshire, and, taking its course northward by *Caer-Sws*, is still visible beyond the latter place in the parishes of Aberhavesp, Trêgynon, Llanwyddelan, Llanlligan, Llanvair, and Llanervul. The other Roman road which crossed this county entered it from Shropshire, near the village of Llandrinio, in the vicinity of which, at a place called *Street*, it is plainly visible: at *Mediolanum* it crossed the *Via Devana*, and thence proceeded by Llangynog and Trùm y Sarn into Merionethshire. A vicinal way branched from the *Via Occidentalis* at Pennal, near Machynlleth, just beyond the western boundary of the county, by *Caer-Sws*: it is visible between Newtown and Welshpool, in a direction towards the great Roman camp called the *Gaer*, near Montgomery. From *Caer-Sws* to Meivod ran the vicinal road now called *Sarn Swsan*, vestiges of which may be traced from the former place, by Gwÿn-vynydd, as far as the banks of the *Vyrnwy*, near Llÿsyn: by Dr. Worthington it was traced to *Street Vawr*, near *Coed y Clawdd*, in the parish of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochmant, on the northern border of the county; and thence it crossed *Rhôs y Brithdir* to *Pen y Street*, and passed through *Llam-iwrch* to *Caer-Vâch*, a small Roman camp, in its further course towards Chester. The line of demarcation raised by *Offa*, between his dominions and those of the Welsh, is still called by the English "Offa's Dyke," and by the Welsh *Clawdd Offa*, and may be traced along nearly the whole of its course through this county. It enters it from the south, at *Pwll y Piod*, on the road between Bishop's Castle and Newtown, and thence proceeds near *Mellington Hall*, by *Brompton mill* and *Lymore Park*, near *Montgomery*, and by *Forden Heath*, *Nant-cribba*, *Leighton Hall*, and *Buttington church*: here it is lost for five miles, the channel of the *Severn* probably serving for that space as a continuation of this famous boundary, which, however, again appears just below the influx of the small stream called *Bele* into the *Severn*, on the northern side of the latter river, whence it is continued by the churches of *Llandisilio* and *Llanymynech*, to the edge of the vast precipitous limestone rock in the latter parish, and thence across the north-western part of *Shropshire* into *Denbighshire*. It consists of a vast ditch and rampart, the latter being on the English side: in its vicinity, near *Mellington Hall*, is an encampment called *Gaer-ddin*; at *Brompton mill*, a mount; and at *Nant-cribba*, another ancient fortification. On the summit of a high mountain, near the village of *Llandinam*, is a strong British camp; and various intrenchments, supposed to have had some relation to the castle of *Mathraval*, the seat of the princes of *Powys*, and the foundations of which may yet be traced, lie scattered in the vicinity of *Meivod*. There is also a British camp, called *Gardden*, of a circular form, on a hill near *Llanvair*, and another near *Llanervul*: the remains of a third may be seen at *Castell Caereineon*. Near *Cann Office*, on the road between *Llanvair* and *Mallwyd*, is a tumulus seventy yards in circumference. On each of the two summits of *Plinlimmon* is a *carnedd*, or large heap of stones: other monuments of the same kind are very numerous in the parishes of *Llanervul* and *Llangadvan*, where the largest are from thirty to sixty yards in circumference; these are sepulchral. On a hill called *Pencoed*, in the last-mentioned parish, are numerous

small hollows and hillocks, supposed to be places of interment of the Britons. At the period of the Reformation there were, at *Llanlligan*, a Cistercian nunnery, and at *Ystrad Marchell*, or *Strata Marcella*, a Cistercian abbey. The most remarkable specimens of ecclesiastical architecture are seen in the churches of *Montgomery*, *Llanidloes*, *Newtown*, and *Llanwnnog*. The castles of *Powis* and *Montgomery*, the latter of which is in ruins, are striking specimens of the fortifications raised by the Anglo-Normans to secure their conquests from the native Welsh: there are also remains of that of *Dôlvorwyn*, near *Newtown*. *Powis Castle* is the venerable mansion of *Viscount Clive*, eldest son of the *Earl of Powis*, and, being built of red calcareous stone quarried out of the adjoining park, is called by the Welsh *Castell Côch*, or the "Red Castle." Among residences of a more modern date those most worthy of notice are, *Aberiarth Hall*, near *Machynlleth*, belonging to *Sir T. D. King, Bart.*; *Black Hall*, near *Newtown*, the seat of *Charles Jones, Esq.*; *Bôd-Heilyn*, that of *J. Humphreys, Esq.*; *Bôdvâch*, near *Llanvyllin*, belonging to *Lord Mostyn*; *Broadway*, near *Montgomery*, the seat of *Sir C. T. Jones, Knt.*; *Bronhyddon*, near *Llanvyllin*, that of *Robert Perrott, Esq.*; *Brÿnaber*, also near *Llanvyllin*, that of *M. Bibbey, Esq.*; *Brÿngwÿn*, near *Llanvyllin*, that of *M. Williams, Esq.*; *Brÿn-llywarch*, near *Newtown*, that of *W. Pugh, Esq.*; *Cyvronydd*, near *Welshpool*, that of *P. Jones, Esq.*; *Dôlerw*, near *Newtown*, that of *W. Lutener, Esq.*; *Dôl-llys*, near *Llanidloes*, that of *George Meares, Esq.*; *Dôlvorgan*, near *Newtown*, that of *John Edwards, Esq.*; *Dôlvorwyn Hall*, near *Newtown*, that of the *Rev. J. Pryce*; *Diserth*, near *Welshpool*, that of *J. D. Corrie, Esq.*; *Garth*, near the same town, that of *R. Mytton, Esq.*; *Upper Garthmyl*, that of *C. Jones, Esq.*; *Lower Garthmyl*, that of — *Johnes, Esq., M. D.*; *Glândulas*, near *Llanidloes*, that of *William Owen, Esq.*; *Glândwr*, near the same town, that of *B. Woosnam, Esq.*; *Glân Severn*, near *Welshpool*, that of *William Owen, Esq.*; *Glâsgoed*, near *Llanvyllin*, that of *D. Evans, Esq.*; *Glân Havren*, near *Newtown*, that of *Mrs. Herbert*; *Glyn Severn*, near *Llanidloes*, that of *I. Hunter, Esq.*; *Greenfields*, near *Machynlleth*, that of *Col. Edwards*; *Gregynog*, near *Newtown*, that of *C. H. Tracy, Esq.*; *the Gro*, near the same town, that of the *Rev. C. Wingfield*; *Leighton Hall*, near *Welshpool*, that of *Panton Corbett, Esq.*; *Llanerchydôl*, near the same town, that of *David Pugh, Esq.*; *Llwydiarth Hall*, near *Llanvyllin*, belonging to *Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.*; *Llwyn*, near the same town, the seat of *W. Humphreys, Esq.*; *Lymore Park*, near *Montgomery*, belonging to *Viscount Clive*; *Mellington Hall*, near the same town, the seat of *T. B. Browne, Esq.*; *Nantcribba*, near *Welshpool*, belonging to *Viscount Hereford*; *Newtown Hall*, near *Newtown*, the seat of the *Rev. G. A. Evors*; *Penbrÿn*, near *Montgomery*, that of *Thomas Jones, Esq.*; *Pennant*, near *Berriew*, that of *J. B. Williames, Esq.*; *Pentre Nant*, near *Montgomery*, that of *W. Morris, Esq.*; *Pen y lan*, at *Meivod*, that of *I. Mytton, Esq.*; *Rhiwport*, at *Berriew*, that of *W. Jones, Esq.*; *Trelydan Hall*, near *Welshpool*, that of *J. C. Jukes, Esq.*; *Vaynor Park*, at *Berriew*, that of *Mrs. Winder*; and *Vronvelen*, near *Machynlleth*, that of *D. P. Evans, Esq.* In those parts of *Montgomeryshire* where the hills consist almost wholly of shale, the

houses of the gentry were formerly built of massive timber, and now most commonly of brick made from clay found in the valleys. The ordinary houses in such districts are generally of timber, wattle or lath, and plaster; and the roofs chiefly slated, though sometimes of shingles, or oak, split and cut into the form of slates. There are many farm-houses and offices upon new and improved constructions. The cottages in the greater part of the county have a very wretched appearance, and consist only of two small rooms. On the schistose hills, and in their vicinity, where there is an abundance of flattish stones, the fences are frequently dry stone walls: hawthorn sets, for hedges, are grown in great quantities by the nurserymen. The farmers in the low lands excel in their family fare; but in the mountainous districts the bread has generally a large proportion of rye or barley, and cakes made wholly from oatmeal are much used. Servants hired by the year generally commence their term of service on the 1st of May. There are several springs, the waters of which contain a large proportion of hepatic air: two of these are in the parish of Meivod, where also there is one extremely limpid, the waters of which have been found efficacious in the cure of scrophulous and other ulcers. Two saline and sulphureous springs have been lately discovered in the parish of Llanvair, which have been much frequented during the last few summers, many having derived considerable benefit from drinking the waters. Near the church of Llanervul is a well, called Fynnon Ervul, famous for its medicinal virtues; and one adjoining the church of Garthbeibio, called Fynnon Dydecho, which is constructed so as to form a cold bath, its waters being reputed to have some efficacy in the cure of rheumatic affections. The small river Rhaiadr, about four miles from the village of Llanrhaiadr, on the northern border of the county, after sliding gently down a small declivity, precipitates itself over a perpendicular rock upwards of two hundred feet in height, and then forms a second cataract as its raging waters fall into a small natural basin beneath: this grand cascade is called Pistyll Rhaiadr.

MOOR, a township in the parish of HAWARDEN, hundred of MOLD, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. N. E.) from Hawarden, containing 132 inhabitants.

MORDRYDD, a hamlet in the parish of LLANSPYTHID, hundred of DEVYNOCK, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Brecknock, containing 160 inhabitants. It is situated in the upper part of the vale of the river Tarrell, which separates it from the parish of Llanvaes, and at the northern declivity of the Green Mountain. At some distance to the south, and partly within this hamlet, rise the rocky and elevated conical mountains called the Brecknockshire Beacons, to the height of two thousand eight hundred and sixty-two feet above the level of the sea. The Calvinistic Methodists have a small place of worship here. Gilbert Court, an old mansion built by some member of the family of Parry, in the reign of Elizabeth, near the southern bank of the Tarrell, is now a farm-house in this hamlet, in which is also situated Bôlgoed, which formed part of the estate conferred by Bernard Newmarch on his follower Sir John Skule. Not a vestige of the mansion occupied by this knight is now visible; but on a farm called Cîlwhibarth there is a

large mound or barrow, which Mr. Jones is of opinion was the "*mons placitorum*" of the manor. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £120. 2.

MORETON (ABOVE), a township in the parish of RUABON, hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by E.) from Ruabon, containing, with the township of Moreton Below, 2957 inhabitants. It is rich in mineral productions, abounding both with iron-ore and coal, the working of which affords employment to a great majority of the population, which has increased one-tenth since the census of 1821.

MORETON (BELOW), a township in the parish of RUABON, hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E.) from Ruabon. The population is included in the return for Moreton Above. Numerous respectable and pleasing residences are observable in various directions, among which Moreton Hall is most prominently conspicuous.

MORRISTON, a chapelry in the parish and hundred of LLANGYVELACH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Swansea. The population, which is very considerable, is returned with that of the hamlet of Lower Clàs, in which it is situated. This village, which is of recent origin, derives its name from its founder and late proprietor, Sir John Morris, who built it for the residence of the persons engaged in the various copper-works and collieries in this district. It is pleasantly situated on the western bank of the river Tawy, which is here navigable for sloops of small burden, and which, falling into the harbour of Swansea, affords a facility for the conveyance of its mineral produce to that port, which is further aided by the Swansea canal passing close to the village. The different ranges of building are formed with great regularity, after a plan by Mr. W. Edwards, designed about the year 1768, with a view to the formation of regular streets, in the probable event of its ultimately becoming a town, from the future extension of the works, and the advantages of its situation in the heart of an extensive district abounding with mineral wealth, and on the bank of a navigable river near the sea-port of Swansea. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, and in the patronage of Sir John Morris. The chapel is a neat structure, and is appropriately fitted up. There are places of worship for Independents and for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. A school has been established in the village, and is supported by the proprietors of the different copper-works and collieries in the neighbourhood, for the gratuitous instruction of the children of the persons employed in their works. This chapelry is now included within the new boundaries of the contributory borough of Swansea, under the late Reform Act.

MORVIL, a parish in the hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (S. E.) from Fishguard, containing 201 inhabitants. This place is distinguished in the historical annals of the principality for the gallant resistance opposed by the Welsh to the encroachments of a party of Norman invaders, who in the latter part of the eleventh century, under the sanction of the reigning monarch, landed on the coast of Pembroke, with a view to establish them-

selves in such territories as they could obtain by conquest in this part of the principality. The parish is situated in the northern portion of the county, near the western declivity of the Precelly mountain, and is bounded on the south by a rivulet, which, flowing westward, falls into the river Cleddy. The surrounding scenery is not distinguished by any peculiarity of features from that which prevails generally in this part of the principality; but the views, though not extensive, are interesting from the majestic appearance of the mountains by which the parish is nearly surrounded. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £2, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Sir R. B. P. Philipps, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £49. 9.

MOTHEVEY (MYDDVAI), a parish, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, in the higher division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (S.) from Llandoverry, and containing 1192 inhabitants, of which number, 550 are in the Upper, and 642 in the Lower, division. This parish is situated on the turnpike road leading from Llandilo, through Llangadoek to Llandoverry, and is watered by the rivers Towy, Rhythan, Gwytherig, Sevin, Clydach, Brân, and Usk, which last river is said to have its source among the Black Mountains within its limits. The surface is boldly undulated, and in some parts hilly and even mountainous: the lands, with the exception of a considerable portion of rocky and sterile ground, are enclosed and in a high state of cultivation, those in the lower grounds being extremely fertile, and consisting of many well-wooded enclosures; and the scenery, which is strikingly diversified, is characterized by features of picturesque beauty and romantic grandeur. The luxuriant richness of the vales is finely contrasted with the rugged barrenness of the mountains; and the numerous rivers that flow through the lower grounds add greatly to the beauty of the scenery, which is further enlivened by the several gentlemen's seats which are scattered over the parish. Kîlgwÿn, the seat of James Price Gwynne Holford, Esq., is an elegant and spacious mansion, beautifully situated on the banks of the river Sevin, and comprehending within the grounds, which are tastefully laid out, a rich variety of interesting scenery. Llwynywormwood, the mansion of John G. H. G. Williams, Esq., is also a handsome residence, pleasantly situated higher up on the same stream, and commanding some interesting prospects. A small woollen manufacture is carried on in the village; and there are two king's mills in the parish, Kîlgwÿn and Brân, each of which pays a chief-rent of £2 to the lord of the manor, to whom also is paid a fee of ten shillings on the marriage of every freeholder, in lieu of the uncivilized feudal custom of a first night's lodging with the bride: a fair is held in the village on the 18th of October. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6. 6. 8., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, from which circumstance the parish is sometimes called "Llanvihan-

gel Myddvai:" it is an ancient structure, situated in a vale at the foot of the mountainous district in the eastern part of the parish, but not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. In the chancel is a stone to the memory of Dr. Morgan Owen, who was buried here; he was promoted to the see of Llandaf in 1639, and died in 1644: and in the churchyard are, an ancient yew tree, twenty-five feet, and a sycamore, fifty-four feet, in girth. There was formerly a chapel of ease at Dôl Hywel, which is now in ruins. From the parish register, which was formerly kept in the Latin language, it appears that, during the usurpation of Cromwell, all the marriages at this place were solemnized by John Powell, Esq. There are two places of worship for Independents, and one for Calvinistic Methodists. A National school, in which about fifty children of both sexes receive gratuitous instruction, is supported by subscription. Dr. Owen, Bishop of Llandaf, bequeathed £10 per annum, payable out of the tithes of this parish, for the relief of poor persons not receiving parochial aid: after some litigation the sum of £238. 18. 5. was awarded by a decree of the court of Chancery, in 1709, as arrears due to the parish, which sum is now invested, in the name of the churchwardens, in the Old South Sea Annuities; and an unknown benefactor bequeathed a sum of money, the interest of which, amounting to £6. 7. 5., is annually distributed among the poor. Some interesting remains, supposed to be of British and Saxon origin, are said to have been found on a farm called Pen-tŵyn by the late John Josiah Holford, Esq.; and in the year 1807, thirty small silver coins were found near the ruins of Dôl Hywel chapel. In a field not far from the vicarage-house, called Monks' Field, are two tumuli. In the mountainous district is Craig Cwm Clyd, a rock nearly sixty yards in perpendicular height. During the thirteenth century this place was much frequented by physicians, among whom was Rhiwallon, who, in conjunction with his three sons, during his residence here, distinguished himself by a manuscript treatise on the practice of physic, which is preserved among the Welsh manuscripts in the library of the Welsh charity school in London. Tradition affirms that his descendants continued to follow the practice of medicine at this place till within the memory of persons living at the beginning of the present century. The poor are maintained by an average annual expenditure amounting to £342. 19.

MOUGHTREY (MÔCH-DRÊ), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of MONTGOMERY, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (S. W.) from Newtown, containing 544 inhabitants. It constituted formerly, with the parish of Kerry, a district in the ancient province of Ferregs, granted by Elystan Glodryd, lord of Ferregs and Maelienydd, to his second son Morgeneu. It is situated in the southern part of the county, bordering upon Radnorshire, and comprises a large tract of land, of which one-half is enclosed and cultivated, and the remainder allotted as sheepwalks to the several farms, under the provisions of the Kerry enclosure act, passed in 1797. The surface is boldly undulated, rising in several parts into abrupt eminences, and surrounded by lofty hills, which circumscribe the parish in the form of an amphitheatre. In the mountains are many singular chasms, and the whole surface

of the hills was formerly richly wooded: the surrounding scenery is in many points highly picturesque, and the views, though partially obstructed by intervening heights, comprehend many interesting objects. The manufacture of flannel is carried on upon a limited scale, affording employment to a portion of the inhabitants. This parish formed one of the twenty-four prebends with which Thomas Beck, Bishop of St. David's, in 1287, endowed the college of St. Mary at Aberguilly, in the county of Carmarthen, and which were afterwards transferred by Henry VIII. to the college of Christ Church in Brecknock: the prebend is valued in the king's books at £1. 7. 1., and is in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Brecknock. Moughtrey and Kerry are the only parishes in the county of Montgomery which are within the diocese of St. David's, a circumstance which is attributed to the successful resistance opposed by the celebrated Giraldus Cambrensis, Archdeacon of Brecknock, to the forcible attempts of the then Bishop of St. Asaph to take possession of those churches, and annex them to his diocese. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, but in a very dilapidated condition: it stands in a vale watered by a stream which falls into the river Severn. There is a place of worship for Independents. On a point of land between two small brooks, near a hill in this parish, called the Craig, there is a strong military station of small extent; and near Craig Mill are evident traces of a Roman road leading across the summit of the hills, from Caer-Sws to Abbey Cwm Hîr, in the county of Radnor. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £278. 14.

MOUNT (MOEL Y MWNT), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of TROEDYRAUR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Cardigan, containing 131 inhabitants, who are exclusively employed in agriculture. This parish, which is situated at the south-western extremity of the county, and on the shore of Cardigan bay, derives its name from a lofty hill of conical form near the church. At the base of this hill is a large sand bank, covering a great number of human bones, which are occasionally visible when the sand is scattered by the wind, and are supposed to be the remains of a body of Flemings, who, having effected a landing on this part of the coast, were encountered by the natives, and repulsed with great slaughter. The surrounding scenery is destitute of beauty, and the only views possessing any interest are those up the Vale of Teivy, and those extending over the bay, which is occasionally enlivened by the passing of vessels. The coast is here very bold and precipitous, and the sounding within a short distance of the land is from four to seventeen fathoms. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Impropiator of the tithes. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, and situated near the sea, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, but is not distinguished by any architectural details. The

average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £32. 3.

MOUNTON, or MONKTON, a parish in the hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Narberth, containing 41 inhabitants. This place, which is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and near the source of a small rivulet which flows into the eastern Cleddy, is but of small extent. The parish comprises a large portion of woodland, called Canaston wood, together with some good arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and cultivated. The living is consolidated with the rectory of Narberth, to which the church is now considered a chapel of ease, and is in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £8. 9.

MOYLGROVE, a parish in the hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Cardigan, containing 419 inhabitants. This parish, which by the Welsh is called "Trêv Gwyddel," is situated on the coast in the north-eastern part of the county, and comprises a moderate extent of arable and pasture land, which is all enclosed and cultivated. The surrounding scenery is not characterized by any peculiar features, and the views over the adjacent country are barren of interest: in general the shore is abrupt and rugged, with a good depth of water. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Bayvill, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £600 royal bounty. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is about half a mile from the village, being situated on the left bank of a stream which falls into St. George's channel at no great distance: it is not remarkable for any architectural details. There is a place of worship for Independents. Within the limits of the parish is a well, the water of which is considered efficacious in several diseases. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £122. 17.

MYDDVAY (MYDDVAI), a joint hamlet with Trê-Clâs, in the parish of LLANARTHNEY, hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES. The population is included in the return for the parish.

MYDRIM (MEIDRUM), a parish partly in the hundred of ELVET, but chiefly in the higher division of the hundred of DERLLÛs, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (W.) from Carmarthen, containing 983 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated in the western part of the county, and is intersected by two small rivers, called the Avon Gynin and Dewi Vawr, which, uniting to the south of it, fall into the river Tâf at St. Clear's: it comprises but a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, being enlivened by the course of the rivers which flow through the parish, in a direction from north to south; and the views over the adjacent country are interesting and extensive. About a mile from the church is Penrheol the residence of Mrs. Howel, a handsome mansion agreeably situated in grounds tastefully laid out; and other pleasing and ornamental residences are scattered over the parish. Coal has been supposed to exist here, and an attempt to procure it has been made with

good prospect of success. A fair is held on March 12th. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Llanvihangel Abercowin annexed, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £7. 10., endowed with £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. David, is an ancient edifice, not distinguished by any architectural details. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. The annual sum of £8 is paid out of the tithes towards the support of a school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children; but the name of the benefactor is not known. Here are the remains of an ancient earthwork, called Castell Brÿnule: it extends over an area of two acres, and is defended by a single rampart. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £347. 18.

MYHATHAM, a joint hamlet with Trêvreyan, in the parish of LLANARTHNEY, hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES. The population is included in the return for the parish.

MYNACHDU (MYNACHDÛ), a hamlet in that part of the parish of LLANYCRWYS which is in the higher division of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (W.) from Lampeter, containing 148 inhabitants. From the name, which signifies a monastery, it is probable that a cell to some ancient abbey was formerly situated here. Slight traces of a Roman road, which passed from Llanio to Llanvair ar y brÿn, are still discernible in the vicinity.

MYNACHLOGDÛ (MONACHLOG-DÛ), a parish in the hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 10 miles (N. by E.) from Narberth, containing 447 inhabitants, which is the exact number returned ten years previously, in the census of 1821. This parish is situated near the eastern extremity of the county, bordering upon Carmarthenshire, and comprises a large extent of land, of which a great portion is occupied by the Precelly mountain, but the remainder is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation: the river called the Eastern Cleddy has its source within its limits. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Sir R. B. P. Philipps, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Dogmael, is not remarkable for any architectural details. The average annual expenditure for the relief of the poor is £92. 6.

MYNWERE (MINWEAR), a parish in the hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Narberth, containing 161 inhabitants. This parish, from a mistaken etymology of its name, which was read Mwyn Aur, signifying "a gold mine," was supposed to have contained gold-ore, and some fruitless attempts were in consequence made to discover it. The name is, however, with greater probability, supposed to be derived from a weir on the Eastern Cleddy, on the banks of which river the parish is situated, which was noted for the abundance of fish taken there during the season. The parish comprises a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, which is all enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified with wood and water, there being an extensive plantation on the north-eastern boundary of the parish; and the views over the adjacent country are

not destitute of interest. Picton Castle, with its rich and well-wooded grounds, appears to much advantage on the other side of the Cleddy, together with Slebech Hall and its demesne. The living is a vicarage not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Hon. Baron de Rutzen, of Slebech Hall. The church is dedicated to St. Wonan. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £45. 13.

N.

NANGLE, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES.— See ANGLE.

NANNERCH, a parish partly in the Caerwys division of the hundred of RHUDDLAN, county of FLINT, and partly in the hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Holywell, containing 384 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated in the central part of the county, bordering upon Denbighshire, near the source of the river Whieler, and on the turnpike road leading from Denbigh to Mold. The surface is strikingly undulated, rising into bold and abrupt eminences in various parts; and the lands, which are principally arable, with a proportion of meadow and pasture land, are in a good state of cultivation: the soil is principally gravelly, and well adapted to the growth of corn. Some very extensive veins of rich iron-ore are found in the township of Penbedw, where are also lead mines, which have been worked for many years with considerable success. The surrounding country is boldly varied, affording pleasing views, and displaying some fine specimens of mountain scenery. Within the parish are some fine springs, of which one, called "Fynnon Sarah," near the new turnpike road, is considered to be the source of the river Whieler, which, after pursuing a westerly course, falls into the river Clwyd near Pontrufydd. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £9. 8. 1½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat plain structure: it contains a very handsome monument to the memory of the family of Mostyn of Penbedw, and a mural monument to that of Watkin Williams, Esq., of the same place, who represented the Flintshire boroughs in forty successive parliaments, and died November 30th, 1808, aged sixty-six. At Cwm, near the village, there is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, erected in 1830. A parochial school, in which twenty boys and twenty girls receive gratuitous instruction, is supported by subscription. John Edwards, in 1734, bequeathed a rent-charge of £1. 6. to be annually distributed in bread among the poor. Near the boundary of the parish is Moel Arthur, a very extensive British encampment, occupying the summit of a lofty eminence; and near it are the remains of Pen y Cloddiau, the most extensive British fortification in this part of the principality: they are both situated on the range of the Clwydian mountains, within the limits of the parish. Many rare and valuable fossils are found in the lead mines here. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £218. 2.

NANT, a joint township with Prestatyn, in the parish of MELIDEN, hundred of PRESTATYN, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from St. Asaph. The population is included in the return for the parish. It is situated on the coast of the Irish sea, where the beach is formed of firm sand, and there are about two fathoms of water half a mile from the shore.

NANTCWNLLE (NANT-GYNLLO), a parish, partly in the upper division of the hundred of MOYTHEN, and partly in the lower division of the hundred of PENARTH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N.) from Lampeter, containing 686 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from a small brook which flows into the river Aëron, by which it is intersected, and from the dedication of its church to St. Cynllo, an eminent British saint, who flourished about the middle of the fifth century. The river Aëron here forms a boundary between the hundreds of Moythen and Penarth: the vale through which it flows abounds with pleasingly varied scenery, and the views over the surrounding country combine many objects of interest. The parish constitutes a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £3. 13. 4., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The tithes are divided between the prebendary and the vicar, the former of whom has two-thirds, and the latter one-third. The church, dedicated to St. Cynllo, is a small plain edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, and is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. There are some remains of an ancient intrenchment, called "Pen y Gaer." The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £110. 10.

NANTDŪ (NANT-DŪ), a chapelry in the upper division of the parish of CANTREF, hundred of PENCELLE, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 10 miles (S. S. W.) from Brecknock, containing, with the hamlet of Hepstè, 102 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern bank of the Tâf Mawr, or Greater Tâf, at the southern extremity of the parish, through which passes the turnpike road from Brecknock to Merthyr-Tydvil, and between which and the northern part of the parish, where stands the mother church, extends part of a long chain of lofty barren mountains, including the Brecknockshire Beacons, one of which is the highest in South Wales. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rector of Cantref. An overseer is appointed for this division of the parish, though the inhabitants of both unite in the maintenance of the poor.

NANTGLYN (NANT-GLYN), a parish in the hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (S. W.) from Denbigh, containing 345 inhabitants. This parish, which is pleasantly situated on a branch of the river Clwyd, nearly in the centre of the county, extends almost seven miles in length, and four miles and a half in breadth, and comprises a large tract of land, of which comparatively but a small portion is enclosed and cultivated. The surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified, though not distinguished by any striking

peculiarity of feature; and the views, though confined towards the south and the west by lofty hills, are not destitute of interest. Fairs are held on May 6th and October 27th. The living is a discharged vicarage, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. James, is not marked by any architectural details of importance. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. A parochial school, in which children of both sexes are gratuitously instructed, is supported by subscription. Some small benefactions in land and money, amounting together to only an inconsiderable sum, are annually distributed among the poor. Mr. David Samuel, who sailed with Captain Cook, as surgeon in the ship "Discovery," and was an eye witness of his death, of which he wrote an interesting narrative, printed in the *Biographia Britannica*, was a native of this place; and the late Mrs. Jordan, the celebrated actress, was born at Plâs, a township in this parish. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £117. 5.

NANTMEL (NANT-MAEL), a parish in the hundred of RHAADR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Rhaiadr, containing 1294 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the small river Dulas, and the turnpike road from Rhaiadr to New Radnor passes through it. It extends for nearly eight miles in length and five in breadth, and comprises a large tract of good arable and pasture land, of which by far the greater portion is enclosed and cultivated. The surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified, and that part of the parish through which the road from New Radnor to Rhaiadr passes is pleasingly picturesque, the vale being on one side finely wooded. The banks of the small river Dulas are in some parts ornamented with features of pleasing character; and a fine sheet of water, called Llŷn Gwŷn, one mile in circumference, and abounding with carp and eels, adds greatly to the beauty of the scenery. Llwynbarried, the property of — Evans, Esq., and another seat, belonging to — Chapman, Esq., are in this parish. The living is a vicarage, with Llanyre annexed, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £11. 17. 6., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Cynllo, and situated under a steep bank above the turnpike road, was rebuilt in the year 1792: it is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with an embattled tower, which forms an interesting object from several points of view. There are places of worship for Baptists at Dolau, and for Independents at Cwrtgwŷn. A farm in this parish, called Penfynnon, is charged with the annual payment of £5 to the poor, under the will of Hugh Philips; and a small donation of land for the same purpose was bequeathed by John Davis, in 1718. Two of the largest earneddau in the county are situated in this parish, one occupying the summit of Gwastedyn, and the other that of Camlo hill. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £626. 9.

NANTMOR, a hamlet in that part of the parish of Bethgelart which is in the hundred of ARDUDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (N. E.) from Bethgelart, containing 294 inhabitants. It forms

one of those glens among the mountains at the foot of Snowdon which extend into Merionethshire.

NANT Y BAI, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES. — See RHANDIR ABBOT.

NARBERTH, a newly created borough, market town, and parish, comprising the North and South divisions, each of which separately maintains its own poor, in the hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Pembroke, and 254 (W.) from London, containing 2589 inhabitants, of which number, 1852 are in the North, and 737 in the South, division. This place, in ancient records called "Arberth," appears to have been distinguished at a very early period as the residence of some of the chieftains of the country; and mention occurs, in the earlier periods of its history, of Pwyll Pendevig, of the royal house of Dyved, setting out from his palace of Narberth to hunt in the vale of "Cych." On the conquest of Pembrokeshire by Arnulph de Montgomery, in the reign of William Rufus, this place became the head of a considerable lordship, which was allotted by Arnulph to Stephen Perrott, who had accompanied him in his expedition into this part of the principality, and who is said to have erected, for the security of his territories, a fortress on the summit of a hill (still called Camp hill) between the village of Templeton, in this parish, and the present town. This spot was well adapted to the purposes of observation and defence, and was at that time covered with a thick forest; and the remains of military works, which, according to the Welsh Chronicles, were destroyed by Gruffydd ab Rhys, may yet be traced. Sir Andrew Perrott, grandson of the first knight, subsequently erected the castle, of which the remains form so prominent and picturesque a feature in the foreground of the town. For this purpose he selected a very eligible site, commanding the pass of the valley through which the high road through the county passes; and having completed the building, he garrisoned it with a party of Flemings, whom Henry I. had settled in this part of the principality, and for whom and his dependents, under the immediate protection of the castle, Sir Andrew built habitations, which formed the origin of the present town. Little is recorded of the history of the castle, which in 1256 was taken, and the fortifications destroyed, by Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, Prince of North Wales; but it appears to have recovered from the injury it received upon that occasion. The lordship and castle were generally the property of the crown, or of some distinguished member of the English peerage, till the reign of Henry VIII., who gave them to Sir Rhys ab Thomas, at which time the castle was in a good state of repair, according to the testimony of Leland, who describes it as "a praty pile of old Sir Rces." The castle suffered material injury during the usurpation of Cromwell; but it appears, notwithstanding, to have remained in a habitable state till the year 1657, when it formed part of the immense possessions of the Barlows of Slebech, who, in the 4th of James II., obtained permission to hold here a market and fair, and to receive the tolls and customs arising from them.

The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence above a narrow valley, a little to the eastward of the Eastern Cleddy river, and in the northern division of the parish: it consists principally of three narrow streets

diverging obliquely from the market-place, which is in the centre. The houses are irregularly built and of mean appearance; and the town, which is neither paved nor lighted, and is indifferently supplied with water, fails in realizing the expectations which the distant view of it excites. As seen from the adjacent heights, with its church, and the picturesque remains of its ancient castle, mantled with ivy, it forms a prominent and highly interesting object; but on a nearer approach, its want of regularity in the order, and of beauty in the form, of its buildings, destroys the effect of its distant appearance. The surrounding scenery is richly varied and beautifully picturesque. The southern portion of the parish produces abundance of excellent limestone, of which great quantities are burnt for the supply of the surrounding neighbourhood, and a considerable portion is quarried for building, some of which, from its being susceptible of a fine polish, is manufactured into mantel-pieces of great beauty. The town has derived a considerable degree of importance, and a large increase in its population, from its public situation on the great western road from London to Milford. A lock-up house, having over it a room in which magisterial and parochial meetings are held, has recently been built by a grant from the county rates and by subscription; and a new market-house, considered to be one of the most commodious in South Wales, has just been completed, at the sole expense of the Baron de Rutzen, of Slebech Hall, the proprietor of the castle and lord of the manor, which he obtained by marriage with the heiress of the late Nathaniel Philipps, Esq. Hats are manufactured here to a limited extent. The market is on Thursday, and is abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind, at an extremely moderate price. Fairs are annually held by charter on March 21st, June 4th, July 5th, August 10th, September 26th, and December 11th; and to these have been added two others, recently established, of which one is held on the 13th of May, and the other, which is called the Jubilee Fair, on the 25th of October: this last was held for the first time in 1810, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of George III.: they are all noted cattle fairs, and are much resorted to by graziers and drovers from England. By the late act for amending the representation of the people, Narberth has been created a borough, contributory with Fishguard to that of Haverfordwest in the return of a member to parliament: the right of election is vested in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the present number of tenements of this value within the limits of the borough, which are minutely described in the Appendix to this work, is one hundred. It has also been made a polling-place in the election of a knight for the shire. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here.

The living is a rectory, with Robeston-Wathen annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £25. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, and supposed to have been originally founded by Sir Andrew Perrott, the founder of the castle, has been recently rebuilt, partly by subscription, aided by a grant of £150 from the

Incorporated Society for promoting the building and enlargement of churches and chapels, and partly by a rate upon the inhabitants, amounting to one-third of the whole expense. It is a very neat edifice, in the later style of English architecture, and, in consideration of the grant from the society, contains one hundred and fifty free sittings, in addition to fifty which were previously unappropriated. Prior to the incumbency of the present rector, the Rev. W. Lloyd, both the church and parsonage-house were in a very dilapidated condition; but a new rectory-house and commodious out-buildings have been just completed, at an expense of £1050, raised by a mortgage on the living, under Gilbert's Act. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. George Devonald, Esq., of Sodston, has lately by deed charged the farm of Rushacre with the payment of £30 per annum for the support of a school in this parish, in which poor children are to be taught reading and writing; and it is in contemplation to erect a school-room, in order to carry into effect the intentions of the beneficent donor. The remains of the ancient castle, which appears to have been a structure of considerable extent, consist principally of the grand gateway between two circular towers partly clothed with ivy, and some small portions of the walls; though inconsiderable in their extent, they possess a very pleasing and interesting character, and from their situation have a highly picturesque appearance. On the eastern verge of Canaston wood, but within this parish, are the remains of a fine old British intrenchment, nearly triangular in form, and comprising an area of two acres and a half in extent, with the longest side towards the river Cleddy: it is defended on all sides, except on the east, where it is protected by a natural ravine, by a lofty rampart of great breadth, and has only one entrance at the south-eastern angle. About a mile to the south of the town is the ancient village of Templeton, so called from its having been anciently the resort of the Knights Templar of Slebeeh, who were accustomed to pursue the diversion of hunting at this place: the cottages in this village have an appearance of great antiquity, and the remains of numerous ruined buildings, together with the tradition that there was anciently a church or chapel of ease here, on the site of which is a building, subsequently used by a congregation of Unitarian dissenters, and now as a school-room, in connection with the established church, afford evidence of its having been at one time a place of greater importance. Grove, in this parish, the property of Charles Poyer Callen, Esq., is chiefly remarkable as having been the patrimonial inheritance of the celebrated Colonel Poyer, who so gallantly defended Pembroke castle during the parliamentary war, and who, together with Colonels Laugharne and Powell, was tried by Cromwell for high treason, and sentenced to suffer death. Cromwell, being prevailed upon to spare the lives of two, three papers were folded up, on two of which was written "Life given by God," and the third, which was blank, having fallen by lot to Colonel Poyer, he was shot in Covent Garden, on the 25th of April, 1649. From this circumstance the family motto, — "*Sors est contra me*," has been taken. From a field upon this estate is obtained a most extensive prospect over the counties

of Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, and Pembroke in Wales, and over those of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset in England. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor of the entire parish, from March 1824 to March 1829, amounted to £492. 1., of which sum, £359. 18. was raised on the North, and £132. 3. on the South, division; but since that period the aggregate expenditure may be estimated at £660 per annum, of which the proportions are £480 for the North, and £180 for the South, division.

NASH, an extra-parochial district, adjoining the parish of LLÛSWORNEY, in the hundred of COWBRIDGE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Cowbridge, containing 9 inhabitants. This place, which is pleasantly situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and within a short distance of the Bristol channel, comprises about three hundred acres of rich arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The ancient seat of the family of Carne, and now the patrimonial residence of Mrs. Markham, a descendant of that family, is a spacious mansion, chiefly erected in the reign of Elizabeth: the grounds, which are tastefully disposed, comprehend some pleasingly diversified scenery, and the distant views are not destitute of interest. A chapel for the family was formerly regularly served; but divine service has not been performed in it within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

NASH, a parish partly in the hundred of CASTLE-MARTIN, and partly in that of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (N. E.) from Pembroke, containing 133 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the southern part of the county, and near a small inlet from Milford Haven, comprises but a moderate portion of land, which is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any striking peculiarity of feature, is generally pleasing; and the adjacent country affords some interesting objects, and some views which are not destitute of beauty. The great turnpike road leading from Narberth to Pembroke passes through the southern part of the parish. The living is a rectory, with Upton annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6. 12. 8½., and in the patronage of the Rev. William Evans. The church is a very ancient structure, remarkable for the rude simplicity of its architecture, and is said to have been erected by one of the earliest Norman proprietors of Upton castle. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £20. 2.

NEATH (CASTELL NEDD), a borough, market town, and parish, in the hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 35 miles (W. N. W.) from Cardiff, and 197 (W.) from London, on the road from Cardiff to Swansea, containing 4043 inhabitants. This place, which is by all antiquaries allowed to have been the "*Nidum*" of the Romans, derives its name from the river on which it is situated, and of which the Welsh name, "*Nidd*," or



Corporate Seal.

of which the Welsh name, "*Nidd*," or

"Nedd," is pronounced nearly as the English word Neath. In the twelfth Iter of Antoninus it is mentioned, under the above name, as being situated on the Roman road between *Leucarum* (Loughor) and *Bovium*, at or near the present village of Boverton, to the south of Cowbridge. Though repeated and minute researches have been made at various times, no military works have yet been discovered which mark out, with any degree of precision, the exact site of the station. The churchyard, which is of considerable extent and in the form of a parallelogram, with a small elevation at the western side, has with some degree of probability been considered the site of the original camp; and, within the last few years, two Roman coins and a cameo are said to have been found in the garden adjoining the rectory-house, which is within twenty yards of the spot. After the conquest of Glamorganshire by Fitz-Hamon, Richard de Granville, one of his knights, obtained a grant of the honour and lordship of Neath, with the privilege of exercising *jura regalia*, and all the other rights of a lordship marcher. The castle, of which only a small portion is at present remaining, is said to have formed part of the possessions of Iestyn ab Gwrgan, by whom it is supposed to have been originally built; but it is certain that Richard de Granville, if not the founder, materially improved it: the church, which is in its immediate vicinity, is supposed to have been originally a chapel for the accommodation of the garrison, and to have been subsequently enlarged and appropriated to the use of the parishioners. The same Richard, in the reign of Henry I., with the concurrence of his wife Constance, gave their chapel belonging to the castle, with all its endowments, a considerable tract of waste land in the neighbourhood, and other possessions, to the abbot of the convent of Grey friars at Savigny, near Lyons in France, for the erection and endowment of a similar monastery near the town of Neath. A magnificent abbey was consequently erected in the neighbourhood, from designs by a celebrated architect from Palestine, named Lalys, who also erected several churches and other public buildings in South Wales. The abbey, which was at first dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was subsequently occupied by brethren of the Cistercian order; but it does not appear to have been dependent upon any foreign religious establishment, or to have been regarded as an Alien priory, as it continued to flourish till the time of the general dissolution, when its revenue was £150. 4. 9. per annum. During the protracted warfare between the lords marcher and the native chieftains, however, one of the latter, named Morgan ab Owain, burned this monastery, killing four of the servants and one of the monks, and committed great ravages on its lands. The ruins of this venerable pile, which once afforded an asylum to the unfortunate Edward of Carnarvon, are among the most interesting specimens of ancient ecclesiastical architecture in the principality, and are noticed under the article on *CADOXTON*, in which parish they are situated. Soon after the accession of Stephen, Gruffydd ab Rhys, having laid waste the Norman possessions in Cardiganshire, advanced into the territory of Glamorgan; and the Norman lords, rallying their forces in the neighbourhood of this town, were here attacked by the Welsh army, led on by the sons of Caradoc ab

Iestyn, who were lords of the district between the rivers Tawe and Avon, and a sanguinary conflict ensued, in which three thousand men are said to have fallen by the sword: the Normans were completely routed, and the few that survived the battle were compelled to seek an asylum in the castles of Gower. About a century after this event, the town, which had been burnt to the ground in 1185, was again taken, and the inhabitants were nearly exterminated by Morgan Gam and Llewelyn, in 1231.

The town is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the navigable river Neath, over which is a bridge, and in the beautiful Vale of Neath, which abounds with rich and finely varied scenery. The vale, which expands to a considerable breadth at this place, and is open on both sides to the adjacent country, is remarkable for the salubrity of its air, and is finely sheltered from the colder winds by the lofty hills with which it is surrounded, without being at all confined. The town has recently undergone extensive improvement; preparations have been made for lighting it with gas, and several of the streets have been considerably widened and well paved: the houses, which have been modernized, are in general respectable, and there are some of handsome appearance. A reading-room, supported by public subscription, has been established; and occasional concerts and balls take place at the Castle hotel, which affords excellent accommodation to the numerous visitors who are attracted to this place by the interesting scenery in the neighbourhood, and the beautiful cascades with which the Vale of Neath abounds, of which an account will be found in the articles on the parishes of Cadoxton, Ystradvelltey, Penderin, &c. From its situation in a populous district surrounded by extensive copper, iron, tin, and chemical works, this town has been for some years increasing in importance as a place of commerce: the almost inexhaustible mines of coal being more than sufficient for the supply of the town and neighbourhood, and of the various works in the environs, great quantities are annually shipped off to the lower parts of Somersetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall, and to Ireland. It is computed that one hundred thousand tons are brought down the vale by the Neath canal alone, for exportation. At Neath abbey, about one mile from the town, are some iron-works, established in 1792, and conducted on a very extensive scale: they consist of two blast furnaces for the making of iron from the ore, an iron foundry for casting the various parts of engine and mill work, and an engine-manufactory. From this establishment most of the iron-works in the principality have been furnished with their powerful engines for blowing the furnaces used in the manufacture of iron, and for the rolling of that metal; and the copper-works also have been supplied with rolling engines and with the requisite machinery for the manufacture of copper. Many of the large pumping engines now in operation in the mining districts of Cornwall were made in this establishment, which has also supplied the Anglo-Mexican and Real del Monte mining companies with steam-engines for draining their mines: engines for maritime uses, and locomotive engines on rail and tram roads, have likewise been made to a very considerable extent. The number of persons employed in these works and in the collieries and mines connected with

them averages about four hundred. The copper-works are situated to the south of Neath Abbey, on the western bank of the river, and form two establishments, called the Crown and the Mines Royal works, belonging respectively to the Crown and the Mines Royal copper companies. The tin-works are on the banks of the river and of the canal, about one mile and a half above the town; and on the eastern side of the river, a little below the town, are some extensive chemical works. This port is a creek to that of Swansea: the exports are coal, culm, copper, iron, iron castings, spelter, fire-bricks, oak timber, bark, and wool; the imports are copper and iron ores, corn, flour, foreign timber, black jack, and groceries and other articles of general consumption. The trade is of considerable extent, although it sustained, in comparison with the two preceding years, a diminution in 1830. The amount of tonnage for the year 1828 was one hundred and eight thousand three hundred and ninety; that for 1829 was one hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and sixty-five; and that for 1830 was ninety-eight thousand three hundred and seventeen. The number of vessels which cleared outwards, during the year 1830, including different departures of the same, was one thousand one hundred and forty-six; and the number that entered inwards, reckoning as above, and exclusively of such as came in with ballast only, was four hundred and thirty-four: this year (1832) the trade has considerably increased. The port is at Briton-Ferry, about two miles and a quarter below the bridge at Neath, by the course of the river: vessels of upwards of three hundred tons' burden can sail up to the town, but the trade of the port is generally carried on by means of barges communicating with Briton-Ferry. The construction of a floating harbour within the borough, on the left bank of the river, was once in contemplation, but the design has been abandoned. The harbour has been greatly improved at an expense of £3000, which was defrayed conjointly by the Neath Canal Company and the proprietors of the works in the neighbourhood; and the alterations that have been made have been productive of considerable benefit. The Neath canal extends from Briton-Ferry to Abernant, near the head of the vale, a distance of thirteen miles: at Aberdulas, about one mile and a half above the town, it is united by a stone aqueduct of eleven arches with the Swansea and Neath junction canal, by means of which the mineral riches on either side of the vale may be conveyed to the port of Swansea: the latter canal is remarkable for being carried through a distance of nine miles without a lock. The market, which is well supplied with corn and with provisions of every kind, is on Wednesday; and the fairs are on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, July 31st, and September 12th.

Neath, having become united to the great lordship of Glamorgan, was one of the places which obtained from Edward II. a new charter, conferring upon it valuable immunities, and granted through the influence of that monarch's favourite, the younger Hugh Spencer, among whose possessions this lordship was included. It is nevertheless regarded as a borough by prescription, though it has a charter granted in the reign of James II., which is addressed to the "Recorder, Aldermen, and Burgesses:" the government is at

present vested in a portreeve, twelve aldermen, and an indefinite number of burgesses. The portreeve is annually chosen by the aldermen, who nominate three of their body for that purpose, of whom the lord of the borough, or his officer, the constable of the castle, selects one: the aldermen fill up vacancies in their own body from the burgesses, who are elected by the corporation at large; but in both cases the appointment is subject to the approval of the lord. Neath is one of eight contributory boroughs which returned one member to parliament: of these, the boroughs of Swansea, Aberavon, Kenwig, Loughor, and Neath, have, by the late act for amending the representation of the people, been constituted a separate district, with the privilege of returning a representative. The right of election was formerly in the burgesses at large, about one hundred in number, of whom about twenty reside within the borough: it is now, by the late act, vested in the resident burgesses only, or those within seven miles of the town, if duly qualified according to its provisions, and in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of ten pounds and upwards, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the present number of tenements of this value, within the limits of the borough, which have been altered by the late Boundary Act, and are minutely described in the Appendix to this work, is about one hundred and eighty-five. The corporation claim, but do not exercise, the right of holding a court of pleas for the recovery of debts to any amount, before the constable of the castle and the portreeve: a court baron is held by the constable of the castle, for the recovery of debts under forty shillings. The Midsummer quarter sessions for the county, and the petty sessions for the hundred, are held at Neath, which has also been made a polling-place in the election of knights for the shire. The town-hall is a neat and commodious edifice, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a handsome receding portico of the Ionic order; but, being out of the line of the principal thoroughfare, it is not seen to advantage. The upper part of the building contains a spacious council-chamber, with a jury-room and apartments for the petty sessions and other business of the local magistracy; and the lower part is appropriated to the use of the corn market.

The living is a rectory, with Lantwit annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £16. 2. 3½., and in the patronage of Henry Grant, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, is a spacious and ancient structure, of which the nave was rebuilt about a century since: the interior is handsomely and commodiously fitted up, and a fine-toned organ was presented by the late Sir R. H. Mackworth, Bart. There are two places of worship each for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, and one each for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Calvinistic Methodists, and Unitarians. Mr. John Davies, in 1719, bequeathed £200 to be laid out in the purchase of land for the erection and endowment of a free school: with this sum two tenements, called Brÿndare and Ynyscoed, containing together about eighty-four acres, have been purchased; but the original intention of the testator has not yet been fully carried

into effect. The interest of £500, which had been received in lieu of the accumulated rent of these farms, together with the interest of £100 left by the late Mr. Gwyn, has, in the interim, been appropriated in aid of a school upon Dr. Bell's plan, which is principally supported by subscription. The rental of the two farms, together with £100 left by William Cross, in 1785, and £30, its accumulated interest, is under the management of the rector, churchwardens, and overseers. In connexion with the iron-works at Neath Abbey are two schools on the Lancasterian plan, in one of which eighty boys, and in the other fifty girls, are gratuitously instructed. On an enquiry instituted a few years since, when the proprietors of the abbey estate were solicited to make a grant of timber for the erection of new school-houses, it was found that, for the thirty-five years during which these schools had been established, only one of the poor children educated in them had become chargeable on the parish. There is also an infant school supported by subscription, in which forty-five children are taught. There are various charitable bequests for distribution among the poor, among which are £2 per annum left by Evan Leyson, in 1634; £1 per annum by William Cross, in 1785; the interest of £5 by Mary Jones, and £3. 16. per ann. paid out of the parish rates, as interest due upon a legacy bequeathed by J. Davies, which is supposed to have been appropriated to parochial uses. Within this parish is Guoll Castle, formerly the seat of Sir Herbert Mackworth, Bart., whose widow conveyed it by marriage to Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq., of Pontypool Park, in the county of Monmouth, from whom it was purchased by Henry Grant, Esq., to whom, as proprietor of the estate, belongs also the custody of the castle and the lordship of the borough. The mansion, which possesses all the magnificence of a baronial residence, is a conspicuous object from all parts of the circumjacent country, and has been recently modernized: the principal front consists of a centre, with wings and two semicircular towers; and the grounds, which are extensive, are laid out with great taste. Of the ancient castle of Neath only some small portions in the lower part of the town, near the river, are at present remaining; and of the walls which anciently encompassed the town there are no vestiges. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor of the town and parish, from March 1824 to March 1829, amounted to £726. 4., but may now be estimated at upwards of £1000.

NEATH-GENOL, or MIDDLE (NEDD-GENOL, or GANOL), a hamlet separately maintaining its own poor, in the parish of CADOXTON, hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 10 miles (N. E.) from Neath, containing 271 inhabitants. This hamlet is finely situated in the richly fertile and highly picturesque Vale of Neath: the surrounding scenery is beautifully diversified, and from the higher grounds are some pleasing and interesting views. The Neath canal terminates within its limits, and a short railroad proceeds thence to the coal-pits in the neighbourhood: the roads from Brecknock and Merthyr-Tydvil to Neath unite here, the line then proceeding along the vale between the canal and the right bank of the river. Aberpergwm, the ancient seat of the family of Williams, and now the residence of William Williams, Esq., is a

fine old mansion, pleasantly situated in grounds tastefully disposed, and comprehending much interesting and pleasing scenery. Oliver Cromwell, who was in some degree related to the ancestor of the present proprietor, is said to have halted at this place on his way to Milford Haven (where he was going to embark for Ireland), and to have despatched messengers to acquaint the family with his arrival, and to demand their good offices in forwarding his expedition, informing them at the same time of the degree of affinity which subsisted between them. Receiving no encouragement from the family, who were zealously attached to the royal cause, he fired a few shots over the mansion by way of intimidation, and departed without offering any further violence. This account, which has hitherto been supported by tradition only, derives corroborative testimony from the discovery of some cannon balls, in turning up the ground near the house, in the year 1831. In the grounds of this mansion stands a chapel of ease to the parish church. On a hill above the house are traces of the *Via Julia Montana*, or Roman road leading from Brecknock to *Nidum* (Neath). Near the side of this road was a stone with a Roman inscription, which Mr. Llwyd, in his communications for Bishop Gibson's edition of Camden, reads *Marci Caritini filii Berici*: it has been removed, and is now placed in a grotto within the grounds of Gnoll Castle. On the same eminence, and near the site of the above stone, are two barrows surrounded by circular intrenchments. In this hamlet is also the seat of John Edwards Vaughan, Esq., a splendid mansion, situated in a beautifully picturesque portion of the vale, of which it commands an interesting view, and surrounded with thriving and luxuriant plantations. Among the various features of natural beauty by which the scenery of the vale is distinguished are the frequent cascades formed by the collected waters after excessive rains upon the mountains, which are precipitated thence into the valley. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £147. 1.

NEATH (NEDD) LOWER, a hamlet in the parish of CADOXTON, hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (N. E.) from Neath, containing 185 inhabitants. This place is beautifully situated in the Vale of Neath, which abounds with strikingly picturesque and richly varied scenery: from the hills in this part of the vale descend numerous mountain streams, forming small but beautiful cascades, which enliven the scene, and add beauty and variety to the landscape. The whole of this district is exceedingly rich in mineral treasure: iron-stone and coal are found in great abundance and of excellent quality; and at Ynys y Gerwyn, in this hamlet, some works have been established, on a moderate scale, for extracting the metal from the copper slag, which afford employment to a portion of the inhabitants. The Neath canal, which commences near Briton-Ferry, and extends for thirteen miles to Abernant, crosses the vale and river of Neath near this place. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £110. 15.

NEATH (NEDD) UPPER, a hamlet in the parish of CADOXTON, hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 12 miles (N. E.) from Neath, containing 617 inhabitants. This place is pleasantly situated in one of the finest portions of the Vale of

Neath, and in the midst of an extensive district abounding with mineral wealth: the surrounding scenery, like that which prevails throughout this part of the country, abounds with variety and beauty. Within the limits of the hamlet is the small but pleasant village of Glyn Neath, a convenient resting-place between Neath and Merthyr-Tydvil, where an excellent inn and posting-house has been established for the accommodation of persons travelling on that line of road. About two miles higher up the vale is the little village of Pont Neath Vaughan, so called from a bridge at this place over the Lesser Neath, which river here separates the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. The vicinity abounds with iron-stone and coal, which are worked upon a very extensive scale, affording employment to many of the inhabitants. In the veins of coal are frequently discovered beautiful specimens of the British diamond, which are found at a great depth in the mines. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £100. 17.

NERQUIS (NERCWYS), a chapelry in the parish and hundred of MOLD, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Mold, containing 470 inhabitants. It is situated in a well-cultivated country, the population being almost exclusively agricultural. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Mold. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat edifice with a handsome steeple, and contains a richly decorated niche in the interior, in which was anciently a figure of the Virgin. Here is an old mansion, erected in 1638, by a branch of the Wynne family. Some plantations have been made here, within the last twenty years, by W. M. Thackeray, Esq., M. D., which are now in a flourishing condition. Divers benefactions, amounting in the whole to £15 per annum, have been made for the instruction of poor children. This hamlet is separately assessed for the support of its poor, the average annual expenditure amounting to £240. 14.

NEVERN, a parish in the hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Newport, and 8 (S. W. by W.) from Cardigan, which is the post town, containing 1558 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the river Nevern, so called from the Welsh Niver, "a number," on account of its being formed by the union of numerous rivulets which intersect the parish, and flow together in one considerable stream into St. George's channel. Martin de Tours, a Norman knight, who, having attended William the Conqueror, was rewarded for his services by a grant of territory on the coast of Devonshire, embarked an expedition for the invasion of such parts of the principality as he might find most easily assailable, landed his troops at Fishguard, and made himself master of the lordship of Kemmes. For the protection of his newly acquired territory, which became one of the lordships marcher, he either erected a fortress at this place, or strengthened one previously built, which he made his residence, and which descended to his son William, who, having strengthened his interest by marrying the daughter of Rhys ab Gruffydd, abandoned this seat of his father, called Llanhyvor castle, of which there are some remains on a hill above the church, for one which he had built on a more magni-

ficent scale at Newport. This parish, which is very large, extending from the sea to the foot of the Precelly mountains, is situated on the shore of Cardigan bay, in a beautifully diversified and fertile district, and comprehends some of the most picturesque and romantic scenery in the county of Pembroke, being intersected by a deep wooded dingle, through which flows the Nevern, the banks of which are occasionally formed into rocks of fantastic character, while in the lower part, near Newport bay, stands the village: the prospects from the higher grounds are also pleasing and extensive. The high road from Newport to Cardigan passes near it, and by far the greater portion of the parish is enclosed and cultivated. The coast is generally bold and in some parts precipitous, with a good depth of water close to the shore. Here were formerly several ancient mansions, inhabited by some of the most opulent families in the county; but, with very few exceptions, they have been abandoned by their proprietors, and are at present in the occupation of tenants. Llwyngwair, the seat of George Bowen, Esq., is an elegant mansion, pleasantly situated on the margin of the river Nevern, and nearly within a mile of its mouth. Near it is Burry, the residence of the female branches of the same family. Cwmgloyn is the property of Maurice Williams, Esq.; and Hênllŷs, once the residence of the ancient lords of Kemmes, and still the property of their representative, Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Bronwydd, is now occupied by a tenant: it was the residence of that distinguished antiquary and scholar George Owen, lord of Kemmes, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The advowson, which was once appendant to the lordship of Kemmes, was alienated by deed, bearing date 1347, to Bishop Hoton, who appropriated it to his new college of St. Mary at St. David's, from which, on the suppression of religious houses, it reverted to the crown. The church is said to have been originally founded in the sixth century, by St. Brynach, or Byrnach, to whom it is dedicated, and rebuilt by some of the Norman lords of Kemmes: the present is an ancient and venerable structure, in the Norman style of architecture. In the churchyard, to the south of the porch, there is the shaft of an ancient British cross, elaborately wrought, and bearing an inscription near the centre, which is almost obliterated: it consists of a single stone, thirteen feet high, two feet broad, and eight feet thick, with a circular top charged with a cross, and carved on all sides with other crosses, and knots of various shapes. On the north side of the churchyard was another stone, six feet high, with the inscription "VITATIANI EMERITI," but this has been for some time removed. In the hamlet of Kîlgwin, in this parish, there is a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Mary. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists. Mr. Rogers bequeathed £800 in the three per cents. to the poor, the dividends arising from which are annually distributed in barley and beef on the 21st of December. Near Pentre Evan, in this parish, are the remains of one of the largest cromlechs in the principality: the table stone is eighteen feet in length and nine feet wide, and

is supported on three coarse upright stones, from seven to eight feet high: it is considered not to be surpassed in size and height by any other Druidical monument in Wales or England, except Stonehenge and Abury. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £573. 6.

NEVIN, or NEVYN, a borough, market town, and parish, in the hundred of DINLLAEN, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 20 miles (S. W. by S.) from Carnarvon, and 270 (W. N. W.) from London, by Carnarvon, containing 1726 inhabitants. The origin of this place is not accurately known; but from some remains of strong intrenchments, evidently of Roman construction, near the harbour called "Porth yn llyn," or "Porth Dinllaen," about a mile from the present town, on a narrow headland jutting out into the sea, and which protects it from the violence of westerly winds, it is supposed to have been a port frequented by the Romans. Of its early history little is recorded previously to the final subjugation of Wales by Edward I., at which time it appears to have been a place of some importance, and to have been selected by that monarch, in the year 1284, for the celebration of a triumphant festival in honour of his entire conquest of the principality. Probably with a view to conciliate the affections of the Welsh, or to amuse or flatter their military spirit, Edward, upon this occasion, resolved to hold a round table, in compliment to their renowned hero Arthur, the supposed founder of that custom, and a grand tournament, which was attended not only by all the English nobility, but also by some of the most distinguished knights from foreign countries, who took part in the proceedings, in which Edward himself acquired great distinction. The concourse of persons assembled upon this occasion is by all writers represented as very great; and traces of the circular earthwork within which the military feats took place may still be seen on the road to Edern. In the reign of Edward III., Edward the Black Prince, in the twelfth year of his investiture with the principality of Wales, granted this place to Nigel de Lohareyn, in reward for his faithful services and gallant conduct on the field of Poitiers; and by charter, dated at Carnarvon, made the town a free borough, granted to the burgesses a guild mercatory, and two annual fairs and a market, and endowed it with all the privileges enjoyed by royal boroughs, together with the liberties and customs heretofore granted to Newborough, in the county of Anglesey. Early in the present century, a scheme was projected for the improvement of this place and neighbourhood, by bringing a new line of road across the Traeth Mawr from Merionethshire to Porth-Dinllaen, close to the town, by building a pier and constructing a harbour here, and by making this port a station for the packets to Ireland, in lieu of Holyhead. For this purpose an act of parliament was obtained in 1806, under the provisions of which a company was incorporated for carrying the plan into effect; but on a second application to parliament for further aid, after some progress had been made in the work, the undertaking was abandoned.

The town is situated on the shore of St. George's channel, at the base of the Eivl mountains, and near the bay of Nevin, which is separated only by a small headland from the broad, sandy, and secure bay of

Porth-Dinllaen: the houses are irregularly built and of mean appearance, the streets are neither paved nor lighted, and the inhabitants are but indifferently supplied with water. The surrounding scenery is boldly varied, but is chiefly of mountainous character: the coast in the neighbourhood of the town is abrupt and rocky, being occasionally broken by several small creeks affording secure anchorage for boats and small craft during the fishing season. Among these may be noticed Porth Towyn, Porth Colman, Porth Gwylan, and Porth Ysgadan. Though good roads from Carnarvon and Tremadoc have been made to the town, affording a facility of intercourse with those places, there is neither any manufacture carried on, nor any trade except what arises from the situation of the town upon the seashore, and which consists only in shipping eggs, poultry, and pigs, in exchange for coal, to Liverpool, with which place a regular communication is kept up. The market is held weekly on Saturday, but is very ill attended; and fairs are held annually on April 11th, August 18th, and October 20th. The government of the borough, by charter of Edward the Black Prince, is vested in a mayor, two bailiffs, and a recorder: the mayor, who holds his office for life, and the bailiffs, who are chosen annually, are elected by the freemen at large; and the recorder is appointed by the mayor. Nevin is one of the ancient contributory boroughs within the county, which, with Bangor, recently added, return one member to parliament: the right of voting was formerly in the burgesses at large, in number about forty-five, but is now, by the late act for amending the representation of the people, vested in the resident burgesses only, if duly qualified according to its provisions, and in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of ten pounds and upwards, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the present number of tenements of this value, within the limits of the borough, which comprise about nine hundred acres within the parish, and have not been altered by the late Boundary Act, is seventeen. The freedom is obtained only by gift of the corporation at large. The borough has no separate jurisdiction, nor is any court held except for the election of the bailiffs, which takes place on the 29th of September.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of C. G. Wynne, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a neat plain edifice, and was rebuilt in 1825, at the expense of the landholders of the parish. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A sequestered vale in the vicinity of the town is supposed to have been the retreat of Vortigern, after his expulsion from the throne of England, who is said to have occupied a castle here, which, according to monkish writers, was destroyed by lightning, himself having been killed on the occasion. Tradition still points out a small verdant mound as the site of this residence; and near it is a tumulus, now covered with turf, called Bedd Gwrtheyrn, or "Vortigern's grave," in which, on being opened some years since, was found a stone coffin containing the bones of a tall man, supposed to have

been the remains of that unfortunate king. This vale, which from that circumstance is called Nant Gwrtheyrn, is embosomed in lofty mountains, by the rugged declivities of which it is enclosed on every side, except towards the sea; and across the bowlch or hollow by which it is approached from the interior of the mountains extends a large rampart of loose stones. Near Cevn Amwlch, an ancient seat to the south of the town, are the remains of a large cromlech, called by the common people Coeten Arthur. Between the coast at this place and the English border there appears to have been a chain of military posts, originating near the town, and passing near Trêmadoc into the county of Merioneth, continued thence by Bala, entering the county of Denbigh above Pistyll Rhaiadr, and proceeding to Old Port near Oswestry. Brÿnodol, a good mansion, four miles from the town, pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, as seen from the sea, commands an extensive view of a large tract of level country, bounded on one side by a chain of mountains, in the foreground of which Bodvean and Carn Madryn are conspicuous, and beyond them the whole range of the lofty mountains of Snowdon. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £269. 4.

NEWBOROUGH, a parish, formerly a borough, in the hundred of MENAI, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (N.W. by W.) from Carnarvon, containing 804 inhabitants. This place, which derives its present name from its having been constituted a free borough by Edward I., was anciently called *Rhôs Vair*, from a small church, dedicated to St. Mary, which stood at the head of the manor; or, according to Mr. Rowlands, more properly *Rhôs Hir*, from its situation in an extensive marshy plain on the eastern side of the Malldraeth sands, and near a long dorsal ridge covered with heath, which extends from this parish to Mynydd Llwydiarth. Though at present a very inconsiderable place, it was originally of great importance, and was for many years the residence of the princes of North Wales, who had a palace here, where, or at Aberfraw, on the opposite side of the Malldraeth sands, they occasionally fixed their seat of government, as the exigencies of that turbulent period might require. At the time of the final conquest of Wales by Edward I., this place appears to have been the chief town in the island, as well as the seat of justice for the whole comot of Menai, and was annexed to the royalties of the Prince of Wales by that monarch, who incorporated the burgesses and granted them a guild mercatory and other privileges, which were afterwards confirmed by a charter of the 17th of Edward II., and by a parliament held in the 1st of Edward III. In the reign of Henry VII., upon a misrepresentation made to that sovereign, the assizes and other county business were removed from Beaumaris, where they had previously been held for more than two hundred and fifty years, to Newborough, which thus became the county town. In the 15th of the reign of Henry VIII., the burgesses obtained a new charter, in which all the privileges conferred by former charters were recited and confirmed, but which was surrendered in the following year; and in the 27th of this reign, Newborough, as the county town, in conjunction with its contributory boroughs, returned one member to parliament, and continued to exercise that privilege till the 2nd of Edward VI., when, having

greatly declined from its former importance, it was exempted on its own petition from contributing to the expense of supporting a member, and the elective franchise was confined exclusively to Beaumaris. In the 2nd and 3rd of this reign, the assizes, sessions, and general county business, were removed from this town, which had been found incommodious for the purpose, and restored to Beaumaris, after having been held at Newborough for forty-five years. Notwithstanding these enactments, the burgesses of Newborough still claimed the privilege of sharing in the election of a member for Beaumaris; but the claim was strenuously resisted by the burgesses of the latter place, and the case was brought to issue in the House of Commons, in 1709, when the right of election was declared to be in the mayor, bailiffs, and capital burgesses of Beaumaris alone: similar efforts to recover the franchise were made in 1722 and 1724, but with the same result.

The town, which has now dwindled into an insignificant and obscure village, is situated near the southern extremity of the island, bordering on the extensive sea marshes of Malldraeth, and near the mouth of the small river Braint, which falls into the Menai strait near Abermenai ferry. The inhabitants are partly employed in the manufacture of matting, nets, ropes, and cordage, which are here made of the rushes that grow in profusion upon the marsh: a few are likewise engaged in fishing. The market, which was formerly held weekly, has been discontinued for many years: fairs are held annually on May 11th, June 29th, August 16th, September 25th, and November 11th. By virtue of its ancient charter, a mayor, recorder, and bailiffs are still annually elected by the inhabitants; but they exercise no jurisdiction, hold no courts, nor transact any public business. The parish includes the small remains of that of Llanddwyn, formerly a very extensive parish, situated to the west of Newborough, on the shore of St. George's channel, of which the whole has been destroyed by the encroachment of the sea, or buried under the sands which, during the prevalence of strong westerly gales, are drifted over considerable portions of the parish of Newborough, into which it has merged. Of the ancient church of Llanddwyn only the eastern gable, with some portion of the east window, can be seen: it was situated on a flat near the sea-shore, and was a fine structure, originally founded by St. Dwynwen, the tutelar saint of lovers, to whom it was dedicated, about the year 465. The fund arising from the offerings to the shrine of St. Dwynwen, by her numerous votaries, was very great; and in process of time the church became an abbey for monks of the Benedictine order, who derived a large revenue from the resort of strangers who came to enquire into their future destiny, which was predicted by the leaping of fish and the appearance of the water of a well, still called Fynnon Vair, or "St. Mary's well." In the time of Henry IV., its revenue was greater than that of any other religious house in North Wales, and in the survey of Henry VIII. it was the richest prebend in all the principality: at present not a vestige exists of this noble abbey, and even the place where it stood is scarcely with certainty known. The last rector of the parish of Llanddwyn was Richard Kyffyn, afterwards Dean of Bangor, who, according to Mr. Pennant, concerted, in conjunction with Sir Rhÿs ab Thomas and other

Welsh chieftains, a plan for placing the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., on the throne, and with whom, at that time in Brittany, they carried on a correspondence by means of fishing vessels from this place. Numbers of vessels were formerly lost on the rocks on this part of the coast; but this evil has been materially removed by the erection of two beacons on the most prominent rocks, and the construction of a breakwater at no great distance, which have been found highly beneficial to vessels navigating St. George's channel: these important improvements have been made by the trustees of the harbour of Carnarvon. Near Llanddwyn was the ferry of Abermenai, now deserted. The living of Newborough is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £9.10., and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small edifice, possessing no claims to architectural description; it stands on an eminence in a bleak and exposed situation. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. In this parish is an upright stone with a mutilated Latin inscription, supposed to have been erected in commemoration of some ancient warrior. John Morgan, a blind musician, and the most celebrated of the latest performers on the ancient instrument called the crwth, was a native of this place. Newborough gives the title of baron in the peerage of Ireland to the family of Wynn. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £182. 19.

NEWBRIDGE, an extensive and populous village in the parishes of LLANWONNO, EGLWYSILAN, and LANTWIT-VAIRDRE, partly in the hundred of CAERPHILLY, but principally in the hundred of MISKIN, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, on the turnpike road from Cardiff to Merthyr-Tydvil, 12 miles (S. by E.) from Merthyr-Tydvil. The population is returned with the respective parishes. It is situated on both banks of the river Tâf, which here receives the Rhondda, and derives its name from the celebrated bridge called Pont y Prydd, over the Tâf: there are also three other bridges connecting the different parishes. Its sudden rise and progressive increase and importance are entirely owing to the mineral treasures of the neighbourhood, and to its favourable situation on the line of the Glamorgan-shire canal, midway between Merthyr-Tydvil and the sea at Cardiff. It has for some time been distinguished for a chain cable manufactory, belonging to the firm of Messrs. Brown, Lenox, and Co., of London, where, among many other large works, the suspension bridges across the Thames at Hammersmith, and across the Usk and the Tweed, together with the Brighton chain pier, were made: the works usually afford employment to about one hundred persons. In that part of the village which is within the parish of Lantwit-Vairdre works have recently been completed, by Messrs. Biddulph and Co., for the manufacture of patent wrought iron railway plates; and, a little lower down the river, Mr. Crawshay of Merthyr is now erecting numerous cottages for the workmen, prior to the establishment of tin-mills. The entire length of the village is not less than a mile; and it is in contemplation to have a market at the southern extremity, as well as the northern, for the convenience of the work-

men. Pont y Prydd, otherwise called the New bridge, over the river Tâf, forms a beautiful and picturesque object from the various points at which it is visible; but, owing to the steepness of its ascent, it is somewhat inconvenient to travellers on horseback, and is almost impassable for vehicles heavily laden, which ford the stream, when practicable. It consists of one arch, one hundred and forty feet in the chord, and thirty-five feet in height above the level of the river at low water, forming the section of a circle of one hundred and seventy-five feet in diameter, which, at the time of its erection, was considered the largest stone arch in the world. At each extremity are three cylindrical holes, gradually diminishing in size as they approach the summit, introduced to relieve the arch from the extreme pressure arising from its abutments; the diameter of the lowest is nine feet, that of the middle six, and that of the uppermost four. The architect was Mr. William Edwards, a native of the parish of Eglwysilan, and a self-taught genius, whose talents procured for him great distinction as a bridge-builder: he first began the work, in 1746, by constructing a light and elegant bridge of three arches, which, in the course of about two years and a half after the period of its completion, was swept away by a flood of extraordinary magnitude, the mountain torrents having torn up by the roots several large trees, which, forming a dam as they floated along by the middle piers of the new bridge, caused a vast accumulation of the waters; and these, ultimately bursting through their barrier with irresistible force, carried away the entire structure. Bound by the terms of the contract to maintain the stability of the bridge for seven years, Edwards conceived the design of surmounting the difficulty by a structure of one arch, of the then unexampled width of one hundred and forty feet, from pier to pier, which he completed in 1751, having only to add the parapets; but, owing to the keystone of the arch being unable to resist the pressure of the abutments, the whole gave way and fell into the river. The luckless architect was thus driven a second time to the resources of his own fertile genius, to prevent the recurrence of so unpropitious an event: adhering to his latter plan of a single arch, he contrived an ingenious method for diminishing the enormous weight which had previously forced the keystone out of its place, by constructing the cylindrical holes in the present bridge, already described, which enabled him to complete this curious and much admired edifice. There are several places of worship for Dissenters, noticed in the parishes in which they are respectively situated. A branch of Mrs. Aldworth's school for female children, natives of the parish of Eglwysilan, has been established at Newbridge. Here was a curious rocking-stone, which, however, has been much injured of late; it stands near the turnpike road.

NEWCASTLE, a parish comprising the Higher and Lower hamlets, each of which separately maintains its own poor, in the hundred of NEWCASTLE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, adjoining the market town of Bridgend, and containing 890 inhabitants, of which number, 305 are in the Higher, and 585 in the Lower, hamlet. This parish, which is situated on the western bank of the river Ogmere, near its confluence with the river Ewenny, derives its name from a fortress of later date than that of Oldcastle, on the opposite

bank of the Ogmorc. By whom these castles were originally built has not been clearly ascertained; but their origin has been attributed to some of the Norman invaders of this part of the principality, who probably erected them for the protection of the territories of which they had obtained possession. The Lower hamlet forms part of the market town of Bridgend: the lands in the Higher hamlet are, with the exception of only a small portion, enclosed and cultivated. The scenery is generally pleasing, and from the eminence on which the church is situated is a fine view, including the influx of the Ogmorc into the Bristol channel, the castles of Coyty and Ogmorc, and the mansion of Coytrehene, higher up the river Ogmorc, with its luxuriant groves, forming an assemblage of picturesque objects. The living is a discharged vicarage, with Bettws, Laleston, and Tythegston annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £7. 7. 3½., endowed with the rectorial tithes of the parish of Bettws, and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Illtyd, is an ancient structure with a tower, and is situated on the declivity of an eminence. The interest of £20, bequeathed by several individuals, and of which £10 is vested in trust with the overseers, is annually distributed among the poor of the parish. The only remains of the ancient castle are, a gateway remarkable for the elegance of its pointed arch, and the ruins of the wall which enclosed the site; the area has been converted into a garden: they are the property of the Earl of Dunraven. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor of the whole parish amounts to £288. 4., of which sum, £55. 16. is raised on the Higher, and £232. 8. on the Lower, hamlet.

NEWCASTLE, a joint township with Evenjobb, in the parish of OLD RADNOR, liberties of the borough of NEW RADNOR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 3¼ miles (E. N. E.) from New Radnor. The population is returned with Bareland.

NEWCASTLE-EMLYN, a market-town and chapelry, in the parish of KENARTH, higher division of the hundred of ELVET, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 19 miles (N. W. by N.) from Carmarthen, and 222 (W. by N.) from London. The population is included in the return for the parish. The ancient name of this place, Dinas Emlin, or "the city of Emlin," is thought by Mr. Llwyd to have been derived from Emilianus, a Roman settler in this part of the principality, who probably made it his residence; but no traces of Roman occupation have been discovered in corroboration of that opinion, nor have any vestiges of Roman antiquity been found in the immediate vicinity. Its modern name appears to have originated in the erection of a new castle, in the reign of Henry VII., by Sir Rhys ab Thomas, on the site of an ancient fortress probably built by the Normans, though neither the name of the founder, nor the precise time of the erection, of the original structure, is known. The ancient castle was besieged and taken, in 1215, by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, who resigned it in the following year, when he divided the principality of South Wales between its rival princes, on which occasion this castle fell to the portion of Maelgwyn. In 1258, Llewelyn appointed a meeting of commissioners at this place, to deliberate upon the terms of a treaty of peace with the English;

but the negotiations were frustrated by the treachery of Patrick de Canton, the lieutenant of Henry III., who, perceiving that the party by which he was attended was stronger than that of Llewelyn, attacked the Welsh by surprise, and put many of them to the sword: the rest, who with difficulty effected their retreat, raised the country in the rear of the enemy, and the English forces were soon overtaken, and Patrick, with a large number of his adherents, was slain. In the reign of Edward I. the castle was besieged by Rhys ab Meredydd; but a large reinforcement being brought by Robert de Tibetot to the relief of the garrison, Rhys thought it prudent to raise the siege, and to retire in haste into Ireland. The castle, which had been rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII., by Sir Rhys ab Thomas, descended to his grandson, Rhys ab Gruffydd, on whose attainder, in the reign of Henry VIII., it became forfeited to the crown, and was granted to the Vaughans of Golden Grove, of whom Richard Vaughan was by Charles I., in the 19th of his reign, created Earl of Carberry in Ireland, and Baron Emlyn. During the parliamentary war in the reign of that monarch, the castle was garrisoned for the king: it was besieged by the parliamentarian forces in 1645, but was relieved by a body of royalists under the command of Colonel Gerard, who, attacking the besiegers, totally defeated them, killed two hundred, and took five hundred prisoners, with all their arms, ordnance, and baggage, and with the loss on his own part of only twenty-six men killed, besides others wounded: the castle continued in the family of the Vaughans, by the last of whom it was devised to the late Lord Cawdor, the father of Earl Cawdor, the present proprietor.

The town is beautifully situated on the southern bank of the Teivy, which here rushes with great impetuosity through its rocky channel, and over which is a handsome stone bridge of three arches, forming a communication between the counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen, and connecting the ancient borough of Atpar, in the former county, with this town, which consists principally of one irregular street, extending nearly a mile in length. The houses, of which several are handsome, are in general well built, and the cottages have an appearance of comfort and neatness not usually found in this part of the country: the town, though neither paved nor lighted, is well supplied with water, and the surrounding country, which is pleasingly varied, abounds with interesting objects and with romantic and picturesque scenery. The views are extensive and highly pleasing, and from several points the appearance of the town, with the capricious windings of the river and the beautiful remains of the ancient castle rising from its banks, is strikingly beautiful. The Teivy is celebrated for its salmon and sewin fishery, which is prosecuted with great success in small boats called coracles, which are peculiar to the principality. The market, which is amply supplied with provisions, and is remarkable for the great number of pigs exposed in it for sale, is on Friday, and is well attended. Fairs are held annually on March 23rd, May 10th, June 22nd, July 20th, August 20th, September 10th, October 19th, and November 22nd. This town has recently been made a polling-place in the election of knights for the shire. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in

the patronage of the Vicar of Kenarth. The chapel, which was erected by public subscription about fifty years since, is a neat small edifice: a subscription is at present in progress for the erection of a church capable of accommodating a greater number of the inhabitants. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists. The remains of the ancient castle occupy an elevated ridge to the east of the town, on a peninsula formed by a bend in the river Teivy, which flows in a direct course till it nearly reaches the walls of that structure, but, suddenly reverting in a direction nearly parallel with its former course, for a considerable distance, winds majestically in front, leaving before the castle a long and beautiful meadow, and returns on the opposite side, with features of a new character, forcing its way over a rocky bed, and thus surrounding that ancient structure with a magnificent natural moat, which is double on that side where it first reaches the castle. The ruins consist chiefly of the principal gateway entrance, about fourteen feet in height, flanked by two octagonal towers, and possessing, from its situation immediately above the river, and its lightness and elegance, a peculiarly picturesque appearance in whatever direction it is viewed. This place gives the inferior title of Baron Emlyn to Earl Cawdor.

NEWCASTLE (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Haverfordwest, containing 330 inhabitants. This place derives its name from an ancient mound near the church, called "the castle," and its distinguishing epithet from the inferiority of this fortification to a much older and more extensive work of the same kind, at a short distance from the village. The parish comprises a moderate tract of land, of which by far the greater part is enclosed and cultivated, the remainder being stony, barren, and unfit for tillage, especially the northern portion of it, which is hilly. Fairs are annually held in the village on May 6th and July 10th. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Thomas Williams, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. In this parish was "Martel," the ancient seat of the family of Symmons before their removal to Llanstinan, of which nothing now remains but the site. Near the village is a spring, called Golden Well, which ebbs and flows regularly with the tide in St. George's channel, from which it is nine miles distant: the water is said to be efficacious in coughs, and in diseases of the eye. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £93. 15.

NEWCHAPEL, a chapelry in the parish of LLAN-DRINIO, upper division of the hundred of DEYTHUR, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (N.) from Welshpool. The population is returned with the parish. The name of this place is of obvious derivation. The chapel is conveniently situated on the confines of the parishes of Guilsfield, Llansantfraid, and Meivod, affording accommodation to the inhabitants of those several parishes who reside at a distance from the parish church: it is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and is an ancient building in the early style of English architecture; in a very dilapidated state. The living is

a perpetual curacy, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese of St. Asaph, endowed by the lord of the manor, the proprietor of the Penrhôs estate, and with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Major Gore, as lord of the manor. A free school has been established in this place for more than two hundred years: it was originally supported by the produce arising from lands which were given for that purpose by the neighbouring gentry, but, when the enclosure of waste lands took place, about sixty acres were allotted for the support of this establishment, and the lands previously given were returned to their original proprietors. The school, in which about forty children are gratuitously instructed, is open to all the inhabitants of the hundred of Deythur: there is a good house for the master. In the chapelry is one of Dr. Bray's parochial circulating libraries.

NEWCHURCH, or LLAN-NEWYDD, a parish in the lower division of the hundred of ELVET, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Carmarthen, containing 659 inhabitants. This place is stated to have been the scene of a pitched battle which was fought, about the year 72, between the Britons and the Romans under the command of Severinus, son of Severus, the Roman governor of Britain, who at that time resided at York. Severinus is supposed to have fallen in this battle; and a stone, formerly on the road side, but now removed and set up in the front court of Traws-Mawr, a farm belonging to David Davies, Esq., is said to have marked the spot where the battle took place. This stone, which is noticed by Camden, bore the inscription "*Severini Fili Severi*," the word *sepulchrum* or *memoriæ* being understood: it is described as "a rude pillar, erected near the highway, flattish, five or six feet high, and about three feet broad," by the last editors of Camden's *Britannia*, who, from the form of the letters and the rudeness of the stone, suspect it to be the epitaph of some person of Roman descent, but of a later period: the inscription has since that time been mutilated, and the word "*fili*" is no longer legible, that part of the stone having been chipped off. The parish is situated on the banks of the river Gwili, and on the turnpike road from Carmarthen to Newcastle-Emlyn, and comprises a large extent of arable and pasture land, which is fertile and in a good state of cultivation. The court leet for the hundred is held under Earl Cawdor, at Bwlch Newydd, in this parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of John Davies, Esq. The church, which was entirely rebuilt in 1829, is a remarkably neat edifice. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. In this parish are several barrows, probably covering the remains of those who fell in the battle noticed above; and to the east of the church, and near the remains of an ancient chapel, which has been converted into a barn, are a Roman encampment and the remains of a Roman road which passed through this parish to Fishguard. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £449. 6.

NEWCHURCH, a parish in the hundred of PAINSCASTLE, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Kington, containing 164 inhabitants.

This parish is situated on the small river Arrow, nearly on the confines of Herefordshire, and is intersected by a road leading from Hay to New Radnor. The surface is hilly and the soil various: the lower lands, which are fertile and productive, are in a state of good cultivation; but the hills are but very partially cultivated, and almost destitute of timber. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's: a small estate called Catriggin belongs to the rectory. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, without tower or spire, and possessing no architectural details of importance: it is situated on the right bank of the Arrow, in the midst of hills which are of forbidding rather than of pleasing aspect. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £86. 7.

NEWCHURCH in TÎR ABBOT, otherwise LLANDULAS, a parish in the hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (N. E.) from Llandovery, containing 159 inhabitants. The whole of this parish was granted by Rhÿs ab Gruffydd, Prince of South Wales, to the monastery of Ystrad Flur, or Strata Florida, in the county of Cardigan, which he founded in the year 1164. In consequence of this grant the parish was distinguished by the appellation of Tîr yr Abad, or "the abbot's land;" and its present name, to which that appellation forms an adjunct, appears to have been derived from the erection of a church here in the year 1716. The name Llandulas, by which it is also known, and which, according to some authorities, is a corruption of Glân Dulas, under which it occurs in several public documents, appears to have originated in its situation on the bank of the little river Dulas, from which circumstance it was not unfrequently called Aber Dulas. The parish lies in a mountainous district, having the Eppynt hills on the east, at the western extremity of the county, on the confines of Carmarthenshire, and comprises a considerable tract of hilly country, of which the soil is chiefly a turbary, interspersed with small enclosures producing thin crops of barley and oats, and some small pastures of indifferent herbage. The views from the higher grounds, embracing the counties of Brecknock and Carmarthen, are remarkable for their extent, if not for their picturesque beauty. The turnpike road from Builth to Llandovery passes through the parish, within a short distance of the village. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and with £200 in money and £20 per annum by Sackville Gwynne, Esq., who charged his estates with the annual payment of that sum to the officiating minister; and in the patronage of Colonel Gwynne, of Glànbrân, who is proprietor of the tithes. The minister and parishioners claim a right of exemption from episcopal jurisdiction and visitation, but have not strenuously maintained that privilege, as they prove wills and take out letters of administration at the Register Office at Brecknock. The church, a neat small edifice, was erected in 1716, at the sole charge of Sackville Gwynne, Esq., of Glànbrân. A Roman road, which was a branch of the *Via*

Helena, called by the Welsh Sarn Helen, passed through the parish, over the common called Llwydlo Vâch, and part of it may still be traced in some places. At a place called Pyllau-Da-Probert, forming part of the tencement of Trelath, in this parish, is a well, the water of which is strongly impregnated with sulphur, and similar in its properties to that of Llanwrtyd. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £55. 2.

NEWMARKET, a parish in the Media division of the hundred of PRESTATYN, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, on the old line of road between Chester and Holyhead, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Holywell, containing 631 inhabitants. In Pope Nicholas' Taxation this place is called Rywlyvnwyd, by which name it is also mentioned in a record so late as the middle of the sixteenth century, having been formerly a chapelry in the parish of Dyserth. According to Mr. Pennant, its ancient name was Trelawnyd, "for which," says that distinguished antiquary, "I can find no satisfactory reason." He also hazards the conjecture, from the numerous tumuli and other sepulchral memorials visible in the neighbourhood, that it might be the scene of the slaughter of the Ordovices, the aboriginal inhabitants of this district, by the Romans under Agricola. In the early part of the last century the village was considerably enlarged through the care and exertions of John Wynne, Esq., of Gop, to whom the estate then belonged: it attained the distinction of a market-town, the market, now in disuse, having been held on Saturday. Newmarket has greatly declined from its former consequence, and presents now only the appearance of a village, though of considerable size. Lead-ore abounds in the parish, but the works have been discontinued. Fairs are held on the last Saturday in April, the third Saturday in July, the fourth Saturday in October, and the second Saturday in December. The petty sessions for the hundred take place here. The living is a perpetual curacy, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph, who, as archdeacon, holds the rectory *in commendam*, and receives all tithes. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small structure of modern date, standing within a spacious cemetery, finely shaded by lofty trees. About twenty yards from the principal entrance, on the south side, stands a tall and very beautiful cross, the upper part elegantly sculptured in high relief. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. A bequest of £40 per annum, for clothing, teaching, and apprenticing twenty poor children, was made by John Wynne, Esq., of Gop, in 1713, which, having become the subject of a suit in Chancery, has not yet been appropriated to the purpose contemplated by the worthy donor. Dr. Daniel Williams, a dissenting minister, founded a charity school in every county in North Wales, of which that for Flintshire was fixed here; these he endowed with £8 per annum each, except that of Wrexham, his native place, to which he gave £15 per annum, and provided a fund for apprenticing the children, with a premium of £5 for each. Among the tumuli and other relics of antiquity which lie thickly scattered throughout this interesting district, that called Copa'r'leni, or Gop Paulini, crowning the summit of a mountain about

half a mile above the village, is the chief: it is composed of loose stones, covering an acre and a half of ground, and is about twelve yards in height; and although different conjectures have been raised regarding the purpose of its formation, there can be little doubt that it was erected over the remains of some renowned warrior, or chieftain, slain in battle, and may have served, in later times, as a beacon, since it commands a view of the whole range of encampments on the south and west, the Irish sea on the north, and the æstuarics of the Dee and Mersey on the east. Part of the brow of the hill is called Bryn y Saethau, or "the Hill of Arrows," intimating that it was the station of the archers in some of those engagements which, in the early period of British history, deluged this neighbourhood with blood, but the direful calamities of which have not been recorded by the historian, and are now involved in the obscurity of ages. A greater number of these tumuli, of the ordinary size, may be seen in the tract intervening between this place and Caerwys than in any other in North Wales; several of them, having been opened, were found to contain urns, in which were burnt ashes, charcoal, &c., and many hundreds have been levelled in agricultural operations. Clawdd Offa, or Offa's Dyke, passes very near the village, and forms the boundary line between this parish and that of Llanasaph. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £182. 13.

NEW MOTE, or NEW MOAT, a parish in the hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 10 miles (N. E.) from Haverfordwest, containing 331 inhabitants. This place derives its name from an artificial mount, which is within a short distance of the church, and is entirely surrounded by a deep moat, which may be easily filled with water. It is supposed to have been originally constructed by the Flemings who settled in this part of the principality, in the reign of Henry II., and obtained by force the hundreds of Castlemartin and Rhôs, together with a considerable portion of that of Dungleddy. The parish is pleasantly situated on a branch of the river Cleddy, and comprises a considerable portion of meadow, arable, and pasture land, which is all enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding country is pleasingly diversified, and displays some interesting features of mountain scenery. The ancient mansion of the Scourfields, who resided in this parish from the reign of Edward I. till within the last sixty years, when they removed to Robeston Hall, near Milford, has been taken down, and the proprietor is now erecting a spacious and elegant mansion on the same site, to which the family will remove when it is completed: the house, which is surrounded with thriving plantations and with groves of ancient timber, is delightfully situated at the foot of the southern declivity of the Precelly range of mountains, and commands a fine view over the whole of the lower part of the county. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £2. 4. 7., and in the patronage of W. H. Scourfield, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient and venerable structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and one aisle, with a square cmbattled tower at the west end: the chancel appears to have been very richly embellished at no

very distant period, but has of late been very much neglected; it contains several handsome monuments to the Scourfield family, of which some are of great antiquity. Near the mount above noticed are the remains of a very extensive Roman camp, enclosing a quadrilateral area three hundred yards in diameter, and situated on a gentle declivity towards the south: a considerable portion of the northern rampart has been dug up, but the remains are sufficient to mark out the four sides of the camp with tolerable accuracy: the road from Narberth to Fishguard passes through its centre. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £146. 2.

NEWPORT, a sea-port, market town, and parish, in the hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 19½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Haverfordwest, and 242 (W. by N.) from London, containing 1798 inhabitants. The ancient British name of this place, *Trévdraeth*, signifying literally "the town on the sands," appears to have been derived from its situation on a sandy beach of considerable extent, which intervenes between it and the bay of Newport. The town is indebted for its origin and early importance to the descendants of Martin de Tours, the first lord of Kemmes, which territory he had wrested from the Welsh by conquest, and erected into a lordship marcher, and whose son William erected a castle at this place, which he made the head of his barony, and invested with many privileges. This same nobleman granted the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, vesting the government of the town in a mayor and burgesses, to whom he gave an extensive grant of lands, the privilege of holding a weekly market, and several valuable immunities, all which were confirmed by a charter granted by his son Nicholas. The lordship was entirely independent of the palatinate of Pembroke; the lord held his courts in the castle of this place; all writs were issued in his own name exclusively, and not either in that of the Earl of Pembroke, or even of the king of England. In 1215, the castle was taken by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, but it soon afterwards reverted to its original proprietors, whose descendants continued to hold it, together with the lordship in which they exercised *jura regalia*, till the time of Henry VIII., when all such jurisdictions were abolished. Under the protection of its ancient lords the town continued to increase in extent and importance, and enjoyed many additional privileges, of which some were granted to the barony in the reign of Elizabeth. It had become extremely populous, and carried on an extensive woollen manufacture, about the commencement of the sixteenth century, when a pestilential disease occasioned such mortality among its inhabitants, that its market was discontinued, or rather transferred to the neighbouring town of Fishguard, the trade of the port ceased, and the town fell into decay. The market has been re-established, and some little addition to its trade has gradually taken place since that period; but the town has never recovered its former importance. It stands on the high road from Cardigan to Fishguard, and is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the river Nevern, which falls into St. George's channel at Newport bay, and on rising ground ascending gradually to the Carn Ingle mountain, which shelters it from the south-easterly and south-westerly winds, and rises to a

considerable height beyond the town: it consists of numerous small streets irregularly formed, neither lighted nor paved, but naturally well supplied with excellent water. The houses, with some few exceptions, are indifferently built, but, from intermixture of numerous trees with the buildings, the town has, at a small distance, a pleasingly rural appearance; and the surrounding scenery, in which its venerable church and the picturesque remains of its ancient castle form prominent and interesting features, renders the distant view of it strikingly beautiful. The trade principally carried on is the working of some extensive quarries of slate, with which the neighbouring coast abounds, and of which great quantities are shipped to various places, the vessels being enabled to approach close to the quarries, and to receive the slates from the overhanging cliffs; and in the burning of lime for the supply of the neighbouring districts, in which a considerable portion of the population is employed. A vein of alum shale is said to lie within a short distance of the town, but it has never been worked. There is a good salmon fishery on the river Nevern, which in favourable seasons is very productive, and is carried on with advantage; a herring fishery also exists here, but the demand is so inconsiderable that it is not productive of much benefit to the persons engaged in it. This port is subject to the custom-house of Cardigan: the principal exports are corn and butter, and the produce of the quarries; the chief imports are coal, culm, and limestone. The harbour, which is small, has its entrance partially obstructed by a sand bank; but it affords good shelter to the coasting vessels employed in the trade, and to the boats engaged in the fisheries. A compact and well protected bay, on the south and east, stretches out before the town, from which it derives its name. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held annually on June 27th and October 16th. The town retains the ancient form of government which it held under the charter of incorporation granted by William, son of Martin de Tours, and afterwards confirmed by his son Nicholas; and a mayor is still nominated by the lord of the manor, from three persons elected for that purpose by a majority of the burgesses. Courts ket and baron are held twice in the year; and the petty sessions for the hundred take place here on the first Friday in every month. Newport has recently been made a polling-place in the election of a knight for the shire.

The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £16, endowed with £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Bronwydd, lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient and venerable cruciform structure, partly in the early style of English architecture, with a square tower at the west end; the roofs of the nave, chancel, and transepts are of carved oak, and are supported on ranges of plain pointed arches; and in the chancel are two stone canopies plainly wrought: over the nave is a richly wrought open spire for a bell, and the windows exhibit tracery of considerable elegance. The church has recently received an addition of four hundred and eighteen sittings, towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels have contributed

£200, in consideration of which grant two hundred and eighteen sittings are free. On the west side of the porch are the ruins of a detached building, said to have been the record-office of the town. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists. A school conducted on the National system is supported here on the foundation of the late Mrs. Bevan, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children: it is a permanent establishment, and the central school, in which are prepared the teachers who superintend the several circulating branch schools connected with the foundation. This plan of circulating instruction was originally projected by the Rev. Griffith Jones, of Llandowror, in the county of Carmarthen, in the article on which parish a more detailed account of it is given. On an elevated knoll, rising abruptly at the extremity of the principal street of the town, are the remains of the ancient castle, consisting principally of one of the circular bastions which defended the grand entrance, the other having fallen down some years since, and some portions of the dungeons, between which and the town was a subterraneous communication, discovered within the last few years; the bottom of it was flagged, and the sides and the roof were secured by smooth stones. The castle was surrounded by a moat, and though the ruins bespeak it to have been originally occupied as a seat of baronial magnificence rather than a fortress, it was no doubt well adapted to both purposes, and in its general construction appears to have combined strength with elegance. The bay of Newport, bounded by the headlands of Dinas and Ceibwr, opens beautifully in front, rendering the situation peculiarly delightful. Beyond the site of the castle rises the lofty rocky eminence called Carn Ingle, where St. Brynach, to whom many churches in Wales are dedicated, is said to have passed his life in religious seclusion, and to have conversed with angels, from which fabulous tradition this place has been called also "*Mons Angelorum*." There are numerous Druidical remains in the vicinity; and near the mansion of Llwynygwair, but within the limits of this parish, is one of the most perfect cromlechs in the principality, though on a small scale. On a hill connected with Carn Ingle there is a large stone, called Morris' Grave. According to Speed, there was anciently a house of Augustine friars at this place, but no particulars of its foundation or history have been preserved. The poor are maintained by an average annual expenditure amounting to £296. 15.

NEW-QUAY, a small port in the parish of LLAN-LLWCHAIRN, hundred of MOYTHEN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 15 miles (N. W. by W.) from Lampeter. The population is included in the return for the parish. This place is advantageously situated on the shore of Cardigan bay, and affords good anchorage to vessels of small tonnage. The haven is securely sheltered from the westerly winds, and, if improved to the extent of which it is susceptible, might easily be made a safe retreat for ships of considerable burden. The pier might be enlarged, for which purpose a subscription has been opened with success; but the attempt has been hitherto frustrated by the want of a sufficient title to the land, which would be requisite to carry that object into effect. There are at present from sixty to seventy vessels belonging to this port, aver-

aging from forty to fifty tons' burden each, and employing from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men. Fish of very superior quality is found in abundance on this part of the coast, soles, turbot, and oysters, being taken in great numbers during the season; a good herring fishery may also be established with advantage. The village is of considerable size, and is inhabited chiefly by persons connected with the business of the port. A fair is annually held on November 12th.

NEWTON, a parish in the hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Narberth, containing 42 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated near the road leading from Tenby, by Canaston bridge, to Haverfordwest, and on the left bank of the Eastern Cleddy, comprises but a moderate area, of which the greater part is enclosed and cultivated, and of the remainder one-half is uncultivated, and the other woodland: the surface is agreeably diversified, and the scenery enriched with thriving woods. In some parts the parish abounds with iron-stone; and there were formerly some extensive iron-works carried on with great success at Black Pool, in this parish, on the banks of the Eastern Cleddy, where is still the shipping-place for the town of Narberth, which afforded employment to a considerable portion of the inhabitants, but they have been discontinued for several years. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Charles Deeds, Esq. The church, which is situated at a small distance from the village, possesses no architectural details of interest. An average annual expenditure of £67. 7. is applied for the support of the poor.

NEWTON - NOTTAGE, a parish, comprising the hamlets of Newton and Nottage, which separately maintain their own poor, in the hundred of NEWCASTLE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Bridgend, and containing 626 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of the Bristol channel, comprises a tract of land of which a considerable portion is unenclosed and uncultivated. The sea has encroached greatly on the shore, and a considerable portion of the parish, which within the recollection of persons now living formerly afforded excellent pasturage for sheep, is now covered with sand. A few persons resort to this place for the benefit of sea-bathing. Iron-stone is procured to a limited extent on Newton Down, and both lead-ore and manganese have been found in the white limestone of this parish: a facility of conveyance and of communication with the limestone and freestone quarries, and with the other mines in the vicinity, is afforded by the Dyfryn Llynvi and Porthcawl railway. This railway commences at the little harbour of Porthcawl, in this parish, which has been greatly improved by the construction of a breakwater extending several yards into the sea, and proceeds by Nottage village to North and South Cornelly, and Pyle, whence it pursues an easterly course to the iron-works at Cevn Cribwr, where it is joined by the Bridgend railway, and, taking a northerly direction in a line parallel with the western bank of the river Llynvi, passes the village of Llangonoyd; and, crossing the river at Typhylly Chwyth,

terminates at Dyfryn Llynvi, extending in its whole course a distance of seventeen miles. From Newton Down may be obtained a fine view of Penllyn castle, near Cowbridge, to the east, and to the west, over Swansea bay, the whitewashed habitations about Oystermouth and the country adjacent to Swansea. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £17. 4. 7., and in the patronage of Mrs. Knight, for two turns, and Calvert Jones, Esq., for one: the former had the last, and is entitled to the next, presentation. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient and venerable structure, displaying portions in the successive styles of English architecture, with a massive square tower: the number of sittings has been recently enlarged by the erection of a gallery, in which there are forty free: the pulpit appears to have been formed out of one solid stone, and is rudely carved with a representation of the scourging of our Saviour. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. A school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children is about to be established in the parish upon Dr. Bell's system; and a Sunday school is supported by the rector in the village of Nottage. Some traces of the *Julia Strata Maritima* may be discerned on Newton Down, a little to the left of the turnpike road, in its course towards *Nidum* (Neath). Near the church is a curious well, noticed by Camden as ebbing and flowing in opposition to the tide, being full at low water and empty at high water: various conjectures have been formed to account for this phenomenon, which may be satisfactorily explained on the principle of a natural syphon. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £136. 12., of which sum, £50. 12. is raised on the hamlet of Newton.

NEWTOWN, a newly created borough, market town, and parish, in the upper division of the hundred of NEWTOWN, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (S. W. by W.) from Montgomery, and 179 (W. N. W.) from London, on the road from Welshpool to Aberystwith, containing 4550 inhabitants, and with Penyglodva, nearly 6000. Very little is known either of the origin or of the early history of this place, which since the beginning of the present century has, from the celebrity of its flannel manufacture, risen into importance and obtained a distinguished rank among the manufacturing and commercial towns in this part of the principality. The name, which is synonymous with Trênewydd, that given to it by the Welsh, is evidently in allusion to a somewhat recent date, but whether with reference to its origin, or to any more ancient town which previously existed near the site, has not been ascertained. On the banks of the Severn, at the distance of about a mile, on the left of the road to Welshpool, are some remains of a British encampment, but no historical event is recorded which in any way connects it with the town; and on the right of the same road are traces of the Roman way from Caer-Sws to the Gaer near Montgomery. At the former of these places coins, bricks, and other relics of Roman antiquity, have been discovered; and there are some remains of the castle of Dôlvorwyn, near the town. During the civil war of the seventeenth century, Charles I., on his way to Chester, was hospitably entertained for two days and two nights by Sir John Pryce, at New-

town Hall, the residence of that family since the time of Henry VI., on his departure from which he narrowly escaped being made prisoner by Sir Thomas Myddelton. The town is situated in a beautiful valley on the banks of the river Severn, and consists of one principal street, intersected by several smaller streets; the old houses are in general of timber and brick, but those of modern erection are of handsome appearance. A substantial bridge of stone over the Severn was completed in 1827, in lieu of an ancient bridge of wood which stood near the site: this new structure, which is called the Long Bridge, consists of three arches of more than sixty feet span, and connects the parish of Newtown with Pen-y-gloddva, Frankwell, and the Basin, which are in the parish of Llanllwchaiarn, having been erected within the last seven years on the opposite side of the river, and now form part of the town: the arches and the parapets are of grey freestone, and the piers and span-drills of blue stone found in the neighbourhood: this bridge was erected by the county, at an expense of more than £4000. A stone bridge of one arch was built, in 1823, over the town brook, on the road to Welshpool, which, by way of distinction, is called the Short Bridge. The town, which appears to be more flourishing, and to be rising into greater importance, than any in North Wales, is indifferently paved, partially lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. Considerable improvements have taken place within the last few years, among which is the construction of a new road leading through the heart of the county of Radnor to Builth, and forming the most direct road from Chester, and the northern parts of Wales, to the south-western part of England. A book society was established in 1830, which is liberally supported by subscription among the inhabitants of the town and the immediate vicinity. The environs abound with pleasing and romantic scenery, and a fine view of the town is obtained from the summits of the hills on the north and south sides. At the distance of about a mile and a half on the road to Builth there is a picturesque and strikingly beautiful spot, which is much resorted to by the inhabitants: from the summit of a shelving mass of rock, eighty feet high, a stream of water rushes with impetuosity, forming in its descent a fine cascade, and winds at the base through a glen which is richly planted with shrubs and trees of various kinds.

The staple trade of this place and its neighbourhood is the manufacture of flannel, which was first introduced about forty years since, and for several years conducted upon a small scale, the average number of pieces not exceeding ten per week. The superior fineness of the Welsh wool, and the peculiar softness of the water of the Severn, afforded every facility for conducting this manufacture to advantage; and the skill and care bestowed by the masters on the finishing of the goods have distinguished the flannels of Newtown for unrivalled excellence of quality. The manufacture is now carried on to a very considerable extent, affording employment to more than three thousand persons in the town and neighbourhood, in which not less than fifty factories have been established, working fifty thousand spindles, one thousand two hundred looms, and fifty carding-engines, which are propelled by water and steam. The average number of pieces, each containing one hundred and sixty yards, at present manufactured

is two hundred and fifty per week, which are of the finest quality, and obtain a ready sale in the market, which is henceforward to be held for that purpose, every alternate Thursday, in a spacious building recently erected, and opened on September 6th, 1832, the proprietors of which are shareholders of £25 each. Hitherto the market for the sale of flannels has been held at Welshpool, but the manufacturers and other inhabitants of this place have erected the above-named building, with the view of withdrawing it entirely from that town, and establishing it permanently here. Connected with these factories there are not less than twenty fulling-mills and several extensive bleaching-grounds. Machinery of every description is also made in the town, as well for general purposes as for the improvement of the manufacture, into which it has been introduced with complete success. A foundry upon an extensive scale has been erected, in which castings of every kind connected with the works, and articles of every description, are made: there are also potteries for the coarser kinds of earthenware, and several tanneries and malt-kilns, a considerable trade being carried on in malt; and it is in contemplation to erect a carpet-manufactory in the town. An act of parliament was obtained, in 1814, for extending the Montgomeryshire canal from Garthmill to this town, a distance of eight miles, which has been carried into effect with great benefit to the trade of the place: this new line of inland navigation, which is called the Western branch of the Montgomeryshire canal, was opened on the 1st of March, 1819, and, in the course of the following year, the basin, which is three hundred feet in length and one hundred feet wide, was completed. Several convenient wharfs and yards have been erected for storing coal, bricks, slates, timber, and other articles of merchandise, and numerous lime-kilns have been built along the banks of this canal, which has contributed to facilitate the conveyance of the heavier articles of manufacture, and to supply the neighbourhood with commodities of every kind. The markets, which are abundantly supplied and numerously attended, are on Tuesday, for corn and provisions, and on Saturday for provisions only. The market-hall is a plain brick building, situated in the centre of the principal street: the lower part is appropriated to the use of the corn market, and the upper to the sale of wool, of which considerable quantities are purchased every market day. It is in contemplation to take down this building, which obstructs the principal thoroughfare, leaving room only for a single waggon to pass with difficulty on each side, and to erect another in a more convenient situation. The tolls of the market belong to Viscount Clive, as lord of the manor of Cedewen, in which the town is included. The fairs are on the first Tuesday in February, the last Tuesday in March, the first Tuesday in May, June 24th, the last Tuesday in August, October 24th, and December 16th: of these the May, June, and October fairs are very large, and amply supplied with horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and all kinds of wares; at the October fair, of which the first day is always for sheep and pigs, more than eighteen thousand sheep are generally sold. By the late act for amending the representation of the people Newtown has been constituted a contributory borough, uniting with the other boroughs in the county in the return of a

member to parliament : the right of election is vested in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs : the present number of such tenements within the limits of the borough, which are described in the Appendix to this work, is two hundred and sixty-two. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold a petty session for the division on the first Monday in every month ; and constables and other officers are appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor, which is held annually at Easter. It is supposed that the county gaol was formerly in this town, and near the market-place is an ancient building, now converted into a public house, which is still called the " Old Gaol," but will probably be taken down with a view to the improvement of this part of the town.

The living is a rectory, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £8. 15., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a low square tower surmounted by a belfry of wood : the interior consists of two aisles, separated by a central range of pillars and pointed arches of wood, which support the roof, and a chancel, separated from the body of the church by an elaborately carved and richly gilt and painted screen, which was removed hither from Abbey Cwm-Hîr, in the county of Radnor : there are some marble monuments, chiefly to the family of Pryce of Newtown Hall ; and numerous texts of scripture in frames are hung round the walls. His Majesty's commissioners proposed a grant of £4000, for the erection of an additional church, and land for a burial-ground adjoining the site, on condition that the inhabitants would raise among themselves £1500 by subscription ; but from some cause the proposition has not been yet carried into effect. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Welsh Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. An academy for the education of young men for the ministry among the Independents was removed to this town from Llanvyllin, in 1821, which, together with a grammar school attached to it, is supported chiefly by the congregational fund under the superintendence of the Board in London. There are Sunday schools in connexion with the established church and the several dissenting congregations, in which about one thousand four hundred children are instructed. A dispensary was instituted in 1825, by William Pugh, Esq., of Bryn Llywarch, who, during the first year, defrayed the whole expense of its establishment, amounting to more than £200 : it is now supported by general subscription among the inhabitants, and is productive of great benefit to the numerous families employed in the manufactures of the place. In a fine park adjacent to the town, on the west, stands Newtown Hall, the seat of the Rev. G. A. Evors ; and the surrounding country is enlivened by numerous other gentlemen's residences, among which may be mentioned Black Hall, the seat of Charles Jones, Esq. ; Bryn Llywarch, that of W. Pugh, Esq. ; Dôlerw, that of W. Lutener, Esq. ; Dôlvorgan, that of John Edwards, Esq. ; Dôlvorwyn Hall, that of the Rev. J. Price ; Glân Havren,

that of Mrs. Herbert ; and Cregynog, that of C. H. Tracey, Esq. The poor are maintained by an average annual expenditure amounting to £1013. 13.

NICHOLAS (ST.), a parish in the hundred of DINAS-POWIS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Cardiff, containing 351 inhabitants. This parish, which takes its name from the dedication of its church, is situated on the turnpike road from Cardiff to Swansea, and comprises a considerable tract of arable and pasture land, of which the whole, with the exception of only a small portion, is enclosed and cultivated. The soil is in general fertile and productive ; and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and in some parts picturesque. Dyfryn House, formerly the seat of the ancient family of Price, and now, by marriage with the heiress of that family, the property and residence of the Hon. William Booth Grey, is agreeably situated in a retired spot, about a mile southward from the village : the grounds are tastefully laid out, and comprehend a pleasing variety of scenery. Cottrel, late the property of Miss Gwynett, and now the residence of Admiral Sir Charles Tyler, K. C. B., to whose eldest son, Capt. Tyler, R. N., it will revert on the death of the Earl of Clarendon, is pleasantly situated, and commands from the rear of the house a fine view of part of the picturesque Vale of Ely, with Hensol castle and the grounds attached to it on the western bank of the river. Fairs, chiefly for cattle and sheep, are annually held in the village on May 19th, August 21st, and December 17th ; and the petty sessions for the hundred are also held at this place. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £11. 10., and in the patronage of the Hon. William Booth Grey. The church is an ancient and venerable structure, with a tower at the west end. There are places of worship for Baptists and Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. A school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children upon the National system is supported by Mrs. Grey and the rector of the parish. On the right of the road leading from the village to Dyfryn House is an ancient cromlech, said to be the largest monument of the kind in the kingdom : it consists of large flat stones nearly six feet in height, enclosing an area of seventeen feet in length and thirteen in breadth, upon which rests a table stone, twenty-four feet long, and varying in breadth from seventeen to ten feet. In a field by the road side, immediately opposite to Cottrel Lodge gate, is a single stone of the same origin, lying in an inclined position. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £190. 19.

NICHOLAS' (ST.), otherwise MONKTON, a parish in the hundred of CASTLEMARTIN, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, adjoining the town of Pembroke, and containing 1128 inhabitants. This place appears to have derived the name of Monkton from the circumstance of Arnulph de Montgomery, the founder of Pembroke castle, having, in 1089, granted its church, situated within the precincts of that fortress, together with twenty carucates of land in this parish, to the abbey of St. Martin at Scyes in Normandy ; soon after the date of which grant, a priory of monks of the Benedictine order, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was founded at this place, and made a cell to that foreign abbey. William and Walter Mareschal, Earls of Pembroke,

were great benefactors to this establishment, which continued to flourish till the reign of Edward III., when that monarch seized it, with the other Alien establishments, into his own hands. It was restored by Henry IV., but, being again seized, it was granted by Henry VI. to Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, who, in the 21st of that reign, gave it as a cell to the abbey of St. Albans, which grant was confirmed by Henry, in the 27th of his reign. It continued subordinate to that abbey till the dissolution, when its revenue was estimated, according to Speed, at £113. 2. 6., and, according to Dugdale, at £57. 9. 3. : it was granted, in the 37th of Henry VIII., to John Vaughan and Catherine his wife. The parish, which is bounded on the north by a creek of Milford Haven, extending up to the town of Pembroke, is situated to the south-west of that borough, and comprises a considerable tract of land, which is wholly enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The soil is in general fertile, and the inhabitants, with the exception of those only of the village of Monkton, are wholly employed in agriculture. The surrounding scenery is finely diversified, and the views, extending over the sea and the adjacent country, abound with interest. In this parish is Orierton, an ancient mansion supposed to have been originally built by one of the followers of Arnulph de Montgomery, called Oriel, from whom it derived its name, and now the property of Sir John Owen, Bart. In the reign of Henry II. it belonged to the family of the Wyrriotts, in whose possession it continued till the reign of Elizabeth, when it passed by marriage with the heiress of that family to Sir Hugh Owen, Bart., who, dying in 1809, left his large estates to his kinsman, John Lord, Esq., who, assuming the name of Owen, was created a baronet, and is now lord-lieutenant of the county. It has been greatly improved by the present proprietor, and is a handsome mansion, occupying an elevated situation, finely sheltered by thick woods, and ornamented with thriving plantations. There were anciently several other seats and family mansions in this parish, some of which have entirely disappeared, and the rest have been converted into farm-houses. Courts leet are held by the lord of the manor, at which constables are appointed for the whole of the parish, who act under the authority of the lord, independently of the corporation of Pembroke. Fairs are held annually in the village on May 14th and November 22nd. The mayor of Pembroke exercises the jurisdiction of coroner within the village, which by the late Boundary Act has been included, for electoral purposes, within the limits of that borough, as forming a suburb to the town. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with those of St. Mary and St. Michael Pembroke, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, and in the patronage of Sir John Owen, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, formerly the conventual church of the priory, and all that remains of that establishment, is an ancient and venerable structure, partly in the Norman, and partly in the early English, style of architecture, with a Lady chapel at the eastern end, now roofless, but having four handsome windows on the southern side, and one in the eastern end. The nave is vaulted with stone, and the present chancel formerly communicated with the chapel of the Virgin by an archway which has been closed for ages: the pavement of the church consists partly of curious glazed

bricks; and the modern font rests on the fragment of a beautiful clustered column of remote antiquity. On each side of the ruined Lady chapel is a canopied recess for a recumbent figure, and to the right of the altar are stalls for two officiating priests. There are numerous tumuli in various parts of the parish, evidently sepulchral, and probably raised over the remains of some of the ancient defenders of the soil against the Norman invaders: the greatest number is at a place called Dry Burrows, where is the largest group of these ancient monuments in the county. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £323. 18.

NICHOLAS' (ST.), a parish in the hundred of DEWISLAND, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Fishguard, containing 315 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the north-western part of the county, and at no great distance from St. George's channel, comprises a moderate portion of good arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation: from the high grounds in the north and south parts of it some fine views are obtained of St. George's channel. It constitutes the only prebend, in the cathedral church of St. David's, to which a residence in that city is attached, and is usually called St. Nicholas Pen y Voes: the prebend is valued in the king's books at £5. 4. 6½., and is in the patronage of the Bishop. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed, with that of Granston, to the vicarage of Mathrey, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's: the great tithes of the parish are held on lease by George Roek, Esq., of Butter Hill. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is not remarkable for any architectural details. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians. In the fence of the churchyard is a stone, about a yard and a half in length, and three-quarters of a yard in breadth, with the inscription TVNCCFTACCVM SORDAAR !! HICIA CIT+. At no great distance from the church, just above the village of Trellys, are the remains of an ancient cromlech, the table stone of which rests only upon two supporters. The poor are maintained by an average annual expenditure amounting to £95. 3.

NICHOLASTON, a parish in the hundred of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (W. S. W.) from Swansea, containing 92 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Nicholas, is situated on the shore of Oxwich bay, by which it is bounded on the south, and comprises but a small tract of arable and pasture land, of which only a comparatively trifling portion is unenclosed and uncultivated. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and is enriched with thriving timber; and the views from the eminence called Cevn Bryn, over Penrice Castle and grounds, and from the cliffs which impend over the bay, are interesting and diversified. The hamlet of Manselfield, in this parish, from which place one of the churchwardens and one of the overseers of the poor are invariably chosen, derived its name from the Mansel family, one of whom, William Mansel, Esq., of Penrice Castle, was proprietor of it in the reign of Henry VI.: it is situated at a short distance from the village of Nicholaston, and comprises about seventy

acres. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Port-Eynon, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £5. 11. 0½., and in the patronage of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., who is the principal proprietor of land in the parish. The church is a small plain edifice, possessing no architectural details of importance, and is situated near the summit of the cliffs which overhang the centre of Oxwich bay. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £8. 7.

NODDVA, a township in the parish of DAROWEN, hundred of MACHYNLLETH, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (E. by N.) from Machynlleth, containing 486 inhabitants. The name of this township signifies a place of refuge, from which it is supposed that the parochial church, which is situated within its limits, and a certain tract around it, now described by three stones, once afforded sanctuary to offenders against the laws. Each of these stones stands about one mile from the church; one of them, called Carreg Noddva, or "the stone of refuge" to the east; another, rising nearly three yards above the ground, to the south; and the third, which is smaller, to the north-east. Upon the summit of Vron Gôch, a hill situated about half a mile westward from the church, are vestiges of an ancient intrenchment; and there is a tumulus on the top of another hill, called Bwlch gelli lás: near the latter, on the sheepwalk of the farm Berllan Dêg, a celt and various brazen military weapons were discovered a few years ago.

NOLTON, a parish in the hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Haverfordwest, containing 208 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the eastern shore of St. Bride's bay, and comprises a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, which was enclosed under the provisions of an act of parliament in 1759. The surface is varied and in some parts hilly; the soil is in general productive, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Stone, of a quality not inferior to that of Portland, abounds in the parish, and some quarries have been opened, which might have been worked to great advantage, had due care been taken to find out the proper stratum. The repairs and alterations of the cathedral church of St. David's were to have been wholly executed with this stone, but the contractor for the buttresses having taken that stratum of the stone which lay nearest the surface, instead of sinking lower for that which was of the best quality, the intention was abandoned. The small haven near the village of Drewson, in this parish, afforded a facility for conveying the produce of the quarries to its destination, and probably, when further trial has been made of the quality of the stone taken from the proper stratum, it may again become a shipping-place for that material. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £4. 2. 11., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church is dedicated to St. Madoc: there was formerly a chapel of ease at the village of Drewson, but it has been for some time in ruins. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. At Drewson, properly Druidston, were some Druidical remains, from which that small hamlet originally derived its name; the stones

which composed the circle were removed in 1740, and have been used for building purposes. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £63. 18.

NORTHOP (NORTH-HOPE), a parish in the Northop division of the hundred of COLESHILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Mold, and 3 (S. by E.) from Flint, containing 3026 inhabitants. This place, which has obtained its present appellation in contradistinction to East, or Queen's Hope, was by the Welsh called "Llan-Eurgain," from the dedication of its first church to St. Eurgain, niece of St. Asaph, the second bishop of the see which from him derived its name. The parish, which is of very considerable extent, is situated on the æstuary of the Dee, by which it is bounded on the north-east, and is traversed by the roads from Chester to Holyhead, and from Mold to Holywell, which cross each other near the church. It comprises more than thirteen thousand acres of good arable and pasture land, which are enclosed and cultivated, exclusively of several thousand acres of sands on the æstuary of the river, which, being almost entirely dry at low water, might at a comparatively small expense be brought into cultivation. The village, which is large, is pleasantly situated in a fertile and beautiful tract of country, abounding with finely varied and highly picturesque scenery, and is surrounded on all sides by elegant villas and handsome seats, inhabited by opulent families, among which the most conspicuous is, Sough-ton Hall, the residence of W. I. Bankes, Esq. The parish is rich in mineral treasure: coal and lead-ore have been worked here for several centuries; an extensive colliery is still carried on in the hamlet of Sough-ton, and several shafts are now being sunk on the Northop Hall estate, in the hamlets of Northop and Kelsterton. In the hamlet of Caervallwch are some very extensive lead mines, which have been worked from the earliest times, but are now rapidly declining, in consequence of the low price of lead. A very large ale and porter brewery, the first of the kind established in this county, was erected in the hamlet of Kelsterton, in the year 1818, and is conducted upon a very extensive scale and with great advantage to the proprietors: from this establishment part of the city of Chester, and this and the adjoining counties are supplied. In the hamlet of Golvtyn a large quay and pier have been constructed, within the last few years, by the Irish Coal Company, and vessels sail regularly from this place for Liverpool, London, and Dublin, and the ports of North Wales. The channel made by the River Dee Company passes for several miles through the parish; but the lands on the north side are still occasionally inundated.

The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph: the rectory, which is a sinecure, was annexed, by an act passed in the 6th of Queen Anne's reign, to the bishoprick of St. Asaph, in lieu of mortuaries, and is rated in the king's books at £49. 14. 9½.; and the vicarage, to which is annexed the parochial chapelry of Flint, is endowed, rated in the king's books at £14. 6. 8., and is in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The present church, erected in 1571, and dedicated to St. Peter, is a spacious and embattled structure, with a lofty and elegant tower, ninety-eight feet high, and consists of a

nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a sepulchral chapel adjoining the latter, dedicated to St. Mary, and containing several ancient monuments: of these, the most ancient is one having the effigy of Edwyn ab Gronow, Prince of Tegengl, who died in 1073: another has the effigy of a knight in complete armour, with the hands crossed upon the breast, and a lion at the feet; the shield bears a cross with five mullets: a third monument is to the memory of a female, whose effigy is well sculptured, having the head protected by an elaborately wrought canopy; from the neck depends a massive chain, and around the whole is a mutilated inscription, of which only the date MCCCCLXXXII. is legible. In digging a grave near the communion table, in 1798, was found an ancient figure of an armed knight, well sculptured: the armour is of the period of the reign of Richard II. There are places of worship in the village for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists; at Rhôs Esmor, one each for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists, for which latter denomination there are also one at Soughton, and one at Golvryn. The free grammar school was founded in 1606, by William Smith, L.L.B., who endowed it with £20 per annum for the salary of a master, and with £2 to a poor boy of each of the towns and parishes of Northop, Flint, Whitford, Cwm, and St. Asaph. Dr. D. Ellis augmented the endowment with £5 per annum, for the better support of the master; and Owen Jones, Esq., in 1658, bequeathed all his lands and tenements in Northop to the vicar and churchwardens, in trust for the maintenance of seven poor boys of this parish in the above school, who should receive £4 per annum each for five years, and at the expiration of that time be apprenticed with a fee of £8. Previously to the year 1815, the rents of the property of the school had amounted to £131 per annum, and there was at that time a surplus of £547 in the hands of the trustees. By a decree of the court of Chancery, issued in that year, five more boys were added to the establishment, the annual payment to each was increased to £6, and the apprentice fee to £12; an addition of £10 per annum was also made to the salary of the master, and the remaining surplus was ordered to be distributed in weekly or monthly portions to the poor not receiving parochial aid. A National school, in which one hundred and fifty children receive gratuitous instruction, was established in 1823, by subscription, aided by a grant of £100 from the parent society: it is principally supported by subscription, but has an endowment of £650, which sum was raised in contributions for that purpose by the late vicar. There are various charitable donations and bequests in money and land, the produce of which is duly appropriated to the relief of the poor, according to the intention of the different benefactors.

In the hamlet of Caervallweh, about two miles westward from the village, are the remains of a very extensive camp, called Moel y Gaer, or "the fortified hill," occupying an eminence surrounded by a deep circular fosse, and having an entrance on the western side: within the area, and near the northern extremity, is a small artificial mound, from the summit of which is one of the most extensive views in the principality. This camp, which is the most perfect of all the British posts in North Wales, commanded

all the lines of stations on the Clwydian mountains, to the west: the view from it embraces the Vales of Hope and Mold, as far as Wrexham on the south; the æstuaries of the Dee and the Mersey, with the port of Liverpool, on the north; and Chester on the east. About three hundred paces to the north-west of it is a large artificial mound, commanding the pass of the mountain, and most probably intended as an outpost to the principal camp of Moel y Gaer. At the distance of one mile to the north of the village of Northop, and near the road leading to Holywell, are the ruins of Llŷs Edwyn, the ancient palace of Edwyn ab Gronow, the above-named Prince of Tegengl: these remains, which are very inconsiderable, occupy a commanding situation; the foundations of the palace may still be traced, and the moat by which it was surrounded is still tolerably perfect on the north-east. Edwyn, in conjunction with several of the native princes of North Wales, attempted to oppose the progress of William the Conqueror in the subjugation of the principality, but without success, and, as appears from Domesday-book, was compelled to hold his territories subject to that monarch. After Edwyn's death, in 1073, they remained in the possession of his descendants till the reign of Henry IV., when Howel Gwynedd, having embraced the cause of Owain Glyndwr, was taken prisoner and beheaded, and his estates were forfeited to the crown. Wat's Dyke, here erroneously called Offa's Dyke, enters this parish in the hamlet of Soughton, and, crossing the road to Mold near the turnpike gate, takes a westerly course for some distance, and then forming an acute angle and taking a northern direction, crosses the Holywell road at the stone quarry, within a mile from the village of Northop, and passes near Llŷs Edwyn, where it again pursues a westerly course, and leaves the parish near Cornist. William Parry, L.L.D., who was representative in parliament for Queenborough in the reign of Elizabeth, and who was executed before the door of the parliament-house, in 1584, for designing the death of that sovereign, was a native of this parish; and Dr. John Wynne, Bishop of St. Asaph, and afterwards of Bath and Wells, who received the rudiments of his education in the grammar school of this place, was interred in the chancel of the church; he erected Soughton Hall in 1714. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £863. 11.

NORTON, a parish in the hundred and county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Presteign, containing 297 inhabitants. This parish, which is pleasantly situated in the eastern part of the county, bordering upon Herefordshire, and is intersected by the great turnpike road from North Wales to Presteign, comprises a considerable tract of arable and pasture land, of which the greater portion is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any peculiarity, is pleasing and well wooded; and the views, especially towards the east, embracing a portion of the county of Hereford, are interesting and diversified. The inhabitants of the village, which is seated on a small stream that falls into the river Lug, call this place a borough, and style themselves burgesses; but nothing satisfactory is recorded either of the time or the manner in which they obtained their privileges, which are but

few and very obscurely defined: they are empowered to hold a court every two or three years, and it is said that the interval between these courts must not exceed four years. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £5, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a low tower. A school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children is supported by Lady Brydges: the school-room, towards the erection of which Walter Wilkins, Esq., contributed £80, is a neat and appropriate building. In the parish is the site of an ancient castle, of which no account can now be obtained. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £134. 5.

NOTTAGE, a hamlet in the parish of NEWTON-NOTTAGE, hundred of NEWCASTLE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Bridgend. The population is included in the return for the parish. It is bounded on the west by the sea; and the Dyfryn Llynvi and Porthcawl railway passes close to the village, on the east. A Sunday school has been established, and is supported by the incumbent of the parish, for the instruction of poor children. The average annual assessment for the support of the poor is £86.

O.

OVERTON, or OVERTON - MADOC, a borough and parish (anciently a market town), in the hundred of MAELOR, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Ellesmere, containing 1746 inhabitants. This place, which is divided into two portions, called the Ville and the Foreign, derives the adjunct to its name from Madoc ab Meredydd, Prince of Powys and lord of Overton, who is said to have erected a castle here, of which the only vestige is the site, still called Castle field. At the time of the Conquest, this place, called in Domesday - book "Ovretone," was in the possession of a Saxon chieftain, but was granted by the Conqueror to Robert Fitz-Hugh, one of his followers. Edward I., in the 14th year of his reign, gave the lordship to his queen Eleanor, who granted it to Robert de Crevecœur, with the privilege of a weekly market and a fair; and in the 20th of his reign, Edward made it a free borough by charter. The same monarch, in the following year, commanded Reginald de Grey, chief justice of Chester, to go personally to Overton, and to assign to the burgesses, and to such others as might be induced to become inhabitants, competent lands within the demesne of Overton castle, and wood to build them burgages; and in the 28th of his reign, Edward granted to the burgesses an exemption from toll for seven years, and various other immunities. Edward II. gave the borough and lordship to his queen Isabel; and in the 14th of the reign of Edward III. they were granted, together with other lands in Maelor, to Eubule le Strange, baron of Knockyn, with a confirmation of the preceding charter, which was also confirmed and enlarged, with additional privileges, in the 30th of Richard II.

The village is beautifully situated on elevated ground on the banks of the Dee, over which river is a handsome

stone bridge of two lofty arches, connecting the counties of Denbigh and Flint, and on the turnpike road leading from Chester to Shrewsbury. The surrounding scenery is beautifully picturesque, being composed of a great diversity of features in pleasing combination and agreeable contrast. From a ridge near the village is seen, on one side, an extensive plain of verdant meadows, enlivened by the windings of the river Dee, skirted in front by fertile and richly wooded slopes, and bounded in the distance by the lofty summits of the surrounding mountains; on the other side the Vale Royal of Cheshire, abounding with richly diversified and highly picturesque scenery, and the fertile and open plains of Salop, in luxuriant cultivation, are seen in all their beauty. The village is pleasing and prepossessing in its appearance, and, with its venerable church, as seen from almost every point of view, forms a picturesque and highly interesting feature in the landscape. At the bridge, which is about a mile from the village, the river, after spreading through the adjacent plains, becomes contracted in its channel, and flows rapidly between its lofty and precipitous banks, which are crowned with wood. There is neither trade nor manufacture of any kind carried on; but on the banks of the Dee, between Overton and the contiguous village of Bangor-Iscoed, exists a considerable quantity of a species of ductile clay, adapted for the use of potters. The market has long been discontinued; but fairs are annually held on the Monday before Holy Thursday, June 11th, August 9th, and October 8th. Overton is one of the contributory boroughs within the county which are united in the return of one member to parliament: the right of voting is in every householder who is rated to the relief of the poor, and has paid his rates for six months previously to an election; the present number of voters is three hundred and eighteen. The limits of the borough, which are co-extensive with those of the parish, and comprise an area of nine miles in circumference, have not been altered by the Boundary Act recently passed. This has also been made one of the polling-places in the election of a knight for the shire. The borough is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions for the hundred at this place. A house of correction for the hundred was erected here in 1824, at the expense of the county.

The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Bangor-Iscoed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, and originally a spacious cruciform structure, consists at present only of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a lofty square tower surmounted with an embattled circular turret, commanding a very extensive view: the prevailing character is the early style of English architecture; the tower, which appears to be of later date, is supposed to have been built when the church was reduced in dimensions by the removal of the transepts and the original tower at the intersection, which had probably fallen into decay. In the chancel there is a pew which appears to have been granted to the Kynaston family, and on which is the inscription "*Protectoris Auctoritate*," 1649. The north aisle has been recently enlarged, and two hundred and eighty-one additional sittings have been erected, of which one hundred and sixty-six are free, in consideration of a grant of £200 by the Incorporated Society for building and enlarging

churches and chapels. The churchyard, which is spacious, is remarkable for the great number of yew trees of extraordinary growth with which it abounds. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, erected in 1816. A National school, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, has been built and is supported by subscription. The site of the ancient castle occupies the brow of a lofty promontory overlooking the river Dec; and in the park of Gwernhaled, in this parish, are the remains of a large circular camp, surrounded by a rampart of earth, called the castle yard: it commands the whole of the country to the west of the river, and near it is a tumulus, twenty-two yards in length and twelve yards broad, raised to a considerable height: it is called the Giant's Grave, but nothing is recorded of its origin or history. In the ancient mansion of Maesgwaelod, for several centuries the residence of the Hammer family, and from which the township took its name, now the property of Major Fletcher, who commanded the rear of the British army at the battle of Corunna, on the 16th of January, 1809, are the keys of that city, which were brought away by Major Fletcher, and deposited here; they are held together by a ring, from which is suspended a steel plate, with the legend "*Portigo de Puerta de Abigo.*" The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £347. 6.

OXWICH, a parish in the hundred of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 14 miles by Penrice, and 13 across the sands, (W. S. W.) from Swansea, containing 241 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the Bristol channel, and on the western shore of the small but fine bay to which it gives name, and which has a considerable depth of water at all times of the tide, as well as good anchorage. It comprises but a moderate tract of arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is finely varied, and enlivened with luxuriant woods, and the views over the channel and the adjacent country abound with interest. The bay on the north has some firm and smooth sands, well adapted for sea-bathing: on the east it is bounded by lofty and precipitous cliffs, affording shelter from the winds, and on the west by gently sloping hills richly covered with wood from the margin of the water to their summits. A few of the inhabitants are employed in blasting the contiguous limestone rocks, and in digging on the shore for stones of a similar quality, with which small vessels are occasionally freighted for the opposite coast of Devonshire. Lobsters and crabs, together with two or three species of edible sea plants, are procured here. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £9. 9. 2., and in the patronage of C.R.M. Talbot, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Illtyd, is romantically situated at the base of a hill on the western side of the bay, and, as seen from the sands, has a very picturesque appearance: it contains an ancient altar-tomb, on which are the effigies of a knight and his lady, in a recumbent position. Thomas Bevan, in 1708, bequeathed £10 to the poor of the parish. On the hill above the village are the ruins of Oxwich castle, supposed to have been built about the middle of the sixteenth century, by Sir Rice Mansel, rather as a residence than as a place of strength: they consist chiefly of some dilapidated por-

tions of the walls, in one of which are the remains of a fine window. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £37. 3.

OYSTERMOUTH, a parish in the hundred of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (S. W.) from Swansea, containing 1164 inhabitants. This place was anciently called by the Welsh *Caer Tawy*, and probably derived that name from the erection of a castle, the foundation of which is by some historians ascribed to Henry de Beaumont, who wrested from Caradoc ab Iestyn extensive territories in the province of Gower, for the security of which he built several castles; and by others to Richard de Granville, one of the Norman knights who attended Robert Fitz-Hamon, and who materially contributed to his conquest of Glamorgan. The parish is situated in the peninsula of Gower, and is bounded on the east by the bay of Swansea: it comprises a very extensive portion of arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and in good cultivation, and a large tract of common, which is unenclosed and open for pasture to the proprietors and tenants of land in the parish. The village is much resorted to by visitors during the summer; but, from its peculiar situation under a high limestone rock, which deprives it of the sun for several months in the winter, it is but a very dreary residence during that season. The surrounding scenery, though rather bold and striking, has little either of a picturesque or pleasing character; but the high grounds command noble views over the bays of Swansea and Carmarthen, the peninsula of Gower, which separates them, and the Bristol channel. Woodlands Castle, the seat of the late General Warde, is a handsome modern mansion, situated about a mile and a half to the north of Oystermouth Castle. There are some quarries of limestone of an excellent quality, which from its being susceptible of a fine polish, is substituted for marble in the manufacture of mantel-pieces, monumental tablets, and other articles: a considerable number of the poorer inhabitants find employment in these quarries, which are worked upon an extensive scale, and in the mills which have been erected for sawing and polishing the blocks of stone, which are here manufactured into the various articles above noticed. In working the quarries it has been stated that human bones of a large size have been frequently discovered. A tram-road, which has been constructed from this place to Swansea, along the sea-coast, affords facility of conveying the limestone from the quarries, and of bringing back coal and manure. The oyster fishery is carried on during the season to a considerable extent, chiefly for the supply of the Bristol market; and salmon are frequently procured from the weirs on the shores of Swansea bay. The Mumbles Point, an insulated rock at high water, forms the western extremity of Swansea bay; and the trustees of the harbour have erected a lighthouse upon it, which has been productive of the greatest benefit to vessels navigating this coast, and is supported by a small toll payable by each vessel passing within a certain distance of it. The Mumbles Roads afford excellent shelter, with good anchorage, for ships navigating the channel, which frequently put in here during the prevalence of westerly gales, to the number, occasionally, of two hundred sail.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Colonel Perrott, as impropiator of the tithes. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat and appropriate edifice, not remarkable for any architectural details of importance: it contains a monument to the memory of Thomas Bowdler, Esq., of Rhydings, in this county, editor of the Family Shakespeare, and of a purified edition of Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A neat school-room was built in the churchyard, by the late Rhys Davis, Esq., who appropriated eight guineas per annum, payable out of the tithes of the parish, towards the support of the school, which sum is annually paid by the present impropiator. Mrs. Benbow bequeathed two guineas per annum to the poor of the parish. Upon the summit of a knoll, surrounded by broken cliffs, a little to the north-westward of the church, and commanding a fine marine prospect, are the remains of the ancient castle, consisting principally of the shell, which is nearly entire: the walls are finely mantled with ivy, and in such good preservation that the plan of several of the apartments may be distinctly traced; the prevailing character of the architecture is the early English style, of which it affords a very good specimen, and the ruins retain an air of venerable and stately grandeur. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £135. 18.

P.

PAINSCASTLE (PAIN'S CASTLE), a township and small village, in the parish of LLANBEDR-PAINSCASTLE, hundred of PAINSCASTLE, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Hay. The population is included in the return for the parish. It is situated in a vale near the northern bank of the Bâchwy stream, which nearly encircles the village, and was formerly of much greater importance than it is at present, having had a castle and a market, but the former no longer exists, and the latter has been discontinued: fairs continue to be held on May 12th, September 22nd, and December 15th, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses. Under the recent act to amend the representation, this is constituted a polling-place for the election of the knight of the shire; and the petty sessions for the hundred are sometimes held here. For an historical notice of the castle, which was once so considerable as to give name both to the village and the hundred, but of which the only vestige is the moat that surrounds the site, near the north-western extremity of the village, see the article on LLANBEDR-PAINSCASTLE.

PARCEL CANOL (PARSEL-CANOL), a township in that part of the parish of LLANBADARN-VAWR which is in the upper division of the hundred of GENEU'R GLYN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (E.) from Aberystwith, containing 497 inhabitants. It is situated to the north of the river Rheidol, and contains some pleasing and respectable residences surrounded with timber. There is an endowment of £6. 2. 6. per annum for a free school, arising from a

bequest of £150 by Richard Lewis, Esq., late of Abercundole. A new church, or chapel, is about to be erected at Tŷn' y Llidiart, in this township, towards defraying the expense of which several hundred pounds have been already raised by public subscription. The poor are maintained by a separate assessment, the average annual expenditure amounting to £99. 7.

PARK (PARC), a hamlet in the parish of EGLWYSILAN, hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (S. S. E.) from Merthyr-Tydvil, containing 123 inhabitants. It is situated in the northern part of the parish, and on the eastern declivity of the lofty eminence called Cevn Eglwysilan.

PARTRISHOW, a parish in the hundred of CRICKHOWEL, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Crickhowel, containing 73 inhabitants. The present name of this parish is by some supposed to be a corruption of its original appellation, *Parthau yr Ishow*, signifying "the parcel or territory of Ishow," the patron saint to whom its church is dedicated. The late Archdeacon Payne conceived the original name to have been more correctly *Merthyr Ishow*, or "Ishow the Martyr," to whom, according to the ancient register of Llandaf, a church was consecrated here, in the eleventh century, by Bishop Herewald, under the name of "*Methur Yssui*." The parish is situated in a mountainous district, and is bounded on the south and east by the river Grwyne-Vawr, which separates it from the isolated hamlet of Fawyddog, in the county of Hereford, and from part of Monmouthshire; on the south and west by the parish of Llanbedr; and on the north by the hamlet of Grwyne-Vawr, in the parish of Talgarth. It is in a very retired situation, remote from any public road, and possessing no facility of intercourse with the places in its vicinity: the surrounding country presents some fine mountain scenery. The living is consolidated with the rectory of Llanbedr, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's. The church, which is in the later style of English architecture, and appears to have been rebuilt upon the site of the ancient structure consecrated by Bishop Herewald, consists of a nave and chancel only; the vaulted roof is of open timber frame-work; the font, which is of great antiquity, is very large, though formed out of a single block of stone; around the edge is the inscription "*In tempore Gynillyn, Meilir me fecit*." Cynhyllyn, son of Rhŷs Gôch, was lord of Ystradwy, now the hundred of Crickhowel, in the reign of Henry I., at the time when the ancient church was erected. The rood-loft, which is beautifully carved in Irish oak, and traditionally said to be the work of an Italian artist, is still remaining: it is evidently of the time of Henry VII., and was probably the gift of the Herbert family, who had property in the parish: at the west end of the nave is a small chapel, with the altar still remaining, and a small cinquefoiled niche, probably intended for the image of the saint. Poor girls of this parish are entitled to gratuitous instruction in the school at Llanbedr, on the foundation of Mrs. Herbert. At the bottom of the hill on which the church stands there is a stream called Nant Mair, or "Mary's brook;" and near its margin is the well of St. Ishow, open in front, but enclosed on three sides by walls, in which were recesses, most probably intended to receive the offerings presented by the votaries of the saint. The

average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £49. 2.

PATER, or PATERCHURCH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES.—Sec PEMBROKE.



Corporate Seal.

PEMBROKE, a borough, market-town, and sea-port, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of Castlemartin, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Milford, 10 (S. by E.) from Haverfordwest, and 248 (W.) from London, containing, exclusively of the parish of Monkton, 5383 inhabitants. The name of this

place is derived from the words *Pen-Bro*, literally signifying a headland or promontory, and originally applied to a district nearly corresponding in extent with the present hundred of Castlemartin, stretching out into the sea, and separating Milford Haven, on the north, from the Bristol channel on the south. On the erection of a castle and the consequent growth of the town, the name of the district in which they were situated was transferred to them, and subsequently to the whole of the county of which that town became the capital. The early history of this place is involved in some confusion: it is stated by Giraldus Cambrensis, that Arnulph de Montgomery erected here, in the reign of Henry I., a slender fortress of stakes and turf, which, on his return into England, he placed under the custody of his constable and lieutenant, Giraldus de Windesor. In the Chronicle of Caradoc of Llancarvan, who was contemporary with Giraldus, it is expressly stated that the castle was attacked in 1092, and again in 1094, by the forces of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, but that it was so strongly fortified as to baffle every effort of that chieftain to reduce it. The latter of these dates, which is some years prior to the accession of Henry I., contradicts the statement of Giraldus Cambrensis, with respect to the time of the original foundation; and the result of the attacks by so formidable an enemy is at variance with his description of the character of the fortress. Arnulph de Montgomery, on the accession of Henry I., having joined in a confederacy against that sovereign, the castle of Pembroke, together with his other estates, became forfeited to the crown, and Henry afterwards conferred the castle, together with the lordship of Carew and several other manors, on Giraldus de Windesor, Arnulph's lieutenant, who had married Nêst, daughter of Rhÿs ab Tewdwr. According to Caradoc of Llancarvan, Giraldus or Gerald de Windesor rebuilt the castle of Pembroke in the year 1105, on a more advantageous site, called "Congarth Vechan," and removed into it his family and his goods. Soon after this, according to some authorities, Owain, son of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, having heard the beauty of Nêst extolled at a banquet given by Cadwgan, either at his castle of Aberteivy, or at that of Earc Weare, in the parish of Amroath, came, under the pretence of relationship, to pay her a visit at this place, and becoming enamoured at this interview, resolved upon carrying her away by force. For this purpose, having obtained the aid of some young men as profligate as

himself, he returned in the evening to the castle, which he entered unobserved, and, placing a guard over the chamber of Nêst, set fire to the building, and, in the confusion and alarm which ensued, forcibly conveyed her and her children to his residence in Powys. Other writers, however, are of opinion that the castle of Carew was the scene of this outrage and abduction. The alliance of Gerald with the native princes of the country, by his marriage with Nêst, who was some time after restored to him, subsequently excited the jealousy of Henry, who used every possible means to circumscribe his authority, as far as was consistent with the safety of the English interests in this province.

Gilbert de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, was created Earl of Pembroke, by Henry I., in 1109, and thus became possessed of the royal territories in this quarter, and of the castle of Pembroke; and in 1138, the earldom was erected into a county palatine, with the privilege of *jura regalia*; and, under the authority of its earl, a session and a monthly county court were held within the castle. In the latter all pleas of the crown were determined, fines levied, and recoveries passed: the writs were issued in the name of the earl, who held also at this place his courts of chancery and exchequer. Strongbow enlarged the castle, which he strengthened with additional fortifications, and made it in every respect a residence suitable to the dignity of the elevated rank which he held. He also incorporated the inhabitants of the town, which had arisen under the protection of the castle, and which he surrounded with a lofty embattled wall, defended by numerous bastions, and entered by three principal gates and a postern. Under the protection and influence of its earls Pembroke became a place of great importance; and in the year 1172, Henry II. kept the festival of Easter in the castle. Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, after the defeat of the Lancastrians at the battle of Barnet, retired into the castle, in which were then residing the young Earl of Richmond and his mother; but he was soon besieged by Morgan ab Thomas, brother of the celebrated Rhÿs ab Thomas, a zealous partisan of the house of York, to whom he must have surrendered the fortress, had not David, another brother, who had embraced the opposite interest, come promptly to his assistance, and conveyed him, together with the Countess of Richmond and her son, to Tenby, where they embarked for France.

The suppression of the palatine jurisdiction, in the reign of Henry VIII., deprived Pembroke of its dignity as the metropolis of a regality; but during the civil war of the seventeenth century, its strength rendered it the scene of many important transactions. The castle, at the commencement of the war, was the only fortress possessed by the parliamentarians in this part of the principality, and was placed under the command of Colonel Rowland Laugharne. In 1643, Admiral Swanley arrived with the parliamentary fleet in Milford Haven, and reinforced the garrison with two hundred mariners and several small pieces of cannon, with the aid of which the governor succeeded in reducing most of the neighbouring fortresses, which were garrisoned for the king. In 1647, Colonel Laugharne, and likewise Colonels Powell and Poyer, abandoning the interest of the parliament, and embracing that of the opposite party, made Pembroke their head-quarters,

and the rallying point for the army which they raised on behalf of the king; and after their defeat in the disastrous battle of St. Fagan's, in Glamorganshire, retired hither with the remnant of their forces, closely followed by the parliamentary army, led by Cromwell in person, who immediately commenced the siege of the town, taking post at Welsdon, a village about two miles and a half from it. The siege was conducted with the greatest vigour, and sustained with obstinate valour by the garrison, who were resolved to hold out to the last extremity; but Cromwell having found means to destroy their mills, and their supply of water being also cut off by the destruction of a staircase leading into a cavern under one of the towers, in which was their chief reservoir, there remained only the alternative of a lingering death or immediate submission. Under these circumstances the garrison capitulated, on condition that their chief leaders should throw themselves on the mercy of the parliament; that several of the inferior officers should leave the kingdom, not to return within two years; that all arms and ammunition should be given up, and that the town should be spared from plunder. Laugharne, Powell, and Poyer were afterwards tried by a court martial, and being found guilty of treason, were condemned to be shot; but the authorities being induced to spare two of them, it was ordered that they should draw lots for this favour; and accordingly three papers were folded up, on two of which was written "Life given by God," and the third left blank: the latter was drawn by Colonel Poyer, who was shot in Covent Garden, on the 25th of April, 1649. That the surrender of the garrison was justly attributed to the failure of their supply of water, by the accident above noticed, has been confirmed by a recent discovery of the cavern, in which was found a copious spring of water, with the shattered remains of a staircase leading to it from the tower, the bones of a man, and several cannon balls.

The importance of this place subsequently to the abolition of the palatinate depending principally upon its castle, which, after these events, was never re-fortified, it now experienced a further decline, owing to its remote situation and want of commerce; and though it has to the present day nominally retained its dignity as the capital of the county, it dwindled into comparative insignificance, as all the substantial benefits arising from that distinction were transferred to Haverfordwest, which, from its more central situation, was found better adapted for the transaction of the business of the county. The removal of the government dock-yard from Milford to this place, in 1814, however, materially contributed to revive its prosperity; and since that period it has been gradually increasing in extent and population, and, from the many local advantages which it possesses for an establishment of this nature, there is every prospect of its becoming in due time one of the most considerable naval arsenals in the kingdom. The town is beautifully situated on an elevated ridge projecting into the head of the Pennar Mouth Pill, forming the largest southern creek of Milford Haven, and which it divides into two branches, by which, at high water, it is nearly insulated, and over each of which is a neat bridge of stone: it consists principally of one long street, irregularly built, and connected on

the west with the ancient village of Monkton, which forms a suburb to the town, and on the north with a new street leading to Pembroke Dock, a flourishing and populous place, about two miles to the north-west, forming a distinct town within the parish of St. Mary, which has arisen since the removal of the dock-yard thither from Milford. The houses are built on both sides of the ridge, of which the western extremity is crowned with the magnificent ruins of the ancient castle, and on both sides are gardens sloping down from the houses to the water's edge: the embattled walls with which the ancient town was surrounded are still tolerably perfect on the north side, and the entire town, rising above the waters of the broad inlet, amidst some of the richest scenery in this part of the principality, has an air of venerable grandeur and picturesque beauty. The streets are partially paved and lighted, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water from seven public conduits in different parts of the town, to which it is conveyed from a distance of half a mile, by means of pipes laid down at the expense of the corporation. There are no particular manufactures carried on, the inhabitants consisting of persons of small independent fortune, shopkeepers, publicans, and a few whose business is at the dock; but it serves in a great measure as a depôt for the neighbouring districts. Stone coal is brought from a distance of about six miles to the east of it, and bituminous coal from Swansea, Llanelly, Newport, and other places on the southern coast. When colonial produce was not permitted to be imported into Ireland direct, it was lodged in warehouses appropriated to that purpose at Pembroke ferry, in the parish of St. Mary, but that place is at present of no commercial importance. The market, which is abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind, is on Saturday; and there are fairs on April 12th, Trinity Monday, July 10th, October 10th, and November 30th; and in the suburb of Monkton, on May 4th and September 25th. The two parishes of St. Mary and St. Michael comprise, in addition to the towns of Pembroke and Pembroke Dock, a considerable adjacent agricultural district.

PEMBROKE DOCK, sometimes likewise called PATER, or PATERCHURCH, is situated on the southern shore of Milford Haven, about two miles from the old town. It consists of several streets of neat and well-built houses, and is partially paved, but not lighted: there are numerous good shops for the supply of the population, several of which are branches from the larger establishments in the borough. A handsome enclosed market-place was erected here about five years ago; but it has hitherto been but scantily supplied, and most of the inhabitants frequent the market at Pembroke. The dock-yard forms a spacious area enclosed within a lofty wall of stone, and comprises a neat range of buildings for the public offices, houses for the principal officers of the establishment, a well-built chapel fitted up with elegant simplicity for the use of the officers and men employed in the yard, and a fort, which is just completed, for the defence of the place, mounting twenty-three long twenty-four pounders. There are twelve slips for ship-building, which is at present the only business carried on in the yard, though, from the low price of labour in this part of the country, and the facility of obtaining materials of all kinds, it is in con-

temptation to introduce other branches of labour for the naval service. There are at present on the stocks, and in different states of progress, the Royal William of one hundred and twenty guns; the Rodney, of ninety-two guns; the Forth, of forty-six guns; the Andromache, of twenty-eight; the Harrier, of eighteen; and the Cockatrice schooner: the number of men employed at present is about five hundred. Besides the government establishment there is a small private dock, and it is probable that the Irish packet establishment will be removed from Milford to this place, with a view to which alteration a very fine jetty is now being constructed at Hobb's Point, a few hundred yards to the east of the dock-yard, from which new roads have been formed, connecting it with the main road from Carmarthen, in a new line avoiding both Narberth and Haverfordwest, by which route the mail will save a distance of several miles. About a mile to the east of the dock-yard is Pembroke ferry, belonging to the crown, and held by Sir John Owen, Bart., who underlets it at an annual rent of £200: it forms the shortest and most usual line of communication between Haverfordwest and Pembroke, the distance between which places by the ferry is only ten miles, but by Narberth twenty-five: the fares are one-halfpenny for a foot passenger, one penny for a man and horse, and one shilling per wheel for carriages. The entrance from Milford Haven to the creek at the head of which the town of Pembroke is situated, at low water, is little more than a hundred yards wide, and from nine to twelve feet deep; but proceeding upwards it immediately expands into a wide oozy reach, called Crow Pool, containing an abundance of excellent oysters.

The inhabitants of Pembroke received their first charter of incorporation from Gilbert Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, in the reign of Stephen; but the earliest of which any record is preserved they obtained in the reign of John: various others have been granted to them by succeeding sovereigns, the latest being that of King James II. The corporation consists of a mayor and an indefinite number of common-councilmen (of whom all who have passed the chair are styled aldermen), assisted by a town-clerk, two serjeants at mace, and other officers. The mayor is chosen annually from the common-councilmen, who elect the members of their own body and two bailiffs from the burgesses at large, who are likewise chosen by the common council. Pembroke, with the contributory boroughs of Tenby, Wiston, and Milford, which last was added by the act recently passed for amending the representation of the people, sends one member to parliament: the right of election has hitherto been vested in the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, but is now, by the late act, confined to such of these as are resident, and extended to every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the number of tenements of this value, within the limits of the borough, which are minutely detailed in the Appendix, is two hundred and ninety-seven, including those in the parish of Monkton, which for electoral purposes has been included within the borough: the mayor is the returning officer. The mayor, who is also coroner

and clerk of the market, is a justice of the peace within the old borough, his jurisdiction extending over the parishes of St. Mary and St. Michael, and likewise, as regards the duties of coroner, into the village of Monkton, in the parish of St. Nicholas. A mayor's court is held *pro formâ* every fortnight, but all other courts formerly held have fallen into disuse. The revenue of the corporation amounts to about £100, arising out of the tolls of the markets and fairs. Pembroke has been constituted a polling-place in the election of a knight for the shire. The town-hall is a plain modern building in the centre of the south side of the principal street, and underneath it is a commodious area for the corn market.

The livings of all the three parishes of St. Mary, St. Michael, and St. Nicholas, are consolidated into one discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £9, (*viz.*, £4 for St. Michael's, and £5 for that of Monkton, or St. Nicholas, St. Mary's not being in charge,) and in the gift of Sir John Owen, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient and venerable structure, in the Norman style of architecture, situated near the centre of the town, and composed of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a small chapel on the southern side: in the north aisle and in the chancel are doorways, now closed up, which formerly communicated with additional buildings no longer standing. That dedicated to St. Michael has been nearly rebuilt from the ground, in the later style of English architecture, the expense having been defrayed by a parochial rate. Each of these churches had anciently chapels of ease, situated a little distance without the walls of the town; and on the summit of an eminence, about three-quarters of a mile to the south of the town, still stands an ancient ecclesiastical edifice, dedicated to St. Daniel, with a lofty spire rising from a low tower, now private property. The chapel within the dock-yard is not consecrated, and is in the patronage of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A grammar school was founded here, in 1690; but its endowment does not exceed £10 per annum. A National school for the united parishes (including therefore the village of Monkton), in which two hundred children of both sexes receive gratuitous instruction, is supported by subscription: the school is held in a house in the town, hired for the purpose, which is also appropriated to the use of a savings-bank. Dr. I. Jones, of Carmarthen, in 1698, bequeathed his estates, real and personal, to be appropriated to the apprenticing of poor children and the relief of the poor of the four parishes of Lawrenny, St. David's, Cosheston, and Lampeter-Velvrey, with a discretionary power to his brother, the Rev. William Jones, to add such other parishes as he should think proper to the four named by the testator; and Mr. W. Jones accordingly, by deed in 1703, vested in three trustees the several sums of £300, £100, and £44, to be laid out in the purchase of land, and the rents to be appropriated to the apprenticing of poor children and the relief of the poor of this place, to which purposes the income, now £143. 13., is applied. Matthew Warren bequeathed a rent-charge of £2. 12., and George Evans another of fourteen shillings, for bread to twelve poor widows; Richard Howell bequeathed £100; Mar-

garet Mears £30, of which £10 has been lost; Sir Hugh Owen, Bart., £20; and Sir Martin Beckman £5, for the poor: there are also some other charitable donations and bequests.

The majestic and venerable remains of the ancient castle occupy the western extremity of the elevated ridge on which the town is built, and are justly regarded as among the most picturesque and magnificent ruins in the country. The entire fortress was surrounded by a lofty embattled wall, defended by numerous bastions, and having only one entrance from the land, through a grand gateway defended by two circular towers of prodigious strength, and a barbican. On this side it had likewise a dry moat, and the enclosed area was divided into an inner and an outer ward, the former of which comprised the state apartments, and the latter the inferior buildings and the offices for the use of the garrison. The principal remains consist of this grand entrance, the state apartments occupying the northern side, and the keep, which latter is in the inner court, a massive and lofty round tower, seventy-five feet high, and one hundred and sixty-three feet in circumference at the base, and gradually diminishing in diameter towards the top, which is covered with a vaulted roof. This tower is divided into five stages, and the walls are seventeen feet in thickness at the base, and fourteen feet thick at the summit, from which is obtained a most extensive and delightful prospect, comprehending the greater part of Pembrokeshire, from the Pencelly mountains, on the north, to the sea, and from the Carmarthenshire hills, on the east, to St. George's channel, presenting a fine open champaign country, intersected by the numerous æstuaries which unite to form the noble haven of Milford, and richly diversified and enlivened with cheerful villages and gentlemen's seats, among which those of Cresselly, Clareston, Orielson, and others, the grounds of which are richly wooded, form a striking and beautiful contrast to the general appearance of the surrounding country, which is elsewhere almost destitute of timber. In the inner court, besides the keep, is a suite of apartments apparently of later date than the rest of the castle, extending over the cavern called the Wogan, or Hogan, by corruption of the Welsh word Ogov, signifying "a cave:" this subterranean chamber is seventy-five feet in length and fifty-nine feet wide, and communicates with the upper part of the castle by a staircase, and with the harbour below by a sally-port. The rock on which the castle is built is forty feet high, and is almost insulated by the two branches of the æstuary into which it projects, and which is navigable to the town: under the south-eastern bastion there is a natural opening in it, of unknown extent. The great solidity of the walls, and its commanding situation, must have rendered this fortress impregnable against any hostile attempt; and its ponderous towers, with the northern suite of state apartments rising above the embattled walls, and part of the platform and parapet, which are still remaining, give its present ruins an air of venerable grandeur; and the ivy and other parasitical plants with which they are overspread contribute to heighten the picturesque beauty of their appearance. Leland says he was shown an apartment in one of the gateway towers, in which he was informed Henry VII. was born; but other writers refer that circumstance to a room in the inner court of the castle. Pembroke

castle is now the property of the crown, and is held, under lease granted in the reign of James II., by Pryse Pryse, of Gogerthan, Esq. This place gives the title of earl to the noble family of Herbert. The different parishes of Pembroke, though ecclesiastically united, continue separate for all civil purposes; the average annual expenditure for the support of the poor in the two forming the ancient borough amounts to £1284. 11., of which sum, £854. 2. is assessed on the parish of St. Mary, and £430. 9. on that of St. Michael.

PEMBROKESHIRE, a maritime county of SOUTH WALES, bounded on the north-east by the south-western extremity of Cardiganshire, from which it is separated by the navigable river Teivy; on the east by Carmarthenshire, on the south-east by Carmarthen bay, on the south by the Bristol channel, and on the west and north-west by St. George's channel: on the latter side its coast forms part of the southern boundary of the great bay of Cardigan, while directly westward it is deeply indented by the broad expanse of St. Bride's bay. It extends from 51° 33' to 52° 4' (N. Lat.), and from 4° 45' to 5° 37' (W. Lon.); and comprises an area, according to Mr. Carey's Communications to the Board of Agriculture, of three hundred and forty-five thousand six hundred statute acres, or nearly five hundred and thirty-two square miles. The population, in 1831, was 81,424.

At the period of the conquest of Britain by the Romans, this county formed part of the territory of a tribe called by these conquerors *Dimetæ*, who also occupied the present counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen, and whose country has been called after their name *Dimetia*. The ancient British name of this province was *Dyved*, from which word Mr. Llwyd thinks it probable that the Roman *Dimetæ* was derived. The British name may be considered as an abbreviation of *Deheuvod*, or *Deûvod*, "the southern country, or the country on the right;" as *Deheubarth* is the common Welsh designation of South Wales. In process of time, however, the limits of the territory to which the name *Dyved* was especially applied seem to have been contracted until they became nearly identical with those of the present county of Pembroke, which, by Welsh writers, is still frequently called by its ancient British name. The etymology of its present name of *Pembrokeshire* does not appear ever to have been satisfactorily ascertained; but it seems that, in the time of Giraldus Cambrensis, the small peninsula of Castlemartin, lying between Milford Haven, on the north, and the Bristol channel on the south, constituted the province of *Pembrock*, a name also applied to the town and fortress built there by Arnulph de Montgomery, in the reign of Henry I., and thence afterwards given to the whole county: the British words *pen* and *bro*, from which this name has been supposed to be derived, signify the promontory, or headland region, and are correctly descriptive of the territory to which the name was originally applied. Under the Roman dominion Pembrokeshire contained the station *Ad Vigesium*, near its eastern confines; and that of *Menapia*, in the vicinity of St. David's. It was traversed from east to west by the great *Via Julia*, which entered it from the station *Maridunum*, at Carmarthen, and passed by that of *Ad Vigesium* to *Menapia*; while another road, vulgarly called in later times "the Flemings' Way," connected

the latter station with that of *Loventium*, at Llanio in Cardiganshire, passing for a great distance over the Preselè mountains into the northern parts of Carmarthenshire. Little is known concerning this territory for a long period after the withdrawal of the Roman forces from Britain, though it appears, in common with most other parts of the country, to have passed under the dominion of several lines of lords, or princes, some of whom are occasionally called, in the Welsh annals, kings of Dyved; but it seems doubtful whether the whole country was ever subject to the authority of a single chieftain, until a kind of nominal authority was claimed over it by the princes of Dynevor, and occasionally by those of North Wales. Of the pedigrees preserved by the Welsh heralds of the succession of the lords of Dyved, one only is worthy of remark, *viz.*, that of the family of Morien Glàs, which was the most illustrious line of these princes: the exact period at which Morien Glàs flourished is not precisely ascertained, but he is supposed to have been a descendant of the great Caradoc, or Caractacus. In the year 892, during the quarrels among the three sons of Rhodri Mawr, King of all Wales, which ensued upon the death of this monarch, Anarawd, Prince of North Wales, advanced through Cardiganshire with a powerful force augmented by some English auxiliaries, and made great devastation in this county, burning the houses and destroying the corn. After the death of Hywel Dda, Ievav and Iago, Princes of North Wales, asserted their right to the dominion of all Wales, and entered the territories of the sons of Hywel, in South Wales, whom they defeated in a great battle, and then proceeded into Pembrokeshire, making dreadful ravages along the whole line of their march. This incursion was made in 949; and the year following, encouraged by their former success, the princes of North Wales marched a second time into Pembrokeshire; but on that occasion they were opposed with great spirit by Owain ab Hywel Dda, who compelled them to retreat so precipitately, that many of their forces were drowned in the river Teivy. In 987, the coasts of this county were invaded by the Danes, who made great ravages on different parts of them, burning the churches of St. David's and St. Dogmael's, the latter near Cardigan. Such was the destruction of corn and cattle made by these barbarians, that it caused a general famine, which proved fatal to many of the inhabitants. Meredydd, the reigning prince of South Wales, was compelled to purchase the retirement of these invaders by the payment of a considerable tribute. Shortly after, Edwin, son of Eneon, considering himself wrongfully dispossessed of the sovereignty of South Wales by his uncle Meredydd, raised an army and obtained considerable succours from the Saxons and Danes, with which he marched without opposition through this county, entering it from Cardiganshire, and quitting it for the southernmost parts of Carmarthenshire.

In the year 1021, Hywel and Meredydd, sons of Edwin, accompanied by Eulaff, or Aulaff, and a large army of Irish and Scots, landed in this county, with the view of obtaining for themselves the principality of South Wales from Llewelyn, who then ruled over all Wales; and, after pillaging the church of St. David's, marched eastward to Carmarthen, where they were totally defeated by Llewelyn, who, however, was slain

in the action. Gruffydd, Prince of all Wales, towards the middle of the eleventh century, ravaged the lands of some of his vassals in Dyved, to punish them for having assisted Caradoc, son of Rhydderch, a prince of Glamorgan, in his endeavours to obtain the sovereignty of South Wales. During the short reign of Caradoc, who possessed himself of the dominion of South Wales soon after the conquest of England by the Normans, a party of whom he brought to his assistance against the reigning Prince Meredydd, a hostile Norman force made a descent upon the western coasts of his dominions, and ravaged a great part of this county, as well as that of Cardigan: Caradoc marched against them with great celerity, and compelled them to abandon their plunder and retreat to their ships. Two years afterwards, in 1071, they made a like predatory visit, but with no better success, being defeated with great loss by Caradoc's son and successor Rhydderch. Rhys ab Tewdwr, having, in 1077, recovered the sovereignty of South Wales almost without opposition, was soon called upon to assist another prince, who like himself, had been unjustly deprived of his lawful inheritance: this was Gruffydd ab Cynan, who laid claim to the principality of North Wales, and landed in Pembrokeshire, in the year 1080, with a large force composed of Irish-Scots: being joined by Rhys, their combined armies marched into North Wales, where they fought the celebrated battle on the hills of Carno, in Montgomeryshire, which established Gruffydd in the sovereignty of that country. About this time also, William the Conqueror entered South Wales with a powerful army, and received the homage of the Welsh princes, from whom experiencing no resistance, he changed the character of his visit, and went with his troops on a pilgrimage to the city of St. David's, at the westernmost extremity of this county, where he offered up his devotions at the shrine of the patron saint of the Cambrians. Cadivor Vawr, or Cadivor the Great, lord of Dyved, called also, from the place of his residence, lord of Blaencych, and the twenty-first in descent from Morien Glàs, died in 1088, leaving five sons by his wife, the daughter and heiress of Llywarch Llawen Vawr, another chieftain of the country included within the limits of the present county of Pembroke. Two years after this event, his eldest sons, Llewelyn and Eneon, with their uncle Eneon ab Collwyn and Gruffydd ab Meredydd, another chieftain of Dyved, joined in rebellion against Rhys ab Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales, and, having united their forces, marched towards Llandydoch, now St. Dogmael's, on the Pembrokeshire side of the river Teivy, near Cardigan, where Rhys at that time resided, expecting probably to take him by surprise. In this, however, they were disappointed: Rhys immediately gave them battle near that place, and completely defeated them. Both the above-named sons of Cadivor were slain in the conflict, and Gruffydd was taken prisoner and immediately put to death as a traitor, while Eneon ab Collwyn, the sole surviving leader, fled into Glamorgan, where he acted so prominent a part in the fatal measure of introducing the Normans into that province. Bledri, the next son, having taken no part in the insurrection, was allowed to remain in quiet possession of the lordship of Cilsant, and from him was descended its late proprietor, Lord Milford. The next attempt of the Norman conquerors on the coasts of this territory proved more successful

than the two preceding ones, and was made by Martin de Tours, a Norman knight, whose services under the Conqueror had been rewarded by a grant of lands on the coast of Devonshire, adjacent to the Bristol channel. He fitted out an expedition to act against such parts of Wales as he should find least prepared for defence, and having rounded the western parts of Pembroke-shire, he finally resolved on landing his troops at Fishguard, which he effected with little difficulty, and made an easy conquest of the adjacent lordship of Cemmaes, or Kemmes, in which his son Sir William erected the castle of Newport, and made it his principal residence. This conquest took place during the minority of Grufydd, son of the late prince of South Wales, to whom the district lawfully belonged; and the possession of it was subsequently secured to the family of its new master by the marriage of Martin's son William with the daughter of Rhÿs ab Grufydd, usually called the Lord Rhÿs.

This enterprise was undoubtedly undertaken on the general understanding that the English monarch would sanction any attack on the Welsh; and the next invasion of the territory now forming the county of Pembroke was under the direct sanction of William Rufus, to whom, in 1092, Arnulph, the younger son of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, did homage by anticipation for the province of Dyved, which he was licensed to subdue whenever and by whatever means he chose, and obtained almost immediate possession of the district around the present town of Pembroke, where he constructed the castle of Pembroke for the defence of his newly acquired territories against the attacks of the native chieftains. That fortress proved of sufficient strength to resist the assaults of a formidable force brought against it, in the course of the same year, by Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, who again assailed it two years afterwards, but with the like ill success. Arnulph appointed Gerald de Windsor governor of this castle, but how far his actual conquests extended is uncertain; and neither he nor his immediate successors appear to have held them with such ample powers as were exercised by the lords marcher; for the king's writs issuing out of the courts at Westminster were current in the conquered territory of Pembroke. On the accession of Henry I., Arnulph joined in a rebellion against that monarch, which led to his voluntary exile and the forfeiture of his estates. Henry, on this occasion, gave the government of Pembroke to a Norman knight, named Saer, but soon restored it to Gerald de Windsor, who had married Henry's late concubine, Nêst, daughter of Rhÿs ab Tewdwr: Gerald rebuilt the castle of Pembroke, in the year 1105. Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, the principal chieftain in South Wales, after the death of Rhÿs ab Tewdwr, contrived to continue at peace with Henry I. of England for some time after the accession of the latter, and in this interval of repose gave a splendid festival at his castle of Eare Weare, in the parish of Amroath, in this county, or, as some have asserted, but with less probability, at that of Aberteivy or Cardigan, to the principal persons of the surrounding country. At this entertainment Owain, son of Cadwgan, who had his residence in Powys, hearing the beauty of Gerald de Windsor's wife praised in the highest terms, his curiosity was greatly excited to see her, and, to gratify this wish, he took an early oppor-

tunity, on pretence of relationship, of paying her a visit. Struck with her charms at this interview, he instantly determined to make himself master of her person; and, having engaged in his service some young men upon whom he could rely, he returned the same evening either to Pembroke or to Carew, it being somewhat uncertain whether this violent outrage occurred at the former or the latter place. He entered the castle unobserved, stationed a guard over the chamber in which Gerald and his wife lay, and set fire to the building. Gerald, in the confusion and alarm which ensued, would have rushed out among the incendiaries; but Nêst, suspecting some treachery, prevailed upon him to make his escape in another direction. Owain and his followers broke open the chamber door, seized Gerald's wife and his four children, and, leaving the castle in flames, and ravaging the adjacent country, carried off Nêst and the children into Powys: the latter, however, were soon restored; but this unprincipled outrage, in violation of the peace with the English, brought great evils upon the offender's family. About the year 1113, Grufydd ab Rhÿs, the eldest surviving son of Rhÿs ab Tewdwr, who, during his minority, had resided in Ireland, came to South Wales, and was encouraged by Gerald de Windsor, who was his brother-in-law, to assert his claim to the principality; but, fearing the power of the English monarch, he retired into North Wales, whence, however, he returned soon after, and commenced a desultory warfare against the English in the south of Carmarthenshire, which he sometimes extended into this county. King Henry, regarding the conduct of his lieutenant on this occasion with extreme suspicion, circumscribed his power in every way consistent with the safety of his possessions here.

One of the most remarkable features in the whole history of Pembroke-shire is the settlement, about this period, of a numerous colony of Flemings among its native population, the memorials of which, however, are very scanty. It appears that, about the year 1106, during a tremendous storm on the coast of Flanders, the sand hills and embankments were in many places carried away, and the sea inundated a large tract of country. This calamity occasioned a great body of the inhabitants to seek an asylum in England, where they were well received by Henry I., and dispersed themselves in different counties, where, however, they soon became odious to the native population, and Henry at last removed them to the district of Roos, in this county, to the westward of the town of Haverfordwest, where at the same time a strong castle was erected, as also at Tenby. How long they remained here is not known, but it is stated by Caradoc of Llan-carvan that after a few years they disappeared; and, according to the same historian, a second inundation, in the year 1113, drove another body into England, and Henry, having urgent occasion for men to oppose the rising power of Grufydd ab Rhÿs, in South Wales, sent this colony also into Pembroke-shire, assigning to them the district which had before been given to their countrymen, and ordering his commanders there to provide them with habitations and the means of subsistence, on condition that they should consider themselves as his subjects, and act under his officers in their wars against the Welsh. Henry is also said, by the Welsh historians, to have placed among them some English settlers, to

teach them the English language, and habituate them to English customs. The posterity of these settlers remain to this day in the southern parts of the county, where they are plainly distinguishable from the ancient British population by their language, manners, and customs. The death of Henry I., in the year 1135, diffused a spirit of revolt and hostility throughout the whole native population of Wales, which he had kept in strict submission. The insurrection began within the present county of Pembroke, where a considerable body of Normans was defeated and destroyed. Animated by this success, the insurgents spread themselves over and ravaged this whole territory, putting to death great numbers of the foreigners. To repress this and subsequent formidable insurrections and invasions, the united forces of the Normans, Flemings, and English, in the south-western parts of Wales, were directed by several powerful leaders, amongst whom were the two sons of Gerald de Windsor; Robert Fitz-Martin, descended from the first invader of the county; William Fitz-John; and Stephen, the governor of Cardigan. But they were defeated in the vicinity of Cardigan, with the loss of three thousand men, besides great numbers who were made prisoners, or drowned in the Teivy, the few that remained taking refuge in their castles. In the year 1137, Owain, surnamed Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, invaded this territory and compelled its inhabitants to pay him tribute. The parts of Pembroke held by the Anglo-Normans at this period were regarded as the property of the crown, the commanders for the time being acting only by a delegated authority as lieutenants; but early in the reign of Stephen, in 1138, Gilbert de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, who had been created Earl of Pembroke by Henry I., in 1109, and, before the late reverses, had made himself master of the greater part of the present county of Cardigan, was invested with all the powers of a count palatine over the country from which he derived his title. This nobleman long made great but fruitless endeavours to reconquer the territories of which he had been deprived by the Welsh in Cardigan and elsewhere. In 1145, the castle of Gwys, in this county, was besieged and taken by the sons of Gruffydd ab Rhys, aided by Hywel, a natural son of Owain Gwynedd. In 1150, Cadell, brother of Rhys ab Gruffydd, Prince of South Wales, while on a hunting expedition in the territory of Pembroke, was waylaid and attacked by a party of English from Tenby: his attendants, being unarmed, were immediately dispersed, but, though left alone, he faced his assailants with great bravery, and is said to have killed several of them, at the same time receiving a severe wound, which for a long time after disabled him from active service. His brothers Rhys and Meredydd, in revenge for this outrage, marched their forces against Tenby, which place they surprised, took the castle by escalade, and slaughtered the garrison.

One of the first acts of the government of Henry II. was to banish out of England the Flemish mercenary soldiers who had followed the fortunes of Stephen; to whom, however, with great political wisdom, he granted leave to settle among their fellow-countrymen in the province of Pembroke, of which permission great numbers availed themselves, thus bringing to that colony a considerable accession of strength. Early in this reign

also, Gilbert Strongbow at length succeeded in recovering much of his territories in Cardiganshire. But Rhys ab Gruffydd, Prince of South Wales, enraged against the English by repeated injuries, became their most violent enemy, and in this county made many inroads on the estates of the Flemings, ravaged their country, and then returned to his castle of Dynevor, the ancient royal seat of his ancestors. The same chieftain repeated his incursions a few years afterwards with the like success, taking and destroying the castle of Kilgerran, a place of great strength and importance. About the year 1186, Maelgwyn, son of Rhys ab Gruffydd, with an overwhelming force, took Tenby castle, and demolished the works. Gilbert Strongbow had in the mean time been succeeded in the palatinate of Pembroke by his son Richard, who died in 1176, leaving issue only one daughter, Isabel, who was in her infancy at the time of his decease, and remained a ward of the crown for fourteen years. Richard I., on his accession, gave this lady in marriage to William de la Grace, surnamed Le Marechal, in whose family the earldom of Pembroke thus became vested, and who obtained from Richard's successor, John, the castle of Haverfordwest, and the custody of those of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Gower. In 1199, Gruffydd, son of Rhys, the last prince of South Wales, took the important fortress of Kilgerran from his brother and enemy Maelgwyn; but a few years afterwards it fell into the hands of the Earl of Pembroke. After the death of Gruffydd, his son Rhys having been reconciled to his uncle Maelgwyn, these leaders united their forces, and, entering Pembroke, overran and subdued the greater part of it. About the year 1215, Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, led a large army into South Wales, against the territories of the English vassals, took the castles of Kemmes and Newport, in the present county of Pembroke, and closed the campaign by the reduction of those of Kilgerran and Cardigan. In settling the division of the reconquered territory, Llewelyn assigned to Maelgwyn four cantrevs in Dyved, *viz.*, Gwarthav, Penllwynoc, Kemmes, and Emlyn, with the castle of Kilgerran. In 1217, continuing his march from Brecknockshire, whither he had gone to chastise the defection of his son-in-law, Reginald de Breos, Llewelyn entered the territory of Pembroke with his army, to attack the Flemish settlers. They sent him proposals for peace, which he received at a place called Cevn Cynwarchan, but which he refused to accede to; and a part of his army crossed the river Cleddy to commence hostilities. The bishop of St. David's, attended by his clergy, then repaired to the prince on the like mission; and the prelate's intercession at length prevailed, and a peace was concluded, the principal conditions of which were, that the inhabitants of the districts of Rhos, or Roose, and Pembroke should be subject to the prince of North Wales, and hold their lands of him as their liege lord; should pay him one thousand marks towards defraying the expenses of the war; and should deliver to him twenty hostages of the first note in their country, as a pledge of their future fidelity. William Marshal, or le Marechal, Earl of Pembroke, who, during the lifetime of King John, of England, had constantly adhered to his interests, and, on the death of that monarch, espoused the cause of the young prince Henry, in opposition to the pretensions of the Dauphin of France, died in 1219,

and was succeeded in his titles and honours by his eldest son William. In 1220, the Flemings threw off their allegiance to Llewelyn, and, marching northward, seized the castle of Cardigan, which the Welsh prince soon after recovered and razed to the ground; then, advancing into this county, he destroyed the castle and fired the town of Gwys, now Wiston, and extended his ravages to the country bordering on Milford Haven, and to the gates of the castle of Haverfordwest. During the absence of William Earl of Pembroke, in Ireland, where he had a command in the English army, Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, laid waste his territories in this county, and took and garrisoned two of his castles. The earl, hearing of these ravages, landed from Ireland with a strong body of forces near the city of St. David's, recovered the castles of Carmarthen and Cardigan, and retaliated on their garrisons the slaughter which Llewelyn had inflicted on his own: he soon after rebuilt the strong castle of Kilgerran. Earl William died in 1231, and was succeeded in the palatinate by his next brother Richard, at that time abroad, and whom the king, on pretence that he had leagued with his enemies in France, refused to admit to the honours of his family; upon which he retired into Ireland, where, having raised a powerful band of adherents, he returned to Pembrokeshire, and took forcible possession of the Welsh territories. He then became reconciled to the king, with whom, however, he quarrelled again in 1233, concerning his Poictevin favourites, and, withdrawing to South Wales, made common cause with some of the Welsh chieftains against Henry's more devoted vassals. He was soon compelled once more to seek refuge in Ireland, where he was treacherously slain in 1234. He was succeeded in the earldom by his brother Gilbert, who obtained from the crown a grant of the towns and castles of Cardigan and Carmarthen, which had been seized from his predecessor into the hands of the king. Being accidentally killed in the year 1241, and leaving no issue, the family honours and possessions devolved upon the next brother, Walter, who in his turn died without issue, in 1246, and was succeeded by his only remaining brother, Anselme, who died a few days after, also without issue. The remarkable circumstance of the decease of all these five adult sons of William le Mareschal without issue was attributed, by the monkish historians of the time, to the impiety of their father, who had seized two manors in Ireland belonging to the bishop of Ferns, and whom that prelate had consequently excommunicated.

On the death of Anselme, the family inheritance passed to his eldest sister Maud, who had married, first, Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, and afterwards John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, and who bestowed, with the king's consent, the office of marshal, forming part of this inheritance, on her son by her first husband, Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. Maud died in 1248, when the estates of the earldom of Pembroke, by marriage with her next sister Joan, devolved on Warren de Mountchensi, who died in 1255, leaving issue by this marriage a son, William, and a daughter, Joan. William succeeded his father in the earldom of Pembroke, but was killed at the siege of Dryslwyn castle, in 1289: his sister married William de Valence, half-brother to Henry III., who was created Earl of Pembroke by that

sovereign, and succeeded to the palatinate. After the complete subjugation of Wales by Edward I., the attempt of that monarch to tax his newly-acquired subjects caused numerous insurrections; and the rebels of Cardiganshire, headed by Maelgwyn Vychan, overran and plundered this county. William de Valence was succeeded in the earldom of Pembroke by his son Aymer, who was murdered in 1323, while attending Queen Isabella to France; and, leaving no issue, his honours and estates passed to Lawrence Hastings, grandson of his sister Isabel, who had married John Hastings. Lawrence died in 1347 or 1349, leaving only an infant son, named John; and the custody of the castle of Pembroke, with its dependent territory, was granted, during his minority, to his mother Agnes, and afterwards to her jointly with her second husband, John de Hakeluyt. John Hastings was succeeded on his death by his son John, during whose minority the palatinate of Pembroke was given in charge to his relation, William de Beauchamp. John was accidentally killed in a tournament at Woodstock, in 1390, when only seventeen years of age; whereupon the family honours were claimed by Reginald, Lord Grey of Ruthin, who considered himself the next heir, as lineally descended from Elizabeth, the sister of John Hastings, the great-great-grandfather of the late earl. Richard II., however, retained the earldom in his own hands for nearly eight years, and then conferred it on his queen Isabella, when the government of it was committed to Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester. On the deposition of this monarch, his successor, Henry IV., seized the earldom of Pembroke, and granted it to his son John, Duke of Bedford, who dying without issue, it passed to his brother, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester. During the spirited revolt of the Welsh under Owain Glyndwr, the French force of twelve thousand men, which was sent to their assistance, landed in Milford Haven, whence they marched to the capture of Carmarthen castle. After the death of the Duke of Gloucester, the earldom and palatinate of Pembroke were next given to William de la Pole, Earl and afterwards Duke of Suffolk. Reverting again to the crown, on the death of this latter nobleman, it was given by Henry VI. to his half-brother, Jasper Tudor, by whom it was held until the accession of Edward IV., who raised William Herbert, Lord of Rhaglan, to the dignity of Earl of Pembroke, in reward for the services rendered by that nobleman to his family. Herbert was beheaded by the Lancastrians at Banbury, in 1469, and was succeeded in the palatinate of Pembroke by his son William, who, however, enjoyed possession of it only for a very short time; for, during the brief reverse of fortune experienced by Edward IV., and the triumph of the opposite party on the liberation of Henry VI., Jasper Tudor was for a short time reinstated in his honours and possessions; and, after the defeats of the Lancastrians at Barnet and Tewkesbury, he retired to Pembroke castle, in which were his nephew, Henry Earl of Richmond, and the countess, his mother. This fortress was soon invested by a Welsh chieftain named Morgan ab Thomas, brother to Sir Rhys ab Thomas, in order to prevent their escape out of the country. But Morgan's brother David, who had warmly espoused the cause of the Lancastrians, hastily collected about two thousand men, armed with what-

ever weapons they could immediately procure, and, falling on the besieging army by surprise, compelled it to retire, thus giving the Earl of Pembroke, with his young charge, and the Countess of Richmond, an opportunity to escape to Tenby, whence they immediately sailed for Brittany. The last-mentioned William Herbert resigned the palatinate of Pembroke into the hands of Edward IV., on this monarch's expressing a wish to confer it on his son, the young Prince Edward. After the death of Edward V., the palatinate of Pembroke was held by his uncle Richard, the usurper.

Rhÿs ab Thomas, at this time the most powerful subject in South Wales, notwithstanding his protestations of fidelity to Richard, was a secret supporter of the claims of the young Earl of Richmond; and accordingly, when it was announced that the French fleet, conveying that nobleman, was within sight of the Welsh coast, Rhÿs, who was then at his castle of Carew, in this county, marched with a chosen band of followers, well armed and mounted, to meet Richmond, at Dale, near the mouth of Milford Haven, where it had been agreed that he should land. The Earl, who was attended only by a small French force, ill disciplined and ill provided, was highly gratified and encouraged by the number and martial appearance of the troops which Rhÿs and his other friends in this quarter had brought to his support, and at once resolved to take the field, despatching orders to his friends in other parts to join him with their forces at Shrewsbury. Every thing being arranged, the little army already collected commenced its march towards that town, in two divisions, one of which, under the command of the earl himself, passed through Cardiganshire; while the other, led by Rhÿs ab Thomas, took a different route, through Carmarthenshire; the ranks of both rapidly swelling by the accession of numerous volunteers from every side. On the successful issue of this expedition, the palatinate of Pembroke was finally restored to Jasper Tudor, the proscribed earl. After his death, Henry VII. granted the earldom to his son Henry Duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII., from whom, on the death of his elder brother Arthur, it reverted to the king, who retained it until his death. Henry VIII., after his accession, kept it in his own hands, and created Anna Boleyn Marchioness of Pembroke. The act of the 27th of Henry VIII., c. 26. (A.D. 1535), "for laws and justice to be administered in Wales in like form as it is in England," while it entirely abolished the palatine jurisdiction of this county, increased its extent, settling its boundaries and divisions as they now exist, and enabled it to send one knight of the shire and two burgesses to the English parliament, as is more particularly stated below. Since that enactment the earldom of Pembroke has been merely a title of honour. The first Earl of Pembroke created after this alteration was William Herbert, Lord Steward in the reign of Edward VI., with whose descendants the title still remains. In the reign of Elizabeth, when the Spanish invasion was threatened, the position of the noble harbour of Milford Haven, with the facilities which it offered to an invading force, became a subject of deep consideration; and an engineer was sent down by the government to survey the haven, and report concerning the best means of defending it. This person's proceedings, however, were far from being satis-

factory to the principal gentry of the county; and a spirited memorial, signed by Dr. Anthony Rudd, Bishop of St. David's, and four magistrates of the county, was severally addressed to four of the leading members of the Privy Council, viz., the Lord Keeper, the Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Essex, and the Lord Buckhurst, and a copy of it sent to the Earl of Pembroke, expressing their great dissatisfaction with the engineer's conduct. The only step actually taken by the government in this matter was to order the erection of two forts, one on each side of the mouth of the haven, which were begun but never finished, and the remains are still called, from their respective situations, the Nangle Block-house and the Dale Block-house.

In the reign of Charles I., although never the scene of any important action, Pembrokeshire experienced its share of the evils of civil war, and several of its numerous castles sustained long and arduous sieges. Pembroke castle, originally garrisoned for the king, long resisted the attacks of the parliamentary forces, as also did that of Picton, garrisoned in the same cause by Sir Richard Phillips; Roche castle, defended by Captain Francis Edwards, of Summerhill; and a castellated mansion which formerly occupied the site of Stackpool court, the splendid mansion of Earl Cawdor. On the first defection of Major-General Laugharne from the side of the parliament, he and his companions in arms, Cols. Powell and Poyer, seized on the castle of Pembroke, and made it their headquarters and the rendezvous of their partisans. It was to this fortress also that these leaders retired after their overthrow at the battle of St. Fagan's, in Glamorganshire, on the 8th of May, 1648; and Cromwell himself, who closely followed them, arrived under its walls on the 21st of the same month, and immediately commenced operations for its reduction a second time, which he effected after encountering a vigorous resistance. The whole of this county, in February 1797, was thrown into great alarm by the landing of a French force of about thirteen hundred men at Abevelen, in the parish of Llanwnda, about three miles to the west of Fishguard. These troops, however, being left by the ships that brought them thither, became disorderly, and, in about two days from their debarkation, surrendered, on Goodwick Sands, nearly a mile to the north-west of Fishguard, to such force, commanded by the late Earl Cawdor, as on the urgency of the occasion could be assembled. Indeed the smallness of the invading force, its want of discipline, and the unaccountable departure of the vessels which had landed it, gave strong reason to believe that the men who composed it were criminals of the lowest description, of whom the French government had taken this method of ridding itself.

This county is in the diocese of St. David's, and province of Canterbury, and is for the most part comprised in the archdeaconry of St. David's, though partly in that of Cardigan, while a few parishes are included in that of Carmarthen: the portion in the first-named archdeaconry is comprised in the several deaneries of Castlemartin or Narberth, Dewisland or Pebidiawg, Dungleddy, and Rhôs; that in the second, in those of Kemmes and Emlyn; and the parishes in the last, in that of Carmarthen. The total number of parishes is one hundred and thirty-eight, of which

fifty-eight are rectories, fifty-one vicarages, and the rest perpetual curacies. For purposes of civil government it is divided into the seven hundreds of Castlemartin, Kemmes, Dewisland, Dungleddy, Cîl Garon or Cîl Geraint (commonly called Kîlgerran), Narberth, and Rhôs. It contains the decayed city of St. David's; the borough, market, and sea-port towns of Fishguard, Haverfordwest, Milford, Pembroke, and Tenby; the borough and market-town of Narberth; the borough of Wiston; the incorporated market and sea-port town of Newport; and the little sea-port town of Solva. One knight is returned to parliament for the shire; one representative for the borough of Haverfordwest and its newly-created contributory boroughs of Fishguard and Narberth; and one for those of Pembroke, Tenby, Wiston, and Milford conjointly, the last-named town having been constituted a borough by the act for amending the representation of the people, recently passed. The county member is elected at Haverfordwest, where also the election of a representative for that borough and its contributories takes place; the member for Pembroke and its contributory boroughs is elected at Pembroke. The polling-places in the election of a knight for the shire are Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Narberth, Fishguard, Newport, Tenby, and Mathry. This county is included in the Carmarthen or South Wales Circuit: the assizes and the quarter sessions are held at Haverfordwest, where stand the county gaol and the county house of correction, or bridewell. There are sixty-seven acting magistrates. The parochial rates raised in the county for the year ending March 25th, 1829, amounted to £27,087, and the expenditure to £27,157, of which £22,896 was applied to the relief of the poor.

This is the most western county of South Wales, forming the extremity of the central of the three great western projections of South Britain, owing to which geographical position its extent of sea-coast is double that of its land boundary. Its form, too, is rendered extremely irregular by the many deep bays and creeks which indent its shores, and by the great deviousness of the arbitrary line which separates it from Carmarthenshire. The surface of the whole county is greatly diversified with alternate hills and dales, decorated with rich meadows and corn-fields, and in most parts forms a fine champaign country, admirably adapted for hunting, which circumstance has caused the establishment of the "Pembrokeshire Hunt," noticed in the article on HAVERFORDWEST. None of the hills attain a mountainous elevation, except a chain on the northern side of the county, extending from east to west a distance of eight or ten miles, under the general name of the Precelly, or Preselè, Mountains. These are a continuation of the chain which, further eastward, separates the vales of the Towy and the Teivy, and which, in this county, terminates a few miles to the east of Fishguard. Several of its summits bear distinct appellations. One of the most remarkable is at its western extremity, and is called Moel Eryr: the next, proceeding eastward, is Cwm Cerwyn hill, which is the highest land in the county, and is visible to a great distance in every direction: the easternmost of the remarkable summits is Vrenni-Vawr, which is likewise a conspicuous object from the surrounding country. The height of Preselè Top, according to the Ordnance Survey, is

one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four feet above the level of the sea: it serves as a land-mark for mariners, and from some parts of this range of hills may in clear weather be seen the whole county of Pembroke, together with portions of nine others, also vast expanses of the Irish sea and the Bristol channel, the small island of Lundy, and the Irish hills about Wexford. When the atmosphere of the surrounding country is clear, the tops of these mountains are frequently wrapped in clouds, a circumstance which is regarded by the inhabitants of the former as a certain prognostic of approaching rain. In the northern parts of the county, more particularly at a place called Trêfgarn, commonly Traugarn, in the hundred of Rhôs, approaching the western side of it, rise remarkable masses of rock, which, when viewed from a distance, present the appearance of ruined castles, or other large buildings. The most singular feature among these immense masses is a group of rocks on the right hand side of the high road from Fishguard to Haverfordwest, about three hundred yards beyond the point where the road has been cut through the rock, presenting the appearance of several lions, but of two more especially, couchant, looking each other in the face; and, what is still more remarkable, these rocks preserve the same appearance, and that as distinct, though approached within a few hundred yards, as well as when viewed from the other side. The whole of Castlemartin hundred, forming the southernmost part of the county, is distinguished for its gently undulating horizontal surface. The broad expanses of Milford Haven, and its numerous creeks and branches, form objects of the highest interest, from the picturesque and delightful scenery which in so many places decorates their shores. Some of the most remarkable heights, the elevation of which has been ascertained, besides Preselè Top, are Vrenni-Vawr, in the northern part of the county, which is one thousand two hundred and eighty-five feet above the level of the sea; Plumstone Mountain, five hundred and seventy-three feet; Newton Down, three hundred and twenty-two feet; Highgate Down, two hundred and ninety-four feet; and St. Anne's Heights, at the mouth of Milford Haven, two hundred and thirty-five feet. The shores of Pembrokeshire are in general high, and the cliffs perpendicular. The most remarkable headlands, on the north-west, are Strumble Head and St. David's Head, which latter bounds St. Bride's bay on the north. This bay, which derives its name from a neighbouring village, is succeeded, as we advance southward, by the deep inlet of Milford Haven, beyond which the coast continues rocky, and full of caverns worn by the action of the waves, quite round to Carmarthen bay, in which, on the confines of the county of Carmarthen, it gradually sinks into a marshy flat. Pembrokeshire has its coast also studded with a greater number of small islands than any other county in the principality. The first which occurs on the east is Caldey Island, lying off Tenby, about two miles from the main land, and in the parish of Penalley: it is about one mile long, and half a mile broad, and contains about six hundred acres, of which one-third is cultivated: between this island and Tenby are various insulated rocks of wild and grotesque appearance, some of which may be approached from the main land at low water. The next two, proceeding westward, occur between Milford Haven and St. Bride's

bay. One of these, called Skokham, or Skokholm, which is extra-parochial, is situated at a distance of rather less than three miles from the main land, and about five miles west-by-north from St. Anne's Point, at the mouth of Milford Haven, and comprises about two hundred and fifty-one acres: it is depastured by sheep, abounds with rabbits, and contains plenty of fresh water springs. Skomar isle lies somewhat nearer the main land, and due north of Skokham, from which it is separated by a strait about a mile and a half wide, called Broad Sound: it contains about seven hundred acres, of which a considerable portion is under tillage, and is in the occupation of a resident farmer: anciently it formed part of the lordship of Haverfordwest, and now constitutes part of the parish of St. Martin, in that town: it has an abundance of fresh water, and contains so great a number of rabbits, that two thousand are said to be killed in it annually. At a considerable distance from these is the smaller island of Gresholm, and several detached rocks are seen in the vicinity. But the largest island on the coast of Pembrokeshire, and of South Wales, is Ramsey, which forms part of the parish of St. David, and occupies a prominent geographical position to the west of the great promontory on which that city stands, being the westernmost extremity of South Wales: it is about three miles long and one broad, and was formerly under tillage, but is now depastured by sheep and horses. This island, and seven rocks to the south and west of it, have received the vulgar name of "the Bishop and his Clerks," probably from their vicinity to the ancient metropolitan see of St. David's.

From the circumstance of this county lying more fully exposed to the south-western winds of the Atlantic than any other Welsh county, its climate is in consequence more humid, its winters milder, and the heat of its summers more moderate. Severe frosts are seldom experienced, and snow never lies long on the ground, generally dissolving within two or three days after its fall. The mountains towards its northern border collect around their lofty summits the watery vapours brought by the prevailing north-westerly winds, whence they descend in frequent showers of drizzling rain, and often in heavy torrents, which surprise the farmers in the more southern and less elevated districts, towards which the streams from the mountains take their course, with sudden and unexpected floods. The myrtle, arbutus, and other tender exotics, which require to be taken under cover in winter in most parts of Britain, bear the open air throughout the winter in the southern parts of Pembrokeshire, as on the coasts of the opposite English counties of Devon and Cornwall; and fruits ripen earlier and more perfectly in the warm humid air of this county than in most of the interior parts of the island. This mildness and humidity render the warm limestone soils so productive of natural grasses, that all the efforts of the farmers to prevent their arable crops from being materially injured by their rank luxuriance, are frequently unavailing. As the climate of the southern maritime districts is remarkably favourable to vegetation, so also is it distinguished for salubrity, and instances of great longevity are numerous. The north-western parts of the county, where the substrata are of argillaceous rocks, are somewhat colder than the maritime limestone tracts, and are more exposed to

western storms immediately from the sea; while the climate of the mountains, from their superior elevation and peculiar situation, is distinguished for its coldness and storms. The wheat harvest, except in a few peculiarly favoured spots, seldom commences before the third week in August.

The soils are extremely various, but are generally characterized by great natural fertility. To the north of a line drawn from St. David's, east-south-eastward by Haverfordwest, to the eastern boundary of the county, the prevailing soil is an argillaceous loam, from six to twelve inches deep, resting upon argillaceous substrata of slate or rab, and in colour of a greyish brown, inclining in some places to yellow: the natural grasses on this loam are of a sweet kind, being chiefly sheeps' fescue and white clover. These soils, approaching the sea-shore, are of an excellent light texture, and have for ages been famous for the production of barley, with little, and in some places without any, alternation of crops. In most places they contain a greater or less quantity of grey porous stones, which, as imbibing the salts and moisture wafted from the sea by westerly winds, are known to be highly favourable to vegetation, affording in dry summers a perpetual moisture to the roots of the corn, while their surfaces reflect a regular warmth to its blades. The barley of this maritime district is deemed of excellent quality, and some level patches near the shore are remarkable for their early harvests, the adjoining hills acting as reflectors to forward the ripening of the grain: its produce of wheat is neither great in quantity nor of very good quality. In the valleys, the hollows, and the gentle declivities having a southerly aspect, the soils of the northern parts of the county are deepest and most fruitful, while on the uplands they are more meagre in proportion as their substrata of slate and shale are blue: the grey mountain rocks described below, and the pale grey shale, have in these situations by far the most grateful soils. A light peat generally occupies the hollows of the mountains, and the low flat places in the northern parts of the county, and in its natural state is very barren, but is rendered very productive by manuring with lime: its substratum is generally an unfertile clay, which is found near the surface in some other places, where it is always covered with the poorest kind of herbage. Southward of the line above described extends, in the same direction, a narrow tract of fertile red soils, of excellent quality either for tillage or pasture, resting on a substratum of red sandstone. Beyond a very narrow tract of limestone soils succeed the poor wet soils of the coal tract of this county, which have so frequently a clayey substratum and peaty surface; the former is of a yellowish, blueish, or light brown colour, and from one to four or more feet deep; the latter, a mixture of sand and black peaty earth, to the depth of from four to eight inches: these, however, are capable of great improvement, by being compounded with each other in judicious systems of tillage, and, from their less elevation and other natural advantages, are here much more productive than in the more eastern counties. The southern boundary extends from west-north-west to east-south-east, from St. Bride's bay, by Walwyn's castle, to Carmarthen bay, northward of Tenby: the rest of the county southward is occupied by an excellent brownish marly loam of good

tenacity, and on the declivities by light and somewhat sandy soils, the crops on which are sometimes damaged by the *larvæ* of the cockchafer. The substratum of these latter soils is every where limestone; they bear a natural sward of the sweetest grasses, and under good tillage produce abundant crops of all kinds of grain. Wherever these limestone soils are deepest, as in the valleys, their fertility is astonishing; and even on the more elevated sheep downs, where they are shallow, they produce the sweetest and finest pasturage. Enclosed in this limestone district is a singular tract of remarkably fertile red soils of a good consistence, resting on a substratum of *rab*, or friable stone of the same colour: it extends in length from Freshwater, westward through St. Petrox, to the isle of Sheppey, near the entrance of Milford Haven: its greatest breadth is from this latter spot northward to Nangle castle, a distance of about a mile and a half; and hence, proceeding eastward, its breadth gradually diminishes. While all the other islets on the southern and south-western coasts have only the ordinary limestone soils, that of Skokham has its southern part occupied by the red loams: the general depth of these is from six to fourteen inches, the average being about ten, and for meadow lands they are preferred to the limestone soils, but for corn the latter are superior. A narrow slip of a similar red *rab* soil forms a boundary between the limestone and the coal tract.

The mildness and humidity of the climate rendering the fertile soils, as noticed above, uncommonly productive of grass, many agriculturists devote their land more to grazing than to the production of corn. The distinguished superiority of the soils, and their remoteness from the mountains of the northern parts of the county, which collect the vapours, have caused tillage to be the most extensively and successfully practised in the hundred of Castlemartin, which forms the southern maritime part of it, from the town of Tenby, on the east, to Milford Haven on the west, and in the neighbouring parts of the more northern hundreds of Narberth and Rhôs. Here is produced the finest wheat in the county, and the greater part of that which is consumed within it: some of the red Lamma wheat of Castlemartin, indeed, has a degree of transparency seldom equalled. The farms are of a mixed kind: corn is cultivated on all of them, while a varying portion of each is applied to the dairy and the rearing of stock. All the ordinary kinds of grain are cultivated. The produce of wheat in the northern and western parts of the county averages from fifteen to twenty-two bushels per acre, though there are frequent instances of much greater crops: on the best parts of the coal tract, and southward from it, about thirty-seven bushels per acre is esteemed a good crop. The produce of barley varies in different situations and under different circumstances, from crops of the poorest class to those of sixty bushels per acre: it is smallest in the north-western part of the county, where this grain is frequently sown in constant succession. Oats are very extensively cultivated, chiefly in the northern and north-western parts of the county: the produce is various, but usually small on the uplands, where the natural disadvantages of soil and climate are aggravated by a constant succession of this crop only. Rye is nowhere grown extensively, except on Flimstone Downs,

in Castlemartin hundred. Peas are sometimes sown, but the climate is too humid for them to produce much seed. Beans are occasionally cultivated on the stronger soils. Vetches and buck-wheat are likewise only occasional crops. Potatoes are a common agricultural crop; and turnips are sometimes grown, but frequently suffer from being overrun by natural grasses. Cole-seed has been cultivated in a few places, more particularly on the reclaimed waste of Castlemartin Corse. The artificial grasses are of the ordinary kinds: burnet grows wild on the downs of Castlemartin, intermingled with an abundance of yarrow. Nearly one-half of the county is in meadow and pasture. The limestone and red soil tracts of the southern parts of it possess the finest meadows possible, in which the herbage is naturally of the sweetest kind, many old pastures being entirely covered with white clover in the greatest abundance; but the dry porous nature of the limestone renders those which have this rock for a substratum of but a secondary quality for grazing. The principal fattening pastures, however, are in the hundred of Castlemartin. It is a common practice in this county to *fog* the grass lands, that is, to keep them without stock from June until March, which the mildness of the winter admits of being done without detriment to the grass, and which is found greatly to increase the quantity and ameliorate the quality of the spring pasturage. Irrigation is practised by some farmers in the valleys of the limestone, sandstone, and slate tracts; but in the coal districts, in addition to the natural wetness of the soils, the water rising there carries with it mineral particles very hurtful to vegetation: the want of brooks and springs is much felt in the limestone districts of Castlemartin, &c. The manures employed, besides the ordinary ones of the farm-yard, are various. Lime is the principal, and is used in great quantities, more particularly in the southern parts of the county, where the stone is quarried and burned with the *culm* or refuse of the stone coal of the adjacent measures. Sea-weed, sea-wrack, sea-thong or tang, sea-ore, or, as it is called by the Welsh, *gwymmon*, is found in great abundance after gales in the bays and creeks, more particularly of the western coast: this is extensively used as a manure on the adjacent lands, sometimes in its natural state, at others not until it has been putrified by lying in heaps for two or three weeks, and sometimes again in composts with other manures: the fertility which it imparts, however, is wholly exhausted by the first crop. Shelly sea-sand is abundantly applied to the lands bordering on the western and north-western coasts, being deposited by the tides in inexhaustible quantities in the various creeks, bays, and mouths of rivers, on that side of the county: it is highly calcareous, and utterly destructive of weeds, but its fertilizing effects continue only for two years. Ashes of all kinds are also used. Paring and burning is practised only on some of the peaty lands: the folding of sheep has been customary from time immemorial. The ploughs in common use are of the large, awkward, old-fashioned Welsh kind: the share is blunt and almost like a large wedge, the coulter equally awkward, and the mould-board nothing more than a round stake, fastened from the right side of the heel of the share to the hind part of the plough: this last is intended to turn the furrow, which, however, it

frequently does not perform, but leaves the ground in the most rugged and unsightly state. Some smaller modern improved kinds have been introduced, especially the Rotherham swing-plough. The agricultural vehicles in common use are carts, which are commonly drawn by two oxen yoked abreast, with a long pole between them, which answers the purpose of shafts, preceded by a pair of horses also abreast; but the use of a horse in a cart having shafts is becoming daily more general.

The oxen are as active as the horses, and the expedition which the teams use in conveying coal and culm to Sander's-foot and similar places, where the vessels must always be laden during one tide, strikes a stranger with wonder, alarm, and compassion: the usual seat of the carter is, like that of the driver of a chaise, in front of the carriage, where, standing on the wings of the pole, he manages his whip and sometimes his reins with great vigour. The cattle are, with few exceptions, coal-black, of a very superior kind, and in great request for the English markets, where they find a ready sale. Their parent stock appears to have been the small broad native *runts* of the Welsh mountains, from which, owing to the effects of a milder climate, more nutritious pasturage, and greater care, has sprung the present superior breed of Pembrokeshire cattle, which closely resembles that of Anglesey. They are often finch-backed, and white on the belly, legs, &c., and sometimes white-faced, but the latter are far from being preferred by the drovers: their proportions are in general handsome; their legs are shorter than those of the Glamorganshire breed, but longer than those of the Montgomeryshire; their horns are of a middle size, those of the oxen being generally strong and curving upwards; and their heads, necks, and breasts, are of a finer form than those of the Anglesey cattle, but not so fine as those of the Glamorgan breed. Their disposition is rather intractable, but they are distinguished for their aptness to fatten: the average weight of the oxen is from nine to ten score lb. per quarter, though sometimes much more in Castlemartin hundred: the hair of these cattle has a peculiarly rich waving silkiness: the Castlemartin bull is universally admired and esteemed. The sheep are of different kinds. The Preselè range of mountains, and other walks in the northern and north-western parts of it, are depastured by the small, wild, hardy, mountain breed, which occupy the greater part of the rest of the principality, but which, in the enclosures of this county, are regarded as of little value, it being impossible to confine them by any ordinary fences: their wool is like their fare, very coarse; but the mutton they afford is delicious, being but little inferior to the finest venison. In the lower parts of the county the sheep are of mixed breeds, between the mountaineers and the Cotswold, Dorset, South Down, and other English races, generally without horns, and weighing from fourteen to eighteen lb. per quarter: the fleece weighs from three to four lb. The Ryeland and South Down breeds are also found here in their native purity, and in thriving condition. An endless variety of mixtures is seen, too, in the grounds of different gentlemen and farmers fond of making experiments. Ewes are milked for the dairy in several parts of the county; and cheese made with a proportion of their milk, which gives it a peculiar tartness, is preferred by the peasantry to the milder

sort. Great numbers of hogs are reared, chiefly for exportation to Bristol: in a store condition they are called, by the Flemish race of inhabitants of this county, *liggies*: the rearing of these animals is a chief object of the farmer's attention; they are fed chiefly upon refuse potatoes and whey, and are sold to drovers. The native horses are from fourteen to fourteen hands and a half high, short-jointed, strong, and active: the handsomest of these are broken in for the saddle, being in much demand at the fairs among the dealers who resort thither from the interior of England. They are frequently crossed with blood horses, thus producing a handsome and serviceable horse for the chase, the road, or the carriage. The Suffolk *punches*, and cart-horses from Herefordshire, have also been introduced; and the greatest attention is paid to the improvement of the breed of horses for every purpose.

The southern parts of this county are particularly adapted for horticulture, and flowers, vegetables, and fruits are here produced as early and in as great perfection as in any other part of Britain. Orchards, however, are not numerous, being most commonly attached only to the mansions of the gentry, though there are a few about Pembroke, and many at the pretty village of St. Dogmael's, near Cardigan. It is, however, much to be regretted that no attempt is made towards improving the species of apples and pears at present met with in the common orchards, which are of a very inferior quality, by introducing new trees and grafts of the best sorts of both. The woods are few and of small extent. Considerable quantities of timber trees on the Picton Castle and Lawrenny estates, with a few surviving groves about Slebech, on the shores of the upper part of Milford Haven, form the bulk of the present stock of timber in that part of the county termed "below the mountains," that is, southward of the Preselè range: northward of it are various considerable tracts of woodland, among which may be specified the numerous groves of Dyfryn Gwain, of the Orlandon and other estates, Preselè woods, and those of Fynonè, or Finnònu. The most extensive woods remain on the coal tract; yet the high price which is given for poles for the collieries has been one chief cause of the present comparative destitution of wood observable in this county: the prevailing kind of timber is oak, besides which are also seen ash, alder, sometimes beech on the drier soils of the coal tract, and a great number of the less common varieties. In the parks of the greater proprietors in the southern limestone district are seen groves of remarkably fine timber trees, and some of its ravines and slopes are also beautifully tufted with trees. The vast woods which formerly covered Narberth Forest have disappeared, except Canaston wood, which is very extensive and thriving, and a few small coppices, and are succeeded by cultivated enclosures. Some of the principal proprietors of land have of late years made plantations of various extent and of different kinds of trees, which in some of the more exposed situations suffer severely from sea gales. The waste lands of this county are estimated, in the original view of its agriculture by Mr. Hassall, published in 1794, at twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty acres, of which fourteen thousand two hundred and twenty were capable of being enclosed and cultivated at a reasonable expense, while in the lordships of Llanvyrnach, My-

nachlogdû, Maenclochog, and Kemmes, were eight thousand acres on the mountains in the northern parts of the county, which were too elevated, too much encumbered with rocks and stones, and too frequently precipitous, to be susceptible of profitable cultivation. Of the waste lands capable of improvement a large proportion has since been enclosed, the principal of those yet lying in their original state being in Kemmes, containing about five thousand acres; Maenclochog, about two thousand five hundred; and Monachlogdû, about one thousand five hundred; all in the northern part of the county, and exclusively of the more mountainous parts of the same lordships, and of Llanvyrnach above mentioned. All these wastes are at present depastured without stint by the occupiers at large in the several manors to which they belong, and are consequently so overstocked as to be rendered of little value to any one, except to the lesser sheep farmers upon the skirts of them: besides sheep, the chief stock by which they are depastured is young cattle. The most common fuel of Pembrokeshire is the stone coal of its own mines, or rather the decomposition of the stone coal, commonly called *culm*, which is prepared for the fire by being made into a compost with clay, and formed by the hand into oblong balls; though peat is occasionally used in the northern mountainous parts of it, where it is abundant, while coal can only be procured from a very considerable distance. The Farmers' Club, or Sheep-Shearing, the meetings of which were annually held for many years at Narberth, was at length superseded by the present "Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture and Internal Improvement in the county of Pembroke."

The geological features of this county are peculiarly interesting, as in it are found all the various classes of strata contained in South Wales: its mineral productions, too, are of considerable importance and great variety, but consist for the most part of coal, limestone, slates, and various kinds of building stones. All the northern part, as far south as St. David's, Haverfordwest, and beyond Narberth, is included in the great slate and shale tract of South Wales, which forms the basis of all its more southern strata, and in this part of it exhibits several striking anomalies. The prevailing strata are argillaceous slates, adapted for roofing, of different shades, from grey to blue, with which is sometimes interstratified shale, *rab*, or *roch*, as it is variously called, being argillaceous strata of a more fragile texture, which soon decompose under the action of the atmosphere. A great part of the Preselè mountains consist, however, of hard grey mountain rock of a primitive kind, which in many places affords excellent building stones; and primitive trap rocks occur near St. David's Head, the vicinity of which is chiefly composed of masses of this description. In the northernmost part of the county the strata nearest the surface are of argillaceous marl, the southern boundary of which extends from the sea-coast, near Dinas, eastward towards Penboyr in Carmarthenshire: from this line, which runs along the northern side of the Preselè mountains, the stratum of marl stretches northward across the Teivy into Cardiganshire, its thickness varying from six to twenty feet and upwards: beneath it are found the ordinary strata of argillaceous schistus. Southward of the slate district, and resting upon it in geological

position, is an extremely narrow tract of inferior limestone, upon which rests a somewhat broader line of red sandstone, a continuation of that which extends over so great a tract of country in the eastern parts of Carmarthenshire, and in Brecknockshire, but which here exhibits much less regularity in the three successive classes of strata of which it is composed: its last appearance, proceeding westward, is in some quarries near St. David's. This again is succeeded by the mountain limestone which forms the northern edge of the great mineral basin of South Wales, but which is reduced in this western part of it to a tract of extremely small breadth, frequently not more than a stone's throw, a circumstance which is perhaps owing to its more sudden dip under the coal measures. Entering from Pendine, in the southern part of Carmarthenshire, it passes by Ludchurch, Mouton, across the Eastern Cleddy to Slebech, Picton, and Boulston, and across the Western Cleddy to Harroldston Cliff, south of Haverfordwest, and to the cliffs of Galtop, in St. Bride's bay. On this limestone rest the coal measures which traverse this county throughout, from the inner part of Carmarthen bay, northward of Tenby, across the higher parts of Milford Haven, to the central shores of St. Bride's bay; their total breadth is only from three to five miles; their northern boundary, commencing from about the centre of the shores of St. Bride's bay, passes east-south-eastward to the north-western extremity of Carmarthen bay; while their southern limit runs in a nearly parallel direction by Ivy Tower. The strata dip southward, and generally form a much greater angle with the horizon than those of the more extensive coal fields of the more eastern counties of South Wales, being in some places nearly vertical, and frequently at an angle of seventy, sixty, fifty, or forty-five degrees. Several *faults*, or dislocations of the strata, occur in this county: the beds of coal are accompanied by strata of iron-ore. The measures are a continuation of those in the counties of Glamorgan, Brecknock, and Carmarthen, which lie nearest to, and run parallel with, the northern edge of the mineral basin, as all the mineral strata rising southward in the first and last of those counties, and the more central of those rising northward, are lost between the place where they pass under water, on the eastern side of Carmarthen bay, and the commencement of the Pembrokeshire coal tract on the west of it: this is owing to a contraction of the sides of the basin, and to its becoming shallower, for in Pembrokeshire none of the strata of coal or iron-ore lie at a depth of more than eighty or one hundred fathoms from the surface, so that it is only the lowest strata of the formation that extend so far westward as this county, where the basin is too shallow to contain the higher strata also, and too narrow to contain any of the strata rising southward. The coal is of the kind called stone coal, or, by the Welsh, *glo caled*, "hard coal," which neither soils the fingers nor flames when ignited, consisting for the most part of pure carbon, having neither asphalt to cause smoke, nor maltha to kindle into flame: the great excellenc of this coal is for culinary and other purposes requiring a strong expansive heat without smoke. The decomposition of this coal, or, as it is called, *culm*, is mixed with clay, as above mentioned, and a fire made of this fuel in the morning will often last for a whole

day without being renewed or stirred: at night these fires are covered over with a *stumming* of the same material, on which they feed, and in the morning require only to be stirred for instant service. In Pembroke-shire, the surface of the coal tract not being sufficiently elevated and furrowed with deep valleys for its mineral stores to be obtained by levels or horizontal shafts, as in the northern parts of it further eastward, it is necessary to sink pits, which are numerous. The bed of siliceous sandstone, which, resting upon the limestone range above mentioned, forms the immediate basis of the coal measures on the north, and is called in Monmouthshire and Brecknockshire the "Farewell Rock," continues in the same direction through this county, where it is called the "Doon Rock," and is seen cropping out in stupendous masses in conjunction with the adjacent calcareous strata. The substances which accompany the coal strata, besides freestone and iron-ore, are *cleft*, or *clunch*, and fire clay: the beds of ironstone and clunch that lie in the closest contact with the coal are generally marked with vegetable impressions: the clunch also contains vitriol of iron, and in some mines the water is so much vitriolated that it excoriates the hands and faces of the workmen. The quantity of sulphur contained in the coal of this western part of the mineral basin of South Wales is extremely small. Southward of the southern boundary of the coal tract nearly the whole county, for about twenty-four miles in length and nine in breadth, is composed of numberless beds of *white* limestone, so called, not from its natural colour, which is various, but from the superior whiteness of the lime. The strata generally undulate with the surface, like those of the shale in the northern part of the county, and are distinguished from those of older formation, to the north of the coal tract, by their bearing numerous impressions of marine exuviae, petrified shell-fish, vertebræ, &c., which bespeak their alluvial origin. This stone yields lime of the best quality for manure, whitewashing buildings, and some other purposes; but as a cement for building it is far inferior to that of the lias limestone of Glamorganshire, which rests in nearly the same geological position. Some of the rising grounds of this limestone district have an anomalous deposition of huge beds of fine white sandstone; but the most striking anomaly observable in the white limestone of this county is the intrusion of the tract of red soils on the southern side of the lower reaches of Milford Haven, as above described, the substratum of which, instead of limestone, is a red stone, provincially called *rab*, more argillaceous than the red sandstone substratum of the red soils adjoining the slate tract, and having some of its strata of a greyish colour. This substratum, when brought to the surface and exposed to the action of the atmosphere, becomes friable, and crumbles into a saponaceous substance, not unlike the slate marl found about Sutton in Warwickshire, though inferior to it in fertilizing qualities. A narrow slip of similar red rab-stone forms the boundary between the coal measures and this great southern limestone district. All the islets and insulated rocks on the southern and south-western coasts are composed of limestone, except that of Skokham, the substrata of the southern part of which are of red rab-stone: this island has also a turbary of five or six acres, affording excellent peat for fuel. In the southern part of

Ramsey are indications of coal, while the rest of the island consists of the strata above described as supporting the coal measures on the north. This variety of mineral strata is turned to great advantage in numerous instances; but the metalline productions of this county are but of small importance. A fanciful etymology applied to the name of a place called *Minwear*, on the eastern shore of Milford Haven, nearly opposite to Slebech, led some adventurers to search for gold at that place, but without success. Silver has been sought for on a small promontory in St. Bride's bay, but the attempt to procure it there, which has been several times repeated since the reign of Elizabeth, has been as often abandoned with loss. A rich vein of lead in a matrix of argillaceous schistus was worked for some years on the banks of the Tâf, in the parish of Llanvyrnach; but the works are now abandoned, having been flooded with water, which can only be drawn off by means of an expensive level; the ore is said to be of superior quality. Coal and limestone are the chief mineral products, and are raised in vast quantities in the respective districts above described, more especially in the vicinity of Milford Haven and St. Bride's bay, whence they are exported to a considerable extent. This county contains no furnaces or other works for the manufacture of the iron-ore, of which abundant layers are found interstratified with the coal and its other accompanying substances. From the mouth of the Gwain at Fishguard, proceeding northward, several quarries of blue argillaceous roofing slates are worked in the cliffs on the sea-coast, a material of which the interior of the county also possesses abundance, but which is not there extensively worked except at the Glôg quarries near Llanvyrnach, situated between the Preselè mountains and the border of Carmarthenshire, which are very valuable; and at Pantè Philip, about two miles from Fishguard. There are also several quarries of slate of the best quality at Sealyham, the seat of William Edwardes Tucker, Esq. Much slate is also quarried at Kilgerran, and shipped down the Teivy; but the quality of all that is obtained in this county is inferior to that of Carnarvonshire. Stones for building are procured at quarries in the hard grey mountain rock of the northern parts of the county, at Newport, and other places on the sea-coast, and at Coed-Cadw, in the parish of Nevern; also from the argillaceous freestone strata of the coal measure; from the siliceous rocks of the red sandstone tract that separates the coal from the slate tract, which are quarried to the greatest extent at Nolton, on the shore of St. Bride's bay, the stone there obtained being of a dark grey colour, and reputed to resist the action of fire and of a maritime atmosphere in a very superior degree; from the various limestone strata, the fracture of which is, however, very irregular and splintery, so that uniform courses of masonry can hardly be worked with them; and from the quarries of blue slate. A range of hills, entering this county from Cardiganshire, and terminating in it in the Plumstone mountain, besides grey mountain rocks or whinstone, affords also indurated schistus, porphyroids, &c. Firestones for ovens, &c., are obtained on the boundary between the limestone and red rab in Castlemartin hundred, in some parts of the red sandstone tract, and in the whinstone ranges of the slate tract. Black marble, variegated with white, is obtained

near Tenby. A soft black stone, or black chalk, is found in a rill descending from the Preselè mountains, in the parish of Meliney: the peasantry call it *nód glás*, or "blue raddle," from the colour of the strokes which it makes, and mark their sheep with it: this, without any oily mixture, preserves its strong azure colour on the wool through the whole winter: by some it is considered equal, for the purposes of drawing, to that imported from Switzerland. A vein of excellent potters' clay is found in the limestone near Flimston, in Castlemartin hundred.

Pembrokeshire has no important manufacture. In different parts of it, however, are carried on domestic manufactures of various coarse woollen articles of clothing, which in some instances are facilitated by scattered carding-machines. Considerable quantities of hides and skins are dressed for the Bristol and other English markets. There is a manufactory of brown paper near Haverfordwest; and ship-building is carried on in several of the harbours, particularly at Pembroke, where extensive dock-yards have lately been established for the royal navy. Iron-works at Black Pool, near Narberth, were carried on for many years, and at last abandoned only on account of the great difficulty of obtaining charcoal, the fuel which had been always employed, while the stone coal of this county has not hitherto been found suitable for the purpose. The fisheries on the coast are very valuable; but for want of a regular demand, the fishermen pay little attention to any but those of herrings, salmon, and shell-fish. One of the principal stations for the herring fishery is St. Dogmael's, on the river Teivy, where the boats engaged in it are commonly of from eight to twenty tons' burden, with masts and sails, but mostly open, without decks, and manned by six or eight men: the herrings generally make their first appearance on the neighbouring coasts between the middle and the end of September, which is considered the best period of the season, as they will then bear carriage to distant markets, and, the harvest being commonly over, the fishermen can be better spared from agricultural labours. The fish usually taken on the northern coasts of this county, besides herrings, are cod, haddock, whittings, skate, rays, turbot, bret, plaice, flounders, soles, mullets, gurnards, mackerel, dories, sewin, and a few other kinds. The fishing banks of Fishguard bay are more particularly distinguished for their abundance of turbot, dories, &c., of the most excellent quality: here are also large beds of oysters, which, however, for want of enterprise, are left untouched. There are about seventeen boats engaged in the herring fishery, which continues until Christmas, and the produce of which is wholly devoted to home consumption, forming, with potatoes, a principal article of food among the poorer class. The chief salmon fisheries are in the lower navigable part of the river Teivy, where some of this fish are said always to be in season; at the mouth of the Gwain at Fishguard, and that of the Nevern at Newport; and in both the rivers Cleddy: on the Eastern Cleddy, at Blackpool, there is one more particularly extensive, where also are caught great quantities of the peculiar fish called *sewin*: below the weir at Llêchrhŷd, on the Teivy, this fishery is carried on by means of the curious little boats called *coracles*, a hundred of which may sometimes be seen within the space of two miles. Salmon and

sewin also frequently ascend many of the more narrow and shallow streams in the spawning season. Extensive fisheries are also carried on, off the coast of this county, in the Bristol channel, where the main bed of fish extends from the vicinity of Tenby (called in Welsh *Dynbych y Pyscoed*, or "the fishy Denbigh," to distinguish it from the town of that name in North Wales) eastward to Worms Head in Gower, and southward several leagues around Lundy Island: the kinds caught are for the most part flat-fish, such as turbot, bret, soles, maiden rays, and flukes, with a smaller quantity of cod, basse, mullets, and whittings. In the beautiful bay of St. Bride's, too, abounding with turbot, soles, and dories, different gentlemen have their own private yachts, by which are procured an ample supply for their own tables, and a surplus for public sale. Shell-fish are most abundant on the southern and south-western coasts of the limestone tract. In various parts of Milford Haven are inexhaustible beds of oysters of superior excellence, and in such abundance as to render them a cheap article of luxury. The village of Llangwm is more particularly famous for its oyster fishery, which is almost the only means of support possessed by its inhabitants, who are thus employed at a season of the year when their labour is least wanted in the fields: they are, however, small, and the least estimable of the different sorts produced in this magnificent inlet: many are taken fresh to the market of Haverfordwest, besides which vast quantities are pickled in barrels and jars for Bristol and the interior. The "Crow oysters," being those which are found in inexhaustible quantities in that branch of Milford Haven which extends up to the town of Pembroke, and is called Crow Pool, are of very superior quality. The oysters of Tenby, Caldey Island, Stackpool, &c., are remarkably large, but are deemed of inferior quality to those of Milford Haven. Samphire, called in Welsh *corn carw'r môr*, "sea buck horn," grows on the sea-shore, on the rocks and cliffs not overflowed by the tide: it is gathered, and preserved as a pickle. Laver, or sea liverwort, is found growing on the rocks and stones in creeks overflowed by the tide, and is frequently gathered, well boiled, and put into jars with a little salt, in which state it is occasionally exported: in this county it is called *llawvan*, and by the English "black butter:" its flavour is agreeably spicy.

Notwithstanding the extent of its coasts, the excellence and number of its harbours, and its favourable geographical situation, the commerce of Pembrokeshire is comparatively inconsiderable, being confined to the coasting trade. The exports, however, are various: the principal are coal, chiefly from Sander's-foot, Milford Haven, and St. Bride's bay, for the supply of steam-engines, limekilns, malhouses, and hop-kilns, and as fuel for domestic uses, to the West of England, the western coasts of Wales, Ireland, &c.; lime and limestone in great quantities, and chiefly to the same places; cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses, to England; wool, for the manufactures of the North of England; leather, to Bristol, &c.; and argillaceous roofing slates, which are lowered from the cliffs in which they are quarried, in the vicinity of Newport, into the vessels below. Not only does Pembrokeshire produce sufficient corn for the supply of its own inhabitants, but also a considerable surplus of wheat in the southern,

and of oats in the northern, parts of it, which is exported to Liverpool, Bristol, and the counties of Dorset and Sussex. From its coasts, as is described above, are also sent samphire, laver, and oysters, turbot, salmon, and various other kinds of fish, to Bristol and the interior of South Britain. Sander's-foot, in the inner part of Carmarthen bay, is a noted place for the export, during summer, of stone coal and culm, which are shipped on board vessels lying on the open beach. Proceeding westward along the coast, the next port is Tenby, celebrated as a place of great and fashionable resort for the purpose of sea-bathing, and which, with that of Haverfordwest, is subject, according to the regulations of the custom-house, to the port of Pembroke. Haverfordwest, being situated the most favourably of the three, near the centre of the county, engrosses most of its commerce. Both the latter are situated on branches of the magnificent harbour of Milford, the finest in Great Britain, the mouth of which opens south-westward into the wide expanse of the lower part of the Bristol channel, while inland it stretches for many miles directly eastward, and afterwards, in its highest reaches, northward, through the coal tract. The navigable length of this haven, from its mouth, up the Western Cleddy, to Haverfordwest, is about twenty-one miles; and from its mouth, up the Eastern Cleddy, to Canaston bridge, about twenty miles: its breadth, at the mouth, between the Dale and Nangle blockhouses, is two thousand five hundred and eighty yards; and from Bicton Point to Thorn Island, two thousand three hundred yards. Exclusively of the various roads, bays, and creeks, it has the following main *pills*, or branches, all on the southern side of it; *viz.*, Pennar Mouth Pill, Cosheston Pill, Carew Pill, and Creswell Pill. Pennar Mouth Pill is that which extends up to the town of Pembroke: its mouth from rock to rock is only two hundred yards wide at high water, and one hundred and twelve at low water, with from nine to twelve feet depth of water; but within it expands into a fine spacious basin, called Crow Pool. Various reports have been made concerning the capaciousness of Milford Haven: one states that it would contain with ease more than all the navies of Europe; and another, by a naval officer, computes that it would contain one thousand ships of the line, one thousand fifty-gun ships, one thousand frigates, one thousand sloops of war, and one thousand transports to supply them, without in the least degree incommoding each other; while one hundred sail of the line might be brought to act simultaneously on any ship or number of ships that might attempt the haven. Several plans have at various times been proposed for increasing its natural conveniences for trade, and the execution of some of them has much augmented its commerce, and given rise to the town of Milford, the custom-house at which place extends its jurisdiction round the coast of St. Bride's bay to St. David's. In the spacious bay of St. Bride's are several little creeks, which afford shelter to numerous small vessels employed in the coal, culm, and limestone trades; and in the western curve of this bay, to the north of the coal tract, is situated the thriving little sea-port of Solva, which carries on a coasting trade with the neighbouring ports, particularly Milford, and with Bristol. Beyond the promontory of the eight rocks called "the Bishop and his Clerks," and situated on a small bay to the east of

Strumble Head, is the port of Fishguard, the harbour of which is the only one free from obstructions and bars between Milford Haven and St. Tudwal's Roads, on the coast of Carnarvonshire: this harbour is of an irregular form, about two thousand four hundred feet long, by one thousand one hundred and sixty feet wide, and often affords shelter to the Irish packets driven hither by stress of weather. Newport, a few miles further north-eastward, has a small *bar* harbour for a few coasting vessels and fishing boats.

The principal rivers are, the Western Cleddy, the Eastern Cleddy, the Gwaun or Gwain, the Nevern, and the Teivy. The Western Cleddy, called Cleddy Gwyn, or "the Fair," rises at Llygad Cleddy, or "the Eye of Cleddy," in the parish of Llanvair-Nantgwyn, near Fishguard, and flows at first south-eastward by the church and bridge of Llanstinan, then westward towards Llangwaren, and afterwards southward, receiving numerous smaller brooks, until, at the distance of about thirteen miles from its source, it reaches the town of Haverfordwest, where it becomes navigable for ships of small burden: continuing its southerly course for a few miles, until its waters become perfectly salt, this river, at last inclining a little south-eastward between Hookwood and Boulston, is joined by the broad stream of the Eastern Cleddy at Picton Point, about five miles below Haverfordwest. The Eastern Cleddy, or Cleddy Dû, "the Black, or Swarthy," rises among the Precelly mountains, at a place called Blaen y gors, in the parish of Mynachlog-ddû, and, receiving numerous smaller streams from the same elevated region, takes a course nearly southward, forming the boundary between the counties of Pembroke and Carmarthen, until near Llandissilio: below Egremont it is joined by the powerful stream of the Syvynney, which flows into it by Longbridge from Walton: above Slebech it becomes navigable for small vessels, and having gradually assumed a westerly direction, a little below that place, between Picton and Mynwere, it joins the Western Cleddy, as above described. The united waters of these rivers immediately form a salt-water æstuary of about a mile in breadth, which constitutes the upper extremity of the magnificent harbour of Milford Haven, called by the Welsh *Aber Dau Gleddy*, "the Mouth or Æstuary of the two Cleddys," the length of which, from the junction of the two rivers to the open sea, is about sixteen miles, while its breadth, owing to the great irregularity of its rocky shores, varies from one to two miles. The Gwaun, or Gwain, has its source in the Preselè mountains, whence it pursues a romantic course of about twenty miles westward to the Irish channel at Fishguard, where it forms the best harbour in the county, next to that of Milford. The Nevern, which has a similar origin, near the mountain of Vrenni Vawr, enters the same sea at Newport, after a course of about fifteen miles, forming at its mouth a harbour for vessels of about one hundred tons' burden. The Newgall, the first stream that occurs to the northward of Milford Haven, flows westward along the boundary between the slate and coal tracts, and discharges its waters into St. Bride's bay, at the Newgall Sands, after forming, in the latter part of its course, the boundary between the hundreds of Rhôs and Dewisland. A little further northward is the Solva, or Solvach, which, at the little town of that name, forms a harbour for coast-

ing vessels of from a hundred to a hundred and fifty tons' burden, and immediately below falls into St. Bride's bay. On the north-eastern side of the county, the little river Cych, which has its source in the Preselè range, flowing northward, forms the boundary between this county and that of Carmarthen, until it falls into the Teivy a little below Kenarth. It is at this point that the latter river first touches Pembrokeshire, of which it henceforward forms the northern boundary, becoming navigable for barges at Llêchrhÿd bridge, and for vessels of two hundred tons at Cardigan bridge. Pembrokeshire is wholly indebted to nature for its valuable inland navigation, having no canal whatever. It has a greater abundance of excellent materials for the making and repairing of roads than any other county of South Wales, even its slate district abounding in many places with siliceous rocks, equal in durability to the imported granite paving-stones of London; yet, notwithstanding this advantage, its roads are on the whole among the worst in the principality. The best line is the direct route to Milford (which was improved through the intervention of the directors of the General Post-Office), with its branch from Narberth to Tenby. The cross roads, notwithstanding the exertions of some of the most influential persons in the county, are for the most part greatly neglected. The road from London to St. David's, by Oxford and Gloucester, joined by that from London to Haverfordwest through Cardiff, enters this county from St. Clear's, in Carmarthenshire, at Tavern Spite, and proceeds through the town of Haverfordwest to St. David's. The road to Milford branches from this at Haverfordwest; those to Narberth, Pembroke, and Tenby, at Cold-blow, two miles from Narberth; and that to Wiston, from the vicinity of Canaston bridge. The road from London to Cardigan, continued to St. David's, branches from the first-mentioned road at Llandovery, in Carmarthenshire, and, crossing the Teivy into Pembrokeshire from the town of Cardigan, passes through Newport and Fishguard to St. David's: from Troedyraur, in Cardiganshire, a branch diverges either by Newcastle or Llêchrhÿd bridge, to Kîlgerran. The mail for Ireland arrives daily at Milford, by the route through Bristol, Swansea, and Carmarthen, from which last-named place it travels the road first above-mentioned. Preparations, which will be completed in the course of the year 1833, are now actively in progress for the embarkation of the Irish mail at Pembroke, where the erection of a new pier is already in a state of great forwardness: a new line of road has also been marked out, and partly formed, by which the route of this mail to the new place of embarkation will be rendered much shorter than that to Milford.

The remains of antiquity are various; but the most striking and numerous are those of fortresses erected by the Norman invaders of Pembrokeshire and their immediate descendants, and of castellated mansions of a later period. The peninsula of Castlemartin contains a few scattered relics of a kind usually considered Druidical, among which are those of a cromlech. Similar remains, but very rude and on a small scale, consisting for the most part of single upright stones, are also very numerous in the vicinity of St. David's: at Long-house, near the village of Trevinc, is a cromlech, the table stone of which is about eighteen feet long;

nearer Fishguard, at Treslanog, there is another monument of the same kind, fourteen feet long, and about eight broad; and several others are visible near Trêhowel, at a place called Trêv Cîlhwch. In the vicinity of Newport are also many Druidical remains, the principal of which is a very remarkable cromlech, which stands near Pentre Evan, the covering stone of which is eighteen feet long and nine broad, and rests on supporters a considerable height above the surface of the ground. Another large and perfect monument of the same kind stands between the town of Newport and the sea, and is called Llêch y drybedd. The remains of the Roman station *Ad Vigesium* are situated a few miles within the eastern boundary of the county, and north-east of the church of Ambleston. A little westward from this station, near the village of Ford, are remains of a small camp of Roman construction; and in the same vicinity, in the year 1806, were discovered some relics of a Roman bath. The exact position of the city or station of *Menapia* has never been satisfactorily ascertained: it is considered to have been situated on the coast, and that the encroachments of the sea, or the accumulation of sand, have obliterated all traces of it. Mr. Fenton, the intelligent tourist, was inclined to consider Porthmawr, to the north-west of St. David's, or the sandy burrows in its vicinity, as most likely to be the site of the ancient *Menapia*, in which opinion his friend, Sir R. C. Hoare, concurs. Near Llanrian there is a military intrenchment called Castell Hâvod, considered by Mr. Fenton to have been a *castrum æstivum*, or summer camp, of the Romans, and situated near the course of the Roman road leading from *Loventium* to *Menapia*. Near the shores of St. Bride's bay, in the vicinity of Solva, is Poyntz Castle, an artificial mound, supposed to have been the site of a Roman watch-tower. The great Roman road, the *Via Julia Maritima*, entering from Carmarthenshire, is supposed to have passed in the line of the present mountain road through the centre of the station *Ad Vigesium*; and, a little further, evidence of its course is yet found in the name of a farm called *Streetland*: from the latter place this road may be traced by occasional fragments, in a line nearly north-west, towards *Menapia*, the last station in this direction. The Roman road connecting the station *Loventium*, situated at Llanio, in the Vale of Teivy, above Lampeter in Cardiganshire, with that of *Menapia* enters Pembrokeshire from the northern part of Carmarthenshire, in the upper part of the parish of Llanvyrnach, and its course may be clearly traced in several places, more particularly on Cwm Cerwyn mountain, a distinguished summit of the Preselè chain, where it is marked by a range of tumuli. Much of it has, however, been covered by accumulations of peat; but the portions of it yet remaining in this county, which are considerable, have received the name of *Via Flandrica*, or "Flemish Way," from an erroneous supposition of its having been formed by the Flemish settlers. Some traces of a paved way have also been discovered near the Newgall Sands, in St. Bride's bay, which have been supposed to be fragments of a Roman road leading along the coast from *Menapia* to Dale, near the entrance of Milford Haven. Near the village of Rudbaxton, about four miles north of Haverfordwest, there is a circular

British encampment, on the summit of a steep conical hill, having a single ditch of great depth: this is sometimes called "the Rath," and in old maps is designated as "St. Leonard's Castle." A little further northward is Castell Henry, or Hêndrev, a large mound, probably the site of a small fortress. In the neighbourhood of the village of Ford, besides the Roman remains above mentioned, there are also various other ancient military earthworks, the most remarkable of which are, a spacious circular encampment on a farm called Smerton, or Summerton, near the village of Little Newcastle; and a circular intrenchment called Castell Coning, near the village of St. Dogwell's. Near Llanrian, on an elevated rock called *Garn vawr*, is a large British encampment, having lofty ramparts of loose stones; and in the grounds of Picton Castle, near Slebech, are some remains of an ancient intrenched fortification called Castle Lake. On the shore of the peninsula of Castlemartin are numerous military earthworks, some of considerable strength, considered to have been raised by the Danish and other maritime marauders, who so frequently infested this coast, and which were probably designed only to secure their plunder, and cover their retreat to their ships. Near Orierton, in the same peninsula, on a common called Dry Burrows, are a great many tumuli; and numerous similar mounds, supposed to be sepulchral, are scattered near the sea-coast between St. David's and Fishguard: of the latter, one of the most remarkable is that at Trêv Ednyved, near Llanrian, which, on being opened, was found to contain a kistvaen. In the more immediate vicinity of Fishguard are some other very curious remains of remote antiquity, consisting of sepulchral tumuli and foundations of buildings, in the former of which have been discovered urns and other articles of great antiquarian curiosity.

The religious houses appear to have been more numerous than in any other Welsh county. At the period of the Reformation there was at St. David's, besides the episcopal establishment, a college of Secular priests; at St. Dogmael's there was a Benedictine monastery, which had a cell in Caldey Island; at Haverfordwest, a priory of Augustine canons; at Lawhaden, a small priory and a hospital; at Newport, a house of Augustine friars; at Pembroke, a Benedictine cell; at Pill, commonly called Hubberston Pill, in the parish of Steynton, a Benedictine priory; at Slebech, a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers; and at Tenby, two hospitals. There are interesting remains of the abbey of St. Dogmael's, near Cardigan, and extensive ruins of the subordinate priory in Caldey Island, including the tower of the conventual church, surmounted by a stone spire; of Pill priory, at the upper extremity of Hubberston Creek, a branch of Milford Haven; and of that of Haverfordwest, situated on the banks of the Western Cleddy, a little below that town. There are also some remains of an ancient monastic edifice near Marlan's or Mawdlen's bridge, a little westward from Haverfordwest. The most remarkable specimens of ecclesiastical architecture are seen in the cathedral church of St. David's, for the most part in the Anglo-Saxon, or early Norman style, and in the parish churches of Carew, St. Mary at Haverfordwest, Milford, Nevern (one of the largest in the county), Slebech, anciently belonging to a Commandery of the

Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and Tenby. The following are also well worthy of notice, *viz.*, the chapel of St. Mary's College, at St. David's; the ruins of the chapels of St. Justinian and St. Non, on the sea-coast in the vicinity of that city; and the chapel or hermitage of St. Govan, romantically situated among the precipices on the sea-coast of Castlemartin. The ancient mural fortresses of this county, owing to its peculiar political situation during the encroachments upon Wales by the Norman conquerors of England, are particularly numerous; but the only one which retains its pristine magnificence, and is at present inhabited, is Picton Castle, the noble mansion of Sir Richard Bulkeley Philipps, Bart., situated on the western side of the Eastern Cleddy, a little below the village of Slebech. The ruins of the castle of Benton, on the western shore of Milford Haven, are particularly picturesque; those of Carew Castle, at the head of a southern branch of the haven, extensive and magnificent; those of the castle of Kilgerran, on the banks of the Teivy, peculiarly striking, the circular arch which so frequently occurs in them bespeaking the early Norman origin of this fortress; those of Manorbeer Castle, near Tenby, extensive and magnificent; those of Narberth Castle, interesting and picturesque; those of Newport Castle, remarkable; those of Pembroke Castle, strikingly grand; those of Roche Castle, near St. Bride's bay, between Haverfordwest and St. David's, distinguished for the singularity of their situation on the summit of a high, abrupt, and isolated rock; those of Tenby Castle, extensive and grand; and those of Wiston Castle, also worthy of remark. On the hill above the church of Nevern are some remains of an ancient fortress, once of great strength, now called Llanhyver Castle. An artificial mound, some distance westward of Milford, indicates the site of the ancient fortress of Walwyn's Castle, or Castell Gwalehmai. The strong and lofty walls of the ancient town of Tenby are still, in some places, nearly entire; and a large portion of the north wall of Pembroke, with some of the bastions, is still in good preservation; as is also the east gate of the ancient city of St. David's. Some remains are yet visible of the block-houses erected at the entrance of Milford Haven in the reign of Elizabeth.

The number of ancient mansions formerly to be seen was as remarkable as the number of castles. Very few of these, however, are now standing; but the ruins of several yet remain, at Trêvlyne, Scotsborough, &c. The ruins of Lawhaden or Llcwhaden Castle, near Narberth, once a principal and magnificent residence of the bishops of St. David's, are very striking, and include a grand entrance gateway and an octagon tower of great height; and those of Llanvydd, now Lamphey Court, another ancient princely residence of the same prelates, situated between Pembroke and Tenby, are remarkably picturesque and curious; as are also those of another of their episcopal mansions, at St. David's. At the village of Dale is a remarkable castellated mansion, which has been modernized, and now forms a handsome edifice with wings. Formerly there were also mansions of ancient erection at St. Bride's; at Blaenybylan, or Lybylan, near Kilgerran; near Slebech; at Landshipping, on the Eastern Cleddy; and at a place lower down on this river; at

Prendergast, a suburb of Haverfordwest; at Boulston, in the same vicinity; and at Trêvgarn, nearer to Fishguard: but only very few vestiges of these are now discernible. Among the numerous modern seats of the nobility and gentry which adorn this county may more particularly be noticed, Amroath, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Biddulph; St. Botolph's, that of A. J. Stokes, Esq.; Boulston, that of R. J. Ackland, Esq.; Brownslade, that of John Mirehouse, Esq.; Cilwendêg, that of Morgan Jones, Esq.; Clareston, that of G. C. Roch, Esq., Creselly, that of J. H. Allen, Esq.; Fynonê, that of Mrs. Colby; Glynamel, that of John Fenton, Esq.; Lamphey Court, that of Charles Matthias, Esq.; Llanstinan, that of Colonel Owen; Llwyn-gwair, that of George Bowen, Esq.; Orielton, that of Sir John Owen, Bart.; Priskilly Forest, that of J. Hill Harries, Esq.; Rhôsygilwen, that of John Humphries, Esq.; Ridgeway, that of Mrs. Foley; Sealyham, that of W. Edwardes Tucker, Esq.; Slebech Hall, the elegant residence of the Baron de Rutzen; and Stackpole Court, the splendid mansion of Earl Cawdor.

It is a peculiarity observable in this county that the cottages, and even the farm-houses in the greater part of it, are frequently built of mud, notwithstanding the abundance of much superior materials; a circumstance which is considered to be owing to a practise perpetuated among the descendants of the Flemish emigrants. Besides their predilection for mud walls, and round wattle and dab chimneys, there are other peculiarities in the mode of building practised by this race of people, which were formerly much more striking and general than at present: the chimney commonly rises from the front wall close to the door; and the farm-houses have frequently a transverse roof crossing the main one at right angles, while the chimney rises from the junction of the eaves of both. The cottages are altogether of a very mean description; and the farm-buildings commonly of a very inferior kind, excepting some of those of modern erection. In the limestone tracts of the southern parts of the county, where the fissures of the dry limestone substrata absorb all the rain water in a very short time, it is found necessary to construct water-ponds with stone and lime, to preserve water for the cattle. Portable, or moveable, threshing-floors are common; as are also, in some parts of it, stiles formed of solid stone and mortar. Some of the western maritime parts of the county are yet unenclosed; but the extent of these open districts has been gradually lessening for many years. Fences of uncemented stones are common in most parts of the county. Stone fences in exposed situations on the western coast have their copings surmounted by single upright stones placed at regular intervals, which are supposed to break the violence of westerly winds against buildings, plantations, &c. Naked sod fences, and fences of sods and stones in alternate layers, as in Cardiganshire, are also frequently seen along the western coast from Milford northward: the faces of these fences are sometimes wholly of stones laid in peculiar courses. Of the more remarkable natural plants, the privet and wild service-tree are most common on the limestone of the southern parts, and the holly among the hills in the north of it. The bread consumed by the whole of the lower orders, and many

of the middle classes, is entirely composed of barley, unleavened, and baked in thin cakes on cast-iron plates: oaten bread is occasionally eaten in the uplands. Servants are hired at the spring and autumn fairs, but chiefly at the latter. Various chalybeate and some sulphureous springs rise in different parts of the county, as at St. Dogmael's, Llanllawer, Fishguard, St. Dogwell's, &c.; but the only mineral spring of much repute is that called Alum Well, at Treryfydd, or Griffithston, near the sea-coast, a few miles northward of Newport. Golden Well, near the village of Little Newcastle, eight miles north of Haverfordwest, is said to ebb and flow regularly with the tide in St. George's channel, nine miles distant. A conflux of springs, called the Nine Wells, at Llandrudion, near St. David's, yields such a copious supply of water as suffices immediately to work a corn-mill. The coast of Castlemartin hundred, from Stackpool Head westward towards Nangle Point, at the mouth of Milford Haven, is highly romantic, presenting some rocky scenery of great sublimity, interspersed with natural caverns of unusual extent and curiosity. Of these, one of the most remarkable is Bosherton Mere, which, on the surface of the ground, presents only a small aperture, but underneath gradually widens into an extensive vault. In stormy weather, when the sea beats with violence against the rocks, the noise emitted from this aperture is tremendous, and sometimes vast columns of spray are forced through it to an immense height: the ebbing of this strong current of air is found to be very dangerous, drawing with it into the gulph whatever animals may be standing near the margin. The village of Trêvgarn, in the western part of the county, derives its name, signifying literally "the town of the rocks," from the extraordinary masses of rock scattered over the adjoining common, appearing, at a distance, like extensive ruins of buildings.

PENALLEY (PENALEY), a parish in the hundred of CASTLEMARTIN, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.W. by W.) from Tenby, containing 333 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the south-eastern extremity of the county, and on the shore of the Bristol channel, comprises a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, of which, with the exception only of a very small tract of common, the whole is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. It formerly belonged to the family of De Barri, of Manorbeer castle, and, in the 1st of Henry IV., was granted to John de Windsor; but soon after reverting to the crown, it was granted by letters patent to Thomas ab Owain, of Trellyn, in this parish, from whose family, on the death of his descendant, Thomas Bowen, Esq., it passed by marriage to the family of Philipps, of Picton. Trellyn, the ancient family seat of the ab Owens, or Bowens, was garrisoned for the king, during the parliamentary war, by Lord Carberry; but being besieged by the parliamentary forces, after an obstinate resistance, it was finally surrendered on honourable terms. The parish abounds with limestone, which is quarried upon an extensive scale: part of it is exported to the coast of Devonshire, and part is burnt into lime for manure, for the supply of the neighbourhood. Some fine specimens of Madripore are found here. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £4. 17. 11., endowed with

£200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, and has been recently repaired and enlarged by the erection of a gallery containing sixty additional sittings: on an altar-tomb are two heads in relief, with the imperfect inscription "*Wm. de Raynoor et Isemay sa femme, virgo beata Maria Ayt Merci, Amen.*" In the churchyard is an ancient circular cross of small dimensions, without any legible inscription, the shaft of which is elaborately ornamented with rich tracery. The vicarage-house is an elegant building, surrounded with beautiful gardens, and commanding some fine marine views: it was erected by the present incumbent, in 1822, under the provisions of Gilbert's Act. A neat and commodious school-house has been built also at the expense of the incumbent, in which about sixty children of both sexes are gratuitously instructed: it is supported by subscription, aided by an endowment of £3 per annum, charged on the estates of the late Lord Milford. Caldey Island is within the limits of this parish, for all ecclesiastical purposes. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £52. 14.

PENALLT (PEN-ALLT), a joint parcel with Hêndrevorvydd, in the parish of LLANGATTOCK, hundred of CRICKHOWEL, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Crickhowel. The population is included in the return for the parish. It occupies, as the name implies, the summit of an elevated hill, at the eastern base of which passes the Brecknock canal. The lower part, on the right bank of the river Usk, is well wooded, especially Glanusk Park, where the proprietor, Joseph Bailey, Esq., is now erecting a handsome seat. Glanusk Villa, another pleasing mansion on the banks of the Usk, was erected under the direction of Mr. Nash, for the late Admiral Gell, and is now the residence of John Hotchkis, Esq.

PENARTH (PEN-ARTH), a parish in the hundred of DINAS-POWIS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, on the shore of the Bristol channel, 6 miles (S.) from Cardiff, containing 68 inhabitants. It is situated on the western side of the harbour or roadstead of Cardiff, formed by the junction of the rivers Ely and Tâf, near their influx into the sea. A neat inn has been lately erected on the shore, by the Earl of Plymouth, for the convenience of mariners, or persons desirous of the sea air: the shore is pebbly, and the cliffs contain various strata of alabaster. Penarth Roads form an excellent haven during the prevalence of westerly winds, and five hundred sail may ride here in safety. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Lavernock annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, endowed with a rent-charge of £50 by Thomas Lewis, in 1716, and in the patronage of the Earl of Plymouth, as lessee of the great tithes under the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, stands upon a rocky promontory at the mouth of the harbour, and serves as a landmark to vessels sailing up and down the channel. In this parish is a ruin, now converted into a barn, which was formerly a chantry chapel, probably connected with, or served by the monks of, the monastery of Llandough super Ely. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £28. 14.

PENBEDW, a hamlet in that part of the parish of NANNERCH which is in the hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Holywell. The population is included in the return for the parish. This hamlet is situated in the south-western and more mountainous part of the parish, on the turnpike road from Denbigh to Mold, and is separated from the parish of KILKEN by a small water-course, which also forms a boundary between the counties of Denbigh and Flint. The manor, which was granted by Henry VIII. to Peter Mostyn, Esq., in 1544, is now the property of Major Molyneux Williams. Penbedw Hall, the residence of that gentleman, is a handsome mansion, erected in 1775, and occupies a fine eminence, commanding an extensive and interesting prospect over the picturesque and fertile vale of Nannerch: it is surrounded by a fine park. This portion of the parish is rich in mineral treasure: near the mansion of Penbedw is a very valuable mine of iron-ore, of so rich a quality and of such purity as to yield fifteen cwt. of iron from every ton of ore: this mine produced one thousand eight hundred tons of ore in the year 1826, since which time the working of it has been discontinued. Lead-ore is found in abundance throughout the eastern portion of the hamlet, and, though the mines have been worked for centuries, they are still very productive. The park of Penbedw, though not very extensive, contains some interesting relics of antiquity: in front of the house are the remains of a Druidical circle, one hundred yards in circumference, which appears to have originally consisted of eleven stones, of which only five are at present remaining: the sites of the others, which have been removed, are occupied by thriving oak trees, planted with a view to preserve the original form of this ancient monument. About two hundred yards to the west of the circle is a large upright stone, near which are two tumuli, in a perfect state. On one of the Clwydian mountains, above Penbedw Hall, are the remains of a strong British camp, called Moel Arthur, defended by fosses and ramparts, and having on one side of it a smooth terrace of considerable extent: this fortification, which formed one of a numerous chain of British posts on this range of mountains, communicated with Moel y Gaer, in the parish of Northop.

PENBOYR (PEN-BOYR), a parish in the higher division of the hundred of ELVET, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (S. E.) from Newcastle-Emlyn, containing 1444 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the north-western part of the county, is bounded on the north by the river Teivy, and is intersected by the turnpike road from Carmarthen to Newcastle-Emlyn. It contains a large tract of arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and cultivated, and a very considerable unenclosed district of waste land. The surface is hilly and in some parts mountainous; the soil in the lower grounds is fertile and productive, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture: the surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £9. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Earl Cawdor. The church, dedicated to St. Llawddog, a very ancient building in a dilapidated state, was taken down and rebuilt from the ground, in 1809, at the sole expense of the incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Beynon, archdeacon

of Cardigan, who also enclosed the churchyard with a wall seven feet high: the present edifice is neat and appropriately fitted up. There is a chapel of ease in the parish, called Trinity Chapel, in which service is performed for the accommodation of such of the parishioners as reside in that part of it, so distant from the mother church. A school has been for many years supported at the expense of the rector, in which poor children of the parish are gratuitously instructed. The churchyard is supposed to occupy part of the site of a Roman camp: a pot of Roman coins was found in the neighbourhood, not many years ago, and part of a Roman road and other traces of Roman occupation have been discovered in the parish. There are several tumuli in various parts of it; and one of larger dimensions is situated near the turnpike road leading over the mountain, from Carmarthen to Newcastle-Emlyn. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £251. 11.

PEN-BREY, otherwise PEMBREY (PEN-BRE), a parish in the hundred of KIDWELLY, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Kidwelly, containing 2645 inhabitants, the number having increased more than one-third since the census of 1821. The name of this place, signifying literally the head of a hill or promontory, is derived from its situation at the extremity of a mountainous ridge, beyond which a low promontory extends into the bay of Carmarthen. The parish, which is intersected by the Dwvry stream, and separated from the parish of Kidwelly by the Gwendraeth Vawr, comprises a large tract of land, of which a considerable portion is sandy and uncultivated, and a great quantity unenclosed, though in a tolerable state of cultivation: a very extensive sandy common is overflowed occasionally by the tide, but affords good pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep, which the tenants of several farms in this and the adjoining parishes have the right of depasturing on it for eight months in the year. The soil is very diversified, but, in those parts of the parish which are under cultivation, by no means unproductive. The substrata abound with mineral wealth, this district being thought to be the richest in South Wales in both bituminous and hard coal, both being worked to a very great extent. The quality of the soft coal is peculiarly adapted to the production of gas, the working of iron, and other manufacturing purposes; and vast quantities of both sorts are exported to various parts of the kingdom. To facilitate the conveyance of the mineral produce of this district, a capacious harbour was constructed, in 1819, by the Pen-brey Harbour Company, formed for the purpose: it is capable of receiving from sixty to seventy coasting vessels of the first class, which can ride here during the roughest weather in perfect security: the pier extends to a distance of four hundred yards from the shore, and the average depth of water is never less than from eleven to thirteen feet, even at low water of spring tides. This harbour being private property, another is now being constructed to the north-east of it, under the provisions of an act of parliament obtained for that purpose, in 1825, by the Pen-brey New Harbour Company, which, when completed, will be open to the public. A canal has been formed, connecting this port with the Kidwelly and Llanelly canal, and pursuing hence a northerly course. A canal from

Cwm Gwendraeth, the centre of the coal district, will also be constructed to communicate with both these harbours, affording additional facility for the conveyance of the coal to the shipping-place. This part of the coast is of difficult navigation, and to mariners unacquainted with it the most fatal on the shores of the Bristol channel. In November 1828, a French West Indiaman from Martinique was wrecked off this place, and nearly all the crew and passengers perished: among the latter were Colonel Coquelin and his daughter Adeline, niece of Josephine, ci-devant empress of France, who, with the other unfortunate sufferers, were buried in the churchyard of this place. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Earl of Ashburnham. The church, dedicated to St. Illtyd, is a spacious and handsome edifice in good repair. At Llandury, a hamlet in this parish, there is a commodious chapel of ease, where divine service is performed regularly in the afternoon; and in the hamlet of Pendryn was a chapel, called Capel Cynnor, which is now in ruins, and the site is used as a coal-yard by the Pen-brey Iron and Coal Company. There are places of worship for Independents and Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. The Rev. Mr. Pemberton bequeathed a house and garden, and £5 per annum, to a master, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, of whom there are now twelve on this foundation. A rent-charge of £1, and some trifling charitable benefactions in money, have been bequeathed to the poor of the parish. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £488. 13.

PENBRÛN (PEN-BRÛN), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of TROEDYRAUR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from Cardigan, containing 1733 inhabitants. This place derives its name, signifying "the Head of the Hill," from the situation of its church on the summit of an abrupt eminence near the sea, and is sometimes also called Llanvihan-gel Pen y BrÛn, from its dedication to St. Michael. The vicinity appears to have been distinguished, at a very early period, as the scene of several of those sanguinary conflicts which took place during the fierce struggles for empire among the rival chieftains of the principality, and the continued efforts of the confederate natives to repel the usurpation of their territories by foreign invaders. The names of several places within the limits of the parish are by some supposed to bear testimony to the carnage which ensued upon those occasions: among these, Macs Glâs, Pwll Glâs, and Clôs Glâs (Glâs being considered, though somewhat fancifully, to be a contraction of Galanas), are reputed severally to signify the plain, the pit, and the enclosure of slaughter; Fynnon Waedog, "the bloody well;" and Llêch yr Ochain, "the stone of lamentation." One of those places Mr. Evans supposes to be the spot where the forces of Arthur were slain, through the treachery of his kinsman Mordred; and Llongborth, another place in this parish, is by some thought to be that celebrated by Llywarch Hên as the field where Geraint ab Erbin, a prince of Devon, was slain, with a vast number of his followers, and who is supposed to have been interred on a farm in this parish, still called Porth Geraint; but

others think that the place mentioned in the aged poet's elegy on the fall of Geraint was in Devonshire or Cornwall; and Dr. Owen Pughe, in his notes to the translation of that composition, supposes it might be Portsmouth. The parish is situated on the bay of Cardigan, and is intersected by the turnpike road leading from Cardigan to Aberystwith: it comprises a large tract of land extending along the shores of the bay; the surface is exceedingly hilly, and by far the greater part of the land is barren and uncultivated. A portion of the shore, called Traeth Saith, is supposed to be the most favourable place for sea-bathing on this part of the coast. On the beach is a flat rock, called Carreg Morwynion, or "the Maidens' rock," from the circumstance of several females having been drowned while bathing there. The surrounding scenery is for the greater part dreary, and contains few features either of rural or picturesque beauty; but the views over the bay are enlivened by the passing and repassing of vessels navigating this part of the coast. Within the parish is a small hamlet, or village, called Sarnau, from the remains of several paved roads across a bog in the immediate vicinity of it. Llanborth was formerly an ancient mansion belonging to the family of Rhys ab Rhydderch, Lord of Tywyn; in default of heirs it fell to the lord of the manor, and was afterwards the property of Colonel Baily Wallis, who sold it to R. Hart Davis, Esq. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacies of Bettws Evan and Brongwyn annexed, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, and situated on the summit of an eminence overlooking the bay of Cardigan, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, consisting of a nave and chancel, separated by a finely pointed arch, and having a porch in the same style: the font is an ancient square basin. In the churchyard are the stone steps of a cross, supposed to have been destroyed about the period of the Reformation. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. This parish abounds with relics of antiquity, principally of ancient British origin; and almost every spot of elevated ground seems to have been occupied as a military post. Castell Nadolig, an extensive British encampment, strongly defended by a double intrenchment, occupies a situation on a farm of the same name, near the high road; and the course of a paved road leading thence northward might some time ago be traced for more than a mile. In a field not far from the church there is an erect stone, about five feet high, with an inscription which was read, by Mr. Llwyd, *COR BALENCI IACIT ORDOVS*. Under the heap of stones near which it then stood some silver coins, and an urn containing ashes, were found. Bishop Gibson also notices a gold coin, about the weight of a guinea, supposed to be of native British antiquity, and of a period prior to the Roman invasion, as having been found in this parish. Several tumuli and carneddau are seen in various parts of the parish, and the vestiges of numerous fortifications are still discernible. On the farm of Cevn Lletre, in this parish, is a lofty mound of earth, encircled by three ramparts, called Castell, originally a place of great strength, but the fortifications are at present nearly demolished: within a short distance is another tumu-

lus, called Castell Prydd. At Blaenhovnant, another farm in this parish, is a large carnedd; and there are two others in the immediate neighbourhood. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £470. 10.

PENBYALLT (PEN-BUELLT), a hamlet in the parish of LLANGAMMARCH, hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (S. W. by W.) from Builth, containing 614 inhabitants, the population having increased one-sixth since the census of 1821. This hamlet, which contains the church, is situated at the junction of the Cammarch with the Irvon (over each of which there is a bridge, maintained by the hundred), and on the road from Builth to Llandovery. Many respectable residences are scattered on the banks of the Irvon, and in the neighbourhood of Maesy Gevnfordd, where the petty sessions for the hundred are occasionally held. Near the church is a celebrated inn, called Tavern y Prydd. The vales in this hamlet are luxuriant and well wooded, especially on the banks of the Irvon, and near the fall of the Dulas, contiguous to Maes y Gevnfordd, though the northern declivity of the Eppynt hills is in most places extremely steep, and sometimes even precipitous. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor, is £180. 2.

PENCADER, a chapelry in the parish of LLANVIHANGEL AR ARTH, upper division of the hundred of CATHINOG, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Carmarthen. The population is included in the return for the parish. This chapelry, the name of which signifies "the head chair," is situated in a vale, on the banks of the Tâfwili stream, which falls into the river Teivy; and the road from Carmarthen to Lampeter passes through the village, which is only of small size. It was here that Henry II. arrived with his army, in 1163, to punish Rhys ab Gruffydd, Prince of South Wales, for some inroads which he had made into the territories of the vassals of that monarch, while engaged in Normandy; but a compromise taking place between them, Henry returned to England, taking with him the nephews of Rhys, as hostages. The murder of these persons afterwards by the Earl of Gloucester, to whose custody they were committed, induced Rhys to make dreadful ravages in Cardiganshire and Pembrokeshire. The chapel has been in ruins for upwards of a century, but the cemetery attached to it is still preserved from desecration. An old Roman road from Carmarthen to Lampeter passed through the chapelry.

PENCARREG (PEN-CAREG), a parish in the higher division of the hundred of CATHINOG, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (S. W.) from Lampeter, containing 1178 inhabitants. It forms a pleasing and well-wooded tract on the banks of the Teivy, and is intersected by the road from Lampeter to Carmarthen. A lofty mountain, called Mynydd Pencarreg, extends across the parish on the south. The village is situated on the left bank of the river Teivy: a fair is held here on October 11th. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Pryse Pryse, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Patrick, is a small structure of no architectural pretensions. There is a

place of worship for Presbyterians. Within the limits of the parish is an ancient British fortification, of which no particulars have been recorded. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £ 365.

PENCELLELY (PEN-CELLI), a hamlet in the parish of LLANVIGAN, hundred of PENCELLELY, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Brecknock, containing 357 inhabitants. It is situated on the western bank of the Usk, where it is joined by the Mehaseyn brook, on which are several mills. The manor of Pencelly anciently formed one great lordship, and was, in the 28th of Edward I., the property of Roger Mortimer, who was summoned to parliament that year by the title of Baron Mortimer of Pencelly; but in the reign of Edward II. it was divided into English and Welsh Pencelly, and was subsequently converted into five minor lordships, namely, those of the Castle and the Manor, Pencelly English, Cwm Orgwm, Wenallt, and Welsh Pencelly, to which was afterwards added the adjoining lordship of Scethrog. The castle and manor are now the property of James Gwynne Holford, of Cilgwyn, in the county of Carmarthen, Esq., by marriage with the heiress of the late Thynne Howe Gwynne, of Buckland, Esq. Of the ancient castle of Pencelly, which stood in the village, about a quarter of a mile to the east of the church, scarcely a vestige is discernible, a mansion of the Herberts having been erected on its site, and with a part of its materials; and even of the latter building there now remain only a few rooms and ruined walls, which have been converted into a farm-house. A chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, stood within the precincts of the castle, but that also has been demolished: it was endowed with a portion of the great tithes, now the property of the lord of the manor. The parish church is situated in this hamlet, which is in general well wooded and picturesque; there are a few agreeable residences overlooking the Usk. It forms the lower division of the parish, and gives name to the hundred. The Brecknock canal passes through it, on the banks of which are wharfs for landing coal and limestone for the supply of the neighbourhood.

PENCOED (PEN-COED), a hamlet in the parish of COYCHURCH, hundred of NEWCASTLE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Bridgend, containing 402 inhabitants. This place, the name of which signifies "the head of the wood," is situated on the road from Bridgend to Llantrissant, at a short distance from the right bank of the Ewenny river. A house has been built for the poor, at the expense of £ 32, out of a sum of £ 47 left by two individuals; and a trifling sum is annually distributed among them, arising from a bequest by two other persons. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, by whom also a Sunday school is supported. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £ 98. 15.

PENDERIN, otherwise PEN Y DAREN (PENDERYN), a parish, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, each of which separately maintains its own poor, in the hundred of DEVYNOK, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Merthyr-Tydvil, containing 1385 inhabitants, of which number, 241 are in the Upper, and 1144 in the Lower, division. The name of this parish, signifying literally

"the head of the rock," is descriptive of its situation at the head of a rock of excellent limestone, from which the large iron-works in the neighbourhood are supplied. The parish comprises part of the extensive common of Hîrwaun Wrgan, on which was fought the memorable battle between the forces of Iestyn ab Gwrgan, aided by some Norman auxiliaries, and the army of Rhys ab Tewdwr, in which the former obtained a signal and decisive victory. Rhys, after the defeat of his army, fleeing from the field of battle, is, according to some historians, said to have reached Glyn Rhonddû, about twelve miles distant, where he was overtaken by the victor and beheaded: according to others, it would appear that he was slain on the field of battle; and others again affirm that, having effected his escape into the territories of his kinsman, Bleddyn ab Maenarch, he was afterwards killed in the battle which decided the fate of that chieftain, in the neighbourhood of Aberhonddy. The remembrance of this event is still preserved in the names of several places in the parish: among these are *Bôdwigad*, corrupted from *Bôdwaun y Gad*, signifying "the mansion on the field of battle;" and *Cadlan*, a name of nearly the same import, used to designate the valley which intersects the parish, in which are numerous earneddau, two of the larger of these being regarded by Mr. Jones, the historian of Brecknockshire, as military memorials, probably connected with this conflict: one of them is twenty yards in circumference; the other is fourteen, and is surrounded by a trench.

The parish is situated in the southern extremity of the county, bordering upon Glamorganshire, from which it is separated on the south-east by the Tâf Vawr river, while on the west it is bounded by the river Hepstè, which, after pursuing a very romantic course through the parish, falls into the Melltè, by which the boundary is continued between this parish and that of Ystradvelltey. The entire district abounds with mineral treasures, the principal of which are iron, limestone, a kind of coal of a quality between the bituminous and the stone coal, a bed of excellent fire clay, marble, and some lead, which last, however, is not found in sufficient quantity to repay the expense of working it. On Hîrwaun common are the Penderin iron-works, forming part of the very extensive establishment of Messrs. William Crawshay and Sons, of Cyvarthva, near Merthyr-Tydvil: these works comprise four blast furnaces for smelting the ore, worked by a steam-engine and a water-wheel, two fineries, twelve refining furnaces for converting the pig iron into castings, and two pair of rollers for making malleable bars. The quantity of iron manufactured in these works, during the year 1831, was nine thousand and thirty-five tons, long weight; the quantity of refined bars, five thousand two hundred and sixty tons and a half; and the quantity of ore raised, twenty-eight thousand four hundred and thirteen tons, in the manufacturing of which fifty-five thousand seven hundred and thirteen tons of coal were consumed: the number of men employed in them and in the collieries, during the same year, was eight hundred and ninety-five, of whom six hundred and seven were engaged in the collieries and mines. Considerable quantities of limestone are burned for the supply of the surrounding country, chiefly as manure. Facilities are afforded for

the supply of the works, and for the conveyance of their produce, by tram-roads from the lime rocks near the church to the Hîrwaun iron-works, and thence down the vale of Cynon to Aberdare, where they communicate with the Aberdare branch canal, which, joining the Glamorganshire canal at the Navigation House, in the Vale of the Tâf, affords a direct intercourse with Cardiff and the ports of the Bristol channel. The turnpike road from Brecknock, by the Hîrwaun iron-works, to Neath passes through the parish, which is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests established at Merthyr-Tydvil, by an act of the 49th of George III., for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5.

The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £9.3.11½., and in the patronage of William Winter, Esq., M. D. The church, dedicated to St. Cynog, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a massive tower at the west end: it is situated on the summit of the rocky eminence which gives name to the parish, and is kept in good repair. There are two places of worship for Baptists. David Gwalter, of Maesgwalter, in the parish of Devynock, in 1723, bequeathed £5 per annum payable out of the rents of two tenements called Tyle and Heolvawr, in the parish of Ystradvelltey, for the instruction of five poor children, and the apprenticing of one poor child of this parish. Edward Price, of Ewyas Harold, in the county of Hereford, in 1797, charged a tenement called Melin Rhydian, in this parish, with the annual payment of £6 to the poor. In this parish is Craig y Dinas, an ancient strong hold, so called from its inaccessible situation on an abrupt, rugged, and precipitous rock of limestone, the base of which is washed on one side by the united streams of the Hepstè and Melltè, and on the other by the brook Sychryd, which forms the boundary between the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. Prior to the formation of the present turnpike road from Neath to Merthyr-Tydvil, the main road between these places led directly up the steepest part of this rock, and through a natural chasm near the summit, altogether impassable for carriages, and even on horseback, except with the greatest danger. This road, which is shorter by half the distance than the turnpike road from Penderin to Pont Neath Vaughan, is still in use. Near this spot are the fine vein of fire-clay and the lead-ore above noticed. Within the parish is the remarkable waterfall called Eiro Hepstè, formed by that river, which here precipitates itself from a height of nearly fifty feet, over an abrupt rocky precipice, sometimes, according to the fullness of the stream, in one, and at others in three, distinct torrents: the river, which is here sixteen yards in breadth, forms in its descent, from the scarcely perceptible projection of the ledge of rock, a single arch, or a series of three parallel arches, under which is a passage between the base of the rock and the descending water. The scenery around this spot is strikingly picturesque and romantic: the common, over which is the road from Penderin to the waterfall, is of the most dreary character, diversified only by huge masses of limestone rock of fantastic form; and broken fragments, which lie scattered round their bases, contribute to diminish the scanty pasturage which this desolate tract affords to a few mountain sheep and ponies. On reaching the

margin of the river Hepstè, however, the scenery becomes suddenly changed; the steep banks of this impetuous stream are richly clothed with wood to the water's edge, and the river, concealed in its course by the impending foliage, is only heard to murmur as it rushes through its rocky channel, till, emerging from a thick grove, it forms the cascade above noticed, and, about a quarter of a mile further down, unites with the river Melltè. Between these rivers is a finely wooded promontory, from which there is a good view of the courses of the rivers to their confluence, and of the fall of the Hepstè, the roaring of which is distinctly heard. The beautiful vale of Neath, with the plantations of the Gnoll, above the town, and the mansion and grounds of Aberpergwm and Rheola, with a fine view of part of the Bristol channel, may be seen also from various parts of the parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £243. 9., of which sum, £83 are assessed on the Upper, and £160. 9. on the Lower, division.

PEN-DERWI (PEN-DERI), HIGHER, a hamlet in the parish and hundred of LLANGYVELACH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7½ miles (N. by W.) from Swansea, containing 415 inhabitants. A member of a family resident here bequeathed £50, directing the interest to be distributed annually among the poor of this hamlet. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £158. 6.

PEN-DERWI (PEN-DERI), LOWER, a hamlet in the parish and hundred of LLANGYVELACH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5½ miles (N. N. W.) from Swansea, containing 612 inhabitants. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £121. 5.

PENDINE (PEN-DAIN), a parish in the higher division of the hundred of DERLLÛS, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 3½ miles (W. by S.) from Laugharne, containing 183 inhabitants. This parish is beautifully situated on the shore of Carmarthen bay, by which it is bounded on the south, and comprises but a moderate tract of land, of which, with the exception of an extensive common, affording good pasturage, the whole is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is pleasing; and the views over the bay and the adjacent country are very fine. On the beach, which is well adapted for the purpose of sea-bathing, and affords a pleasant walk, there is a natural cavern, from which issues a small rivulet running into the bay. The living is a rectory not in charge, annexed to that of Llandawke, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's. The church, which is pleasantly situated, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £25. 12.

PENDOYLAN (PEN-DEULWYN), a parish in the hundred of COWBRIDGE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Cowbridge, containing 351 inhabitants. The name, signifying literally "the head of the two groves," was probably derived from the appearance of the neighbourhood at an early period, which, like many other parts of the county, was richly wooded. The parish is pleasantly situated on the river Elay, and comprises a moderate extent of arable and pasture land, which is all enclosed and in a good state

of cultivation: the surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied. Within the limits of the parish is Hensol, the ancient seat of the family of Jenkins, under whose auspices an annual assembly of the bards was for many years held in the adjoining parish of Ystrad-Owen, till the death of Richard Jenkins, Esq., who was a warm admirer of Welsh poetry and music, and a good performer on the harp. After this event, in 1721, the estate was conveyed by marriage with his niece to Lord Chancellor Talbot, who was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Talbot of Hensol, and whose son added two wings to the mansion, and greatly improved the estate: afterwards it became, by purchase, the property of the Richardsons, and now belongs to William Crawshay, Esq., who has expended considerable sums on its further improvement and embellishment. The present house is spacious and handsome, and is beautifully situated within very extensive grounds, which are laid out with great taste, and comprehend some finely varied and highly picturesque scenery. The parish abounds with limestone, which in general forms the substratum of the soil. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £ 8. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Archdeacon and Chapter of Llandaf. The church, dedicated to St. Cadog, is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. The sum of £ 5 per annum, the interest arising from £ 100, of which, £ 50 was bequeathed by Lord Chancellor Talbot, is annually distributed among the poor. In the parish are several springs, to the waters of which are ascribed medicinal properties, and great efficacy in the cure of diseases, especially those of the eye, and in erysipelas. The names of some farms in the parish appear to indicate the past existence of some ancient encampments; but nothing is recorded of their history, nor are there any vestiges of them remaining. The inferior title of Baron Talbot of Hensol is still enjoyed by the noble family of that name. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £ 172. 3.

PENDRYN, a hamlet in the parish of PEN-BREY, hundred of KIDWELLY, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES. The population is included in the return for the parish. It contains a ruined chapel, called Capel Cynnor, now used as a coal-yard by the Pen-brey Iron and Coal Company.

PENEGOES, or PENEGWEST, a parish in the hundred of MACHYNLLETH, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.) from Machynlleth, containing 826 inhabitants. This parish is said to derive its name from one of the petty sovereigns of Wales, named Egwest, who was beheaded near the church: it is situated in a very mountainous district in the western part of the county, and is intersected by the river Dovey, which flows within little more than half a mile of the parish church, and by the turnpike road from Welshpool to Machynlleth, which passes through the village. The mountains afford pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep, and in the lower grounds the soil is favourable for the growth of corn. The manufacture of flannel is carried on in the parish, affording employment to a portion of the inhabitants; and in the mountains of Dylivau and Esgair Galed lead-ore is found, of

a good quality. The surrounding scenery, though rather dreary, is of a bold and striking character; and the adjacent country, though not greatly diversified, is still in some points interesting and romantic. The living is a rectory, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £7. 19. 7., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Cadvarch, is an ancient edifice, in the early style of English architecture: a considerable portion of the outside is overspread with ivy, which in some places has found its way into the interior. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. An unknown benefactor left £40 to the poor of this parish, the interest of which sum is annually divided among them, according to the intention of the testator. In a field near the church there is a spring, the waters of which are esteemed efficacious in rheumatic complaints: it was formerly covered over by a building, part of the walls of which still remain: the well has been formed into a bath, about seven yards in length and three in breadth, divided in the middle with steps leading down into each part: the average depth is about four feet. Dôlguog, an ancient residence in this parish, is said to have been the retreat of the celebrated Llywarch Hên, who retired to this place in order to soothe with his harp the griefs occasioned by the misfortunes with which the Saxon invaders had overwhelmed his country at large, and his family in particular. Richard Wilson, the celebrated landscape painter, was born in this parish, in the year 1714, his father being then rector here. Mrs. Hughes, wife of the present rector, and sister of Mrs. Hemans, is distinguished for her musical skill, and for having set to music some of the poetical compositions of her sister. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £326. 18.

PENIARTH, a township in the parish of LLAN-EGRIN, hundred of TALLYBONT, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Towyn, containing 289 inhabitants. It occupies the north-eastern portion of the parish: its name signifies "the head of a lofty ascent," and is derived from its surface being elevated, rugged, and mountainous, forming a part of the Cadwr Idris chain. On the south-east it is bounded by the river Dysynny, on which is a weir to convey its waters to a mill, and up to this point it is navigable for small craft. Here is a chalybeate spring.

PENLEY, a chapelry in that part of the parish of ELLESMERE which is in the hundred of MAELOR, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Ellesmere, containing 517 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Overton to Hanmer: the remainder of the parish is included in the hundred of Pimhill, county of Salop. There are several respectable residences within the limits of the chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with the produce of £400, and a rent-charge of £30 per annum, both the gift of Lord Kenyon, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Ellesmere. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a small bequest producing £1 per annum for teaching poor children. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £130. 5.

PENLLÛCH (PEN-LLÛCH), a parish in the hundred of COMMITMAEN, Lley Division of the county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 10 miles (W.) from Pwllheli, containing 268 inhabitants. This place derives its name, signifying "the head of the rock," from its situation at the extremity of some rocks on the coast of St. George's channel. It is composed of comparatively a small portion of arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The inhabitants are principally employed in agricultural pursuits, except during the season of the herring fishery, which is carried on here to a considerable extent. Of the great quantity of herrings taken on this coast part is salted and sent eastward for the supply of distant markets. The living is annexed to the rectory of Llanestyn, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is not distinguished for any architectural details of importance. There are some trifling benefactions in money, the interest of which is annually distributed among the poor of the parish, in conformity with the intentions of the benefactors. Cevnamwlch, the birthplace of Bishop Griffith, which, under the head of Llanestyn, has been erroneously described as being in that parish, is included within the limits of this. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £184. 4.

PENLLYNE (PEN-LLÛN), a parish in the hundred of COWBRIDGE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (N.W. by W.) from Cowbridge, containing 349 inhabitants. This place is chiefly distinguished for its ancient castle, the founder of which and the time of its erection are both unknown; but the construction of its walls plainly indicate a very early origin; and its situation on the summit of a lofty eminence near the village, commanding the surrounding country, shews it to have been a post of some importance. In Leland's time the castle, with its dependencies, was the property of the Turberville family, from whom it passed to the Stradlings of St. Donatt's, and from that family, in default of heirs male, to the Mansels of Margam, together with part of their other estates. The property was subsequently devised by the late Lady Vernon, daughter of Lord Mansel, to Miss Gwynnette, who erected on part of the site of the castle an elegant modern mansion, in which some remains of the ancient edifice were incorporated: this lady bequeathed it to the Earl of Clarendon for life, with reversion to Capt. Tyler, R. N. From the eminence on which the present mansion is built there is an extensive view of the surrounding country, abounding with highly picturesque and beautifully diversified scenery, in some parts enriched with woods, and in others enlivened with pleasing villages and numerous gentlemen's seats. Penllyne Court, formerly the seat of Major Dacre, and now, by marriage with his only daughter, the property of Dr. Salmon of Swansea, is a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated in the centre of a thriving plantation, and commanding some fine views of the adjacent country. The village is small and pleasantly situated; and the turnpike road from Cardiff to Swansea passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £4. 15. 2½, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Earl of Dunraven. The church, dedicated to St. Brynach, and hence commonly called

Llanvrynach, is an ancient and venerable structure, in the early style of English architecture, situated on the south side of the turnpike road, about a mile from the village. Burials and christenings, and occasionally divine service are performed here; but the regular service is performed every Sunday at a chapel of ease in the village, which is more conveniently situated for the parishioners. A school on the National system is about to be established in connexion with the Central Society in London, from which the parish has received a grant of £28 towards the erection of a building for the purpose. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £136. 9.

PENMACHNO (PEN-MACHNO), a parish in the hundred of NANTCONWAY, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 9 miles (S.) from Llanrwst, containing 984 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its situation near the source of the river Machno, which rises to the south-west of it, and, flowing through the parish in a north-easterly direction, falls into the river Conway, which also has its source in a fine lake in this parish, and forms its boundary on the east and north, separating it from the county of Denbigh. The surface is mountainous, and the district abounds with mineral wealth: the soil in the valleys is fertile, and the lands, which are watered by the Machno and other streams descending from the hills, are productive and in a good state of cultivation. The vicinity is distinguished for some fine mountain scenery, and the views from the higher grounds extend over a tract of country abounding with picturesque beauty. Copper, lead, and other minerals are supposed to be contained in the mountainous parts of the parish; and, in 1784, a lease of the minerals within the common called Llêchwedd Oernant was granted by the crown to Mrs. Anne Robinson, for thirty-one years, at a rent of £1. 6. 8., and fifteen shillings per ton for lead-ore, eight shillings per ton for calamine, and one-tenth part of the copper and other minerals. Fairs are held annually on April 17th, August 18th, and October 20th. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £9. 10., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir R. W. Vaughan, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Tyddud, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. Richard Anwyl, in 1682, bequeathed £200, which has been vested in the purchase of land; Frederick Lloyd bequeathed £100 in money, and a considerable portion of land; Maurice Hughes, in 1723, left £70, and David Price £20 in money, to the poor of the parish, the income arising from which benefactions is annually distributed according to the intentions of the testators. The poor are maintained by an average annual expenditure amounting to £378. 9.

PENMAEN (PEN-MAEN), a parish in the hundred of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from Swansea, containing 137 inhabitants. The name of this place, signifying literally "the head of the rock," is derived from its situation at the extremity of a ridge of rocks forming the eastern side of Oxwich bay, in the Bristol channel. The parish comprises but a small tract of land, of which little more than half is enclosed and cultivated. The rocks

on the coast below the church rise with majestic grandeur from the shore, and have a strikingly imposing appearance: one of them, called the Tor, after attaining a considerable elevation, terminates nearly in a point. At low water there is a pleasant ride to Oystermouth and Swansea, over the Oxwich sands, by which from two to three miles are saved in the distance. About six miles to the west of the church is the small hamlet of Paviland, belonging to this parish, from which place one of its churchwardens and one of its overseers are invariably chosen. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £4. 10., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. In the hamlet of Paviland there is a small meeting-house, built by Lady Barham. It is in contemplation to erect a school-house, and to establish a school here, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, in connexion with the National Society in London. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £48. 14.

PENMAEN, a township in the parish of LLANVAWR, hundred of PENLLŶN, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES. The population is included in the return for the parish.

PENMARK (PEN-MARK), a parish in the hundred of DINAS-POWIS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (S. E.) from Cowbridge, containing 536 inhabitants. The name of this place, signifying literally "Mark's Head," is supposed to have been originally derived from the preservation of a human scull in the churchyard, which, according to some monkish legend, was said to be that of St. Mark, to whom the church is dedicated, and which was consequently regarded for many years with religious veneration. This place was distinguished at an early period by the erection of two castles, called respectively Penmark and Fonmon, both belonging to the followers of Fitz-Hamon, and originally built for the protection of a portion of the territories which, upon the conquest of this part of the principality, that nobleman divided among the knights who attended him in his expedition. Penmark castle, which was the property of Sir Gilbert Humphreville, continued a place of strength till the reign of Henry IV., when it was destroyed by Owain Glyndwr, in one of his incursions into the borders, and is now in ruins. Fonmon castle originally belonged to Sir John St. John de Bletso, and continued in the family of that nobleman till the reign of Charles I., when, during the interregnum, it was given by the parliamentary party to Colonel John Jones, an active and zealous supporter of their interests, whose descendant, Robert Jones, Esq., is the present proprietor. The ancient building has undergone various repairs and alterations, and now forms a venerable castellated mansion, the residence of Mr. Jones. The village occupies the summit of an eminence overlooking a romantic dell; and the entire parish, which is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, on the coast of the Bristol channel, comprises a considerable tract of land, which has been enclosed from an early period, and is in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified and highly picturesque; and the views over the adjacent country,

which is extremely fertile and richly cultivated, are extensive, and embrace many interesting objects, among which the castellated mansion of Fonmon castle is most conspicuous. A fair is held annually in this parish on the 15th of April. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Lantwit-Major, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £8. 13. 4., and endowed with £200 royal bounty. The church, dedicated to St. Mark, is a substantial and well-built edifice, but not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. The chapels of East Aberthaw and Rhôs, anciently dependent on the mother church, have long since fallen into decay. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. Several charitable donations and bequests, consisting of two houses, two acres of land, and about £60 in money, have been made for the benefit of the poor, the produce of which is periodically distributed among them. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £318. 1.

PENMON (PEN-MON), a parish in the hundred of TYNDAETHWY, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Beaumaris, containing 240 inhabitants. The name of this place, signifying "the head of Mona," is derived from its situation in the eastern extremity of the Isle of Anglesey (anciently called Mona), on a promontory boldly projecting into the Irish sea, at the northern entrance to the Menai strait, and having at its extremity the small island of Priestholme. This and the surrounding country were desolated by the Danes, in 969, and again shortly afterwards, in common with the whole of Anglesey. The parish is not of very great extent, but comprises nearly equal portions of arable and pasture land, in a tolerable state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is not remarkable for features either of rural or picturesque beauty; and the views, though comprising some objects of romantic character, derive their chief interest from the expanse of waters composed of the Irish sea and the Menai strait. The houses do not form any village, but are widely scattered over the parish. The only metallic mineral found here is pyrites of iron; but the parish abounds with beautiful grey-coloured marble, clouded with an almost endless variety of shades, and susceptible of a high polish. This marble has been long in estimation for ornamental purposes, and for the construction of mantel-pieces, tablets, &c., but its excellent qualities as a solid and durable material for buildings of superior strength and importance has been but recently brought into notice, by its being selected for the construction of the piers and buttresses of the grand suspension bridge over the Menai strait. The pier and quays of Holyhead, the piers of Aberconway bridge, Penrhyn Castle, and many other public and private buildings have also been constructed of marble from the quarries here; and the town-hall of Birmingham, for the erection of which upon an extensive and magnificent scale the proprietor has generously given a sufficient quantity of marble, is now being built with this valuable material. The quarries, which are very extensive, have been worked for a considerable period with great success, and their favourable situation on the shores of the Menai strait on the east, and of the Irish sea on

the north and north-east, greatly facilitates the conveyance of their produce to its destination. A great number of men is constantly employed in them, and several vessels, which can come in and load at all times of the tide, are regularly engaged in transporting the marble to various parts of the kingdom. Part of the parish is included within the limits of the borough of Beaumaris.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir R. B. Williams Bulkeley, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Seiriol, and formerly the conventual church of an ancient priory founded here, was originally a spacious cruciform structure, in the Norman style of architecture, with a square tower in the centre, but the nave and choir are all that remain of the ancient building: the former is in a state of great dilapidation, and the latter, which is appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service, is embellished with some of the richest details of the most finished period of the Norman style. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The priory, according to some historians, was originally founded in the sixth century, by Maelgwyn Gwynedd, and subsequently enlarged by Gruffydd ab Cynan, who appointed his son Idwal prior, in 1140. Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, in 1220, made considerable additions to its revenue, and placed in it monks of the Benedictine order, in whose possession it remained till the dissolution, at which time its revenue was estimated at £49. 12. 2. The site, with the park and other appurtenances, was granted, in the 6th of Elizabeth, to John More, Esq. The principal remains of this ancient establishment are, besides the present church, the refectory, and part of the prior's house and dovecote, exhibiting massive pillars and semicircular arches, richly ornamented with zig-zag and other mouldings. In the park is a very ancient stone cross, ten feet high, the shaft of which is curiously sculptured with knots and other ornaments; and on the south side are the figures of a saint, and two other persons, now very much defaced. Among the *Plâs Gwÿn* manuscripts is preserved the grant of a free pardon to Robert ab Johns, with a fragment of the seal of the priory, bearing the upper part of figures of the Virgin and Child, with the legend *PENMONA + SIG.* About a mile to the south of the priory are the remains of "Castell Aber Llienawg," built by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and Hugh the Red, Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1098, when they jointly invaded the Isle of Anglesey, and committed the most cruel outrages on the inhabitants: the castle, which occupies the summit of an artificial mount, surrounded by a moat, consists of four walls, enclosing a quadrangular area, with a small circular tower at each angle, and was evidently intended to defend the pass of the adjoining valley. Nearer the shore is a circular mound of earth, which was connected with the castle, and most probably thrown up to command the landing-place near the mouth of a small rivulet which runs into the strait. On the estate of Trôsy Avon, in this parish, there is a copious spring, the water of which holds in solution a sulphate of lime,

and contains a considerable portion of fixed air: it is much resorted to, and held in high estimation for its efficacy in chronic diseases. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £62. 12.

Within the limits of this parish is the small island of *PRIESTHOLME*, anciently called *Ynys Seiriol*, and now commonly *Puffin Island*, from the number of those birds by which it is frequented. This island, which is situated in the Irish sea, about a mile to the east of the shore, was originally occupied as a place of devotional retirement; and *St. Seiriol*, to whom the priory church is dedicated, is said to have built a hermitage here, which afterwards became a cell to that establishment. Considerable uncertainty prevails among the ancient historians with respect to this place: *Giraldus* appears to have regarded the island as the site of the priory of *Penmon*, probably from the brethren being styled "*Canonici de Insulâ Glannauch*," by which name it was occasionally designated; and the remains of a square tower, and the foundations of three others, between which there appears not the slightest connexion, have been supposed to be the ruins of the ancient conventual buildings. Probably the cell founded here by *Seiriol*, and resorted to only as a place of more austere seclusion by some of the brethren, may have led other historians to confound it with the principal establishment; for the nature of the island, consisting entirely of barren rock, of which the surface is but thinly covered with loose sand drifted by the winds, renders it impossible that any number of men could exist in a state of society on so sterile a spot, incapable of producing any vegetable, and cut off many weeks together from any communication with the main land. The only appearances of building now are the remains of a square tower, serving as a landmark, the foundations of several similar buildings destroyed by the violence of the northern gales, to which the island is particularly exposed, and a hut inhabited by a man who attends a signal staff, erected here in 1826, in connexion with *Llandudno* on the east, and *Llanelian* on the west, and forming a link in the telegraphic communication between *Liverpool* and *Holyhead*. About half-way between the main land and the island is a piece of rock, displaying itself above the surface at low water from which, in a southerly direction, stretches a causeway, constructed with large fragments of rock on each side, and having the interval filled up with smaller stones and cement. It is in a very perfect state, and extends for a considerable distance into the channel, where its termination is marked by a red buoy. It is traditionally said to have been a road leading across the channel of the *Menai strait*, which anciently was here very shallow, to the main land on the opposite shore, forming a communication between this place and the coast of *Carnarvonshire*, now nine miles distant. By whom or at what time this causeway was originally made, is not known; but it may probably have been a work of the *Romans*, to facilitate the landing or shipping of troops or merchandise, as the remains of a paved *Roman road* may be traced leading through *Penmon* towards *Llanestyn*. Near this spot the *Rothsay Castle steam-vessel*, between *Liverpool* and *Bangor*, was wrecked, in August 1831, when more than a hundred passengers perished.

The island is about a mile in length, of very great elevation, and forming on all sides abrupt precipices, except towards Penmon, where the ascent, though not precipitous, is very steep: the surface affords only scanty pasturage for a few sheep and rabbits; but the island is the resort of various sea fowl during the breeding season, more particularly of puffins or puffin auks, which congregate here in such numbers as to have given name to the island. Some of the inhabitants of the parish are engaged in the fisheries on the coast; and the large oysters found in extensive beds in the sound, which are highly esteemed, after being pickled and packed in casks, are exported to various distant places as "Penmon oysters." Here is also an abundance of crabs, and a great variety of beautiful shells are taken in the dredges of the oyster-men between Priestholme Island and Beaumaris. The sound or channel between the main land and Priestholme, which is of great depth, forms the common passage for ships to and from the roads of Beaumaris; and on the eastern side of the island is another passage into the same roads, which is little more than a quarter of a mile in breadth, and navigable only for vessels of very small burden. Maelgwyn Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, the original founder of the ancient priory, is said to have been buried in Priestholme.

PENMORVA (PEN-MORVA), a parish in the hundred of EIVIONYDD, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. N. W.) from Trêmadoc, containing 982 inhabitants. The parish is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and the village stands upon a gentle eminence beneath craggy mountains of considerable elevation, and on the turnpike road from Trêmadoc to Carnarvon. The surrounding scenery is rather of bold and rugged character than of pleasing or picturesque appearance; and the views of the adjacent country, though comprehending some romantic features, are neither interesting nor extensive. Clenenny, the family seat of the Owens, is an ancient mansion, distinguished as the birthplace and residence of that independent royalist Sir John Owen, Bart., who commanded the king's forces in this part of the principality during the civil war in the reign of Charles I. He was defeated and taken prisoner near Bangor, in 1648, in the last effort which was made by the Welsh in that monarch's cause, and was conveyed to Windsor, where, being tried, he was, with the Duke of Hamilton and others, condemned to death; but, through the intercession of some of the parliamentary commanders, he received a pardon, and returned to his patrimonial estate, where he died in 1666. Considerable deposits of copper-ore have been found in the parish, and several spirited attempts have been made, and large sums of money expended, in working them; but the ore, when found, was so mixed with iron, that the difficulty and expense of separating it, and the depression in the price of the metal, induced the proprietors to discontinue their works, and the mines are for the present abandoned. Fairs are held in the village annually on March 6th, May 14th, August 20th, September 25th, and November 12th. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Dôlbenmaen annexed, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £9. 12. 6., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedi-

cated to St. Beuno, is a small neat edifice, not distinguished by any architectural details: it contains a monument to the memory of Sir John Owen, Bart. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Mrs. Owen bequeathed £60, and Anne Lloyd, in 1783, £30 in money, to the poor of this parish; and there are also some smaller benefactions in money and land, the produce of which is annually distributed according to the will of the testators. On Bwlch Craigwen are the remains of an extensive Druidical circle, consisting of forty-one upright stones, several of which are more than seven feet high; and near the church is a smaller circle, some of the stones composing which have been broken and used as materials in constructing or repairing the neighbouring fences. In 1829, a curious ancient silver coin was dug up, in opening a grave in the churchyard: it was in good preservation, with the inscription, in rude ancient characters round the obverse, RADVLVS DEI GRA. DVX BVRG., and is supposed to be a coin of Rodolphus, Duke of Burgundy, who flourished at the commencement of the ninth century, and was a celebrated collector of sacred reliques. Sir Hywel y Wvyall is supposed to have been born in this parish, the greater portion of which belonged to him. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £279. 13.

PENMYNEDD (PEN-MYNYDD), a parish in the hundred of TYNDAETHWY, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (W.) from Beaumaris, containing 377 inhabitants. The name of this place, signifying literally "the summit of the mountain," is derived from the situation of its church on a lofty eminence. The lordship originally belonged to the ancestors of Owain ab Meredydd ab Tudyr, husband of Catherine of France, Queen dowager of Henry V., and grandfather of Henry VII., who was born here in 1385. The ancient mansion of that family, now converted into a farm-house, preserves many vestiges of its former owners, and some remains of its ancient grandeur; the great mantel-piece of the hall, some coats of arms of the family, with dates of different parts of the building, and of successive repairs, are still in existence. The last male descendant of this house, from which sprung the Tudor line of English sovereigns, was Richard, who was sheriff of the county in 1657, on whose death the lordship or manor passed to Margaret, the sole heiress, who conveyed it by marriage to Coningsby Williams, Esq., of Glân y Gors, in this county, who possessed it during his life: it was afterwards sold to Lord Bulkeley, whose representative still continues in the possession of it. The parish, which is situated on the old Holyhead road, comprises a very extensive tract of arable and pasture land, which, with the exception only of a very small portion, is enclosed and cultivated. The surface is undulating, and the soil, though various, is tolerably productive. There is a fair on Easter Monday, principally for hiring servants. This place constitutes a prebend in the cathedral church of Bangor, valued in the king's books at £8. 5. $7\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Prebendary. The church, dedicated to St. Credivael, a saint who flourished about the close of the fifth century, and first presided over the college of Tŷ Gwŷn, is a very ancient

structure, supposed to have been erected in the year 630: it contains a very superb altar-tomb of white alabaster, without arms or inscription, removed hither on the dissolution of the abbey of Llanvaes, and supposed to have been erected to the memory of some of the Tudor family; it supports the effigies of two recumbent figures, one a warrior in complete armour, with a helmet of conical form, and the other a female in flowing robes and a square hood: the heads are supported by angels, and the feet rest upon lions. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Six almshouses, which had been previously founded in this parish, were endowed in 1623, by Lewis Owen, Esq., of Twickenham, in the county of Middlesex, with the tithes of the parish of Eglwys-Rhôs, for the better support of the almspeople: these tithes have long been held by the family of Mostyn, who have paid an annual sum for the support of the almshouses, at present amounting to £60 per annum. There are also other charitable donations and bequests of land and money for the poor. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £208. 13.

PENNAL, a parish, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, in the hundred of ESTIMANER, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (W.) from Machynlleth, containing 776 inhabitants, of which number, 258 are in the Upper, and 518 in the Lower, division. This parish, which is situated on the river Dovey, and is intersected by the turnpike road from Machynlleth to Aberdovey and Towyn, comprises a tract of hilly and rocky ground but little adapted for purposes of agriculture. The soil is thin and poor, but, in some of the lower grounds, not altogether unproductive; the declivities of the hills afford only a scanty pasturage for sheep and young cattle: peat, which forms the principal fuel of the inhabitants, is found in various parts of the parish. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here every alternate month. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was rebuilt about fifty years ago, with the materials of an ancient Roman fortress, called Cevn Caer; but, as the building is entirely covered with stucco, the ancient Roman bricks are not discernible. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Sunday schools are supported by subscription, in connexion with the established church and the several dissenting congregations. Of the ancient Roman fortress of Cevn Caer, nothing but the site is remaining. Several coins of Domitian, Augustus, and Tiberius have been dug up in this spot; and in a turbarry at no great distance from it was found a spear head, evidently of Roman construction. From this situation is obtained a fine view of the river Dovey to its mouth, and of Cardigan bay, with the Cardiganshire coast, and the country adjacent. At Esgair Llyverin, in this parish, are preserved the bed and furniture for the reception of Charles I., when on his way through this country to Chester, which was removed to this place from an ancient mansion still remaining in the parish of Machynlleth. In the grounds of Pantylludw is a remarkably fine yew tree of amazing growth: the trunk is thirty-two feet in girth, at the height of six

inches from the ground, and forty-eight feet in height; and the largest branch is nine feet in girth, and forty-four feet in length. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £331. 7.

PENNANT, or PENNANT MELANGELL, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of LLANVYLLIN, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 10 miles (N. W. by W.) from Llanvyllin, containing 789 inhabitants. This place derives its name, signifying "the head of the brook," from its situation near the source of the river Tanat, which rises in this parish, and falls into the Vyrnwy near Llanymynech, on the confines of Shropshire. The adjunct to the name, by which it is distinguished from other places of the same appellation, is derived from St. Monacella, by the Welsh called Melangell, the daughter of an Irish monarch, who, having devoted herself to a life of celibacy, retired from her father's dominions to this place, where she spent her time in seclusion. St. Monacella had passed fifteen years in devotional retirement at this place, in a small cell among the rocks near the present church, when Brochwel Yscythrog, Prince of Powys, gave her some lands, to which he added the privilege of sanctuary to all who fled thither for protection. Iorwerth Drwyn-dwn, or "Edward with the broken nose," eldest son of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, being deprived of his succession on account of that natural deformity, fled to this place for shelter, when his younger brother Davydd ascended the throne, and was, not long afterwards, killed at a place called Bwlchcroes Iorwerth, at no great distance from the spot. The parish is remarkable for the irregularity of its boundaries; some portions of it being separated from others by the intervention of the parishes of Llangynog, Llanrhaiadr, and Hirnant; and some houses included within its limits are situated in the market town of Oswestry. It comprises some rich arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and in a high state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is finely diversified and in many parts highly picturesque; and the views over the adjacent country abound with objects of interest and features of romantic beauty. The village, consisting only of the church and from twenty to thirty houses, is beautifully situated in an exceedingly picturesque valley, enclosed on all sides by hills, except at the entrance, and watered by the small river Tanat. Near the church the vale divides into two branches, the extremities of which are enclosed by two lofty precipices, separated from each other by the vast and rugged promontory called Moel Dimmor, which stretches into the vale: down each of the precipices, at certain times, rushes an impetuous torrent, descending from a considerable height, and forming an imposing and picturesque cascade. The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph: the rectory, which is a sinecure, is rated in the king's books at £11. 16. 10½., and is annexed to the bishoprick of St. Asaph; the vicarage, which is discharged, is rated at £5. 16. 5½., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Monacella, is an ancient structure: on the front of the gallery is sculptured the history of the saint, and several reliques of her are still preserved. Her tomb was in a small chapel or oratory adjoining the church, now used as a

vestry-room; but her remains have been removed and deposited in the churchyard, under a stone on which is a recumbent figure of the saint, sculptured in freestone with the arms crossed. There is also a stone, with the figure of an armed man, which once covered the grave of Iorwerth Drwyndwn: on his shield, bearing a lion rampant, is inscribed the legend "*Hic Jacet Etwart.*" There is a place of worship for Independents. The produce of some trifling charitable donations and bequests is divided among the poor of the upper division of the parish. On the mountain between Llanwddyn and this parish there is a circular enclosure surrounded by a wall, called "*Hên Eglwys,*" supposed to be a Druidical relic, or probably the remains of an ancient cemetery; and near Plâs dû, in the lower division of the parish, are some remains of an ancient British encampment. On the mountain between Bala and this place was found, some years ago, a large bone called the Giant's Rib, probably the bone of some fish, and now kept in the church. In the left branch of the valley in which the village is situated there is a large stone, under which were found, a few years ago, several coins, rings, and other relics of antiquity. It is said that a Roman road passed near this place, towards Aberystwith; and in many of the narrow passes between the hills which confine the vale are vestiges of ancient intrenchments, probably thrown up for defence. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £385. 16.

PENNARTH, or PENNARD (PEN-ARTH), a parish in the hundred of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Swansea, containing 357 inhabitants. The name of this parish, signifying "the bear's head," is supposed to be derived from the peculiar form which this part of the coast assumes in its projection into the Bristol channel. Pennarth is thought to have been originally of more importance and of much greater extent than at present: the remains of an ancient castle, which appears to have been a structure of some magnificence; and the ruins of the ancient church, and foundations of numerous buildings, now covered with sands, afford striking evidences in support of this opinion. By whom or at what time the castle was originally erected has not been satisfactorily ascertained: its foundation has by some writers been ascribed to the Earl of Warwick, who brought this territory under his dominion in the reign of Henry I.; and by others its erection is attributed to an earlier period. A town is supposed to have existed where the sands now are: to the south of them is a small village, which still retains the name of Southgate, and to the north is a farm preserving the original name of Norton, or North-town. The parish is situated in the south-western part of the county, and is separated from that of Penmacn by a small rivulet called Penarth Pill: the coast is lined with rocks which extend from this place to Pwll dû Point, forming the eastern side of Oxwich bay. The lands, with the exception of a very large portion which has been covered with sand and rendered incapable of tillage, are enclosed and cultivated. The surrounding scenery is of rugged and dreary character; and the views, though combining some romantic features, derive their principal interest from the contiguity of the Bristol channel. Kilvrough House, the seat of Thomas Penrice, Esq., is a handsome

mansion: the grounds are now undergoing considerable improvement, and are being laid out with great taste and judgment, and, when the present alterations and improvements are completed, will form an interesting feature in the scenery of the place. Mr. Penrice has built a respectable and commodious house of entertainment, called the Gower Inn, for the accommodation of tourists, or persons on business, who, previously to its erection, were deterred from visiting this place, or the neighbouring country. The parish abounds with limestone of excellent quality, and extensive quarries have been opened, much of the produce of which is shipped to the counties of Cornwall and Devon. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £3. 16. 8., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford, with whom Mr. Penrice is now in treaty for an exchange, in the event of obtaining which it is the intention of that gentleman to erect a parsonage-house, and to appoint a resident incumbent. The present church, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected about two centuries ago; it occupies a situation on the summit of a hill, about half a mile from that of the more ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, erected by the late Lady Barham. A school-room has been built by Mr. Penrice, in which poor children of the parish are gratuitously instructed, principally at his expense. The remains of the ancient castle occupy a site a few hundred yards above the mouth of the Pennarth Pill, and consist principally of the gateway entrance, which is nearly perfect, and in a good style of architecture: they are surrounded with sand hills of considerable elevation, and present a very singular appearance. In the limestone rocks along the southern boundary of the parish are two remarkable caverns, in which have been found bones of animals of various kinds: one of these, called Bacon's Hole, is inaccessible from the sea at any state of the tide, and is entered only by a steep narrow path from the summit of the cliff. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £70. 11.

PENPONT (PEN-PONT), a hamlet in the parish of LLANSPYTHID, hundred of DEVYNOC, county of BRECKNOCK, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Brecknock, containing 150 inhabitants. This place, which is sometimes called Capel Bettws, though more generally known under the name of Penpont, is pleasantly situated on the river Usk, near the influx of the Camlais, and on the road from London through Brecknock to Milford. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified and highly picturesque, and the views from the higher grounds, though partially obstructed by the intervention of luxuriantly wooded hills, embrace many objects of pleasing character, and features of romantic beauty. Penpont, the seat of Parry Williams, Esq., is a handsome and substantially built mansion, recently modernized, and beautifully situated in extensive park-like grounds, comprehending a rich variety of finely varied scenery: the grounds, which are tastefully laid out, are enlivened by the windings of the river Usk, on the bank of which a beautiful walk has been constructed, leading through them to Abercamlais: the margin of the river is finely shaded by lofty oaks throughout the

whole of this walk, and its waters, rolling over their rocky bed beneath, give to the whole a highly picturesque appearance. The grounds are almost surrounded by hills richly clothed with wood to their very summits; and within them the chapel of Penpont, otherwise called Capel Bettws, with its fine ample cemetery, forms a strikingly interesting object. In the house is preserved a portrait of Queen Anne Boleyn, second wife of Henry VIII., and mother of Queen Elizabeth, from whose family, of French origin, that of Williams is descended. Abercamlais, the seat of the Rev. John Williams, of the same family, and canon of St. David's, is also a good family mansion of more ancient appearance, situated in grounds which, though pleasingly disposed, are not distinguished by any strikingly picturesque scenery. Aberbrân, formerly the seat of another branch of this family, has been converted into a farm-house. All these houses are situated on the south bank of the Usk, within a mile of each other; and there is a bridge over the river nearly adjacent to each. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the parishioners residing within the hamlet. The chapel is a very small but neat edifice, with a cupola at the west end, pleasantly situated in the grounds of Penpont, close to the turnpike road, in an extensive cemetery enclosed within a ring fence, and surrounded with some venerable yews of luxuriant growth, intermixed with other trees: being much dilapidated, it was rebuilt about forty years since, and its general appearance greatly improved, at the sole expense of the late Mr. Philip Williams: here is the place of interment for the family of Williams. On a hill called the Gaer are some remains of an ancient British encampment. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £127. 4.

PENRHÔS (PEN-RHÔS), a parish in the hundred of GAFLOGION, Lleyn division of the county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Pwllheli, containing 112 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the western shore of Cardigan bay, is but of very moderate extent, comprising only a small portion of arable and pasture land, with some common: in many parts of it the soil is poor and sandy, and a considerable portion of the land will scarcely repay the labour and expense of cultivation. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Abereirch, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Cynwyl, is a very small edifice, with a thatched roof. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £29. 1.

PENRHÔS-LLIGWY, a parish in the hundred of TWRCELYN, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Llanerchymedd, containing 557 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated near the shore of the Irish sea, is of very considerable extent, and is principally distinguished for the fine quarries of Mona marble with which it abounds, and in the procuring of which several of its inhabitants find constant employment. A small creek running up from Dulas bay affords every facility for conveying their produce to the shipping-place there, from which great quantities are sent to London and Liverpool. At a short distance from the mouth of the bay, which forms

a very commodious harbour, is a small island called Ynys Gadarn, a lofty rock of marble, on which is placed an occasional light to direct mariners in the navigation of these dangerous coasts, and to point out an object which has often proved fatal to those who were unacquainted with this part of the shore. A few of the inhabitants are also employed in carding and spinning wool, of which a small manufactory is carried on in the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £500 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Lord Boston. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a neat modern structure. In the churchyard are two very ancient sepulchral stones, with inscriptions in very rude and antique characters, of which one is noticed by the author of the "*Mona Antiqua Restaurata*," as covering the grave of Mechell, or Mactus, grandson of one of the lords of Gloucester, Bishop of St. Maloes, and founder of the church of Llanvechell, in this county, who was massacred at Stonehenge. Owen Lloyd, Esq., of London, in 1665, bequeathed a farm in the parochial chapelry of Iscoed, near Wrexham, directing the income to be applied to the apprenticing of poor boys of this parish to some trade or calling in London: the same gentleman left also £400 to be laid out in the purchase of land for the endowment of two exhibitions in the University of Oxford, for one boy, a native of this parish, and one a native of any part of the Isle of Anglesey. The rental of the farm is now £70 per annum, which is applied to the apprenticing of four boys of this parish: the exhibitioners are appointed by Mr. Meyrick, of Bôdorgan. There are also some small charitable donations and bequests for distribution among the poor. Lligwy, in this parish, the ancient seat of the family of Llwyd, and now the property of Lord Boston, has been a venerable mansion, celebrated for the extensive woods surrounding it, of which at present there are but very small remains, the woodlands being now covered only with small brushwood and brambles, and the mansion almost in ruins. On the same estate are some remains of an ancient chapel, situated on an eminence overlooking the bay of Llŷs Dulas: the architecture, which is of the very rudest kind, bears testimony to its great antiquity: it is said to have been a private chapel belonging to the family mansion. On digging out a fox which had taken shelter in the ruins of this building, a large square vault was discovered, containing several human skeletons, which, on exposure to the air, crumbled into dust; and, on searching farther into the interior of the building, the ground which it enclosed was found to consist of a large mass of human bones, several feet in depth, and protected only by a covering of plaster, which formed the floor of the chapel. About a quarter of a mile to the south of these ruins is a very large cromlech, said to be the largest in the island: the table stone is nearly eighteen feet in length and sixteen feet in breadth, and is supported on five low upright stones, having one end resting upon a rock: this relic of antiquity is called by the country people Arthur's Quoit. Lewis Morris, an eminent antiquary, poet, and man of science, was born in this parish, in 1702: he was employed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to survey the

coast of Wales, which work was completed and printed in 1748; he also left a work which he called "Celtic Remains," still unpublished, with an immense number of manuscripts, of which eighty volumes are deposited in the library of the Welsh charity school in Gray's Inn Lane, London. Richard Morris, his brother, distinguished himself as a Welsh critic and poet of considerable talent: he spent the greatest part of his life as first clerk in the Navy Office, during which time he superintended the printing of two valuable editions of the Welsh Bible. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £161. 4.

PENRICE, or PEN-RHÛS, a parish in the hundred of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 13 miles (W. S. W.) from Swansea, containing 362 inhabitants. This place is said to have derived its name, signifying "the head of RhÛs," from the circumstance of RhÛs ab Caradoc ab Iestyn having been defeated and slain here, in defending his territories from the aggression of a party of Norman invaders. According to other authorities, the place is said to have obtained its name from the family of Penrice, who accompanied William the Conqueror into England, and afterwards obtained a settlement in Gower, in the reign of Edward I. The ancient castle, of which there are still some remains, is supposed to have been originally one of the fortresses raised by the Earl of Warwick, for the defence of the territory of Gower, which he had subjected to his authority, and to have been conveyed, together with the lordship, by marriage with Isabel, daughter and heiress of Sir John Penrice, to Sir Hugh Mansel, in the reign of Henry V. The property remained in the possession of this family till the year 1750, when, in default of heirs male, it passed to the second son of Mary, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas, afterwards Lord Mansel, who had been married to John Ivery Talbot, Esq., of Laycock Abbey, in the county of Wilts. The parish is situated on the western shore of Oxwich bay, in the Bristol channel, and comprises a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, the latter of which has been for the greater part recovered from the sea. The village is neatly built and of prepossessing appearance; the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and enriched with wood; and the views over the bay and the surrounding country are not destitute of interest. Near the remains of the ancient castle stands the modern villa called Penrice Castle, the seat of the family of Talbot: the mansion, which is a handsome edifice, was erected by the late Mr. Talbot, with stone brought from the quarries of Margam; and the grounds, which are laid out with great taste, and ornamented with a large artificial sheet of water, well stocked with fish, comprehend a variety of pleasing scenery. At the distance of about half a mile from the house is Oxwich marsh, an extensive tract, partly in the parish of Penrice, and partly in those of Oxwich and Nicholaston adjoining: it was formerly overflowed by the sea at high water, but was recovered by means of an embankment, constructed at the expense and under the superintendence of Mr. Talbot: it was also drained by a broad ditch cut on the north side, which empties itself by flood gates into a rivulet or pill communicating with the sea. This tract, which is more than two hundred acres in extent,

affords excellent pasturage for cattle and horses, but the sheep that feed in it are now invariably subject to the rot, from which they were always free previously to the exclusion of the sea water. A market was formerly held here, and there are remains of the ancient market-place in the present village: fairs are still held on May 17th, June 20th, July 17th, and September 17th. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, and situated on the summit of a hill, is an ancient structure with a lofty tower, which, being partly mantled with ivy, is both a conspicuous and picturesque object, as seen from the sea, and from the grounds of Penrice castle. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists at Horton. Sarah Bennet, in 1735, bequeathed £15 to the poor of the parish. The remains of Penrice castle occupy the summit of a high rock commanding Oxwich bay, and from its ruins it appears to have been of great strength and magnificence. Near the village are vestiges of an ancient intrenchment; and at a short distance is an old house, called the Sanctuary, which is said to have belonged to the manor of Millwood, or St. John's, the property of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Several ancient Saxon coins have recently been found here. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £61. 3.

PENRIETH (PEN-RHÛDD), a parish in the hundred of KILGERRAN, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (S. S. E.) from Cardigan, containing, with the chapelry of Castellán, 346 inhabitants. This parish is situated in a mountainous district in the north-eastern part of the county, and comprises a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, which, though light and poor, is enclosed and cultivated, and a considerable tract of unenclosed moor land, unsusceptible of profitable culture. The lofty mountain called Vrenni-Vawr, which, with only one exception, is the highest in the county, is comprehended within the limits of the parish. The surrounding scenery is bold and striking, but contains few features either of pleasing or picturesque beauty. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Cristiolus, is not remarkable for any architectural peculiarities. Within the parish is a chapel called Castellán, now in ruins, on account of which the incumbent receives one guinea per annum from Sir R. B. P. Philipps, of Picton Castle, Bart. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £91.

PENSTRYWED (PEN Y STROWED), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of LLANIDLOES, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (W.) from Newtown, containing 123 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the southern bank of the river Severn, and on the turnpike road leading from Newtown to Llandinam, is composed of a very moderate extent of arable and pasture land, of which by far the greater part is enclosed. The surface is boldly undulated, rising in some parts into eminences of considerable elevation: the soil, which is in general fertile, is in the lower grounds rich and productive, and the

inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, combining many features of picturesque beauty; and the views from the higher grounds embrace a tract of fertile and richly cultivated country. The living is a discharged rectory, within the jurisdiction of the Consistorial Court of the Bishop of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £5. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. George, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, kept in decent repair, and appropriately fitted up. A portion of the Roman road leading from Caer-Sws to the Gaer, near Montgomery, may be traced, for some part of its course, in the grounds of Glân Havren, in this parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £43. 16.

PENTIR, formerly a parish of itself, now consolidated with that of Bangor, to which it has become a township, in the hundred of ISGORVAI, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (S.) from Bangor. The population is returned with Bangor. This place, which is situated among hills, after being repeatedly united to, and separated from, the parish of Bangor, was at length finally consolidated with it by the result of an action tried at Shrewsbury, in 1657, at the suit of Meredith *v.* Maurice. The living, formerly a vicarage not in charge, is now annexed to that of Bangor, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor: the tithes belong to the vicars choral of Bangor cathedral. A National school was established here in 1812, and is supported by subscription: about fifty children are gratuitously instructed, and, as there is no school-house, are taught in the church.

PENTRAETH (PEN-TRAETH), a parish in the hundred of TYNDAETHWY, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (N. W.) from Beaumaris, containing 938 inhabitants. The name of this place, signifying "the head or point of the sands," is derived from its situation at the head of a small bay of the Irish sea, called Traeth Côch, or "the Red Sands," and sometimes Red Wharf bay. The parish comprises a considerable tract of arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and cultivated, and a large portion of common, affording tolerable pasturage for sheep and young cattle. Several of the inhabitants are employed in the quarries of marble and limestone which are worked here on a considerable scale, and as seamen on board the vessels engaged in conveying the produce of these quarries to its destination: there is also a small fulling-mill in the village, affording employment to a few persons. The whole of the western side of the Traeth Côch, which is the place for shipping the marble and limestone that are found on this part of the island, is within the parish; and the sands on the shore of the bay, which are dry at low water, are so intermixed with sea-shells, as to form a substitute for lime, and to be employed as manure for many miles round, even constituting a considerable article of export to the neighbouring coasts. The village, which is very neat and of prepossessing appearance, is pleasantly situated in a narrow sheltered vale, on the turnpike road from Beaumaris to Llanerchymedd. Plâs Gwÿn, the seat of the late Paul Panton, Esq., and now the residence of his brother, is a spacious and handsome mansion, surrounded with thriving woods and plan-

tations, and containing a valuable library, in which are ninety-one volumes of manuscripts, chiefly in the Welsh language, which, during the life of the predecessor of the present occupier, was open to the inspection of the literary portion of the community. Fairs are held on May 5th, June 24th, and September 20th. The living forms part of the great rectory of Llanddvy-nan, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, held in commendam since the year 1701 by the Bishops of Bangor, who appoint a curate to serve both churches. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small but neat edifice, and was put into a complete state of repair in 1821: it contains some good monuments to the memory of deceased members of the families of Plâs Gwÿn and Tre-vrÿ, and is one of the only two churches in the island noticed by the learned Grose, in his Antiquities of Great Britain. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Richard Jones, in 1715, bequeathed a tenement called Gors-lâs, in this parish, the rental of which he directed to be divided in equal portions among the poor of Pentraeth and Llansadwrn; and Dr. John Jones, Dean of Bangor, in 1719, gave £100 to the rector, in trust for teaching ten poor children to read Welsh. Mrs. Anne Williams charged the estate of Plâs Gwÿn with the payment of £50, the interest of which, together with the rental of a tenement in Holyhead, an annual payment in money from Tan y Lôn, £28 per annum arising from a mortgage on a tenement called Pen y Lôn, and the bequest of Richard Jones, has been from some unknown cause either totally withheld, or diverted from its proper object. There are also various other charitable donations and bequests, of which several are by unknown benefactors, for distribution among the necessitous poor of the parish. Dr. John Jones, Dean of Bangor, who bequeathed many extensive benefactions to various parishes, principally for educating poor children, was born at Plâs Gwÿn, in this parish: he left his valuable library to the cathedral church of Bangor. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £261. 8.

PENTRE-HOBYN, a township in the parish of HAWARDEN, hundred of MOLD, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 1½ mile (S.) from Hawarden, containing 931 inhabitants, the population having increased upwards of one-fifth since the census of 1821. It comprises what may be considered the southern suburbs of the town of Hawarden, and is chiefly noted for its manufacture of fire-bricks, tiles, coarse earthenware, &c., of which large quantities are exported: the clay for the purpose is procured in the immediate neighbourhood. A part of the Warren mountain, in this township, was enclosed by an act of parliament in 1798. Pentre Hobyn House is a fine old mansion, erected in 1540.

PENTRE-VOELAS, a parochial chapelry in the hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, on the road from London to Holyhead and Dublin, 14 miles (S. W.) from Denbigh, containing 616 inhabitants. This chapelry comprises a portion of the most sterile moorlands of the county: three houses only constitute the village, at which a post-office has been established, and fairs are held on March 18th, May 12th, August 14th, and November 20th. An excellent road has recently been constructed from this place to Denbigh, across the mountains, which is intended to be continued to Fes-

tinog, thus forming a direct line of communication between the Vale of Clwyd and the slate quarries of Merionethshire and Carnarvonshire. The female inhabitants are chiefly employed in the spinning of woollen yarn, and the knitting of stockings, and the males in attendance upon their herds and flocks. At the extremity of the chapelry stands a small house, built in a curious style by C. W. G. Wynne, Esq., for a family residence, and called Lima. The living is a perpetual curacy, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph, endowed with £300 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of C. W. G. Wynne, Esq. The chapel is a small edifice, very much dilapidated. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. Several small bequests have been made for the benefit of the poor by different members of the family of Wynne, the produce of which is distributed among them on St. Thomas' day. Within a short distance of the chapel is an extensive earthwork, once the site of Castell Côeh, a fortress which was taken and destroyed by Llewelyn the Great; and in a plantation near the ruins of Voelas Hall stands a lofty columnar stone, bearing an inscription in Latin and Welsh, supposed to have been erected over the grave of Llewelyn ab Sytyslt, Prince of Wales, who was slain in the year 1021. There is a mineral spring within this chapelry, strongly impregnated with iron. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £255. 17.

PENTRÊV-CWN a hamlet in that part of the parish of LLANDILO-VAWR which is in the hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Llandilo-Vawr, containing 206 inhabitants. It is situated in the valley of the Towy, and on the left bank of that river, immediately opposite to Dynevor Castle, and contains several agreeable residences. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £131. 17.

PENTYRCH, a parish in the hundred of MISKIN, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Cardiff, containing 926 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the western bank of the river Tâf, here crossed by an iron bridge, the passengers over which are subject to a toll, is divided into Garth and Castle hamlets, which do not, however, maintain their poor separately. Messrs. Richard Blakemore and Co., of the Melin Gruffydd Works, two miles southward, have also extensive works here: at the upper works is a blast furnace, and pig iron and finers' metal are there manufactured; these are rolled into charcoal bar iron at the lower works, the metal thus completed in which is conveyed by a tram-road to the Melin Gruffydd works, for the manufacture of tin and sheet iron: the number of persons employed, including colliers and miners, is about one hundred and seventy. In one part of the parish the iron-ore is found in parallel strata; in another, in patches, indiscriminately blended with limestone: there is also an abundance of good coal, which is actively worked. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £8. 3. $1\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Archdeacon and Chapter of Llandaf. The church is dedicated to St. Cadocus. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. A school is about to be established by subscrip-

tion among the principal landed proprietors. Mary Matthew, in 1729, gave by will the sum of £300, for the benefit of the poor. An old mansion in this parish, called "Castell y Mynach," now the property of Lord Dynevor, and occupied by a farmer, was formerly a religious house, but nothing is known of its history. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £355. 17.

PEN Y BONT, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES. —See LLANBADARN-VAWR.

PETERSTON super ELY, a parish in the hundred of DINAS-POWIS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (W.) from Cardiff, containing 192 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Peter, and its distinguishing adjunct from its situation on the bank of the river Ely, lies in the south-eastern part of the county, and comprises a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, which is in a good state of cultivation. Limestone is found in most parts of the parish, and the procuring of it affords employment to a portion of the inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £7. 12. $8\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Sir T. D. Aubrey. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is not distinguished by any architectural details. A parochial school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, and a Sunday school, are supported principally by subscription. There are in this parish the remains of an ancient castle, which has been long in ruins; but nothing satisfactory is known either of its original foundation or of its history. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £125. 16.

PETERSTON super MONTEM, a chapelry in the parish of COYCHURCH, hundred of NEWCASTLE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N. E. by E.) from Bridgend, containing 134 inhabitants. It is in Welsh called Llanbedr ar Vynydd, "the church of St. Peter on the mountain," and is situated on the confines of the hundreds of Ogmere and Cowbridge, at some distance from the mother church. It occupies the southern declivity of the mountain of Mynydd y Rhiw, and the inhabitants are exclusively engaged in agriculture. The river Ely partly bounds it on the north. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter: attached to it is a Welsh Sunday school. A sum of £15 has been left to the poor of this chapelry; besides which, twenty-five shillings per annum are distributed among those not receiving parochial relief. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £66. 14.

PETROX (ST.), a parish in the hundred of CASTLE-MARTIN, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (S. W.) from Pembroke, containing 77 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Llan Pedrog, derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Pedrog, a British saint, who flourished about the commencement of the seventh century. It comprises but a very moderate tract of arable and pasture land, and is chiefly distinguished for the salubrity of the air, and the longevity of its inhabitants: the surface is pleasingly varied, and the soil fertile. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £7. 3. 9., and in the patronage of Earl Cawdor. The church, dedicated to St. Pedrog, is a neat edifice, with a handsome square tower, and is situated on an eminence commanding a

pleasing view over the adjacent country. Attached to the living is a comfortable glebe-house, pleasantly situated and in good repair, with a moderate portion of land. The poor children of this parish have the privilege of gratuitous instruction in the parochial school at Cheriton. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £58. 15.

PICKHILL, a township in that part of the parish of BANGOR-ISCOED which is in the hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Wrexham, containing 175 inhabitants. It is situated on the western bank of the Dee, and has a few handsome residences overlooking that river, among which Pickhill Hall is the most conspicuous. There are benefactions amounting to £6. 13. 4. per annum, for teaching poor children. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £126. 4.

PILLITH (PWLL-LLAITH), a parish in the hundred of KEVENLEECE, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Knighton, containing 75 inhabitants. This place is distinguished as the scene of a memorable engagement which took place between the army of Owain Glyndwr and the forces under the command of Sir Edward Mortimer, in which the latter was taken prisoner, with the loss of eleven hundred of his men. This battle, which is noticed by Shakspeare in his play of Henry IV., was fought on the 22d of June, 1402, on a hilly common, about half a mile to the north of the church. The parish is situated on the river Lug, and extends for about three miles in length, and one mile and a half in breadth: the greater portion of the land is enclosed, and in a tolerable state of cultivation; the surface is boldly undulated; and the soil, especially in the lower grounds, is fertile and productive: in many parts of the parish is dug peat of excellent quality. The living is a vicarage not in charge, annexed to that of Llangunllo, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, consisting only of a nave and chancel, and not remarkable for any architectural details. The poor children of this parish are entitled to gratuitous instruction in the school founded at Whitton, by Lady Child, of this parish, who endowed it with lauds producing more than £100 per annum, and under the provisions of whose will one child of this parish is annually apprenticed. On a common in the northern part of the parish are a few scattered houses, forming a place called Hên dre'r Garreg, or "the old town of the rock." In the churchyard is a well, the water of which is said to be peculiarly efficacious in the cure of all diseases of the eye. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £51. 12.

PIPTON, a hamlet in that part of the parish of GLÂSBURY which is in the hundred of TALGARTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Hay, containing 140 inhabitants. This hamlet is situated on the south bank of the Wye, and between that river and the Llynvi. The road from Hay to Builth passes through it, and the surrounding country is fertile and pleasing. Here was formerly a chapel of ease to the mother church of Glâsbury, now demolished. A small benefaction of £1 per annum was left for the use of the poor, in 1671, by Mrs. Sybil Williams, of Trêvithel, in the adjacent parish of Bronllŷs. A separate

assessment is made for the maintenance of the poor, the average annual expenditure amounting to £84. 11.

PISTILL (PISTYLL), a parish in the hundred of DINLLAEN, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Pwllheli, containing 528 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the shore of Carnarvon bay, and comprises a small mountainous district, the entire surface of which is dreary, rugged, and barren; and the scenery derives the little interest it possesses from the vicinity of the bay. There is no village, the houses being entirely scattered. Near the church is a modern farm-house, built upon the site of an ancient mansion: the proprietor of this farm, comprising two hundred acres of land, pays only one shilling modus for tithes, in consideration of the smallness of which charge he is compelled to provide bread and cheese, with good ale, or mead, for every person who shall have crossed the pass leading through the mountains of Yr Eivl, on their way to the market town of Nevin. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Edern, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor. The church, in which divine service is performed only on every third Sunday, is a small edifice, situated under a high rock, and upon the verge of a precipice overlooking the sea. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists: the former is situated at a place called Llithvaen, and the latter, to which a school is attached, stands near the church. To the east of the church is a small vale, called Nant Gwrtheirn, or "the Vale of Vortigern," to which that prince is said to have retreated for shelter from his infuriated subjects, and where he built a castle, which is said to have been destroyed by lightning. This narrow vale is situated between Craig y Llan and Yr Eivl, and is accessible only by sea; the sides are bounded by barren and rugged rocks, on which not a blade of vegetation is seen. At one extremity rises the loftiest peak of Yr Eivl, and the only opening is towards the sea, by which it is bounded on the north: the sole agricultural produce of this vale is oats. Near the shore is a small verdant mound, said to have been the site of Vortigern's castle; and near it was formerly a tumulus, called Bedd Gwrtheirn, or "Vortigern's Grave," in which was found a stone coffin, containing human bones. No traces of these relics are now visible, but the spot is still pointed out where that unfortunate prince, who met his death in this retired spot, in 464, was interred. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £119. 15.

PONTVAEN (PONT-VAEN), a parish in the hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (S. E.) from Fishguard, containing 61 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the turnpike road leading from Haverfordwest to Newport, has a diversified surface, enlivened by the river Gwayn, which runs through it. Pontvaen House, formerly the residence of the Laugharnes, and now by purchase, together with the estate, including the whole of the parish, the property of Henry Rces, Esq., is a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated, and surrounded with thriving plantations. The neighbourhood is supposed to afford some of the best grouse-shooting in the county. The soil is in general fertile: the substratum is slate, which however has not yet been worked. The living is a discharged

rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., endowed with £1200 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Henry Rees, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Bernard, is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £24. 15.

PORT-DINORWIG, a small port, in the parish of LLANVAIRISGAER, hundred of ISGORVAI, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Carnarvon: the population is returned with the parish. This place, anciently called "Aber Pwll," is situated on the Menai strait, and has a small and commodious harbour, accessible at high water to vessels of one hundred tons' burden. It forms a convenient shipping-place for the produce of the slate mines in the parish of Llandeiniolen, from which a rail-road, seven miles in length, extending from the quarries to this place, was constructed in 1824, for the conveyance of the slates, of which not less than twenty thousand tons are annually shipped at this port. The harbour, which has been recently enlarged, is capable of accommodating thirty vessels, which may lie here in safety while waiting for their freight, and the quay has been greatly improved.

PORT-EYNON (PORTH-EINION), a parish in the hundred of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 15 miles (W. S. W.) from Swansea, containing 368 inhabitants. It is situated on the Bristol channel, and is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation: the village, which occupies a pleasant situation on the west, forms a pleasing feature in the picturesque scenery with which the environs abound. There is an extensive oyster fishery on the coast, which, with the exportation of its produce, affords a lucrative employment during the season to a large proportion of the inhabitants. There are from fifteen to twenty vessels, varying in burden from thirty to sixty tons, engaged in this and the limestone trade, the oysters, when obtained in sufficient quantity, being shipped off to Bristol. The parish abounds with limestone, which is procured in large quantities for exportation, and also for the supply of the neighbouring districts. On that which is exported a toll of two-pence per ton, called "cliffage," is paid to the lord of the manor, and frequently amounts to £40 per month. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £9. 5. 10., and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church is dedicated to St. Cadocus. Mr. John Clement, in 1784, bequeathed the sum of £14. 9. 6., directing the interest to be laid out in bread for distribution among the poor of this parish not receiving parochial relief. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £62. 13.

PORTHKERRY (PORTH-CERI), a parish in the hundred of DINAS-POWIS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (S. E.) from Cowbridge, containing 109 inhabitants. This place derives its name, signifying the port of Ceri, from its situation on a small harbour of the Bristol channel, which is entered by vessels of inconsiderable burden, for the purpose of shipping the limestone which is quarried in the neighbourhood. Ceri,

from whom the harbour received its name, was the great grandfather of the celebrated Caradog, or Caractacus; but in what respect that chieftain was connected with this place does not appear. The manor formed part of the allotment of Sir John St. John, of Fonmon castle, one of Fitz-Hamon's knights, and, after passing through various hands, ultimately came into the possession of the late Sir Samuel Romilly, whose heirs are the present proprietors. The parish comprises but a very small tract of land, the whole of which is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £7. 8. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the heirs of the late Sir Samuel Romilly. The church, dedicated to St. Curig, is not remarkable for any architectural details; but in the churchyard is a handsome cross, in tolerably good preservation. There is a small charitable bequest to the poor of this parish by an unknown benefactor. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £63. 16.

PORT-PENRHYN, a small sea-port in the parish of LLANDEGAI, hundred of LLÊCHWEDD UCHÂV, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (E.) from Bangor. The population is returned with the parish. This place, which is of recent origin, owes its existence to the late Lord Penrhyn, by whom it was selected, as the shipping-place for the slates from his very extensive quarries in the vale of Nantfrancon, in this parish. It is very conveniently situated for that purpose on the Menai strait, closely adjoining the city of Bangor. About the year 1790, his lordship constructed a commodious wharf at the mouth of the river Cegin, which here falls into the strait, and in proportion to the extension and increased production of the quarries have been the subsequent improvements of this port. Extensive quays, accessible at all states of the tide to vessels of considerable tonnage, and additional wharfs, have been constructed; several sluices have been made; and spacious warehouses for depositing the produce of the quarries have been erected. A railway, six miles in length, has been formed from the quarries to the port, and every possible accommodation has been provided for facilitating the business here transacted. The only article shipped is the slate, of which immense quantities are sent coastwise, and several cargoes of roofing slates are annually exported to America. The business transacted at this port affords constant employment to more than two hundred men, making, with the number engaged in the quarries, nearly one thousand seven hundred persons employed in these very extensive and important works. Port Penrhyn, for representative purposes, is included within the new limits of the city of Bangor.

PORTSEYBORVAWR, (PORTH SCYBOR, or YSGUBOR, VAWR), a joint hamlet with Kitploith, in the parish of LLANDEVEYLOG, hundred of KIDWELLY, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Carmarthen. The population is returned with Kitploith. It is situated on the left bank of the river Towy, along which there is a causeway to the town of Carmarthen. Several respectable residences are observable on the banks of the river, as well as on those of the river Pibwr, which flows through this place to its junction with the Towy. Over a chasm through which this stream takes its course is a remarkable bridge, on

the road from Carmarthen to Llandarog. A Roman road from Kidwelly to Carmarthen passed through this hamlet.

PREES-UCHÂ, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES. —See TRÊV-BRÛS.

PRENDERGAST, a parish in the hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, adjoining to and comprising part of the borough of Haverfordwest, and containing 1105 inhabitants. This place derives its appellation from an ancient family of the same name, to whom the whole parish formerly belonged, and of whose mansion some remains may still be traced. The last member of that family who enjoyed this property was Maurice de Prendergast, who accompanied Strongbow, Earl of Clare, into Ireland, in which kingdom he finally settled. The property afterwards came into the possession of the Stepneys, who resided here till their removal into the county of Carmarthen, when the ancient seat, being deserted, soon fell into decay. The parish is situated between the rivers Hiog and Cleddy, and, near its south-western extremity, is connected with the town of Haverfordwest by a bridge across the latter, from which the village extends chiefly along the road to Cardigan, with a branch street southward; the whole forming an extensive and important suburb of Haverfordwest. A small tract at this angle of the parish, comprising a part of the village lying nearest to the town, is included within the ancient limits of the town and county of the town of Haverfordwest, the electoral boundaries of which are extended by the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., c. 64., so as to include the whole village, together with the south-western portion of the parish, which contains about fifty houses of value sufficient to qualify the tenants as voters for the borough. The petty sessions for the hundred are held in the village. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £9. 14. 9., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. David, is an ancient and venerable structure, in the early style of English architecture, and in good repair. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £186. 19.

PRESTATYN, a joint township with Nant, in the parish of MELIDEN, hundred of PRESTATYN, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (N.N.E.) from St. Asaph. The population is returned with the parish. This place, from which the hundred derives its name, was anciently a lordship, and had a castle, which is supposed to have been erected at a very early period by the native British inhabitants of the district. This fortress was wrested from its ancient owners, in the reign of Henry II., by the English, who had possession of it in the year 1167, when it was destroyed by Owain Gwynedd, Cadwaladr, and Rhÿs, Prince of South Wales, who then reduced the whole of Tegengle to the power of Owain. The lordship was granted by Richard I. to Robert Banaster, who kept possession of it for nearly four years, and built a town which was afterwards destroyed by Owain Gwynedd. In the seventh of Edward I. Robert de Crevecœur laid claim to it, in right of his ancestor Banaster, and, on an inquisition taking place, it was determined in his favour. From the Crevecœurs the lordship passed by marriage to the Conways of Bôd-

rhyddan, and on the division of the family estates, after the death of Sir John Conway, it fell, in right of his mother, to the Rev. Richard Williams, of Vron, who disposed of it to his brother-in-law, Richard Wilding, Esq. Of the ancient castle there are still some small vestiges, consisting of portions of the foundation, on an elevated spot called Plas Prestatyn, in a meadow below the mill; and likewise traces of the fosse by which it was surrounded, at some distance. The township is situated on the shore of the Irish sea, in a flat district, which is highly cultivated and richly productive of all kinds of grain, but more especially of excellent wheat, for the growth of which the soil is peculiarly favourable. From the shore, which is a fine sandy beach, extends for a distance of four miles, in a westerly direction, a sand-bank called Chester Bar, which is dry at low water; and other extensive banks are observable at a greater distance from the coast, projecting into the sea, and occupying the mouth of the æstuary of the Dee: at the distance of half a mile from the shore the water varies from one to two fathoms in depth.

PRESTEIGN, otherwise LLANANDRAS, a parish, partly in the hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, and partly in the hundred and county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, in which latter it comprises the township of Presteign (including the market and assize town of that name), and the chapelry of Discoed, which separately support their own poor, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from New Radnor, and 152 (W. N. W.) from London; the whole parish contains 3282 inhabitants, there being in that part of it which is in the county of Radnor 1629, of which number, 1513 are in the township of Presteign, which includes the whole of the town, together with an extensive tract of land surrounding it on the east, south, and west. This place, of which the latter name is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Andrew, appears to have remained in obscurity till towards the close of the thirteenth century, and to have first risen into importance during the prelacy of David Martin, Bishop of St. David's, who was raised to that see in the year 1293. This prelate, who continued to preside over the see till 1328, was a munificent benefactor to it, having obtained for the inhabitants the privilege of holding a weekly market, which, according to Leland, was in his time celebrated for its corn, and frequented by the people of the cantrev of Maelienydd. Either from its retired situation or its want of local importance, it appears to have been altogether unconnected with any of the military events that so often disturbed the internal tranquillity of the principality, or made the marches the scene of havoc and slaughter. During the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I., that monarch, retreating before Cromwell, then in the neighbourhood of Hereford, appears from an entry in an old parish register to have passed two nights at the house of Nicholas Taylor, Esq., who lived in this parish, at a place called the Lower Heath, near what is now called "the King's Turning," probably from the circumstance of the king having turned thence over the hills to Newtown in Montgomeryshire, from which place he proceeded to Chester.

The town, which is now the chief town in the county of Radnor, is pleasantly situated in the midst of a fertile vale surrounded by hills, of which some are richly wooded, and is separated from that

part of the parish which is in Herefordshire only by the small river Lug, which here forms a boundary between the two counties, and is crossed by an ancient bridge of three small arches. It consists of one principal thoroughfare, from which two smaller streets diverge nearly at right angles, and parallel with each other, in a direction towards the river. Though of an irregular form, it has an air of neatness and respectability superior to most of the towns in this part of the principality: the houses, though in general small, are well built and of neat appearance, and are interspersed with several of larger size, inhabited by respectable families of independent fortune, and professional individuals. The streets are partially paved, though not lighted; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water by means of pumps and open wells. The surrounding scenery is finely varied, and in many points highly picturesque; and from the hills by which the vale is surrounded are some interesting and extensive views over the country adjacent. An eminence called Warden, a little to the west of the town, supposed to have been the site of an ancient castle, of which there are no remains, was presented to the inhabitants by the Earl of Oxford, and has been laid out in agreeable walks, forming a pleasant promenade, which is a favourite resort of the inhabitants: it commands a very delightful prospect, embracing a fine tract of highly cultivated country, embellished with pleasingly diversified scenery, and enlivened with numerous gentlemen's seats, among which Boultribrook, the seat of Sir Harford Jones Brydges, Bart., an elegant mansion situated in beautifully disposed grounds, forms a conspicuous object. The river Lug is celebrated for its trout and graylings, which are taken here of superior quality. A woollen manufacture was formerly carried on, but it has been for some time abandoned, and the town has now no branch of manufacture: the trade is principally in malt, of which a great quantity is made, the soil in the neighbourhood being favourable to the growth of barley. Some trade is also carried on in timber, which is brought from the counties of Hereford and Radnor, and in coal, brought by land carriage from the Clee Hill in Shropshire, and also from Monmouthshire, by a railroad to Kington, in Herefordshire, and thence by land carriage to this town. A portion of traffic arises also from its situation on the turnpike roads leading from New Radnor to Leominster, and from Knighton to Kington; and the neighbourhood for five miles round is principally supplied with grocery, drapery, iron work, and shop goods in general, from this place, which has become a central depôt for those articles of trade. The market is on Saturday: the principal fairs are now held annually on May 9th and October 13th, of which the former is also a statute fair for the hiring of servants; and there is a smaller fair on December 11th. A fair formerly held on the 20th of June has been superseded by a celebrated wake, called Warden Wake, now annually held on that day upon the eminence called Warden.

This place is a borough by prescription; and there is a crown manor, styled "the Lordship, Manor, and Borough of Presteign," comprising the township of Presteign and the chapelry of Discoed. It has a bailiff and two constables, the former appointed annually at the court leet of the crown, but exercising no magis-

terial authority. The township is divided into the four wards of High-street, St. David's-street, Broad-street, and Hereford-street, of which the two former and the two latter collect their poor's rates jointly, and the whole are united for the maintenance of the poor. The borough formerly claimed to be contributory to New Radnor, in the return of a member to parliament; but this claim of the inhabitants to exercise the elective franchise was rejected by the House of Commons, in 1690, on the assertion of the right, from which, according to the prevailing tradition among the inhabitants, they had been previously excluded, on refusing to contribute towards the expense of supporting their representative. But, under the recent act to amend the representation, the township of Presteign, and the chapelry of Discoed, comprehending all that part of the parish which is situated within the county of Radnor, together with a small tract of the Herefordshire portion of it, on the banks of the Lug, immediately opposite the town, of which it contains a small suburb, form a contributory borough with those of Kevenleece, Knighton, Cnwclas, and Rhaiadr, in returning one member to parliament for the borough of Radnor. There being no former freemen, the right of election is vested in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the limits of the borough are minutely defined in the Appendix; the number of tenements of the above value, comprised within the Radnorshire portion of the borough, is one hundred and thirty-seven. In the 35th and 36th of Henry VIII. a statute was passed, ordaining that the county courts, which had been previously held alternately at New Radnor and at Rhaiadr, should be thereafter held alternately at New Radnor and at Presteign, in consequence of a sheriff having been resisted in the execution of his duty, and killed in a tumult at Rhaiadr; and it was subsequently arranged that the courts of assize should be held invariably at this place, where also the quarter sessions are held. The sheriff's courts are held here alternately with New Radnor. Presteign is likewise, by the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., c. 64, constituted a polling-place for the election of the county representative. The shire-hall, erected in 1829, at an expense of £5000, defrayed by the county, is a handsome and commodious edifice of brick and stone, with a stuccoed front: it consists of a centre and two wings, the former ornamented with four equidistant pilasters of the Tuscan order, supporting an entablature and cornice, and the latter having each a receding portico, supported by three Tuscan columns: the centre comprises the court for holding the assizes and sessions, which is conveniently arranged: the north wing contains an apartment for the grand jury, a withdrawing-room for the petty jury, offices for the clerk of the peace, and apartments for the housekeeper; and the south wing comprises a suite of apartments intended for the accommodation of the judges, consisting of two bedrooms, with dressing-rooms attached, a dining-room and a drawing-room, each thirty feet long, twenty feet wide, and sixteen feet in height. But the recent alteration in the Welsh judicature has rendered these preparations less necessary, as the judges seldom protract their

stay in the town beyond two days, and the apartments, which have not been yet furnished, are not likely to be occupied for that purpose. The county gaol, including also the house of correction for the county, was built in 1820, at an expense of £3500: it is situated on the east side of the town, and comprises three wards for the classification of prisoners, and, including the apartments for debtors, contains thirty-five sleeping cells, four day-rooms, and four airing-yards: the prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed in breaking stones, there being no tread-wheel at present in the prison: the whole is enclosed within a wall eighteen feet high, and the entrance is between two massive three-quarter columns, supporting an entablature.

The living is a rectory, with the chapelry of Discoed annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the Earl of Oxford. The impropriate tithes of this parish having been forfeited to the crown by the coffees of the parish of St. Antholine, in the city of London, in the 15th of Charles I., in consequence of their purchasing impropriations for the purpose of maintaining "factious and seditious lectures," were granted by that monarch to the Rev. John Scull, B.D., rector of this parish, and to his successors for ever: this grant was revoked after the decapitation of that sovereign, but was restored by Charles II., in the first year of his reign. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a spacious and handsome structure, partly in the decorated, and partly in the later style of English architecture, with a square western tower, strengthened with buttresses at the angles, and surmounted by a turret at one of them, and by pinnacles at the other three. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, the south aisle extending the whole length of the building, and forming a second chancel, which is claimed by the parishioners as their property: the nave is separated from the aisles by series of six pointed arches, resting upon octagonal pillars. The altar-piece is embellished with some fine tapestry, representing the entry of our Saviour into Jerusalem, the colours of which, though not vivid, harmonize well, and the whole is in a state of excellent preservation: above it is the following inscription, recording the name of the donor,—"*Richard de Brampton Parva, in hac parochia, Arm., 1737.*" This was Richard Owen, who also gave two silver salvers, to hold the bread at the communion. There are four small galleries, and in that at the west end is a good organ, presented to the parish, in 1819, by the late Robert Edwards, of this town. In the chancel are some handsome monuments to the memory of several deceased members of the families of Owen, Price, and Davies. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school was founded in the reign of Elizabeth, by John Beddowes, formerly a clothier of this town, who endowed it with some houses, and with seventy-seven acres of land, in the township of Presteign, now producing £150 per annum, and vested in eleven trustees: the present number of trustees is seven, who have power to fill up vacancies. There are also numerous charitable donations and bequests for the relief of the poor, and for various other purposes, of which the following are the principal: Nicholas Taylor, Sen., Esq., gave £30 for apprenticing one poor boy or girl of the parish, to

which £20 was afterwards added by his son, who also bequeathed £30 to buy clothing for the poor; Ambrose Meredith, of Napleton, gave one-half of two parcels of land, and one cottage with a garden, for apprenticing children, and the other half to the poor generally; Sir Thomas Street, of Worcestershire, one of the judges on the circuit, gave £20, forfeited by William Whitcomb, high sheriff of Radnorshire, for his non-appearance at the assizes, towards apprenticing seven children; and Margaret Price, of Pillith, left £50 for apprenticing one poor boy, and ten pounds for clothing to be given to two poor people annually. Ellen Harris, of London, in 1630, bequeathed the yearly sum of £4, of which four marks were to be paid for four sermons, one mark to be distributed among the poor on the days those sermons were delivered, and one mark to the churchwardens of the parish for ever. John Matthews, of Clerkenwell, London, bequeathed £50 to be lent without interest for two years to five or six poor tradesmen of this parish, and £2. 12. per annum to be distributed in bread to the poor: he also bequeathed a fund for the distribution of six coats and six bibles to poor children. John Eccleston, Esq., of this town, gave £50 for the erection of some small houses, as rent-free residences for the poor. Edward Price, Esq., of Aylesbury, in the county of Bucks, bequeathed £50, now secured on the Radnorshire turnpike trust, the interest to be distributed in bread to the poor. Thomas Cornwall, Baron Burford, and lord of Stapleton and Lugharnest, gave several sums of money forfeited to him as lord of the manor, and amounting to £8. 12.; and Nicholas Scarlet, of this town, gave £2 per annum, to the poor. Littleton Powell, Esq., of Stannage, one of the six clerks in Chancery, gave a large silver flagon for holding the sacramental wine, weighing seventy-four ounces three drachms, and valued at £25, to the church; and Giles Whitehall, Esq., of the Moor, gave to the township of Presteign an engine with twelve leather buckets, for extinguishing fires in the town. Dr. Richard Lucas, master of the free grammar school at Abergavenny, and subsequently vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, London, and lecturer of St. Olave's, Southwark, a popular preacher of his time, was born in this town. A curious custom prevails here on Shrove-Tuesday, which is observed by one party pulling a rope upwards, and another downwards to the river, the successful party retaining the rope in token of victory; and it is popularly predicted that, if the party pulling the rope upwards prevails, grain will be cheap that year, but, if it goes down, it will be dear. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor of the township of Presteign amounts to £422. 7., and of the chapelry of Discoed to £17. 7.

PRIESTHOLME ISLAND, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES.—See PENMON.

PRION, a joint township with Cliciédig, in the parish of LLANRHAIADR-IN-KINMERCH, hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Denbigh. The population is included in the return for the parish. This township was formerly assessed with those of Cliciédig Isâv and Uchâv, for the joint maintenance of their poor, but now there is a general assessment for the parish. A river rises in the hilly part of it, from two sources, after the union

of the waters from which it sinks under ground, and does not shew itself again, until it bursts forth in a copious stream from a limestone rock at the well of Fynnog St. Dyvnog, near the parish church.

PRISK (PRYSC), a joint township with Carvan, in the parish of LLANDEWY-BREVI, upper division of the hundred of PENARTH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, containing, with Carvan, 149 inhabitants. These names signify a coppice on the ridge of an eminence, in allusion to the situation of the township. The population is exclusively agricultural. A separate assessment is made for the support of the poor, the average annual expenditure amounting to £55. 17.

PRYSG (Y PRYSG), a joint parcel with Killey, in the parish of LLANGATTOCK, hundred of CRICKHOWEL, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Crickhowel. The population, which has increased nearly a fourth since the census of 1821, is included in the return for the parish. This place is situated on the right bank of the river Usk, and one of the roads from Abergavenny to Crickhowel passes through it. The Brecknock canal intersects it in a line parallel with the river, and the neighbourhood contains some pleasing residences, the principal of which is Dan y Park, to which was formerly attached an extensive demesne, now partly divided into cultivated enclosures. There are numerous limestone quarries, and much of their produce is burned into lime, which is conveyed by the Brecknock canal to various places along its banks. At the south-western extremity of this district, on the banks of the Ebbwy Vawr stream, which separates it from Monmouthshire, are situated the Beaufort iron-works, belonging to Messrs. Kendall, West, and Bevan, from which railways diverge across the mountains to the Gilvâeh coal-pits and to the Brecknock canal.

PUNCHESTON, a parish in the hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 12 miles (N. N. E.) from Haverfordwest, containing 326 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called "Castell Mael," probably from an ancient encampment, of which there are still some remains, comprises a considerable tract of arable and pasture land, the greater portion enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surface is boldly undulated, in some parts rising into mountainous elevations; and the soil is various, but in the low grounds fertile and productive. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Rev. James Williams James. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is not remarkable for any architectural details. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists; and the Society of Friends had formerly a place of interment in this parish. The remains of the ancient encampment above noticed occupy the summit of a rocky eminence, inaccessible on one side by the precipitous steepness of the acclivity, and defended on the other sides by a deep intrenchment. The Rev.—Gambold, father of Bishop Gambold, and the compiler of a Welsh, Latin, and English Dictionary, was for some years rector of this parish. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £51. 13.

PWLLCROCHON (PWLL-CROCHAN), a parish in the hundred of CASTLEMARTIN, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Pembroke, con-

taining 174 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the south side of Milford Haven, and comprises a considerable tract of arable and pasture land, of which, with the exception of a comparatively small portion, the whole is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. Limestone abounds within its limits, and some of the inhabitants are employed in the quarries, which are worked on a moderate scale. A small creek of Milford Haven affords great facility for conveying their produce to its destination. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £9. 12. 11., and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a venerable structure, in the decorated style of English architecture, erected in the fourteenth century by Radulph Beneger, then rector of the parish, who was interred in the south aisle, where his effigy is placed in a recess, with the following inscription in old Norman characters;—*Hic jacet Radulphus Beneger, Hujus ecclesie rector.*" In a tablet inserted in the wall there is also a complimentary tribute in Latin verse; and in the outer angle of the north transept is the inscription, also in Norman characters, "*A.D. 1342, Erat ista Ecclesia constructa de novo, cum capella ista, per Radulphum Beneger, qui rexit ecclesiam per annos . . .*" In the churchyard a skirmish took place in 1648, during the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I., between the royalist and parliamentary forces. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. John Meares, Esq., of Istington, in this parish, in 1763, charged his estates in Pembrokeshire with the payment of £12 per annum for the instruction of twelve poor boys of this and the adjoining parish of Rhôscrowther: the school-room, which had been previously built by that gentleman, is kept in repair by his successors, who, with the rector for the time being, have the nomination of the children. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £115. 15.

PWLLHELI, a borough, sea-port, and market town, in the parish of DENIO, hundred of GAFLOGION, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 20 miles (S. S. W.) from Carnarvon, and, through that town, 271 (W. N. W.) from London. The population, amounting to 2091, is returned as that of the parish of Denio, with the limits of which those of the ancient borough are co-extensive. This place derives its name, signifying literally the "Salt Pool," from the small bay on the eastern side of the great promontory of Lleyrn, on the shore of which it is situated, and which forms the æstuary of several small streams, which pour their waters through it into the northern part of the wide and stormy bay of Cardigan. Edward the Black Prince granted this place, together with Nevin, to Nigel de Lohareyn, in consideration of his numerous services, particularly as a reward for his fidelity and valour at the battle of Poitiers; and by charter dated at Carnarvon, in the twelfth year after his accession to the principality of Wales, he incorporated the inhabitants, upon whom he conferred all the privileges of a free borough, with exemption from toll in England and Wales, and the right of a mercatorial guild, a market, and two annual fairs, stipulating that they should pay to Nigel no less than £40 per annum: all these privileges were subsequently confirmed by Edward III. The town is well built, and amply supplied with water, but badly paved

and not lighted. The surrounding scenery comprehends many features of grandeur and of beauty; and the view from the town, embracing the whole extent of the Snowdon mountains, the Merionethshire hills, and Cardigan bay, is truly magnificent. The waste lands in this and the adjoining parishes were enclosed pursuant to an act of parliament obtained for that purpose in the 48th of George III., under the authority of which two embankments were constructed, one on each side of the town, at an expense of £10,000, by means of which three thousand acres of land have been recovered from the sea, and are now under cultivation. The situation of the town is well adapted for carrying on an extensive commerce with Liverpool, South Wales, and Dublin; but it has now only a small coasting trade. The harbour, which is entered by a high round rock, called Carreg yr Imbill, or "the rock of the Gimlet," and accessible to vessels of one hundred tons' burden at all states of the tide, has been in some degree injured by the embankments above noticed, and from neglect is nearly choked up. The commerce consists entirely in the importation of coal and of shop goods from Liverpool, for the supply of which to the surrounding country Pwllheli forms a great depôt, and is thus, though small, rendered a flourishing place: the port is a creek to that of Beaumaris. The market, which is on Wednesday, is well supplied with fish, poultry, eggs, butchers' meat, and all other kinds of provisions, which are here cheaper than in any other town on the coast of North Wales; and, there being no other market held near, it is resorted to even by persons living at the furthest extremity of the promontory of Llyn, a distance of twenty miles. Fairs are annually held on March 5th, May 13th, June 28th, August 19th, September 24th, and November 11th.

The government, by the charter of Edward the Black Prince, confirmed by Edward III., Henry IV., V., and VI., Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII. and VIII., Edward VI., and by Mary and Elizabeth, is vested in a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, and an indefinite number of burgesses, assisted by a town steward, a serjeant at mace, and other officers. The mayor, who holds his office for life, and the senior bailiff, who is chosen annually on the 29th of September, are elected by the burgesses at large, who also nominate the junior bailiff, and elect annually to all the other offices; but the nomination of the junior bailiff is subject to the approval of the mayor, who also appoints the recorder. This is one of the contributory boroughs which, with Carnarvon, return one member to parliament: the elective franchise was conferred in the 27th of Henry VIII. The right of election was formerly in the burgesses at large, one hundred in number, but is now vested in the resident burgesses only (of whom there are seventy-five within the borough and a distance of seven miles), if duly qualified according to the provisions of the act; and in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of at least ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the number of tenements of this value, within the limits of the borough, which have been altered by the late act, and are minutely detailed in the Appendix, is one hundred and fifteen. The freedom of the borough is inherited by all the

sons of freemen, whether born in the borough or not, and is acquired by marriage with the daughter of a freeman, by servitude to a freeman whether resident in the borough or elsewhere, by a residence of twelve months within the borough (paying scot and lot), and by election at a borough court. The corporation have no magisterial power, the borough being entirely under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions in the town. A court is held every alternate Saturday, at which the recorder and bailiffs preside, for the determination of all pleas and the recovery of debts under forty shillings. By the recent acts for amending the representation, Pwllheli has been constituted a polling-place for the election of the knight of the shire. The town-hall, erected in 1818, is a neat substantial edifice, the lower part of which is appropriated on the market days as shambles, and the upper part contains an excellent assembly-room, and a room in which the petty sessions are held. The parish church, which is situated about half a mile to the north of the town, being very small and much dilapidated, it is intended to erect in lieu of it a new church in the town, which will be parochial, though funerals will nevertheless continue to be solemnized at the old church of Denio. There are places of worship for Independents, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and Presbyterians. The Rev. Hugh Jones, in 1695, bequeathed to Griffith Vaughan £1000 in trust, to appropriate £200 of that sum to the erection of a school-house in such place in either of the counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, or Merioneth, as he should think fit, and to vest the remaining £800 in the purchase of land for the endowment of a school for the gratuitous instruction of all poor boys of either of those counties. The school-house was built at Pwllheli; but the money, never having been vested in the purchase of land, still remains in the hands of his descendant, Lloyd Mostyn, Esq., who appoints the master, to whom he pays the interest of that sum as a salary: there are at present fifty-six boys in the school. The rent of some land in the parish, which was bequeathed to the poor, is annually distributed among them at Christmas.

PWLLYWRACH (PWLL Y WRACH), a hamlet in the parish and hundred of TALGARTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Talgarth, containing 187 inhabitants. This hamlet, the name of which signifies "the hag's pool," lies in a deep valley formed by the Talgarth mountain, on the east, and that of Mynydd Troed on the west, and at the source of the Rhiangoll stream, which afterwards pursues its course into the vale of Llanvihangel Cwm-dû.

PYLE, a joint parish with Kenvig, in the hundred of NEWCASTLE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 11½ miles (S. S. E.) from Neath, containing, exclusively of Kenvig, 475 inhabitants. It was originally a chapelry attached to the parish of Kenvig, but since the devastation of that town and the destruction of its church by an inundation of the sea, as noticed in the article thereon, the parishes have been united, the livings consolidated into one vicarage, and the chapel of Pyle has become the parochial church. The two places are nearly of equal extent. Through Pyle now runs the turnpike road from Cardiff to Swansea, which formerly passed through Kenvig, but was diverted from its original course after the devastation of

the borough. The village, though small, has a neat and pleasing appearance: a handsome and capacious inn has been erected here by the late J. M. Talbot, Esq. Near the church, on the estate of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., is a quarry of excellent building stone, from which that employed in the erection of the spacious mansion in Margam Park, belonging to Mr. Talbot, now in progress, is taken. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £4. 8. 11½., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. James the Apostle, is a handsome structure, appropriately fitted up for the accommodation of the parishioners. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. A parochial school for the gratuitous instruction of the poor is supported by subscription. Mr. Thomas Lougher, in 1747, bequeathed £50, and Mr. John Waters left £40, both which sums have been invested in the purchase of land producing £4. 10. per annum, which is distributed annually among the poor of this parish. Near the church is a spring called Collwyn Well, the water of which has been long celebrated for its medicinal properties. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £209. 2.

Q.

QUARTER-MAWR, a joint hamlet with Gwydre, in the parish of LLANTHOYSAINT, lower division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES. The population is returned with the parish. It lies on the borders of the Black Mountains, which separate Carmarthenshire from Brecknockshire. The poor are maintained by an assessment conjointly with Gwydre, the average annual expenditure amounting to £94. 17.

R.



Arms.

RADNOR (NEW), or MAES-YVED, a borough and parish, having exclusive jurisdiction, and formerly of sufficient importance to have given its name to the county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (W. S. W.) from Presteign, and 157 (W. N. W.) from London, containing 472 inhabitants. Its Welsh name, signi-

fying "the imbibing meadow," is derived from the circumstance of the little river Somergil sinking into the earth in its vicinity, and pursuing a subterraneous course for a considerable distance. Though at present little more than an inconsiderable village, it was anciently a place of some importance, and most probably owed its origin to the erection of a castle here by the Mortimers, for the protection of the territories they had acquired in this part of the principality. This castle, which was of considerable strength, occupied an eminence above the town, commanding

the passage from the mountains into the open country; and, from its situation on the border, the town was fortified with walls having four strong gates, and surrounded by a deep moat. In 1188, Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by Giraldus Cambrensis, on his mission to preach the crusades throughout Wales, commenced his labours at this place, to which he was attended by Ranulph de Glanville, justiciary of England, and where he was received by Rhys ab Gruffydd, Prince of South Wales, and several other Welsh chieftains; and at this town commences Giraldus' Itinerary. In the following year, Rhys ab Gruffydd, having made a formidable incursion into the English marches, assaulted and took possession of the castle, which he resolutely defended against Sir Roger Mortimer, who came to its relief with a considerable body of well-armed veteran forces. All the efforts of Sir Roger to retake the fortress proved unavailing; and the troops of Rhys, sallying from the castle, entered into close action with the English forces, whom they ultimately drove from the field, after an obstinate and sanguinary conflict. In 1217, King John, in resentment of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth's abandonment of his interests, laid siege to the castle, which he demolished; but it was soon afterwards rebuilt by the English, from whom it was taken by Llewelyn in 1231. It was besieged, in 1263, by the confederate forces of Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, Prince of North Wales, and the two sons of the celebrated Simon de Montfort, and, being taken, was burnt to the ground; but, though no further account of it occurs in the mean time, it was probably rebuilt, for its final destruction, together with the ruins of the town, is stated in the charter granted by Queen Elizabeth to have been effected by Owain Glyndwr, who, in 1401, having posted himself on Plinlimmon hill, thence despatched his forces on plundering excursions, during which they destroyed the abbey of Cwm Hir, in Radnorshire, and took the castle of Radnor, causing the whole garrison, to the number of sixty men, to be beheaded on the brink of the castle yard. By an act of the 27th of Henry VIII., New Radnor was constituted the shire town of the newly erected county of Radnor; and the assizes and quarter sessions were appointed to be held alternately here and at Rhaiadr; but, by subsequent acts of the 35th and 36th of the same reign, these courts were ordered to be held alternately here and at Presteign, to which latter place the assizes were subsequently wholly removed, and are still invariably held there. Leland, describing New Radnor in the reign of Henry VIII., states that the ruins of the four gates were then remaining in the walls; that the castle was in ruins, with the exception of part of the gate, which had been repaired; that there was an old church near the castle, then used as a chapel; and that not far from it was a new parish church, built by William Bachefield and Flory his wife. According to Speed's map, in 1610, the town appears to have had at that time three principal streets, extending parallel with each other, in a direction from east to west, and four smaller streets intersecting them at right angles, exclusively of four short streets leading from the upper street to the church and castle. Since that period, however, it has dwindled into an insignificant village. "In times past," says Camden, "it was firmly fenced with a Wall and Castle, but after that

Owen Glendwrwy (that notable Rebel) had burnt it, it began by little and little to decrease and grow to decay, tasting of the same fortune as the mother thereof did before (I mean Old Radnor), which in the Reign of King John Rhys ap Gryffyn did set on fire." Indeed, its sole importance depended upon its existence as a border fortress; when it ceased to be such, Kington and Presteign soon surpassed it as market towns.

The present town is situated on the banks of the small river Somergil, near its descent from the mountains into the Vale of Radnor, and consists only of a few houses, built of a perishable slaty stone, and of very mean appearance: the names of some of its ancient streets are still preserved, though others no longer exist: vestiges of them, however, may still be traced among the gardens, but most of them have become merely foot-paths. With the exception of a few maltsters and handicraftsmen the entire population is engaged in agriculture. The market, formerly held on Tuesday, after several ineffectual attempts to revive it, has altogether fallen into disuse. Fairs are held annually on August 14th and October 28th and 29th, which latter is very numerously attended. This place was a borough by prescription till the reign of Elizabeth, who, in the 4th year of her reign, granted the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, with many privileges, an extensive manor, and an exclusive jurisdiction, extending over a district nearly thirty miles in circumference. Under this charter, confirmed and extended by one of George II., which not only recites it, but likewise mentions others "by divers lords of the marches," the government is vested in a bailiff, two aldermen, and twenty-five capital burgesses, assisted by a recorder, coroner, town-clerk, two chamberlains, two serjeants at mace, and other officers. The bailiff and aldermen are annually elected from the capital burgesses, by a majority of that body, on the Monday after the feast of the Holy Cross: the recorder, who holds his office for life, and all the other officers of the corporation, are also elected by the capital burgesses. The capital burgesses must be chosen from among the resident burgesses, and lose their privileges on becoming non-resident: no person who is non-resident can be elected a burgess. New Radnor, in conjunction with Kevenlleece, Knighton, Cnwclas, and Rhaiadr (to the number of which contributory boroughs Presteign was added, by the recent act to amend the representation), returns one member to parliament. The right of election has heretofore been vested in the burgesses generally: it is now, by the late act, extended to every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act demands: the present number of houses of this value within the limits of the borough (which have not been altered by the late Boundary Act), is one hundred and seventy-two: the bailiff is the returning officer. The recorder, bailiff, and aldermen, and also the bailiff and aldermen for the preceding year, are justices of the peace within the borough, the jurisdiction of which extends exclusively over the whole of the parishes of New Radnor, Old Radnor, and Llanvihangel - Nant-Melan, and parts of those of Cascob and Llandcglay. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for the borough, on the

Monday after the quarter sessions for the county; a court of petty sessions; and a court, every Monday, in which the bailiff presides, assisted by the town-clerk, for the recovery of debts and the determination of pleas under the amount of forty shillings. The sheriff's court, for the recovery of debts not exceeding forty shillings, is held every month, alternately here and at Presteign. The court for the election of the knight of the shire may be held here, though it has not been so for nearly half a century: this has also, under the late Boundary Act, been made one of the polling-places. The town-hall, in which the various courts are held, and the public business of the corporation is transacted, is a mean building, in a state of very imperfect repair: it is situated in the principal street, and opposite to it is a small prison for the borough, consisting only of two rooms and an airing-yard. The parish comprises from two thousand five hundred to three thousand acres of rich loamy pasture land, and a fertile tract capable of producing good crops of corn: the upper part of it comprehends a portion of the mountain range of the forest of Radnor.

The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £13.10.10., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, and situated on the declivity of a lofty hill to the north of the town, is an ancient structure, roofed with tiles, with a handsome square tower, strengthened by buttresses, and containing five bells: the body consists of a nave, chancel, and aisle, but is in a very dilapidated condition: part of it appears to rest on the foundation of a more ancient building: the old church mentioned by Leland is no longer in existence. John Green, of Hereford, bequeathed to this parish the sum of £300, of the interest of which he appropriated £10 for the support of a charity school, £3 to be distributed in bread to the poor, and the remainder to be expended in purchasing articles for the church. An estate called Longney, in the county of Gloucester, was devised to this parish by Mr. Henry Smith, of London, in 1627, the proceeds of which are distributed among the poor: being subject to the inundations of the river Severn, it varies greatly in its annual value, which fluctuates from £7 to £15 per annum: there are also some smaller charitable donations and bequests to the poor. Of the ancient castle, which occupied the summit of a lofty eminence to the north-east of the town, there are only some inconsiderable vestiges: the walls of this structure, which was of great strength, comprised a quadrilateral area, divided into an outer and an inner ward: at the north-eastern and north-western angles were square massive towers. The entrance, which was on the south side, was defended by a similar tower at the south-western angle; and to the east were two circular towers of smaller dimensions. Some workmen digging on the site, in 1773, discovered six or seven arches of good masonry, which appeared to have supported a range of the principal buildings: the outer intrenchments are still in good preservation. The course of the walls by which the town was surrounded may be easily traced by the remains of their foundations, and of the deep moat on the outside. About a mile from the town, and near the western extremity of the parish, the narrow vale of the small river Somergil is intersected by an intrenched dyke; and in a narrow defile, about two

miles to the west of the town, and in the parish of Llanvihangel-Nant-Melan, there is a curious and interesting cascade, called "Water break its neck." Immediately to the north of the town is the high mountainous tract forming the forest of Radnor, on which numerous flocks of sheep are bred, and from one of the summits of which, called Wimble, is a view of great extent over several of the adjoining counties, embracing some pleasing scenery in the neighbourhood of the town, with several gentlemen's seats, surrounded by plantations and pleasure grounds, and forming ornamental features in the landscape. Downton House, the property of Percival Lewis, Esq., and now the residence of W. S. R. Cockburn, Esq., only son of General Sir William Cockburn, Bart., is an elegant mansion, situated in beautiful grounds, and surrounded with interesting and pleasingly varied scenery. Radnor gives the title of earl to the family of Bouverie. The poor are maintained by an average annual expenditure amounting to £192.

RADNOR (OLD), or MAES-YVED-HËN, a parish, comprising the townships of Ednol, Evenjobb with Bareland, Harpton, Kinnarton with Badland, Old Radnor, and Walton, each supporting its own poor, in the liberties of the borough of NEW RADNOR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from New Radnor, containing 1458 inhabitants. This place by the Welsh is also called Pen y Graig, which name it derives from the situation of its church on the summit of a rock: it was anciently of some importance, and had a castle, which Sir Richard Colt Hoare identifies with that mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis, under the appellation of "Cruker," but of which no vestiges can be discovered. In the *Iter Carolinum* it is noted that, "on 6th Aug., 1645, Charles I. went from Brecon to Gwernevit, the house of Sir H. Williams, to dinner; he supped at Old Radnor, at a yeoman's house, the court being dispersed: on the 7th he proceeded to Ludlow." The house here which gave temporary refuge to that unfortunate monarch is called "The Stones," and stands about half a mile to the west of the church. The parish, which is of very great extent, is intersected by a stream called Somergil, and also by the Hendwell, a brook issuing from a small lake of that name, which abounds with excellent trout and eels. The surface is principally flat, though partly undulating, and in some places rising into hills of considerable elevation: the lands, with the exception of some tracts of common, and some woodland, are enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The soil is in general a fertile loam, well adapted for the growth of corn, and affording pasturage for sheep and cattle. In the southern part of the parish there exists an extensive deposit of transition limestone, from which a most valuable supply of lime is obtained. The parish is intersected by the turnpike road from Hereford to Aberystwith. The surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified; and the neighbourhood is enlivened with several gentlemen's seats, among which are, Harpton Court, the residence of the Right Hon. Thomas Frankland Lewis, a handsome mansion situated in grounds tastefully laid out; Evenjobb, the seat of P. R. Mynors, Esq.; Womaston, that of S. Lewin, Esq.; and Newcastle Court, that of John Whittaker, Esq., all good houses pleasantly situated, and forming interesting features in the scenery of the place.

The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford, rated in the king's books at £35. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, by whom a stipendiary curate is appointed and paid, and is further supported by the interest of £800 parliamentary grant. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a spacious and venerable structure, with a lofty square tower containing six bells: the body consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, and a chancel separated from the rest by a screen of richly carved oak, which extends across the nave and both the aisles: the font is of large dimensions, rudely carved out of a single stone; and on the north side of the chancel stand the remains of a singular organ case, of large size, elaborately though somewhat rudely carved in oak: there are some handsome monuments of modern erection to the family of Lewis, of Harpton. At Ednol and Kinnarton are chapels of ease to the mother church. There is a place of worship for Independents. Lady Joan Hartstongue bequeathed a house and twenty-five acres of land at Weythel, in this parish, for the foundation and endowment of a school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children of the parishes of Old Radnor, Llanvihangel-Nant-Melan, and Gladestry: the present annual income arising from the endowment is about £30, and is regularly appropriated to the support of the school. A farm called the Wolfpits, now producing £12 per annum, and another called the Broken Bank, in the parish of Gladestry, were bequeathed by an unknown benefactor to the poor of this parish. Mrs. Cassandra Davies, in 1635, bequeathed to the poor not receiving parochial relief some land in the township of Bareland, now producing £2 per annum, which is regularly paid; but a bequest of thirty shillings per annum, charged on an estate called the Callenders, has long ceased to be paid. Near the church are the remains of an ancient religious house, supposed to have been a nunnery: the moat by which it was surrounded is still plainly visible. Within the limits of the parish, and nearly in the centre of the Vale of Radnor, there is a singular relic of antiquity, generally supposed to be Druidical: it consists of four stones placed at the angles of a square, each stone being of such vast dimensions that it is as difficult to conjecture by what means as for what purpose they were placed there. Their position corresponds precisely with the cardinal points of the compass, the largest being to the south, and the smallest to the north; and they are ranged symmetrically, as far as their rude shapes will allow. A stone tablet is by some thought to have covered the whole; but the unequal height of the stones, and their distance from each other, render this supposition improbable. Whatever may have been the object of this monument of a rude and uncivilized age, its destruction is said by Camden to have taken place in the reign of John, when this district was ravaged by Rhys ab Gruffydd. The poor are maintained by an average annual expenditure amounting to £729. 17. for the entire parish, of which sum, £170. 10. is assessed on the township of Old Radnor.

RADNORSHIRE, an inland county of South Wales, bounded on the north by the county of Montgomery (in North Wales), on the west by Cardiganshire, on the south-west and south by Brecknockshire, on the east

by the English county of Hereford, and on the north-east by that of Salop. It extends from $52^{\circ} 2'$ to $52^{\circ} 27'$ (N. Lat.), and from $2^{\circ} 59'$ to $3^{\circ} 45'$ (W. Lon.), and comprises an area, according to Mr. Carey's Communications to the Board of Agriculture, of three hundred and ninety square miles, or two hundred and forty-nine thousand six hundred statute acres. The population, in 1831, was 24,651.

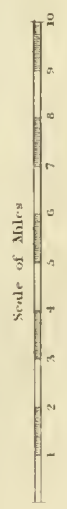
As this district never contained any large or important town within its limits, or formed of itself a separate community until by the act of Henry VIII. it was raised to the rank of a county, it does not appear to have taken any signal or prominent part in the events which mark the troubled history of Wales. At the period of the invasion of Britain by the Romans, it formed part of the territory of the *Silures*, who so greatly distinguished themselves by their resolute opposition to the progress of the Roman arms. After their subjugation, which was partly effected by Ostorius Scapula, and completed by Julius Frontinus, it contained a Roman station at Cwm, on the western bank of the river Ithon, between one and two miles to the north-east of Llandrindod Wells, and was traversed by several vicinal ways. After the abandonment of Britain by the Romans, it became part of the territory of Ferregs, included between the rivers Severn and Wye, and was subjected to Caradog Vraich Vras, or "Caradoc with the Brawny Arm," ruler of Brecknock, who flourished about the commencement of the sixth century, and is celebrated in Welsh story, as one of Arthur's knights. The derivation of the present Welsh name of this county, *Maesyved* or *Maes-Hyved* (which has been noticed under the head of New Radnor), is, however, by some persons deduced from *Hyvaidd*, the name of one of the sons of Caradog Vraich Vras, for whom his father formed this portion of his territories into a separate lordship. Offa King of Mercia, having expelled the Britons from nearly the whole of the fertile province of Ferregs, introduced into this district a Saxon population, and formed the celebrated line of demarcation, still called Offa's Dyke, which, however, included within the Saxon territory only the easternmost extremity of the present county of Radnor. In the division of the sovereignty of Wales by Roderic the Great, among his three sons, the territory forming the present county of Radnor is thought to have been included in the kingdom of Powys. The scene of the great battle which was fought, about the year 1088, between Rhys ab Tewdwr and the sons of Bleddin ab Cynvyn, for the sovereignty of South Wales, and which terminated in favour of the former, has been generally laid at Llêchryd, in the parish of Disserseth, near the banks of the Wye, in this county; but it is now, with more probability, considered to have been at Llêch-rhyd, on the Teivy, near Cardigan. After the Norman Conquest of England, the territory of Maesyved became the prey of the Norman adventurers who successfully invaded the adjoining districts of Brecknockshire and Herefordshire: the family of de Breos, and afterwards the Mortimers, had the most extensive domains in it. In 1189, Rhys ab Gruffydd, Prince of South Wales, invading the marches, took the castles of Radnor and Painscastle in Elvel, in this county. Trehaern Vychan, a Welshman of great influence in the territory of Brecknock, having been treacherously and barbarously mur-

dered, in 1196, by William de Breos, Lord of Brecknock and Abergavenny, Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys, who was related to Trehaern by marriage, marched a body of troops into de Breos' territories in Radnorshire, and laid siege to Painscastle, of which that baron had repossessed himself, declaring that, after he had gained possession of that fortress, he would devastate with fire the whole country as far as the Severn, a sacrifice which he owed to the manes of Trehaern Vychan, his kinsman. But the Welsh chieftain, having no means of destroying the fortifications, lay for three weeks before the castle without capturing it, which gave time for William de Breos to receive reinforcements from England, under Geoffry Fitz-Peter, the justiciary, and from several of the lords marcher, who came to his assistance. But as the issue of hostilities might be uncertain, he proposed terms of peace to Gwenwynwyn, which the latter indignantly refused, the Welsh declaring their firm resolution of avenging, in this enterprise, the past wrongs of their country. The English then released from confinement Gruffydd, son of the late Rhys ab Gruffydd; between whom and Gwenwynwyn they knew that a deadly feud subsisted; and, being joined by the Welsh forces immediately raised by that chieftain, they advanced to the relief of Painscastle. Gwenwynwyn, confident in his strength, deviated from the wary system of warfare generally pursued by his nation, and opposed the English in an open plain, where he was defeated, with the loss of three thousand men slain, besides a great number of prisoners, among whom were many of considerable note.

In the year 1282, Llewelyn, the last native sovereign of Wales, marched with his little army to Aberedwy, or Abereddown, where he had a castle or mansion, on the Radnorshire side of the Wye, three miles below Builth, in expectation of there holding a conference with some of his friends; but his object having been treacherously communicated to the enemy, he was surprised by the approach of a superior force from Herefordshire, under the command of Edmund Mortimer and John Gifford. The unfortunate prince then endeavoured to effect his escape, and arrived at the bridge over the Wye in time to cross and break it down, before his pursuers came up. Thus baffled in their object, the English returned downwards to a ford known to some of the party, about eight miles below, near a ferry at that time and still called Caban Twm Bâch, or "Little Tom's ferry boat," where they crossed, and thus ceased the movements of the two parties in this county: the sequel of this melancholy transaction is described in the article on *ABEREDWY*. During the war waged by Owain Glyndwr against Henry IV., the former, in the year 1401, destroyed the abbey of Cwm Hîr, in this county, and took the castle of Radnor, causing the garrison, amounting to threescore men, to be beheaded on the brink of the castle yard. After this event, Owain, by his continued successes, excited so much alarm in Henry, that the latter resolved to march against him in person. He issued writs to the lieutenants of thirty-four counties; requiring them to assemble their respective forces, and attend him at Lichfield, on the 7th of July, 1402; but before his army could be collected, Owain had advanced with his troops to the borders of South Wales, in the direction of Herefordshire, carrying fire and sword into the lands



RADNORSHIRE.



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of his opponents. Of these none suffered so severely as the vassals and tenants of Edward Mortimer, Earl of March, a child of ten years of age, whose uncle, Sir Edmund Mortimer, collected a large body of his nephew's tenants and retainers, as well in Herefordshire as from the district of Melienydd in Radnorshire, and with these marched to resist the invader. The two armies met on Brÿn Glâs, a mountain near Pilleth, a little to the south-west of Knighton, where victory declared in favour of Owain. Eleven hundred men fell on the side of Mortimer; and, as the loss fell chiefly on the people of Herefordshire, there seems reason to believe that March's Welsh retainers were not hearty in his cause. It is to this battle, and to some "shameful villanie," as Holinshed calls it, "used towards the dead carcasses," that Shakspeare finely and mysteriously alludes, in the first part of Henry IV. When the conflicts had ceased, which "the irregular and wild Glendower" had excited, this district seems to have sunk into repose; but under the rule of the Lords Marcher, (a singular compound of hostility and government,) Wales, though sometimes composed, was never pacified. It was not until, by the act of the 27th of Henry VIII., cap. 26, the rights and privileges of English subjects were extended to Wales, that peace, order, and obedience were established: by that act Radnorshire was included amongst the newly established counties.

This county is partly in the diocese of Hereford, and partly in that of St. David's, and is wholly in the province of Canterbury: the portion included in the former diocese (consisting of the parishes of Presteign, Old and New Radnor, Norton, and Knighton) is comprised in the archdeaconry of Hereford, and deanery of Leominster, excepting the parish of Knighton, which is in the archdeaconry of Salop, and deanery of Clun; and that in the latter, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and deaneries of Elvel, and Melenith *sub* Ithon and *ultra* Ithon: the total number of parishes is fifty-three, of which fourteen are rectories, sixteen vicarages, and the rest perpetual curacies. For purposes of civil government it is divided into the six hundreds of Colwyn, Kevenleece or Cevnllÿs, Knighton, Painscastle, Radnor, and Rhaiadr. It returns to parliament one knight for the shire, and one member for the borough of New Radnor and the contributory boroughs of Presteign, Knighton, Rhaiadr, Cnwelas, and Kevenleece. The assizes and quarter sessions for the county are held at Presteign, where the gaol and house of correction are situated, and where the chief business of the county is transacted. The county elections are usually held there, though they may be held at New Radnor, where the member for the boroughs must be chosen. The polling-places appointed by the act to amend the representation are Colwyn, Knighton, Painscastle, Pen y bont, Presteign, Radnor, and Rhaiadr. Presteign, Knighton, and Rhaiadr, are the principal market towns: New Radnor has the privilege of a market, but none is held there. The parochial rates raised in the county for the year ending March 25th, 1829, amounted to £14,468, and the expenditure to £14,655, of which, £12,163 were applied to the relief of the poor.

Radnorshire is one of the most regularly shaped counties in the principality, being a trapezium, the mean di-

mensions of which are about twenty-two miles by twenty. Its surface throughout is hilly; in many places the mountains attain to a considerable elevation, the summit of the Forest of Radnor being three thousand one hundred and sixty-three feet above the level of the sea: the hills have generally a regular outline, with gradual slopes and rounded summits, though in many parts abrupt declivities and deep ravines relieve the monotony of the scenery. It contains several small lakes worthy of mention, *viz.*, one in the vicinity of Rhaiadr, near the road leading from that town to Aberystwith, the most picturesque and interesting within its limits; Llÿn Gwÿn, a piece of water of considerable size, situated within a few miles of Rhaiadr, in the opposite direction; Llÿn Llanilin, about a mile in circumference, of considerable depth, and containing abundance of fish, singularly situated near Llanvihangel Nant-Melan, in an elevated mountain valley; and Llÿn Bychllyn, in the vicinity of Painscastle.

Of the superficial area of the county, about one-third is supposed to be enclosed, and of this enclosed portion not more than a fourth part is under the plough at the same time. In the vicinity of market-towns, and on farms where the soil is good, the cultivation of grain for sale prevails to a considerable extent: but, as regards the whole of the county, it must be observed, that the distance from large corn markets, the high price of lime, and the roughness and moisture of the climate, operate as great discouragements to the growth of grain; and the chief object of the farmers is to grow only what is sufficient for their own consumption, viewing their stock of sheep, cattle, and horses as the main sources of their profit. It is a common practice to plough a piece of sward (which is sometimes pared and burnt for a crop of wheat), and to take, in the first instance, one or two crops of oats; then to summer fallow the land, giving it all the manure of the farm, and what lime can be procured, for a crop of wheat: after this the land is generally thought capable of bearing a crop of barley, with which the better sort of farmers sow clover and grass seeds; the crop is mown the first year, and afterwards the land is suffered to rest, whilst some other portion of the farm undergoes the same process. Rye and a mixture of rye and wheat (called Monk's corn) were formerly much grown, but are now seldom seen. Potatoes, as a field crop, are extensively and successfully cultivated: peas, though precarious and unprofitable, are sometimes sown; and flax, for domestic purposes, rather than for sale. In the mode of cultivation there is little that is peculiar; the implements are cheap and imperfect, though much improved. A light cart, drawn by three small stout horses, is in general use: waggons also are common. A ground sledge, with two wheels in front, is found useful in drawing heavy weights down steep declivities; and a rude car without any wheels is still used for conveying peat from the mountains. The ploughs in general use have a bent iron mould-board, similar to those in Herefordshire; but the Scotch plough, drawn by two horses abreast, is gradually advancing into use throughout the county. The fertile districts which are found in the vales of Wyc, Lug, and Tawc (to which may also be added the vale of Radnor) are subject to a better system of cultivation: in these tracts turnips

are grown to a considerable extent, being drilled on ridges, in imitation of the Scotch practice. On the red soils of Glásbury and Clyro the two favourite objects of Herefordshire husbandry, namely, the hop and the apple, may be cultivated with advantage. Throughout the whole county irrigation is successfully, though somewhat rudely and unskilfully, practised: the rapid fall of the brooks facilitates the construction of new water courses, which are not unfrequently conducted in long continued lines along the steep sides of the valleys: the purest water, issuing at once from the clay slate rocks, frequently produces most fertilizing effects, in cases where no deposit of earthy matter can be discerned by the eye. The assistance thus obtained from various mountain streams enables the farmers to mow annually considerable tracts of land, the produce of which chiefly supports their cattle and horses during the winter. Such land as cannot be irrigated, and which may be also either too steep and tugged, or at too great a distance from the farm-yard, to be advantageously ploughed, is usually devoted to the pasturage of cattle and horses, both of which are reared in considerable numbers. The black cattle, which still prevail in the adjoining county of Cardigan, have not for many years been much bred in Radnorshire: they gave place to a coarse hardy variety of the long-horned breed, introduced from Shropshire, which were generally of a brindled colour, and gave much milk: some of these still remain, but they have in a great measure been superseded by the Herefordshire breed, which, being found to be sufficiently hardy to endure the scanty food and rough climate, have the advantage of growing to a larger size, and possess a greater aptitude to fatten. The draught horse in general use is small and ill-shaped, but capable of enduring great fatigue. The original Welsh ponies are still bred in the mountains, and their price in the markets has of late years increased: of their activity, courage, and patience, and of their strength as compared with their size and the little sustenance they require, it is difficult to dilate in terms too favourable. Where so large a portion of the surface is unenclosed, the pasturage of the commons necessarily forms an object of interest to the farmers: on the lower ranges of commons the young cattle of the farm, of every kind, are frequently depastured; but for the most part cattle are found to require more attendance and care than can well be afforded them on commons. Throughout the entire county the breeding of sheep is the primary object of the farmers adjoining the open lands. On the western side of it a small active breed prevails, mostly without horns, with white faces and legs, and having long, open, coarse wool, abounding with kemps. But in the forest of Radnor, and on the lower hills on the north and south of that elevated range, a breed has been produced by the introduction of rams from Shropshire: these sheep are well covered with a fleece of thick close wool, and have larger carcasses than those just described: they are, however, much less hardy, and can only be maintained by farmers who can afford some shelter to their stock during the winter. Throughout the county it is the practice to take the ewes into the enclosed grounds in October, and, if possible, the lambs of the preceding spring also: the wether sheep, for the most part, brave the climate of the hills during the whole

of the year. These sheep, when fat, usually weigh from nine to fourteen lb. per quarter; and their fleeces average from two to three lb.: vast numbers of them are annually driven into Essex and Hertfordshire, where the superior quality of the mutton ensures for them a ready sale. Large quantities of butter are still made in the county, though it is chiefly an object to the smaller farmers: it is salted during the summer, and placed with great care and cleanliness in tubs, in which it was thus formerly carried to the fairs in Herefordshire: this article of produce, however, has of late years been sold by the farmers at their own houses. Oxen, which were formerly much used in husbandry, are now sold at too early an age to be so employed, and almost the whole draught of the county is now executed by horses. In a county of which nearly two-thirds are unenclosed it may be presumed that there exists great capability of improvement, and the large tracts of low commons which are seen on passing through the centre of it tend to confirm this idea. Of late years, considerable encroachments have been made on the wastes both by cottagers and by farmers, and even this lawless process has tended somewhat to improve the lands taken in. About six parishes have been submitted to the operation of enclosure acts, but the expense which attends the allotment of the land, and the still greater cost of maintaining the fences, discourage any further attempts of this sort: from one of these attempts, indeed, in the immediate vicinity of Rhaiadr, the most beneficial effects have resulted, the produce of a small common having been increased many hundredfold, to the great advantage of the inhabitants of that town. Many tracts still remain which are susceptible of almost equal improvement; but the rough surface of the pasture land throughout the greater part of the county, overgrown as it is, in many parts, with rushes, shews that, without an extensive and effectual system of drainage, the soil can never be brought to its utmost point of fertility. It is by this, rather than any other, mode that the improvement of the low lands can be effected. On the hills the use of iron wire in fencing has been introduced to some extent, and is likely to enable the farmers to defend their lands from the mountain sheep, where no other means would avail.

Radnorshire was anciently distinguished for extensive woods and forests, but these, excepting a few scattered coppices of comparatively small extent, have disappeared. The forests of Radnor and of Blethvaugh continue such in name, and still suggest the idea of extensive wooded tracts; but if at any time they were covered with wood, which may at least be doubted, they have long ceased to be so. The mountain sheep have been the chief destroyers of the woods; no ordinary fences can restrain them, and when once a wood has been felled, by browsing the young shoots in the spring, they have effectually prevented a renewed growth. On the estates of the principal landed proprietors thriving young plantations of forest trees are seen. The larch is likely to be grown to a considerable extent on the steep declivities of the mountains. This hardy plant, which pines in the moist and fertile plains of the South of England, thrives in this elevated district. Its rapid growth, when young, enables it soon to lift its head beyond the reach of the sheep, which will not, except when pressed by severe hunger,

either bark or browse on it. It is popular, too, because it foliates so early in spring, that it is clothed for weeks with the most vivid green, when no other tree has unfolded a bud; and again in autumn its golden tint serves to enliven even the latter half of November.

The geological structure of the county is but imperfectly known, there being no mineral productions sufficiently valuable to have hitherto attracted much attention to it. The great mass of the county consists of the same grey *wackè* slate which prevails through the whole of the principality: it emerges from beneath the old red sandstone of the counties of Hereford and Brecknock, a part of which fertile stratum is found on the northern side of the Wye, and constitutes the most productive tract within the county. The red soil prevails in the parishes of Glâsbury, Clyro, Llowes, Boughrood, and some others in the hundred of Painscastle. The upper beds of the grey *wackè*, or clay slate, very much resemble the lowest beds of the old red sandstone; insomuch that the produce of a quarry worked near the summit of the Forest of Radnor is of the same granular and micaceous texture as the tile of Clyro hill. But these beds soon disappear, and give place to a stratified lead-coloured rock, of rhomboidal fracture, so perishable as to be useless for roofing houses, and scarcely applicable either to masonry or the making of roads. It must be observed, however, that the lower beds of this formation are much harder and more durable than the upper; so that on the western verge of the county, in the neighbourhood of Rhaiadr, coarse durable slates of good colour, and very strong stones for building purposes, are obtained. The dip of the strata throughout the great slate formation will be found, on examination, to be extremely irregular: it has been disturbed by the contact of two very considerable and independent trap formations, which occur in different parts of the county; one has been described by Dr. Gilby, and has its western termination in the river Wye, about a mile above Builth, opposite to which town it rises in high, rugged, irregular masses, forming the ridges of the Carneddau hills, and, stretching northwards by Penkerrig and Llwynmattock, it passes Llandrindod and Kevenllece, where one branch diverges, and terminates at Llandeglay; the other passes to Llanbadarn-Vawr, near which it disappears, though an independent mass of the same formation occurs at some distance, called Baxter's Bank. This remarkable tract is perfectly irregular throughout, being neither columnar nor stratified: its mineralogical characters vary at almost every step; feldspar is probably the chief component part. Around its base mineral springs are found, which deservedly enjoy a very high reputation. At Llandrindod are a salt, a sulphur, and a steel water; at Builth are the same, though of a coarser quality: at Llandeglay and Blaeneddw the sulphur springs are also found. Round the edges of this formation the clay slate of the county is found broken up, disturbed, and in some places evidently turned over; and both its colour and its texture have been so altered by the contact, that it has become black and friable, and is not unfrequently mistaken for coal, or at least is thought to indicate its presence. The other trap formation mentioned above has not yet been described by any geologist: it occurs near Old Radnor, and is separated from the Llandeglay formation by a

distance of seven miles, and by high intervening hills composed wholly of clay slate. It consists of four considerable hills, of which those of Old Radnor and Stanner appear to be connected, both of them being in some degree independent of the two other hills,—Hautes and Worsel. They are all wholly irregular and unstratified, and differ so much in mineralogical character from the Llandeglay range as to suggest the probability of a different period of formation. Sienite and porphyry occur in many parts; and a coarse amygdaloidal trap is met with at the base of Old Radnor hill, near the church: the character of the whole bears some resemblance to granite, though neither feldspar nor mica prevails to any great extent. The hill at Old Radnor appears to have raised with it a considerable mass of grey stratified transition limestone, the strata of which lie round the base of the trap rock, dipping from it in every direction: on the north and east sides these beds have been nearly exhausted, but on the south and west vast and almost inexhaustible masses still remain. This stone emits a strong and disagreeable odour on being broken: it contains shells, though not in abundance, and corals, and has throughout a chrystalline texture. As a manure for land, the lime obtained from it is more valuable than that produced by the carboniferous or mountain limestone, which is used so extensively in North and South Wales; as a cement it is inferior, though it is extensively used for mortar, there being no stratum of limestone that can be worked between Old Radnor and the sea-coast of Cardiganshire. As the four formations already described, namely, the old red sandstone of the hundred of Painscastle, the pervading grey *wackè* slate, the trap formations, and the limestone of Old Radnor, constitute and define the geological character of this county, no minerals of value can be looked for within its limits. Coal can scarcely exist to an extent worth working. Some narrow seams of lead have been found and worked near Llandrindod and Llandeglay, and one is now being worked near Cwm Elain. As connected with the geological structure of the county it may be observed, that wherever the soil consists of the wreck of the clay, or grey *wackè*, slate, it is porous and fertile, though of a less powerful and productive character than the soils which result from the old red sandstone. The soils which are composed of the detritus of the trap rocks are clayey and retentive of water, the surface for the most part being covered with a thin layer of peaty soil. It is remarkable that the wreck of these rocks has been carried and deposited to the south and east of their positions, to a much greater extent than in any other direction. Their fertility, however, is greatly increased by the addition of lime, the supply of which from Old Radnor, and from a mass of similar rock which occurs at Nash, in Herefordshire, not far from Presteign, has been lately facilitated and augmented by the construction of a rail-road from the canal at Brecknock, by Hay and Kington, to Old Radnor. The total consumption of coal in the two districts of limestone rock is said to amount to about five thousand tons annually.

The chief commerce of Radnorshire consists in the sale of its agricultural produce at the public fairs and markets. The trade in manufactured goods and in foreign and colonial produce is small, little being

sold excepting for immediate consumption. Until within the last few years the chief supply of these articles was introduced through Kington, either from the respective manufacturing districts or from Bristol; but the construction of an easy road from the canal at Newtown in Montgomeryshire, through the centre of this county, to Builth in Brecknockshire, has enabled the inhabitants to derive what is necessary for their use from the marts of Liverpool and Chester. Small manufactures of flannel exist at Rhaiadr, Maestryloe near Presteign, and at Llanvihangel-Rhydithon. Considerable quantities of hides are tanned and dressed, and find a market out of the county. The rivers are none of them navigable, and no canal has been constructed, within the limits of the county.

The principal rivers are, the Wye, with some of its tributaries, and the Teme. The romantic and rapid Wye, the scenery on the banks of which has so frequently been the subject of the pencil and the pen, rises on the southern side of Plinlimmon mountain, in Montgomeryshire, about a mile from the source of the Severn, and, flowing first southward, then eastward, and again southward, for about eleven miles through desolate wastes, enters this county about four miles to the north of Rhaiadr, and crosses the north-western extremity of it, by that town, to its confluence with the Elain, where it becomes the boundary between Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, and so continues during the remainder of its course in the principality (a distance of thirty miles), excepting a short interval at Glâsbury, where a small portion of Radnorshire is situated on its southern banks. The Elain, (*anglicé* the Roe), also affording many attractions to the admirers of the picturesque, is a powerful stream from the westward, which for several miles separates the north-western extremity of the county of Radnor from the northern part of Brecknockshire. With this accession of waters the Wye shapes its course south-south-eastward, until within a short distance of the town of Builth, in Brecknockshire, when it turns south-eastward: at the southernmost extremity of Radnorshire it winds north-eastward, and quits this county and Wales on entering the English county of Hereford at the town of Hay, in Brecknockshire, after a turbulent course of about forty-seven miles. The principal tributaries to the Wye from Radnorshire are, the Ithon, which descends from the mountains in the north-eastern extremity of the county, and on its junction with the Wye near Disserseth, five miles from Builth, after a course of about twenty miles south-westward, is of nearly equal magnitude with that river itself; the romantic Eddw, or Edwy, which joins it about four miles below Builth; and the gloomily picturesque Mâchwy, or Bâchwy, which falls into it a few miles lower. The Teme rises in the Kerry hills, in Montgomeryshire, and forms the entire boundary between this county and that of Salop, which it enters a little below the town of Knighton. The Lug, the Somergil, and the Arrow, are all tributary to the Wye, but do not join it in this county. The Lug has its source in the Llangunllo hills, and flows south-westward through the Vale of Llangunllo, into Herefordshire, which county it enters after forming the eastern boundary of Radnorshire for some distance below Whitton and Presteign. The Somergil rises in the Forest of Radnor,

and one of its tributary streams forms the cascade called "Water break its neck:" it soon enters the basin-like Vale of Radnor, by the dry gravelly soil of which it is wholly absorbed in dry summers: on reaching a bed of clay it re-appears, after flowing by New and Old Radnor, and enters Herefordshire after a course of about thirteen miles. The Arrow is a small stream which flows by New Church towards Kington, in Herefordshire. In 1812, an act of parliament was obtained for the formation of a rail-road from the canal near the town of Brecknock, by Hay, to Kington, a branch of which is continued to the Weythel lime rocks near Old Radnor, between three and four miles to the west-north-west of Kington: this line of communication confers considerable benefit on the county, by supplying the south-eastern part of it with coal, and in return conveying agricultural produce to the mining districts of Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire. The roads which pass through the centre of the county have been much improved of late years, and are now remarkably good; but the cross roads are in general of an inferior kind. That from London to Radnor by Hereford enters the county from Kington: one of the roads to Presteign passes through Hereford. The road from London to Aberystwith, by Worcester, enters from Leominster, in Herefordshire, and passes through Kington, New Radnor, and Rhaiadr, into Cardiganshire: three miles beyond New Radnor, a branch of this road diverges to Builth, in Brecknockshire. A new and beautiful line of road from Rhaiadr to Aberystwith has been lately completed, which passes along the banks of the Wye for some miles from the former town, through Llangurig in Montgomeryshire.

Though there may be traced numberless intrenchments and mounds scattered over the county, which mark the ruins of former fortresses, the remains of antiquity are upon the whole of minor interest: the name Castell Pren (or castle built of wood), which still exists in several instances, suggests the probability of many of these intrenchments having been fortified only with a stockade. The Roman station already mentioned, may be distinctly traced on a farm called Cwm, about two miles to the north-east of Llandrindod Wells. This camp is a perfect square, including an area of about four acres, and appears to have been originally surrounded by a thick stone wall, the massive foundations of which are yet visible, with a deep fosse on the outside: at a short distance are vestiges of other military works and buildings. The vicinal roads from Carmarthen, and the *Gaer* near Brecknock, to Chester, appear to have united at this station, from which a branch, passing through the centre of Radnorshire, is thought to have proceeded to Kenchester in Herefordshire, but no traces of such a work have hitherto been discovered. In the parish of Llandewi-Ystradenny, about four miles above Pen y bont, near the Vale of Ithon, is an ancient British encampment, called the *Gaer*, which is oval, and defended by two deep fosses. It occupies an eminence above the river; and on the opposite side of the valley there is a large tumulus, or barrow, called *Bedd Ygre*, or Ygre's Grave, on an estate belonging to J. C. Severn, Esq. In the vicinity of Rhaiadr are several remarkable tumuli, some of which are composed wholly of stones, and bear the descriptive name of *carneddau*:

the largest is situated in the parish of Cwm-toyddwr, and is called *Tommen Saint Fraid*, or the tumulus of St. Bridget. There is also a large tumulus close to the churchyard of Aberedw. Of the numerous buildings for military defence little can now be ascertained. Camden says, "there remain many footings of castles, to be seen here and there, but especially Kevenlleee and Timbod, which, standing upon a sharp pointed hill, Llewelin, Prince of South Wales, overthrew in the year 1260." The same author also says, that the castle of Maud in Colwyn was very famous, and that Robert de Todeney, a noble Norman, was lord of it. It took its name from Maud of Saint Valerie, wife to William de Breos, who rebelled against King John. The castle being thrown down by the Welsh, was rebuilt in 1231 by Henry III., and called by him, in despite of Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, *Maugrè Llewelin*. The fortress at Rhaiadr owed its origin to other hands. The celebrated chief, Rhys ab Gruffydd, had, in 1169, made peace with Henry III., and became attached to English interests. In 1176, he gave a feast in the castle of Cardigan, to which he invited many Normans and English: these visitors, however, were treacherously murdered by his son-in-law, Einion; and, to awe his enraged and revengeful opponents, Rhys is said to have "built the castle of Rhaiadr, on precipitous strong ground, (near the noted cataract of that name,) above the Wye," where the fosse and ruins of a considerable fortress may still be distinctly traced. There are small remains of the castle of Aberedw, or Aberedwy, at the junction of the Edw, or Edwy, with the Wye; of that of Bâchrhÿd, or Boughrood, lower down on the banks of the Wye; of that of New Radnor; of the castle of the Black Roek, overhanging the tremendous chasm through which runs the river Mâchwy, or Bâehwy, *anglicè* Little Wye; and of a small fortress on the banks of the Wye, about two miles above Builth. There are also vestiges of the town walls and ditch of New Radnor; of the moat of Castell Cymaron, near Llandewi-Ystradenny; of the foundations of Castell Glyn Ithon, at Kevenlleee; of those of Dinboeth, or Tynboeth, castle, near the upper extremity of the Vale of Ithon; of those of Payne's castle. Offa's Dyke, entering on the north from Shropshire, is first seen in Radnorshire near the town of Knighton, to which it gives its Welsh name of Trêv y Clawdd, or "the Town on the Dyke," and whence, proceeding southward, it is easily traced between the parishes of Norton and Whitton to the vicinity of Beggar's Bush, where it inclines to the south-east, and enters Herefordshire at the parish of Knill. Burva Bank, a steep hill on the border of the county, near this place, is skirted on the west by this dyke, which is about fifty feet broad, and of great depth: on this hill are traces of some intrenchments, which have induced the opinion that it was the site of one of the forts by which the great rampart was defended. Of ecclesiastical buildings there have never been many worthy of much notice: the foundations of the abbey founded at Cwm Hîr, in 1143, by Cadwallon ab Madre, for sixty monks of the Cistercian order (the only religious house existing in the county at the period of the Reformation), are yet visible in the valley of the little river Clywedog, a tributary to the Ithon. The names of Monaghty near Knighton, and Coed y Monaeh, near Rhaiadr, indicate a monkish connection, of which little

is known. The churches at Old Radnor and Presteign still remain as proofs that the influence of that pious zeal by which Great Britain acquired such splendid places of public worship, was not wholly excluded from this portion of Wales; but, with the exception of Clyro, Knighton, Nantmel, Glâsbury, and a few others, the churches throughout the county are of an inferior description. The principal gentlemen's residences are, Maeslough Castle, the seat of Walter Wilkins, Esq.; Stanage Park, that of Edward Rogers, Esq.; Harpton Court, that of the Right Hon. Thomas Frankland Lewis; Boultibrook, that of Sir Harford Jones Brydges, Bart.; Boughrood Castle, that of — Fowke, Esq.; Penkerrig, that of Thomas Thomas, Esq.; Wellfield House, that of Edward Thomas, Esq.; Pen y bont Hall, that of J. C. Severn, Esq.; Downton House, that of Percival Lewis, Esq.; Evenjobb House, that of Peter Riekards Mynors, Esq.; Newcastle Court, that of John Whittaker, Esq.; Noyadd, that of Hugh Powell Evans, Esq.; Nantgwilt, that of Thomas Lewis Lloyd, Esq.; and Cwmcilan, that of Robert Peel, Esq. There is a curious old house at Devanner Park, formerly the residence of the Fowlers, now the property of Mrs. Severn.

This county contains a greater number of mineral springs than all the others of South Wales conjointly. Those at Llandrindod have for many years been held in great repute, and are much resorted to in the summer by valetudinarians: they are three in number, the waters of one of which are saline, containing Epsom salt, sea salt, and some earth; those of another sulphureous, containing hepatic air and sea salt; and those of the third powerfully chalybeate, containing a considerable portion of iron in a volatile acid, and probably a neutral salt. The two first are very near each other, and are situated within a short distance of the principal lodging-house for the accommodation of visitors; but the latter is about half a mile north-eastward from the others, in a little rocky valley on the contiguous waste. Llandeglay well, near the public road between New Radnor and Rhaiadr, and Blaen Edw wells, distant therefrom about two miles south-eastward, which are all sulphureous, are of considerable note, and much frequented. Near Pen y bont, on the Ithon, are two springs, one sulphureous, and the other chalybeate. The following springs are all sulphureous: *viz.*, Fynnon Ddewi, or St. David's Well, in the parish of Llanbadarn Vynydd; New Well, in the parish of Llanano; and two springs in the parish of Llanbister, within ten yards of each other, one depositing a black, the other a reddish sediment, the latter of which turns copper white and silver yellow in a very short space of time. Several springs in the vicinity of these at Llanbister deposit a black sediment, and their waters are reputed to have great efficacy in the cure of scorbutic complaints. The most remarkable waterfall is that quaintly called "Water break its neck," situated in a narrow defile among the hills of Radnor Forest, about two miles to the west of New Radnor: its height is about one hundred and seventy feet. English is spoken in Radnorshire almost universally; so that it is rare to find a peasant who understands Welsh, except in the north-western angle of the county beyond Rhaiadr, consisting of the parishes of St. Harmon and Cwm-toyddwr, the inhabitants of which for the most part speak the Welsh only; and in these two parishes alone is the church service now

performed in that language. By what means the inhabitants of this county have acquired the use of the tongue in which the laws are administered and knowledge is disseminated it is not easy to trace. The Saxon names of Norton, Whitton, Knighton, and many others on the eastern border shew that these places were wrested from the Welsh at an early period. In their immediate neighbourhood, however, the ancient language continued to be spoken till little more than a century ago; and in the parish church of Llanvihangel Nant-Melan, within three miles of New Radnor, the Welsh Bible still remains which was used in the service of that church, though no Welsh is now spoken within twenty miles of it.

RADYR (RHAIADR), a parish in the hundred of **KIBBOR**, county of **GLAMORGAN**, **SOUTH WALES**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Cardiff, containing 227 inhabitants. This parish, of which the name, signifying a cataract, is probably derived from the rushing waters of the river Tâf, on which it is situated, and by which it is bounded on the north-east, was formerly comprehended within the hundred of **Miskin**, from which it has been recently separated. It comprises about eleven hundred acres of arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the surface is in some parts elevated and in others flat, but no where subject to inundation; the soil is a strong brown earth, favourable to the production of good crops of grain of all kinds, potatoes, and hay. The substratum is partly a hard brown stone, and partly limestone of very good quality. Radyr Court, formerly the seat of the family of Matthew, ancestors of the late Lord Llandaf, has been partly taken down, and the remainder has been modernized, and converted into a farm-house. The turnpike road leading from Cardiff to Llantrissant passes a little to the south of the parish; and the tram-road from the Pentyrch works to the tin-mills at Melin Gruffydd passes through it. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, endowed with £60 per annum, private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Earl of Plymouth, who is impropiator of the great tithes: there is no glebe land attached to the living. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a neat plain edifice, with a curious turret at the west end. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. A Sunday school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children is supported by subscription. In this parish is a spring of very cold water, called *Y Pistyll Goleu*, "the bright water-spout," which issues from the side of a hill, under a considerable depth of earth over a limestone rock: it has by some writers been called a mineral spring, but it is not known to possess any other properties than that of its extreme coldness, which renders it efficacious in curing sprains and weakness of the sinews. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £195. 7.

RAKE, a joint township with Manor, in the parish of **HAWARDEN**, hundred of **MOLD**, county of **FLINT**, **NORTH WALES**. The population is included in the return for Manor.

REDBARTH (RYDBERTH), a parish in the hundred of **NARBERTH**, county of **PEMBROKE**, **SOUTH WALES**, 4 miles (N. W.) from Tenby, containing 134 inhabitants. This place was formerly a hamlet in the parish of

Carew, from which it has been severed and erected into a distinct parish of itself: it is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and is of very small extent. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £1200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and originally in the presentation of the Vicar of Carew, but now, by lapse or otherwise, in that of the Bishop of St. David's. The church having fallen into a very dilapidated condition, is now undergoing complete repair. There is a small place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £6. 16.

RESOLVEND (SOLVEN), a hamlet in the parish of **LANTWIT LOWER**, hundred of **NEATH**, county of **GLAMORGAN**, **SOUTH WALES**, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Neath, containing 261 inhabitants. This place is situated in the upper part of the parish, near the left bank of the river Neath, where the mountains are lofty and rugged, and their declivities and the glens well covered with timber. Here is a chapel of ease to the parish church. Solven hill is an elevated mountain in this hamlet, at the western base of which, overlooking the river Neath, are the remains of Glyn castle: the streams which flow into that river through the glens of the mountains form many pleasing cascades.

REYNOLDSTON, a parish in the hundred of **SWANSEA**, county of **GLAMORGAN**, **SOUTH WALES**, 12 miles (W. by S.) from Swansea, containing 220 inhabitants. This place, which is situated in the peninsula of Gower, is supposed to derive its name from Reginald de Breos, who was lord of the manor, and is said to have been the founder of the church. The parish, which is of considerable extent, comprises some fine portions of arable and pasture land, which are enclosed and in a good state of cultivation, and a large tract of uncultivated and mountainous common, affording excellent pasturage for sheep, which are remarkable for the fineness of their wool, and the excellent quality of the mutton. The village, which contains several neat cottages, is pleasantly situated under the southern declivity of the mountainous ridge called *Cevn y Bryn*, from the summit of which a most extensive and magnificent view is obtained of the country on both sides. From this eminence the peninsula of Gower appears to be completely insulated; the river Burry hence forms a conspicuous and interesting object, with the town of Llanelly on the opposite bank, and at its extreme point the village of Penbre: the view embraces also the bay of Oxwich, with the parish church, and the woods of Penrice castle, with the village and tower, while in intervening spaces are scattered the pleasing villages of Reynoldston, Knelston, and Llanddewi. Stout Hall, the seat of John Lucas, Esq., is a handsome modern residence, situated in extensive grounds finely laid out, and embracing much interesting scenery; and Fairy Hill, the residence of the late Lady Barham, to whose munificence the dissenters of Gower are indebted for the erection of four neat chapels in the peninsula, is also in this parish. Limestone abounds in the parish, and is procured in great quantities for the supply of the neighbourhood: the soil in the lower grounds is fertile, and the air is remarkable for its purity. A small rivulet, which has its rise on *Cevn y Bryn*, after traversing the parish, falls into the Loughor, below the church at Cheriton, and gives to that river

its own name, the Burry, during the finest part of its course, extending from the ferry at Loughor to its mouth.

The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £5. 11. 0½., and in the patronage of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. George, is an ancient structure, not remarkable for any important architectural details. A school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children is supported by the benevolence of Miss Talbot. In Bryn field, in this parish, are the remains of an ancient encampment of small size, which, from the discovery of some broken urns in the fosse by which it was surrounded, is supposed to be of Roman origin: it is now nearly levelled. On the summit of Cevn y Bryn, along which a good road was made by T. M. Talbot, Esq., affording a delightful ride, and commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect over the Bristol channel to the coasts of Devon, Pembroke, and Carmarthen, are several large heaps of stones, more especially on the eastern side, where there is one called the Beacon: these are probably sepulchral mounds, and perhaps of Druidical origin. In the grounds of Stout Hall, and near a rustic bridge, is a "Maen Gwyr," a huge stone, of the same kind as Arthur's stone, about ten feet in length; and not far distant is a small circle of upright stones, placed there by Mr. Lucas, father of the present proprietor, and forming a miniature representation of Stonehenge. In the same grounds there is one of the most extensive caverns in the kingdom, accidentally discovered by the late Mr. Lucas, who, perceiving a small aperture in the limestone rock, containing a very strong clay, proceeded to clear it out; and finding the cavity expand inward, he fully explored the interior, by removing several thousand tons of clay, and occasionally blasting the rock. The bottom of the cavern is a plain surface, about forty feet below the level of the ground, and the roof, which is finely arched, varies from ten to thirty-six feet in height: it is capable of containing two thousand persons, and is entered in one part by a long flight of steps rudely formed, and in another by a gradual descent; the interior, which has an imposing grandeur of appearance, is tolerably lighted by some natural openings in the incumbent strata. On Cevn y Bryn there is a remarkable well, called Holy Well, a very copious spring included in a square enclosure of some antiquity. Near the church is a well dedicated to St. George, and at no great distance from it is another, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and supposed to possess medicinal properties. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £31. 13.

REYNOLDSTON, a parish in the hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Narberth, containing 109 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and on the turnpike road leading from Narberth to Pembroke, comprises but a very small tract of arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The village has every appearance of antiquity, and in all probability was originally inhabited by a portion of the Flemings to whom Henry I. assigned territories in this part of the principality, with a view to strengthen his interests in the country, and for the greater security of the possessions which the

Normans had usurped from the natives. Though now fallen almost into decay, some of the cottages have still the round chimneys which usually distinguish the Flemish dwellings. This place was formerly only a hamlet in the parish of Begelly. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's, though formerly, for some time after the endowment of its church, in that of the Rector of Begelly. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a low tower, and in a very dilapidated condition. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £11. 2.

RHAIADR, a borough, market town, and parish, in the hundred of RHAIADR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 16 miles (W. N. W.) from New Radnor, 23 (W.) from Presteign, and 177 (W. N. W) from London, containing 669 inhabitants. This place, the name of which signifies a cataract, is by the Welsh more commonly called "Rhaiadr Gwy," from its situation on the river Wye, the water of which, rushing with great violence over a ledge of rocks that obstructed its course, formed a cataract, of which the roaring might be heard at a considerable distance, till, on the erection of a stone bridge at this place, in the year 1780, a wider channel was opened for the stream, by clearing away the opposing rocks, since which time it has passed on in comparative tranquillity. The town is evidently of great antiquity; but at what time it was first inhabited is not precisely known. According to Caradoc of Llancarvan, a castle was erected here, in 1178, by Rhys ab Gruffydd, Prince of South Wales, for the protection of his territories against the incursions of the Norman invaders, who at that time were making frequent irruptions into this part of the principality. In 1194, Rhys was surprised and made prisoner by his own sons, and, during his confinement, the castle of Rhaiadr was besieged by the sons of Cadwallon ab Madoc, lord of Maelienydd, who, having succeeded in obtaining possession of it, fortified it strongly for their own use. In 1231, Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, after taking the castle of Montgomery, putting its garrison to the sword, and burning that town to the ground, advanced to this place, where he made similar devastations. Little further is recorded of the history of the castle, which existed till the civil war in the reign of Charles I., during which it was first dismantled and afterwards totally demolished. By an act of the 27th of Henry VIII., the assizes for the county were appointed to be held alternately here and at New Radnor; but, by a subsequent act of the same reign, they were ordered to be held alternately at New Radnor and at Presteign, in consequence of the inhabitants of this place having put to death the sheriff.

The town is situated on the eastern bank of the river Wye, and on the turnpike roads leading respectively from Worcester through New Radnor to Aberystwith, and from Builth in Brecknockshire to Llanidloes, in the county of Montgomery. It appears to have been originally of much greater extent than at present; for on Cevn Ceido there is a tract of land, about half a mile from the town, called Pant yr Eglwys, where, according to tradition, the church formerly stood, and to which the borough is said to have extended. The present town consists of

four streets, diverging at right angles from the market-house in the centre, and extending nearly in the direction of the cardinal points, from which they take their names: the houses are irregularly built, and mostly of rather mean appearance, though several respectable dwellings have been erected within the last three years: the inhabitants are supplied with water by rivulets, which, descending from a spring a little above, flow through the town, which stands on ground rising gently from the banks of the Wye, and surrounded on all sides by lofty, wild, and barren hills, occasionally relieved with patches of plantations on their declivities, and by spots of cultivated ground at their bases. The woollen manufacture is carried on upon a small scale, there being one establishment in the town, and two in the suburb of Llansantfraid, on the opposite bank of the Wye, for the manufacture of flannel and coarse grey cloth, affording employment to about forty persons. A new road has been lately made to Aberystwith, and the enclosure of the waste land within the borough will, it is expected, add to the prosperity of the town, which is already considered in a flourishing state, and is one of the best in the county. The principal market is on Wednesday, and a smaller market, chiefly for butchers' meat and other provisions, is held on Saturday: here are also held great cattle markets, on the four Wednesdays next after Old May day (May 12th.) The fairs are on August 6th and 27th, September 26th, October 14th, and December 3rd.

This place is a borough by prescription, and a bailiff is annually elected from among the resident burgesses at Michaelmas, at the court leet of the manor, which belongs to the crown; but he has no magisterial authority, and his power is confined to the receipt of tolls, under the authority of the bailiff of the borough of New Radnor. The burgesses are appointed by a town jury, and presented at the annual court leet: they have scarcely any other privilege than exemption from toll. Rhaiadr is one of the contributory boroughs which, with New Radnor, jointly return one member to parliament: the franchise was conferred by the 27th of Henry VIII., and was confirmed by a determination of the House of Commons in 1690. The right of election has heretofore been vested in the burgesses generally, whether resident or not; the number of whom cannot be ascertained, many having omitted to enrol themselves after presentation, in order to avoid paying the customary fees. It is now, by the late act for amending the representation, in the resident burgesses only, if duly qualified according to its provisions, and in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the number of tenements of this value within the limits of the borough, which have been extended, in order to include the village of Llansantfraid Cwn-toyddwr, forming a suburb on the opposite bank of the Wye, and are minutely described in the Appendix, is forty-five. The steward of the manor holds a court baron, once in every three weeks, for the recovery of debts under forty shillings. The town-hall is a commodious building, erected by public subscription in 1762, and situated in the centre of the town:

the upper part contains rooms well adapted for the holding of the courts, and underneath it is an area in which the market is held. The site of the ancient prison is now partly occupied by a dissenting meeting-house; and the place for the execution of criminals, when the assizes were held here, was at the north end of the town, near a house called Pen y Maes. By the late Boundary Act, this has been made one of the polling-places in the election of a knight for the shire.

Rhaiadr anciently formed part of the parish of Nantmel, from which it was severed, and was erected into a parish of itself, co-extensive with the borough, about the year 1735, when the first churchwarden was appointed. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with half the tithes, and with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Nantmel. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, or, according to some writers, to St. Clement, was rebuilt in 1733, and a low square embattled tower was added in 1783: the present structure is neat and substantially built, and consists of a nave and chancel: it was thoroughly repaired in 1829, when a gallery, containing eighty free sittings, was erected at the west end by public subscription, aided by a grant of £30 from the Incorporated Society for building and enlarging churches and chapels. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A grammar school, originally founded by an unknown benefactor, and which had been suffered to fall into disuse, was revived about the close of the last century, and a school-house adjoining the churchyard was erected by public subscription, in 1793, in which six boys of this parish, and six of the adjoining parish of Cwm-toyddwr, receive gratuitous education. The present endowment arises from the rents of two estates bequeathed by Mr. Charles Price, subject to an annual charge of fifty shillings for five divinity lectures, and now producing about £50 per annum; from a rent-charge of £3 on lands in this parish; and from the rent of a tenement in the parish of Disserth, left by Mr. Daniel Davis, and now producing £8 per annum. Previously to the establishment of the college of St. David's at Lampeter, in the county of Cardigan, candidates for holy orders were ordained from this school. Sunday schools are also supported by subscription, in connexion with the established church and the several dissenting congregations. The Rev. Henry Williams, in 1810, bequeathed £2000 in the three per cent. consolidated annuities, for the endowment of lectures in divinity, to be delivered in the parish church: the lecturer is appointed by the Chancellor and Scholars of the University of Oxford, preference being given to the nearest of kin to the founder, and is to forfeit, for every omission, ten shillings to the poor. The same gentleman left also the interest of £200 in the same stock for the clerk. A lending library, consisting of one hundred and twenty volumes, chiefly on divinity, was given to the clergy of this district, in 1810, by the associates of the late Dr. Bray. There are now no vestiges of the castle of Rhaiadr, except the fosse, which is partly filled up with fragments of rock: the site of the tower or citadel is indicated by a mount overlooking the river Wye, which is still called Tower Mount. The river, which on the west flowed immediately under its walls, was, by means of a deep

trench cut in the solid rock, made upon cases of emergency to surround the fortress. Here was also a religious house belonging to the Dominicans, or Black friars, situated near the bridge, and which may probably have been a cell to the abbey of Strata Florida, at no great distance, in the adjacent county of Cardigan. In the vicinity of the town are several cairns and barrows, the most remarkable of which is a small mound called Tommen Sant Fraid, surrounded by cottages, and said to have communicated, by means of a subterraneous passage, with the castle, and also with an encampment on the opposite side of the river, in the parish of Cwmtoyddwr. The Rev. Henry Williams, founder of the divinity lectures, was buried in the churchyard of this parish. The poor are maintained by an average annual expenditure amounting to £ 165. 12.

RHANDIR-ABBOT, a hamlet in the parish of LLANVAIR AR Y BRÛN, higher division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (N.) from Llandovery, containing 401 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern bank of the Towy, and at the foot of a mountain in which are extensive lead mines belonging to Earl Cawdor, the working of which is now discontinued. The chapel of Nant y Bai is in this hamlet, having been re-erected here, instead of at Ystrad Fin, where the original building stood. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £ 200 private benefaction, and £ 1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Earl Cawdor. Nearly opposite Earl Cawdor's mansion of Nant y Mwyn, where the banks of the river are somewhat precipitous, there is a picturesque foot bridge across the Towy, leading to Pwll Pradog. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £ 118. 16.

RHANDIR-CANOL, a hamlet in the parish of LLANVAIR AR Y BRÛN, higher division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Llandovery, containing 318 inhabitants. It forms, as the name implies, the middle division of the parish, and is situated on the left bank of the river Towy. There is a separate assessment for the support of the poor, the average annual expenditure amounting to £ 113. 7.

RHANDIR-ISÂV, a hamlet in the parish of LLANVAIR AR Y BRÛN, higher division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Llandovery, containing 475 inhabitants. The romantic river Brân flows through it, and has a few pleasing residences on its banks, the principal of which is Glân Brân, the beautiful seat of Col. Gwynne. This hamlet is well wooded, and the road from Llandovery to Builth here passes along the left bank of the river, and through the park of Glân Brân. The poor are maintained by a separate assessment, the average annual expenditure amounting to £ 185. 15.

RHANDIR-ÛCHÂV, a hamlet in the parish of LLANVAIR AR Y BRÛN, higher division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (N. E.) from Llandovery, containing 291 inhabitants. It is situated in a mountainous district, near the source of the river Brân, on the border of Brecknockshire. A separate assessment is made for the support of the poor, the average annual expenditure amounting to £ 122. 3.

RHIGOS (RHEGOES), a hamlet in the parish of YSTRADYVODOG, hundred of MISKIN, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7½ miles (W.) from Merthyr-Tydvil, containing 505 inhabitants, the population having increased about thirty per cent. since the census of 1821. It is situated on the border of Brecknockshire, near the Hîrwaun iron-works, and on the road from Neath to Merthyr-Tydvil. Hîrwaun common is a high and extensive tract to the west of this place, and contains some coal-pits, from which tram-roads proceed to the Hîrwaun works in Brecknockshire. A separate assessment is made for the maintenance of the poor, the average annual expenditure amounting to £ 104.

RHIW, a parish in the hundred of COMMITMAEN, Llyn division of the county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 11 miles (W. S. W.) from Pwllheli, containing 358 inhabitants. This place derives its name, signifying the ascent of a hill, from its situation on the acclivity of Mynydd Rhiw, a lofty eminence which rises above the village to an elevation of one thousand and thirteen feet above the level of the sea. The parish, which extends across the isthmus of Llyn, is situated on the western shore of the bay called Porthnigel, in the great bay of Cardigan, and comprises a considerable portion of arable and pasture land, of which about two-thirds are ancient enclosure, and the remainder, which is mountainous, was enclosed by an act for that purpose, in the year 1811. The soil, in the lower grounds, is a stiff clay, and in the higher lands gravelly, producing fine crops of barley and oats, and excellent grass; and the enclosed commons afford good pasturage for sheep and young cattle. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and is somewhat enlivened by several small rivulets, which run through the parish. From the summit of Mynydd Rhiw the prospect is strikingly beautiful, embracing the whole range of the mountains of Snowdon, and extending over Cardigan bay, St. George's channel, and a great part of South Wales. Plâs Rhiw, for many generations the seat of the family of Lewis, and now the property and residence of Lewis Moor Bennet, Esq., is an ancient and handsome mansion, pleasantly situated, and comprehending within the grounds some pleasing and picturesque scenery. Manganese, of very superior quality, abounds in the parish: the vein in which it lies was first discovered in 1827, and has been worked since that time with very great success: about fifty persons are now employed in procuring it, the produce being principally sent to the Liverpool market. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Llandudwen annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £ 6. 14. 9½., endowed with £ 200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Aclrhîw, is an ancient and spacious cruciform structure, in the early style of English architecture, and is in good repair. There is a place of worship for Independents, with a burial-ground attached. A school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children is held every fourth year in this parish, in rotation with that of Bryncroes, in which the tenement is situated which forms the endowment, and those of Aberdaron and Llanvaclrhÿs. Some land in the parish, now producing £ 4 per annum, was bequeathed for keeping the church in repair.

The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £111. 4.

RHIW-LLÂS (RHIWLAS), a joint hamlet with Tach-Lleuan, in that part of the parish of LLANDILO-VAWR which is in the lower division of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Llandilo-Vawr. The population is returned with the hamlet of Tach-Lleuan, with which it is conjointly assessed for the maintenance of its poor, the average annual expenditure amounting to £97. 1.

RHODOGEIDIO, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES.—See CEIDIO.

RHÔSBEIRIO, or RHÔS-PEIRIO (RHÔS-BEIRIO), a parish in the hundred of TWRCELYN, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Amlwch, containing 32 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of the Irish sea, is of very limited extent, and comprises only a small portion of arable and pasture land, which is in a tolerable state of cultivation. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanelian, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Peirio, from whom the parish derives its name, is a small ancient structure, supposed to have been originally built about the year 605, and is situated in the centre of a level field, at some distance from the village: divine service is performed in it only every third Sunday.

RHÔSCOLYN, a parish in the hundred of MENAI, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Holyhead, containing 495 inhabitants. The name of this parish is, by the author of the "*Mona Antiqua Restaurata*," derived from one of those columns which the Romans erected, both as commemorative of their victories, and to mark the extent of their conquests. The same author states that Gwenvaen, daughter of Pawl hên, had a religious house or cloister in this place, from which afterwards originated the parish church, called, from the original founder of that establishment, Llan-wenvaen, or "the church of Gwenvaen," an appellation which for some time superseded its original name of Rhôscolyn, or "the Moor of the Column." The site of the ancient cloister is still distinguishable by the number of human bones found whenever the ground is turned up by the spade or the plough. The parish forms the southern half of Holy Island, being connected with that of Holyhead, which forms the other half, by a narrow isthmus, along which runs the old London road to that place, and separated from the western coast of the main land of Anglesey only by a narrow, shallow, and sandy strait: its surface is chiefly cultivated, though much of it is rendered of poor quality by rocks and sands. Near Bodior, an ancient mansion in this parish, is found in great abundance the beautiful variegated marble called verd antique, of which the specimens obtained here, in the diversity and brilliancy of the colours, surpass those of Italy; and in the same quarries are found veins of beautiful asbestos, of soft silky texture, and of very superior quality. The living is a discharged rectory, with Llanvair-yn-Eubwll and Llanvihangel-yn-howyn annexed, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £10. 5., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Gwenvaen, is a small edifice, supposed

originally to have been erected about the year 630, and not distinguished by any remarkable architectural features. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Some small charitable donations and bequests have been made for apprenticing poor children, and for distribution among the poor. An average annual expenditure amounting to £205. 17. is applied to the support of the poor.

RHÔSCROWTHER (RHÔS Y CRYTHOR), a parish in the hundred of CASTLEMARTIN, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (W.) from Pembroke, containing 231 inhabitants. This place is said to have been anciently the residence of some of the Welsh princes, prior to the Norman conquest; and there is still a place called Estington, supposed to be a corruption of "Iestyn's-ton," which was probably their abode. The parish is situated near the shores of Milford Haven, and is partly bounded on the north by Nangle bay: it comprises a large tract of good arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and in excellent cultivation; and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and the views over the haven and St. George's channel are interesting, and enlivened by the passing and repassing of vessels. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £15. 12. 11., and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Decumanus, is a venerable structure of very great antiquity, in the early style of English architecture, but is not distinguished by any remarkable architectural details. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £136. 7.

RHÔSDIAU (RHÔS-DDÛ), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Aberystwith, containing 152 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated within a few miles of Cardigan bay, is of very small extent. The surface is varied, and in some part mountainous; and the surrounding scenery is characterized rather by features of rugged boldness than of pleasing or picturesque appearance: the soil in the lower grounds is productive, and the declivities of the hills afford scanty pasturage for sheep and young cattle. Its distance from any great turnpike road renders this place difficult of access, and it has therefore little intercourse, even with the neighbouring places. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £1. 6. 8., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, having for some time been in a state of ruinous dilapidation, was rebuilt in 1816. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £25. 8.

RHÔSGÔCH (RHÔS-GÔCH), a township forming a part of the chapelry of Wolston, in that part of the parish of WORTHEN which is in the lower division of the hundred of CAWRSE, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 4½ miles (E.) from Welshpool, containing 59 inhabitants. It forms a part of the Long Mountain, on the border of Shropshire, in which county the greater portion of the parish is situated. The poor are maintained by a separate assessment, the average annual expenditure amounting to £26. 14.

RHÔSILLY, or **ROSILLY** (**RHÔS-SULWY**), a parish in the hundred of **SWANSEA**, county of **GLAMORGAN**, **SOUTH WALES**, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Swansea, containing 302 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from Reginald Sili, or Sulwy, to whom the lordship was given, in the division of the conquered territory of Glamorgan, by Fitz-Hamon. It is situated on a bay to which it gives name, in the Bristol channel, and which is enclosed on the south by Worms Head, a small promontory forming the western extremity of the county of Glamorgan, and stretching two miles into the sea, and on the north by the promontory opposite to which Holme's island is situated. The anchorage in this bay is considered very dangerous, except in fine weather, from the eddies and currents which set in here strongly at other times. The limestone rocks which line the shore exhibit some very curious caverns, in which are fine specimens of stalactite; and the sands, which extend for three miles to the north-west of the church, are firm and smooth, affording a pleasant marine walk. The parish comprises an extensive tract of land, of which about three-fourths are enclosed and cultivated, and the remainder consists of fine open downs, affording excellent pasturage, and other common and waste land. Several of the inhabitants are employed in quarrying limestone, of which great quantities are shipped from the bay to different parts of the principality. The surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified, and the views over the bay and the adjacent country abound with objects of interest and with features of pleasing character. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £9. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, situated near the shore, but is not remarkable for its architectural details. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £40. 11.

RHÔS-MAEN, a joint hamlet with Tir-Esgob, in that part of the parish of **LLANDILO-VAWR** which is in the lower division of the hundred of **PERVETH**, county of **CARMARTHEN**, **SOUTH WALES**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E.) from Llandilo-Vawr. The population is included in the return for Tir-Esgob. It lies on the right bank of the river Towy, and the road from Llandilo-Vawr to Llangadock passes through it.

RHÔSMARKET (**RHÔS-MARKET**), a parish in the hundred of **RHÔS**, county of **PEMBROKE**, **SOUTH WALES**, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Milford, containing 456 inhabitants. This parish comprises a moderate extent of arable and pasture land, of which the whole is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation: the surface is undulated, and in some parts hilly. Its situation, about half-way between Haverfordwest and Milford, affords great facility for conveying to market its agricultural produce. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The vicar, in addition to the small tithes, has the tithe of hay. The church, dedicated to St. Ishmael, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. In the village are

the remains of an ancient mansion, formerly the seat of the family of Walters, in which was born Lucy, daughter of Sir Richard Walters, the favourite mistress of Charles II., and mother of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth: the ruins are now the property of Mrs. Owen Barlow, who is the principal proprietor of land in the parish. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £110. 10.

RHÔSVERRIG (**RHÔS-VEIRIG**), a hamlet in the parish of **LLANVIHANGEL-BRÛN-PABUAN**, hundred of **BUILTH**, county of **BRECKNOCK**, **SOUTH WALES**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. W.) from Builth, containing 112 inhabitants. This hamlet takes its name, though situated on the western bank of the Wye, from the ancient Verreg, or Verlex, an extensive district between the rivers Wye and Severn, frequently referred to by the Welsh historians as having been governed by its own reguli: it anciently contained a mansion belonging to Elystan Glodrydd, one of the five royal tribes, whose descendant still inherits the principal portion of this division of the parish. The river Wye bounds it on the north-east, and the Whevri stream on the south-west; and between these it forms a narrow peninsula, running in a south-easterly direction almost to the town of Builth. It is the most fertile portion of the district, having a soil composed chiefly of loam, though intermixed with some gravel; and the crops are more abundant and varied than those of the remainder of the parish. The Radnorshire trap rocks extend for a short distance on the banks of the Wye, at its eastern extremity, where, on the tenement of Parc ar Irvon, near Parc wood, are three mineral springs, close to each other, one saline, another sulphureous, and the third chalybeate. The waters of the saline spring are stronger than perhaps any other in the kingdom, but the sulphureous spring has a weaker impregnation than that at Llanwrtyd. The wells are covered with a small and neat pump-room. Near them is a small projecting rock, overhanging the Wye, which was once fortified, and probably served as a post for guarding the ford of Llêchryd: it may even have been at one period occupied by the Romans, as the Roman road from Llandrindod must have crossed the Wye near this spot. The Whevri is remarkable for the abundance and excellence of its trout. A separate assessment is made for the maintenance of the poor, the average annual expenditure amounting to £24. 13.

RHUDDLAN, a borough, sea-port, and parish, partly in the hundred of **PRESTATYN**, and partly in that of **RHUDDLAN**, county of **FLINT**, **NORTH WALES**, 11 miles (W. by N.) from Holywell, 16 (W. by N.) from Flint, 21 (N. W. by W.) from Mold, and 220 (N. W.) from London, containing, with the chapelry of Rhyl, 1506 inhabitants. The name of this place, which is of very great antiquity, is supposed to be derived from the red colour of the soil on the banks of the river Clwyd, on which it is situated. The town appears to have been of considerable importance from the earliest period; and the adjoining marsh, called by the Welsh "Morva Rhuddlan," is distinguished as the scene of a memorable and sanguinary battle which took place in the year 795, between the Saxons under Offa, King of Mercia, and the Welsh, in which the latter, after a severe and obstinate conflict, were defeated with dreadful slaugh-

ter, and Caradoc, King of North Wales, with many of his principal chieftains, was slain. Such of the Welsh as escaped the sword of the enemy perished in the marsh from the influx of the tide; and all who had been taken prisoners were inhumanly massacred, without much regard to age or sex. In commemoration of this disastrous event was composed the well-known Welsh air of "Morva Rhuddlan," which is so deservedly admired for the plaintive sweetness of its melody. According to the Welsh Chronicles, it would appear that Offa himself fell in this engagement, but the Saxon annals place his death a year earlier. In 1015, Llewelyn ab Sytysyllt, King of North Wales, erected a fortress and a palace at Rhuddlan, which he made his principal residence, and which, after his death by assassination, in 1021, continued to be that of his son and successor, Gruffydd ab Llewelyn. This prince, having given offence to Edward the Confessor, King of England, by sheltering Algar Earl of Chester, one of his refractory nobles, that monarch sent Harold, with a powerful force, to subdue his dominions; and Gruffydd, surprised at this place by the sudden approach of the English army, which he was not prepared to oppose, privately embarked with a few of his attendants in one of the vessels then lying in the harbour, and, setting sail immediately, effected his escape. Harold soon made himself master of the fortress, and, mortified at the unexpected escape of the Welsh king, burnt his palace and destroyed all the ships of war and other vessels remaining in the harbour, after which he returned into England, to make more extensive preparations. Towards the end of the Confessor's reign, Rhuddlan appears to have been possessed by Edwin Earl of Chester.

The castle was afterwards held by the Welsh, who appear to have retained possession of it for some time, during which they rebuilt and fortified the town, and rendered it one of the most flourishing places in North Wales. In 1098, Robert, nephew of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, laid siege to this place, and compelled the garrison to surrender. William the Conqueror, perceiving the advantageous situation of Rhuddlan near to the sea, and its importance as a border fortress, issued orders to Robert, surnamed from this place "de Rotelan," to repair the castle, to strengthen the fortifications of the town, and to make it his principal residence; and the square towers still standing, evidently of Norman origin, were probably erected at this time, and in obedience to the royal mandate. The additional works raised by this nobleman, with the facility of obtaining by sea supplies of men and provisions at any time from England, rendered it a military station of great importance, and a powerful means of keeping the Welsh in subjection. In 1109, Gruffydd ab Cynan, who had previously visited Robert at this place, and had obtained from him assistance against his enemies, in consequence of some quarrel which had arisen between them, attacked the castle of Rhuddlan, burnt the outer ward, killed many of the garrison, and compelled the remainder to retire for safety within the towers. Henry II., on his invasion of North Wales, in 1157, advanced to Rhuddlan without any resistance, repaired the castle, and strengthened the fortifications with additional works, and, previously to his return into England, garrisoned it with a strong body of his own forces. The Welsh

chieftains having, in 1165, entered into a confederacy to throw off the allegiance which they had sworn to this monarch, Henry, aware of the importance of this castle as a grand border fortress, and judging that it would be the first object of their attack, advanced hastily to protect it; but the enemy retiring upon his approach, the king, not being in sufficient force to pursue them, remained at this place only for a few days, and, having reinforced the garrison, returned to England. The castle, notwithstanding its strength and the number of the garrison, being invested by the Welsh forces in 1167, though valiantly defended, was taken, after a siege of two months, by Owain Gwynedd, sovereign of North Wales, who dismantled the fortifications, and put the garrison to the sword. It appears, however, to have been soon restored by the English, for it is named in conjunction with two other fortresses given by Henry II. to Davydd, son of Owain Gwynedd, on his marriage with Emma, natural sister of that monarch; and, in 1178, it was held for him by an English garrison, in opposition to a body of his own subjects, who had risen in disgust at his tyrannical conduct. In 1187, Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by Giraldus Cambrensis, in his progress through Wales to preach the crusades, was hospitably received and nobly entertained by Davydd, in his castle of Rhuddlan, which this prince probably at a subsequent period surrendered to the English, in whose possession it for some time remained.

Towards the close of the reign of Richard I., Ranulph de Meschines, surnamed Blundeville, Earl of Chester, being suddenly besieged in this fortress by a body of Welsh, at a time when the garrison was quite inadequate to its defence, was reduced to a state of extreme peril, from which he was at length relieved by his lieutenant, Roger de Lacy, who, with great promptitude, assembling a vast number of idle persons, and vagabonds of all descriptions, who had congregated at the fair of Chester, placed himself at their head, and marched towards Rhuddlan. Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, who had succeeded Davydd in the principality of North Wales, and commanded the besieging forces in person, perceiving at a distance an immense crowd of people, imagined it to be an English army advancing to the relief of the castle, and immediately raised the siege and retired with precipitation. The earl, in gratitude for the timely assistance, conferred upon his lieutenant the "*magisterium omnium peccatorum et meretricum totius Cestreshire*," which grant was, by one of his sons, partially assigned to his steward, Hugh Dutton, his heirs and assigns, whose descendants, in the reign of Henry VII., preferred their claim, in right of this grant, to an annual payment of fourpence from every woman of ill fame within the county of Chester, and to the power of summoning all minstrels exercising their calling within the said county, to appear, annually on the festival of St. John the Baptist, before themselves or their stewards, and to present each a lance, four flagons of wine, and fourpence halfpenny, as the price of their licences. These claims, being annexed to certain estates, continued to descend with them for a series of ages, and the annual procession of the minstrels to the church of St. John the Baptist at Chester was continued till the middle of the last century. King John, on his invasion of North Wales, in 1211, advanced through Rhuddlan into Carnarvonshire. In the following year the castle

was attacked, but without effect, by Prince Llewelyn, who, however, succeeded in capturing it in 1214. From this time it appears to have been alternately in the possession of the English and the Welsh, till the year 1277, when it was finally wrested from the latter by Edward I., who, fully aware of the importance of its occupation, in the prosecution of his schemes of conquest, made it the principal rendezvous for the forces which he had assembled for the subjugation of Wales. It likewise formed the grand depôt of arms and provisions for the supply of his invading army. Edward, having strongly fortified the place, took up his residence at Rhuddlan, while conducting the conquest of the country, and here entered into a treaty with Llewelyn, who submitted himself almost entirely to his mercy, consented to repair hither to take the oath of fealty to him, and paid him the sum of two thousand marks.

Anian, prior of the monastery of Rhuddlan, having been elected to the see of St. Asaph, in 1268, petitioned Edward, about the year 1282, after the seat of his diocese had been in a great measure destroyed by the contending armies, to remove the episcopal chair to Rhuddlan, as a place of safety, where the bishops and the church might, under shelter of the strong castle there, be protected from the furious attacks of both parties, to which they still continued exposed. This the English king would willingly have done, having even made an offer of land here, on which to build a new cathedral church, together with a thousand marks to defray the expense of its erection; but the consent of the pontiff was never obtained, and the cathedral was at length rebuilt on its former site. Llewelyn, however, repenting of the submission he had made to the English monarch, and aware of the danger of leaving so important a place in the hands of his enemy, in conjunction with his brother Davydd, whom a sense of the common danger had reconciled to his cause, captured all the fortresses of the English in North Wales, except the castle of Rhuddlan, which he at length invested, and slew all the workmen engaged in strengthening the fortifications. Edward, relying on the strength of this fortress, and making every preparation for the final subjugation of the Welsh, immediately issued summonses from Worcester, commanding that all his military tenants, including the military services of the prelates, and of the twenty-four abbots holding of the crown, should meet him at Rhuddlan in the ensuing month of June, 1282. On the approach of Edward, about the middle of this month, the Welsh princes raised the siege; and in the following month, the English monarch, during his residence here, issued orders to the sheriffs of the adjacent border counties to raise each a certain number of hatchet men, to act as pioneers for the safe passage of his army into the interior. From this place, too, it was that the ineffectual negotiations between Edward and the Welsh princes, through the medium of the Archbishop of Canterbury, were carried on; but all conferences being at length broken off, Edward advanced, in the beginning of November, from Rhuddlan to Aberconway, but returned on the 24th of the same month, after the defeat of a body of his forces near Bangor, and hence issued writs for assembling a parliament to grant extraordinary supplies for the maintenance of the war. After the unfortunate death of Llewelyn, in the following winter,

and the entire dispersion of the Welsh forces, his brother Davydd, with his wife, two sons, and seven daughters, was brought prisoner to Rhuddlan, where the English king had now taken up his residence to settle the affairs of his newly conquered territories: after being kept for some time a close prisoner in the castle, he was removed in chains to Shrewsbury, and was there ignominiously put to death as a traitor.

During his residence at Rhuddlan, Edward instituted the celebrated body of laws, for the government of his new subjects, called "the statute of Rhuddlan," which introduced the English system of judicature into the extensive territories which, on account of their remote situation, had escaped the usurpation of the lords marcher; and he likewise issued from this place a proclamation to all the inhabitants of Wales, that he would receive them under his protection, and assure to them the enjoyment of their liberties and estates under the same tenures as they had heretofore held them of their native princes. It was here also that Edward, while sitting in council, at which the Welsh chieftains attended, promised to them for their sovereign a native of their own country, one who knew not how to speak a word of English, and whose life and conduct had been hitherto irreproachable. On their acclamations of joy, and promise of obedience, he invested with the principality his infant son Edward, who had just been born in the castle of Carnarvon. Edward, in order to guard Rhuddlan against any future attempts of the Welsh, resolved upon rebuilding the castle, and rendering it impregnable by the strength of its fortifications; and more than fifteen years were employed in the accomplishment of this work, which was conducted on a scale of splendour and magnificence, of which striking evidence is preserved in its present stately ruins. Although not completed during Edward's sojourn here, this monarch's second child, the princess Eleanor, was born in the castle. In the mean time the town rapidly increased in population and importance: it was principally inhabited by English settlers, and soon became the chief town in this part of the principality. The inhabitants had been invested with many privileges by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester; and the number of burgesses, which in his time amounted only to eight, was extended to eighteen by Robert de Rotelan, who augmented their privileges, making them equal to those enjoyed by the men of Hereford. By a writ issued by Edward from Bristol, in 1284, the inhabitants of Rhuddlan, in common with those of some other Welsh towns, were declared to be free for ever from paying the taxes called talliages; and by a charter dated at Flint, on September 8th of the same year, in the 12th of his reign, the same monarch made this place a free borough, ordaining that the constable of the castle should be mayor, to be assisted by two bailiffs, chosen annually from the burgesses, and by other municipal officers. He granted the corporation also a guild; a prison, with power to hold courts for determining all offences not extending to life or limb; a forest and free warren; and numerous other privileges and immunities, all which were subsequently confirmed by Richard II., at Leicester, and again by the same monarch at Westminster.

Sir Gruffydd Llwyd, who had received from Edward I. the honour of knighthood, on bringing to that monarch

tidings of the birth of his son at Carnarvon, rebelling against Edward II., assembled a large number of native troops in 1322, and assaulted the castle of this place; but, after many fruitless attempts to reduce it, he was taken prisoner, and, after being confined here for some time, was executed. Rhuddlan castle was granted by Edward III., in the seventh year of his reign, to his son Edward the Black Prince, as forming part of the earldom of Chester; and, according to a survey of the revenues of that earldom, made about forty years after this time, it appears that the town of Rhuddlan paid to the Earls of Chester a chief-rent of £72. 9. 2. per annum, and that the emoluments of the constable of the castle, who was accountable for the payment of that rent, amounted to £8. 14. per annum. On the return of Richard II. from his expedition into Ireland, whence he was recalled by the distracted state of his government at home, that monarch was brought to this town by the Earl of Northumberland and a large body of retainers, by whom he was held in a state of honourable captivity; and having staid here for a short time, for the purpose of refreshment, he was hurried forward by that nobleman to the castle of Flint, where he was betrayed into the power of his rival Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV. From this time little is recorded of the history of the castle, which appears to have fallen into neglect, and to have become dilapidated; for, on the breaking out of the parliamentary war, a very great expense was incurred in putting it in proper condition for receiving the troops by which it was garrisoned for the king. In 1645 it was besieged by a powerful body of parliamentarian forces, under the command of Sir William Brereton: the garrison made a valiant and successful defence, and Sir William, after many fruitless efforts to reduce it, was compelled to retire to Chester. In the following year the castle was besieged by General Mytton, to whom it surrendered, and it was soon afterwards dismantled by order of the parliament.

The town, now comparatively little more than a village, is pleasantly situated in an extensive vale, on the east bank of the river Clwyd, and about two miles above its influx into the Irish sea: it consists principally of one good street, intersected by several smaller thoroughfares: the houses are neatly built, the streets indifferently and only partially paved, and the inhabitants but scantily supplied with water, which, in dry seasons, they are frequently obliged to bring from a spot a mile distant. Over the river Clwyd, which empties itself into the bay of Llandulas, is an ancient bridge of two arches, built in the year 1595, by William Hughes, Bishop of St. Asaph, near which the tide formerly rose to a sufficient height to enable boats of seven tons' burden, or "flats," as they are here called, to approach the town; but great improvements have in later times been made in the navigation of this river. Among these may be more particularly noticed an extensive embankment, raised at the expense of the land-holders, by which the river is prevented from inundating the contiguous grounds, and much valuable land has been gained. A commodious harbour has also been formed, which is accessible at all states of the tide for vessels of one hundred tons' burden. Spacious quays and wharfs have been constructed, and warehouses erected, for facilitating the trade of the place, which has become a central depôt for supplying the several towns in the Vale of Clwyd and

the adjacent parts of North Wales. The principal trade of the port consists in the exportation of grain and timber, of which great quantities are shipped to Liverpool and the neighbouring ports, and of lead-ore from the adjacent mines of Talar gôch; and in the importation of coal, groceries, and shop goods of various descriptions, to be distributed hence throughout the surrounding country by land carriage. The port is formed by the mouth of the Clwyd, at a place called the Voryd, or "Sea Ford." A steam-packet plies regularly between this place and Liverpool, and brigs and sloops sail frequently both to that and other neighbouring ports: the old turnpike road from Holywell to Abergele passes through the town. Rhyl, in this parish, has of late years risen into repute as a bathing-place, and is much frequented by visitors during the summer, for whose accommodation two hotels have been erected: for a more detailed account see the article on that place. Fairs are held annually at Rhuddlan on February 2nd, March 25th, and September 8th.

The charter granted by Edward I., and confirmed by Richard II., has been in disuse ever since the period when the castle was dismantled by order of the parliament, no constable having since been appointed, and consequently the borough has had no mayor: the appointment of the bailiffs, which is vested in the lord of the manor, still annually takes place. The corporation no longer exercise any magisterial authority: the courts formerly held under their charter have been discontinued, those now held being only the courts baron and leet of the lord of the manor, at the latter of which, held annually in October, the borough officers are chosen. Though reduced in extent and importance, this place still retains its privilege, as one of the parliamentary boroughs within the county, of contributing in the return of one member to parliament: the right of election is in all the inhabitants paying scot and lot within the limits of Rhuddlan franchise, which extends over five townships of the parish of Rhuddlan, a great part of that of St. Asaph, and portions of those of Cwm and Dyserth: the present number of electors is about one hundred and eighty. The limits of the borough remain unaltered by the recent measures to amend the representation: although so extensive, they comprise only thirty-three houses of the yearly value of £10, twenty-three of which are situated in the town. Rhuddlan is now one of the polling-places in the election of a knight for the shire.

The living is a vicarage, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £11. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The great tithes of the parish were granted by Edward I. to the Dean and Chapter of St. Asaph, in 1284, and are now the principal source of revenue belonging to that body. A good glebe house was erected about twelve years ago. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, partly in the early style of English architecture, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, and containing some interesting monuments to the family of Bôdryddan, especially one of white marble, erected to the memory of the very Rev. W. D. Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph, who was buried in an elegant mausoleum adjoining, which was erected by himself during his life. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Me-

thodists, the two latter having also places of worship at Rhyl. Through the exertions of the present vicar, the Rev. Thomas Wynne Edwards, a National school was established here, in 1829, by subscription, aided by a grant of £50 from the parent society in London: the building is capable of receiving one hundred and forty boys, and there are at present ninety-five boys who are gratuitously instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. A similar institution for girls has also been established, and is entirely supported by Lady Mostyn, of Pengwern, and Mrs. Yonge, of Bôdryddan. There are various charitable donations and bequests, the produce of which is annually distributed among the poor of the parish. The ancient castle occupied an elevated site on the bank of the river Clwyd, commanding the harbour and the pass above Morva Rhuddlan: the walls enclosed an octagonal area, and were defended by six round towers of great strength, of which those at the east and west angles were double, and those at the north and south were single: the steep acclivity towards the river was defended with high walls and square towers, and the whole was surrounded by a broad and deep fosse, faced with stone. This fortress was built of limestone, freestone, and red sand-stone, and of its original splendour and magnificence a striking memorial is preserved in its venerable and stately ruins, which are among the most interesting and extensive in the principality. They consist chiefly of the walls, which are seventeen feet in thickness, and on the south side nearly entire; three of the round towers, of which one called *Twr y Brenhin*, or "the king's tower," is in tolerable preservation; the remains of various state apartments within the area, in one of which it is said the princess Eleanor was born; one of the square towers which defended the acclivity from the river, which is still entire; and the ruins of another, called "*Twr y Silod*." To the south of the castle there is an artificial mound, called *Toothill*, surrounded by a deep fosse, and once probably the site of the fort and palace built by Llewelyn ab Sytlyt, and destroyed by Harold; the fosse comprises a quadrilateral area, in which was also anciently included the priory of Rhuddlan.

The priory was founded in the year 1197, by Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester, for brethren of the Dominican order; and in 1268, Anian de Schonan, prior, was made Bishop of St. Asaph. The establishment suffered greatly during the wars of Edward I., but it still continued to flourish till the dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £197. 19. 10.: the site and buildings were granted, in the 32nd of Henry VIII., to Harry ab Harry. The remains, now converted into a farm-house and stables, consist chiefly of some part of the dormitory and domestic apartments, which are tolerably perfect. Many stone coffins have been dug up on the site of the ancient buildings, which appear to have been very extensive; and among the monumental stones found near the spot is one to the memory of Anian de Schonan, on which is his effigy, holding the crosier in the left hand, the right hand raised as if in the act of benediction, and the head crowned with a mitre: this stone is now built up in the wall of a barn. In the cemetery many human skeletons have been discovered, and numbers of human bones are yet frequently thrown up by the spade. Not far distant from the priory stands a farm-house called

Spital, or "*Yspuddy*," formerly a hospital belonging to the Knights Templar, founded by Edward I., in 1279; and near it is a fine spring, from which the priory was supplied with water conveyed to it by leaden pipes, which were taken up only a few years ago: from this spring the town of Rhuddlan is now supplied during seasons of drought. On the east side of the principal street is still remaining a portion of the house in which Edward I. sat in council, while superintending the building of the castle, and legislating for the future government of his Welsh subjects. In commemoration of this circumstance, a stone was placed in the building by the late very Rev. W. D. Shipley, M. A. Dean of St. Asaph, with the following inscription:—"This fragment is the remains of the building where King Edward I. held his parliament, A. D. 1283, in which was passed the statute of Rhuddlan, securing to the principality of Wales its judicial rights and independence." About a mile from the town, in the hamlet of *Cricin*, there is a large tumulus, heaped over the remains of St. Eurgain, or Cain, daughter of Maelgwyn, and niece of St. Asaph, founder of the see of that name: on the tumulus is the shaft of a cross, the head of which is now in a pool on the farm adjoining. Bôdryddan, in this parish, has been the property and residence of the family of Conway from the time of Edward III., by whom it was granted to John Coniers of Conway, at that time governor of Calais, and to whom also belong the castle and manor of Rhuddlan, by a grant from Edward the Black Prince. The mansion is spacious; and the grounds, which are very extensive, are enriched with some of the finest timber in North Wales. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £564. 13.

RHWNGDWY - CLYDACH (RHWNG - DWY GLYDACH), HIGHER, a hamlet in the parish and hundred of LLANGYVELACH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (N. by E.) from Swansea, containing 252 inhabitants. This place, the name of which denotes its situation between the Upper and Lower Clydach rivers, contains several respectable residences, in some instances embosomed in wood. The poor are maintained by a separate assessment, at an average annual expense of £82. 12.

RHWNGDWY - CLYDACH (RHWNG - DWY GLYDACH), LOWER, a hamlet in the parish and hundred of LLANGYVELACH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Swansea, containing 885 inhabitants. It is situated, as its name imports, between the Lower and Upper Clydach rivers. Here are coal-pits, with a railway to the Swansea canal, which here passes along the right bank of the river Tawy. The poor are maintained by a separate assessment, the average annual expenditure amounting to £186. 12.

RHÛDERIN (RHÛD - YR - HIN), a township in the parish of LLANEGRIN, hundred of TÂL Y BONT, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Towyn, containing 475 inhabitants. The name is derived from a dangerous ford by which the Dysynni was crossed at this place. This hamlet comprises the western portion of the parish, having the sea on the west, and the river Dysynni on the east and south, so as to form a peninsula. It contains the church, which is seated on the declivity of a lofty

mountain near the Dysynni: several respectable residences, some of which command extensive views of the ocean, are scattered over it. A remarkable sand bank, studded with rocks, called Sarn y Bwch, stretches from the shore into the great bay of Cardigan, at the mouth of the river Dysynni.

RHÛDGWERN, a hamlet in that part of the parish of MACHEN which is in the hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (E.) from Caerphilly, containing 184 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north and east by the river Romney, which here takes a wide sweep, and is crossed by a bridge on the road from Caerphilly to Newport. The principal part of the parish is in lower Wentlloog hundred, county of Monmouth. There are several respectable residences in this hamlet, which is in general well wooded and has a diversified surface. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £36. 9.

RHÛDONEN, a joint township with Trevechan, in that part of the parish of LLANYNYS which is in the hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES. The population is returned with the parish. It is situated near an ancient ford, where there is now a bridge, on the river Clwyd, from which circumstance it takes its name.

RHÛD Y BOITHAN (RHÛD Y VYDDIN), a hamlet in the parish of EGLWYSILAN, hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (S. E.) from Newbridge, containing 805 inhabitants, the population having increased one-third since the census of 1821. The river Tâf forms the western boundary of this hamlet, which takes its name from a ford that anciently crossed a small stream running into that river, at a place where there is now a bridge. The Glamorganshire canal proceeds along the eastern bank of the river Tâf, and the high road from Cardiff to Merthyr-Tydvil takes its course between them, and within a few yards of each. The hamlet contains numerous respectable and pleasing residences, many of which are ornamented with surrounding plantations. The ruins of Castell Côch, supposed to have been erected by a celebrated chieftain named Ivor Bâch, occupy the brow of a perpendicular rock, near the left bank of the Tâf, at the south-western extremity of the hamlet, and exhibit, in combination with the well-wooded eminences contiguous, a picturesque and diversified scene. Another object of interest here is the tepid spring called Tâf's Well, on the banks of the river.

RHYL, a township in that part of the parish of RHUDDLAN which is in the hundred of PRESTATYN, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from the town of Rhuddlan. The population is returned with the parish. This place, which is situated at the northern extremity of the parish, and at the lower end of the fertile Vale of Clwyd, previously to the year 1820, consisted only of a few scattered dwellings; but since that time, from the pleasantness of its situation on the coast of the Irish sea, along the margin of which some fine smooth and firm sands here extend for several miles, it has become a place of favourite resort for sea-bathing, and is frequented by numerous visitors, for whose accommodation two respectable hotels have been established, and several private houses have been erected, in which lodging, with every accommo-

tion, may be obtained. The sands, which project a considerable distance into the sea, besides being very convenient for bathing, afford an extensive and delightful marine promenade. The vicinity commands some fine views of the most picturesque portions of the Vale of Clwyd, the Clwydian range of mountains, Llandulas bay, Orme's Head, the Isle of Anglesey, and the mountains of Cumberland. Steam-vessels land passengers daily at the Vor-ryd pier, about a mile distant; and the various advantages of the place, combined with the retirement of its situation, render it desirable as a place of resort to families wishing to obtain the benefit of sea air and bathing, without the ordinary bustle and fatigue of more fashionable watering-places.

RHYWAEDOG (RHIWAEDOG), a township in the parish of LLANVAWR, hundred of PENLLÛN, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Bala. The population is included in the return for the parish. The name signifies "the bloody brow," and refers to a battle fought here at some remote period, and the peculiar situation of the place on the ridge of a lofty eminence. Pwll y Gelanedd, or "the pool of the slain," is a small lake of stagnant water in a contiguous vale, where a severe contest was maintained between the Britons and the Saxons, in which the only surviving son of the aged Llywarch was slain.

RIDLEY, a township in the parochial chapelry of IS Y COED, hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 5½ miles (E. by N.) from Wrexham, containing 42 inhabitants. It is separately assessed for the maintenance of its poor, the average annual expenditure amounting to £39. 13.

ROATH (RH TH), a parish in the hundred of KIBBOR, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 1½ mile (N. E. by E.) from Cardiff, containing 272 inhabitants. Rhâth, the original name of this place, is a common Welsh designation for ancient earthworks, of which there are several in the immediate vicinity: the late Mr. Edward Williams, the Glamorganshire antiquary, supposed this name to be derived from the station *Ratostabius*, which he places at Cardiff. The parish is situated on the western bank of the river Romney, over which there is a bridge of one arch, and on the great western road through the county. Its surface, forming an extent of about one thousand five hundred acres, is nearly a perfect flat, except that to the north of the village there is a gentle rise. The Romney, which here separates the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, formerly inundated the moors to a great extent, but an embankment has been constructed within the last few years, which has confined it to its proper channel. The quality of the soil is various, the upper lands towards the north being a red stiff clay, and the flat ground being composed of sandy loam and gravel, which, towards the moors, become covered with tenacious clay, fit for making bricks. The parish contains several good gentlemen's houses, of which Plâs Newydd, in the castellated style, the property of T. M. Richards, Esq., is the principal. It is divided into three lordships, namely, Roath Tewkesbury, Roath Dogfield, and Roath Keynsham: the manorial rights of the two former belong to the Marquis of Bute, and those of the latter to Sir C. Morgan, Bart. The living is a vicarage not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the

patronage of the Marquis of Bute. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a small neat structure: the chancel was rebuilt by the late Marquis of Bute, who also erected, on the northern side of it, a splendid mausoleum for his family, where he and the late Marchioness and Lord Mountstuart are interred. Near the centre of the rising ground to the north of the village is a spring of pure water, called Penylan Well, which has been enclosed, and is greatly resorted to by all classes on Easter Monday, when it is supposed that charms are wrought, fortunes foretold, and wishes registered at the mystic stream. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £233. 13.

ROBESTON WATHEN, or EAST, a parish in the hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Narberth, containing 421 inhabitants. This parish is beautifully situated on the turnpike road leading from Narberth to Haverfordwest, and within a short distance from the Canaston or East Cleddy river, which is navigable to within a few hundred yards of its western boundary. It comprises but a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and cultivated: the soil is fertile, and the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and in the procuring of limestone, which is found in some parts of the parish of a very excellent quality, resembling that of Aberthaw in Glamorganshire, and for the exportation of which the river Cleddy affords every facility. The village is seated on an eminence, and with the lofty tower of its church, rising above the thick foliage of the adjacent wood, forms an interesting and highly picturesque object, as seen from a distance. The surrounding scenery is beautifully and richly diversified, and the views over the adjacent country abound with interesting and romantic features. Robeston Wathen House, the seat of the Rev. J. W. James, is a pleasing residence, surrounded with thriving plantations, which, with some neighbouring woods, form one of the few well-timbered spots with which the prevailing nakedness of the county is richly contrasted. From the churchyard is obtained a highly picturesque and beautiful view of the opposite hill, crowned with the magnificent ruins of Lawhaden Castle, apparently on the brink of a richly wooded precipice, overhanging the river Cleddy, which flows at its base, and on the margin of which is seen the church of Lawhaden, in a romantic and sequestered spot. The living is consolidated with the rectory of Narberth, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's. The church, which is situated on elevated ground, is an ancient structure with a lofty square embattled tower. There are some trifling charitable benefactions for the poor, to whom also William Hawkins is said to have bequeathed an annuity of £11. 10., of which no account can at present be obtained. In this parish are the remains of a small encampment, popularly called a *Rhâth*, but nothing of its origin is known, neither do the remains possess any interest. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £78. 14.

ROBESTON (WEST), a parish in the hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Milford, containing 112 inhabitants. This place is situated a few miles to the north of Milford Haven, and on the old turnpike road leading to

Old Milford, or Haking. It comprises but a moderate tract of arable and pasture land, which is all enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. Robeston Hall, a seat belonging to William Henry Scourfield, Esq., of New Mote, is a good family mansion, pleasantly situated, and forming, with its grounds, which are well laid out, an ornamental object. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £88. 8.

ROCH, a parish in the hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Haverfordwest, containing 791 inhabitants. This place derives its name from a rocky mountainous ridge, rising abruptly from the plain, the summit of which is occupied by an ancient castle, which, from its situation near the extremity of the district of Rhôs, was probably erected as a border fortress by some of the earlier Norman invaders, or by the Flemings, who, in the reign of Henry I., settled in this part of the principality. The first possessor of the castle, of whom any thing is known, was Adam de Rupe, or de la Roche, who is by some writers supposed to have been the founder, and to whom also are attributed the foundation of the church, and of the priory of Hubberston Pill. Little is recorded of the history of the castle, which appears to have been constructed equally with a view to military and domestic purposes: it continued in the family of de la Roche till the reign of Henry VI., when the estates of that family, which were very extensive, were divided between two coheiresses, since which time it is supposed to have been abandoned as a residence. It was garrisoned for the king during the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I., and in 1644 was besieged by the parliamentarians under the command of Captain Edwards, to whom, after a defence of two days, it was surrendered. The castle, with its demesnes, became the property of John Harries, Esq., from whom it passed by will to the late John Rhys Stokes, and is now the property of John Stokes Stokes, Esq., of Cyfern. The parish, which is situated on the eastern shore of St. Bride's bay, and on the turnpike road leading from Haverfordwest to St. David's, is of considerable extent, comprising a large tract of arable and pasture land, which, with the exception of Cyfern mountain, occupying only a small portion of it, and the cliffs to the west and south-west, bordering upon the bay, is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. Cyfern, the seat of John S. Stokes, Esq., is a handsome residence occupying a pleasant situation.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 9., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain neat edifice without a tower, consisting only of a nave and chancel: it contains a chaste monument to the memory of the Rev. John Grant, a former vicar of the parish. There were anciently two chapels of ease, both now in ruins: one of these was at Hilton, about a mile to the south of the church, and the other at Trêvran, about a mile and a half distant from it; the latter, situated on the margin of the bay, was called Caradoc's chapel, and was probably erected to commemorate the spot where the

corpse of St. Caradoc rested on its way for interment at St. David's. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. Mr. Henry Grant, third son of the Rev. John Grant, bequeathed £500 for the endowment of a free school here, the interest of which sum is paid towards the support of a school, in which six boys and six girls are gratuitously instructed. Mrs. Fluerton, in 1700, bequeathed a rent-charge of £2 to the poor of this parish. The remains of the castle form an interesting and striking object: this structure originally consisted of one stately tower, divided into three stories, each composed of one large apartment, with an elegant smaller apartment, or retiring-room, having an arched roof and an oriel window, both enriched with tracery: the ruins consist of the shell of this tower, in a very perfect state. The rock on which it is built is, on the south side, incorporated with the building for nearly half the height, and a huge mass protrudes into the lower apartment. The prospect from the tower is very extensive, commanding the whole of St. Bride's bay, with a great part of the adjacent country, which, from the want of wood, with the exception only of two or three small patches, is generally destitute both of pleasing and of picturesque character. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £218.

RUABON (RHIW-ABON), a parish in the hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Wrexham, containing 8353 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from its situation on the small river Avon, is distinguished in the Welsh annals on account of a fierce and obstinately contested battle fought in the vicinity, between the forces under Owain Cyveiliog, Prince of Powys, and the English, in which the former obtained a decisive victory. In commemoration of this event, the Welsh prince, who was eminent both as a warrior and a poet, composed a beautiful poem called *Hirlas Owain*, or "the Drinking Horn of Owain," of which an elegant translation by the Rev. Richard Williams is preserved in Pennant's *Tour in North Wales*. The parish is situated in a picturesque part of the county, within three miles of the great Holyhead road, and is bounded on the south by the river Dee. The village, which is of considerable size, and of prepossessing appearance, is situated on the road from Oswestry to Wrexham and Chester, and seems to have been indebted for its original prosperity to the noble mansion of Wynnstay, in the immediate vicinity, and for its present importance chiefly to the extensive mines of iron-stone and coal which abound, particularly in the southern and western parts of the parish. The extensive park of Wynnstay is entered from it by a plain but handsome gateway of modern erection, opening into a straight avenue, nearly a mile in length, composed of lofty trees of ancient growth, in which venerable oaks, stately elms, beeches and chestnuts are intermingled, and at the extremity of which is the mansion, the hospitable residence of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., beautifully situated on a fine and extensive lawn, having a noble artificial sheet of water in front, reflecting from its surface the foliage of some majestic trees near its margin. This spacious mansion, which has been erected at different periods, and in various styles of architecture, though wanting unity in its design, is, notwithstanding, a stately pile of

building, possessing, from its extent and substantial elevation, a striking character of simple and unostentatious grandeur. The older portion of the building contains the domestic offices and general apartments for the accommodation of the household. On the wall of a tower within the court of this portion of the house are the following Latin verses, allusive to the name of Wynnstay: "*Cui domus est victusque decens, et patria dulcis, sunt satis hæc vitæ, cætera cura labor. Struxit Johannes Wynn, Miles et baronettus, A.D. 1706.*" The more modern part of the building, erected by the first Sir Watkin, and enlarged and modernized by the present baronet, is a handsome substantial structure: the interior comprises several noble apartments, embellished with some excellent family portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds and some of the best masters, two full-length paintings of Charles II. and his Queen, and several other pictures of merit. Adjoining the house is a small handsome building, originally erected as a theatre, in which, during the festival of Christmas, dramatic performances were exhibited for the amusement of the nobility and gentry of the surrounding country, guests of the hospitable proprietor. The park, which is twelve miles in circumference, is enriched with fine timber, and comprehends much variety and beauty of scenery: there are handsome lodges, or entrances into it from various parts of the surrounding district; and a new drive, leading to the house from the lodge recently built on the London road, has added greatly not only to the convenience of access, but to the embellishment of the grounds on the south side. At a short distance from the hall is the cold bath, near which stands a handsome fluted column, erected after a design by the late Mr. James Wyatt, to the memory of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., by his mother: the shaft of the column, which is one hundred feet high, rests upon a square pedestal, sixteen feet high, ornamented on the faces with festooned wreaths of oak leaves, and at the angles with eagles finely moulded in bronze; the capital is surmounted by an entablature supporting a circular platform surrounded with an iron balustrade, to which there is an ascent from within the column by a flight of spiral steps, and having in the centre a circular pedestal, twelve feet high, on which is placed a massive vase of bronze, enriched with goats' heads. Over the door leading to the ascent there is a tablet bearing the following inscription: "To the memory of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., who died the 29th day of July, MDCCLXXXIX., this column was erected by his affectionate mother, Frances Williams Wynn;" and on the north-east side, in letters of copper, is the inscription "*Filio optimo, Mater Eheu Superstes.*" Near this column is a fine sheet of water, bounded by Wat's Dyke, which here intersects the park, and from which the mansion originally derived the name of Wattstay, changed by Sir John Wynn to its present appellation. The dyke, which entered the park near its northern boundary, has been levelled in its course through the grounds, but is traced again on the south side, near Penylan, and crosses the river Dee at its junction with the Ceiriog. By the late improvements, part of Offa's Dyke is now within the limits of the park, which it enters at the second lodge from Ruabon, and leaves again near the Waterloo Tower. Near the south-western extremity of the woods there is a ceno-

taph, erected by Sir W. Williams Wynn, Bart., from a design by Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, to the memory of his brother officers and soldiers who were slain during the rebellion in Ireland, in 1798: it stands on an eminence overlooking a deep ravine, called Nant y Bele, "the dingle of the marten," through which the river Dee urges its rapid course along a narrow channel, richly fringed with impending woods: from this building there is a most extensive and magnificent prospect, embracing a vast extent of the counties of Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Chester, and Salop, Chirk Castle and its noble park, and the whole of the beautiful vale of Llangollen, including the stupendous aqueduct of Pont y Cyssylltau, and the majestic and elevated ruins of Castell Dinas Brân, with the fine range of mountains in the distance.

This parish comprises an important part of the Denbighshire coal tract, of which the principal seam of coal is here nine feet thick. Its mineral wealth in coal and iron-ore, particularly in the southern and western parts of it, has caused the establishment of numerous works, which till the year 1830 were in full operation, and extensive mines have been opened; so that a great part of the parish is now occupied by pits, charcoal hearths, and mineral works of various kinds, and is intersected in different directions by rail-roads. At Acrevoir, within its limits, there are a very extensive iron-foundry and colliery, belonging to the British Iron Company, in which three hundred men were constantly employed. There are also numerous blast furnaces and forges in other parts of the parish, for the manufacture of iron; and at the Cevn, a large straggling village on the northern bank of the Dee, near a bridge over that river, called New-bridge, is a large establishment, in which are mills for rolling hoop and sheet iron: there are also considerable coal-works and a manufactory for coarse earthenware in this part of the parish. The Ellesmere canal, after passing over the Pont y Cyssylltau aqueduct, terminates in this parish: there is also a branch canal from the aqueduct, on the north bank of the river Dee, which passes by Trevor and Llangollen, and terminates at Llantysillio, where it receives from the Dee a supply of water for the whole line of the canal. It is in contemplation to construct a rail-road, to proceed directly from the Ellesmere canal to Chester, and to be continued thence to Liverpool: a railway, three miles and a quarter in length, already extends from the aqueduct through an extensive coal-field to Ruabon brook. Fairs are held annually on the last Friday in February, May 22nd, and November 20th; and a post-office has been established in the village.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £13.6.0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The vicarage is endowed with a portion of the great tithes, consisting of one-fourth part of the tithe of corn throughout the whole parish, and the whole of the tithe of hay in several of the hamlets within its limits. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious and venerable structure, containing some splendid monuments to the family of Wynn: the most ancient is one to the memory of Johannes ab Ellis Eyton, who joined the party of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., and, in reward for his eminent services, received from that monarch an extensive grant of lands

in this part of the principality. In the same sepulchral chapel, on the south side of the chancel, are the monuments of Henry Wynn, Esq., tenth son of Sir John Wynn of Gwydir, ancestor of the present family: on this monument he is represented in a standing posture, and on one side is a kneeling figure of Sir John Wynn, and on the other of his wife Jane, daughter of Eyton Evans, by whom the Wynnstay estate was obtained. On the opposite side of the altar there is a beautiful monument, by Rysbrach, to the first Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, who was killed by a fall from his horse, in 1749: his effigy, in a graceful attitude, is finely sculptured, and his various virtues are recorded in an elegant Latin eulogium, written by Dr. King, of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford. There is also a fine monument, by Nollekins, to Lady Henrietta, first wife of the second Sir Watkin, who died only a few weeks after her marriage, in 1769: on the pedestal is an exquisitely sculptured figure of Hope, reclining on an urn, and on one side is an inscription enclosed within a serpent having the tail in its mouth, emblematical of eternity. The church was thoroughly repaired in 1772, at the expense of the late Sir Watkin, who presented an organ, and also, on the baptism of his eldest son, the present baronet, an elegant font of white marble, supported by a tripod of beautiful design. There are places of worship for General and Particular Baptists, Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

The Rev. John Robinson, vicar of this parish, in 1703, bequeathed the whole of his estate, in the hamlet of Moreton, to his successors in the vicarage, in trust to receive out of the rents £12 per annum for preaching a sermon every Sunday afternoon in the parish church, and to appropriate the remainder to the support of a free school, to be open to all children of the parish, and under the care of a master appointed by the vicar: he also gave lands in the parish of Wrexham to the vicars, in trust, to pay sixpence per week to nine poor people of this parish, and one of the parish of Erbistock, with a gown or coat to each every Christmas, and also to clothe six poor children from six to twelve years of age; and by a codicil to his will he gave a house and garden, and £50 in money, towards the erection of almshouses for ten poor people, which he directed to be built near the church. The endowment of the school was augmented by Ellis Lloyd, in 1711, who bequeathed £200 for the support of the master, and for apprenticing poor boys: the school-room, which adjoins the churchyard, is open to all children of the parish for gratuitous instruction. The Rev. Richard Davies, vicar of the parish, in 1740, bequeathed an estate in the Vale of Clwyd for the erection and endowment of eight almshouses for so many poor men and women: the almshouses are now eighteen in number, and the inmates receive a weekly allowance of three shillings each. There are also four almshouses at Nant y Gwallia, in this parish, erected in 1782, by Mrs. Rowland, of Plas Binnion, who vested the nomination of the almspeople in her heirs. Numerous other charitable donations and bequests have been at various times and by different benefactors made to the poor of the parish, amounting to more than £2000, of which a part has been vested in the purchase of estates, and the whole produces a very considerable annual income, which is regularly distributed among the poor. Offa's Dyke and Wat's Dyke both intersect the parish, and in their

courses approach within a quarter of a mile of each other, near the village, but diverge as they are traced either northward or southward, so as shortly to leave an interval of several miles. Various vegetable impressions, and a great variety of petrefactions are found in the mines, and also near the river Dee, in the southern portion of the parish. The Rev. Peter Roberts, A.M., M.P.S., the learned editor of the *Collectanea Cambrica*, and author of the "Early History of the Cymry, or Ancient Britons," and other works, resided in this parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £1374. 1.

RUDBAXTON, a parish in the hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (N.) from Haverfordwest, containing 621 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the turnpike road leading from Haverfordwest to Fishguard, is intersected by a stream which flows into the Western Cleddy, and is wholly enclosed and under cultivation. Its surface is enlivened by two gentlemen's seats of cheerful aspect, *viz.*, Wythy Bush, the seat of the Rev. Thomas Martin, a good family mansion pleasantly situated; and Poyston, also the property of that gentleman. The petty sessions for the hundred were formerly held at this place, prior to their removal to Haverfordwest. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £15. 4. 2., and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is not remarkable for any striking architectural details: opposite to the entrance of the churchyard is one of those large mounds so frequently found in this part of the principality, but of which the use has not been clearly ascertained. There were formerly two chapels of ease, one dedicated to St. Margaret, and the other to St. Catherine, but both are now in ruins. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Thomas Howard, by deed, gave a rent-charge of £2, which is annually paid by the corporation of Haverfordwest to poor housekeepers of this parish not receiving parochial relief. About three miles to the north-east of Haverfordwest, within the limits of this parish, there is a hill on which is an encampment, called by the country people "the Rhâth." Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, G.C.B., who fell in the battle of Waterloo, was born at Poyston. The poor are maintained by an average annual expenditure amounting to £245. 13.

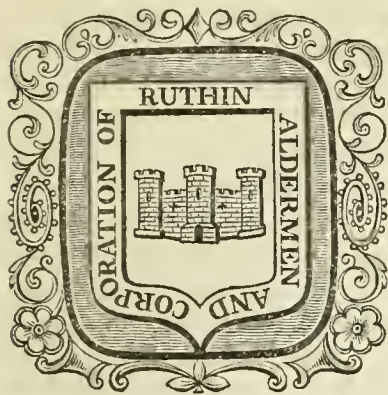
RUDDRY (YR-YW-DRE), a parish in the hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Cardiff, containing 276 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the number of yew trees in the vicinity of the village, is pleasantly situated in a mountain valley in the eastern part of the county, and comprises but a small tract of land, of which a considerable portion is unenclosed and uncultivated. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and enlivened by the river Romney, which forms the eastern boundary of the parish; and from the higher grounds are some richly diversified views over the adjacent country, embracing a portion of the picturesque county of Monmouth. Lead-ore has been found in the white limestone of the parish. The living is consolidated with the rectory of Bedwas, in Monmouthshire, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf. The church, dedicated to St. James, is not remarkable for

any architectural details. C. Edward Edmond, in 1743, bequeathed £2 per annum to the poor of this parish, which is regularly paid. Here is a mineral spring, which is said to be highly efficacious in curing diseases of the eye, and is much resorted to for that purpose. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £140. 4.

RÛG, a chapelry, partly in the parish of CORWEN, and partly in that of GWYDDELWERN, in the hundred of EDEYRNION, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 1½ mile (W. by N.) from Corwen. The population is returned with Corwen. This place, which is situated on the turnpike road from Corwen to Ruthin, and between the beautiful vales of Edeyrnion and Glyn-dyrdwy, anciently formed a lordship, and is memorable for the treachery practised on Gruffydd ab Cynan, King of North Wales, who, after his victory at Carno, in the year 1077, was inveigled to this place by the artifices of Meirion Gôeh, by whom he was betrayed into the power of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and Hugh Belcsme, Earl of Shrewsbury. From this place Gruffydd was conveyed to the castle of Chester, in which he remained a prisoner for twelve years, but was at length released from confinement by the enterprising bravery of a young man of this neighbourhood, named Cynric Hir, who, going to Chester under pretence of purchasing goods, contrived, while the keepers were feasting, to carry away his prince, loaded with chains, upon his back, and convey him to a place of safety. The lordship afterwards came into the possession of Owain Brogyntyn, natural son of Madoc ab Meredydd, Prince of Powys, whose great merit procured for him an equal share in the inheritance of that prince with his legitimate brothers: it subsequently passed by marriage with the heiress of Ievan Hywel, one of his descendants, to Pyers Salusbury, of Bâchymbyd. After the attainder of Owain Glyndwr, in the reign of Henry IV., the lordship of Glyndyrdwy, or Glyn-dyrdwy, was purchased from that monarch by Robert, a descendant of this family, which existed in the male line till the last century. The house and demesnes are now the property of G. H. Vaughan, Esq., who, in 1807, succeeded his brother, Lieut.-Col. E. W. Vaughan, who had assumed the name of Salusbury, a distinguished officer in the Guards, who died in Sicily, and to whose memory a handsome monument was erected at Syracuse, by his brother officers. The ancient mansion was taken down and rebuilt by that gentleman, only a short time before his decease. The present house, which is a handsome structure, is pleasantly situated; and in the grounds there is an artificial mound, which was probably once the site of a small fortress. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Corwen, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph. The chapel, founded by Colonel William Salusbury, who was governor of Denbigh Castle during the parliamentary war, is a neat edifice, appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service.

RULEN (RHULEN), a parochial chapelry in the hundred of COLWYN, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Builth, containing 119 inhabitants. Its surface is hilly, and its soil for the most part barren, the whole consisting of about five hundred acres of enclosed, and three hundred of unenclosed, land: it is skirted on the west by the river Edwy.

In civil matters it forms an independent parish, but is ecclesiastically regarded as a chapelry consolidated with the vicarage of Glâscomb, within the limits of which parish it was formerly included, the inhabitants having certain seats appropriated to their use in the mother church, to the repairs of which they still contribute. In the king's books it is described as a chapel to Glâscomb, of the certified value of £4. 13. 4. The chapel, dedicated to St. David, is a small plain structure, situated about three-quarters of a mile from the river Edwy. Ten shillings per annum have been left to the poor by some unknown benefactor. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £116. 5.



Corporate Seal.

RUTHIN (RHUDD-DIN or RHUTHYN), a borough, market, and assize town, and a parish, in the hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (S. E. by S.) from Denbigh, and 210 (N. W. by W.) from London, containing 3376 inhabitants. The Welsh name of this place, "Castell Côch yn Gwernvor," has induced his-

torians to conclude that there was an ancient British fortress here, prior to the time of Edward I., who is said to have been the founder of the present castle, which, from the colour of the stone procured for that purpose, obtained the appellation of Rhudd-ddin, or "the red or brown fortress," from which the town also derived its present name, or rather from the stratum of red freestone pervading the parish. Edward granted this place, together with the cantrev of Dyfryn Clwyd, and some other lands now constituting the present lordship of Ruthin, to Reginald, second son of John de Grey, by whom some historians, and among them Camden, assert that the castle and the town were both originally founded, by permission of that monarch. The castle and lordship of Ruthin remained for several generations in the undisturbed possession of the family of De Grey; and the town, which, under their protection, continued to advance in prosperity, became at an early period a considerable place, and had one of the best markets in the Vale of Clwyd. Little, however, is recorded of the history of the castle, which appears to have been wholly unconnected with any of the political transactions of the conquest of Wales. Reginald de Grey was summoned to parliament in the 14th of Edward I., by the title of Lord Grey of Ruthin. In 1400, Owain Glyndwr, who, in resistance to the government of Henry IV., spread devastation through almost every part of the principality which acknowledged the authority of that monarch, made a sudden attack upon this place during the fair which was held here, and, after some fruitless attempts to take the castle, plundered the inhabitants, burnt the town, and retreated in safety to the mountains. The castle and the lordship continued in the possession of the lords de Grey, whom Edward IV. elevated to the earldom of Kent, till the reign of Henry VII., when they were sold by Richard Earl of Kent to that monarch, and became an appendage of the crown.

Henry VIII. granted the castle and its dependencies to his son Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, at whose death they again reverted to the crown, and were bestowed by Elizabeth on Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick. After the death of the Earl of Warwick, these possessions, again reverting to the crown, were granted on lease by James I. to Sir Francis Crane, to whom they were afterwards sold in the reign of Charles I. During the parliamentary war in the reign of this monarch, the castle was garrisoned for the king, and in 1644 was besieged by Sir Thomas Myddelton and Colonel Mytton, but resolutely held out against the besiegers, who found themselves unable to reduce it. In the following year the king visited this place in person, attended by Prince Maurice, and, after remaining only for a short time, and inspecting the garrison, continued his route through North Wales to Chester. The castle was again besieged in February 1646, by Major-General Mytton, and a strong party of the parliamentary forces, to whom, after an obstinate defence, the garrison surrendered on honourable terms, in the month of April following, and the fortifications were soon afterwards demolished by order of the parliament. After the Restoration, the castle and its dependencies were purchased by Sir Richard Myddelton; and on the site of the former an elegant castellated mansion has lately been erected by the Hon. Frederick West; but the lordship and its other dependencies are the property of Sir Richard's descendant, Miss Myddelton.

The town is beautifully situated on the summit and acclivity of an eminence in the picturesque Vale of Clwyd, at the base of which, and partly through the town, flows the river from which the vale takes its name, at this place an inconsiderable stream, serving only to work some mills in the neighbourhood. The appearance of the town, which is well built, is pleasing; and the neighbourhood is embellished with numerous gentlemen's seats, and comprehends some pleasingly varied scenery. No particular trade or manufacture is carried on here, except what is necessary for the accommodation of the inhabitants, who are principally engaged in agriculture. It has been for some time in contemplation to make the river Clwyd navigable from this place to Rhuddlan, sixteen miles distant, a project which might be carried into effect at a comparatively inconsiderable expense, and would conduce materially to promote the prosperity of the town and neighbourhood. The market, which is abundantly supplied with corn, is on Monday, and a second market is also held on Saturday for provisions. Fairs are held annually on the first Monday after the 12th of January, March 19th and 20th, the Friday before Whit-Sunday, August 8th, September 30th, and November 10th. During the hay and corn harvests, the farmers of the Vale of Clwyd attend every morning at the market-place to hire labourers for the day, who assemble here for that purpose, with their scythes and reaping-hooks.

The government of the borough is vested by charter of incorporation, granted by Henry VII., in two aldermen, sixteen common-councilmen, and an indefinite number of burgesses: the aldermen are appointed annually at the court held for the lordship, at Michaelmas; and they, immediately on assuming office, appoint the common-councilmen. This place is one of the contributory

boroughs which, with Denbigh, return one member to parliament: the right of voting is vested in the resident burgesses, if duly qualified according to the provisions of the late act, in number at present three hundred and twenty-five, and in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act demands: the present number of tenements of this value, within the limits of the borough, is about one hundred and fifty, but they are not all now rated as of the requisite value. The exact limits of the borough are not clearly defined in the charter, but by prescription are held to comprise the whole of the parish of Ruthin, part of that of Llanvwrog, the hamlet of Llanrhudd Isâv, in the parish of Llanrhudd, and part of the parishes of Llanynys and Llanvair-Dyfryn-Clwyd. The burgesses are elected by the aldermen and a majority of the common-councilmen. Formerly, the eldest sons of freemen, and apprentices who had served their time to a freeman, might demand the freedom of the borough, but no claim for admission, in those respects, has been made for many years. Ruthin has been made a polling-place in the election of knights for the shire; and, from its central situation, it has been selected, in preference to the town of Denbigh, for holding the assizes for the county; and the quarter-sessions are held alternately here and at Denbigh. A court leet for the lordship is held twice a year, namely, within one month after Easter and Michaelmas; and a court baron is held every alternate Saturday, at which the steward presides: the latter is also a court of record, taking cognizance of plaints and civil actions arising within the limits of the lordship; and the offices of steward and recorder of this court were formerly (when the lordship belonged to the Crown) patent offices. The town-hall, situated near the market-place, is a substantial building, but in no respect remarkable for its style of architecture. Prior to the erection of the county hall, in this town, it was used for holding occasionally the great and quarter sessions, but now solely for the meetings of the corporation, which take place in the long room, and the lordship's courts. This building has very recently been most handsomely repaired, at the expense of the lady of the manor. The county hall, in which the great sessions are held, and the quarter sessions alternately with Denbigh, is a beautiful modern structure, and, with the county gaol and house of correction, also situated here, is highly creditable to the talents of the architect, Mr. Turner. The gaol has recently been enlarged by the addition of a building for female prisoners, and comprises six distinct wards for male, and four wards for female prisoners, for whose classification it is thus well adapted: the male prisoners are employed on the tread-wheel, or in kuitting worsted gloves, and the females in washing for themselves and the other prisoners: the former are allowed the whole of their earnings in knitting, and the females receive one shilling per week for washing, and fourpence in every shilling which they earn by sewing. There are two infirmaries in the prison; divine service is performed twice, and a sermon delivered once on every Sunday by the chaplain, and prayers are read daily by the gaoler to the prisoners, who are supplied gratuitously with bibles and religious tracts.

The living is a rectory consolidated with that of Llanrhudd, and forming jointly with it the endowment of Christ's Hospital in Ruthin, the warden of which establishment is the principal minister of both churches, appointing a curate to each, who is responsible to him for its spiritual care; and the prescribed duties of his office likewise require him occasionally to share in their holy labours: the patronage of the wardenship is in the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. This place, which is in the diocese of Bangor, forms the head of the rural deanery of Dyfryn Clwyd, and is not within the jurisdiction of any archdeaconry. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was made collegiate and parochial about the year 1310, by John, son of Reginald de Grey, who endowed it for a prior, or warden, and a few regular priests, to perform mass at the mother church of Llanrhudd, the chapel at the castle, and this collegiate and parochial church; and it is still not unfrequently called "the Collegiate and Parochial church of St. Peter," retaining its name prior to its being re-founded by Dean Goodman. It is an ancient edifice in various styles of architecture, and appears to have been built at different periods, or to have undergone material alterations: the tower, and the south and west fronts, which are of the most modern date, are greatly inferior to the rest of the building: the interior is of better character, and the roof, which is of carved oak, panelled, richly sculptured, and apparently of the time of Henry VII., is supposed to have been constructed by that monarch after his purchase of the lordship from the Earl of Kent: on the panels are the inscriptions, in relief, "Jesus Mercy," "Lady help," and "*Mater Maria, ora pro nobis.*" One hundred and forty-four sittings have recently been added, towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society for the erection and enlargement of churches and chapels granted the sum of £50, in consideration of which ninety sittings have been declared free and unappropriated. A vestry-room, with a library, has been added at the west end, at the expense of the present warden.

The free grammar school was founded in 1595, by Dr. Goodman, Dean of Westminster, who endowed it with one-half of the tithes of the parish of Llanelidan, for the support of a master and usher, for the gratuitous instruction of boys born in the town of Ruthin and parish of Llanelidan, the master to be appointed by the Bishop of Bangor, and the warden of Christ's hospital, in this town, and the usher to be appointed by the master: the master's house, school-room, dormitory and library above, were repaired and improved in 1831, by means of donations from the bishop, the warden, and the master, and other liberal contributions, which are recorded on a card in the school-room. This school has two exhibitions to either of the Universities, founded by Godfrey Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, and nephew to the founder, and under the regulation of a decree of the court of Chancery, in 1824, which are in the gift of the warden of Christ's hospital, and other trustees; and also others founded by the Rev. Edward Lloyd, rector of the parish of Ripple, the number of which varies in proportion to the fluctuating income of the estate, situated in the county of Flint, which was purchased with his pecuniary bequest. The school has likewise a claim, in conjunction with that of Bangor, to a fellowship founded in St. John's College, Cambridge, by Dr.

John Gwyn, in the 13th of the reign of Elizabeth. Among the eminent men who have received the rudiments of their education in the free grammar school of Ruthin, may be noticed, Dr. John Davies, author of a Welsh grammar and dictionary; Dr. John Williams, Lord Keeper and Archbishop of York; Dr. John Wynne, Principal of Jesus' College, Oxford, and successively Bishop of St. Asaph, and of Bath and Wells; Dr. Tucker, Dean of Gloucester; the Right Hon. Lloyd Lord Kenyon; the Hon. Mr. Baron Perryn; Lord Chief Baron Richards; Dr. H. Owen, Rector of St. Olave, Hart-street, London; Dr. Edwards, Archdeacon of Brecknock; Dr. Cotton, Dean of Chester, and various others. The present warden is the Rev. R. Newcome, author of *Memoirs of Dr. Goodman*, Dean of Westminster, the founder, and Dr. Godfrey Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, and author also of the histories of the castles and towns of Denbigh and Ruthin. A National school, erected by subscription among the principal inhabitants of the town of Ruthin, and the parishes of Llanrhudd and Llanvwrog, in which seventy boys and sixty girls of those places are gratuitously instructed, is also supported by subscription.

Christ's Hospital, in Ruthin, was founded by Dr. Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster, under letters patent of the 32d of Elizabeth, for a priest and twelve poor persons, ten men, and two women to attend them, all unmarried and above fifty years of age. Dr. Goodman, prior to this time, had erected twelve almshouses for so many poor persons, and, by letters patent of the above date, he incorporated the society under the designation of the "President and Warden of Christ's Hospital in Ruthin," and endowed the same with the tithes of Ruthin and Llanrhudd; appointing the Bishop of Bangor for the time being president, and the priest, warden: these two have the entire government of the hospital, and also of the grammar school founded by the same benefactor. The houses, which are in good repair, are pleasantly situated on the east side of the churchyard, and the almspeople receive each three shillings every week, and £1 quarterly, with gowns and shoes every year. Dr. Godfrey Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, in 1655, bequeathed lands in Yale and in the county of Carnarvon, the produce of the former, now £50 per annum, to be distributed weekly in bread to the poor of Ruthin, and the rents of those in Carnarvon to be appropriated in apprenticing two boys, and to the support of a traveller beyond the seas; the latter bequest was, by a decree of the court of Chancery, in 1824, converted into the two above-mentioned exhibitions for the free grammar school. There are also several other charitable donations and bequests, the produce of which is annually distributed among the poor.

The ancient castle occupied the declivity of a hill fronting the Vale of Clwyd towards the west, and, from the extensive foundations and remaining portions of the walls, appears to have been a structure of great strength and magnificence: the remains consist chiefly of a few fragments of the towers, and of ruined walls, nearly levelled with the foundation; and within the area of this once splendid pile are, a meadow, a fives'



Seal of the Hospital.

court, and a bowling-green. From various parts of the site are some rich and extensive prospects, embracing many interesting objects. Near the town-hall is a rude block of limestone, called Maen Huail, on which it is said the celebrated Prince Arthur beheaded his rival Huail, brother to Gildas, the historian. Ruthin mill, a curious ancient edifice, having on the apex of the eastern gable a red stone cross, is supposed to have been originally the chapel of the cell of White friars, mentioned by Leland as formerly existing here, but of which no records are preserved. Notice is also taken of a cell of Bonhommes, at this place, probably the original establishment for which John de Grey, with the consent of the bishop of Bangor and the rector of Llanrhudd, made the church collegiate: the apartments of the canons were connected with the church by a cloister, a remaining portion of which has been converted into a house for the warden of Christ's hospital: the parlours and hall are much admired for their beautifully groined roofs. The elegant castellated mansion erected by the Hon. F. West, on the site of the ancient castle, forms an interesting and beautiful feature in the prospect of the town. Dr. Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster, one of the translators of Archbishop Parker's bible, and principal promoter of Bishop Morgan's Welsh translation; Edward Thelwall, tutor to Lord Herbert, of Chirbury; Dr. Parry, Bishop of St. Asaph; Dr. Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester; Sir Eubule Thelwall, Knt., principal, and second founder, of Jesus' College, Oxford; and Sir Thomas Exmewe, lord mayor of London in 1517, were all natives of this place. The barony of Grey de Ruthin is at present enjoyed by Barbara, daughter of Henry Edward Gould, Esq., who, as nineteenth baron, assumed the name and arms of Yelverton, and whose decease occurred in 1810. The poor are maintained by an average annual expenditure amounting to £659. 16.

RYTON, a township in that part of the parish of BANGOR which is in the hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Wrexham, containing 113 inhabitants. It is situated on the north-western side of the river Dee, and the population is exclusively agricultural. There is a separate assessment for the support of the poor, the average annual expenditure amounting to £69. 14.

S.

SALFORD, a joint township with Kennarton, in the parish of OLD RADNOR, within the liberties of the borough of NEW RADNOR, county of RADNOR, NORTH WALES. The population is returned with Kennarton.

SALTNEY, a township in the parish of HAWARDEN, hundred of MOLD, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 1½ mile (W.) from Chester, containing 172 inhabitants. This township, formerly a marshy waste, borders on the upper part of the æstuary of the Dee, on the confines of Cheshire. It is bounded on the north by the new channel formed for that river, over which at this place are two ferries, supported at the expense of the River Dee Company. The monks of Basingwerk formerly possessed this marsh for pasturage, it having been granted by Robert Lord of Mold, who bestowed on

them the like privilege in Hawarden, and also that of cutting rushes to thatch their buildings. This tract extended into Cheshire, and a stone near the east end marked the boundary in that county. It was here that Henry II. encamped with his army, in 1157, when he sent forward the division which was defeated in the woods of Euloe Castle by the sons of Owain Gwynedd, who pursued the fugitives to Henry's camp. Upwards of two thousand acres, forming the greater part of the township, was enclosed pursuant to an act obtained in 1778, and is now well cultivated. A manufactory for glauber salts, sal ammoniac, ivory black, &c., has been established here since 1781. Morva - Caer-Lleon, or "the Marsh of Caer Lleon," now Chester, was the ancient name of this place. The poor are maintained by a separate assessment, the average annual expenditure amounting to £63. 19.

SCYBOR Y COED (YSGUBOR Y COED), a hamlet in the parish of LLANVIHANGEL - GENEU 'R GLYN, hundred of GENEU 'R GLYN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 12 miles (N. E. by E.) from Aberystwith, containing 701 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Aberystwith to Machynlleth, and on the eastern bank of the small river Einon, near its junction with the Dyvi or Dovey. The immediate neighbourhood is well wooded and agreeable, and some respectable residences are scattered over the hamlet, various parts of which command fine views of the æstuary of the Dovey. The principal mansion is Glândyvi, the residence of George Jeffreys, Esq., which commands a fine view of the Vale of Dovey and of St. George's channel. In this hamlet were conveniently situated the smelting-houses and refining-mills, commonly called the "Silver Mills," belonging to the company that formerly worked the royal mines in Cardiganshire. In consequence of its contiguity to the river Dovey, which is navigable to Garreg for vessels of three hundred tons' burden, and by means of which it carries on a considerable trade in the exportation of lead-ore and bark, and the importation of timber, coal, and limestone, this place promises to increase in importance, though the population has somewhat declined since the census of 1821. It contains the chapel of Eglwys-Vâch, or Llanvihangel-Capel-Edwin, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Mrs. Jane Davies. The chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, was erected early in the seventeenth century, and is now about to be taken down and rebuilt by subscription. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £314. 19.

SEALAND, a township in the parish of HAWARDEN, hundred of MOLD, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Hawarden, containing 290 inhabitants. It formerly constituted part of the extensive maritime waste called Saltney Marsh, which composed the upper part of the æstuary of the river Dee, and extended between the counties of Flint and Chester; but in 1732, Nathaniel Kenderley and Co., subsequently constituted "the River Dee Company," obtained an act of parliament for cutting a canal from Chester through this marsh, thereby forming a new channel for that river, which object they accomplished in 1737, and

thus upwards of eight hundred acres were separated from the southern portion, and constituted a new township, under the name of "Sealand." At different subsequent periods three thousand acres have been enclosed and added by the same Company, and there still remains a considerable portion of marsh land exposed to inundation at high water. For the first part enclosed the Company were bound to pay £200 per annum to the lord of the manor of Hawarden and other trustees, who, or any five of them, were to apply that sum to such purposes as they might think necessary; the same Company also charged themselves with maintaining at all times two ferries across the new channel. The greater portion of the enclosed marsh is now fertile arable land.

SEGROIT, a joint township with Cader, in the parish of LLANRHAIADR IN KINMERCH, hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (S.) from Denbigh. The population is included in the return for the parish. A stream which falls into the river Clwyd bounds it on the north. It was formerly assessed with the townships of Cader and Segroit Uchâv for the joint maintenance of their poor, but now there is a general assessment for the parish.

SENNI (SENNY), a hamlet in the parish and hundred of DEVYNOCK, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (W. S. W.) from Brecknock, containing 303 inhabitants. It comprises the upper part of the vale through which the river Senni flows, and anciently formed a part of the Great Forest of Devynock, which contained twenty thousand acres, extending over the surrounding district. On the river Senni, which is crossed by several bridges, is one of the "Lord's Mills," to which the resident tenants of this hamlet are obliged to send their corn to be ground, an exaction of servitude formerly extorted by the lords of Brecknock, and still claimed by the lords of the manor of the Great Forest, but not rigidly enforced at present. The tenants, however, possess the privilege of grazing their cattle within that district, on the payment of a small regulated sum for each beast, which is called *Cymmorth*. On the attainder of Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who was lord of Brecknock, this demand of *cymmorth* reverted to the crown, and these dues were assigned on lease, in the 10th of George I., to the ancestor of the present possessor. About fifty years ago the tenants disputed the claim, but it was established by a legal decision. The hamlet is highly cultivated, and presents many pleasing prospects. The parochial church, though situated at the lower end of the Vale of Senni, is included within the adjacent hamlet of Maescar: that of Senni, however, contains a place of worship for Independents. There are three almshouses, endowed by the bequest of David Walter, in 1723, who also left a small sum for the apprenticing of poor children. This hamlet is separately assessed for the maintenance of its poor, the average annual expenditure for which purpose is £175. 14.

SESSWICK, a township in that part of the parish of BANGOR which is in the hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (S. E.) from Wrexham, containing 150 inhabitants. This hamlet is situated on the western side of the river Dee. It maintains its own poor by a separate assessment, the average annual expenditure amounting to £55. 8.

SILIAN (SULIEN), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of **MOYTHEN**, county of **CARDIGAN**, **SOUTH WALES**, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Lampeter, containing 327 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the south-eastern portion of the county, derives its name from the saint to whom its church is dedicated, who flourished during the earlier part of the sixth century. It comprises but a moderate extent of arable and pasture land, which is partly enclosed: the surface is varied, and the soil is in some parts tolerably fertile. The village is in some degree enlivened by its situation on the great turnpike roads leading from Aberystwith, in this county, and from Rhaiadr, in the county of Radnor, to Lampeter. The living is consolidated with the vicarage of Llanwnnen, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Sulien, and very romantically situated, is an ancient edifice, not distinguished by any architectural details of importance: it consists of a nave and chancel, and the font, which is circular, and of antique design, is ornamented with four human faces. In the churchyard there is a rudely sculptured monument of stone, now scarcely a foot above the surface of the ground, ornamented on one side with Runic knots, and on the other with zig-zag lines. A Sunday school, which is gratuitously superintended by some of the parishioners, is supported by subscription. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £89. 12.

SKEIR, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of **NEWCASTLE**, county of **GLAMORGAN**, **SOUTH WALES**, 6 miles (W.) from Bridgend. It consists of only one large farm of several hundred acres, situated adjacent to Skeir Point, on the shore of the Bristol channel, and close to Kenvig common: it formerly belonged to the abbey of Neath, which accounts for its being unattached to any parish.

SKOKHAM ISLE, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of **RHÔS**, county of **PEMBROKE**, **SOUTH WALES**, 4 miles (W.) from Dale. It comprises about two hundred acres, and is situated about three miles from the main land, and five miles west by north from St. Anne's Point, at the mouth of Milford Haven. The shore on all sides is bold and in some places precipitous, except for a small space on the north side, where is the landing-place. The southern portion is based on red rab-stone, and the northern on limestone: it is chiefly valuable for the pasturage of sheep, and as a rabbit warren: a small turbarry supplies fuel, and there is an abundance of fresh water. The channel between this island and that of Gresholm, extending in a line towards St. Anne's lighthouse, is called the Wild Goose Race.

SKOMAR, a small island forming a detached portion of the parish of **ST. MARTIN**, **HAVERFORDWEST**, situated off St. Bride's Point, from which it is separated by a strait called Jack Sound. It lies nearly due north of the islet of Skokham, from which it is separated by a strait, a mile and a half in breadth, called Broad Sound; and comprises about seven hundred acres, of which a considerable portion is under tillage. It abounds with rabbits, has an abundance of fresh water, and is based on limestone, of which there are various detached rocks on its shores, the principal of which is Midland Isle, lying in Jack Sound: the whole is let to a resident tenant.

SLEBECH, a parish in the hundred of **DUNGLEDDY**, county of **PEMBROKE**, **SOUTH WALES**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Haverfordwest, containing 353 inhabitants. This parish, which is delightfully situated on the banks of the Eastern Cleddy, and on the turnpike road from Haverfordwest to Narberth, comprises a large extent of arable and pasture land, which is all enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surface is pleasingly varied, and the soil generally fertile and productive: the rates are collected by the ploughland. The aspect is pleasing, and in some parts enlivened with gentlemen's seats, the grounds attached to which form a fine contrast to the want of variety and embellishment observed in other parts of the county. Slebech Hall, the property of the Baron de Rutzen, by marriage with the heiress of the late Nathaniel Philipps, Esq., is an elegant, substantial, and comparatively modern mansion, forming a quadrangle of noble elevation, with every appendage of luxury, and surrounded by beautiful pleasure grounds: it was erected by the late John Symmons, Esq., on the site of an ancient commandery of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which, at the dissolution, was purchased by Roger and Thomas Barlow, the last representative of which family conveyed it by marriage to the late Mr. Symmons, from whom it was purchased by the late Nathaniel Philipps, Esq., whose daughter is the present Baroness de Rutzen. Picton Castle, the seat of Sir Richard B. P. Philipps, Bart., partly in this parish and partly in that of Boulston, is a noble and spacious mansion of considerable antiquity; and though it has undergone some alterations and received several additions, to adapt it more for the purpose of modern residence, it still preserves much of its original character of a fortress. It was erected by William de Picton, one of the followers of Arnulph de Montgomery, and has been inhabited without intermission since that remote period. The greater portion of the building, to which the late Lord Milford made some splendid additions, is in the ancient style of baronial grandeur. During the parliamentary war, in the reign of Charles I., this castle was gallantly defended by Sir Richard Philipps for the king; but it had the good fortune to escape the destruction which so many other fortresses experienced. It came by marriage with a descendant of the Wogan family to Sir Thomas Philipps, of Cilsant, father of John, the first baronet, and, on the death of the late Lord Milford, descended to Sir R. B. P. Philipps, Bart., the present proprietor. A little above the village of Slebech the Eastern Cleddy river, on the northern bank of which it is situated, becomes navigable for vessels of considerable burden, and, about four miles below it, joins the Western Cleddy, these two then forming the magnificent haven of Milford. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Baron de Rutzen, who is impropiator of the tithes. The church, formerly the conventual church of the commandery, and the only remaining portion of that ancient establishment, is a venerable and ancient structure, in the Norman style of architecture, pleasantly situated near the bank of the river, and embosomed in the luxuriant groves which surrounded it. It contains some ancient monuments, and also a handsome one of modern erection to the memory of Sir William

Hamilton, and his first wife, who was one of the co-heiresses of the Wogans of Wiston. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The commandery of the knights

St. John of Jerusalem, according to Bishop Tanner, was established here prior to the year 1301, and endowed with lands by Wize and his son Walter: it flourished till the dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £211. 9. 11. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £198. 19.

SNEAD (SNEYD, or IS NOWDD), a parish chiefly in the lower division of the hundred of MONTGOMERY, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (N.) from Bishop's Castle, containing 57 inhabitants. This parish, of which a few fields are in the county of Salop, is about two miles in length and half a mile in breadth, and is watered by the river Camlet, which forms its northern boundary. The surface is undulated, rising in some parts into bold eminences, and the soil is in general fertile. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford, endowed with £450 from the tithes, £400 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Philip Morris, Esq. The church is an ancient edifice, in the early style of English architecture, and was formerly dependent on the priory of Chirbury: it is beautifully situated in a retired spot, and almost concealed from view by the numerous trees of lofty growth by which the churchyard is entirely surrounded: the west end is almost covered with ivy, and the venerable building has a strikingly picturesque appearance on entering the churchyard. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £42. 5.

SOLVA, a small sea-port in the parish of WHIT-CHURCH, hundred of DEWISLAND, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 12 miles (N. W. by W.) from Haverfordwest. The population is returned with the parish. This place derives its name from its situation near the mouth of the small river Solva, which here discharges itself into the northern part of St. Bride's bay. From the great demand for shipping during the last war, and the convenience of its harbour, it first came into notice, and, from one of the poorest hamlets in this part of the principality, has, within the last forty years, risen into a flourishing little town. The houses, which are of very neat appearance, are built without any regard to regularity of plan, and only those which are situated in the lower part of the valley, in a direction parallel with the river, have the appearance of a street. Within a few hundred yards of the original buildings another town has been erected, occupying the height above the vale, and from that circumstance called Upper Solva. The appearance of the whole is highly interesting, the cottages being of a very neat and comfortable description, and the gardens, laid out in terraces on the acclivity of the hill, and commanding a fine view of the sea, have a very pleasing and picturesque appearance. The harbour is sheltered from the waves of St. Bride's bay by a singular bend at the mouth, and by a large pyramidal rock, which divides the entrance into two narrow passages: it is accessible to ships of five hundred tons' burden, and in cases of emergency ships of a thousand tons might anchor there; but the great rock at its mouth, and the high lands which surround it, appear at a distance as one entire cliff, and render the

approach somewhat dangerous, owing to the difficulty in discerning the entrance. Many nautical men are of opinion that, at a very small expense, such improvements might be made as would render it one of the safest and most commodious havens on the coast. There were formerly about thirty vessels of various descriptions belonging to this port, of from twenty to two hundred and fifty tons' burden; but that number is greatly reduced, and at present there are only four brigs, varying from one hundred and fifty to two hundred tons' burden, and a few small craft of from twenty to forty tons. The staple trade of the port is in corn, of which considerable quantities are shipped for the English markets; and in limestone and coal, which are brought from Milford Haven: the limestone is burnt into lime at some kilns near the entrance of the town, for the supply of the surrounding districts. The sand of the harbour, possessing saline properties, is raised in considerable quantity at low water, and landed on the quay, whence it is taken away by the farmers in the neighbourhood, and used as a manure. A small market, chiefly for provisions, is held weekly on Friday.

In this town is the establishment belonging to the lighthouse upon the "Smalls," a cluster of dangerous rocks, about eighteen miles from the Welsh coast, bearing from St. Anne's Point W. N. W., from St. David's W. S. W., and from Gresholm W. $\frac{3}{4}$ N. These rocks form three distinct reefs, extending parallel to each other in a direction from north-east to south-west, for three-quarters of a mile: their entire breadth in a transverse direction is about a quarter of a mile. The greater number are above water, while others are visible only at half tide: on the largest of the former is the lighthouse, the plan of which was first suggested by Mr. Philipps of Liverpool, and the building erected by Mr. Whitesides, of the same place. It was completed in the year 1775, and its stability was proved by the architect himself, who, in company with two other persons, passed the following winter in it. The lighthouse is an octagonal building, resting upon eight strong oak piles at the angles, and one in the centre: the piles at the north and north-east angles are stayed, to resist the violence of the waves, which sometimes strike the edifice on the opposite side with the whole force of the Atlantic swell. The rock on which it is built is twelve feet above the level of the sea at high water, and the lantern has an elevation of seventy feet: it is lighted by eighteen argand lamps, and in clear weather the light, which is of a red colour, is seen at the distance of five or six leagues, having the appearance of a star of the first magnitude. Beneath the lantern are the store-room and the apartments for the men, who are always three in number, and are furnished with a supply of provisions and stores for six months, as it frequently happens that for many weeks together, during the winter, no boat can reach the rock. The erection of a lighthouse on these dangerous rocks has been attended with the greatest benefit to the navigation of the channel, many lives and much property having been saved since the design was carried into effect. The Smalls belong to no parish, nor are they within any county; but they are nearest to the Welsh coast, and the inhabitants of the lighthouse are considered as parishioners of Whitchurch. On the ridge called the Gribyn, which bounds

the valley of the Solva on the east, are traces of various intrenched encampments; and at the southern extremity, towards the sea, there is a circular intrenchment, surrounded by a rampart of loose stones, which is supposed to be of British origin.

SONTLEY (SONLLI), a township in the parish of MARCHWIEL, hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Wrexham, containing 340 inhabitants, the population having increased nearly fourfold since the census of 1821. The very ancient house of Sontley was possessed by a family of the same name, in old writings called Souilly or Sullie, a branch of the Eytons, of Eyton: it was afterwards inhabited by a younger branch of the Broughtons, but is now converted into a farm-house.

SOUGHTON (SYCH-DIN), a township in the parish of NORTHOP, Northop division of the hundred of COLESHILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 1 mile (S.) from Northop, containing 421 inhabitants. Soughton Hall, a chaste and unique mansion, erected in 1714, by Dr. John Wynne, Bishop of Bath and Wells, is the residence of W. I. Bankes, Esq., and there are one or two other respectable seats in the vicinity. There is an extensive colliery, giving employment to several of the inhabitants. The Calvinistic Methodists have a place of worship here. An estate in this township was bequeathed by Owen Jones, in 1658, for the instruction and apprenticing of poor boys at Northop. Wat's Dyke enters the parish in this township, and crosses the Mold road at the Soughton toll-gate, taking a course nearly westward for some distance.

SOUTHERNDOWN, a hamlet in the parish of ST. BRIDE'S MAJOR, hundred of OGMORE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Bridgend, containing 340 inhabitants. This place is situated on the sea-coast, and comprises the southern declivity of a very extensive down. Close to it, on a small promontory, presenting rocky and lofty cliffs, stands Dunraven Castle, once the seat of Thos. Wyndham, Esq., who erected the present spacious and elegant structure, in the early English style, on the site of a more ancient castle, said to have been the oldest in Wales, and once the residence of the celebrated Caractacus, as well as of his father, Brân ab Llyr. It continued occasionally to be the seat of the reguli of this district after the capture of the British hero, and until the Norman conquest of Glamorgan, in the time of Iestyn ab Gwrgan, when, on the partition of that territory by Robert Fitz-Hamon, the castle and manor were assigned to William de Londres, who bestowed them on his butler, afterwards Sir Arnold Butler, one of whose female descendants conveyed them by marriage into the family of the Vaughans, from whom they were purchased by an ancestor of the late Mr. Wyndham, whose only daughter and heiress conveyed them by marriage to Windham Henry Wyndham Quin, Earl of Dunraven and Mountearl: the castle is now the residence of I. W. Bennett, Esq. A lofty embankment across the peninsula, still traceable, protected the castle on the land side, while the bold cliffs rendered it inaccessible from the sea. About a mile westward from Dunraven Castle are three very extraordinary natural caverns, formed by the action of the sea on the projecting rocks. One, termed by pre-eminence "the Cave," is approached from the south by a rude piazza worn through the rock, the ap-

pearance of the sea and sky between the rough arches of which has a grand and singular effect. The next is a cavern called the "Wind hole," extending about twenty-seven yards, with two or three fissures in the roof, at a considerable distance from the edge of the cliff; and if a hat or any other light substance be placed on the opening on the top, it will be violently blown into the air. The third has received the name of the "Fairy Cove," from the number of petrefactions which it contains, and which have assumed such a variety of grotesque shapes as to be considered the most curious of the whole. At the western end of the down, which abuts on the Ewenny river, there is another singular object, consisting of a large body of water issuing from the bottom of the down, which foams and boils with much force, and forms two small streams.

SPITTAL, a parish in the hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Haverfordwest, containing 452 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the Western Cleddy, which forms its boundary on the west, and intersected by the turnpike roads leading from Haverfordwest to Cardigan and Fishguard respectively, comprises a considerable portion of arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and cultivated. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of John Lort Philipps, Esq., and William Edwards Tucker, Esq., the former of whom has two turns, and the latter one. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Presbyterians. There are several remains of ancient encampments in the parish, which are here called "Rhâths:" of these, one occupies the summit of a conical hill which rises abruptly in the vale: the area, which is nearly circular, is enclosed by a single rampart. Near it was a chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, which, together with the church of Rudbaxton, was granted by Alexander Rudebac to the commandery of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, at Slebech. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £122. 15.

SPITTY-YSTRAD-MEURIC, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES.—See YSPITTY-YSTRAD-MEURIC.

SPITTY-YSTWITH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES.—See YSPITTY-YSTWITH.

STACKPOOL-ELIDUR, a parish in the hundred of CASTLEMARTIN, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Pembroke, containing 348 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from the Stack rock at the mouth of the Broad Haven, at the head of which it is situated, in the Bristol channel; and its adjunct from St. Elidur, to whom the original foundation of its church is attributed. The parish comprises an extensive tract of good arable and pasture land, in a high state of cultivation; and the scenery, enriched with the beautiful grounds and extensive plantations surrounding the mansion of Stackpool Court, is finely diversified and strikingly picturesque. Stackpool Court, the property and one of the seats of Earl Cawdor, is romantically situated in a deep and richly wooded valley, ornamented with a fine artificial lake, over which is an elegant stone bridge of eight arches.

The present noble mansion, which overlooks the lake, was erected by the great-grandfather of the present Earl Cawdor, the first of the family that settled in Wales, who, by marriage with Miss Lort, the heiress, became possessed of the estate. It is built of hewn limestone, and has an imposing grandeur of appearance, having two spacious and magnificent fronts: along the whole of that which faces the lake a wide terrace has been formed, from which there is a delightful and extensive prospect; and from the other front, in which is the entrance, there is a fine view of the pleasure grounds, which are disposed with great taste. The interior comprises a splendid suite of apartments, and a library containing an extensive collection of rare and valuable works in every department of literature: the gardens are laid out with great taste, and the greenhouses and hothouses are stored with every species of rare and valuable exotics. The park, which is well stocked with deer, is very extensive, and in the grounds there is a large conservatory. The whole of this splendid property has been greatly improved by the present noble proprietor; and the estate, which comprises not less than fifteen thousand acres of rich and valuable land, in the highest state of cultivation, with its luxuriant woods and plantations, forms a distinguished ornament to this part of the principality. The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's: the rectory, which is a sinecure, is rated in the king's books at £15. 12. 11., and the vicarage, which is rated at £3. 18. 4., and discharged, is endowed with £600 royal bounty: both are in the patronage of Earl Cawdor. The church, dedicated to St. Elidur, or, according to some authorities, to St. James, is an ancient structure, containing several monuments to different members of the family of Stackpool Court, among which is one, under a richly sculptured canopy of stone, bearing the effigy of a crusader, said to be that of Sir Elidur de Stackpool, the earliest known proprietor of that estate, and the reputed founder of the church. The interior was richly embellished by an ancestor of the present Earl Cawdor, in 1766. A school, for the gratuitous instruction of all the poor children of this and the adjoining parishes of St. Petrox and Bosheston, is supported by Earl Cawdor. On a tongue of land commanding a branch of the Stackpool æstuary there is a strong encampment, near which, in several places, have been found human bones, a brazen spear-head, and an ancient sword, probably memorials of some of those conflicts which frequently took place along this coast, between the natives and the invaders of their country. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £150. 7.

STANAGE, a lordship in that part of the parish of BRAMPTON-BRYAN which is in the hundred of KNIGHTON, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (E.) from Knighton, containing 155 inhabitants. The remainder of the parish is situated in Wigmore hundred, county of Hereford. This lordship, the name of which signifies "the stony edge," forms the most easterly point of South Wales, and lies on the south bank of the river Teme, on the road from Knighton to Ludlow. Stanage Park occupies a fine and extensive eminence: it formerly belonged to the Cornwalls, barons of Burford, but is now the property of — Rogers, Esq. A separate assessment is made for the support

of the poor, the average annual expenditure amounting to £92. 17.

STANSTY, a township in that part of the parish of WREXHAM which is in the hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 1½ mile (N.) from Wrexham, containing 260 inhabitants. Wat's Dyke enters this township from the south, and, after passing through it to the river Alyn, is continued beyond that river, in the township of Gwersylt, in the parish of Gresford. This place maintains its poor separately, agreeably to an arrangement made in March 1830.

STEYNTON, or STAINTON, a parish in the hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Milford, containing 2984 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the turnpike road from Milford to Haverfordwest, extends to the shore of Milford Haven, by which it is bounded on the south; and Hubberston Pill, an inlet from the haven, is navigable for small craft, at high water, for a considerable distance within its limits. In the southern part of it is situated the borough, market, and sea-port town of Milford, described under its appropriate head, and comprising the chief portion of the population: in the western part of it is St. Botolph's, the seat of A. I. Stokes, Esq., by one of whose relatives it was purchased, in 1826, from the representatives of General le Hunt, who purchased it, in 1803, from the family of the Elliots, to whom it had belonged for many years. The present mansion was built in 1800, about a hundred yards to the west of the ancient edifice, and partly on the site of a monastery supposed to have been a cell to the priory of Pill, near the head of Hubberston Pill. In excavating the ground for the new building several stone coffins, containing bones, were dug up; and part of the walls of the ancient monastery, which are still remaining, have been incorporated with the out-buildings of the modern mansion. Bolton Hill, an ancient seat formerly belonging to a family of that name, is situated in the northern part of the parish, and near an abrupt and lofty eminence called Bolton Beacon. While Cromwell lay at Haverfordwest, two of his soldiers entered this mansion, with the intention of plundering it, and Bolton, who had concealed himself, was denied by his wife to the soldiers, who, nevertheless, suspecting that he was in the house, one of them took up his child, and pretended to throw it on the fire, on which the father rushed from his concealment, and killed the ruffian on the spot: his comrade escaped, and Bolton, on reflection, deemed it prudent to inform Cromwell of all that had occurred, observing to that general, that the man he had killed had only one eye: the latter replied, "The fellow was a great rascal, and you have saved me the trouble of having him executed." Castle Hall, the seat of the Hon. R. Fulke Greville, in the south-eastern part of the parish, was originally built by John Zephaniah Holwell, whose sufferings in the black hole at Calcutta are well known: it is a spacious mansion, and the grounds are extensive and well laid out. The parish is about six miles in length from north to south, and from a mile and a half to two miles in breadth from east to west, and is wholly enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. Culm is found within its limits, and a mine which had been worked for many years, for the supply of the neighbourhood, has been re-opened on Lord Kensington's estate. Great

facilities are afforded for the conveyance of the produce of the mine by the navigable creek called Hubberston Pill, and by the main haven. The small village of Pill, distant about a quarter of a mile from the town of Milford, is within the parish.

The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Johnston consolidated, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The vicarage is endowed with the whole of the great and small tithes of a portion of the parish: the remainder are appropriated to Mrs. Anne Wright, whose family, the Jordans, sold another portion, which now forms part of the income of the incumbent of St. Mary's, Haverfordwest. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, or, as it is stated in the Monasticon, to St. Kewel, and formerly dependent upon Pill priory, is an ancient and venerable structure, with a lofty tower, which, from its elevated situation, is seen from every part of the surrounding country: the interior consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, separated by series of massive columns and pointed arches. This edifice was garrisoned with a small number of troops during the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians. A school is about to be established at a place called Sodston, for children of either sex, with an endowment of £30 per annum by Mr. and Mrs. Devonald, chargeable on certain lands in this parish. Richard Budd, about the year 1633, in consideration of having been saved from shipwreck by taking refuge within Tenby pier, bequeathed to the churchwardens of Tenby the sum of £1. 6. 8. (two marks), to be distributed in bread to the poor of that parish: the payment of this sum is charged upon the estate of St. Botolph's, in this parish; but it does not appear that he was ever the owner of that property. At the head of Prix Pill stood Pill castle, the capture of which is recorded by Fenton: there are no remains of this fortress, but in digging near the site, about seventy years ago, at a place called Cwm, a human skull with an iron ball in it was found; and a tradition is extant that a pond near the spot, now called Deadman's Lake, derived that name from its having been deeply tinged with the blood of the slain on that occasion. Near the head of Hubberston Pill are the remains of Pill priory, founded in the year 1200 by Adam de Rupe, for monks of the order of Tyrone, who afterwards became Benedictines: the priory, which was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Budoc, flourished till the dissolution, at which time its revenue was estimated at £67. 15.: the site and buildings were granted, in the 38th of Henry VIII., to Roger and Thomas Barlow, and are now the property of the Hon. Fulke Greville. The ruins, which are very small, consist chiefly of some fragments of the walls: the low entrance gateway leading into the garden is still remaining, but the arch above it fell down in 1826. At Butter hill, formerly a grange belonging to the priory, there is a family of the name of Roch, who are said to be descended from Adam de Rupe, founder of the priory. There are in the parish several ancient encampments, here called Rhâths: one of these is near the priory; another near Thornton House, the neat residence of the Rev. A. Crymes; and a third, called Old Castle, near the town of Milford; but not one of them is of sufficient importance to require particular notice. Near the ruins of an ancient

chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, a silver coin of Domitian was dug up, about thirty years ago. In 1818, a celt was dug up near St. Botolph's, where also there are some remains of a Druidical altar, called by the country people the Long Stone. Sir William James, Bart., the celebrated naval commander in the East India Company's service, in commemoration of whose achievements the ornamental tower on Shooter's Hill, near London, was erected by his widow, was born at Bolton Hill mill, in this parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £461.

STRATA FLORIDA, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES.—See CARON UWCH CLAWDD.

STRETTON, a township in the parish of HAWARDEN, hundred of MOLD, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (N. W.) from Hawarden, containing 186 inhabitants.

SULLY (SULWY), a parish in the hundred of DINAS POWIS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 6½ miles (S. S. W.) from Cardiff, containing 197 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the shore of the Bristol channel, by which it is bounded on the south, and nearly opposite to a small island of the same name. It is of very limited extent, comprising only a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and in good cultivation. The Scottish system of agriculture, introduced here by Mr. Thomas, of Sully House, who is regarded as one of the best agriculturists in South Wales, is generally adopted in the parish, and has succeeded well. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £11. 9. 9½., and in the patronage of Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a neat edifice, and is kept in excellent repair: adjoining it is a handsome parsonage-house, occupied by the Rev. Mr. Conybeare, the present rector, who has greatly distinguished himself by his geological researches. Mr. John Howel, in 1775, bequeathed £10 to the poor of this parish not receiving parochial relief. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £92. 12.

SUTTON, a township in the parochial chapelry of IS Y COED, hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Wrexham, containing 230 inhabitants. It is situated on the left bank of the river Dee, near where it receives a stream from the westward. The poor are maintained by a separate assessment, the average annual expenditure amounting to £108.

SWANSEA, or EGLWYS - VAIR-ABER-TAWY, a parish, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, and the Franchise of Swansea (which latter contains the important borough, market, and sea-port town of the same name), in the hundred of SWANSEA, and the hamlet of St. Thomas, in the hundred of LLANGYVELACH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 44 miles (W. by N.) from Cardiff, 68 (E. by S.) from Milford, and 209 (W.) from



Corporation Seal.

London, and containing 14,931 inhabitants, of which number, 13,256 are in the Franchise, 678 in the Higher, and 559 in the Lower, division of the parish, and 438 in the hamlet of St. Thomas. The town, called by the Welsh "Abertawy," from its situation at the mouth of the river Tawe or Tawy, which here discharges its waters into the great bay of Swansea, in the Bristol channel, derived the appellation of "Swinesea," or "Swinesey," according to Camden, from the number of porpoises with which this part of the channel abounded; and of this designation its present name is only a slight modification. After the defeat of Rhÿs ab Tewdwr by the united forces of Iestyn ab Gwrgan, Prince of Glamorgan, and the Normans under the command of Fitz-Hamon, Conan, natural son of Rhÿs, having escaped from the scene of carnage with some of his troops, was drowned in the lake of Cremlyn, now an extensive marsh between this place and Briton Ferry, in attempting to pass it in his flight towards Carmarthen. The castle of Swansea, or Abertawe, according to Caradoc of Llancarvan, was built in the year 1099, by Henry Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, with a view to secure possession of those territories, in the province of Gower, which he had wrested by force of arms from the sons of Caradoc ab Iestyn; and on the completion of that fortress, the town is said to have been built by the same nobleman, who, having subsequently reduced the whole province under his dominion, introduced into it colonies of English and Flemings, to garrison the various castles which he had erected for its defence. To these his dependents he gave a large portion of territory, and their descendants, who still retain possession of the ancient settlements, were, until of late years, distinguished by their language, manners, and customs, from the aboriginal inhabitants, with whom they seldom intermarried. The town, from the peculiar advantages of its situation, and its early maritime importance, soon became the capital of the province of Gower: its inhabitants enjoyed many valuable privileges, which were conferred by the early Norman lords, and for some time it continued to flourish with increasing prosperity.

Its importance, and its being regarded as the key to the English possessions in Glamorgan, exposed it to all the horrors of frequent warfare, and subjected it to repeated desolation and rapine. In 1113, this place was furiously assaulted by Rhÿs ab Gruffydd, who, after fruitless attempts to reduce the castle, which, from the strength of its fortifications and the number of its garrison, resisted all his efforts, set fire to the town, and laid waste the surrounding country. Early in the thirteenth century it was more successfully attacked by Rhÿs Vychan, who, being assisted by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, finally succeeded in destroying all the fortresses which had been erected by the Normans within the province of Gower. In reference to the desolation which Swansea suffered upon these occasions, Llywarch ab Llewelyn, in a panegyric ode addressed to the victor, has these remarkable words: "In Swansea, that peaceless town, the towers are rent, and now peace prevails there: in strongly fortified Swansea, the key of England, all the women are widows." From this dreary state of devastation the town, however, soon recovered, and was again besieged, in the year 1260, by Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, the last prince of North Wales, who, coming against it

with a powerful army, entirely demolished the castle, which, according to the testimony of most historians, lay from that time in ruins till the prelacy of Henry Gower, Bishop of St. David's, who restored it, besides building the palace of St. David's, and enlarging and embellishing the episcopal residence at Lamphey. A similar style of architecture and embellishment is observable in these three buildings, which are all distinguished by a beautiful open parapet, pierced alternately in pointed and circular Norman arches, a peculiarity of feature, which is characteristic of all the buildings erected by that munificent prelate. In 1331, Bishop Gower, who was a native of this province, founded an hospital at this place, in honour of St. David, which continued to flourish till the dissolution, at which time its revenue was estimated at £20. After the death of that prelate, Swansea, being so remote from the seat of the diocese, and there being not less than seven palaces in different places belonging to the see, the castle, during the prelacy of his successor, was neglected, and went rapidly to decay. In the reign of Henry IV., the town suffered materially during the insurrection raised against that monarch by Owain Glyndwr, by whom it was burnt, and the neighbourhood reduced to a state of desolation. During the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I., Oliver Cromwell visited this place, on his route to embark for Ireland, and is said to have taken up his abode in a house in the High-street, which, till very lately, was occupied as a place of worship by a congregation of Wesleyan Methodists.

The town is beautifully and advantageously situated in an angle between two lofty hills, on the western bank of the river Tawy, which is here navigable for ships of large burden, and at the head of a noble bay to which it gives name, extending for nearly nine miles in breadth from east to west, and sheltered by an amphitheatre of hills from the most unfavourable winds. The principal thoroughfare through it extends for more than a mile in a direction parallel with the river; and the streets diverging from it, which are numerous and in some instances spacious, are well paved, and lighted with gas, under the provisions of an act of parliament obtained for that purpose in 1809. The houses are neatly and substantially built, especially those in High-street, Castle-street, and Wind-street, which are the principal streets for business. From these numerous smaller streets branch off in various directions, some of them leading to a populous district towards the west, in the neighbourhood of the new market-place. Among the numerous ranges of building in the more retired parts of the town are, Belle Vue, an assemblage of detached houses of handsome elevation, with several pleasing villas, occupying a delightful eminence, and commanding a fine view of the sea and the distant coasts of Somerset and Devon; the Burrows, comprising several ranges of respectable houses of modern erection, inhabited by genteel families; and a continuation of handsome buildings, both in the upper and lower roads leading to the Mumbles, a pleasant village about five miles from the town, the road to which is, throughout the whole distance, under an elevated ridge, thickly studded with elegant seats and substantial dwellings. Considerable additions have been made to the town within the last few years, several new streets having been formed, and numerous detached residences erected:

a very considerable portion of land in the neighbourhood has also been appropriated as building ground, and some streets of neat houses and ornamental cottages upon it are already occupied. The beautiful situation of the town on the margin of a fine open bay, with extensive, firm, smooth, and level sands, presenting an interesting and pleasant marine promenade, the salubrity of the air, the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and the excellent accommodations which the town affords, have contributed to render it a favourite place of resort for sea-bathing; and the opportunities of aquatic excursions which the bay affords, and the numerous pleasant rides and walks in the immediate vicinity, extending through a tract of country abounding with picturesque scenery and romantic beauty, attract to this place, during the summer season, a numerous company of fashionable visitors, for whose accommodation and amusement adequate provision has been made in the erection of public rooms, and hot and cold sea water baths, furnished with every requisite appendage. The Cambrian Society, for the encouragement of researches in geology, mineralogy, and natural history, was established in 1821, under the patronage of the Duke of Beaufort, and the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, and contains a number of eminent scientific honorary members. A geological arrangement of the several rocks, according to the Wernerian system, and a geological map of England and Wales by Greenhow, were purchased for the use of the society, and deposited in a room at the infirmary, where they have remained for some years in disuse, the non-residence of most of the members, and a want of energy in the others, having retarded the progress of the society, which, though professedly existing, seldom holds any regular meetings, or makes any advances in the prosecution of the original design. A society for the cultivation of pure Welsh literature, and a critical study of the Welsh language, was established here some few years ago; but for want of sufficient encouragement it has been suffered to decline, and is at present but little regarded. A branch of the Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire Horticultural Society, for the encouragement of improvements in the growth of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, by a distribution of premiums among the most successful candidates, was established here some time since: this society held its last meeting about two years ago, but no further proceedings have taken place, and it appears, like the others, to be falling into disuse. A mechanics' institute, which was established within the last few years, is also on the decline; no meeting of its members having been held, nor any affairs transacted for some time. The assembly-rooms, in Cambrian-place, comprise a suite of five spacious and handsomely arranged apartments, consisting of a ball-room elegantly fitted up, in which concerts are also occasionally performed, and a card-room on the first floor, and having on the basement story, a reading-room, a billiard-room, and a club-room, which are well attended. The theatre, a neat and commodious structure, is entitled to rank among those of the second class out of the metropolis; it is opened during the season by a portion of the Bath and Bristol Company, and is occasionally visited by some of the principal London performers, who, during the recess of the winter theatres, attend here in their provincial tours. Races occasionally take place on the Cremlyn Burrows,

and are continued for two days: the time of the meeting is regulated by the English races, upon which they are in a great measure dependent. The principal prizes are, a tradesmen's plate, of which the value is uncertain, and a subscription purse, of which the amount necessarily fluctuates: the course, which is well adapted for two-mile heats, is upon these occasions numerously attended, but the races are so entirely dependent upon the influence and liberality of the stewards, that they cannot be considered as fixed either with respect to the period of being held, or to the stakes which may be run for. An annual regatta is celebrated, generally in August, and is continued for three days, during which, as also during the races, balls and concerts are held at the assembly-rooms, and dramatic performances are exhibited at the theatre.

This town has risen, with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of the principality, from a comparatively insignificant place to a degree of commercial and manufacturing importance which may well entitle it to be considered not only as the chief town in the county of Glamorgan, but as the metropolis of South Wales. About a century ago it had only a manufacture of straw plat, which was conducted upon a very limited scale; and its port, at that time a creek dependent on the port of Cardiff, was noted only for the exportation of coal, which was conveyed from the pits in the neighbourhood to the shipping-place by means of packhorses: and so deeply-rooted was the prejudice of the inhabitants, at this time, in favour of this their accustomed mode of conveyance that, on the introduction of waggon by an ancestor of the present Sir John Morris, in the early part of the last century, they threatened to indict him for a nuisance, affirming that "the motion of his cumbrous machines disturbed the beer in their cellars." For its advancement and almost unprecedented commercial prosperity this place is not less indebted to the mineral treasures abounding in its neighbourhood, than to its highly advantageous maritime situation. The vast stores of coal, culm, ironstone, limestone, rotten-stone, flags, fire-clay, and other mineral productions throughout the district, combining with its local facilities of intercourse by sea, first attracted public attention, and led to the establishment of furnaces for the smelting of copper-ore, which were conducted with such complete success that Swansea soon became the principal seat of the copper trade of Great Britain. The whole annual produce of the copper mines of the United Kingdom is estimated at sixteen thousand tons of fine copper, of which the mines of Cornwall and Devonshire produce fourteen thousand, the remaining two thousand tons being the produce of the mines of Anglesey, Cumberland, and Ireland; and of this Anglesey furnishes by far the largest portion. The average richness of the ores is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the number of tons of ore smelted annually, including the poor ores containing fluor spar, and smelted as a flux, is about two hundred thousand tons. Of the whole ore produced in Great Britain, nineteen-twentieths are smelted at Swansea, and at Llanelly, Neath, Aberavon, and Loughor, all within twelve miles of this town; and the other twentieth part is smelted in Anglesey, where there are furnaces for reducing the ores found in that island. With the exception of some recently erected near Liverpool, for smelting the ore from the Bolivar

mines in Columbia, there are no other copper smelting furnaces in the empire than those above enumerated; and of these so much more extensive are the works at this place than all the others taken collectively, that of the whole quantity of ore produced in Great Britain, five-sevenths are smelted in Swansea alone. Although it has been supposed that the art of manufacturing copper was known in this country at a very early period, and some old excavations for copper-ore in Anglesey have been attributed to the Romans, yet the practice was entirely neglected, and the art altogether lost, till within the last one hundred and sixty years, when it was restored by Sir Clement Clarke, who in 1670 first erected works for the smelting of copper-ore, in Cornwall; but, from the scarcity of fuel, they were soon after removed to the Hot Wells near Bristol. Other furnaces and smelting-works were soon after erected at Crew's-hole, near Bristol, and subsequently at Redbrook, on the river Wye, near Monmouth. At this time the Cornish miners were unacquainted with the true nature of the copper-ore, which they called "Poder," and when they met with it, in working for tin, it was thrown away as useless. To Mr. Coster, the agent and successor of Sir Clement Clarke, is ascribed the discovery of the value of the "Poder," or copper-ore, the promulgation of which has tended so greatly to increase the prosperity of the county of Cornwall, and of the copper-smelting districts of South Wales.

From such inconsiderable beginnings has the copper trade of the kingdom advanced to its present extent and importance; the annual produce of this trade, estimated at the present low price of copper, amounts to between a million and a quarter and a million and a half sterling, of which about £800,000 is received annually for what is exported to foreign countries, as Great Britain supplies at least one-half of the copper used in the known world. The first works for smelting copper-ore, established in South Wales, were erected in 1700, by Mr. Turner, near Neath Abbey; the next were built at Melingryddan, near Neath, by Sir Henry Mackworth and Co.; and the first which were erected in the immediate neighbourhood of this town were built on the site of the present Cambrian pottery, by Mr. Phillips, in 1719. To these succeeded the Landore works, on the site of the present Landore foundry, and afterwards were successively erected, the Forest, White Rock, Middle Bank, Upper Bank, Ynis, Rose, and Hâvod works. Villages have arisen in the vicinity of all these works, and the town of Swansea has, within the last thirty years, increased in population from 6099 to 13,694. At this place there are at present, in full operation, the following extensive smelting-works: *viz.*, the Forest works, belonging to the Forest Copper Company; the Ynis works, to the Birmingham Copper Company; the Rose works, to Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Company; the Landore works, to Messrs. Bath, Nevill, and Company; the Upper Bank works, to Owen Williams, Esq.; the Hâvod works, to Messrs. Vivian and Sons; the Middle Bank works, to Messrs. P. Grenfell and Company; and the White Rock works, to Messrs. Freeman and Company. There are also four very large rolling establishments on the Swansea river, for the manufacture of sheet copper. A very considerable number of vessels are constantly employed in conveying the ores from the different mines in England and

Ireland to the several smelting places in South Wales; and in transporting the copper, when smelted, to the different markets; and it is calculated that the average expense of conducting the entire copper trade, in South Wales, is at least £300,000 per annum, exclusively of purchasing the ores. The number of persons employed in all the copper mines of Great Britain is about ninety thousand. The ore raised in the greatest quantity is the pyrites of copper, or yellow copper-ore, which, upon analysis, is found to contain one-third part of copper, one-third part of iron, and one-third of sulphur. In separating the copper from this proportion of sulphur, which is effected by sublimation, sulphureous and other gases are evolved, and very large sums of money have been expended in repeated attempts to obviate this result, but only with a trifling degree of success, and experiments are still being made in the hope of ultimately accomplishing so desirable an object. Though the smoke emitted from the copper-works is injurious to vegetation, it has not been found prejudicial to health; but, on the contrary, it appears that agues and fevers, which were formerly endemic in the low and swampy grounds in the neighbourhoods where these works have been erected, have, since their establishment, materially decreased; and no situations have been found more generally favourable to health and longevity. The bituminous and stone coal of this district are peculiarly adapted to the purpose of smelting copper, and carrying on the numerous other works established here. In addition to the copper-works there are, the iron-works belonging to the Milbrook and Landore Iron Companies, two very extensive potteries, and other establishments, in which collectively not less than three thousand men are regularly employed, exclusively of those engaged in the mines and in the shipping. The adjacent district abounds with collieries, employing a very considerable number of men, though the continual fluctuation to which they are liable renders even a remote estimate of the exact number impracticable. The produce of these collieries gives rise to a trade of such extent as to afford business in the harbour for nine shippers of stone coal, seven of binding coal, and four of culm. Ship-building and the repairing of vessels are also carried on to a considerable extent; and commodious and spacious yards have been formed for these purposes, in which many persons are constantly employed. There are also extensive rope-yards, tanneries, breweries, limeworks, and numerous other establishments connected with the manufactures and general commerce of the town.

From these various sources arises the trade of the port of Swansea, which is consequently very extensive, and has been for several years rapidly increasing. The principal exports are, copper, iron, coal, culm, lime, and earthenware, which are shipped hence to various parts of the kingdom, but the copper chiefly to London: the chief imports are, copper-ore from Cornwall, Devonshire, Cumberland, and Ireland; timber, from America and the Baltic; hemp, tallow, flour, and miscellaneous goods from London, Liverpool, and Bristol; and also flour, grain, and provisions from the south of Ireland. The number of vessels belonging to the port is one hundred and twenty-two: according to the official returns for the year ending January 5th, 1831, three thousand five hundred and eighty-eight British (includ-

ing different arrivals of the same), and one hundred and sixteen foreign, vessels cleared outwards; and two thousand two hundred and thirty-four British (reckoning as above), and forty-three foreign, vessels entered inwards, at this port. During that year also one thousand six hundred and ten British (according to the same mode of calculation), and thirty-five foreign, vessels cleared outwards; and eight hundred and sixty-six British vessels, and one foreign, entered inwards, at the various creeks dependent upon the port of Swansea. The total amount of duties paid during the same year at the custom-house was £4,767. 18. 7. The situation of the port is in every respect admirably adapted for carrying on a very extensive commerce, and very considerable sums have been expended in its improvement. The first attempt of this kind was made under the authority of an act of parliament obtained in the year 1791, for "enlarging and preserving the harbour of Swansea," the original powers of which were extended by two additional statutes subsequently obtained. Under the provisions of these acts of parliament two massive stone piers were constructed at the mouth of the river; one on the western side, extending three hundred yards in length, and the other on the eastern, extending six hundred yards, leaving an entrance between them eighty yards in width. At the head of the western pier there is a lighthouse, which by night displays a light, and by day a black ball, as long as there is a depth of eight feet of water above the bar. At high water the harbour forms a noble and spacious basin, capable of containing a great number of vessels of large burden; but at low water, and for two hours before and after, it is nearly dry, the river during this time being fordable. Among other numerous and important improvements which have been undertaken to promote the commercial prosperity of the town, much has been done within the last century towards enlarging and deepening the harbour; and it is at present in contemplation to convert it into a floating haven, capable of receiving ships of greater burden: the execution of this design, however, has been suspended, owing to a misunderstanding between the shippers of coal and the provisional committee, with respect to the rate of tolls. Notwithstanding the vast expense which must necessarily attend this important undertaking, and the difficulties that have hitherto retarded its progress, there is very little doubt of its being ultimately carried into effect. Both the custom-house and the commercial rooms, though spacious, and internally well adapted to the purposes to which they are respectively applied, are not distinguished by their architecture from the private houses in the town.

On the north-east of the harbour is Port Tennant, so named from the gentleman by whom it was originally projected, and at whose expense it was constructed, in the year 1826: it contains two spacious docks, in which the water is of sufficient depth for vessels of two hundred tons' burden, opening on one side into the basin, and communicating on the other with the Swansea and Neath Junction canal, which is also the property of H. T. Tennant, Esq., of Cadoxton Lodge. The river Tawy is navigable, for vessels of three hundred tons' burden, for two miles from its mouth, and one mile farther for small sloops and barges. On the western bank of the river are spacious and commodious quays, wharfs, ware-

houses, stores for timber, a dry dock, and every accommodation requisite for the prompt despatch of business. Great facility of communication between the various works and the harbour is afforded by means of canals and tram-roads, by which the produce is conveyed to the port, in order to be shipped to its destination. The Swansea canal, constructed under the provisions of an act of parliament obtained in the year 1794, and completed in 1798, commences near the mouth of the Tawy, and extends up the valley of this river for seventeen miles, passing by Landore and the copper-works at Morrision, crossing the small river Twrch by an aqueduct of four arches, and terminating at Hên Noyadd, in the parish of Ystradgynlais, in the county of Brecknock. In the line of its course from Swansea to Pont ar Tawy, a distance of eight miles and a quarter, there is a rise of one hundred and five feet; and from that place to Pont Gwaynclawdd, a distance of eight miles, there is a rise of two hundred and thirty-seven feet, making, together with a rise of thirty-one feet in the remaining distance, a total rise in its whole length of three hundred and seventy-three feet. The Swansea and Neath Junction canal, constructed in 1789 by H. T. Tennant, Esq., originally formed a direct communication between Swansea and Briton-Ferry, falling into the Neath river at a short distance above that village: it was subsequently, however, diverted up Cwm Neath by an abrupt turn to the north-east, and now joins the Neath canal at a place called Aberdylais, about two miles above Neath, after crossing the Neath river by a magnificent stone aqueduct of thirteen arches, the only one on a line nine miles in length: this alteration was completed, and the new line opened, in 1824. Numerous rail-roads from the collieries in the neighbourhood of the canals and the river complete the extensive chain of inland communication, and afford a facility of conveying the produce of the various works in this extensive mineral and manufacturing district to the ports of Swansea and Neath: a tram-road has also been constructed from the lower extremity of the Swansea canal to the limestone quarries at Oystermouth, a distance of more than five miles.

The markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday; the latter is for corn, but is also abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind: fish is exposed for sale daily, but the fish here is not considered to be of so good a quality as on other parts of the coast, a circumstance which is attributed to the prevalence of sand in the neighbourhood of the shore. Fairs are held annually on May 2nd, July 2nd, August 15th, and October 30th. The new market-place, though not yet completed, was opened to the public in 1830: it occupies a plot of ground given for that purpose by Calvert Jones, Esq., and comprises a quadrilateral area, three hundred and twenty feet in length, and two hundred and twenty feet wide, enclosed by a lofty stone wall with spacious and convenient entrances: along the walls are ranged the shambles for butchers' meat, consisting of eighty-nine stalls. The central portion of the area is divided into compartments furnished with long tables, each sheltered by a penthouse roof, supported by cast iron pillars: in these compartments are exposed for sale fish, poultry, eggs, butter, fruit, vegetables, flannel, boots and shoes, and almost every other article of provisions, pedlery, and merchandise: the area is flagged,

and in the centre it is intended to erect a market-house containing a committee-room and other requisite apartments, which will be surmounted by a handsome turret, in which will be placed a clock. The whole expense of erecting this building, which is of such essential importance to so populous a town, is defrayed by the corporation, and is supposed, at a moderate estimate, to amount at least to the sum of £20,000.

Swansea is a borough by prescription, and the various privileges which it had acquired at different times have been confirmed and extended by successive charters, from the time of Henry III., by whom the first royal charter of incorporation was granted, to the reign of James II., by whose charter the government of the borough is vested in a portreeve, recorder, twelve aldermen, and an unlimited number of burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, two common attorneys, who together act as chamberlain, two serjeants at mace, and other officers. The portreeve, who is also clerk of the market, is elected annually on the eve of the festival of St. Michael, by the steward of the lord of the manor, who appoints to that office one of two candidates presented to him by the burgesses at large, and selected by them from four individuals nominated for that purpose by the aldermen. The portreeve may, under the provisions of an act of parliament passed in the year 1791, for the improvement of the harbour, qualify as a magistrate within the borough; but he is not, *ex officio*, a justice of the peace. The corporation possess a considerable estate in land; they also claim all the waste lands within the limits of the borough, and a right to certain customary tolls and dues, sanctioned by immemorial usage, producing in general from £700 to £800 per annum, which is enjoyed by the portreeve for the time being, to defray the contingent expenses of his office. This borough, together with Aberavon, Cowbridge, Kenvig, Llantrissant, Loughor, and Neath, was made contributory to the borough of Cardiff, as the county town, in returning one member to parliament, by the 27th of Henry VIII., and the right of voting vested in the burgesses generally. During Cromwell's usurpation it sent one member to parliament independently of the other boroughs; as it appears that, in 1658-9, William Fox, one of Cromwell's judges of assize on the Brecknock circuit, was chosen representative for Swansea exclusively. After the Restoration it resumed its former character as a contributory borough, and has continued to participate with the other boroughs in the return of a member to parliament to the present time; the right of election having hitherto been in the burgesses generally, in number about one hundred and ten. By the recent act to amend the representation, Swansea has been made the head of a new district of boroughs, including those of Swansea, Aberavon, Kenvig, Loughor, and Neath; and the right of exercising the franchise is now vested in the resident burgesses only, in number about sixty, if duly registered according to the provisions of the act, and in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of at least ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act demands: the present number of tenements of this value, within the extended electoral limits of the borough, is about one thousand. The new limits, which are minutely detailed in the Appendix, include, on account of the

increased populousness of the vicinity, in addition to the ancient town and franchise of Swansea, the parish of St. John, the hamlet of St. Thomas, part of the parish of Lower Llansamlet, and the modern town of Morriston, in that of Llangyvelach. The freedom of the borough is inherited by all the sons of a freeman, born after his admission; obtained by marriage with a freeman's daughter; and acquired by a servitude of seven years' apprenticeship to a resident freeman, or by presentation of a jury of burgesses. The corporation hold a court of pleas by prescription, recognized by statute of the 34th and 35th of Henry VIII., every month, for the recovery of debts above the amount of forty shillings, in which the portreeve presides either in person or by deputy, together with the recorder, or the steward of the lord of the manor: this court has power to issue process to hold to bail in actions for debt, the amount to be not less than twenty pounds, as altered by statute of the 7th and 8th of George IV., and its jurisdiction extends over the town and franchise. The steward of the manor holds a court baron every three weeks, for the recovery of debts under forty shillings, the jurisdiction of which extends over the seignior of Gower and the manor of Kilvey. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold a petty session for the hundred of Swansea, every Tuesday, in the town-hall, where also are held the Michaelmas quarter sessions for the county. Swansea is likewise one of the places at which, under the recent act, the poll is to be taken at the county elections. The town-hall, erected in 1827, at the expense of the burgesses, is a neat substantial building, with a front of freestone, ornamented with a receding portico of the Doric order: it contains a well-arranged suite of rooms for the holding of the several courts, and for the transaction of the public business of the corporation. The house of correction for the western part of the county, also erected in the year 1827, at an expense of £3750, defrayed by the county, and situated in a healthy spot on the shore, within a quarter of a mile of the town, is a substantial stone building, well adapted for the reception of fifty prisoners, for the proper classification of whom every facility has been provided: it comprises thirty-six sleeping-cells, four day-rooms, and six airing-yards, in one of which there is a tread-wheel.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £7. 14. 4½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Sir John Morris, Bart., who is the lay impropriator: the tithes formerly belonged to the hospital of St. David's, in this town, but in the reign of Edward VI. they were, together with the other possessions of that establishment, after its dissolution, granted to Sir George Herbert, and are now divided between the impropriator and the vicar, of whom the former has two-thirds, and the latter one-third. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, from which circumstance the parish derives its Welsh name of "Eglwys Vair Aber-Tawy," having become greatly dilapidated, fell down in the year 1739, and was then almost entirely rebuilt. The present is a plain neat structure, in the later style of English architecture: the interior is well arranged and appropriately embellished: in the chancel, which is the only remain-

ing portion of the old edifice, is an east window in the decorated style: the altar is ornamented with a valuable Madonna, presented to the parish by the late Thomas Bowdler, Esq., editor of the Family Shakespeare, and, according to a tablet recording the gift, supposed by the donor to have been an original painting by Sassaferrat, the companion picture of which was sold for £750; some connoisseurs, however, ascribe it to Ludovico Caraeci. The internal arrangement is well adapted to the reception of a numerous congregation; but since the amazing increase in the population of the town, which has been progressive for some years, it is quite inadequate to the accommodation of the parishioners. The parish church of St. John juxta Swansea is also situated within the town, and, from the service being performed in it in the Welsh, as well as in the English, language, affords considerable accommodation to the inhabitants of this part of the town, who are mostly of the poorer class, and speak only the Welsh language, and also in a great degree compensates for the deficiency of accommodation in the parish church of St. Mary. There are two places of worship each for English and Welsh Baptists; two for English, and one for Welsh Independents; two each for the Society of Friends and the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists; one each for members of Lady Huntingdon's connexion, Unitarians, and Unitarian Baptists; a Roman Catholic chapel; and a Jews' synagogue.

The free grammar school was founded in 1682, by the Rev. Hugh Gore, D.D., Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, who endowed it with lands in the parish of Llandyvodog, in this county, now producing £100 per annum, which endowment has been augmented with £40 per annum by the corporation. The bishop appointed Bussey Mansel, of Briton-Ferry, Esq., trustee and patron of the school, with power to appoint and remove the master, which power he made perpetual in the proprietors of that estate, and, during their minority, in the Bishop of St. David's: the master becomes ineligible as soon as he obtains a benefice. The school is open for the gratuitous instruction of twenty boys, sons of the poorest burgesses, and, in the event of a dissolution of the corporation, to sons of the poorest inhabitants of the town. National schools for the instruction of children of both sexes are supported by subscription. A school for the gratuitous instruction of girls of all religious denominations, on the plan of the British and Foreign schools in London, was established in 1820, by subscription among the Society of Friends, the funds and the superintendence being vested in trustees, members of that society: a commodious school-room has been built, capable of receiving from two hundred to three hundred children: there are at present one hundred and thirty girls in the school, who are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, plain needlework, and knitting, by a mistress who receives a salary of £40 per annum. An infants' school was established here in 1832, under the immediate patronage of the Duchess of Beaufort, and is conducted by a committee of ladies of the town and neighbourhood: a school-room, capable of receiving two hundred children, and a cottage for the master and mistress, have been erected, at an expense, including the fitting up, of £420, on a site granted on lease for sixty years, at a nominal rent, by the Duke of Beaufort. This institu-

tion will be open to the children of parents of all religious denominations; and a man and his wife are at present in course of preparation at the school patronized by the Rev. F. Close, at Cheltenham, to qualify them to perform the duties of master and mistress, for which, in addition to the cottage, rent free, they will receive a salary of £60 per annum. Sunday schools also, in connexion with the established church and the several dissenting congregations, are supported by subscription. An infirmary for the relief of the sick and lame poor from every part of the kingdom, whose cases might require the aid of warm or cold sea-bathing, was established here in 1817, and is principally supported by subscriptions, amounting at present only to £500 per annum, a sum very inadequate to the accomplishment of the object it had in view, upon a scale commensurate with its importance, as the only establishment of the kind in the principality. The affairs of the institution are under the management of a committee, and the medical department comprises the gratuitous attendance of two physicians and two surgeons, exclusively of a resident surgeon, who receives a regular stipend. The funds have not yet been sufficient to warrant the erection of a separate building for its use, and the business of the infirmary is at present conducted in a part of the house of industry. There are also other benevolent institutions established in the town, among which are the Infants' Friend Society, instituted some years since for the relief of distressed women during their confinement, and for supplying infant apparel; and the Dorcas Society, for the gratuitous clothing of the destitute poor. Among the religious benevolent associations are, the Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, the Seamen's Bethel Union, and the Association in aid of the Irish Sunday schools. Gabriel Powell, in 1733, bequeathed a rent-charge of £5, to be distributed among twenty-five poor persons of the parish; Captain John Price bequeathed £200 for apprenticing poor children; Dr. Miller left a rent-charge of £1. 4., and there are several other charitable donations and bequests, the produce of which is annually distributed among the poor, according to the intention of the several benefactors.

The remains of the ancient castle, situated on an eminence now nearly in the centre of the town, are so surrounded with buildings, that little more of them can be seen, to any advantage, than a lofty circular tower, from the summit of which a beautiful and extensive view is obtained over the bay of Swansea and the adjacent country: to the east of this tower are extensive remains of the ancient state apartments, distinguished by the elegant open parapet said to be the work of Bishop Gower: the apartments, which are still habitable, are appropriated to the confinement of debtors. Near the castle are the ruins of the ancient mansion of the lords of Gower, formerly occupying a spacious quadrangular area, through which a street has been carried, leaving now but few remains by which any thing more than the extent of the buildings can be traced. Here was formerly an ancient hospital, dedicated to St. David, and endowed for twelve poor people, the original foundation of which is by some writers attributed to Bishop Gower, and by others to Elinor de Breos, in the reign of Edward II.: it was endowed with the tithes of the parish, with the lordship of Brinavel, and with

lands and tenements in the hamlet of Sketty, in the parish of Swansea, and also in the environs of the town, and at the dissolution had a revenue estimated at £20. There are numerous gentlemen's seats and elegant villas in the immediate vicinity of the town: Singleton, the seat of I. H. Vivian, Esq., situated at the distance of two miles, on the road to the Mumbles, is an elegant and spacious mansion, in the later style of English architecture, erected at different periods by the present proprietor, and is now one of the most complete and best built houses in the county. The grounds, which are very extensive, are laid out with great taste, and embellished with some beautiful cottages after Swiss and Italian designs: the variety and beauty of the scenery within the limits of the demesne are judiciously displayed in the construction of the walks through the pleasure grounds, and the distant views obtained from several points are finely diversified and strikingly picturesque. Sketty Park, the seat of Sir John Morris, Bart., is a handsome and substantially built mansion, situated in finely varied grounds of considerable extent. Sketty Hall, the seat of L. W. Dilwyn, Esq., and Veranda, the residence of Ireland Jones, Esq., are both elegant residences pleasingly situated amidst flourishing plantations; and among various others, which constitute a rich assemblage in the vicinity, too numerous for a detailed description, are, Park Wern, the seat of Captain Hickey, R. N.; Brÿn y Môr, that of Robert Eaton, Esq.; St. Helen's, that of Mrs. Jones; Upland Villa, the residence of Henry Lucas, Esq.; Pant y Gwydir, belonging to David Tennant, Esq.; and Hill House, the property of J. W. Wheatly, Esq. All these are situated on the road between Swansea and the beautiful village of Oystermouth, in which is Woodlands Castle, the seat of J. Berrington, Esq.

Near the town there is a chalybeate spring, called Swansea Spa, which was formerly much resorted to for the highly medicinal properties of the water, though at present it is not much frequented, having almost fallen into disuse. In the Caswell rocks upon the coast, and within six miles of the town, there is a remarkably fine spring, which, though always overflowed by the sea at high water, retains not, on its retiring, the slightest saline admixture. In the parish of Swansea, and the lordship of Gower, within which it is included, many eminent and highly distinguished individuals have been born. Henry Gower, D. D., Bishop of St. David's, celebrated not less for the elegance of his taste than for his munificent patronage of the fine arts, was a native of one of them, as also was probably John Gower, the poet, who flourished towards the close of the fourteenth century. Both these distinguished characters were descendants of Gruffydd de Gower, a Welsh chieftain of one of the ancient royal houses, and founder of a family in Gower, distinguished alike for opulence and power, in the beginning of the thirteenth century. Henry de Swinesey, abbot of Glastonbury, whose epitaph on the tomb of the renowned Arthur, at Glastonbury, is noticed by Leland, was born in this town. Richard Nash, more generally known by the appellation of Beau Nash, was born at a house in Goat-street, in the year 1673: his mother was niece of the unfortunate Colonel Poyer, who, after the taking of Penbrooke castle by the parliamentarians, during the civil war in the reign of Charles I., was shot at Covent Garden in

London. Mr. Nash acquired his celebrity at Bath, where for many years he filled the office of master of the ceremonies with so much dignified urbanity and scrupulous impartiality, that he gained the esteem and respect of all ranks: he died at Bath, in the year 1760, and was honoured with a public funeral in the abbey church of that city. Hugh Gore, D. D., founder of the grammar school, was rector of the parish of Oxwich, in the lordship of Gower: being ejected from his living during the usurpation of Cromwell, he retired to Swansea, where he for some time kept a school. After the Restoration he was advanced to the see of Waterford and Lismore, which he held till the reign of James II., when he retired from his bishoprick, and settled at this town, where he died, and was buried in the parish church. Each of the divisions of the parish separately maintains its own poor; the town and franchise at an average annual expenditure of £2258. 8.; the upper and lower divisions by a similar expenditure of £314; and the hamlet of St. Thomas, by that of £43. 6.; making a total, for the whole parish, of £2615. 14. The poor of the franchise are maintained in a commodious house of industry by the sea side, in which they are all classed according to their ages, and employed according to their abilities, the produce of their labour being appropriated towards defraying the expense of their maintenance; and the establishment, which is regularly conducted under the provisions of an act of parliament, called Gilbert's Act, has been productive of benefit, both to the poor and to the rate-payers.

SWYDD, a joint township with Graig, in the parish of LLANDEGLAY, hundred of KEVENLEECE, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 1 mile (E. N. E.) from Penybont, containing, with Graig, 227 inhabitants. It forms the northern portion of the parish, which borders on the ancient forest of Radnor, and lies between the left bank of the Cymaron brook and the lofty and mountainous range of that district. Within a recess of these mountains are the Llandeglay wells, once highly esteemed for their medicinal efficacy, but not much frequented at present.

T.

TACH-LLENAN (TACHLEIAN), a joint hamlet with Rhiw-Llâs, in that part of the parish of LLANDILO-VAWR which is in the lower division of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Llandilo-Vawr, containing 221 inhabitants. The name implies "a spreading to the westward," being descriptive of the situation of this hamlet in the parish. It is assessed with Rhiw-Llâs for the joint maintenance of the poor, the average annual expenditure amounting to £97. 1.

TÂF, a joint hamlet with Cynon, in the parish of MERTHYR-TYDVIL, hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (S.) from Merthyr-Tydvil. The population is included in the return for the entire parish. In this hamlet the Glamorganshire canal proceeds along the vale of the Tâf, to Merthyr-Tydvil; and from this, immediately below it, branches the Aberdare canal, through the valley of the Cy-

non, to Aberdare. To connect these lines of navigation with the main trunk from Cardiff there is a fine aqueduct over the river Tâf, near where it is crossed by a bridge on the road to those places. The banks of the Tâf are here finely wooded, presenting some beautiful views and several agreeable residences, especially in the vale of the Cynon. A portion of this hamlet is included within the limits of the new borough of Merthyr-Tydvil.

TALACHDDÛ (TĀL - ACHDDÛ), a parish in the hundred of PENCELLY, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Brecknock, on the road to Hay, containing 177 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about one thousand five hundred and fifty acres of land, derives its name from its situation at the head of a small rivulet called the Achddû, from the black colour of its water, and is separated from the adjacent parish of Llandevalley by the river Dulais, which, at the little village of Velin-Vâch, is crossed by a neat bridge. The soil is various, and in some parts extremely fertile; and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. Copper-ore has been found in the parish, and, about eight or nine years since, a mine was opened on a farm belonging to Samuel Church, Esq.: the vein extends to the depth of sixty yards, and the ore, which is supposed to be very rich, in some parts lies within a foot of the surface, but no progress has yet been made in working the mine. In descending the hill from Brecknock to this place, the village and church have a beautifully picturesque appearance, being pleasantly situated on rising ground, and form an interesting feature in the superb view which is obtained from the hill: in front is an extensive common, overlooking a fertile and rich tract of country, bounded by swelling hills, which are cultivated to the very summit; beneath is a pleasingly wooded dingle, through which the river Dulais takes its course: on the left the fine range of the Black Mountains is seen extending for several miles, and on the right is the more magnificent chain of the Brecknockshire Beacons. The living is a discharged rectory, in the arch-deaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £4. 12. 1., and in the patronage of the Rev. Charles Griffith: attached to the rectory is a good parsonage-house, with a garden of about half an acre, and forty-seven acres of good glebe land. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient building with a low tower: part of the ancient rood-loft is remaining, and has been recently converted into a gallery. The register contains entries of marriages celebrated, during the protectorate of Cromwell, before the bailiff of Brecknock; and, during the same period, the births and not the baptisms are registered. There is a place of worship for Anabaptists. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £84. 6.

TĀLGARTH, a parish, partly in the hundred of TĀLGARTH, in which it comprises the decayed borough of Tālgarth, and the hamlets of Gryne Vawr and Gryne Vâch, each of which separately maintains its own poor, and partly in the hundred of PENCELLY, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (E. N. E.) from Brecknock, containing 1473 inhabitants, of which number, 741 are in the borough. This place derives its name from its situation in front of the chain of lofty

hills called the Black Mountains, which are partly included within the limits of the parish. It formerly comprised three inferior lordships marcher, called respectively English Tālgarth, Welsh Tālgarth, and Dinas: and the village was anciently a borough and market town, and had numerous privileged fairs, which last are all that remain of its former distinctions. The parish is very extensive, comprising, according to a survey made in 1801, which is quoted by Mr. Jones, in his history of Brecknockshire, no less than ninety thousand one hundred and forty-five acres. The surface is mountainous, and the soil extremely various, being in some parts fertile and productive, and in others affording only scanty herbage for sheep and young cattle. The scenery is much varied, but it is characterized more by features of rugged boldness than of picturesque beauty, even in some parts bordering upon the romantic. Though no longer a market-town, nor retaining any of its ancient municipal privileges, Tālgarth is, notwithstanding, a large and well-built place, occupying an eminence rising gently from the river Ennig, which is here crossed by a neat stone bridge of one arch, and, after precipitating itself over several successive ledges of rock, falls into the river Llynvi. There were formerly in the parish many ancient seats, the residences of genteel families, which, having in course of time been abandoned by their proprietors, have fallen into neglect, and are now become comparatively insignificant. Among these is Porthaml, noticed by Leland, who derives its name from the hospitality and affluence of the proprietors, the Vaughans, of whom Sir William Vaughan was first high sheriff of Brecknockshire: it is now the property of the Earl of Ashburnham, by the marriage of one of his ancestors with the heiress of that family: part of the embattled wall of the old mansion, and one of the towers, are at present remaining. Tregunter, an ancient seat of the family of Gunter, from whom it derives its name, was originally granted by Bernard Newmarch to Sir Peter Gunter, in reward for his services, and continued in that family for many years: the estate was subsequently purchased by the late Thomas Harris, Esq., who erected the present mansion: it is now the property and residence of Mrs. Madocks, and is a handsome mansion, surrounded by fine grounds, and commanding a pleasing view of the adjacent country, which is richly wooded, of the lofty hill called Mynydd Troed, near Tālgarth, and of part of the range of the Black Mountains. Tredustan, a pleasant and commodious mansion, was for many years the seat of Selina, late Countess of Huntingdon, and, after her death, was converted into an academy for young men intended for the ministry among her ladyship's connexion. The Hermitage, the seat of Arthur Macnamara, Esq., is beautifully situated in a retired spot. The village lies within a mile of the turnpike road leading from London to Brecknock through Hay; and the Brecknock and Hay tram-road, in its course through the parish, passes close to it, from which a new turnpike road through Tālgarth forest to Crickhowel and Abergavenny has just been completed, diminishing by three miles the distance between Tālgarth and those two places. The various bridges in the parish are kept in repair by the inhabitants, with the exception only of Pont y Twr, or "the Tower bridge," over the river Llynvi, in the

village, which is repaired by the county: this bridge takes its name from a square tower, forming at present part of a small farm-house, noticed by Leland, who supposes it to have been the ancient borough gaol. Fairs, which are numerous attended by dealers from all parts of the country, and at which great numbers of horses and cattle are sold, are held on February 2nd, March 12th, May 31st, July 10th, September 23rd, November 2nd, and December 3rd.

The living is a vicarage not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, to whom, after the dissolution of the priory of St. John at Brecknock, the advowson and tithes, which had previously belonged to that establishment, were granted by Henry VIII. The whole of the great tithes of the borough hamlet, comprising about three hundred acres, commonly called "the Demesne," now belong to the Bishop of Gloucester, and one-third of the small tithes of that division belong to the vicar: the rectorial glebe, consisting of about twenty-seven acres, having formerly belonged to the priory, is still called *Tŷ y Prior*, or "the Prior's land:" twenty-four acres of glebe, together with a small house just above the village, belong to the vicar. The church, which stands in the higher part of the village, and from all parts of the surrounding country presents a very respectable appearance, is dedicated to St. Gwendeline, or *Gwenvrewi*, and is a spacious and ancient structure, with a handsome square embattled tower surmounted with turrets: the interior consists of a nave and south aisle, separated by a series of five obtusely pointed arches, springing from octagonal columns, with plain capitals: the windows at the east end are in the later English style. From the churchyard, which is ornamented with numerous yew trees, there is a delightful prospect over a richly cultivated tract of country, embracing a great portion of the counties of Hereford and Radnor. The Independents and Calvinistic Methodists have each two places of worship: one belonging to the former, at *Tredustan*, has a small endowment, arising from the sum of £170, raised, as is supposed, by subscription, and secured on a bond of the late Lewis Williams, of *Pentwyn*, in the parish of *Gwenddwr*, bearing interest $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and dated January 1st, 1797.

Trevecca House, in the hamlet of *Trevecca*, in this parish, was built by *Howel Harris*, the friend and disciple of the *Rev. George Whitfield*, whose tenets he adopted; and it became the seat of a religious community founded by this gentleman, to whose zeal may be ascribed the prevalence of Calvinistic doctrines among the Protestant dissenters in Wales. He was born at this place in 1714, and entered as a student at *St. Mary's Hall, Oxford*, in 1735: after continuing there only one term, he quitted the university, and entered immediately on his ministerial functions, as an itinerant preacher. After experiencing considerable persecution, he settled in his native place, where he was highly respected, and laid the foundation of a religious community, similar in some respects to those of the *Moravians*. For this purpose he built the house of *Trevecca*, and enclosed a sufficient quantity of garden ground and land, for the accommodation of a large number of inhabitants, whom he invited to invest their property in one common fund, for the equal benefit of all. A considerable portion of

the day was spent in religious exercises at the chapel, in which service was performed three times in the day, and, during the intervals, the members were employed in cultivating the land belonging to the institution, the produce of which, after supplying the wants of the society, was sent to market, and the money added to the general fund. A woollen manufacture was also carried on by the members, who thus supplied the adjacent country, and even distant places, with some of the finest flannel made in the principality. The establishment flourished greatly, and at one time consisted of one hundred and fifty efficient members, exclusively of children; but after the death of *Mr. Harris*, who was both chaplain and treasurer, the number declined considerably, and the establishment is now rapidly hastening to decay. *Mr. Harris*, a short time prior to his death, settled the house and grounds, together with several leasehold farms, in trust for the use of the community, of whom at present only three of the original members, now more than eighty-eight years of age, survive, and, together with four members admitted after the death of *Mr. Harris*, two of whom, both advanced in years, are the only surviving trustees, constitute the present establishment. There have been few applications for admission within the last forty years, and it is considered that, should the present members become incapable of labour, the trustees have the power to dispose of the property for their support. The leasehold property has long since fallen in, and there remains at present only the house, with about seven acres of ground. The house is of singular appearance, combining the Grecian, early English, castellated, and Elizabethan styles of architecture; and being much too large for the present number of inmates on the establishment, it is let in tenements to different families: the chapel is opened regularly every alternate Sunday for public worship.

A Sunday school, in which about seventy children are instructed, is supported by subscription. *Walter Williams*, of *Noyadd-Vâch*, bequeathed £10, the interest of which he appropriated to the instruction of one poor boy of the parish. Near the church are four almshouses, with a garden to each, erected at the expense of the late *John Gunter, Esq.*, for the use of four poor persons; they have no endowment, and are kept in repair by the parish. *Thomas Harris, Esq.*, of *Tregunter*, bequeathed a sum of money for clothing ten poor men of the parish yearly. *Thomas Bennet*, of *Pen yr wrlodd*, in 1727, bequeathed a house and garden, called *Tŷ bâch*, in this parish, the rent of which he directed to be distributed among the poor. *Mrs. Sybil Williams*, of *Trêvithel*, bequeathed £20 in money, now secured on *Capel y fin*, in the parish of *Llanigon*; and *Thomas Watkin Probert, Esq.*, by deed in 1663, gave to the poor of this parish £10 per annum, charged on estates in *Tâlgarth* and *Llangorse*. On the Black Mountains there are some imperfect Druidical remains, and vestiges of some military works of ancient British origin. On a farm called *Pendre*, about half a mile from the village, there is a very perfect earthwork, forming the segment of a circle, and extending for about two hundred yards: it appears to have been thrown up to cover the retreat of the natives to the mountains, or may probably have been an outpost of the fortified station of *Dinas*, which lies directly in its rear, at the distance

of two miles. This last fortress, which was anciently a place of great strength, occupies the summit of a conical hill, commanding the mountain pass to Crickhowel, and the eastern parts of the Vale of Usk: it was formerly a place of great importance, and constituted the head of a lordship marcher, conferring upon its possessor the dignity of a baron of parliament. It is said by most writers to have been built by one of the lords marcher; but Camden is of opinion that it had been previously occupied by the Britons, and identifies it with the fortress of Brecenanmere, which was attacked by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, and Countess of Mercia, who, after defeating Hwgan, Prince of Brecknock, here took his wife with thirty of her attendants prisoners, and sent them into England. According to Leland, in whose time it was in ruins, Dinas was destroyed by the inhabitants of this part of the principality, during the reign of Henry IV., to prevent it falling into the hands of Owain Glyndwr. Near this place is a sulphureous spring, called Dinas Well. Thomas Harris, who purchased the estate of Tregunter, and was an elder brother of Howel Harris, above noticed, was a native of this parish: in early life he settled in London, where he realized an ample fortune, with which he retired to his native place. The eldest of the brothers, Joseph Harris, according to a tablet in the church, distinguished himself by his scientific researches; he held a respectable situation in the Mint, and was the author of several astronomical and mathematical treatises, which were highly appreciated. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor in the whole parish amounts to £802. 2., of which sum, £761. 2. is paid by the borough of Talgarth.

TALIARIS, a chapelry in that part of the parish of LLANDILO-VAWR which is in the lower division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Llandilo-Vawr, containing 207 inhabitants. This place is situated near the right bank of the Dulas river, over which here is a bridge, and to the left of the road leading from Llandilo-Vawr to Llanbedr. Taliaris Park, the seat of the late Lord Robert Seymour, occupies an elevated and extensive range of ground, reaching nearly to the banks of the Dulas, and is overspread with a profusion of full-grown timber trees: it was at one time the residence of a branch of the Gwynn family. Besides Taliaris, the chapelry likewise contains several other respectable residences. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the proprietor of the Taliaris estate. The chapel, a neat structure, erected by Lord Robert Seymour, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £67. 10.

TALLEY, otherwise TĀLY LLYCHAU, a parish, composed of the Lower and Upper divisions, each of which maintains its own poor separately, in the lower division of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 7½ miles (N.) from Llandilo-Vawr, containing 1058 inhabitants, of which number, 427 are in the Lower, and 631 in the Upper, division. This place, of which the name, signifying "the head of the lakes," is derived from two large pools near the church, was originally of much greater importance than at present, and was the

seat of one of the most extensive and venerable ecclesiastical establishments in this part of the principality. The parish is situated near the river Cothi, and on the turnpike road from Llandilo-Vawr to Lampeter: it comprises a large tract of good arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and cultivated, and a considerable portion of mountainous common land, affording pasturage to sheep and young cattle. The surrounding country is strikingly diversified, and presents in some points pleasing features of picturesque beauty, and in others a wide display of mountain scenery. Glenyranne, the seat of Lewis Price Jones, Esq., is pleasantly situated in the parish, and the grounds are well laid out. Fairs are held on June 22nd and September 20th. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Venerable Thomas Beynon, Archdeacon of Carmarthen, who purchased the tithes of the parish, and the advowson of the living, from the ancient family of Albermarle. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, having fallen into decay, was rebuilt, about the close of the last century, at the expense of the inhabitants, out of the ruins of the ancient abbey, to which the former church belonged, and of which there are still some remains within the churchyard: it is a neat edifice, and contains some monumental inscriptions, among which is a mural tablet to the memory of the father of Sir J. Hamlyn Williams, Bart., the present lord of the manor. There were formerly five chapels of ease within the parish, but of none of them are there at present any remains: memorials of two of them are preserved in the names of two small patches of ground, of which one is called Mynwent Capel Llanvihangel, "the churchyard of St. Michael's chapel," and the other, Mynwent Capel Mair, "the churchyard of St. Mary's chapel." There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A parochial school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children is supported by subscription. An abbey was founded here prior to the year 1197, by Rhys ab Gruffydd, for Premonstratensian canons, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. John the Baptist; it flourished till the dissolution, at which time it had eight canons, and its revenue was estimated at £153. 1. 4. The remains, having been much diminished by the appropriation of materials for the rebuilding of the church, are now very inconsiderable: they consist of little more than a building which appears to have been a chapel, now converted into a barn, and a high wall, which formed one side of a tower: they are all within the churchyard, and are the property of the impropiator of the tithes. The situation of this religious establishment, in a luxuriant vale embosomed among lofty hills, was peculiarly adapted for devotional retirement and contemplation. From the richness of its endowment, its abbots were little inferior in power to the bishops of the diocese; and to the influence of one of them, who was confessor and secretary to Rhys ab Thomas, has been attributed the active part which that chieftain took in favour of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £299. 6., of which sum, £140. 11. are assessed on the Lower, and £158. 15. on the Upper, division of the parish.

TÀL Y CAVN, a township in the parish of LLANBEDR, hundred of LLÊCHWEDD ISÂV, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Llanrwst, containing, with the township of Llanbedr, 318 inhabitants. This isolated spot, though forming part of the parish of Llanbedr, is entirely surrounded by that of Cacrhên, and is situated upon the western bank of the river Conway, which is here navigable, and across which there is a public ferry to Eglwys-Bâch, in the county of Denbigh. This is the only ferry between the bridges of Aberconway and Llanrwst, and near the approach to it there is a small artificial mount, on which was once a tower, or castle, erected to defend the pass, but of which building there are not now the slightest vestiges: it is said by Camden to have been called Brÿn-Castell, and to have served as an exploratory tower forming an outpost of the Roman station *Conovium*.

TALYLLÛN (TÀL Y LLÛN), a parochial chapelry in the parish of LLANBEULAN, hundred of LLYVON, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (W. S. W.) from Llangevni. The population is returned with the parish of Llanbeulan. This chapelry is situated in the south-western part of the island, and on the river Fraw, which falls into the small bay of Aberfraw, in the bay of Carnarvon. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanbeulan, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, endowed with £800 royal bounty. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small neat edifice.

TÀLYLLÛN (TÀL Y LLÛN), a parish in the hundred of ESTIMANER, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (S. by W.) from Dôlgelley, containing 767 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the situation of its church at the head of a beautiful lake, called LlÛn Mwyngil. The parish, which extends eight miles in length and four miles in breadth, includes a large portion of the lofty mountain Cader Idris, and is intersected by the turnpike road from Dôlgelley to Towyn: it comprises about thirty-six thousand acres, of which only about six thousand are under cultivation, the remainder consisting chiefly of barren rugged hills, affording only pasturage to sheep and goats. The soil in the lower grounds, though shallow, is enriched by several small rivers, which descend from the hills in various parts of the parish. The scenery is strikingly romantic, and derives much beauty from the lakes, of which there are two within the limits of the parish; one, called LlÛncae, at the foot of Cader Idris, is about a quarter of a mile long and nearly of equal breadth; and the other, called Mwyngil, which is the principal lake, is more than a mile in length, and something less than half a mile broad. The latter abounds with excellent trout and eels: the vale in which it is situated is so contracted as to leave, for a considerable part of its length, only a very narrow road on each side of the lake, from the clear surface of which are reflected its precipitous declivities. Towards the extremity of the vale the lake contracts gradually into the form of a river, rushing with rapidity through a stone arch into a very narrow pass, having on one side the church, and on the other the small cluster of houses which form the village, embosomed in trees, and assuming a romantically beautiful appearance. At the distance of a mile or two beyond the church, the hills almost meet, and present a sterile and rugged aspect;

they are broken into numberless crags, of which some are vertical and sharply pointed, but the greater number project horizontally, and impend with threatening gloom over the vale beneath. One of these precipices, from its resemblance in form to a harp, has been called Pen y Delyn; and another, from a tradition that it was formerly the practice to throw thieves from its summit, has been denominated Llam y Lladron, or "the thieves' leap." There were formerly some ancient seats in the parish, of which the principal were Aberleven and Maes y pandy; but they have been abandoned by their proprietors, and are now occupied by tenants. Slate is found in the parish, and some quarries are now worked. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, and beautifully situated within a few yards of the lake, is an ancient building in the early style of English architecture. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A mineral spring, called the Bishop's Well, was formerly much resorted to for its efficacy in the cure of rheumatism. At a place called Llwyn Dôl Ithel was found, in 1684, while digging for turf, a coffin made of deal, seven feet in length, and carved and gilt at both ends: two skeletons were deposited in it, the feet of the one lying by the head of the other: they were of uncommon size, and the bones moist and tough. Within a few yards of the coffin were found two other skeletons of the same size, lying on the clay, and near them a grave in which was a skeleton of the ordinary size; along the grave and coffin were laid hazel rods, with the bark remaining, and perfectly pliable. The high state of preservation in which these relics were found is attributed to the bituminous quality of the turbarry in which they were deposited. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £445. 6.

TAVOLOG, a joint township with Brÿn-Uchel, in the parish of CEMMES, hundred of MACHYNLLETH, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Machynlleth. The population is returned with that of Brÿn-Uchel. It is situated on the right bank of the river Tavolog, which falls into the river Dovey near Mallwyd; and it forms the northern portion of the parish, which borders on Merionethshire.

TELBENNY, a parish in the hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Haverfordwest, containing 222 inhabitants. It is situated on the south side of St. Bride's bay, on a ridge overlooking which the village is chiefly built. Goldtop Road, off the coast of this parish, forming the south-westernmost recess of the bay, and affording safe anchorage for vessels during gales from certain quarters, might, according to Mr. Morris' account, in his survey of the Welsh coast, be made a very safe roadstead, in three or four fathoms water, by the construction of a pier on Burrow Head, in the erection of which the beach might be cleared of the large stones which now encumber it. This improvement of the haven, it is thought, would make it a place of great trade, as there are several mines of stone coal in the neighbourhood. At the western extremity of the parish is the small inlet of Mill Haven,

and at the eastern that of Little Haven. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £9. 12. 6., and in the patronage of Sir John Owen, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated near the coast, below the village. The average annual expenditure for the relief of the poor is £99. 14.

TELYCH, a hamlet in that part of the parish of LLANDINGAT which is in the higher division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Llandovery, containing 270 inhabitants. It comprises a district through part of which flow the rivers Brân and Gwdderig, and exhibits some well-wooded enclosures, occupying the vales and sides of the hills.

TENBY (DYNBYCH Y PYSCOED), a parish, including the In-Liberty and the Out-Liberty (each of which separately maintains its own poor), the former constituting the borough, and comprising the sea-port and market town of Tenby, and having exclusive jurisdiction, though locally in the hundred of Narberth, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (E.) from Pembroke, 20 (S. E.) from Haverfordwest, and 245 (W.) from London, containing 2128 inhabitants, of which number, 1942 are within the limits of the borough. This place was at a very remote period occupied by the ancient Britons as a fishing town, for which its situation on the coast rendered it extremely favourable; and from this circumstance it obtained its Welsh name, of the first part of which its present appellation is an obvious modification. According to George Owen, an eminent antiquary of the reign of Elizabeth, whose manuscript history of Pembrokeshire is now in the library of the British Museum, the origin of the present town is attributable to the settlement of the Flemings in this part of the principality by Henry I., who placed them under the protection and control of Gerald de Windsor, governor of Pembroke castle, whom he ordered to provide them with habitations, on condition of their garrisoning the castles which the king then had in Wales, and which were erected by the Normans for the security of the territories which they had usurped by conquest. In order to protect themselves from the repeated attacks of the native Welsh, and to maintain possession of the lands which had been assigned to them, they soon found it necessary to build the towns of Tenby, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest, which they fortified with strong and lofty walls; and from that time Tenby began to assume a high degree of importance as a strongly fortified military post, and progressively to enjoy, from its advantageous situation, considerable prosperity as a maritime and commercial town. In the year 1150, Cadell, eldest son of Rhys ab Gruffydd, Prince of South Wales, being on a hunting excursion in the neighbourhood, was suddenly attacked by a party of the inhabitants of Tenby, who lay in ambush for that purpose, and who, rushing from their concealment, soon put to flight the unarmed retinue by which he was attended: but Cadell resolutely defended himself against the assailants, of whom he killed several, and, though severely wounded in the conflict, ultimately effected his escape. Two years after this event Meredydd and Rhys, brothers of Cadell, in order to avenge this outrage, assembled all their forces, and, advancing to Tenby, scaled the walls of the town, surprised the

castle, and put most of the garrison to the sword. During the minority of Isabel, Countess of Pembroke, the several castles in her earldom were entirely neglected, and the castle of Tenby, being unprovided with a sufficient garrison, was attacked by Maelgwyn and Hywel, sons of Rhys ab Gruffydd, who, coming against it with an overwhelming force, destroyed the fortress, burned the town, and put many of the inhabitants to the sword. It was a considerable time before Tenby recovered from the devastation it suffered upon this occasion: the castle was repaired, and its fortifications strengthened, by William Marshall, who, espousing Isabel, was created Earl of Pembroke; but the town remained for a much longer time in ruins. William had five sons, who all succeeded in turn to the palatinate: of these, Walter, the fourth son, gave orders for restoring the town and building a church and an almshouse; but dying before his intentions were carried into effect, Warren de Mountchensy, who married his sister, and succeeded in her right to the earldom, completed the plans of his predecessor, and made to the church a valuable present of plate and jewels.

During the wars of the houses of York and Lancaster, the fortifications were repaired and strengthened by Jasper Earl of Pembroke, who, in the 36th of Henry VI., caused the platform along the summit of the walls to be widened for the greater facility of posting soldiers on the battlements, and the moat by which they were surrounded to be much increased in depth and breadth. Henry Earl of Richmond, and his mother, sought shelter in the castle of this place, to which they were brought by David ab Thomas, one of the brothers of Sir Rhys, a zealous adherent of the House of Lancaster, from Pembroke castle, where they had been besieged. Here they received due attention from the mayor of the town, and embarked for Brittany under the protection of Jasper Earl of Pembroke, and uncle of Henry, who accompanied them to the continent. In the reign of Elizabeth, a memorial was presented by the Bishop of St. David's, and the principal persons of the county, praying that fit persons might be sent to inspect the castle and fortifications of Tenby, preparatory to putting them into a state of defence against the threatened invasion of the Invincible Armada of Spain. The walls were consequently restored by order of the queen, whose initials, with the date 1588, are still visible. At the commencement of the civil war in the reign of Charles I., the castle and the town were garrisoned for the king; but in 1644, Colonel Laugharne, with a strong body of parliamentary forces, laid siege to the place, which was resolutely defended by Colonel Gwyn, the governor, for three days, when a breach being made in the walls, it was taken by storm, and the governor, the high sheriff, and three hundred men were made prisoners. In 1647, the castle and town were seized for the king by the same Colonel Laugharne, who, in conjunction with Colonel Poyer, who had been made governor of Tenby by the parliament, and Colonel Powell, had abandoned the parliamentary cause, and embraced the royal interests; and from the strength of the garrison, composed of three hundred men, with twenty-five pieces of ordnance, and the abundant store of provisions and ammunition with which it was supplied, it proved a formidable obstacle to the entire subjugation of the country to the authority of

the parliament. Cromwell, who was soon after despatched into South Wales with an army of eight thousand men, sent a detachment of twelve hundred, under the command of Colonel Read, to besiege this place. For five days it held out against all the efforts of the united forces of Colonel Read and Colonel Constable, by whom the former had been joined, until, the suburbs having been taken by storm, and a breach made in the walls, the garrison was compelled to surrender at discretion, and among the prisoners were numerous gentlemen of the surrounding country.

The town is romantically situated on the eastern and southern sides of a rocky peninsula stretching out into the Bristol channel, and rising to an elevation of one hundred feet above the level of high water : it consists of one principal street, and several smaller ones diverging from it, which latter are, in some instances, inconveniently narrow. The houses are in general well built and of respectable appearance, and several of recent erection command some fine views over the sea. Considerable improvement has been made of late years, among which may be noticed the erection of a new market-house by the corporation, and the formation of a new line of road, by which the approach to the town has been greatly facilitated, by avoiding a steep and dangerous descent from Narberth and the eastern parts of the adjacent country, and which was opened to the public in 1831. The principal street is well paved, but not lighted, and the inhabitants are provided with water from conduits in the town, supplied by pipes from a reservoir, into which it is conveyed from springs in the neighbourhood : these works were constructed at the expense of the corporation, on a plan recommended to their adoption by Sir William Paxton, who, having purchased a considerable portion of land in the borough, caused a survey of the adjacent country to be made, with a view to supply this desirable and important accommodation, from the want of which the inhabitants had previously suffered great inconvenience. The reservoir, however, fails to afford a sufficient supply once in about every ten years, for five or six weeks together, during which time the inhabitants are obliged to supply themselves from a brook at nearly the same distance as the reservoir. The surrounding scenery is romantically beautiful and picturesque : the majestic masses of rock, of various forms and hues, which line the coast ; the numerous bays and distant promontories stretching into the sea ; the receding coasts of Carmarthenshire, with the projecting headland of Gower, enclosing the great bay of Carmarthen, on the western boundary of which the town is situated ; the small islands of Caldey and Lundy, with the distant shores of Somersetshire and Devonshire, combine to impart a high degree of interest, variety, and beauty to the sea view, which is pleasingly enlivened by the frequent passing and repassing of vessels navigating the Bristol channel. On one side of the town there is a drive of eleven miles to the ancient town of Pembroke, through a fine champaign country, studded with churches, villages, and gentlemen's seats surrounded with plantations and pleasure grounds ; and on the other the country is agreeably diversified with swelling eminences, clothed with verdure, and small valleys richly wooded. The beautiful situation of the town, the fine beach and firm and smooth sands, the transparency of the sea-water, and the plea-

sant walks and extensive drives in the vicinity, have rendered it a fashionable place of resort for sea-bathing, and, since the close of the last century, raised it from the decline into which it had for many years previously fallen, to a high rank among the most favourite watering-places on the coast. Many good lodging-houses have been built for the accommodation of visitors, and several respectable private houses are appropriated, during the season, to the reception of families. Baths, provided with every convenience, were erected by Sir William Paxton under the castle hill, and are supplied from a capacious reservoir filled from the sea at every tide : this establishment comprises two spacious pleasure baths, one for gentlemen and one for ladies, four small cold baths, and also warm sea-water and vapour baths, with apparatus for heating them to any degree of temperature required. The same building contains also lodging-rooms for the accommodation of such invalids as may find it inconvenient to be at a distance from the baths, and a general room as a promenade, and for the purpose of taking refreshments. The exterior of the building is neat, but without any pretension to architectural style, and an excellent carriage road has been made to the house, which commands a fine view over the sea, on one side, and, on the other, of the shipping in the bay. A neat small theatre was erected about the year 1810 ; but dramatic performances not being much encouraged here, it has never been made an architectural ornament to the place. A private reading-room and subscription library are in general well attended, and balls and concerts occasionally take place under the direction of a master of the ceremonies. The sands afford delightful promenades, and abound also with shells of various descriptions, not less than one-half of the British collection of six hundred varieties having been found on this coast, on which many valuable shells, commonly esteemed foreign, have also been found.

Soon after the settlement of the Flemings at this place, the small harbour of Tenby was greatly improved for the convenience of the shipping employed at the port, the trade of which, from that time, progressively increased ; and a very considerable part of its population was employed in carrying on the woollen manufacture, which was introduced by these settlers, and continued to flourish here for many years. From what cause the commercial and manufacturing importance of the town first began to decline has not been clearly ascertained, but its manufactures have been discontinued for a great length of time, and the only trade at present consists in exporting to the western and southern coasts of England the coal, culm, and limestone raised in the Out-Liberty of the parish, and which are chiefly shipped from Saunder's Foot, three miles to the north, to which place a tram-road from the different works is now in progress ; and in the importation of shop goods from Bristol, between which place and Tenby a regular communication is maintained by means of a steam-packet, which conveys goods and passengers twice in the week during the season. The harbour, which, according to the custom-house regulations, is a creek to the port of Milford, is dry at low water, and is sheltered from the south and west winds by the lofty peninsula on which the town is situated ; while on the east it is protected by the castle hill, and on the north by a small but handsome pier

of ancient erection, which, stretching north-westward from the castle hill, in an irregular curve, terminates in a kind of circular bastion, the whole forming a remarkably picturesque object: the mouth of the harbour is daily cleared by a body of water retained each tide by flood-gates: the coal is never shipped here except when the weather will not permit vessels to receive it at Saunder's Foot, at which place a pier is now in progress of erection, and is almost completed, which will afford increased facilities for shipping coal and culm. The adjacent bay of Carmarthen abounds with almost every species of fish, and is frequented by vessels from all the neighbouring and opposite coasts, which frequently put into this harbour, as being the nearest place of safety to the fishing stations. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday, and the fish market, which is plentifully supplied with excellent fish, is opened daily. Fairs are held annually on May 4th, Whit-Tuesday, July 1st, October 2nd, and December 4th: that called St. Margaret's fair may, by charter, continue for three days; but since the establishment of the fair at Narberth, in the reign of Charles II., in consequence of the more central situation of that place, the fairs of this town have been on the decline, and are now but very thinly attended. A new market-place, as noticed above, was constructed in the High-street, at the expense of the corporation, in 1829: it is commodiously arranged, and has a handsome façade, with the arms of the borough sculptured in relief, on a shield of white marble, in the tympanum of the pediment above the entrance.

The inhabitants were first incorporated by William de Valence, with the consent of his consort Johanna, by whose right he had succeeded to the palatinate: this nobleman's charter, ordaining that the burgesses should choose annually from among themselves two portreeves, and that they should have free common over all his lands from mowing and reaping times until the Feast of the Purification, is still extant, and was confirmed and enlarged by his son, Aymer de Valence, and by Laurence de Hastings, successive Earls of Pembroke. Under the charter of these noblemen the government of the borough was vested in two equal provosts. Humphrey Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Pembroke extended the privileges of the burgesses; and all the charters granted by the earls, as well as those granted by the reigning sovereigns, were confirmed by their successors from the time of Edward II. to the reign of Elizabeth. Henry IV., by charter granted in the year 1402, first vested the government in a mayor and two bailiffs, to be elected annually. Elizabeth, in the 23rd of her reign, confirmed all preceding charters, and incorporated the inhabitants under the designation of "the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Tenby," granting them power to elect a second justice of the peace from among the aldermen, who, with the mayor, should hold courts of quarter session, with authority to punish for all felonies, trespasses, and misdemeanours, not affecting life or limb. Charles I., by charter, added a third justice of the peace, and two serjeants at mace, one to be nominated by the mayor, and the other by the bailiffs, whom he made keepers of the common gaol and house of correction, and also charged with the execution of all writs. Under these charters the government of the borough is vested in

a mayor (who is also coroner), two bailiffs, two justices, and an indefinite number of common-councilmen and burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, two serjeants at mace, and other officers. The mayor and bailiffs are annually elected by the existing mayor and the common council, and submitted to the approval of the burgesses in common hall assembled. The justices, who are styled aldermen, and, with the mayor, exercise exclusive magisterial authority within the borough, are elected by the mayor and common-councilmen alone: the common-councilmen are elected by the mayor and a majority of their own body from among the burgesses, and the burgesses are chosen by the mayor and a majority of the common-councilmen. This borough, with Wiston, was, by the 27th of Henry VIII., made contributory to Pembroke, in the return of one parliamentary representative: by the recent act to amend the representation, Milford is added to that district of boroughs, while Tenby retains its ancient right with unaltered limits. The elective franchise has heretofore been vested in the burgesses at large, in number nearly four hundred, of whom about one hundred and thirty are resident; and by such of these latter alone, and of the £10 householders, as are duly registered, will the right of voting now be exercised: the present number of houses within the limits of the borough, of value sufficient to qualify their tenants, is two hundred and twenty-two. Tenby is one of the places at which the poll is appointed to be taken at county elections. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for the borough, on the Friday after the county sessions are held, in which the mayor and the two justices preside, for the trial of all offenders, of whom the punishment does not affect life or limb; a court of record for the recovery of debts to any amount above the sum of forty shillings, called the monthly court, which is held before the mayor on the first Thursday in every month, and has power to issue process to hold to bail in actions for debt; and a court every fortnight, on Monday, in which the mayor presides, for the recovery of debts under the amount of forty shillings. The jurisdiction of these courts extends over the entire In-Liberty of the parish, constituting the borough, in which neither the county magistrates nor the sheriff have any authority. The borough prison is a neat edifice, consisting of two wards, one called the common gaol, and the other the house of correction, both under the jurisdiction of the bailiffs, and the superintendence of the gaoler, who is appointed by the mayor: it is used only as a place of temporary confinement, prior to the committal of prisoners to the county gaol at Haverfordwest.

The living consists of a consolidated rectory and vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's: the rectory is rated in the king's books at £26. 10. 10., and the vicarage, which is discharged, at £13. 6. 8.: the benefice is in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a venerable and spacious structure, principally in the early style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire, one hundred and fifty-two feet in height: being situated in the centre of the town, it forms a prominent feature in the view of it from the sea and the surrounding country. It was erected in the year 1250, by Warren de Mount-

chensy, Earl of Pembroke, after the destruction of the town by the sons of Rhÿs ab Gruffydd: the body consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and a chancel, and is richer in sepulchral monuments than any church in South Wales, excepting the cathedrals. Of these, the most remarkable are the monuments of John and Thomas White, brothers, and eminent merchants of this place, which are sumptuously embellished and elaborately sculptured: each has the effigy of the deceased, in the costume of the time, and in each also are four compartments, containing those of other members of the family, of whom was Griffith White, mayor of the borough when Henry Earl of Richmond embarked at this port for the continent, and to whom, after his accession to the throne, that monarch, in recompense for his services, granted a lease of all the crown lands in the vicinity of the town. The western entrance to the church is beneath an arch surmounted with the inscription, in characters of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, "*Benedictus Dominus in Domus Suis.*" The ceiling of the nave is of neatly carved wainscot, and that of the chancel is of wainscot much more richly ornamented. According to Mr. Fenton, three chantry priests were appointed to officiate in this church, one at the altar of Jesus, another at that of St. Anne, and a third at the "Rood of Grace;" for these services lands producing at that time £13. 3. per annum, together with thirteen shillings and fourpence for lamps, were settled on the church. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists; and a building on the pier, said to have been dedicated to St. Julian, and used as an oratory, in Roman Catholic times, by seamen, prior to their setting out on a voyage, is occasionally used by the Dissenters as a marine chapel. A Sunday school is supported by subscription; and it is in contemplation to establish a National school, under the patronage of the principal residents, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children.

A hospital in this town, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was founded at a very early period, but by whom is unknown: about the year 1236, it was endowed by Gilbert Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, with lands for the relief of the lepers therein, and its revenue at the dissolution was valued at £3. 5. Queen Elizabeth, in the 23rd year of her reign, vested them in the corporation, in trust for the benefit of the poor; and in the 43rd of the same reign, by an act of parliament for the better regulation and support of the poor, these estates were transferred from the former trustees to the overseers and churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary, Tenby. The present annual income arising therefrom is about £50 per annum; but, on the expiration of the present leases, which were granted many years ago, the annual income will be much increased. The corporation are trustees for seventeen twenty-seventh parts of a farm bequeathed to the poor of this parish, by Mrs. Bowen, the rents of which she appropriated for distribution, in equal shares, among three aged and decayed housekeepers of this parish, each of whom now receives £5. 13. 4. per annum: this farm was let about sixty years ago, upon a lease for lives, on the falling in of which the property will be greatly increased in value. Two marks, or £1. 6. 8. per annum, are paid to the poor by the proprietor of the estate of St.

Botolph's, in the parish of Steynton; being a bequest made about the year 1633, by Richard Budd, in consideration of his having been saved from shipwreck by taking refuge within Tenby pier. William Risam, in 1633, bequeathed the sums of £50 and £200, to be lent without interest to young tradesmen, which are now lost, having been improvidently lent. Anne Lloyd, in 1619, bequeathed £40, and Thomas Barret, in 1623, left £10, to the poor. Dr. John Jones left in trust to his brother, the Rev. William Jones, certain property, to be applied to such charitable uses as he might think proper; and, in 1703, the latter gentleman appropriated £413, to be vested in the purchase of land, now producing £63. 1. per annum, for apprenticing poor children, and towards the maintenance of such poor persons as cannot support their families by their own labour. Elizabeth Pict, in 1639, bequeathed £10; Thomas Wyat, in 1657, bequeathed £60; and Richard Gethin and nine other benefactors left various small sums, now producing together £6. 12. per annum, to the poor of this parish.

The remains of the ancient castle are very considerable, though mostly in a dilapidated condition: this fortress formerly comprised within its defences the whole of the little rocky peninsula which, projecting eastward from the eastern extremity of the town, forms the southern limit of the small bay of Tenby. The only portions now sufficiently entire to convey any idea of its original strength and importance are, a bastion and a square tower, which are in tolerable preservation, some portions of the walls, and the principal gateway entrance. The state apartments may still be traced among the ruins, and they exhibit the appearance of a splendid baronial residence, rather than the features of a military fortress. On the north of the grand entrance are the ruins of a once stately hall, one hundred feet in length, and twenty feet wide; and near the gateway are the remains of another apartment, eighty feet long and thirty feet wide: attached to this are smaller rooms, which appear to have been offices and barracks for the garrison: a portion of the keep still remains, occupying the most elevated part of the castle hill, and has an appearance of great antiquity. The ancient walls by which the town was surrounded are still in some places entire: the path along their summit, from the northern extremity of the fortifications to the south gate, may be traced; and the pointed arches by which the platform for manning the battlements was supported are still discernible: there yet remain two of the towers by which they were defended, the battlements of which are supported by corbels; and likewise the south gate, surmounted by a low semi-circular bastion of great strength: besides these, some other towers of smaller dimensions, chiefly circular, and a square turret near the eastern extremity, are in tolerable preservation. Several of these towers are richly mantled with ivy, and the whole convey an imposing idea of the ancient strength and importance of this fortress. Numerous specimens of ancient domestic architecture, formerly existing in the town, have been removed within the last few years, for the purpose of widening the streets, and otherwise improving the town; but there are sufficient remaining to give some idea of the style of architecture prevailing in it during its occupation by the Flemings. Several beau-

tiful engravings of remains of ancient military and domestic architecture, now entirely destroyed, are preserved in the "Etchings of Tenby," by C. Norris, Esq., published in 1812. Among the ecclesiastical establishments formerly existing at this place were, an hospital or free chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, founded by William de Valence, which, at the dissolution, had an endowment of £9. 3. 2. for an officiating priest; and a convent founded by John de Swinemor, in 1399, for Carmelite friars, and dedicated to St. Mary. Near the coast to the east of the town are several gentlemen's seats, some of them of very ancient date: among these are, Cilgetty, the residence of the ancient family of Canon; Hên Castle, the seat of Thomas Stokes, Esq.; Merrixton, belonging to Charles Swan, Esq.; and Bonville Court, the seat of the family of Bonville. To seaward are some insulated rocks of romantic appearance, in which some curious natural caverns have been excavated by the action of the winds and tides: some of these are accessible on foot at low water, and one, off the castle point, called St. Catherine's island, has been completely perforated by the action of the waves, and presents a curious and interesting appearance; and about two miles from the main land is Caldey island, which is described under its own head. Robert Loughor, L.L.D., distinguished by his literary attainments, and by the offices which he filled in the university of Oxford, was a native of this town, in which he died in 1585. Robert Record, M. D., also a native of Tenby, is mentioned by George Owen as having been greatly renowned for his works on cosmography, arithmetic, and geometry: he died in the reign of Queen Mary. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor in the entire parish amounts to £212. 18., of which sum, £193. 8. is assessed on the In-Liberty, and £19. 10. on the Out-Liberty.

THOMAS' (ST.), a hamlet forming that part of the parish of SWANSEA which is in the hundred of LLANGYVELACH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (E.) from Swansea, containing 438 inhabitants. This place, which within the last few years has greatly increased in population and importance, is situated on the left bank, and near the mouth, of the river Tawy, across which there is a ferry to the town of Swansea, on the opposite bank. During the whole of the interval from two hours before till two hours after the time of low water the river is fordable. Within the last few years considerable alterations have been made at this place, under the provisions of an act of parliament for improving the harbour of Swansea. Of these the principal are, the construction of the eastern pier, extending six hundred yards across the mouth of the Tawy, and enclosing a capacious basin, which at high water has a noble appearance; and the formation of Port Tennant, the private property of H. T. Tennant, Esq., by whom it was projected, and at whose sole expense it was completed: it consists of a dock capable of receiving vessels of two hundred tons' burden, communicating with the Swansea and Neath Junction canal, formed by the same gentleman, which extends hence to the village of Cadoxton, about a mile above Neath, where it joins the Neath canal, thus opening a communication between Port Tennant and an extensive district abounding with coal and eulm, which are brought down the canal and here shipped. This hamlet

includes a portion of the Cremlyn Burrows, an extensive marsh stretching along the coast, and bounded on the south by Swansea bay. It formerly contained a chapel of ease to the mother church of St. Mary in Swansea, but, from the encroachment of the sea on this part of the coast, the site cannot now be distinguished. Dan y graig, the seat of Colonel Cameron, is pleasantly situated within its limits; and it is included within the electoral limits of the borough of Swansea, as extended by the recent act to amend the representation. The average annual expenditure for the relief of the poor amounts to £43. 6.

THOMAS' (ST.), a hamlet in that part of the parish of ST. THOMAS HAVERFORDWEST which is in the hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W.) from Haverfordwest, containing 109 inhabitants. The road to Herbrandston passes through it; and on the west it is bounded by a stream that flows into the Western Cleddy river.

THREAP-WOOD, an extra-parochial district, said to be partly included in the hundred of BROXTON, county of CHESTER, but chiefly in that of MAELOR, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Malpas, containing 477 inhabitants. It is surrounded by the parishes of Malpas, Hanmer, and Worthenbury, and, until of late years, formed a tract of waste common, which, on account of its extra-parochial exemption from all local jurisdiction, was long the resort of abandoned characters of every description, and especially of women of loose or blemished morals, who made a transient abode here, to be freed clandestinely from the consequences of illicit amours. For the purposes of the militia act it was annexed to Worthenbury, and by the mutiny act was connected with Malpas; but the inhabitants, considering themselves beyond the reach of all legal authority, opposed, even with force, the execution of the assize and other laws within their precinct. Some years ago, however, a chapel was erected here, which being endowed, in 1817, with £1800 parliamentary grant, the living is now a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester.

TÎR-ESGOB (TÎR YR ESGOB), a joint hamlet with Rhôs-maen, in that part of the parish of LLANDILO-VAWR which is in the lower division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 1 mile (N. by E.) from Llandilo-Vawr, containing, with Rhôs-maen, 636 inhabitants, the population having increased about one-fourth since the census of 1821. It is situated on the right bank of the river Towy, and the road from Llandilo-Vawr to Llangadock passes through it, in a direction parallel with that river. A separate assessment is made for the support of the poor, the average annual expenditure amounting to £244. 15.

TÎR-IVAN (TÎR-IEUAN), a township in that part of the parish of YSPITTY-IVAN which is in the hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Pentre Voelas, containing 279 inhabitants. It is situated near the source of the river Conway, on the borders of Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire, where the mountains form elevated and extensive wastes, from which descend numerous streams. The name signifies the ground or territory of Ieuan, and is derived from the circumstance of the knights of

St. John of Jerusalem having anciently had a *Hospitium* here. It maintains its own poor conjointly with the township of Trêbrys, the average annual expenditure amounting to £155. 12.

TÎRMYNYCH (TÎR Y MYNEICH), a township in the parish of LLANVIHANGEL-GENEU 'R GLYN, upper division of the hundred of GENEU 'R GLYN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, containing 171 inhabitants, who are exclusively employed in agriculture. The poor are maintained by a separate assessment, the average annual expenditure amounting to £51. 17.

TÎR-ROSSER (TÎR RHÔS HÎR), a joint hamlet with Blaenau, in the parish of LLANDEBIE, hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES. The population is included in the return for the parish. The name signifies "the long marshy ground," and is descriptive of the situation of this hamlet among the streams which unite to form the Loughor river.

TÎRYMYNACH (TÎR Y MYNEICH), a township in the parish of GUILSFIELD, hundred of POOL, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (E.) from Welshpool. The population is included in the return for the parish. The name signifies "the Monks' Ground," and is derived from the circumstance of the township having at one time formed a part of the possessions of the abbey of Strata Marcella, in the neighbouring parish of Welshpool; a portion of it, amounting to about five hundred acres, is at the present period tithe-free. The surrounding country is well cultivated and productive.

TÎR YR BRENKEN (TÎR Y BRENIN), a joint hamlet with Briskedwin, in the parish of LLANDEILO, hundred of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Swansea, containing, with Briskedwin, 460 inhabitants. The road from Swansea to Carmarthen passes through this hamlet, in which there are a few respectable residences.

TOWYN (TYWYN - MEIRIONYDD), a market town and parish in the hundred of ESTIMANER, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 16 miles (S. W.) from Dôlgelley, and 221 (W. N. W.) from London, containing 2694 inhabitants. The parish, which comprises a wide tract of about thirty thousand acres, is bounded on the north by the river Dysynni, on the south by the Dovey, on the west by Cardigan bay, and on the east by the parishes of Tallyllyn and Pennal. The town is beautifully situated at the distance of about a mile from the sea-coast, near the mouth of the river Dysynni, in a small and pleasant vale, watered by that stream, and on the verge of a tract which once formed a very extensive morass, but which has lately been secured by an embankment from the inundation of the tide. The surrounding scenery, which is strikingly diversified, combines features of romantic grandeur with picturesque beauty: the town is sheltered in the rear by a distant chain of lofty mountains, among which the summits of Cader Idris appear with majestic grandeur; and in front it commands a fine expansive view over the bay of Cardigan. The houses, which are of respectable appearance, are built principally of the coarse grey stone which is found in the neighbourhood; and the general appearance of the place is neat and prepossessing. The fine beach in front of the town, being remarkably convenient for sea-bathing, has made it the resort during the summer of numerous visitors, chiefly from Llan-

idloes, Newtown, Montgomery, &c. Valetudinarians are also attracted hither by a well, called St. Cadvan's, situated in a field below the church, and much celebrated for the cure of rheumatic, scrofulous, and cutaneous disorders. Formerly it was quite open, but for the better accommodation of the public it has been enclosed, and formed into two baths, each about six feet square, with four dressing-rooms attached: the whole is under the care of a person appointed for the purpose. Several improvements have taken place in the town within the last few years; some new houses have been erected, and a new line of road has been constructed, forming an easier approach: it is in contemplation also to form a road from this place to Barmouth, which would be productive of great advantage to the town. The sands are firm and smooth, and the ride or drive over them to Aberdovey, a rising place about four miles distant, especially at low water, is very pleasant. A beautiful line of road to that interesting village has been constructed under the auspices of Athelstan Corbet, Esq., whose seat is near the town, and is continued from that place to Pennal, affording an extensive ride through a tract of country abounding with picturesque and beautiful scenery, and commanding views of Snowdon, Aran Mowddwy, Cader Idris, and Plinlimmon. Races are held on the marsh below the town, near the mouth of the river Dysynni, on the 6th and 7th of September, and are in general well attended by the gentry of the neighbourhood, and by visitors at the watering-places on this part of the coast. The parish extends eight or nine miles in length, and from five to six in breadth, including, besides the vale of Dysynni, a large tract of land on the banks of the river Dovey, and reaching to within a very short distance of the church of Pennal. The surface is greatly diversified, and the high grounds above Tâlgarth, Penmaen Dovey, and the town, command fine views of the vales of Dovey, Pennal, and Dysynni, with the surrounding hills and Cardigan bay: the soil is various. Some copper and lead mines, within its limits, have been let by their proprietor, Mr. Corbet, to a company in London, but they are not at present worked. There are slate quarries near the port of Aberdovey, which is described under its appropriate head, and where it is in contemplation to build a chapel of ease, as that place is four miles distant from the parish church. Towyn is one of the places at which the poll is appointed to be taken in the election of the parliamentary representative of the county. Webs and flannels are manufactured in various parts of the parish, affording employment to a portion of the inhabitants. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held annually on March 16th, May 14th, September 17th, and November 18th.

The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor: the rectory, which is an impropriation annexed to the bishoprick of Lichfield and Coventry, by a forced exchange in the reign of Edward VI., is rated in the king's books at £60. 13. 4.; the vicarage, which is discharged, is rated at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Cadvan, a native of Armorica, who came to Britain, with other religious missionaries, about the commencement of the sixth century, and is said to have been afterwards abbot of Bardsey, is a spacious and ancient

cruciform structure, in the Norman style of architecture: it contains some very old monuments, and on the north side of the chancel, under arched canopies, are the effigies of two persons, of whom one, wrapped in a winding sheet, is supposed to be St. Cadvan, and the other, in armour, is said to be that of Gruffydd ab Adda, of Dôlgoch, in this parish. There is also a stone, seven feet and a half long, having sculptured upon it a cross and an inscription on each side, in very ancient characters, and so mutilated as to be illegible: it is called St. Cadvan's Stone, and formerly stood erect against a tomb in the churchyard, said to cover the remains of that saint. In the cemetery was also another upright stone rudely carved, which commemorated some warrior. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Lady Mayor, in 1717, gave £400 three and a half per cent. consols., for the foundation and endowment of a school, which was further endowed, in the same year, by Athelstan Owen, Esq., with £4 per annum: in this school twenty-one children are at present gratuitously instructed. A Sunday school belonging to the church is supported by subscription, and affords instruction to two hundred children; and there are also Sunday schools in connexion with the several dissenting congregations. Almshouses for five poor widows were founded and endowed with lands now producing £20 per annum, by Mrs. Anne Owen. An ancestor of the Vaughans, of Penmaen Dovey, bequeathed £25 per annum, issuing from a farm and lands in this parish, called Bwlch Llanerchydol and Abergroes, to the resident poor in the immediate vicinity of Penmaen Dovey, the proprietor of which estate was appointed trustee by John Vaughan, Esq., who proved the will of the testator in 1692.

On the contracted summit of an immense rock, rising to a considerable elevation from the vale in which the town is situated, are some remains of an ancient castle of great strength, the fortifications of which comprehended the entire summit of the eminence: one of the apartments, thirty-six feet in diameter, was hewn out of the solid rock. This fortification, which is called Tebeni, Mr. Pennant conjectures to have been the strong castle of Bere, fortified by Davydd ab Gruffydd, which was taken, in 1283, by William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, a short time prior to the entire subjugation of the principality by Edward I., by which monarch it was committed to the custody of Robert Fitz-Walter, who at the same time obtained the privilege of hunting in the circumjacent country. The Roman road from Cevn Caer, a Roman station in the parish of Pennal, to the village of Carreg, on the opposite bank of the river Dovey, passes through this parish, near Talgarth. Near this place a battle was fought between the Welsh partisans of the house of Lancaster, under the command of Thomas ab Gruffydd ab Nicholas, of Dynevor, and those of the house of York, under Henry ab Gwilym, of Court Henry, one of the Earl of Pembroke's captains, in which the former gained a decisive victory. Here also the same Thomas ab Gruffydd encountered in single combat David Gough, a near kinsman of Matthew Gough, a celebrated warrior in the reigns of Henry V. and VI., whom he slew. A tumulus in the grounds of Talgarth is said to have been raised over the body of Thomas ab Gruffydd, and some of his followers, who were murdered while asleep

on the spot, by a party of the adherents of the vanquished. At a small distance from the town is Ynys-y-maengwŷn, the seat of A. Corbet, Esq., a noble mansion pleasantly situated in grounds tastefully laid out, comprehending much beautiful scenery, and embellished with flourishing plantations and timber of ancient growth, among which is an evergreen oak, considered to be the finest tree of its kind in the kingdom. The gardens rank among the first in the principality, being very extensive, and containing numerous very curious rare trees and plants. This ancient seat, during the parliamentary war, was burnt to the ground, to prevent its affording any shelter to the parliament's forces; and on a farm in the immediate vicinity, called Brŷn Castell, there is a circular mound of earth, near which, a few years since, the half of a cannon ball, weighing seven lb., was found: this is now in the possession of Mr. Corbet. At Dôlgoch there is a small but very picturesque waterfall. Craig y Deryn, or "the Rock of Birds," about four miles from Towyn, up the vale of Dysynni, derives its name from the number of birds which shelter in its crevices during the night: the scenery around it is extremely wild and romantic, and the discordant clamour which announces their retreat to this sequestered spot adds greatly to the effect of the scene. Its summit was once occupied by an ancient fortress or strong hold, of which there are some vestiges; and several others of the same kind, occupying similar situations, are found near this part of the coast. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £1466. 9.

TRAIAN-GLÂS, a hamlet in the parish of LLYWEL, hundred of DEVYNOK, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 12 miles (W. N. W.) from Brecknock, containing 703 inhabitants. On the west it is bounded by the Black Mountains on the border of Carmarthenshire, across which the road from Llandovery to Trêcastle passes, and thence descends into a rich vale near the head of the river Usk, which rises not far distant, and flows through the hamlet. There are some agreeable residences in the vale. A separate assessment is made for the maintenance of the poor, the average annual expenditure amounting to £359. 3.

TRAIAN-MAWR, a hamlet in the parish of LLYWEL, hundred of DEVYNOK, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 14 miles (N. W. by W.) from Brecknock, containing 634 inhabitants. A separate assessment is made for the maintenance of its poor, the average annual expenditure being £210. 17.

TRALLONG (TRALLWNG), a parish in the hundred of MERTHYR-CYNOG, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Brecknock, containing 314 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by the river Usk, and on the east by the small river Brân, which separates it from the adjacent parish of Aberyscir, and is also watered by the little river Cilieni. It is said, at an early period, to have been entirely covered with woods, which were frequented by wild boars. The surface is undulating, and in some parts hilly, and the soil, especially in the lower grounds, is fertile and productive: by far the greater portion of the lands is enclosed and cultivated. The great road from London through Brecknock to Milford passes within half a mile to the south of the parish. Trallong constitutes a prebend in the collegiate church of Breck-

nock, rated in the king's books at £7. 0. 7., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the lessee of the great tithes under the prebendary: the lease of these tithes is renewable on every expiring life, by payment of a fine of £100. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a plain ancient edifice. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. The Rev. Mr. Williams, of Abercamlais, allows £5, and Penry Williams, Esq., of Penpont, £6, per annum towards the salary of a master, for instructing the children of their labourers; and a room under the belfry of the church is appropriated to the use of the school. On a hill at the eastern extremity of the parish are the remains of a British fortification, called Twyn y gacr, overlooking the river Usk, on the other side of which is another of the same name, crowning the summit of a hill in the parish of Llanspythid, directly opposite to the former, from which it is about a mile and a half distant. The celebrated Owain Iolo Goch is said to have been buried in a field in this parish, which still retains his name. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £208. 4.

TRANE, a hamlet in the parish of LLANTRISSENT, hundred of MISKIN, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES. The population is included in the return for the parish.

TRAWSCOED, a township in the parish of CARNO, lower division of the hundred of LLANIDLOES, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES. The population is included in the return for the parish. The name of this place implies that it was formerly well wooded, but the mountains now afford only herbage for sheep, and the valleys are chiefly under tillage.

TRAWSCOED, a township in the parish of LLANYRE, hundred of RHAIADR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N.) from Builth. The population is included in the return for the parish. It takes its name, which signifies "the cross wood," from having formerly abounded with timber, and is situated between the rivers Wye and Ithon, near where the latter flows into the former. These rivers are crossed by two bridges, that over the Ithon being on the line of road between Builth and Rhaiadr, which passes through the township along the banks of the Wye, and is remarkable for its picturesque views.

TRAWSVYNYDD (TRAWS-VYNYDD), a parish in the hundred of ARDUDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 12 miles (N. by W.) from Dôlgelley, containing 1450 inhabitants. This parish, the village of which is situated on an eminence in an exposed and open mountainous district, on the turnpike road from Tan y bwlch to Dôlgelley, is more than ten miles in length and eight in breadth, and more than one-half, consisting of barren hills, is uncultivated, affording only scanty pasturage for sheep and young cattle. The surrounding country is strikingly varied, presenting in some parts the dreary wildness of rugged mountain scenery, in others the softer features of rural beauty, combined with objects of picturesque and romantic grandeur. The lake called Llŷn Rathlyn is a fine sheet of water, noted for a peculiar species of perch, having the lower extremity of the back bone strangely distorted:

the interesting waterfalls of Pistyll Cain and Pistyll Mawddach, in this parish, have been described in the article on DÔLGELLEY. Fairs, which are in general well attended, are held here on April 23rd and September 29th, for horses, cattle, and pedlery; and at Penystryd, in this parish, others are held on August 17th and September 21st. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £8. 12. 1., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Madryn, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, with Sunday schools attached to each. David Lloyd, in 1686, bequeathed £20 to the poor; Robert Roberts, in 1756, gave £12 to be distributed in bread; and Mrs. Jones, near Corwen, and her daughter-in-law, bequeathed £180, directing that the interest should be appropriated to the annual distribution of £4, in sums of five shillings each, to sixteen poor women, and the remaining £4. 10. to the apprenticing of a poor boy once in two years. There are some remains of an ancient fortress called Castell Prysor, the name of which implies its hasty erection: it is of small extent, and occupied a situation in a pass between the hills on the left of the road from Trawsvynydd to Bala. The origin of this fortress, which is built of stone without any cement, is not precisely known; but, from the discovery of several urns and coins near the site, it is supposed to have been either built or occupied by the Romans; and part of a Roman road, now called "the Sarn Helen," which is still visible at no great distance, in some degree corroborates this opinion. On a farm in this parish, called Llêch Idris, is Bedd Porus, or "the grave of Porus," over which is a flat stone with the inscription "*Porus hic in tumulo jacit, homo — pianus fuit.*" The word *pianus* has been thought to have been originally *Christianus*; but although the letter *p* has by some been considered an *r*, it does not appear ever to have been read *t*, and the interval between it and *homo* is insufficient for the five preceding letters. Near this spot is an upright stone, called Llêch Idris, from which the farm takes its name, and concerning which there is a legend stating it to have derived that appellation from a giant named Idris; but it appears to be simply one of those monumental stones so frequently found in this country. Near the Sarn Helen are several tumuli, in one of which were found five urns, and several fragments of bricks, which had been placed round them to protect them from injury: there is also a tumulus on a farm called Gwynionydd. Humphrey Lloyd, Bishop of Bangor, was born at Bôdyvudda, in this parish, about the year 1600; and Sion and Rhŷs Cain, both eminent bards, were also natives of this parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £552.

TRÊBRYN (TRÊV-BRYN), a township in that part of the parish of YSPYTTY IVAN which is in the hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, containing 174 inhabitants. This township, which is sometimes called Prees Uchâ, lies near the head of the river Clettwr, on the border of Merionethshire, in a mountainous district, and on the road from Corwen to Llanrwst. It supports its poor in conjunction with Tŷr Ivan, the average annual expenditure of both amounting to £155. 12.

TRÊ-CASTELL, a joint hamlet with Llanlluan, in the parish of LLANARTHNEY, hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (E.) from Carmarthen. The population is included in the return for the parish. It is situated on the left bank of the river Towy, and the road from Llandilo-Vawr to Carmarthen passes through it. At Capel Dewi there was anciently a chapel.

TRÊCASTLE, a detached ward of the borough of BRECKNOCK, locally in the parish of Llywel, hundred of DEVYNOCK, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (W. by N.) from Brecknock. The population is included in the return for the parish. This place derives its name from an ancient castle, which is said to have formerly existed here; but by whom it was erected, or at what time, cannot be clearly ascertained, neither are there at present any vestiges of it, except an artificial mound or tumulus on the northern side of the turnpike road, which is supposed to have been its site. Its origin is involved in great obscurity, nor has it been satisfactorily shewn by what means it became a part of the borough of Brecknock: it is conjectured that, having formed part of the possessions of Idio Wyllt, son-in-law of Bleddyn ab Maenarch, it fell, with the other territories belonging to that family, to Bernard Newmarch, and thus becoming connected with the town of Brecknock, the head of that baron's possessions, it continued to form part of the great lordship of Brecknock, from which it was not even separated when, in the reign of Henry VIII., Brecknock first became shire ground. The present small village of Trêcastle seems to have formed the old town of Lluel or Llywel, under which name it is frequently mentioned in the charter of Brecknock. It is situated on the northern bank of the Usk, on the high road from Brecknock to Llandovery and Milford, and consists of a cluster of several houses, among which is a good inn and posting-house, from which it derives all the little importance it possesses. The principal proprietor has a design to establish a market here, by which it may probably be increased. As forming part of the borough of Brecknock, this place is subject to the jurisdiction of the corporation of that town: the boundary of the ward includes little more than the site of the village, and even excludes a few small houses forming its north-western extremity. Fairs are held on January 17th, April 5th, May 21st, August 14th, November 13th, and December 14th.

TRÊ-CASTLE, a hamlet in that part of the parish of LLANDILO-VAWR which is in the hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (S. E.) from Llandilo-Vawr, containing 377 inhabitants. In this hamlet, about two miles and a half to the east of the turnpike road from Llandilo-Vawr to Swansea, stand the picturesque and romantic remains of Carreg Cennen castle, on a perpendicular isolated rock, rising nearly three hundred feet above the river Cennen, which flows at its base. The whole summit is covered by the buildings, which occupy about an acre, and can only be approached on one side, and with some difficulty. The principal entrance is at the north-east angle, where there is an octagonal tower, which is protected by two square towers on the same side, and at the north-west angle there is a round tower. In the interior is a quadrilateral court, measuring thirty yards by twenty-five.

The east end still exhibits the ruins of several apartments, while the south side seems to have been occupied by the offices. But the most singular portion is the well, which is supposed to have supplied the garrison with water: the entrance to it is under a narrow arched way at the northern edge of the cliff, which leads to a gradually descending passage of unequal height and breadth, lighted at intervals by apertures cut outward through the rock: at the distance of about fifty yards is the well, consisting of a basin excavated in the rock, into which the water drips, but it is not capable of containing more than a few gallons. The situation of this castle is peculiarly interesting: though surrounded by lofty hills, the views from it, especially on the right, where the vale of the Towy presents itself, in front that of Llangendeirn, and on the left the vale of Llandebie, with a part of that of Loughor, are rich and varied. The castle is said to have been erected by Urien, lord of Iscennen, a knight of King Arthur's round table: the chief circumstance in its authentic history is its capture from the English by Rhÿs Vychan, whose mother had delivered it to them out of dislike to him. Some coins of the Emperor Domitian were found here a few years ago, and an ancient British celt was discovered in the immediate vicinity. The poor are maintained by a separate assessment, the average annual expenditure amounting to £72. 18.

TRÊ-CEVEL (TRÊV-GEVAIL), a township in the parish of TRÊGARON, lower division of the hundred of PENARTH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (S. W.) from Trêgaron, containing 125 inhabitants, who are wholly employed in agriculture. It is situated on the road to Lampeter, which passes along the right bank of the Teivy, over which there is a bridge at this place.

TRECH-GWINNON, a joint hamlet with Miauwst, in the parish of LLANARTHNEY, hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES. The population is included in the return made for the whole parish. It is situated near the head of the Gwendraeth Vâch river.

TRÊ-CLÂS, a joint hamlet with Myddvay, in the parish of LLANARTHNEY, hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Carmarthen. The population is included in the return for the whole parish. This hamlet is situated on the left bank of the Towy, and contains the parochial church, which stands within a short distance of that river, the views of which from this place are extremely beautiful and picturesque.

TREDDERWEN-VAWR (TREDDERWEN-VÔR), a township in that part of the parish of LLANSANTFRÂID YN MECHAN which is in the upper division of the hundred of DEYTHUR, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 9 miles (N. N. E.) from Welshpool, containing 153 inhabitants.

TREFGARN (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N.) from Haverfordwest, containing 112 inhabitants. It is intersected from north to south by the Western Cleddy river, up the valley of which passes the turnpike road from Haverfordwest to Fishguard. The north-western part of it is composed chiefly of the Trefgarn and Leweston mountains, which form an elevated, heathy, and barren tract, unfit for cultivation. The most remarkable natural feature of its surface is that

from which it derives its name, signifying "the town of the rock," and which consists of two rocks of striking aspect, rising abruptly to a considerable height above the moor, and presenting the appearance of ruined castles, an idea which seems confirmed to the eye by their being situated so as to command the narrow pass of the mountain through which the Western Cleddy here flows, and which, on the opposite eastern side, presents a fine grove feathering down to the water's edge. The portion of the parish lying to the east of the Cleddy is called Little Trefgarn. Trefgarn Hall, situated a little to the west of the village, is a modern seat, erected in 1824, by the present proprietor, Dr. Evans, and commands a fine and extensive view over the district of Rhôs. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £ 1. 13. 9., and in the patronage of Dr. Evans, who is proprietor of the whole parish. Some old encampments were formerly traceable here, but their defences have been levelled. The average annual expenditure for the relief of the poor amounts to £35. 10.

TRÊGARON (CARON, or TRÊV-GARON), a market-town and parish (formerly a borough), partly in the hundred of LLAR, but chiefly in the lower and upper divisions of the hundred of PENARTH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 39 miles (E. by N.) from Cardigan, and 202 (W. by N.) from London, comprising the chapelry of Caron-Uwch-Clawdd, or Strata Florida, and containing 2282 inhabitants. This place is said to derive its name from being the burial-place of Caron, a Welsh king, who, from a low situation in life, raised himself, by his bravery and generous deportment, to the sovereignty, which he held for seven years: after his death, in the year 219, he was canonized, and became the tutelary saint of the church. The town, which is small and indifferently built, presenting only the appearance of a village, is situated on the high road from Lampeter to Rhaiadr, at the south-eastern extremity of the parish, and on the small river Berwyn, within a short distance of its conflux with the Teivy, which runs about half a mile to the west: a new bridge of stone is in progress of erection over the former, at an estimated expense of £ 120, to be defrayed partly by subscription, and partly from the county rate. In the vicinity are two small lakes, one called Berwyn, about a mile and a half in circumference, which contains abundance of trout, and the other called Maes Llyn, "the Lake of the Field," where tradition reports the town to have once stood: the latter is situated about two miles to the east, is one mile in circumference, and produces trout and eels. Silver and lead ore are stated to exist in small quantities in Cwm y Graig Gôch, but the mines have not been worked for many years. The market is on Tuesday, for the sale of provisions, stockings, flannel, &c.; and one annual fair is held on March 15th, 16th, and 17th, and another on the first Tuesday in May, chiefly for the sale of pedlery, home-spun cloth, hose, horses, pigs, &c. Trêgaron was formerly incorporated, and its burgesses, in common with those of Aberystwith, Atpar, and Lampeter, had the privilege of voting in the election of a parliamentary representative for the county town; but, in consequence of some acts of corruption at an election, it was deprived of that right by a committee of the House of Commons, on the 7th of May, 1730; and the only elec-

toral right now exercised by the inhabitants is that of the freeholders in the election of a county member, for which this town, by the recent act to amend the representation, is constituted a polling-place. It is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. A court leet is held twice a year by the lord of the manor, W. E. Powell, Esq.

The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's: the prebend of Trêgaron, an impropriation formerly attached to the college of Llandewy-Brevi, is rated at £13. 6. 8. The church, dedicated to St. Caron, is a neat structure, agreeably situated on a rocky elevation in the middle of the town, and consists of a nave, chancel, and an embattled tower sixty feet in height, in the later style of English architecture: the churchyard contains four ancient monumental stones, supposed to have been set up in the sixth century, two of which have inscriptions. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. At the distance of three miles northward from the town there is a large encampment, called Castell Flemys, forming the greater segment of a circle, and defended on three sides by an impassable morass, supposed to have been constructed by a body of the Flemish invaders of South Wales; and there is another, called Castell Sunnyhill, from its proximity to a farm of that name. In this parish also are several sepulchral heaps of stones, denominated *carneddau*; a curious bank of earth, extending several miles in length, called *Cwys Ychain Banawg*, or "the furrow of the Bannog oxen," supposed by Dr. Meyrick to be the remains of an ancient British road; and an artificial mound, encompassed by a moat, called *Tommen Llanio*, but by whom or for what purpose erected is uncertain. Thomas Jones, a Welsh antiquary and poet, who flourished about the commencement of the seventeenth century, was born at a house called *Porth Fynnon*, a little to the east of Trêgaron: in addition to his literary reputation, he enjoyed, according to tradition, a less enviable distinction, from his practice of plundering his neighbours, being represented, under the name of *Twm Sion Catti*, as an expert and dexterous robber: he acquired a considerable fortune by marrying the heiress of *Ystrad-fin* by an ingenious stratagem, and was subsequently appointed sheriff of the county. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £ 235. 19.

TRÊGAYAN (TRÊV GIÂN, or TRÊV GAIAN), a parish partly in the hundred of MENAI, partly in that of TYNDAETHWY, and partly in that of MALLTRAETH, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Llangevni, containing 179 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Caian, is situated nearly in the centre of the island, and upon the turnpike road from Beaumaris to Llanerchymedd. It comprises a considerable tract of arable and pasture land, which is, with the exception of a small portion, enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surface is boldly undulated, rising in some parts into abrupt eminences, and has a greater proportion of woodland than is generally found in this part of the principality. Trêgayan Hall, the seat of Rear-Admiral Lloyd, is a handsome mansion, pleasantly seated in the centre of some flourishing plantations, and

forming a prominent object in the scenery of the place. The living is annexed to the rectory of Llangevni, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor. The church is a small but well built edifice, having a fine south door and a handsome east window. The parish register contains an entry recording the death of William ab Howel, in the year 1587, at the advanced age of one hundred and five years: he is said to have been the father of forty-two children, of whom the eldest, at the time of his decease, was eighty-nine, and the youngest eight, years of age. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £75. 11.

TREGÏB (TRE-GÏB), a hamlet in that part of the parish of LLANDILO-VAWR which is in the upper division of the hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 1 mile (S. E.) from Llandilo-Vawr, containing 372 inhabitants. The river Towy runs on the northern side of this hamlet, where it receives the small tributary stream called the Cennen: the road from Llandilo-Vawr to Swansea passes through it, and it is also crossed by an ancient Roman road. It is separately assessed for the maintenance of its poor, the average annual expenditure amounting to £100. 9.

TRÊGOED, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES.—See VELINDRE.

TRÊGORN (TRÊ GÂR), a joint hamlet with Kilay, in the parish of LLANDAROG, upper division of the hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Carmarthen. The population is included in the return for the parish.

TRÊGYNON (TRÊV-GYNON), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of NEWTOWN, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Newtown, containing 740 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the left of the turnpike road from Newtown to Llanvair, comprises about five thousand acres of arable and pasture land, which is principally in old enclosures, and about thirteen hundred acres of other land, of which the greater part has been allotted, and about five hundred acres enclosed, under an act of parliament obtained in 1794; the remainder being incapable of cultivation, and affording only pasturage for sheep and young cattle. The soil in the lower grounds is rich; and there are some good turbaries in various parts of the parish, affording fuel to the inhabitants. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and enriched with wood; and the views from the higher grounds embrace a well-cultivated tract of country. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Charles Hanbury Tracey, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Cynon, is an ancient edifice, in the early style of English architecture, and contains some neat monuments, among which is one of white marble to the memory of the late benevolent Arthur Blayney, Esq., at whose expense the church was new pewed and embellished. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, to each of which is attached a Sunday school, supported by subscription. Four poor persons are nominated from this parish as inmates of the almshouses founded, in 1709, by Arthur Weaver, Esq., in the parish of Bettws. Andrew Blayney, and Joyous

Blayney, in 1774, bequeathed money secured on the turnpike trust, producing £1. 10. per annum, which is annually distributed among the poor. The Roman *Via Devana* passed across this parish, and some remains of it were here visible until of late years. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £317. 5.

TRELÊCH-AR-BETTWS (TRÊV-LLÊCH-A'R-BETTWS), a parish in the higher division of the hundred of ELVET, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Carmarthen, containing 1565 inhabitants. This parish comprises a large extent of arable and pasture land, which is enclosed; and a very extensive tract of uncultivated land, consisting chiefly of heath and turbaries, from which latter the inhabitants principally obtain their fuel, and which also afford a supply to the neighbouring parishes. The surface is uneven, and in some parts hilly. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here every month. It formerly constituted a prebend in the college of Llandewy-Brevi, rated in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Teilo, and situated within two miles of the turnpike road from Carmarthen to Cardigan, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. Capel Bettws is a chapel of ease to the mother church of this parish. There are two places of worship each for Independents and Methodists, and one for Baptists. A school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children was founded in 1804, by Mr. William Davies, formerly of Plâs y parke, in this parish, and afterwards citizen of London, who endowed it with £4563. 15. 5., in the three per cent. consols., directing the dividends to be appropriated to the education, clothing, and apprenticing of children of this parish. Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, of Blaendewi, in this parish, also bequeathed £100 in money, of the interest of which sum she directed £1 per annum to be paid to the support of a meeting-house in the parish, and the remainder to be distributed among the poor. In this parish there is a remarkable barrow, called Cryg y deirn, or the "King's Barrow," about sixty paces in circumference at the base, and rising with a gradual slope to the height of six yards: on the summit is a cavity, in the centre of which there is a large stone of elliptical shape, three yards in length, five feet broad in the widest part, and about ten or twelve inches in thickness. On searching underneath it was found to cover a kistvaen, about four feet and a half in length, and three feet broad, within and around which were found rude fragments of brick, and some pieces of bone, which latter are supposed to have been brought there by foxes. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £417. 12.

TRÊLLAN (TRÊ-LLAN), a township in the parish of KILKEN, Northop division of the hundred of COLESHILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Mold, containing 49 inhabitants.

TRÊLLAN (TRÊ-LLAN), a township in the parish of LLANDEGLAY, hundred of KEVENLEECE, county of

RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. by S.) from Penybont, containing 128 inhabitants. The road from New Radnor to Rhaiadr passes through this township, which contains the parish church; and a branch of the Cymaron river flows through it, near the northern base of a lofty and barren mountain which occupies a great portion of the district. The manorial rights of this township and that of Graig are vested in the crown.

TRÊLYDAN, a township in the parish of GUILSFIELD, hundred of POOL, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Welshpool, containing 74 inhabitants. It is within the liberties of the borough of Welshpool.

TRÊLYSTAN (TRÊ'-ELYSTAN), a township forming part of the chapelry of Wolston, or Weston-ny-End, in that part of the parish of WORTHEN which is in the lower division of the hundred of CAWRSE, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Welshpool, containing 106 inhabitants. This township is situated nearly at the southern extremity of the Long Mountain, on the border of Shropshire, and, with the township of Rhôsgôch, forms the entire chapelry of Weston-ny-End, which is attached to the rectory of Worthen, in Shropshire, in which county the principal part of the parish is included. It forms one of several parishes and townships which are incorporated, by an act of parliament, for the support of their poor in the house of industry at Forden, its average annual expenditure for this purpose amounting to £45. 5.

TRÊMADOC, a market-town and small sea-port, in the parish of YNYSYNHAIARN, hundred of EIVIONYDD, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 20 miles (S. by E.) from Carnarvon. The population is returned with the parish. This place, which is of very recent origin, and a signal instance of the triumph of public-spirited perseverance over accumulated and apparently insurmountable local difficulties, derives its name from its patriotic and enterprising founder, the late William Alexander Madocks, Esq. This gentleman, having projected a plan for regaining from the sea a portion of land on the western side of the wide sandy æstuary called the "Traeth Mawr," purchased the estate of Tan yr Allt, in the immediate vicinity, in 1798, and in 1800 succeeded in recovering a tract of nearly two thousand acres of rich land, then forming Penmorva marsh, which now produces excellent crops of wheat, barley, and clover, to which he gave the appropriate name of Glândwr. Encouraged by the success of his first attempt, Mr. Madocks was induced to undertake the more arduous enterprise of reclaiming the whole of the Traeth Mawr, and for this purpose he obtained, in 1808, an act of parliament vesting in him and in his heirs the whole extent of these sands, from Pont Aber Glâslyn, at their head, to the point at Gêst, at their lower extremity. According to the provisions of this act, Mr. Madocks received a grant of two thousand acres in fee, and was to receive one-fifth part of the land recovered from the sea, or secured from injury by the floods, the remainder to go to the freeholders who claimed right of common on the adjoining marshes. Notwithstanding the numerous unforeseen obstacles which threatened to frustrate the undertaking, Mr. Madocks succeeded in constructing across the mouth of the Traeth Mawr, at the eastern extremity

of Cardigan bay, an embankment of earth and stones, nearly one mile in length, from north to south, varying from one hundred to four hundred feet in breadth at the base, and diminishing gradually to a breadth of thirty feet at the summit, which is one hundred feet high from the foundation. By means of this embankment, which, having an excellent road along its summit, forms a line of communication between the counties of Carnarvon and Merioneth, a tract of more than two thousand seven hundred acres of land was recovered from the sea, besides a vast extent of adjoining land, which was before overflowed by the tides, but is now, by draining, rendered susceptible of cultivation. This arduous enterprise was completed in 1811, at an expense of more than £100,000; and, including the lands previously recovered, not less than seven thousand acres have been gained, of which six thousand are now cultivated.

The town is situated on a portion of the tract first recovered from the sea, and is built on the sides of a spacious quadrangular area, having in the centre a lofty column, round the pedestal of which there is a flight of twelve steps. The houses are of handsome appearance, and the town promises, when the plan is fully completed, to be a great ornament to this part of the coast. Tan yr Allt, the seat of the late W. A. Madocks, Esq., is a spacious modern mansion of elegant design, situated on an elevated rock overlooking the town: it is surrounded with thriving plantations, and presents, with its entrance lodge of neat and appropriate design, a pleasing and picturesque appearance. Morva Lodge, and Twntir-bwlch, erected also by that gentleman, are handsome villas in the immediate vicinity of the town. With a view to promote the commercial interests of the town which he had founded, Mr. Madocks, in 1821, obtained an act of parliament for improving the navigation of this part of the bay, on which it is situated, under the provisions of which he rendered it accessible to vessels of three hundred tons' burden, which can now lie here in safety, and constructed commodious quays and wharfs for the landing and shipping of goods. The last improvement carried into effect was the erection of Port Madoc, about one mile from the town, where many good houses have been built, and a considerable trade is now carried on. The principal exports are slates, which are brought from the Festiniog quarries, and of which about twelve thousand tons are shipped annually from this place; and copper-ore, which is brought from the neighbouring mines: the chief imports are timber, coal, and lime. A rail-road from the Festiniog quarries, and the mines in the neighbourhood, to this place, has been for some time in contemplation, and a company has been formed under an act recently passed for that purpose. Lead-ore has been discovered at Gêst, near this town; and an excellent road has been constructed by Mr. Madocks from Aberglâslyn, through Trêmadoc, to Nevin on the western coast of Carnarvonshire. Fairs are held here annually on Easter-Monday, March 6th, May 14th, August 20th, September 25th, and November 12th. On the east side of the area a commodious market-house has been erected, above which is a handsome assembly-room. Mr. Madocks also built, at his own expense, a handsome small church, in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty spire, which forms an interesting object as seen from the

coast: divine service is regularly performed in the English language, every Sunday, which is a great accommodation to families residing in the neighbourhood, as there is no other church within twenty miles, in which the service is performed in the English language. The road from Trêmadoc to Bethgelart, along the northern side of the Traeth Mawr, passes for some distance under perpendicular cliffs of great height, in which are numerous chasms and fissures. After heavy rains, or long-continued frosts, immense masses are sometimes detached from the impending precipices, and fall with a tremendous crash, bestrewing the way with fragments, sometimes of sufficient magnitude to obstruct the passage. This road commands to great advantage the scenery of the Merionethshire side of the Tracth, and affords a delightful ride to Pont Aberglâslyn and its vicinity.

TREMAEN (TRE-MAEN), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of TROEDYRAUR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Cardigan, containing 241 inhabitants. This place is supposed to derive its name, signifying "the town of the stone," from the vast rude stone called Llêch yr Ast, and the adjacent kistvaens, situated near the village, though within the limits of Llangoedmore parish, and, together with a large tumulus on a farm in this parish, called Canllevarvaes, supposed to commemorate a decisive battle that took place here between the Welsh and the Flemings, soon after a body of the latter had effected a landing at a place called Mount, about three miles distant, on the sea-shore. The parish is situated on the summit and declivities of a hill, called, from the stone above noticed, Llêch yr Ast, and comprises about nine hundred acres of arable and pasture land, with a small tract of marshy ground: the soil is principally light, except in the lowest part of the parish. The river Arberth runs through the parish, and, after turning four or five grist-mills, falls into the Teivy. The neighbourhood is enlivened with some gentlemen's seats, among which are, Tre Prior, the ancient occasional residence of the prior of Cardigan; and Trêv Wttial Vawr, now the residence of Miss Vaughan. The turnpike road from Cardigan to Aberystwith passes through the parish, and within a short distance of the church. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £1200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Philip John Miles, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was, with the exception of the chancel, rebuilt in the year 1810, and is now a long plain edifice, composed only of a nave and chancel. There is a place of worship for Methodists. In this parish there is a ford called Rhÿdwenwynvarch, supposed to have derived that name from the circumstance of the water having been poisoned to destroy the army of an invading enemy. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £81. 12.

TREMERCHION, or DYMEIRCHYON (TRÊ' MEIRCHION), a parish in the Rhuddlan division of the hundred of RHUDDLAN, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from St. Asaph, containing 646 inhabitants. The village of Tremerschion is delightfully situated on the brow of a hill, under the Clwydian range of mountains, and commands a rich and luxuriant prospect of the sublime features of that unrivalled

vale, the mountains forming its western boundary, and the lofty chain of Snowdon. Lead-ore has been found in the parish, but the works are now discontinued. A little below the church stands the mansion of Brÿnbella, formerly called Bâcheograig, embosomed in woods, and once the property and residence of Seignior and Mrs. Piozzi, formerly Mrs. Thrale, widow of Henry Thrale, Esq., and daughter and heiress of John Salusbury, Esq., to an ancestor of whom, Roger Salusbury, the ancient house and certain tithes in Llëyn were given, as a marriage portion with one of his daughters, by Sir Richard Clough, an eminent merchant in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by whom it was erected in the year 1567: this ancient edifice enclosed a quadrangular area, and consisted of a curious brick mansion, with three sides composed of different buildings, the former six stories high, including the cupola, and forming from the second floor the figure of a pyramid, having probably been erected from the model of buildings in Flanders: the bricks were of a very superior kind, and are supposed to have been made either in Holland, or by a Dutchman on the spot: this edifice was taken down, and the present house erected, about the end of the last century, by Mrs. Thrale. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a small neat edifice, and contains an organ, which is an unusual appendage to country churches in Wales. Under a finely ornamented arch lies the effigy of Davydd Dû, or "the Black," of Hiraddug, in ecclesiastical robes: he was incumbent of this parish about the middle of the fourteenth century, and is celebrated throughout Wales for his poetry and prophecies; he translated the Psalms of David into Welsh metre, and assisted greatly in regulating the Welsh prosody: beneath the figure is inscribed *Hic jacit* DAFID AP RODERIC AP MADOG. Here is also a mutilated effigy of Sir Robert Pounderling, once constable of Dyserth castle, represented as a Knight Templar, cross-legged. The church anciently contained a cross (long since demolished), once in great fame for the miracles reputed to have been performed at it, which are described in a poem published about the year 1500, by Gruffydd ab Ivan ab Llewelyn Vychan. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Margaret Vaughan, in 1728, gave land for the instruction of twelve poor children, and the sum of £100, directing that one-sixth part of the interest should be annually distributed among the poor, and the remainder appropriated in apprenticing one poor child: a school-room was built contiguous to the churchyard, about the year 1765. Divers small sums have been given for the benefit of the poor, by grant of Edward Mostyn, by Elizabeth Williams, in 1730, and by Caleb Hughes, in 1740. Sir Richard Clough, the founder of the mansion of Bâcheograig, was the son of poor parents at Denbigh, and became a chorister in Chester cathedral, whence he was removed to London, and apprenticed to Sir Thomas Gresham, with whom he afterwards became a partner, and is even said to have contributed a few thousand pounds towards founding the Royal Exchange. He resided chiefly at Antwerp, and amassed so much wealth in mercantile pursuits as to render his name proverbial, on the attainment of riches by any person. His descendants are

stated to have been deprived of the bulk of his immense estate by virtue of an agreement between him and Sir Thomas Gresham, to the effect that, on the decease of either, the survivor should inherit the whole of his property. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £242. 14.

TRE'RCOED, a township in the parish of DISSERTH, hundred of COLWYN, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Builth, containing 276 inhabitants. This township is bounded on the north by a stream which falls into the river Ithon, and near which is Maes Madoc, celebrated as the scene of one of the last engagements between Prince Llewelyn ab Gruffydd and the English. On an elevated common are some square fortifications, conjectured to have been British, notwithstanding their form. The poor are maintained by a separate assessment, the average annual expenditure amounting to £185. 6.

TRÊTOWER (TRÊV Y TWR), a chapelry in the parish of LLANVIHANGEL CWM DÛ, hundred of CRICKHOWEL, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Crickhowel, containing 318 inhabitants. This place derives its name, signifying "the township of the tower," from its castle, supposed by some to have been originally the residence of one of the native lords of Brychiniog, but by whom or when it was founded has not been distinctly ascertained. It was probably built by Pycard, a Norman knight, to whom Bernard Newmarch gave the manor, to be held by knight's service, as of the paramount lordship of Blaenllyvni. From the Pycards the manor and castle descended, by marriage, to the Bloets of Raglan Castle, in Monmouthshire, in whose possession it remained till the reign of Richard II., when, by the marriage of Isabel, or Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Bloct, it passed to Sir James Berkeley, second son of Lord Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle, in Gloucestershire. In 1403, Sir James Berkeley was commanded by Henry IV. to fortify his castle of Trêtower against Owain Glyndwr, by whom it was, notwithstanding, partially demolished, and was never afterwards rebuilt. The manor and the remains of the castle were given by Edward IV. to the family of the Herberts, from whom the property descended by inheritance to the Duke of Beaufort, in whose possession there is a sketch of the castle, as it appeared in the reign of Elizabeth. The village is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the river Rhiangoll, which, after flowing through the beautiful vale of Cwm Dû, falls into the Usk within a short distance of it, between the lofty mountains near the entrance of the vale, through which the road from Crickhowel to Brecknock is carried. It contains but few houses, and, independently of its situation and the remains of the ancient castle, possesses scarcely any objects of interest. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty: it was formerly endowed with fifty shillings per annum, chargeable on a certain portion of the tithes of the parish, given by Pycard, the Norman, to the priory of St. John the Evangelist at Brecknock, and thence called the priory tithes: these tithes, since the dissolution of the priory, have fallen into lay hands, and the right of presentation to the curacy, which was claimed by the Vaughans, was, in 1786, sold by Sir Charles Vaughan to the Rev. John Jones, whose nephew

is the present curate. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, but whether it was founded by the monks of the priory, or, as is more probable, by Pycard, as an appendage to the castle, has not been satisfactorily ascertained: it was rebuilt in 1776, the expense being defrayed by a rate to which the parishioners of Llanvihangel contributed. A round tower, and some ruined walls mantled with ivy, are all that remain of the ancient castle, which was situated in a very low and damp spot, on the bank of the Rhiangoll, to the south-west of the village. Adjoining the castle grounds is the "fair place of Henry Vehan, Esq.," noticed by Leland, which is now only a farm-house. Among the descendants of this ancient family, many of whom represented the county in parliament, and were high sheriffs of it, may be noticed the gallant Sir Roger Vaughan, who, in the agonies of death, was knighted on the field of Agincourt, together with Sir David Gam and others of his brave countrymen, who saved their sovereign's life by the sacrifice of their own; Thomas Vaughan, who, in the reign of Henry VI., was attainted for his attachment to the house of York; Sir Roger Vaughan, who, fighting in the same cause, was killed in the great battle of Danesmoor, near Banbury; and Sir Thomas Vaughan, chamberlain to the young Edward V., who, with the Lords Grey and Rivers, was beheaded at Pontefract by Richard III. The ancient mansion, with the demesne of Trêtower Court, were sold by Charles Vaughan, Esq., about forty-five years ago, to Mr. William Parry, the father of the present proprietor.

TRÊVDRAETH (TRÊV-DRAETH), a parish in the hundred of MALLTRAETH, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (S. W.) from Llangevni, containing 835 inhabitants. This place, the name of which signifies "the town on the sands," is situated between the Malldraeth marsh, by which it is bounded on the south-east, and St. George's channel, on the south-west. It comprises a tract of enclosed and cultivated land, extending more than three miles in length and two miles and a half in breadth, and about one thousand acres of land which, since the enclosure of the marsh in 1818, has been recovered from the sea. On this land a colliery has been opened, which is now being worked with success, and though the coal which has hitherto been raised is inferior in quality to that found in Flintshire and Denbighshire, it has been highly advantageous to the inhabitants of this part of the island, who would otherwise be compelled to derive their supply of fuel from those counties. The strata through which the pits are sunk consist, first of sand, to the depth of five feet; secondly of freestone, to a further depth of sixty-six feet; thirdly of black shale, for a depth of six feet; fourthly of good coal, to the further depth of three feet and a half; fifthly of indurated clunch, for two feet; and lastly of freestone, to an unknown depth. The dip of these strata is reported to be only one yard in ten, towards the east by south. Since the enclosure of the marsh, and the opening of the colliery, the parish has increased in population, and many new buildings have been erected; and its situation on the road from Holyhead to Moel y don ferry affords facility of conveyance for the produce of the colliery, and of intercourse with the neighbouring districts. Fairs are held on May 1st and November 1st. The living is a rectory, with

Llangwyvan annexed, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £14. 8. 11½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Beuno, and supposed to have been originally built in the year 616, is a small plain edifice, situated at the extreme border of the parish, and has an east window of modern date and of good design. The parish register, which is quite legible from the year 1550, is the oldest in North Wales, with the exception of that of Gwaenyscor. The rectory-house, called Siamber Wen, and situated about two miles from the church, on the margin of Llyn Goron, was erected in 1819: it is a spacious and handsome building, surrounded with pleasant grounds, and commanding a view over the most beautiful and picturesque portion of the parish. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school was founded here in 1828, by subscription, aided by a grant of £35 from the parent institution, and a suitable building has been erected, in which seventy children of both sexes receive gratuitous instruction: the school is open to children of this parish and that of Llangadwaladr. A small farm in the parish of Newborough was bequeathed, many years ago, to the poor of this parish; but the sea having made great encroachment upon one part of it, and the remainder being partly covered with drifting sands, it produces but a very small income, which is applied to the diminution of the poor's rates. John Pugh Gwilim, in 1633, bequeathed to the poor £46. 13. 4., and Ellen Griffith a small portion of land. Owen Williams left some land, of which the rent is appropriated to the apprenticing of poor children, and there are some other small donations for charitable purposes. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £300. 17.

TREVECCA, a hamlet in the parish and hundred of TALGARTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (S. S. W.) from Hay, containing 282 inhabitants. This hamlet is situated on the road from Crickhowel to Hay, at the foot of the Black Mountains, and near the right bank of the river Llynvi: it contains a remarkable religious establishment founded by Mr. Harris, and described in the article on the parish. The railway from Brecknock to Hay passes along the right bank of the Llynvi, near the village.

TRÊVECHAN, a joint township with Rhÿdonen, in that part of the parish of LLANYNYS which is in the hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES. The population is included in the return for the parish.

TRÊVEGLWYS (TRÊV-EGLWYS), a parish in the upper division of the hundred of LLANIDLOES, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 3½ miles (N.) from Llanidloes, containing 1820 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the pleasant vale of Llanidloes, and is intersected by the small river Taraunon, which flows into the Severn near Caer-Sws. The surrounding scenery is richly varied, and in some parts beautifully picturesque: the village, which is small, and surrounded by sheltering hills, is seen with beautiful effect from the road to Llanidloes, at the distance of a mile from which it is situated. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and in the manufacture of flannel. The living is a discharged vicarage, within the

jurisdiction of the Consistorial Court of the Bishop of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £5. 8. 4., and in the patronage of Lord Mostyn. The church, dedicated, according to some authorities, to St. Luke, but according to others to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, and contains some remains of ancient carved oak of elegant design. In the churchyard are some fine yew trees of luxuriant growth. There are places of worship for Baptists and Welsh Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, to each of which a Sunday school is attached. Ursula Evans bequeathed to the poor of this parish a rent-charge of £1, the payment of which has been discontinued for some years, from neglect of the parishioners in enforcing it; Mrs. Pugh gave £10; Richard Baxter bequeathed £100, and Hugh Baxter £50, both which sums have been vested in land producing £8 per annum; and John Swancoat bequeathed land producing £6 per annum, to the poor of the parish, for whose relief there are also some smaller charitable bequests and donations. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is no less than £1530. 2.

TRÊV-HELYG, a township in that part of the parish of CASTLE-CAER-EINION which is in the upper division of the hundred of CAWRSE, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES. The population is included in the return for the parish. It is a detached township, bounded on the east by the river Severn. The Montgomeryshire canal passes through it in a parallel line with that river, and also the road from Welshpool to Newtown. It is assessed for the support of the poor with the lower division of the parish, and is within the liberties of the borough of Welshpool.

TRÊVILAN (TRÊV-ILAR), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Lampeter, containing 313 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated in the Vale of Aëron, and on the high road from Lampeter to Aberystwith. The surrounding country is boldly varied, and the scenery is in some parts picturesque. In the southern part of the parish is the small village of Talsarn, deriving its name from a branch of a Roman road or causeway which terminated here, and which is situated on the bank of the river Aëron. Fairs are held at this village on September 8th and November 7th. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £5, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Hilary, from whom the parish is supposed to have derived the name Trêv-llar, said to be its proper appellation. The old church, having fallen into a state of dilapidation, was taken down in 1806, and rebuilt: the present church is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, but of much smaller dimensions than the original building: the ancient font, a square basin upon a round pillar, has been preserved. A Sunday school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children is supported at the expense of the rector. Near the churchyard is a mound surrounded by a moat, called Castle Trêvilan, supposed to be the site of a fortress of that name, which was begun by Maelgwyn ab Rhÿs, and completed by his son Maelgwyn Vychan, in the year 1233. Here is a strongly

impregnated chalybeate spring, which is occasionally resorted to for medicinal purposes. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £82. 13.

TRÊVIRIG (TRÊV-VEIRIG), a township in that part of the parish of LLANBADARN-VAWR which is in the lower division of the hundred of GENEU'R-GLYN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, containing 496 inhabitants. It is situated contiguous to the valley of the Rheidol. The poor are maintained by a separate assessment, the average annual expenditure being £129. 14.

TRÊVLLÛS, a hamlet in the parish of LLANGAM-MARCH, hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Builth, containing 491 inhabitants. It forms the upper part of the parish, between the rivers Irvon and Dulas. At a place called Llwyn y Vynwent tradition reports that a chapel of ease anciently stood, but no traces of it can now be discovered. The road from Builth to Llandovery passes through the hamlet, which is hilly, but has some clumps of well-grown timber trees in the valleys. A separate assessment is made for the support of the poor, the average annual expenditure amounting to £215. 12.

TRÊVLYN, a township in the parish of TRÊGARON, upper division of the hundred of PENARTH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Trêgaron, containing 162 inhabitants. It is situated near the Teivy, on the left bank of which, between this place and Trêgaron, there is a bog of excellent peat, and higher up is a beautiful lake, about three-quarters of a mile in circuit, called Llŷn y Maes, or "the lake of the field," from which the township takes its name, and which tradition states to cover the original site of the town of Trêgaron. An old Roman road from *Loventium* to the northern parts of the county passed through this township; and the remains, consisting of a bank of raised earth, are still visible.

TRÊVLYN, a township in the parish of LLANIDLOES, upper division of the hundred of LLANIDLOES, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES. The population is included in the return for the parish.

TRÊVLYS (TRÊV-LYS, or TRÊV-LLÛS), a parish in the hundred of EIVIONYDD, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Trêmadoc, containing 78 inhabitants. It is situated on the northern shore of Cardigan bay, and is but of small extent. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Criccieth, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small ancient edifice, without any architectural claim to notice, and is in a very dilapidated state. There are places of worship for Independents and Methodists. Poor children of this parish are eligible to the free school at Criccieth, founded by the Rev. David Ellis. The average annual expenditure for the relief of the poor amounts to £19. 13.

TREVOR-TRAIAN, a chapelry in the parish of LLANGOLLEN, Nantnewdy division of the hundred of CHIRK, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (E.) from Llangollen, on the road to Wrexham. The population, though formerly returned separately, is now included in the return for Llangollen-Traian, with which it jointly forms one of the principal divisions of the parish.

This chapelry comprises the mountainous range to the north of the town and the river Dee, and contains the ruins of Castell Dinas Brân, an historical notice of which is given in the article on LLANGOLLEN. It abounds with limestone, and the navigable feeder of the Ellesmere canal, which extends up to the Dec at Llantysillio, passes within its southern boundary, along the northern bank of that river, joining the main canal at the Pontcysylltau aqueduct. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the proprietor of the neighbouring mansion of Trevor Hall. The chapel is a small plain edifice, built by John Lloyd, Esq., of Trevor Hall, in 1742, for the use of his family, but not consecrated until 1772. This chapelry shares with Llangollen-Traian in the produce of several small bequests for the instruction of poor children, and for the relief of its poorer inhabitants. The remains of Castell Dinas Brân, situated on the summit of a conical isolated hill, rising to a considerable height out of the vale, and very steep, extend about one hundred and ninety feet in length, and one hundred and fifty in breadth, having on one side a deep trench cut in the solid rock. To the north of them is Craig-Eglwyseg, exhibiting for the distance of half a mile a vast assemblage of rocks composed of different tiers, like an immense flight of steps. Near Trevor Hall is a very interesting natural cavern, extending into a limestone rock to an unknown depth, adorned by a great variety of very beautiful specimens of stalactite, and in which have been found fossil remains of the hyena and other animals of the antediluvian world. This division of the parish is assessed with that of Llangollen-Traian for the joint maintenance of their poor, the average annual expenditure for which purpose amounts to £586. 8.

TRÊVREYAN (TRÊV-RHEWIN), a joint hamlet with Myhatham, or Mallaen, in the parish of LLANARTHNEY, upper division of the hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES. The population is included in the return for the parish.

TRÊVRIW (TRÊV-RIW), a parish in the Uchgorvai division of the hundred of NANTCONWAY, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, on the road from Aberconway to Llanrwst, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Llanrwst, containing 413 inhabitants. The village is situated on the western bank of the river Conway, up which the tide flows to it, and vessels of sixty tons' burden come up to this place, bringing coal, lime, and other heavy goods for Llanrwst and the neighbouring parishes, and conveying downwards the produce of the slate quarries of Trêvriw and Llanrhychwyn. Lead-ore and zinc exist in the parish, and have lately been procured to a considerable extent. Fairs are held on May 12th, September 3rd, and November 7th. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Llanrhychwyn annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £7. 15. 10., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle: it is stated to have been built by Prince Llewelyn the Great, about the year 1230, "for the ease of his princess, who before was obliged to go on foot to Llanrhychwyn, a long walk among the mountains."

There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. A free school, for the benefit of poor children of Trêvriw and the adjoining parishes, was founded here, in 1817, by Lord Willoughby de Eresby, by whom it is also supported. Llewclyn ab Iorwerth is stated to have had a palace here, situated in a place now called Gardd y Neuadd, where some hewn stones were discovered, which have since been used in building a wall, and are pointed out as the only remaining fragments of the royal habitation. Dr. Thomas Williams, a physician, who compiled a Latin and Welsh Dictionary, and wrote some other works, which are preserved in manuscript, was, according to Mr. Owen, a native of Trêvriw, where he died about the year 1620. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £75. 8.

TRÊVWALCHMAI, or TREWALCHMAI (TRÊV-WALCHMAI), a parish, partly in the hundred of LLYVON, and partly in that of MALLTRAETH, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (W.) from Llan-gevni, containing 719 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the new line of the great road from London to Holyhead, and comprises a moderate extent of arable and pasture land, which is enclosed, and a small portion of common, affording good pasturage for sheep. The village, which, since the diversion of the Holyhead road in this direction, has considerably increased in size, and improved in appearance, is neatly built, and, though still small, has, with its church, which is situated on an eminence, a pleasing appearance. The living is annexed to the rectory of Hêneglwys, in the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and diocese of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Mordeyrn, is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, with a north aisle or chapel, extending nearly the whole length of the building, and has an east window of good design. William Bold, in 1688, the Rev. Hugh Hughes, and an unknown benefactor, severally bequeathed portions of land for the benefit of the poor of this parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £165. 19.

TRÊV Y COED, a hamlet forming that part of the parish of LAMPETER which is in the upper division of the hundred of TROEDYRAUR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Lampeter, containing 120 inhabitants. This hamlet forms a detached portion of the hundred of Troedyraur, and is situated nearly in the centre of that of Moythen. It lies on the road from Lampeter to Cardigan, and extends to the river Teivy. Neuadd, the neat residence of Thomas Jones, Esq., standing on a well wooded eminence, north of the turnpike road, forms a conspicuous and pleasing object in the approach to Lampeter. Here was formerly a chapel of ease to the mother church, but it has long since been demolished. This hamlet is assessed for the support of the poor with Lampeter, though in a different hundred.

TRÊVYDD-BYCHAIN, a joint township with Llewesog, in the parish of LLANRHAIADR IN KINMERCH, hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES. The population is included in the return for the parish.

TREWERN (TRÊ-WERN), a township in the parish of BUTTINGTON, within the liberties of the borough of WELSHPOOL, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Welshpool, contain-

ing 353 inhabitants. It is situated on the right bank of the river Severn, and on the road from Shrewsbury to Welshpool. A small stream, designated by the same name as the township, here falls into the Severn. Trewern is separately assessed for the maintenance of its poor, the average annual expenditure amounting to £106. 11.

TREWERN (TRE-WERN), a joint township with Gwiller, in that part of the parish of LLANVIHANGEL-NANT-MELAN which is within the liberties of the borough of NEW RADNOR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (W.) from New Radnor, containing, with Gwiller, 126 inhabitants. It forms the extreme western division of the parish, occupying the southern declivity of a lofty mountain which anciently composed a part of the forest of New Radnor. Trewern stands on the upper portion of the eminence, and Gwiller on the lower, with the road from New Radnor to Rhaiadr passing between them. There are two large tumuli on the hill.

TREWYLAN, a township in that part of the parish of LLANSANTFRAID YN MECHAN which is in the upper division of the hundred of DEYTHUR, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (E.) from Llan-vyllin, containing 99 inhabitants. It is situated on the south bank of the river Vyrnwy. There is an ancient British fortification in this township, situated in a low meadow, which must have been surrounded on all sides by a morass; it is seen very distinctly from the Mcivod road, about a quarter of a mile from Pont y pentre.

TROEDYRAUR (TROED-YR-AUR), a parish composed of the Upper and Lower divisions, in the upper division of the hundred of TROEDYRAUR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Newcastle-Emlyn, containing 1064 inhabitants, of which number, 603 are in the Upper, and 461 in the Lower, division. The ancient name of this place was Llanvihangel Trêv-Dcyrn, and was derived from the dedication of its church to St. Michael, and from its having been the residence of some royal personage, perhaps a prince of Ceredigion. Its present name of Troedyraur, signifying "the foot of gold," originated in an opinion that gold was formerly procured at the foot of the eminence on which the church is situated. The parish is intersected by the direct road from Lampeter to Cardigan, and comprises a very considerable tract of arable and pasture land, of which, with the exception of a comparatively small portion, the whole is enclosed. The surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any peculiarity of features, is pleasingly enlivened with the grounds and plantations of some gentlemen's seats in the vicinity. Troedyraur House, the family seat of the Rev. Thomas Bowen, the present incumbent, who has distinguished himself as an enlightened and successful agriculturist, is a handsome and spacious mansion, beautifully situated. Alderbrook Hall, the seat of John Lloyd Williams, Esq., by whom it was erected, is a handsome mansion, situated on an eminence above the church, commanding some good views, and is environed with thriving and extensive plantations, which are highly ornamental to the neighbourhood. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £13, and in the patronage of the King, as

Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a neat modern structure, erected in the year 1795, by subscription among the parishioners, under the superintendence of the rector, who has recently added to it a very neat porch at his own expense. Here was formerly an ancient chapel, called Capel Twr Gwynn, upon the site of which a neat parsonage-house has been built by the present rector. There are two places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, and one for Presbyterians. A school-house has been built at the expense of the parishioners, containing two rooms, in which about forty boys are gratuitously instructed, at the expense of the rector. A tumulus in this parish, called Crûg Mawr, was opened in the year 1829, under the direction of the Rev. Thomas Bowen, upon whose estate it is situated, and was found to contain two earthen vases, and two lachrymatories: one of the vases, soon after its exposure, crumbled to pieces; the other, together with the lachrymatories, was presented to the museum at Oxford. This tumulus was situated on one side of a causeway, supposed to be part of a Roman road. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £289. 3.

TROWSGOED, a hamlet in the parish of LLANDE-
VALLEY, hundred of TALGARTH, county of BRECKNOCK,
SOUTH WALES, 5½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Brecknock.
The population is included in the return for the parish.
This hamlet is situated in the western portion of the
parish, and in a vale through which flows a stream that
falls into the river Llynvi. It is separately assessed for
the support of its poor, the average annual expenditure
amounting to £29. 14.

TRYDDIN (TREUDDYN), a parochial chapelry,
in the parish and hundred of MOLD, county of FLINT,
NORTH WALES, 5 miles (S.) from Mold, containing 829
inhabitants, the population having increased one-fourth
since the census of 1821. This place, which is situated
among lofty hills in a rich mineral district, in the south-
eastern part of the county, abounds with coal and iron-
stone of superior quality; and within the last few years
some very extensive works have been established here,
which are carried on with very great success. The Coed
Talon collieries and iron-works were first erected in
1817, when the proprietors opened some mines of coal,
which, being found of good quality and in great abun-
dance, induced them to erect furnaces, in 1821, for the
manufacture of iron. These works, after being con-
ducted with profit for some time, were, in 1825, sold to
the Welsh Iron Company, who erected additional fur-
naces, and greatly extended the mines and every de-
partment of the establishment, and in 1830 sold them,
under the provisions of an act of parliament, to
Edward Oakley, Esq., the present proprietor. The
principal produce of the works is pig iron of a peculiar
quality, which is in great demand, and is much used in
making lighter articles of machinery; and the whole of
the iron manufactured here is purchased by the manu-
facturers of machinery at Liverpool and Manchester.
About four hundred and fifty men are constantly
employed in the collieries and other works at this
place. In the coal and iron-stone shale numerous
marine and vegetable impressions are found, and in some
instances fossilized bones and shells. The living is a
perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of
St. Asaph, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £400

parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar
of Mold. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat
small edifice in good repair. A school for the gratui-
tous instruction of poor children is supported by a small
endowment, and by subscription. Some small dona-
tions, producing about £2 per annum, have been
made for the benefit of the poor. Offa's Dyke, which
commences on the bank of the Wye in Herefordshire,
after passing through that county and those of Rad-
nor, Montgomery, Salop, and Denbigh, appears to
terminate very abruptly on a farm called Cae Dwn,
about one mile from the chapel of this place. But
there is every probability that Offa completed this
great work by continuing it to the sea near the Point
of Air, in the parish of Llanasaph, as there are
several remains of an earthwork in the line between
that place and Tryddin, still retaining the appellation
of Clawdd Offa, especially near the race-course between
Holywell and Caerwys, where it has been partially
levelled only within these few years, and also below the
stables, and to the north of the grand stand. The
poor are maintained by a separate assessment, the
average annual expenditure amounting to £309. 2.

TWINNEL'S (ST.), a parish in the hundred of
CASTLEMARTIN, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES,
4 miles (S. S. W.) from Pembroke, containing 274 inha-
bitants. This parish, the village of which is pleasantly
situated on an eminence in the southern part of the
county, comprises a considerable portion of enclosed
and cultivated land, and a small tract of open downs,
affording good pasturage for sheep and young cattle.
Limestone is found in it, and some quarries have been
opened, in the working of which a portion of the inha-
bitants are employed. The village is neatly built and
of prepossessing appearance. The living is a discharged
vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's,
rated in the king's books at £3. 17. 11., and in the pa-
tronage of the Sub-chancellor and Minor Chapter of St.
David's. The church, dedicated to St. Deiniol, is an
ancient building, with a very lofty tower, and, from its
elevated situation, is an interesting and conspicuous ob-
ject from all parts of the surrounding country. There
is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.
Poor children of this parish are eligible for gratuitous
instruction in the schools founded by Lady Cawdor, in
the adjoining parishes of Warren and Stackpool Elidur.
The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of
the poor amounts to £133. 2.

TÛBRITH UCHÂV, county of DENBIGH, NORTH
WALES.—See GARTHGARMON.

TÛBROUGHTON, a township in the parish of HAN-
MER, hundred of MAELOR, county of FLINT, NORTH
WALES, 8½ miles (N. E.) from Ellesmere, containing 218
inhabitants. It is separately assessed for the support
of its poor, the average annual expenditure being
£107. 14.

TYDWEILIOG (TUDWEILIOG), a parish, partly
in the hundred of COMMITMAEN, but chiefly in that of
DINLLAEN, in the Lleyn division of the county of CAR-
NARVON, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (W.) from Pwllheli,
containing 447 inhabitants. This parish, which is but
of small extent, is situated on the coast of St. George's
channel, by which it is bounded on the south: the in-
habitants carry on a considerable herring fishery. The
lands are enclosed and cultivated; the soil is in general

fertile, and, except during the fishing season, the population is wholly employed in agriculture. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Sir J. S. Piozzi Salusbury, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Cwyvan, or, according to some, to St. Gwynen. William Jones bequeathed £10, and Thomas John Morris gave a small donation, to the poor of this parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £148. 16.

TYR YR ABAD, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES. — See NEWCHURCH.

TYTHEGTON (LLAN-DUDWIG), a parish, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, each of which separately maintains its own poor, in the hundred of NEWCASTLE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Bridgend, and containing 404 inhabitants, of which number, 302 are in the Upper, and 102 in the Lower, division. The present name of this place is only a modification of its ancient Welsh name Llan Dudwg, signifying "Dudwg's town," and originally derived from the dedication of its church to St. Dudwg, or Tudwg, one of the disciples of Cenydd, who flourished about the middle of the sixth century. The parish is but of small extent, but contains some good arable and pasture land: the upper division abounds with iron-ore, coal, and clay for making bricks, of which considerable quantities are procured, and, by means of a rail-road communicating with the little harbour of Porthcawl, are shipped off to the neighbouring coasts. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Newcastle, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf. The church is a small ancient edifice, not distinguished by any architectural details. A school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children has been established in the Lower hamlet, and is supported by subscription. Catherine Lougher, and Thomas Leyson, in 1730, bequeathed each a small portion of land to the poor of the parish. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor of the whole parish amounts to £130. 19., of which sum, £76. 2. is assessed on the Higher, and £54. 17. on the Lower, division.

U.

UPPINGTON, a township in that part of the parish of ABERBURY which is in the lower division of the hundred of CAWRSE, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, containing 132 inhabitants. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £64. 9.

UPTON, a parish in the hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Pembroke, containing 6 inhabitants. This parish, which is exceedingly small, and inhabited only by one gentleman's family, who is proprietor of the whole, occupies an elevated site above a creek of Milford Haven. It was formerly distinguished for its ancient castle, which, if not originally built, was anciently occupied, by the family of Maliphant, from whom it passed by marriage to that of Bowen. The castle and its dependencies were subsequently purchased by Mr. Tasker, who devised his estates among

his three nieces, one of whom, by marriage, conveyed the castle and a portion of this property to the Rev. William Evans, who is now the owner of the parish. The remains of the ancient castle have been incorporated in the buildings of the present mansion: they consist principally of the entrance gateway, and the two circular bastions by which it was defended; one of these now forms a projecting window in one of the apartments. The present seat occupies a charming situation, and commands beautiful and picturesque views of the surrounding country, and of the ruins of Carew castle, washed at their base by the converging æstuaries which unite to form this branch of the haven. The living is annexed to the rectory of Nash, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's. The church is a small and very ancient edifice, supposed to have been built at the same time as the castle, to which it was formerly attached: it contains some ancient monuments, among which is one having a recumbent effigy of a warrior in complete armour, under a richly sculptured canopy of stone: a clenched hand, issuing from the wall, forms a candelabrum for a taper, for the maintenance of which some fund has been probably left by the deceased or his relatives. There are also several mural monuments to the more recent proprietors of the estate. The average annual expenditure for the relief of the poor, during the few years preceding 1829, amounted to £18. 10.

UWCH-AVON, a division in the parish of GWYDD-ELWERN, hundred of EDEYRNION, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, comprising the united townships of Bôdheulog, Cynwyd Vawr, Cynwyd Vechan, and Persaithydd, and containing 755 inhabitants. The village of Cynwyd is situated on the road from Corwen to Bala and Dinasmowddwy, 2 miles (S. W.) from Corwen. It is noted as the place where a court for the thirteen baronies contained within the comot of Edeyrnion was anciently held, chiefly for the purpose of settling the boundaries of the lords' claims upon the wastes and commons, and for taking cognizance of encroachments; but a disagreement arising among the lords, the records were destroyed, and the court has since been discontinued. The river Trusion runs through this village, about half a mile above which it pours its waters over a precipitous ledge of rocks, upwards of sixty feet high, and forms a pleasing cascade: the first fall rushes through a narrow chasm, about forty feet in perpendicular height, and is received into a basin, measuring at least ten feet in diameter, whence it pursues its course for several yards along a rocky ridge, and then rolls over, in three falls of about twenty feet, into a natural reservoir more capacious than the former: within a short distance of this, after passing through the dingle and the village, it empties itself into the Dee. There are two flannel manufactories and a corn-mill upon this stream: the latter, situated near the bottom of the waterfall, contributes materially to the picturesque character of the scenery, which, from the rocky declivities being in many places well clothed with wood, is pleasing and attractive. Fairs are held on August 6th and October 21st. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, with a Sunday school attached to each. A school-room was built at Cynwyd by subscription, in consequence of a bequest of £200 by Hugh Roberts,

in 1807, the produce to be applied to the instruction of children of the Uwch-Avon division, and the parish of Llangar, two-thirds to the former, and one-third to the latter. Near Tŷn y Wern there is a remarkably fine oak, about ninety feet high, the trunk of which, at the distance of seven feet from the ground, measures twenty feet in girth, and one of its branches thirteen: there is also in the vicinity a very large elm tree, eleven feet in circumference.

UWCH-COED, a township in the parish of PENE-GOES, hundred of MACHYNLLETH, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Machynlleth, containing 446 inhabitants. It forms the upper part of the parish, where the mountains are lofty, and consist of extensive wastes. In those of Dylivau and Esgair Galed lead-ore is obtained, and the mines formerly afforded employment to many families, but are at present only partially worked. The road from Newtown to Machynlleth passes through it.

UWCH-MYNYDD, a division in the parish of GWYDDELWERN, hundred of EDEYRNION, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, comprising the united townships of Bôdgynvan and Clegir, and containing, with the division of Cwm, 822 inhabitants. The small romantic village of Melinwig is situated within its limits. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, with Sunday schools attached. Vestiges of a British encampment are traceable on Bettws mountain.

UWCH Y GARREG (UWCH-GAREG), a township in the parish of MACHYNLLETH, lower division of the hundred of MACHYNLLETH, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (S. E.) from Machynlleth, containing 332 inhabitants. It comprises the upper portion of the parish, which consists principally of boggy elevations and barren wastes. Moel Vadyn is a conical eminence rising one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four feet above the level of the sea. The lofty Plinlimmon bounds this township on the southwest, and at its base is a pool called Glâslyn, or "the Blue Lake." Nearly half-way to Llanidloes, and about a mile and a half from the road, there is a very picturesque waterfall, called Pistyll Rhaiadr, formed by a stream which here precipitates itself with great force over several rocky ledges, one of which is perpendicular and of considerable height. The road from Machynlleth to Llanidloes passes through the township, and a short distance to the right of it, not far from Glâslyn, are some lead mines, which have been only partially worked, though the ore is said to contain some silver. A separate assessment is made for the support of the poor, the average annual expenditure being £266. 13.

UWCH Y GRAIG (UWCH-GRAIG), a township in the parish of LLANDDWYWAU, hundred of ARDUDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES. The population is included in the return for the parish, of which it forms the upper part, and consists chiefly of lofty and extensive mountains. The road from Dôlgeley to Harlech passes through it, and it contains three small lakes, called respectively Llŷn Irddin, Llŷn Bodlyn, and Llŷn Dulyn, of which the two latter are connected; and from these issues a stream which falls into Cardigan bay. Near them, in the plain adjacent, are various Druidical remains, consisting of cromlechs, car-

neddau, maen hirion, and kistvaens; and on the west there is a British post, named Craig y Dinas, surrounded with rough stones, on the summit of a conical hill. In an opposite direction, on the top of another hill, is Castell Dinas Cortin, encircled with intrenchments, and having an advanced work in front. Towards the northern part of the township there is a narrow defile, named Drws Ardudwy, or "the Door into Ardudwy," through which a difficult and dangerous road, under impending cliffs, leads from Trawsvynydd to the parish church.

UZMASTON, a parish in the hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from Haverfordwest, containing 525 inhabitants. This parish, commonly called "Ismiston," is situated on the Western Cleddy river, and comprises a moderate extent of enclosed and cultivated land: the soil is generally fertile, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The western part of it, containing the straggling extremity of a suburb of Haverfordwest, called Cartlett, is included within the new electoral limits of that borough. The parish rates are levied by the ploughland, in the measurement of which ten feet and a half are allowed to each rod. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Precentor and Chapter of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Ismael, is not remarkable for any architectural details. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £229. 4.

V.

VAINOR, or VAYNOR (Y VAENOR, or MAE-NOR), a parish in the hundred of PENCELLE, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Merthyr-Tydvil, containing 1933 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises the hamlets of Coedycymmer, Dyfryn, and Gelli, in which last is the church, is situated on the Lesser Tâf river, about two miles to the left of the turnpike road from Brecknock to Merthyr-Tydvil. It comprises an extensive tract of land, of which a very considerable portion is unenclosed and uncultivated: the remainder produces very good crops of grain, and excellent pasturage for sheep and cattle. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and the adjacent country abounds with interesting objects: the views over the counties of Brecknock, Monmouth, and Glamorgan, are extensive and picturesque. Limestone is found in various parts of the parish, and the procuring of it affords employment to a portion of the inhabitants, of whom the remainder are engaged in agriculture, and in the works at Merthyr-Tydvil. For the accommodation of the persons employed in the iron-works of that place the village of Coedycymmer, in this parish, appears to have arisen: it is built upon a tract of common, without any regard to regularity or order, and is almost exclusively inhabited by persons employed in these works, since the establishment of which the parish has greatly increased in population. Some lead-ore has been occasionally discovered above Coedycymmer, near the turnpike road, but

not in sufficient quantity to remunerate the labours of the miner. A small woollen manufacture has also been carried on in the parish for some years; but the number of persons employed in it is very inconsiderable. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests held at Merthyr-Tydvil, on the second Thursday in every month, pursuant to an act passed in 1809, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £8. 3. 11½., and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The advowson of the living, prior to the Reformation, was vested in the lords of Brecknock, but was forfeited on the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII., since which time it has remained with the principedom. The church, dedicated, according to some authorities, to St. Gwendoline, and to others to St. Gwenvrewi, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and small tower: it is pleasantly situated on the western bank of the Lesser Tâf, upon a shelving ledge of ground, which appears to have subsided from the adjoining hill, or to have been torn from it by some violent convulsion: it is a dark, low building, not possessing any architectural claim to notice. In the outside wall there is a stone commemorating the decease of a woman who lived during seven successive reigns, and died at the advanced age of 108 years. The parsonage-house, an indifferent building, to which about twenty-seven acres of glebe land are attached, is situated within three hundred yards of the church, and is the only house near it: it is approached by a very bad road, along which carriages cannot pass. There are places of worship for Independents, Calvinistic Methodists, and Unitarians. Sunday schools are supported by subscription, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children. An ancient stone, with an inscription greatly defaced, and which is supposed to have been part of an old cross, is placed within a hundred yards of the twelfth milestone on the turnpike road from Brecknock to Merthyr, as a gatepost in a wall on the right hand side of the road. These ancient crosses, in remote periods, were used for a variety of purposes: they were principally set up as landmarks, for the division of property; when placed in a hedge, they prohibited foot passengers from making a path across the field; when on the road side, and inscribed with the name of some of the primitive fathers of the British church, they were intended to denote that Christianity had been preached in that place, and to inspire sentiments of devotion in the minds of travellers. In process of time these religious crosses multiplied exceedingly, and there is scarcely a parish in the principality which did not once contain several of them. There are also numerous *carneddau*, or heaps of stones, in this parish; two of which are particularly distinguished, and are called respectively Y Garn Wen and Y Garn ddû, or "the white" and "the black cairns." Near to the church is a natural cavern, called Ogov Glaig, from which issues a small brook; and close to it is an artificial mound, or barrow, but nothing is known of its origin, though it may probably have been raised over the remains of some persons of eminence interred here. In various parts of the parish are numerous *pannau*, or cavities, which are very common in limestone tracts.

Hywel Rhÿs, a poet of considerable genius, though poor and unlettered, and author of several productions of considerable merit, was born in this parish, and died in 1799. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £133. 14.

VAINOR (VAENOR - LÂS), a township in the parish of GLÂSCOMB, hundred of COLWYN, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (E.) from Builth, containing 311 inhabitants. This township is situated between the Glâscomb and Brÿngwÿn hills, and a small stream, which flows into the river Edwy, passes through it. It forms one-half of the parish, of which the township of Drewern constitutes the other. At a place called Little Hill are four large upright stones, erected, it is said, to commemorate a battle fought in the neighbourhood.

VAINOR (VAENOR), a township in the parish of NANTMEL, hundred of RHAIADR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Rhaiadr, containing 315 inhabitants, the population having increased nearly one-third since the census of 1821. It comprises a vale in the upper part of the parish, near the source of the Dulas stream, which flows into the river Ithon.

VAINOR ISA (VAENOR - ISÂV), a township in that part of the parish of LLANBADARN-VAWR which is in the lower division of the hundred of GENEU'R GLYN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 1 mile (N. N. E.) from Aberystwith, containing 186 inhabitants. It lies on the sea-coast, and contains several pleasing residences. The Duke of Leeds, as lord of the manor of Vainor, receives five shillings per ton on the coal brought coastwise to Aberystwith, by virtue of a grant made by Charles I. A portion of the township is included within the new boundaries of the contributory borough of Aberystwith. The poor are maintained by a separate assessment, the average annual expenditure amounting to £90. 11.

VAINOR UCHA (VAENOR-UCHÂV), a township in that part of the parish of LLANBADARN-VAWR which is in the lower division of the hundred of GENEU'R GLYN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Aberystwith, containing 384 inhabitants. The northern part of this township is partially wooded, and here are a few large upright stones, standing apart, which are apparently of great antiquity; it is bounded on the south by the river Rheidiol. The poor are maintained by a separate assessment, the average annual expenditure amounting to £86. 14.

VAN, a hamlet in that part of the parish of BEDWAS which is in the hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 1 mile (E.) from Caerphilly, containing 59 inhabitants. The remainder of the parish is in the hundred of Wentlloog, county of Monmouth, and is connected with this hamlet by Bedwas bridge, across the river Romney, which separates the two counties. It is separately assessed for the maintenance of its poor, the average annual expenditure amounting to £24. 12.

VARCHWEL, a township in the parish of GUILSFIELD, partly in the hundred of POOL, and partly in the liberties of the borough of WELSHPOOL, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (N. E.) from Welshpool. The population is included in the return for the parish. The Guilsfield branch of the Montgomeryshire canal commences near this place.

VELINDRE (TRÊV Y VELIN), a joint hamlet with Trêgoed, in that part of the parish of GLÂSBURY which is in the hundred of TÂLGARTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (S. W.) from Hay, containing 464 inhabitants. It is situated at the north-western extremity of the Black Mountains of Tâlgarth. Trêgoed, in the hamlet of that name, is the seat of Viscount Hereford; and in the hamlet of Velindre is Gwernyvet, formerly that of the family of Williams, but now a farm-house, and the property of Col. Wood, in right of his mother, who was the daughter of the late Sir Edward Williams. At Velindre there was formerly a chapel of ease, which was demolished about the middle of the last century; and here was anciently what was called the Lord's mill, which is implied in the name, signifying "Mill-town." There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents: the latter is endowed with a farm called Blaenau bâch, in this parish, said to have been purchased with the aggregate amount of several small bequests and donations, and now yielding an annual rental of £20. In 1612, Sir David Williams, of Gwernyvet, left twenty shillings per ann., to be paid out of the tithes of Gwenddwr, towards repairing the road from Velindre to Tyle-glâs; thirty shillings from the same source to the poor of Velindre and Aberllynvi, and £5 per annum, to be distributed either in food or clothing, to the most distressed poor in the neighbourhood of Gwernyvet. The property left for these purposes having very much increased in value, the sum of £4. 2. 2. is now paid towards the repair of the road; £3. 1. 7. as half the bequest for the poor of Velindre and Aberllynvi; and £20. 10. are distributed in meat and clothing. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor of these two places is £273. 5.

VELINDRE, a joint hamlet with Gwempa, in the parish of LLANGENDEIRN, hundred of KIDWELLY, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Carmarthen. The population is included in the return for the parish. This hamlet is situated on the northern declivity of some elevated ground, about a mile and a quarter to the south of the parish church.

VENNI-VÂCH, a hamlet in that part of the parish of ST. JOHN the EVANGELIST, BRECKNOCK, which is in the hundred of MERTHYR-CYNOG, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Brecknock, containing 119 inhabitants. This place is beautifully situated under a luxuriant wood, facing the south, to which circumstance may be attributed the numerous virandas that embellish the cottages, and add so much to their pleasing and picturesque appearance. The hamlet, which maintains its own poor, is bounded on the west by the river Yscir, and on the south by the Usk. At its western extremity, and in the angle formed by the rivers Usk and Yscir, at their confluence here, stood Caer Vong, or Caer Bannau, the ancient metropolis of Bleddyn ab Maenarch, which was razed to the ground by Bernard Newmarch, who, having defeated him in battle, and usurped his territories, built a fortress for their defence near the confluence of the Honddû with the Usk, for the erection of which the remains of Caer Vong furnished materials, and also for building the town of Brecknock, which rose from its ruins around the newly constructed fortress. This spot, now called "the Gaer," is supposed to have been originally the site

of one of the earliest stations of the Romans, in the province of Britannia Secunda. According to Mr. Strange, who has described it in the *Archaeologia*, it forms a quadrilateral area, six hundred and twenty-four feet in length, and four hundred and twenty-six feet wide, rounded at the angles. The foundation of the wall by which it is enclosed is still entire, and is seven feet in thickness: in some places this wall is remaining to the height of from three to six feet above the ground, with some of the facings entire. A fragment of brick, inscribed LEG. II. AVG., two gold coins of the Emperor Nero, and a silver coin of Trajan, discovered at this place, were, according to Mr. Strange, in the possession of the proprietor of the soil. About a quarter of a mile from the farm-house now occupying part of the area, in a lane leading to Brecknock, there is a stone, about six feet in height, having two figures rudely cut on it in relief, and part of an inscription, of which only the words ET CONIVNX EIVS EST are now legible. At a short distance from the Gaer, towards the east, were the lines of a British encampment, plainly discernible till overspread by the luxuriant woods of Venni, by which they are now entirely concealed, and consequently not to be traced without the greatest difficulty. At the distance of a mile to the north-east is Pen y Crûg, one of the largest and most perfect remains of the strong holds of the ancient Britons in South Wales: its form is elliptical, including an area nearly six hundred yards in circuit, defended all round by three high ramparts, which are for the greater part entire: it occupies a commanding situation on the summit of a lofty hill, overlooking the town of Brecknock, and having the only entrance on the east. The prospect from this height is very extensive and exceedingly beautiful, comprehending the Vale of Usk, with the winding course of the river from below Bwlch to the tastefully disposed and richly varied grounds of Penpont and Abercamlais: on the south rises the magnificent chain of mountains called the Beacons, and on the north is the small but highly picturesque Vale of Honddû. Among the numerous interesting objects which this splendid view embraces are, the ivy-mantled ruins of Brecknock castle; the venerable towers of the priory and St. Mary's churches; the luxuriant woods of Pennoyre, Frwdgrêch, Dinas, Penpont, and Venni; and the numberless heights of varied aspect which fill up this extensive tract of country, abounding in beauty and variety, and combining the most prominent features of pleasingly picturesque and strikingly romantic scenery. On an eminence formerly called Pen Cevn y Gaer, and now Slwch Tump, at the eastern extremity of the parish, are the remains of an encampment, similar in form to that of Pen y Crûg, but of smaller dimensions, defended by a double fosse, which is in some places nearly destroyed. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £114. 18.

VERWIC (Y-VERWIG), a parish in the lower division of the hundred of TROEDYRAUR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Cardigan, containing 439 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the coast of St. George's channel, is celebrated in the Welsh annals for the memorable and sanguinary resistance opposed by the natives to a body of invading Flemings, who had effected a landing on a part of the beach, called Traeth y Mount; and in the desperate

battle which ensued these invaders were defeated with dreadful carnage, and their dead bodies were strewn in heaps on the sands. This conflict took place on the first Sunday after New year's day, which, from that event, was called Sul Côch, or "the Red Sunday," near a farm named Nant y Flynnion, from the small brook in the neighbourhood, near which the enemy landed. The bones of the slaughtered Flemings buried on the coast are still discoverable when the sands are scattered by the winds. The parish is skirted by the river Teivy, which abounds with salmon, trout, turbot, dories, sewin, and various other kinds of fish, in taking which the inhabitants are chiefly employed during the season. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £10. 13. 4., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Pedrog, is a small ancient edifice, with a tower, and consists of a nave and chancel, separated by a large pointed arch: the nave communicates with the tower by a similar arch of smaller dimensions: the ancient font is elaborately ornamented, and over the porch is the date 1627. On a tenement in this parish there is a barrow, from which it has obtained the name of Crûg, but nothing is known of its origin. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £201. 13.

VORLAN, a hamlet in that part of the parish of ST. MARY'S which is in the hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (N. by W.) from Narberth, containing 93 inhabitants. This hamlet is of very small extent: the vicar of the parish was formerly the only inhabitant of it assessed to the relief of the poor; and even now the average annual expenditure for that purpose amounts only to £2. 10.

VRITHOED, a joint township with Cyfeiliog, in the parish of CYFEILIOG, hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES. The population is included in the return for the parish. In 1731, John Morris bequeathed some land, which produces a small sum, towards the support of a schoolmaster and for apprenticing poor children of this township.

VRO, a parcel in the parish of LLANGYNIDER, hundred of CRICKHOWEL, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, containing 506 inhabitants. The parish church is situated in this parcel, which is bounded on the north-east by the river Usk, and on the north-west by the Crawnon brook, which flows into that river near where an ancient castle is said to have stood. A bridge crosses the former, on the line of road leading from Crickhowel to Brecknock and to Talgarth. The Brecknock canal passes through it, along the western bank of the Usk. The hills abound with limestone, the quarrying and burning of which afford employment to many of the inhabitants. A separate assessment is made for the relief of the poor, the average annual expenditure amounting to £214. 12.

VRO, a hamlet in the parish of LLANTHETTY, hundred of PENCELLE, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (N.) from Merthyr-Tydvil, containing 331 inhabitants. It comprises a portion of the upper part of the vale of the Lesser Tâf, which contains some pleasing scenery, and includes Tâf-Vechan chapel, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, endowed

with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rector of Llanthetty.

VYNNE FINAU, a lordship in the parish of ABERGUILLY, lower division of the hundred of ELVET, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES. The population is included in the return for the parish. This place belongs to the Bishops of St. David's, and it possesses some peculiar privileges, distinct from the rest of the parish. A court leet is regularly held, and a portreeve and constables are appointed for it. A rate is also collected for the repair of the roads of this district, exclusively of that for the rest of the parish; but there is no separate assessment for the maintenance of the poor.

W.

WALTON, a joint township with Womaston, in that part of the parish of OLD RADNOR which is within the liberties of the borough of NEW RADNOR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (E.) from New Radnor, containing, with Womaston, 186 inhabitants. This township is situated on the road from Kington to New Radnor, which is here crossed by another from Discoed. A tributary of the Somergil brook flows through it. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor, conjointly with Womaston, amounts to £140. 3.

WALTON (EAST), a parish in the hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Haverfordwest, containing 229 inhabitants. This parish formerly constituted a part of the ample possessions of the commandery of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Slebech, to which establishment it was given by its Norman proprietor, Walter de Wale, from whom it derived its name Wale's town, or Walton. The scenery, though by no means rich, is less dreary than in some other parts of the county; and Penty Park, formerly the residence of a branch of the family of Philipps, of Picton Castle, with its grounds, forms a pleasing and ornamental feature in the landscape. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the alternate patronage of Earl Cawdor and the parishioners, the latter having the next presentation. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very small rude edifice, consisting only of a nave, without either tower or spire. The sum of £5 per annum, subsequently reduced to £3, and now discontinued, was left by the late Mr. Philipps, of Tenby, chargeable on his estate of Penty Park, for the instruction of seven poor children of this parish. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £91. 17.

WALTON (WEST), a parish in the hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Haverfordwest, containing 411 inhabitants. This parish is situated upon the coast of St. Bride's bay, by which it is bounded on the west. The surrounding country is destitute of beauty, but the view over the bay is enlivened by the passing and repassing of vessels. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at

£6. 13. 4., and endowed with £400 royal bounty. The church is not entitled to architectural notice. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £76. 8.

WALWYN'S CASTLE, a parish in the hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Haverfordwest, containing 311 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on St. Bride's bay, is called by the Welsh Castell Gwalchmai, a name probably derived from the tradition that Gwalchmai, cousin of King Arthur, and a warrior of gigantic stature, having been driven from his inheritance in Galway, was wrecked off this coast, and interred here; and his remains are said to have been found in the reign of William the Conqueror. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £7. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the King, as Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient edifice, not remarkable for any architectural details. A tumulus near it is supposed to mark the site of the ancient castle, but no particulars of its foundation or history are known: there are no vestiges of buildings of any kind, and the artificial mound may probably be only a sepulchral memorial raised over the remains of Gwalchmai, or some other chieftain. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £139. 9.

WARREN, a parish in the hundred of CASTLE-MARTIN, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (S. W.) from Pembroke, containing 169 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the south-western part of the county, is of considerable extent, reaching to the coast of the Bristol channel, by which it is bounded on the south and south-west. It includes the small village of Lenny, on the western coast, from which a point of land, projecting into the sea, derives its name of Lenny Head. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £4. 8. 1½., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient building with a square tower, surmounted by a spire of stone, forming a conspicuous object on this part of the coast. In the churchyard is the pedestal of an ancient cross, in which is inserted the head of one of the circular kind. According to tradition, there was an ancient religious house on a farm called Warren; but there are no remains of it, and the only records of its existence are the names of several places in the immediate neighbourhood, which would appear to have been derived from such an establishment. Vestiges of an ancient fortification, of circular form, and still in good preservation, may be seen in a field between this place and the parish church of St. Twinel: it was defended by a triple rampart, having an entrance on the west side, and appears to have been a place of great strength; the area within the inner rampart, which is the most entire, is about one acre in extent. It appears to have formed a link in a chain of fortifications by which the south-western coasts were protected from the piratical incursions of the Saxons and Danes. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £123. 19.

WELSHPOOL, a borough, market and assize town, having exclusive jurisdiction, in the county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 7½ miles (N.) from Montgomery, and 175 (N. W. by W.) from London, on the road from Shrewsbury to Aberystwith: the parish comprises the Upper, Middle, and Lower divisions,



Corporation Seal.

and the township of Cyfronnydd, each of which separately maintains its own poor, and contains 4536 inhabitants, of which number, 673 are in the Upper, 2538 in the Middle, and 1269 in the Lower, division, and the remaining 56 in the township of Cyfronnydd. The original name of this place, written "Trellyn," from the Welsh "Trê'r Llŷn," was derived from its situation near a pool or lake of very great depth. From this circumstance, also, it obtained its present English appellation of Pool; and, in order to distinguish it from the town of that name in the county of Dorset, it has long been generally called Welshpool. This lake, which is now within the park of Powis Castle, is nearly three hundred feet in depth, and, from the dark colour of its waters, had obtained the appellation of Llŷn Dû, or "the Black Lake," since corrupted into "Llyndy Pool." The town is of ancient origin: the first notice of it occurs in the Welsh annals of 1109, when Cadwgan ab Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, a powerful native chieftain of Powys, having succeeded, even during the state of anarchy prevailing at that time, in reducing his territories to some degree of order and tranquillity, by a rigid and impartial administration of justice, repaired to this place, and began to erect a castle, which he intended to make his principal residence, and the seat of his government. But this virtuous prince, whom Camden dignifies with the epithet of the "renowned Briton," was, during his abode at this place, suddenly attacked by his nephew Madoe, a lawless chieftain of North Wales, at the head of a numerous band of desperate and profligate followers, who, taking him by surprise, murdered him before he had time either to defend himself, or to take measures for his escape. On the death of Cadwgan, the castle which he had begun was left unfinished; but the work was resumed and completed by Gwenwynwyn, who succeeded his father, Owain Cyveiliog, in the government of the southern part of Powysland. In the year 1191, in resentment of various depredations which had been committed by the Welsh on the English vassals in the marches, Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the absence of Richard I. in the Holy Land, besieged this castle with a powerful force. The garrison made a determined resistance, and held out till the walls were undermined, when they surrendered on honourable terms. The archbishop, having taken possession of the fortress, repaired the damage it had sustained during the siege, strengthened the defences, and, placing in it a strong garrison, returned into England. Gwenwynwyn, its rightful owner, determined to use every effort for the recovery of this castle, which was the most important fortress in his dominions, laid siege to it in 1197, and soon compelled the En-

glish garrison to surrender it to him, upon the same terms as had been granted to his own soldiers. At this time the castle was distinguished by the appellation of "Gwenwynwyn's Castle at the Pool," and became the chief residence of that prince and his successors.

In the reign of John, Gwenwynwyn, having consented to become a vassal of the English crown, and to hold his territories *in capite* under that monarch, his son and successor Gruffydd, on his accession to the government, did homage to the English king, and by his tenure was bound to aid and assist him in his endeavours to subjugate the principality to the authority of the English government. Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, incensed at the defection of Gruffydd from the interests of his countrymen, in the year 1233, attacked and dismantled his castle at Pool, called at that time, from the colour of the stone of which it was built, Y Castell Côch, or "the red castle," an appellation which it still retains among the native Welsh. Upon this occasion Llewelyn banished Gruffydd and gave his territories to Gruffydd ab Madoc, Prince of Upper Powys, and Lord of Dinas Brân. Owain ab Gruffydd, grandson of Gwenwynwyn, still, under the protection of the English, appears nevertheless to have retained possession of his father's territories as an English vassal; and at his death he bequeathed them to his only daughter and heiress, Hawys, surnamed Gadarn, or "the Hardy." After her father's decease the title of Hawys to the principality of Powys was disputed by her four uncles Llewelyn, John, Gruffydd Vychan, and David, all alleging the ineligibility of a female to succeed to that dignity. Under these circumstances Hawys appealed to Edward II., the reigning English monarch, who gave her in marriage to John de Charlton, whom the king ennobled by the title of Baron Powys, and in whose descendants the proprietorship of the castle and its dependencies remained for several generations. It was probably at this period that the fortress first obtained the appellation of Powys Castle, which it still retains. The barony and castle were, by marriage with Jane, eldest daughter of Edward Lord Powys, conveyed to Sir John Grey of Heton, who was slain at the unfortunate battle of Baugée, in 1421; and in the reign of Elizabeth, Edward Grey, an illegitimate son of Edward Grey de Powys, who had inherited the estates by virtue of a settlement on his mother, sold them to Sir Edward Herbert, second son of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Sir Edward, on his death, was interred in the church of Welshpool, and was succeeded in his titles and estates by his son William, who was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of James I., and by Charles I. created Lord Powys.

On the breaking out of the civil war of the seventeenth century, Piercy Lord Powys, declared himself an advocate of the royal cause, fortified his castle, and placed in it a strong garrison, of which he took the command in person. It was soon afterwards besieged by a strong party of the parliamentary forces, under the command of Sir Thomas Myddelton; and its outer walls having been materially damaged by the artillery of the assailants, it was at length reduced, the noble commander of the garrison was made prisoner, and the place given up to pillage. Upon this

occasion the castle and lordship were confiscated to the use of the parliament; and, according to the general orders issued at the time, the proprietor of the estate was allowed to compound with the parliament, by which means he regained possession of them. It appears by a manuscript in the library at Powis Castle that this fortress, together with that of Montgomery, with their outworks, were ordered by the parliament to be demolished; but by a decree of the council of state, dated April 28th, 1660, it is stated that the "Red Castle in Wales" did not belong to the state, and that the owners and proprietors thereof, having given security that it should not be employed or made use of to the disturbance of the peace of the nation, or prejudicial to the parliament and commonwealth, it is commanded that the former order made for demolishing the above-named castle shall be null and void, so far as regards the Red Castle, with the exception only of the outworks, and the making of some breaches in the walls, in order to render it indefensible in case of any future insurrection against the government and authority of the parliament. After these injunctions had been carried into effect, it was delivered into the possession of its legitimate proprietors, in whose descendants it still remains; the Rt. Hon. Edward Herbert, Viscount Clive, eldest son of the Earl of Powis, being the present proprietor.

The town, which Leland describes as being, in the reign of Henry VIII., "the best market in Powys," still retains that character, in addition to which it may be justly regarded as the modern capital of the county. It is situated for the greater part in a hollow, which opens towards the river Severn, and extends up the acclivity of an eminence towards Powis park and castle: it consists of two towns, called respectively Pool town and Welsh town, but which are now so entirely united, as to form but one. It is large and populous, well lighted with gas, and consists of one long and wide street, intersected at right angles by another of similar character, and also by several streets of smaller extent, all well paved and amply supplied with water: the houses are handsomely built of brick, and with an unusual degree of regularity for this part of the country; and the whole has a cheerful and prepossessing appearance, having more the character of an English, than that of a Welsh, town. This impression, which strikes the stranger on his entrance, is strengthened both by the prevailing language and the manners of the inhabitants, the Welsh language being spoken by few, except such as come from the upper part of the country upon business. The flannel manufacture is carried on here, but upon a scale much inferior to its extent either at Llanidloes or Newtown; and it has long been the principal mart for the sale of the flannels made throughout the whole of the manufacturing district of North Wales, but some spirited efforts are now being made to remove this market to Newtown. A considerable trade is also carried on in malt, for the making of which there are several kilns in the town and neighbourhood; and there are likewise several tanneries upon a large scale. At the extremity of the town are some quarries of excellent stone, near which is a military depôt for one thousand stand of arms. The river Severn is navigable to within a short distance of the town; and the Montgomeryshire canal, which passes close to it, joins the Ellesmere canal near Oswestry,

affording a facility of communication with Shrewsbury and all parts of the kingdom. The market, which is amply supplied with provisions of every kind, is on Monday; and fairs are held on the second Monday in March, April 17th, June 5th, the first Monday after the 10th of July, September 12th, and November 16th, for horses, cattle, and pedlery; and on the day preceding each a fair is held for the sale of sheep and pigs: a fair is also held on the first Monday after the 20th of September, exclusively for the sale of butter and cheese. A great cattle market is held annually on the first Monday after St. Hilary, and also on the Monday before Christmas-day. The flannel market is held every alternate Thursday, in a spacious room appropriated to that purpose in the town-hall, and has hitherto been attended by numerous dealers and manufacturers from Llanidloes, Newtown, &c.: the average quantity sold at these markets is one thousand pieces, of which the finer sort generally measure about one hundred and twenty yards in length. Welshpool is supplied with coal from the north-western parts of Shropshire, by means of the Montgomeryshire canal; and the river Severn commences its navigable course at only a short distance from the town, at a place called Pool-Stake.

The inhabitants received a charter of incorporation at a very early period, from the lords of Powys, who invested them with various privileges and immunities, which were subsequently confirmed by a charter granted by James I., in the 12th of his reign, and confirmed and enlarged by Charles II. The corporation, under this charter, consists of two bailiffs, and an indefinite number of aldermen and burgesses, with a high steward, recorder, town-clerk, coroner, two serjeants at mace, two yeomen, and other officers. The bailiffs are elected annually on Michaelmas day, by a jury of resident burgesses; the high steward, who holds his office for life, is appointed by the lord of Powys, who also nominates the town-clerk: and the recorder is chosen by the bailiffs, aldermen, and burgesses: the bailiffs, on retiring from office, become aldermen. The coroner is appointed by the high steward and bailiffs; and the serjeants at mace and yeomen, by the bailiffs for the time being. This was originally one of the contributory boroughs which, with Montgomery, returned one member to parliament under the statute of the 27th of Henry VIII.; and the right of election, which was vested in the burgesses generally, continued to be exercised from that time till the year 1728, when the borough was disfranchised by a resolution of the House of Commons, which, however, being in direct opposition to a previous resolution of the House, by which, in 1680, the right was confirmed, the burgesses were empowered, by the act of the 28th of George III., to assert their right of voting for a member for Montgomery before any future committee of the House, and to enter an appeal against any future decision, within twelve calendar months; but no measures were ever taken to regain the franchise. By the recent act to amend the representation, Welshpool has been restored to the exercise of the elective franchise, and is again made contributory with Llanidloes, Llanvyllin, Machynlleth, Montgomery, and Newtown, in returning a member. The right of election is now vested in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value

of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the present number of such tenements within the electoral limits of the borough, which are less extensive than the ancient municipal boundary, and are minutely detailed in the Appendix, is about two hundred. The freedom of the borough is inherited by the sons of freemen, or acquired by election of the burgesses at large, subject to the approval of the high steward. The bailiffs, the high steward, and the recorder, are justices of the peace within the borough, and by charter have power to punish for all offences committed within its limits, in as ample a manner as the county magistrates, who have no concurrent jurisdiction. The exclusive jurisdiction of the borough extends over the entire parishes of Pool and Buttington; the whole townships of Gungrog Vechan, Trelydan, and Trêvnant Vechan, with parts of those of Garth, Hendrehên, Llan, Trawscoed, Llanerch-rochwell, Tyrymynach, and Varchwel, in the parish of Guilsfield; the townships of Gaer, Sylvaen, Trêv-Helyg, and Trêvnant, with parts of those of Cwm and Castle, in the parish of Castle Caer Einion; and the township of Brithdir, in the parish of Berriew. The corporation hold courts of quarter session for determining on all offences committed within the borough, the punishment for which does not extend to the loss of life or limb; and a court of record every alternate Tuesday, in which the bailiffs preside, for the recovery of debts to any amount. The assizes for the county, and the petty sessions for the hundreds of Pool and Cawrse, are held in this town. The town-hall, erected at the expense of a few gentlemen residing within the vicinity of the town, to avoid increasing the county rate, which was previously overcharged, is a handsome and commodious building of brick, in the centre of the principal street, with a colonnade in front: the basement story is appropriated to the use of the corn market, with an ample space for the sale of various articles of merchandise, and a spacious court-room for holding the assizes, the borough sessions, and other courts: in the upper story there is a commodious and handsome room, originally sixty-two feet in length, twenty-five feet wide, and eighteen feet high, but which, in 1824, was enlarged for the holding of the Eisteddvod, and is now one hundred and two feet long, in which public meetings take place, the business of the corporation is transacted, and the flannel market is held, and in which also balls are occasionally given.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £13. 5. 2½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, and, with the exception of the chancel and the tower, rebuilt in 1774, is a spacious and handsome structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles: it was enlarged by the addition of galleries in 1824. The ceiling of the chancel is divided into compartments, embellished with rich carved work, and from the roof of the north aisle grows some pendant ivy, which has a very singular appearance. Among the communion plate there is a chalice of fine gold, containing one quart, and valued at £170: engraved on it is a Latin inscription, stating it to have been presented to the church of Pool, by Thomas Davies, Governor-General of the

English Colonies on the western coast of Africa, in gratitude for the preservation of his life during his residence in that unhealthy clime. There is a gradual ascent from the flat part of the town to the church, which stands at the base of a loftier eminence; so that the cemetery, which lies on the acclivity, is in some parts higher than the church itself, and commands a fine view of the town beneath. It has for some time been in contemplation to obtain additional burial-ground for this town, and His Majesty's Commissioners have expressed their readiness to afford facilities for the accomplishment of so desirable an object. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school for children of both sexes was founded in 1821, and is supported by subscription: the building erected for this purpose, and situated at a short distance from the town, on the road to Newtown, is a handsome stone edifice, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, and consisting of two commodious and spacious school-rooms, with apartments for the master and the mistress: in these schools one hundred and forty boys, and one hundred and three girls, are at present gratuitously instructed. Richard Tudor, Esq., bequeathed £100 for teaching ten poor boys, and Edward Parry, in 1770, also bequeathed £100 for teaching eight: the interest of both these sums is appropriated to the maintenance of a school in which these children are instructed; and there is also another school, founded by Mr. Tudor, who bequeathed £40, the interest to be paid to a master or mistress for teaching ten younger children to read. The same gentleman also left £80, directing the produce to be appropriated to the apprenticing of one poor boy annually. An almshouse near the church was founded by the late H. P. Dorsett, Esq., who endowed it for eight poor women; and a dispensary has been established, which is well supported by subscription.

Powis Castle, the seat of Lord Clive, is a stately but irregular pile of building, of great extent, and venerable for its antiquity: it is pleasantly situated in a well-wooded park, at the distance of a mile from the town, on the right of the road leading to Montgomery, and occupies an elevated and commanding site on a ridge of rock overlooking a vast extent of richly diversified country, the greater part of which was formerly subject to its lords. It is built of red sandstone, from which circumstance it derived the appellation of Castell Cŏch, which it still retains among the Welsh. The damage it sustained during the parliamentary war has been amply repaired; and the whole has been fitted up in a style of grandeur. Considerable improvements have been made in its external appearance, under the auspices of its present proprietor, by removing the sash windows which had been inserted more than a century ago, and restoring others of the original form, more in conformity with the prevailing style of architecture, and by a considerable addition to the height of the tower on the north side. The entrance is by an ancient gateway, flanked by two massive circular towers, into an extensive paved area, round which the principal apartments are ranged. The ascent to these is by a magnificent staircase embellished with paintings by Lanserome: the walls on each side are painted with mythological and allegorical subjects, among which are representations of

Neptune, Amphitrite, Apollo, and Venus, and emblematical personifications of Poetry, Painting, Music, the Fates, and other subjects: the ceiling is painted with the coronation of Queen Anne. In the lower part of the hall there is a painting of Aurora, and near it is a marble figure of Cybele, in a sitting posture, about three feet high, on a pedestal of marble, exquisitely sculptured, which was brought from Herculaneum; and on the upper landing of the staircase there is a beautiful statue of Apollo Belvidere. This staircase leads to a gallery, one hundred and seventeen feet in length, and twenty feet wide, in which are ranged the busts of the twelve Cæsars, brought from Italy, two mosaic tables from Rome, and four small figures in marble, of very great antiquity. The walls of the gallery are of panelled oak, enriched with armorial bearings of different branches of the family; and the ceiling is an ancient relic of the elaborately ornamented style in plaister. One end of the gallery communicates with the state bedroom, which is preserved in the same order as when prepared for the reception of Charles I., who was expected to sleep here when on his route to Chester. The dining-room, saloon, and library, are all splendidly decorated, and contain some beautiful and valuable antiques, among which are some exquisite sculptures from the ruins of Herculaneum. The ceiling of the dining-room is highly embellished with painting, in which the daughters of William, second Marquis of Powys, are represented in various characters, and with appropriate attributes. In the saloon is a full-length portrait of Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemain, in the costume of his day, and numerous family portraits by the best masters; and in the library there is a manuscript history of the life of Lord Herbert. The ball-room, of the same dimensions as the gallery, was formerly connected with the main building by a portion of the castle, which was destroyed by fire, so that it is now detached from it: many of the original windows in that portion of the building are still remaining, though almost concealed by the ivy with which they are overspread. At the end of the ball-room is a billiard-room, the walls of which are ornamented with glass cases, containing an elegant variety of stuffed birds, and other curiosities. On the east side of the castle are terraces formed in the rock on which it is built, rising in succession above each other, and laid out in flower gardens, with green and hot-houses, containing a choice collection of rare and valuable plants. The lower terrace leads to a delightful walk, shaded with trees of every variety; and from the north-east angle of the castle there is a terrace, which was most probably formed by the excavation of the rock for the stone with which the castle is built, commanding a fine view of the richly wooded vale of the Severn, with the town of Welshpool, beyond which are seen the 'Rallt and Moel y Golva, and the Breiddin hills, and an extensive tract of the surrounding country. The park, which is very extensive and richly wooded, lies on the acclivity of a hill, of which the summit is two miles distant from the castle, and from which, in clear weather, may be seen the mountains of Plinlimmon, Cader Idris, Snowdon, the Arans, the Arenigs, and various others. A winding road through it leads to the castle, which is frequently lost to the view of the spectator on his approach, and is seen emerging again from the luxuriant foliage by which it had been concealed. The park

is ornamented with numerous rustic seats, and the walk through these delightfully varied grounds, which are open to the public, is a source of much enjoyment to the inhabitants of the town. Among the gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood is Llanerchydôl, the seat of David Pugh, Esq., a modern castellated mansion of stone, beautifully situated on the acclivity of a hill rising gradually from the town, from which is an ascent by a winding road, commanding magnificent prospects: the grounds are tastefully laid out, and comprehend much varied and beautifully picturesque scenery.

At a short distance from the town was the ancient monastery of Monachlog Ystrad Marchell, or Strata Marcella, founded in 1170 by Owain Cyveiliog, son of Gruffydd, for monks of the Cistercian order; but, according to other authorities, by Madoc, another son, to whom Tanner attributes the refounding of it, though, by his charter, he appears only to have granted to it a portion of land on which to found a cell. In the early part of the reign of Edward III., the Welsh monks were removed to English monasteries, and English monks introduced into this establishment, which was made subject to the abbey of Buildwas. It flourished till the dissolution, at which time its revenue, according to Dugdale, was estimated at £64. 14. 2., and according to Speed, at £73. 7. 3.: there are no remains of the edifice, and the only memorial of it is preserved in the ancient site, which is still pointed out. At a short distance to the east of the town are the remains of an ancient British encampment, in a good state of preservation; and on the summit of the mound which it comprises are some stately elm trees. Dr. William Morgan was instituted vicar of this parish in 1575: he was afterwards removed to Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant, whence he was preferred to the see of Llandaf, in 1595, from which he was translated in 1601 to that of St. Asaph, where he died in 1604. He had a principal share in the translation of the Welsh bible, which was printed in 1588: this edition, revised by Dr. Parry, Bishop of Asaph, in 1604, assisted by his chaplain, Dr. John Davies, and reprinted in 1620, is, with some slight variation, the version now in general use. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor in the entire parish of Welshpool is £1139. 5., of which amount, £299. 17. is defrayed by the Upper, £564. 5. by the Middle, and £299. 17. by the Lower, division, and the remaining £30. 3. by the township of Cyfronnydd.

WEN, a joint hamlet with Genol, in the parish of LLANSAWEL, lower division of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Llandilo-Vawr. The population is returned with the parish, of which it forms the northern and higher portion: it is chiefly hilly, but in many places the sides of the glens are well planted with timber. An assessment is made for the support of the poor conjointly with Genol, the average annual expenditure amounting to £182. 5.

WENVOE, a parish in the hundred of DINAS-POWIS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Cardiff, containing 432 inhabitants. The ancient Welsh name of this place is supposed to have been "Gwynva," or "Gwynvai," of which the present is a Norman modification. The parish, which is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, comprises a large extent of enclosed arable and pas-

ture land, and some portions of common, affording good pasturage for sheep. It had formerly an ancient castle, which is noticed by Leland as in a ruinous state even in his time, consisting only of one tower and some fragments of the walls, within a quarter of a mile of which the same writer describes a well, enclosed by a wall, out of which issued a stream called Silly brook. The present castle, the seat of Robert F. Jenner, Esq., erected by the late P. Birt, Esq., maternal grandfather of the present proprietor, is a stately mansion, consisting of a centre and two wings. The principal front, facing the south, extends three hundred and seventy-four feet in length, and is three stories in height, exclusively of the basement and the attics: the wings, which, according to the original design, were to have formed two magnificent conservatories, terminate at each extremity in a square tower, and the intervals between the towers and the centre are partly concealed by trees, with a view to relieve the flatness of such a length of masonry. The grounds are laid out with much taste, and comprehend some rich and beautifully varied scenery; but the view from the house, though pleasing, is neither grand nor extensive. The village is neat and of prepossessing appearance: the soil is a damp clay, but the air is salubrious, and the parish registers afford several instances of longevity, among which are the ages of the three last incumbents, each of whom held the living for half a century. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, rated in the king's books at £13. 7. 1., and in the patronage of Robert Francis Jenner, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower. The interior is appropriately arranged and kept in excellent order: it contains some good mural monuments in memory of the several proprietors of Wenvoe castle. The churchyard is pleasingly laid out, and the graves are decked with various odoriferous plants: near the church grows a remarkably fine yew tree, in excellent preservation, which is said to be one of the oldest in the county. The parsonage-house, built by the late P. Birt, Esq., is a handsome and spacious edifice. Elizabeth Thomas, in 1701, bequeathed £20; Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart., in 1721, £40; Mary Thomas, £10; William Morgan, £5; and the Rev. John Hodges, rector, in 1777, £45, to the poor of the parish; the income arising from which several sums is annually distributed among them, according to the intentions of the several benefactors. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £258. 3.

WEPPRE (WEPRE), a township in the parish of NORTHOP, Northop division of the hundred of COLES-HILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (S. E.) from Flint, containing 354 inhabitants. This township was anciently held by William de Malbedeng, under the church of Chester. In Domesday book it is noticed as possessing a wood a league and a half long, and having two villeyns and two boors, and in another place as having one villeyn and a radman, having been in the possession of Ernui, a freeman. It is situated on the æstuary of the Dee, and comprises a portion of its sands, which are dry at low water, and may probably at some future period be brought into cultivation. The fishery affords employment to many of its

inhabitants, who share in the advantages of the stone pier at Golytyn, erected by the River Dee Company, for the protection of vessels proceeding to and from Chester, which serves also to shelter their craft.

WESTOAC (WESTOWE), a hamlet in the parish of LLANELLY, hundred of CARNWALLON, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, containing 723 inhabitants. Here was formerly an ancient chapel, which has fallen into ruins.

WESTON-MADOC, a township in that part of the parish of CHURCHSTOKE which is in the lower division of the hundred of CAWRSE, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Montgomery, containing 237 inhabitants. It is included in the manor of Cawrse, which belongs to the Earl of Powis, and is situated near the border of the English county of Salop, in which part of the parish is comprised.

WEYTHEL (GWYTHEL), a township, partly in the parish of GLADESTRY, hundred of RADNOR, and partly in the parish of OLD RADNOR, within the liberties of the town of NEW RADNOR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from New Radnor. The population is included in the return for the respective parishes. The Weythel brook, on which there are several mills, and which is crossed by the road from Kington, flows through it, in a narrow vale exhibiting various detached plantations. Lady Hartstongue bequeathed a considerable plot of land for the instruction of poor children of this township.

WHITCHURCH, a parish, partly in the hundred of CAERPHILLY, and partly in that of KIBBOR, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Cardiff, containing 1184 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the turnpike road leading from Cardiff to Merthyr-Tydvil, and comprises the Upper and Lower divisions, the former of which, by a decision of the county magistrates at the quarter sessions, in April 1831, is now in the hundred of Kibbor. It includes an extensive tract of enclosed arable and pasture land, part of which is an allotment of Cardiff heath, on its enclosure many years ago. The soil is in general fertile, and favourable to the production of wheat and other grain: the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and agreeably enlivened by some handsome seats in the immediate vicinity. Green Meadow, the residence of Wyndham Lewis, Esq., is a spacious and handsome modern mansion, in the later style of English architecture, delightfully situated above the river Tâf, and under the declivity of a lofty mountain: the grounds are tastefully laid out, comprehending a rich variety of beautiful scenery, and commanding a fine view of the picturesque ruins of Castell Côch, to the north, built by Ivor ab Cadivor, called also Ivor Bâch, to defend the pass up the valley of the Tâf. Velindre, the pleasant seat of T. W. Brookes, Esq., situated on an eminence above Melin Gruffydd, commands some delightful views of the river Tâf, and the flourishing plantations that ornament its banks in the parish of Pentyrch. The extensive tin plate works belonging to Messrs. R. Blakemore and Co., at Melin Gruffydd, are in this parish: in these works about five hundred persons are constantly employed, and on the average about twenty-five thousand boxes of tin plates, and two thousand tons of sheet iron, are annually manufactured, the conveyance of which to their destination is facilitated by the Glamorganshire canal, which

passes close to the works. The living is annexed to that of Llandaf, and is in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat and substantial edifice, in good repair. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Joan Williams, in 1707, bequeathed £20, and Thomas Lewis, in 1724, £5 for the benefit of the poor. In this parish there are, an encampment supposed to be of Roman construction, and a lofty tumulus; but nothing is known of their origin. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £245. 9.

WHITCHURCH, a parish in the hundred of DEW-ISLAND, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 12 miles (N. W. by W.) from Haverfordwest, containing 1028 inhabitants. This parish, which contains the small seaport town of Solva, described under its own head, is situated on the coast of St. Bride's bay, and on the turnpike road from Haverfordwest to St. David's. It comprises a considerable tract of good arable and pasture land: the surface is abruptly varied, and the scenery, being pleasingly diversified with hill and dale, is in some parts, especially near the town, highly picturesque. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, in the burning of lime, for which there are some kilns near the entrance of the town of Solva, and in the trade of the port. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £5. 15. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Precentor and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. David, is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance. There are places of worship for Baptists, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and Presbyterians. Caervoriog, in this parish, is the birthplace of Adam Hoton, Bishop of St. David's, at one time ambassador to the Court of France, and Lord High Chancellor of England. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £304. 19.

WHITECHURCH, or EGLWYS-WEN, a parish in the hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (S. by W.) from Cardigan, containing 377 inhabitants. This parish, which is supposed to have derived its name from the white colour of the stone of which the original church was built, is situated in a retired part of the county, at a distance from any turnpike road. It comprises a large tract of enclosed arable and pasture land, a considerable tract of mountainous common, affording pasturage for sheep, and some good turbaries, from which the inhabitants are supplied with fuel. The soil is various, and the inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture: the stone in this part of the country contains a great proportion of quartz, which is found in abundance within the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £6, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Thomas Lloyd, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. John Jones, in 1729, bequeathed rent-charges of £1 and ten shillings respectively to the poor of this parish and that of Llanvair Nantgwyn

adjacent. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £79. 16.

WHITFORD, a parish in the Holywell division of the hundred of COLESHILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Holywell, containing 3333 inhabitants. This parish rises for the most part gradually from the shore of the wide æstuary of the Dee, by which it is bounded on the east and north-east, into hills of considerable elevation: it comprises an extent of nearly eight thousand statute acres of land, and contains a lake called Llŷn Helig, of about fifty acres. A tract of waste land, including three thousand five hundred acres, lying in the parishes of Whitford, Ysceiviog, and Nannerch, was allotted and enclosed some years ago, pursuant to two acts of parliament obtained for that purpose. The village, which is of small size, but contains several neat houses, is pleasantly situated at no great distance from the Chester and Holyhead road, and near the head of a small valley, which, deepening in its course, stretches towards the sea, having its sides beautifully fringed with woods. The surface of the parish is ornamented with several gentlemen's seats. Mostyn Hall is the property and residence of the Hon. Edward M. Lloyd Mostyn, to whom it was bequeathed by the late Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart., whose name he assumed: it has descended to the Mostyns from their ancestor, Ievan Vychan, (a descendant of Tudor Trevor, Earl of Hereford,) who obtained it by marriage, in the reign of Richard I., with Angharad, heiress of Howel ab Tudor ab Ithel Vychan, of Mostyn, who derived his descent from Edwyn, lord of Tegengle, or Englefield. The mansion is situated in a small but beautifully undulating park, clothed in various parts with fine oaks and magnificent beeches, and was formerly approached by a venerable avenue. It is an ancient irregular edifice, erected at successive periods, and devoid of architectural character: the oldest portion of it was built probably so early as the reign of Henry VI., but the greater part of the present house was erected in 1631. The various apartments contain numerous good paintings and portraits, the latter chiefly of members of the family, and are likewise adorned with antique busts: the library, together with a valuable collection of books and manuscripts (the latter mostly on vellum, and many of them richly illuminated), contains numerous elegant Roman antiques, and other rare relics of former ages, among which are, the cake of copper found at Cacrhên, in Carnarvonshire; the silver harp which Queen Elizabeth gave to Thomas Mostyn, in 1568, to bestow upon the most skilful bard at the Eisteddvod held at Caerwys, in the above year; and the golden torques found near Harlech castle, in 1692. In this house Henry Earl of Richmond was concealed, whilst planning the overthrow of the house of York, and the place of his retreat having been discovered by Richard III., a party of armed men was despatched to apprehend him; but Richmond contrived to escape through a hole in the back part of the house, which is still called "the king's," and was afterwards joined at the battle of Bosworth Field by Richard ab Howel, then lord of Mostyn, to whom, after the victory, he presented, in token of gratitude for his preservation, the belt and sword he wore on that day, which were kept for ages in the mansion. In the parliamentary war, this house was garrisoned by Sir Roger Mostyn, who also re-

paired the castle of Flint, and raised an army of fifteen hundred men at his own charge, in support of the cause of his royal master. Downing, in the township of Edenowain, is the birthplace, and was the residence, of the distinguished antiquary and naturalist, Thomas Pennant, Esq., and is now the property of his son and successor, David Pennant, Esq. It is a good mansion in the form of the Roman letter H, with the wings terminating in gables, and is seated on the slope of a narrow valley, well sheltered by the finely wooded grounds which surround it: its name is a corruption of that of the township. The present house was built in 1627, and, together with the grounds, received great improvement from the late owner, of literary celebrity, who conducted the extensive walks, with the greatest taste and judgment, through the deep and darkly wooded dingles to the more elevated points, commanding noble views of the æstuaries of the Dee and the Mersey, and of the distant hills of Westmorland and Cumberland: these varied walks exceed three miles in length. The library, a room forty feet in length, built in the year 1814, contains a valuable and extensive collection of books and papers, among which are great numbers of valuable manuscripts, drawings, &c. In the different rooms are numerous pictures, consisting chiefly of subjects in natural history, and of family portraits; and there is likewise a cabinet of fossils and minerals. In the grounds, which contain several oaks of great age and girth, of which the most remarkable is called "the Fairy Oak," there is a deserted water-mill, skilfully altered by the late proprietor, so as to exhibit the appearance of a monastic ruin. Bychton, an old house built in 1572, situated in an adjacent township of the same name, was the original seat of the Pennants, who had been settled here ever since the tenth century, and a younger branch of which family removed to Downing early in the seventeenth century, on his marriage with the heiress of that house, whose descendant bequeathed it to David, the father of Thomas Pennant, Esq. Downing Ucha, a respectable mansion, is the seat of H. D. Griffiths, Esq.; and Mertyn is that of George Watkin Kenrick, Esq.

The soil of the lower parts of the parish is stiff and clayey; that of the upper, thin, light, and dry, resting on limestone, with occasional beds of gravel. The minerals consist of valuable beds of coal, limestone, and petrosilex, or chert, and of rich and extensive veins of lead-ore and calamine: some copper-ore and, not uncommonly, black jack, or sulphate of zinc, have also been found. The parish comprises a large portion of the extensive coal tract of North Wales, the richness of the strata in this part of which will be best shown by a notice of those through which a pit has been sunk at Bychton, to a depth of six hundred and fourteen feet: the total number of strata here composing the measures is twenty-seven, of which the following are of coal, *viz.*—the fourth, which is of the peculiarly inflammable species called "cannel coal," found also at Mostyn, and is three feet thick, and rests on a bed of common coal, six feet thick, making a total of nine feet; the sixth, which is two feet three inches thick; the eighth, fifteen feet; the tenth, nine feet; the twelfth, cannel coal, fourteen inches; the fourteenth, common coal, one foot; the sixteenth, six feet; the nineteenth, seven feet; the twenty-first, three feet;

the twenty-second, three feet nine inches; and the twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh, each also of the same thickness; making in all sixty-four feet eight inches of coal, and being equal to about one foot of coal in every nine feet depth. The thickest seam in the parish is found at Mostyn, and is sixteen feet thick: the dip of the strata varies from one yard in four to two in three. The coal mines of Mostyn and Bychton have been worked for a very great length of time, having been discovered in the reign of Edward I., by whom they were granted to the abbot and convent of Basingwerk. Throughout the seventeenth century, Dublin and the eastern coast of Ireland were supplied with coal from the Mostyn colliery; but since the year 1710, the accumulation of sand upon this coast was so great as to prevent vessels even of sixty tons' burden coming within two miles of the shore, until the recent formation of a channel and basin by the late Sir Thomas Mostyn; in addition to which the increased operation of the mines at Whitehaven and Workington, in Cumberland, has withdrawn the export trade from this place. The Mostyn collieries only are now worked, and produce about three hundred tons daily, the coal being chiefly sent coastwise to the more distant parts of North Wales. Here are nine separate beds of coal, varying in thickness from three-quarters of a yard to upwards of five yards, the latter being two hundred and ten yards below the sea, and worked for nearly a mile under it: a large steam-engine has been erected upon the sands, which raises the water from the mines: five hundred workmen are constantly employed in these collieries, and a more extensive scale of operations is now contemplated.

Mines of lead and calamine have also been worked in the hilly part of the parish, from time immemorial, until within the last few years, when the latter were discontinued, owing to the low price which the article bore in the market. The Llanerch y Mor reverberating furnaces, for smelting and refining lead-ore, were erected in 1750, on the site of some very ancient lead-works: they smelt sixty tons of ore per week, exclusively for the Manchester market, and afford employment to fifty workmen. Several years ago, copper-ore was obtained to a limited extent; but, though diligent search has been made, none has since been found. Beds of sandstone and freestone exist in the lower parts of the parish, and in the higher are strata of limestone and petrosilex: a great quantity of the last has been conveyed of late years into Staffordshire, where it is made into a coarse stone ware, or formed into stones for grinding and pulverizing burnt flints. The cliffs in the township of Mostyn present a singular appearance, being vitrified throughout their whole extent, as if emitted in a melted state from a volcano. This phenomenon is ascribed to the conflagration of some pyritical matter, which has destroyed the appearance of the regular strata of shale and sandstone, and converted the substance into an unbroken semi-vitrified mass, partially porous, but of the hardness of flint, and in some places of a beautiful vermilion colour, but in most of a mottled red and blue. This transformation is not confined to the face of the cliff, but extends generally through the rock, though diminishing gradually toward the interior, which, at some distance

from the side, appears only discoloured. In forming a new line of road, a perpendicular face of rock has been laid bare to a considerable extent, and appears more compact than near the surface. The same cause extended its operations under the sea, entirely consuming the coal throughout its progress; and the miners are now employed in penetrating through this indurated substance, at the depth of forty-eight feet beneath the bed of the Dee. The rock is procured in large masses, to form breakwaters, and to repair the roads, for which it is peculiarly adapted by its extreme durability. The mineral productions of this district are shipped at Mostyn quay, where a pier and suitable warehouses, wharfs, and basins have been constructed: steam-packets, for the conveyance of passengers, sail from this place to Liverpool regularly, by which, and the frequent trading vessels, an uninterrupted intercourse is maintained with that port.

The living is a discharged vicarage, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph, endowed with one-fourth part of the corn tithes, and one-fourth of the small tithes throughout the parish, rated in the king's books at £9. 11. 5½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph, who also presents to the sinecure rectory, which is rated at £28. 17. 6., but produces a disproportionate income, on account of the tithes being assigned on lease: it is comprised within the rural deanery of Tegengle. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, and situated in the township of Tre Lan, is a spacious unadorned edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a large square western tower: the aisle was built by one Bleddyn Drow, of the house of Mostyn, to which family it belongs. Under a niche in the south wall there is a small elegant monument, by Westmacott, to the memory of the late celebrated Thomas Pennant, Esq., who died at Downing, on December 16th, 1798, aged seventy-three, and was interred here: it consists of an upright pillar of white marble, bearing on its front a medallion profile of the deceased, and surmounted by a Grecian vase: at the base kneels the Genius of Cambria, lamenting the loss of her able and ingenious tourist. There are two places of worship each for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and one for Baptists. A school-room was built in the village, in 1740, by Mr. Pierce Jones, who bestowed it on the inhabitants, directing them to appoint a master, who, for the use of the school-room, was to teach gratuitously six poor children to read: to this number fourteen more were added by Mrs. Mary Bradshaw, in 1745, who gave for their instruction £140, now in the possession of the Mostyn family, and producing an annual interest of £5. 11., for which, however, only eight boys are taught. Mr. John Davies also, by will dated Oct. 10th, 1802, bequeathed £300 for the education of nine more boys, so that there are now twenty-three children upon the foundation, who are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. Twenty poor persons of this parish receive five shillings quarterly from the interest of legacies bequeathed by Mrs. Sarah Pennant, and by Louis Gold, the faithful servant of Thomas Pennant, Esq.: the same number of the aged indigent are annually clothed out of the rental of lands in the parish of St. Asaph, purchased under the will of Mr. William Pennant, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and children and others are also supplied with stock-

ings, blankets, and other warm clothing. Twelve persons annually receive certain articles of clothing from the rental of a farm called Pant, in this parish, the joint property of Richard Garnons and David Pennant, Esqrs.

There are various relics of antiquity within the parish, the most interesting of which is Maen Achwynvan, or "the stone of lamentation:" it is an elegant antique cross, situated on the plain near the hill of Garreg, adjoining Pen yr Allt, and is composed of an entire stone, twelve feet high from the ground, two feet four inches in breadth at the bottom, and ten inches in thickness, with a circular top, containing on each side the figure of a Greek cross, in alto relievo. About the middle of the pillar, on the east side, is a St. Andrew's cross, beneath which is carved the rude naked figure of a man, holding in his right hand a staff, or spear, and near that, on the next side, is the representation of some animal. The other parts of the pillar, on every side, are chequered with fretwork, or adorned with various wreathings, or knots, and running foliage, in high relief, and of exquisite workmanship: the base is fixed in a pedestal buried beneath the surface of the ground. At what time or for what purpose this monument was erected, is a matter of uncertainty. Mr. Pennant considers it to have been a sacred pillar, before which penances were concluded by weeping and such like signs of contrition, and instances the weeping cross near Stafford; whilst Bishop Gibson, in his annotations on Camden, mentions a supposition that it had been set up as a memorial of some great battle fought on the spot, and notices the existence of numerous large tumuli in the parish, some of which, on being opened, were found to contain funereal urns of baked clay, celts, and arrow heads made of flint. On the summit of Garreg, the loftiest eminence in the parish, are the remains of a circular tower, hitherto considered to have been a Roman *pharos*, or lighthouse, erected to guide mariners along the æstuary of the Dee: it is built of rude limestone, imbedded in hard mortar, and is twelve feet six inches in diameter within the walls, which are four feet four inches in thickness, and of considerable height: to the basement story there are two entrances, exactly opposite each other, and over each is a square funnel, resembling a chimney, which opens on the outside, about half-way up the building: above this story appear to have been two floors. A few feet from the ground are three circular openings through the wall. A staircase within led to an upper story, in the walls of which were eight small square holes, cased with freestone, and separated by wooden panels: within these partitions were placed the lights: the building was surrounded by an intrenchment, and approached by a raised road, which may still be traced. The summit of this hill commands a varied and extensive prospect, including a view of Snowdon, the promontory of Llandudno, part of the Isle of Anglesey, and the bay of Llandulas, together with the æstuaries of the Dee and the Mersey, and, occasionally, the fells of Cumberland and Westmorland, and the Isle of Man. Clawdd Offa, or Offa's Dyke, passes through the western part of the parish, and in some parts can be traced only with considerable difficulty. It enters from the parish of Caerwys, and passes on the west of Llŷn Helyg, and through the plantations of Pen y Gelli, where it is

quite perfect, and ten feet high; it then crosses the fields to Green Lane, where it is connected with a very large *carnedd*, and thence, proceeding to Newmarket gate, it continues on the right of the turnpike road to Trê Abbot, where it crosses the road, and is found nearly perfect on the left, there forming the boundary between Whitford and Llanasaph, and afterwards between the latter parish and Newmarket: it then recrosses the road at Marian, and, passing on the east of Newmarket, separates the parishes of Llanasaph and Gwaenyscor, and terminates on the shore near Talacre, though previous writers have fixed its termination at Tryddin, in the parish of Mold. Near Orsedd, in the township of Ednowain, stood Castell Tŷ Maen, one of the seats of Ednowain Bendew, or "Owen the Strong-headed," lord of Tegengle in the eleventh century, and one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales: there are no remains of this extensive pile, except the lofty mound on which it stood, now covered with a thriving plantation. The township of Trê Abbot owes its name to its having been the summer residence of the abbots of Basingwerk, to the society of which place Edward I. made considerable grants of lands and mines in this parish, including the woody tract called Gelli, which has for ages been stripped of its sylvan features, the monks having received permission from that monarch to cut down the wood: the name Gelli is now confined to a farm-house, which has been formed out of a chapel belonging to the abbots. Trê Abbot subsequently became the property of the family of Davies, one of the members of which, named Miles Davies, distinguished himself as the author of "*Athenæ Britannicæ*," &c., and as a poet of some note. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £1008. 2.

WHITTON, a parish in the hundred of KEVENLEECE, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Presteign, containing 131 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Lug, is partly hilly and partly flat: the soil is light, and the inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture, in which they pursue the same improved system that is practised in the adjoining county of Hereford. The surrounding scenery, though not strikingly varied, is in general pleasing, and ornamented in some parts with patches of wood. The village is situated in a long and narrow valley, and has an air of pleasing seclusion and retirement. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here occasionally. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £4. 7. 11., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a small ancient edifice, with a low tower: it consists only of a nave and chancel, and is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. A school was founded in this parish, by Dame Child of Pilleth, who endowed it with lands now producing £100 per annum, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children of both parishes, and for apprenticing one child from each parish, to which latter purpose the sum of sixteen guineas from the endowment is annually appropriated. A Sunday school is supported by the minister's wife. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £110. 15.

WICK, a parish in the hundred of OGMORE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Cowbridge, containing 349 inhabitants. This parish is situated near the coast of the Bristol channel. The living is consolidated with the vicarage of St. Bride's Major, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf. The church, dedicated to St. James, is not remarkable for any architectural details. There are places of worship for Unitarian Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. A school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children is supported by subscription. Anthony Patch bequeathed £5, Thomas Williams a small rent-charge, and two unknown benefactors the respective sums of £14 and £10, for the relief of the poor. Near the church are the ruins of an extensive building, covered with ivy: by some it is supposed to have been a religious house, though there is no record of any establishment of the kind; by others it is thought to have been one of the ancient halls so frequently met with in this county, in which the lords marcher held their courts, and which were subsequently converted into schools and almshouses, and were generally known by the appellation of "church houses." The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £116. 12.

WIGVAIR (GWÎG VAIR), a joint township with Meriadog, in that part of the parish of St. Asaph which is in the hundred of ISDULAS, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (S.) from St. Asaph. The population is returned with the parish. This township is situated on the left bank of the Elwy, and contains a beautiful and romantic dingle, near that river, in which there is a fine spring, called Y Fynnon Vair, or "the Well of Our Lady," discharging about one hundred gallons of water per minute, and strongly impregnated with lime. It is enclosed in a polygonal basin, richly sculptured, which was formerly covered by a canopy supported by ornamental pillars, and was then numerously resorted to as a cold bath. Adjoining the well are the ruins of a cruciform chapel, in the decorated English style, the fine remains of the windows and other parts being overgrown with ivy. Prior to the Reformation this was a chapel of ease to St. Asaph, and was served by one of the vicars of that church. The river Elwy, the banks of which are finely wooded, is here crossed by a majestic bridge, called Pont yr allt Gôch, of one arch, eighty-five feet in span. Wigvair was formerly assessed in conjunction with the township of Meriadog for the separate support of their poor, but it is now included in the general assessment of the parish for that purpose.

WILLIAMSTON, a chapelry in the parish of BEGELLY, hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (N. W.) from Tenby, containing 470 inhabitants. It is situated on the high road between Pembroke and Carmarthen. Coal is obtained here. The chapel is a rude edifice without tower or spire. This place is separately assessed for the support of its poor, the average annual expenditure amounting to £50. 19.

WILLINGTON, a township in the parish of HAMMER, hundred of MAELOR, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Ellesmere, containing 388 inhabitants. It is situated on the high road from Whitchurch to Wrexham, and contains a few respecta-

ble residences, among which is Willington Hall. Some small bequests have been made for the instruction of poor children. The poor are maintained by a separate assessment, the average annual expenditure amounting to £270. 6.

WISTON, or WIZTON, a borough and parish, in the hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Haverfordwest, 15 (N. by E.) from Pembroke, and 259½ (W.) from London, containing 745 inhabitants. This place, of which the Welsh name is Castell Gwys, derived that appellation from its earliest Norman or Flemish possessor, Gwys or Wiz, who constituted it the head of his barony of Daugleddau: the daughter of his grandson, Sir Philip Gwys, married Gwrgan ab Bleddyn, a native chieftain, from whom descended the family of the Wogans, in whose possession this place remained till the present generation, when, in default of male issue, the ample estates of this ancient family were divided among the coheiresses; and the castle and borough of Wiston were subsequently purchased by Earl Cawdor, the present proprietor. The ancient castle, founded by the original Norman proprietor, and a place of great strength, was frequently connected with the military events of which the ancient province of Pembroke was so often the scene, in the continual conflicts between the Welsh and the Norman invaders of their country. In 1146, the three sons of Gruffydd ab Rhys, joined by Hywel ab Owain Gwynedd, having assaulted this fortress with stones thrown by machines invented for that purpose, and with battering rams, succeeded, after an obstinate defence, in gaining possession of it. In 1193 it was attacked by Hywel ab Rhys, who took Philip de Gwys and his wife prisoners, and carried them off; and in 1220, Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, in resentment of the violation of a treaty by which the settlers in this part of the country had sworn allegiance to him, attacked the castle, which he razed to the ground, and put the garrison to the sword. From this time the fortress never recovered its former strength, which became unnecessary, as the Welsh, after the marriage of their countryman, Gwrgan, with the daughter of Philip de Gwys, appear to have left this chieftain and his family in the undisturbed possession of it, as part of their estates.

The parish lies only a short distance to the north of the main road from Narberth to Haverfordwest: the church can only be approached by very bad roads, which, in unfavourable weather, are even dangerous. It is of very considerable extent, but the land is generally poor, the only portion of tolerably good soil being about six hundred acres near the church. The houses are scattered throughout the parish, scarcely any where forming a group: a few in the vicinity of the church approach nearest to the character of a village; and one of these is the old manor-house of the Wogans, a part of which, and the only part now occupied, is inhabited as a farm-house. A market formerly held here has long been discontinued; but an annual fair is still held on October 20th. This place appears to be a borough by prescription, for no vestige or notice of any charter is now preserved. A mayor is still elected annually, being presented by the jury of the court lect of the manor and borough, which must consist of burgesses and suitors of the manor; but he is usually some poor

man who is made mayor, as a method of conferring relief, he being entitled to the tolls of the fair, amounting to £8, £10, or £12, per annum. For a year after the mayor has vacated his office he bears the title of alderman, and there is a tradition that the borough had once a more permanently constituted aldermanic body. There is still a town-clerk. The burgesses are presented by the jury of the court leet, which is held once or twice a year, and in which the only business connected with the borough consists in the appointment and swearing in of the mayor, burgesses, and constables: the burgesses are at present five or six hundred in number, of whom from two to three hundred are resident in the borough, or within seven miles of its limits. The constables act only for the parish of Wiston, which circumstance tends to show that the borough is co-extensive with its limits, that being the more general opinion, though some consider that the borough is co-extensive with the manor, which not only comprehends the whole parish, but extends a distance of two miles and a half to the north, and a quarter of a mile to the south, of its boundary. Wiston has heretofore been contributory with Pembroke and Tenby, in the return of a parliamentary representative, the right of election being vested in all the burgesses, resident and non-resident, in whom it was confirmed by a resolution of the House of Commons, in 1712. Under the recent act to amend the representation it remains, with unaltered limits, a member of the same district of boroughs, to which Milford is now added; but the right of election has been restricted to the resident portion of the burgesses, and extended to the £10 householders, duly registered: the number of qualifying tenements is fifty-eight, but of these only eight are of the value of £10 per annum, exclusively of the land held with them.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Earl Cawdor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain Norman edifice, with a small tower, and, from its retired situation in the bosom of a plantation, by which it is partly concealed, has a pleasing and picturesque appearance. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. A school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, in which at present there are about forty of both sexes, is supported by Earl Cawdor and the other proprietors of land in the parish. The remains of the ancient castle, occupying an elevated site, are but very inconsiderable, consisting chiefly of a portion of the keep, crowning the summit of a conical hill, surrounded by a deep moat. From the appearance of the site it seems to have been originally of very great extent, and, from the thickness of the walls in some parts of the family mansion of the Wogans, which, according to tradition, formed a part of the ancient fortress, it must have been a place of great strength. This ancient mansion is at present let to a farmer, who, however, occupies only part of it: from its windows, and from the ruined keep of the castle are obtained prospects of remarkable extent and beauty. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £249. 8.

WOLSTON, or WESTON-NY-END, a chapelry in that part of the parish of WORTHEN which is in the

lower division of the hundred of CAWRSE, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, containing 165 inhabitants. This place is sometimes also called Stony-end, from its comprising a long and not very productive eminence, on the border of Shropshire. It is composed of the two townships of Trelystan and Rhôsgôch. The chapel, which is situated at Trelystan, is dependent on the mother church of Worthen.

WOMASTON, a joint township with Walton, in the parish of OLD RADNOR, and within the liberties of the borough of NEW RADNOR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (E.) from New Radnor, containing, with Walton, 186 inhabitants. It is situated in a fertile district on the banks of the little river Somergil. Womaston, the seat of S. Lewis, Esq., is a good house, occupying a pleasant situation. This township is separately assessed with Walton for the support of its poor, the average annual expenditure amounting to £140. 3.

WORTHENBURY, a parish in the hundred of MAELOR, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Wrexham, containing 623 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the banks of the river Dee, and on the road from Wrexham to Malpas, in the county of Chester, is entirely agricultural, and principally divided between the proprietors of the estates of Emral and Broughton, which constitute nearly the whole of the parish. Emral is at present the seat of Sir Richard Puleston, Bart., whose ancestors, originally of Norman descent, have resided here in uninterrupted succession since the reign of Edward I. The first of the family who settled at this place was Sir Roger de Puleston, a great favourite of that monarch, who, after his conquest of Wales, appointed him collector of the taxes which he had imposed on the Welsh, for carrying on the war against France, and also made him sheriff and keeper of the county of Anglesey for life. The Welsh, exasperated by the levying of taxes which they had not previously been accustomed to pay, seized Sir Roger, at Carnarvon, and hanged him on the spot. Edward, incensed at the violence committed on his lieutenant, severely punished the insurgents, and also appointed his son Richard de Puleston sheriff of the county; and in the second parliament to which the shire and the borough, after the incorporation of the latter, returned members, the former elected John and the latter Robert de Puleston for their representatives, as if to atone to the descendants for the outrage committed upon their ancestor. Sir Richard Puleston, Bart., the present proprietor of Emral, had the honour, in 1806, of introducing into Wales His late Majesty George IV., when Prince; in commemoration of which event His Royal Highness was pleased to signify his approbation that Sir Richard, as a testimony of his regard and esteem, should bear, as a crest, an oak tree, with an escutcheon pendant therefrom, charged with three ostrich feathers within a coronet. Broughton, the seat of Mr. Allanson, is also a spacious mansion, to which are attached extensive grounds, and is likewise an ancient family residence. The soil of the higher grounds is in general good loamy clay, producing superior crops of wheat and rich pasturage; that in the lower grounds, which is subject to partial floods from the river and some tributary brooks which intersect it, is formed of alluvial earth. The

river Dee forms the boundary of part of the parish on the north-west, where it also separates the counties of Denbigh and Flint.

This parish was formerly a chapelry in that of Bangor Iscoed, from which it was severed under the provisions of an act of parliament for uniting and dividing parishes, in 1658: the living was, however, taken possession of by Dr. Bridgeman, rector of Bangor, in 1661, but was ultimately again separated, and Worthenbury was made a distinct parish, by an act of parliament obtained in the 2nd of William and Mary. The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, rated in the king's books at £19. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Sir Richard Puleston, Bart. The tithes of the parish formerly belonged to the family of Puleston, subject to a small annual payment to the rector of Bangor. Judge Puleston, being desirous of establishing a resident minister at this place, erected a good house near the church, in 1657, and endowed the living with £100 per annum, upon condition that his chaplain, Philip Henry, who had entered his family as tutor to his children, in 1653, would undertake the cure of souls in this place, which offer being accepted, Mr. Henry resided in the house, and performed the duties of the incumbency till the year 1661, when he was suspended from his charge for non-conformity, and in the following year quitted the parish. During the insurrection of the inhabitants of the county of Chester, in 1659, some of Lambert's forces came to this church, to attend the ministry of that celebrated preacher. The church, dedicated to St. Deiniol, is a handsome modern edifice of brick, with a lofty tower ornamented on the summit with urns and crosses alternately. Thomas Puleston, Esq., bequeathed £150 in money for building a school-house in the churchyard, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, and for six small houses to be let rent-free to poor decayed tenants on the Emral estate. Sir John Puleston, of Emral, was chamberlain of North Wales in 1554; and John Puleston, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, was born at Emral. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor is £339.

WREXHAM, a market town and a parish, chiefly in the hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, but partly in that of MAELOR, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 24 miles (S. E. by E.) from Denbigh, 16 (E. S. E.) from Ruthin, and 187½ (N. W.) from London, comprising the chapelries of Bersham Drelin-court and Minera, and the townships of Abenbury-Vawr, Abenbury-Vechan, Acton, Bieston, Borrashovah, Broughton, Brymbo, Esclusham Above, Esclusham Below, Gourton, Stansty, Wrexham Abbot, and Wrexham Regis, each of which maintains its poor separately, according to an arrangement made in March 1830, and containing 11,515 inhabitants, of which number, 2043 are in the township of Wrexham Abbot, and 3441 in that of Wrexham Regis, these two comprising the town. This place, which is of very remote antiquity, is noticed in the Saxon Chronicle under the names of *Wrightesham* and *Wrightelesham*, from which its present appellation is most probably derived. From its situation on the eastern side of Clawdd Offa, or Offa's Dyke, it was enumerated among the towns of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia, but was, at a subsequent period, included in the district called Welsh

Maenor. Edward I. granted this town, together with the lordship of Bromfield and Yale, within which it was included, to John Earl Warren; but scarcely any thing of historical importance appears ever to have distinguished it. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was noticed by Leland as a trading town, having some merchants and good buckler makers. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., the church was converted into a temporary prison. No remarkable event, however, took place here during that war, except that in March, 1646, some of the parliamentary soldiers mutinied for their pay, seized Colonel Jones, the treasurer, and others of the parliamentary commissioners, and compelled Colonel Mytton, who had just entered the town, to make a hasty retreat to Holt Castle.

The town is pleasantly and advantageously situated at the junction of the Shrewsbury, Welshpool, Oswestry, and Chester roads, at the distance of little more than eleven miles from the latter place, and in the centre of the mining and manufacturing districts of the eastern part of Denbighshire: it consists of several spacious streets intersecting each other at right angles, the houses in which are in general neatly and substantially built: it is well paved and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water. A small theatre is occasionally opened for dramatic performances; and races are annually held early in October, on a course a little to the north-west of the town, on the right of the road to Mold. No particular branch of trade or manufacture is carried on in the town; but the parish, which is about twelve miles in length, and two and a half in breadth, abounds with mineral wealth, and extensive works of various kinds are carried on in different parts of it. In the township of Esclusham Below are some paper-mills on a large scale, situated on the banks of the river Clywedog. In that of Minera there are extensive lead mines and collieries: the working of the former is almost suspended, owing to the great influx of water, notwithstanding the united power of several steam-engines, which are employed to draw it from the mines: the coal-works are conducted upon a large scale, the Vale of Clwyd being principally supplied from this source; and there are other collieries at Esclusham above Dyke, at Broughton, and in the township of Brymbo, in which last place are also iron-works, established by the late John Wilkinson, Esq. The coal mines generally vary from one hundred to one hundred and twenty yards in depth, and in some parts they are sunk to the depth of two hundred yards: the strata of coal vary from eighteen inches to fifteen feet in thickness. The iron-stone of this district is found in detached nodules, in beds intermediate with and below the coal strata, and is of the usual kind of argillaceous ore, containing from thirty to thirty-five per cent. of metal: it is often smelted with a small portion of the richer hæmatitic ore from Ulverstone, which is brought hither for that purpose, and is thought to improve its quality, being much prized for its peculiar tenacity. A foundry for cannon was established at Bersham by the late John and William Wilkinson, Esqrs., from which not only our own Government, but some of the continental states, particularly Russia, were formerly supplied; but these works are now in ruins, the only

tenable part having been converted into a corn-mill. The iron-works in this parish have indeed been long in a neglected state, appearing to have been superseded by those in the adjoining parishes of Ruabon and Gresford, though it is in contemplation to revive those at Brymbo; and, as the ores both of lead and iron are rich and abundant, the works may again be brought into active operation, whenever a sufficient improvement in trade demands it. When the Ellesmere canal was projected, it was in contemplation to construct a branch from Pont y Cyssyltau to Chester, through Broughton, Brymbo, &c.; but the plan was abandoned, owing to the want of water sufficient for a high level, and other circumstances: the only mode of conveyance is by land carriage to Chester. Markets are held on Monday and Thursday, the latter being the principal market day. Fairs are held annually on the Thursday after the second Wednesday in January, March 23rd, Holy Thursday, June 16th, Thursday after the second Wednesday in August, September 19th, third Thursday in October, and Thursday after the second Wednesday in December. The March fair is the greatest in North Wales: it commences on the 23rd, and lasts fourteen days; and, for the accommodation of the various dealers attending it, five extensive areas are fitted up with shops and booths: one of these commercial halls confers twenty-eight votes for the county upon its proprietors, who are principally inhabitants of Huddersfield. This fair is attended not only by the inhabitants of the neighbouring district, but by tradesmen from distant parts of the kingdom: the chief commodities brought to it by the Welsh are, flannels of various qualities, linsey woolseys, coarse linens, horses, cattle, and sheep: the dealers who attend it from distant places expose for sale Irish linens, Yorkshire and other woollen cloths, and every variety of Birmingham, Sheffield, and Manchester manufactures, with which the greater part of North Wales was formerly supplied hence for the remainder of the year. By the recent act to amend the representation Wrexham has been made contributory with Denbigh, Holt, and Ruthin, in the return of a parliamentary representative: the borough is made to consist of the two townships of Wrexham Abbot and Wrexham Regis, together with a very small detached portion of that of Esclusham Below, situated within the town. The elective franchise is vested in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of ten pounds and upwards, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs; the present number is three hundred and thirty-one. It has also been made one of the polling-places in the election of knights for the shire. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions in it every month. The town-hall is a large brick edifice, situated at the top of High-street; the ground floor was formerly open, but is now enclosed between the pillars that support the upper story: this consists of a spacious and lofty room, formerly a court of justice, but now only used for public meetings, and as a dépôt for arms. A county house of correction, situated here, comprises seven wards for the classification of prisoners, who are allowed a portion of their earnings.

The living is a vicarage, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £19. 9. 9½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a spacious and venerable edifice, in the later style of English architecture, deservedly regarded as one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the principality. The steeple of the original church was blown down in 1331; and in 1457 the church was burnt. In order to promote the rebuilding of it, an indulgence of forty days, to be continued for five years, was granted to every one who contributed to that work, and the present structure was erected, about the year 1472, the glass used in the windows having been brought from Normandy: the tower was not finished till about the year 1506, as appears by a date on the building. No fewer than one thousand five hundred and fifty sittings have recently been added, of which nine hundred are free, the Incorporated Society for building and enlarging churches and chapels having contributed the sum of £200 towards that purpose. The exterior of the building is embellished with grotesque sculpture; and the tower, which is very lofty and highly enriched, consists of several successive stages, panelled throughout, and decorated with numerous statues of saints, among which is that of its patron, St. Giles, in canopied niches, elaborately wrought: from the loftiness of its elevation and the light open-work turrets by which it is crowned at the angles, it forms a conspicuous and highly interesting object, as seen from every part of the surrounding country. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles: the nave is separated from the aisles by columns and pointed arches, and is lighted by a fine range of clerestory windows: the roof is of carved oak richly ornamented, and supported by springers resting on embellished corbels. The chancel is separated from the nave by a curiously wrought iron railing, and is octangular at the east end: the altar-piece is injudiciously embellished with rich columns of the Corinthian order, and in the centre is a painting of the Last Supper, presented to the church by Elihu Yale, of Plâs Gronow, who also presented a painting of David playing on the harp, which is placed in another part of the church: the roof of the chancel appears to be of more ancient date than those of the nave and aisles, and on one side are three stone stalls elaborately sculptured. The fine brazen eagle, formerly used as a reading-desk, and presented to the parish by John ab Gruffydd ab Davydd, of Ystiva, in 1524, is still preserved in the church, and is used by the clerk during the reading of the communion service. Among the most ancient of the monuments is that of a knight in complete armour: at the feet is a dog, and beyond it a dragon, with the point of the tail terminating in a serpent's head: on the shield is a lion rampant, and around it an inscription, of which only the words "*Hic jacet*" are legible. In the chancel there is an altar-tomb, on which is a recumbent effigy of Dr. Bellot, successively Bishop of Bangor and Chester, in his episcopal robes: he died at Bersham, in this parish, in 1596: his funeral was celebrated at Chester, but his body, according to his particular request, was interred in the parish where he died. Nearly opposite to this tomb is an exquisite and highly interesting monument, by Roubilliac, to the memory of Mrs. Mary Myddelton,

of Chirk Castle, in which she is represented rising from the tomb in all the freshness of youth and beauty: above is a shattered pyramid, with a cypress tree, and near it an angel with a trumpet. At the corner of the aisle there is a monument, also by Roubilliac, to the Rev. Thomas Myddelton and Arabella his wife: their profiles are finely executed on medallions, with a curtain, partly drawn aside, the drapery of which is exquisitely sculptured. There are also several monuments of very good design and elaborate execution, to William Lloyd, Esq., and his son; to the Fitzhughs, the Pulestons, the Longuevilles, and others. In the churchyard is the tomb of Elihu Yale, who was governor of Madras, and whose singular epitaph represents him as born in America, bred in Europe, to have travelled through Africa, and to have been married in Asia. There are also other tombs deserving of notice, one of which, bearing a curious epitaph, records the interment of Daniel Jones, parish clerk of Wrexham, who died in 1668. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Welsh and Wesleyan Methodists, and Presbyterians, and a Roman Catholic chapel, within the parish.

The free grammar school was founded by Valentine Broughton, alderman of Chester, who endowed it with £18 per annum, for which twelve boys are gratuitously taught. Dame Dorothy Jeffreys, in 1728, by will reciting that her late daughter Margaret, in 1711, had bequeathed £100 to the poor of the parish, and £20 for the teaching of poor children, in addition to those bequests, left £400, to be laid out in lands or on other good security, and the interest to be appropriated to the instruction and apprenticing of poor children of the parish. This property was invested by the vicar and churchwardens, who were appointed trustees, in the purchase of an estate, for which they gave the sum of £822. 7., and which now produces an income of £163 per annum, of which £60 per annum are paid to the master of Dame Jeffreys' school, for which a commodious building was erected by Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., in 1809; £62 per annum to the mistress of the National school for girls, erected at Pen y Brÿn by subscription, in 1819; £35 per annum is distributed among the poor of the parish; and the remainder is reserved for contingencies. From 1815 till 1826 the sum of £62 per annum was paid to the master of the free grammar school, but since that time it has been applied as above described. Attached to Bersham chapel is a free school for girls, fully noticed in the article on that place. From the rental of the above estate a certain sum was applied to defray the expense of erecting the house and premises now occupied by the master of the free grammar school. There are also considerable funds, arising from divers bequests and donations, for distribution by the vicar and churchwardens among the poor of the parish. Offa's Dyke is traced in various parts of the parish, and is plainly visible in the township of Esclusham, which, in reference to it, is divided into Esclusham above Dyke and Esclusham below Dyke: it also passes through the township of Broughton, and, in every part of the parish in which it is traced, is in a very perfect state, but particularly in the grounds of Pentre Bychan and Plâs Power. Wat's Dyke passes along the western boundary of the town of Wrexham, and, taking a northerly course, is continued through the township of Stansty to the river

Alyn, near which it enters Llai, in the parish of Gresford. The remains of two Roman baths were discovered in the town, in the year 1806. In the neighbourhood are numerous gentlemen's seats, for which, even in the time of Churchyard, the poet, the vicinity was peculiarly distinguished. Among those in the more immediate neighbourhood are, Pentre Bychan, the seat of H. W. Meredith, Esq.; Plâs Power, that of Thomas Fitzhugh, Esq.; Acton Park, formerly the seat of the family of Jeffreys, and the birthplace of the notorious judge of that name, and now the property and residence of Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart., a spacious mansion delightfully situated in extensive grounds richly diversified with picturesque and romantic scenery, and commanding pleasing views over the town and the adjacent country, which abounds with features of beauty and interest; Erddig, that of Simon Yorke, Esq., the romantic hanging woods in the domain of which are deservedly the theme of general admiration; Cevn, late the residence of George Kenyon, Esq., deceased; Brymbo Hall, the seat of William Legh, Esq., a fine specimen of domestic architecture, said to have been built from a design by Inigo Jones, and commanding the most extensive prospect in the neighbourhood; and several others in the adjoining parishes, in the accounts of which they are respectively noticed. In this parish also are the remains of many old mansions, which are now occupied only as farm-houses. Amongst these are, Cadwgan; Hâvod y Wern, formerly the residence of the Puleston family; and Esclusham Hall, also a residence of that family. Mr. Edward Randles, organist at Wrexham towards the close of the last and early in the present century, although blind, was one of the most skilful performers on the harp in the kingdom; and his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Randles, was an unexampled prodigy of juvenile proficiency in the art of music; having had the honour, when only three years and a half old, of performing on the piano-forte before the king and the royal family.

Y.

YERBESTON, a parish in the hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (S. W.) from Narberth, containing 155 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated near the turnpike road leading from Pembroke to Narberth, comprises but a small extent of land, which is all enclosed and cultivated. Culm is found in some parts of it, but is worked only for home consumption, and the supply of the immediate neighbourhood. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £5. 3. 9., endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Baron de Rutzen. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. A school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children is supported at the sole expense of the present incumbent. The average annual expenditure for the relief of the poor is £36. 13.

YN DRE ISA (YN-Y-DRE-ISÂV), a township in that part of the parish of LLANBADARN-VAWR which is in the lower division of the hundred of GENEU'R

GLYN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 1 mile (E. S. E.) from Aberystwith, containing 335 inhabitants. The parochial church of Llanbadarn-Vawr, and the greater part of the adjacent village are situated in this township, a small part of which is included within the new boundaries of the contributory borough of Aberystwith. It is bounded on the north-west by the river Rheidiol. The poor are supported by a separate assessment, the average annual expenditure amounting to £51. 14.

YN DRE UCHA (YN-Y-DRE-UCHÂV), a township in that part of the parish of LLANBADARN-VAWR which is in the lower division of the hundred of GENEU'R GLYN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (E. by S.) from Aberystwith, containing 347 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the river Rheidiol, and contains a portion of the village of Llanbadarn-Vawr. There is a separate assessment for the support of the poor, the average annual expenditure amounting to £77. 19.

YNIS Y MOND (YNYS-Y-MWNT), a hamlet in the parish of CADOXTON, hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, containing 177 inhabitants. It is situated in that part of the Vale of Neath which comprises the upper portion of the parish, and near to the head of the Neath canal. There are several small coal-works at present in operation, but the number of persons employed is uncertain, depending upon the fluctuating demand for their produce.

YNYSAWDRE (YNYS-Y-NAWDD-DRÊV), a hamlet in the parish of ST. BRIDE'S MAJOR, hundred of OGMORE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, containing 91 inhabitants. It is situated at the mouth of the Ewenny and Ogmere rivers, which here unite their waters and flow into the Bristol channel; and it takes its name, signifying "the Isle of Refuge, or Sanctuary," from a small island in the æstuary formed by these streams. The greater portion of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. A separate assessment is made for the relief of its poor, the average annual expenditure amounting only to £6. 4.

YNYSCYNHAIARN (YNYS-CYNHAIARN), a parish, comprising the town of Trêmadoc (which is described under its own head), in the hundred of EIVION-YDD, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, and containing 1075 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from its low maritime situation, and the dedication of its church to St. Cynhaiarn, who flourished about the close of the sixth century, is situated on the Traeth Mawr, and on the turnpike road from Pwllheli to Trêmadoc. The surface is very uneven, and in some parts mountainous; and the soil varies exceedingly, but in the lower grounds is fertile. In the mountainous parts copper-ore is found in various places, but none of the mines are worked with spirit or success. The living is annexed to the rectory of Criecieth, in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and diocese of Bangor. The church is now being rebuilt upon a more commodious site, in the later style of English architecture, and, when completed, will be a very handsome structure: the churchyard has been very considerably enlarged, a measure rendered absolutely necessary from the increase of popula-

tion which has taken place since the formation of the town and port of Trêmadoc. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The poor children of this parish are entitled to the benefit of gratuitous instruction in the school at Criecieth. The average annual expenditure for the relief of the poor of the whole parish amounts to £329. 7.

YR-DDREINIOG, a township in that part of the parish of TRÊGAYAN which is in the hundred of TYN-DAETHWY, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES. The population is included in the return for the parish. The name signifies a place abounding with thorns.

YSCEIBION, a joint township with Bachymbyd, in that part of the parish of LLANYNYS which is in the hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Ruthin. The population is included in the return for the parish. A large portion of this township was enclosed in 1803, under the provisions of an act of parliament.

YSCEIVIOG (YSGEIVIOG), a parish in the Caerwys division of the hundred of RHUDDLAN, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Holywell, containing 1852 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the roads from Denbigh to Mold and Holywell, comprises a very considerable tract of good arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and cultivated, and a portion of hilly ground, which is too elevated for culture. A waste tract of three thousand five hundred acres in it and the adjacent parishes of Nannereh and Whitford was enclosed some years ago by act of parliament. The village, which is small, is seated on an eminence, commanding some finely varied and extensive prospects; and the surrounding scenery presents many interesting features. Lead-ore abounds in the parish, and several mines, which had been worked for many years with great advantage, have been recently discontinued, in consequence of the present low price of the metal. The living consists of a rectory and vicarage united, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph: the rectory is rated in the king's books at £18. 10. 10., and the vicarage, which is discharged, at £6. 3. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$: the patron is the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient and spacious edifice, partly Norman, and partly in the early style of English architecture, with a massive and lofty tower of very rude construction: it consists of a nave and chancel, with a large chapel or chantry on each side of the latter, lighted by ranges of lancet-shaped windows: on the north side of the nave there is a very elegant Norman doorway, now walled up, the mouldings of which are richly ornamented and in an excellent state of preservation; but the body of the edifice is in such a state of dilapidation, that divine service has been discontinued, and is to be in future performed in the National school-room. There are two places of worship each for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and one for Baptists. A National school was erected by subscription, aided by a grant from the parent society in London, and for some time the school was conducted with success, but, from the want of an endowment for a master, it has been discontinued: at present about twenty boys are gratuitously instructed at the expense

of the rector and two other gentlemen of the parish. There are several charitable donations and bequests by various benefactors, the produce of which is annually distributed among the poor. On the high ground in this parish are the remains of a Roman encampment; and at Bryn Sion was found, in the year 1816, a very beautiful torques of pure gold, measuring fifty-two inches in length, and weighing twenty-four ounces, which was purchased by the present Marquis of Westminster, for three hundred guineas, and is now in the cabinet at Eaton Hall. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £802. 3.

YSCIR-VAWR (ESGAIR-VAWR), a hamlet in the parish and hundred of MERTHYR-CYNOG, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Brecknock, containing 204 inhabitants. The parish church is situated in this hamlet, which comprises the vale through which the larger branch of the Yscir stream flows. The population is exclusively agricultural, and the right of common on the surrounding bleak and extensive mountains is in general use. There is a small bequest producing £2 per annum for the relief of the poor, left by Edward Gwynn, in 1760. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor amounts to £129. 18.

YSCIR-VECHAN (ESGAIR-VECHAN), a hamlet in the parish and hundred of MERTHYR-CYNOG, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (N. W. by N.) from Brecknock, containing 243 inhabitants. The lesser branch of the Yscir, from which the hamlet takes its name, flows through a vale here, and the surrounding country is composed of barren and mountainous commons. The poor are maintained by a separate assessment, the annual expenditure averaging £110. 19.

YSGWYDDGWYN (YSGWYDDWYN), a hamlet in the parish of GELLYGAER, hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (S. E.) from Merthyr-Tydvil, containing 105 inhabitants, which is also the exact number returned in 1821. It is situated on the right bank of the river Romney, near its source, and forms the upper portion of the parish, where the ground is bleak and mountainous, the inhabitants thinly scattered, and the right of common generally exercised. There is a meeting-house for a congregation of dissenters.

YSPYTTY-IVAN (YSPITTY-IEUAN), a parish, composed of the townships of Tŷr-Evan and Trebrys, in the hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, and the township of Eidda, which separately maintains its own poor, and is partly in the above-named hundred and county, and partly in the hundred of NANTCONWAY, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (S. W.) from Pentre Voelas, and containing 847 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the river Conway, a few miles below its source, derives its name from a preceptory belonging to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Ivan ab Rhŷs, about the year 1189, which continued to flourish until the suppression of that order, affording a sanctuary to travellers and others during the period of the conflicts between the English and the Welsh: this privilege continuing with the lords of the manor, after the abolition, and the place being exempted from all civil jurisdiction, ren-

dered it an asylum for robbers and other malefactors, who became the pest of the surrounding country, until the reign of Henry VII., when they were extirpated by the courage and firmness of Meredydd ab Ievan: the site of the hospital, or preceptory, is now occupied by the parish church, and there is not a single vestige of the buildings. Fairs are held on March 17th, May 21st, July 3rd, September 27th, October 2nd, and December 2nd. A manorial court is held periodically. The living is a perpetual curacy, locally in the archdeaconry, and in the diocese, of St. Asaph, endowed with a rent-charge of ten guineas private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small neat edifice: it contains three alabaster figures in a tolerable state of preservation, though much neglected: the first is that of Rhŷs Vawr ab Meredydd, to whom Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., entrusted the standard of England, at the decisive battle of Bosworth Field, after Sir William Brandon, his former standard-bearer, had been slain: the second is that of his wife Lowry; and the third, in canonical robes, represents his son Robert ab Rhŷs, cross-bearer and chaplain to Cardinal Wolsey. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Captain Richard Vaughan, in the year 1700, gave the sum of £200, which was subsequently vested in land, and Catherine Vaughan gave £14 per annum, for the benefit of the poor: from these funds an almshouse for six poor persons was built, which is still in existence, but the endowment has not for many years been appropriated according to the intentions of the donors. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor of the whole parish amounts to £354. 4., of which sum £155. 12., are assessed on that part of it which is in Denbighshire.

YSPYTTY YSTRAD MEURIC, a parochial chapelry, in the parish of YSPYTTY YSTWIT, upper division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 13 miles (S. E.) from Aberystwith, containing 109 inhabitants. This place formerly belonged to the abbey of Strata Florida, about three miles distant, an *hospitium* or cell to which was situated here; and from this circumstance, probably, and from its situation near the river Meuric, is derived its name. It is of very limited extent; but is much distinguished in history for its ancient castle, of the original foundation of which nothing satisfactory is known: the first notice of it occurs in the history of the siege of Aberystwith castle by Gruffydd ab Rhŷs, when the governor of that fortress sent to Ystrad Meuric by night, and received before the morning a reinforcement which enabled him to defend it against the attacks of the Welsh prince. It was partly destroyed by Owain Gwynedd, in 1136, when that chieftain, aided by his brother Cadwaladr, destroyed several other castles in Wales, which were held by the Anglo-Norman invaders. It was, however, repaired in 1150, by Rhŷs, Prince of South Wales, who, with his brother Meredydd, sons of Gruffydd ab Rhŷs, took it from Hywel ab Owain Gwynedd, and fortified it for themselves. In 1158, it was besieged and taken by Roger Earl of Clare, but was retaken, in 1189, by Maclgwyn ab Rhŷs, who, in 1194, gave it to Anarawd his

brother, as a ransom for the liberation of his two brothers Hywel and Madoc, whom that chieftain had made prisoners. It did not remain long in the possession of Anarawd, for, in 1198, Maelgwyn again retook it, and retained it till the year 1207, when, despairing of being able to defend it against Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, from whom he expected a hostile attack, he razed it to the ground, and from that time it does not appear that it was ever rebuilt. The surrounding country is composed chiefly of elevated and barren hills. The turnpike road from Aberystwith to Trêgaron passes through this place, and an annual fair is held on the 2nd of July for pigs, wool, and pedlery. The chapel, which has no separate endowment, is served by the incumbent of Ysptyty Ystwith, or his curate. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and is a small plain building, consisting only of a nave. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. A free grammar school was founded here by the Rev. Edward Richards, who endowed it for thirty-two boys from any part of the country, preference being given to those of this parish and neighbourhood. The grammar school of Llanvihangel-Lledrod, an adjoining parish, of which Mr. Richards was master, and which was endowed for forty boys of the upper division of that parish, was, after his decease, united to the school of this place; and this institution has long been eminently distinguished as one of the best classical schools in the principality. A very handsome school-house has been recently erected, in the later style of English architecture, to which is attached an excellent library, comprising a valuable collection of books in various languages. It is conducted by a head master and second master, and is visited by the Bishop of St. David's, and John P. A. Lloyd Philipps, Esq., of Dale Castle, in the county of Pembroke: the endowment amounts to about £100 per annum. There is an exhibition to St. John's College, Cambridge, belonging to this school, for the best Greek scholar. Among the eminent persons who have been successively masters may be noticed Mr. Edward Richards, the Rev. John Williams, who conducted it for forty years, and the Rev. D. Williams, late fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, an eminent divine and critic, who distinguished himself as an impartial magistrate, an elegant scholar, and a polished gentleman. There are some remains of the ancient castle of Ystrad Meuric, occupying the summit of a gravelly hill near the village, which, though inconsiderable, denote it to have been originally a place of great strength and importance. On one of the hills in this parish, called Friwllwyd, are the remains of a Roman intrenchment, occupying a commanding site to the north of the church; and on another hill, called Tommen Vilwyn, there is a cairn of considerable extent. An ancient house called Mynachtŷ is supposed to have been the *hospitium* from which the parish most probably derived its name. Edward Richards, founder of the grammar school, was a native of this parish: he was distinguished as a profound scholar and critic, an antiquary, and a Welsh poet, and was the author of some pastorals, which, for elegance of composition and purity of style, are unrivalled by any writings in the Welsh language: he is supposed to have been born in the year 1714, but his name does not appear in the parish register. The average annual expenditure for the relief of the poor is £19. 3.

YSPYTTY-YSTWITH, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 13 miles (S. E. by E.) from Aberystwith, containing 472 inhabitants. The name is derived from an ancient *hospitium* formerly existing here, which is supposed to have belonged to the Knights Hospitallers, and its adjunct from its situation on the banks of the river Ystwith. The parish, which is also bounded on the east by the small rivers Marchnad and Meuric, comprises about four thousand acres, one-half of which is waste land. The surface is hilly, and the soil various: in the lower grounds, which in some parts are subject to partial inundation, it is boggy, and in the higher rocky and barren: there is some good arable and pasture land, which is enclosed and cultivated. Lead-ore is found in the parish, of which some mines have been worked with advantage, and are still carried on. Fairs are held annually at the hamlet of Rhôs, in this parish, on the first Thursday after Whit-Sunday, August 5th and 26th, and September 25th. Part of the parish is within the post-office delivery of Lampeter, from which it is sixteen miles and a half distant. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Ysptyty Ystrad Meuric annexed, in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St. David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Earl of Lisburne. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small ancient edifice, consisting only of a nave, divided by a screen to form a chancel: the roof is supported by octagonal pillars, in one of which there is a cavity for the purpose of a font: it is situated on a rock commanding a fine view of Maen Arthur wood. Poor children of this parish have the privilege of gratuitous instruction in the free grammar school at Ystrad Meuric. The average annual expenditure for the relief of the poor is £31. 14.

YSTRAD, a joint township with Argoed, in the parish of TRÊGARON, upper division of the hundred of PENARTH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES. The population is included in the return for Argoed.

YSTRAD, a joint township with Garth, in the parish of LLANDEWY-BREVI, upper division of the hundred of PENARTH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N. E.) from Lampeter. The population is returned with the township of Garth. It is situated on the right bank of the Teivy, and the old Roman road from Llanio to Pennal passed through it, from which latter circumstance its name is supposed to be derived.

YSTRAD, a hamlet in that part of the parish of LLANDINGAT which is in the lower division of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Llandovery, containing 223 inhabitants. It occupies part of the right bank of the Towy, and the road from Llandovery to Carmarthen passes through it. Near this road stands Llwyn Brân, the beautiful seat of Major Rice, situated within view of the Towy, and sheltered by luxuriant plantations behind. There is a ford across the river in this hamlet, the population of which is almost exclusively agricultural.

YSTRAD (MIDDLE), a hamlet in the parish of YSTRADDYVODOG, hundred of MISKIN, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, containing 220 inhabitants.

YSTRADDYVODOG, otherwise YSTRADDYVODWG, (YSTRAD-DYVODWG), a parish, divided for the maintenance of its poor into the two hamlets of Ystraddyvodog and Rhigos, in the hundred of MISKIN, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N. W. by N.) from Llantrissant, containing 1047 inhabitants. The scenery in this neighbourhood is singularly wild and romantic: the mountains, which are very lofty, frequently rise abruptly, and almost perpendicularly, from the level ground, and present an unbroken face to the summit, so as to have obtained the designation of the "Alps of Glamorgan." The roads are very indifferent, and frequently prevent tourists from penetrating into these secluded and romantic scenes. The Dinas collieries are situated in the vicinity, whence a communication is formed by tram-roads with the Glamorganshire canal. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests held at Merthyr-Tydvil, on the second Thursday in every month, pursuant to an act passed in 1809, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Llantrissant, to whom the vicarial tithes of the parish are appropriated. The church is dedicated to St. Tyvodwg, and is situated in a valley of the same name, nearly in the centre of the parish. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The average annual expenditure of the whole parish, for the support of the poor, amounts to £383. 18., of which sum, £279. 18. are assessed upon the hamlet of Ystraddyvodog.

YSTRADDYVODOG HORNE, a hamlet in the parish of YSTRADDYVODOG, hundred of MISKIN, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, containing, with Clydach, 322 inhabitants.

YSTRADGUNLAIS (YSTRAD-GYNLAIS), a parish, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, each of which separately maintains its own poor, in the hundred of DEVYNOK, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 14 miles (N. E. by E.) from Swansea, and containing 2078 inhabitants, of which number, 438 are in the Upper, and 1640 in the Lower, division. The name of this place, according to some authorities, is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Gunleus, a prince of "Glewissig," who, by his residence here, gave his name to the small vale in which it is situated. But others more correctly state that the church is dedicated to St. Mary; and it has been thought that the proper name of the parish is Ystrad-Gurlais, or Garwlais, signifying "the vale of the rough-sounding brook," and is derived from a stream so called, a little below the church, which separates this parish from that of Kilybebill, and also forms a boundary between the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. The parish is situated in the Vale of Tawe, and is bounded on the south-east by the river of that name, and on the south-west by the brook Garwlais above noticed, and is intersected by the turnpike road from Swansea to Brecknock. Its surface is adorned with several gentlemen's seats, the principal of which, Yniscedwin House, anciently the seat of the Aubreys, and now the property of the Rev. Fleming Gough, by marriage of one of his ancestors with the heiress of that ancient family, is a handsome mansion, situated

in a delightful part of the Vale of Tawe, environed by some richly varied scenery, and in the centre of a highly improvable and extensive domain. In the upper division of the parish, which belongs almost exclusively to Walter Price, Esq., of Glýnllêch Uchâv, stands the ancient seat of Glýnllêch Isâv, the property of — Powel, Esq. The entire district abounds with mineral wealth, and in the parish are valuable mines of iron-ore, stone coal, and limestone, which, combining with other local advantages, have led to the establishment of very extensive works at this place. The iron-works belonging to the Yniscedwin Iron Company are considered as among the oldest of the kind now in operation in the kingdom; and the opinion of their antiquity has been confirmed by the discovery of an old pig of iron, found in a cinder bank in 1795, on which was the date 1612. These extensive works comprise two blast furnaces for smelting the ore, air furnaces and cupolas for converting the pig iron into castings, with fineries for making the refined metal used by the tin-manufacturers. The furnaces are blown by a powerful machine, erected in 1828, from designs by Mr. Brunton, of London, and worked by a water-wheel of large diameter. The iron-ore and limestone used in the works are procured in the parish; but the stone coal being unfit for the purpose of smelting iron, a supply of other coal is obtained from mines in some of the adjoining parishes. The works, when in full operation, afford employment to five or six hundred men, exclusively of whom, about two hundred and sixty men are constantly employed in the collieries in this parish: the stone coal and culm raised in these is chiefly used in drying malt and burning lime. Great quantities of limestone are quarried at the Cribarth rock, and are purchased by farmers and others along the line of the Swansea canal, to burn for manure and other purposes. On the limestone to the north of this rock is found an abundance of *tripoli*, or *lapis cariosus*, of a very pure quality, much of which is collected and conveyed by the canal to Swansea, and thence shipped to different parts of England, to be used in the burnishing of metals. The Swansea canal, a branch of which extends to the Yniscedwin works, terminates at a place called Hên Noyadd, in this parish, two miles above the church; and to it converge numerous tram-roads from the works, for the conveyance of their produce. A tram-road was laid down, in 1825, by John Christie, Esq., of London, extending from the Gwain Clawdd, over the forest of Devynock, to Rhôd y briw, in the Vale of Usk, by means of which a communication is established between this mineral district and the heart of Brecknockshire. It is also in contemplation to construct a branch road, six miles in length, from Pen-wyll to the head of the Swansea canal, forming a junction with the main road, which is at present the property of — Clayton, Esq., banker, of Boston, in Lincolnshire.

The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £9. 10. 7½., and in the patronage of the Rev. Fleming Gough, as proprietor of the Yniscedwin estate. The church is a small neat fabric, consisting simply of a nave and chancel, with a belfry at the west end. The chapel of Coelbren, situated in the upper division of the parish, and formerly a chapel

of case to the mother church, has been endowed, and the living is now a perpetual curacy, the advowson of which was granted in perpetuity to the College of St. David's, at Lampeter, by the Rev. Fleming Gough, at the period of the foundation of that institution. The chapel was rebuilt in 1799, almost entirely at the expense of Walter Price, Esq., of Glŷnllêch, who owns five of the seven tenements of which the hamlet of Coelbren consists. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents: that for the latter is a remarkably neat building at Tŷ'n Coed, in the upper division of the parish, erected by voluntary contributions, in 1831: that for the Baptists is situated at Nant y fin. Sunday schools are supported by the members of the established church and those of the different dissenting congregations. Morgan Aubrey, of Ynisedwin, Esq., bequeathed a rent-charge of £5, payable out of a farm called Twyn y Ceiliog, in the parish of Devynock, for the benefit of the poor of this parish. A Roman road, now called the Sarn Leon, or Sarn Helen, is still visible in this parish, passing along a high ridge of rock which separates it from the parish of Ystradvelltey, and from that of Cadoxton in the county of Glamorgan, and hence declining southward towards the Roman station *Nidum* (Neath). On this ridge, between Coelbren and Cevn hîr vynydd, there was formerly an erect stone, supposed to have been a Roman milliary, with an inscription, of which only the letters *IMPC* were in later times legible, but it has been removed or destroyed. Upon the hills towards Llywel, and bordering on Carmarthenshire, are several earneddau, and the remains of three ancient British encampments, but nothing has been recorded of their original formation. Near the chapel of Coelbren there is an encampment, which, from its quadrilateral form, and its contiguity to the Sarn Helen, is thought to be of Roman origin; and at a short distance from this place there is a kind of natural wall, formed by the side of the limestone rocks, in which is a small cavern, called Cradock's Church, or Hermitage, which, according to Mr. Jones, the historian of Brecknockshire, is erroneously so called, as he supposes it to have been the cell in which Gunleus died in the arms of his son Cattwg, who gave his name to this cavern, as his father had in like manner given his to the vale. About three-quarters of a mile to the east of Coelbren chapel is the most remarkable waterfall in this part of the county, called 'Sgwd yr hên rhŷd: it is formed by the Llêch, or Llêchog, a small mountain stream, which, for a considerable distance from its source, flows over a rocky bed, in a part of its course entirely destitute of vegetation, and without any feature of beauty, except where in some places it expands into a considerable river: it afterwards crosses the road from Ystradvelltey to Coelbren, when it is lost in a deep wooded glen, on its emerging from which the whole river, in one unbroken sheet, descends from a perpendicular height of more than a hundred feet; being interrupted in its fall by a projecting ledge of rocks, about ten or twelve feet below the summit, it dashes into foam, and, after its descent for the remaining ninety feet, without further impediment, it disappears in the thick foliage of the woods which clothe its precipitous banks, and pursues a winding course to the river Tawe. Though this fall is of much greater height than that of Eiro Hepstê, the water in its de-

scent has less grandeur and breadth, when both rivers are equally full. At an inn, known by the sign of the "Lamb and Flag," in this parish, the outlawed criminal Hatfield, who, under the assumed name of the Hon. Colonel Hope, seduced into marriage the beautiful and artless Mary of Buttermere, was arrested: he was committed by the magistrates to the gaol at Brecknock, and thence conveyed to Carlisle, where he was tried and executed. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor of the entire parish amounts to £279. 15., of which sum, £141. 2. are defrayed by the Upper, and £138. 13. by the Lower, division.

YSTRAD-MEURIC, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES.— See YSPYTTY YSTRAD MEURIC.

YSTRAD-OWEN, or YSTRAD-OWAIN, a parish in the hundred of COWBRIDGE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (N. E.) from Cowbridge, containing 233 inhabitants. Ithel, surnamed Dû, or "the Black," Prince of Glamorgan in the tenth century, occasionally resided here; and this place is distinguished in the historical annals of the principality as the scene of a desperate battle between the invading Saxons and the ancient Britons under Conan ab Sytsylt, in the year 1031, in which that chieftain and all his sons were slain. It derives its name from Owain ab Collwyn, who resided here in a palace, of which the site is marked by a large tumulus near the church, now covered with a thriving plantation. The parish comprises a moderate extent of good arable and pasture land, and a portion of common, affording pasturage for sheep and young cattle. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and enlivened with some interesting features. Ash Hall, late the residence of Colonel Aubrey, and now the property and residence of William Wood, Esq., is a handsome modernized mansion, pleasantly situated on an eminence above the church, commanding a fine view of the whole vale of Glamorgan, from the house to the sea, with the town of Cowbridge in the foreground, and the high lands of Somersetshire in the distance. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaf, endowed with £1200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Chancellor of Llandaf. The church, dedicated to St. Owain, is a very small ancient edifice, not remarkable for any architectural details. On a tablet is an inscription recording that Sir L. Jenkins, Knt., gave to the churches and parishes of Ystrad Owen and Llanblithian the tenor bell; and that Evan Jenkins, his brother, gave thirteen acres of land, to repair the said bells, directing the surplus to be appropriated in apprenticing poor children of both parishes, in equal shares. On a hill to the south of the church there are some inconsiderable remains of the ancient castle of Tâl y vaen, or Tâlavan, one of the twelve fortresses erected by the followers of Fitz-Hamon, by whom this portion of the conquered territory was granted to Sir Richard de Seward, in whose family it continued for many generations: it formed part of the dowry of the widow of Hugh le Despencer, when affianced to Guy de Brien, and was subsequently conveyed by marriage to the Dukes of Lancaster, and still forms part of the duchy. In a field near the village were two large monumental stones, rudely ornamented, which were supposed to have been placed at the head of the graves of Owain ab Ithel and his

consort, and thence called the King and Queen stones ; but they have been removed for some time. Near the churchyard, in a field adjoining it on the west, there is a very large tumulus, of which not even any traditionary account has been preserved. An annual assembly of the bards was held here for many years, under the auspices of the ancient family of Hensol, and the meetings were continued till the year 1721, when the male line of that house became extinct : a house in which these meetings are said to have taken place is still remaining. The average annual expenditure for the relief of the poor amounts to £124. 4.

YSTRADVELLTEY (YSTRAD - VELLTAU), a parish, composed of the Lower and Upper divisions, in the hundred of DEVYNOK, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 15 miles (S. W.) from Brecknock, containing 747 inhabitants, of whom, 434 are in the Lower, and 313 in the Upper, division. This parish is beautifully situated in the sequestered vale of the Melltè, from which it takes its name, and on the turnpike road from Brecknock, through Pont-Neath-Vaughan, to Neath and Swansea. It is chiefly remarkable for the romantic beauty of its scenery, and the numerous and highly interesting objects of natural grandeur which it comprehends within its comparatively narrow limits. On the confines of the county of Glamorgan, but within this parish, is the small but picturesque village of Pont-Neath-Vaughan, situated on the Lesser Neath river, over which there is a neat stone bridge, connecting the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. At this village, which may be regarded as the head of this district, fairs were formerly held on the first Saturday after the 12th of March, the Saturday before the 5th of July, the Saturday before the 26th of August, September 21st, and November 14th ; but now only two are held there, one on the 12th of May, and the other on the 14th of November, for cattle. At Craig y Ddinas, in this parish, and in its immediate vicinity, is found an abundance of fire clay of the very best quality, some of which is conveyed down the Neath canal, which penetrates as high as Aber Gwrlych, in this vicinity, to be used in the furnaces near the town of Neath, and for exportation. The living is consolidated with that of Devynock, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and diocese of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a square tower, and is situated in the centre of the village, which is very small. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. David Gwalter, of Maes Gwalter, in the parish of Devynock, charged the tenements of Vyle and Hcol vawr, in this parish, with the annual payment of £5 each, one for apprenticing a poor child of this parish annually, and the other for the instruction of ten poor children, five of this parish, and five of that of Penderin. Morgan Llewelyn, in 1630, bequeathed three tenements, called respectively Tîr pcn y Graig, Tîr pwll y Gelyuen, and Tîr yr Ynysvor, the two former in this parish, and the latter in the parish of Vainor, the rents of which he appropriated for distribution among the poor. Sir Henry Williams, of Gwernyvet, Knight, in 1676, bequeathed a rent-charge of £1. 10.; Margaret Lewis, of Breton, in 1733, bequeathed a house and a smith's shop ; and Griffith Morgan, of this parish, charged the tenement of Tîr

Gorov Nedd with the annual payment of £3, for the benefit of the poor. The Sarn Lleon, or Sarn Helen, enters the parish at its north-eastern extremity, in a line parallel with the turnpike road from Brecknock, and, after intersecting the small vale of Melltè, again continues its course for nearly a mile and a half parallel with the turnpike road, after which, taking a west-north-westerly direction, it crosses Cwm Nedd Vychan towards Blaen Nedd. At a short distance from that place there is an old stone, on the edge of which is an inscription in Roman characters, very much defaced, of which only the words HIC IVCIT are legible, and in which the first part of the letter H is wanting, and the A in the second word is reversed. Mr. King, in his *Archaeologia*, states that a gold coin of Vespasian had been found near this place. Close to the village there is an artificial mount, but nothing has been recorded either of its origin or history.

The river Melltè, in the summer, when the water is low, runs through a confined rocky channel, till it arrives nearly opposite the village, when it enters a small whirlpool on its southern bank, and disappears : its course for nearly half a mile is concealed by stones, till it reaches a cavern a little below Porth yr Ogov, or "the mouth of the Cave." This remarkable cavern is entered by a horizontal aperture, twenty feet high and about fifteen yards wide, leading into a spacious apartment with a vaulted roof, from which hang stalactites and other calcareous concretions, which, on the introduction of lights, exhibit brilliant and splendid reflections, of numberless hues : the floor is strewn with large masses of broken rock, scattered about in all directions, and in many parts presenting almost insurmountable obstacles to the progress of the visitor. Through this cavern the river Melltè pursues its course, rushing over the rocky fragments which obstruct its progress, and near the centre of it precipitates itself from a very considerable height into a deep abyss, where the roaring of the cataract and the darkness of the cavern tend to excite a sensation of awe. At the distance of a few hundred feet the river re-appears, and in time of floods bursts out with prodigious force, forming a series of cataracts of uncommon grandeur and unrivalled beauty. From a projecting cliff, on the eastern side of the vale, the river, just above its confluence with the Hepstè, rushes with violent impetuosity, and descends in one unbroken sheet, forming a magnificent cascade, of which the noise is tremendous ; and such is the violence of its fall, that it loses every appearance of water, and assumes that of heavy spray and foam. From this point the river struggles through a deep channel, obstructed by projecting rocks on each side of its precipitous banks, diverting its current into a variety of fantastic directions, in a course of nearly three miles, till it falls into the river Neath, or Nedd Vechan. There are several other cataracts in the immediate vicinity, some of which are beautifully picturesque. Near the junction of the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan there is a fine cascade, called Scwd Einion Gam, formed by the Pyrddin, which, after emerging from a narrow glen, falls from a height of nearly eighty feet down an abrupt precipice, of which one side is richly clad with verdure, and with trees and shrubs which have taken root among the stratifications of the rock, and the other is naked, dreary, and rugged. At a small

distance below the confluence of the Pyrrddin with the Nedd Vechan there is a singularly picturesque fall, called "Ysgwd Gwladis:" though the breadth of the sheet of water, and the elevation from which it falls, are less than the others, the appearance of this cataract is infinitely more romantic, and the scenery around it more striking. The average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor amounts to £292. 15.

Y VAENOR ISAV, a hamlet in the parish of CAYO, higher division of the hundred of CAYO, county of CAR-

MARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.N.W.) from Llandovery. The population is included in the return for the parish. It is also called the Lower Hamlet, and is situated on the left bank of the Cothy stream. The road from Llandovery to Llansawel passes through it. At Maes Llan Wrthwl, in this hamlet, a severe battle is said to have been fought between the Romans and the Britons; and two ancient inscribed stones have been found in the vicinity, one of which denoted that an individual named Paulinus lay there interred.

A P P E N D I X ;

SHEWING the Boundaries of the old and new Boroughs in Wales, as adopted and defined by the Act passed in the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, intituled "An Act to settle and describe the Divisions of Counties, and the Limits of Cities and Boroughs in *England* and *Wales*, in so far as respects the Election of Members to serve in Parliament."

COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.

BEAUMARIS DISTRICT.

AMLWCH.

From the Point on the North-east of the Town at which Rhyd Talog Brook falls into the Sea at Porth Aber Cawell, Southward, along the Boundary of the Parish of Amlwch to the Point called Croes Eilian; thence along the Plas Dulas Road to the Point called Penllaethdy-Mawr; thence along the Road leading to Pentre Velin, across the Llanerchymedd Road, to the Point called Pentre Velin Adda Cross Roads; thence along a road towards Pary's Farm to the Point at which the same is met by the first Bye Road on the Right leading to Bod-gadva Farm; thence along the said Bye Road, passing Bod-gadva Farm, to the Point at which the same Bye Road is crossed (between Bod-gadva Farm and a cottage called Yr-hen Odyn) by the Lastre Brook; thence along the Lastre Brook, crossing the Holyhead Road, to the Point at which the same Brook falls into the River called Avon Park Llechog; thence along the Avon Park Llechog to a Ford in the Cemmes Road called Rhyd-carreg-cath; thence along the Cemmes Road to the cottage called Bryn y Cyll, at which the same Road is met by the Church Pathway; thence along the Church Pathway to the Stile over a brook which divides the Land of the Marquis of Anglesey from the Coed Helen and Lysdulas Property, and which Stile is close by a Spring called Fynnon Casyris; thence along the last-mentioned Brook to the Point at which the same is met by a Boundary Fence (a few yards North of a Cottage called Cae-bach) running in the direction of Mona Mill; thence along the said Fence to the Point at which the same cuts the Porth Llechog Road; thence, towards Amlwch, along the Porth Llechog Road to the Point at which the same is met by the Fynnon-y-Garreg-vawr Pathway; thence along the Fynnon-y-Garreg-vawr Pathway to the Spring called Fynnon-y-Garreg-vawr; thence along the Stream which proceeds from the said Spring to the Point at which the same Stream falls into the Sea; thence along the Sea to the Point first described.

BEAUMARIS.

— The old Borough of Beaumaris.

From that part of the Common called "The Towyn," on the South-east of the Town, which is nearest to Holyhead Common, along the road leading to Penrhôs which adjoins the Towyn, (and is to the East of a Cottage called "Pen Towyn," occupied by John Davis,) to the Point at which the said Road to Penrhôs is met by another Road leading to a piece of Waste Land called "The Cyttir;" thence along the said Road to the Cyttir to the Point at which the same meets the Road which leads across the Cyttir; thence along the said Road across the Cyttir to the Point at which the same meets the Old Post Road to Bangor; thence along the old Post road to Bangor to Pentraeth; thence along the road which leads from Pentraeth in a Westerly Direction, and

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HOLYHEAD.

{ South of the new Brewery, to the Point at which the same joins another Road ; thence, Northward, along the Road so joined to the Point at which the same meets the Penrhôs voila Road ; thence along the Penrhôs voila Road to the Point at which the same meets the Road which leads by the Ucheldre Windmill to the South Stack ; thence along the said Road to the South Stack, including the Messuage, with the Offices and Garden thereunto belonging, now in the occupation of Captain Colin Jones, to the Westernmost Point (near a Cottage called "Cerrig y lloi") at which the same is crossed by a Stream running from the Holyhead Mountain ; thence along the said Stream to the Point at which the same falls into the Sea ; thence along the Sea Coast to that Point thereof which is nearest to the Point first described ; thence in a straight Line to the Point first described.

LLANGEVNI.

{ From the Point at which the Boundary Wall between the Property of Admiral Lloyd and the Property of Owen Williams, Esquire, meets the old Bangor Road, East of a Cottage called Min'ford, along the said Boundary Wall to the Point at which the same reaches a Spring and a Footpath called Llwybyr Tregarnedd-bach ; thence along a Hedge which, running from the said Spring and Footpath, forms a Continuation of the Line of the said Boundary Wall, and runs through the Land of John Hampton Lewis, Esquire, to the Point at which such Hedge meets the River Cevni ; thence, Southward, along the River Cevni to the Point at which the same is met by the Boundary of the parish of Llangevni ; thence, Westward, along the Boundary of the parish of Llangevni to the Point at which the same meets the Bye Road called Llidiart y Pandy ; thence along the said Bye Road Llidiart y Pandy to the Spot called Croes-lon-pen-y-Nant ; thence, Southward, along the Market Road to the Point at which the same joins the Rhos y meirch Road ; thence along the Rhos y meirch Road to the first Point at which the same is cut (beyond the Road leading to Clai) by Hedges running from each Side of the Road at Right Angles ; thence along the Hedge which runs from the last-mentioned Point towards Pencraig to the Point at which the same reaches an old Quarry ; thence along a Hedge which proceeds from the said old Quarry, and forms a Continuation of the Hedge last described, passing Tyn y Coed Farm, to the Point at which the same Hedge cuts the Llanddyvnan Road ; thence along the Llanddyvnan Road, towards Llanddyvnan, to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Pencraig-vawr Farm ; thence, Southward, along the Boundary of the Pencraig-vawr Farm to the Point at which the same meets the old Bangor Road ; thence along the old Bangor Road to the Point first described.

COUNTY OF BRECON.

BRECON.

{ The old Borough of Brecon, and the Extra-parochial Districts of the Castle and Christ's College.

COUNTY OF CARDIGAN.

CARDIGAN DISTRICT.

ABERISTWITH.

{ From the outermost Point of the Rock Graig-lais on the Sea Coast visible from the Point next described, in a straight Line to the Northern extremity of the Stone Wall which divides the Land called Pant y gyrn from the Land called Vrôn ; thence along the said Wall to the Point at which the same meets the Wall which divides the Land Pant y gyrn from the Land Vrôn-Uchav ; thence, Eastward, along the Boundary of Vrôn-Uchav to the Turnstile at the

2° & 3° WILLIAM IV., Cap. 64.

South-eastern Corner thereof; thence in a straight Line to the Mill in the Tan-yard near the Road leading to Llanbadarn-Vawr; thence in a straight Line to the Wooden Dam just above Plas greig; thence, Southward, along the Boundary of the old Borough to the Sea Coast; thence along the Sea Coast to the Point first described.

ATPAR.

{ The old Borough of Atpar and the Hamlet of Emlyn in the Parish of Kenarth.

CARDIGAN

{ The old Borough of Cardigan, and also Bridgend Hamlet and Abbey Hamlet in the Parish of St. Dogmael's, in the County of Pembroke.

LAMPETER.

{ From the Point on the Creithin Brook at which the Northern Boundary of the Glebe meets the Boundary of the old Borough, along the Northern Boundary of the Glebe to the Point at which the same meets again the Boundary of the old Borough; thence, Northward, along the Boundary of the old Borough to the Point first described.

COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN.

CARMARTHEN DISTRICT.

CARMARTHEN.

— The old Borough of Carmarthen.

LLANELLY.

{ From the Point in Wern-y-Goosy Meadow on the North-west of the Town at which the old Course of the Stream, which is the old Borough Boundary, makes a sharp Turn, in a straight Line to the Southern Extremity of the Western Fence of Cae Mawr Issa Field; thence, Northward, along the Fence of the Cae Mawr Issa Field to the Point at which the same meets the Wall which is the Western Boundary of Furnace Garden; thence along the said Wall to the Point at which the same meets Pen-y-Vai Lane; thence along Pen y Vai Lane to the Point at which the same meets the Carmarthen Road; thence in a straight Line to the North-western Corner of the Garden of Cae Mawr Cottage, lately burnt down; thence along the Fence which divides the Garden of Cae Mawr Cottage and the Field Cae Isha from the Field Cae-ycha to the Point at which the same meets the Fence which divides the Field Cae-ycha from the Field Cae-bank; thence along the last-mentioned Fence to the Northern Corner of the Field Cae-bank; thence in a straight Line through the Southern extremity of the North-eastern Boundary of the Field Cae-bank, across the Tram-Road to the old Borough Boundary; thence, Eastward, along the old Borough Boundary to the Point first described.

COUNTY OF CARNARVON.

CARNARVON DISTRICT.

{ From the Point on the North-east of the Town at which the Road from the Park Wall of Penrhyn Castle to the Menai Straits joins the Menai Straits at the High-water Mark, along the said Road to the Point at which the same meets the said Park Wall; thence, Westward, along the said Park Wall to the Entrance Gate to Lime Grove; thence in a straight Line across the Road to the nearest Point in the Boundary Wall immediately opposite, which bounds a Field belonging to Lime Grove; thence along the said Boundary Wall to the

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- BANGOR. { Point at which the River Cegin enters the Grounds of — Pennant, Esquire ; thence along the River Cegin to the Bridge across the Shrewsbury Road ; thence in a straight Line to a square Brick Seat or Monument situate on a Knoll in a Field called Cae Pant ; thence in a straight Line to the nearest Point of the Road to Velin Esgob ; thence in a straight Line to the nearest Point of the Road to Brynniau ; thence in a straight Line to the Point at which the Road from Bangor to the Menai Bridge leaves the Road from Bangor to Carnarvon ; thence along the said Road to the Menai Bridge, in the Direction of such Bridge, to the Gate on the Right-hand Side which opens into an Occupation Road leading to Penrallt ; thence in a straight Line to the Point at which the Low-water Mark in the Straits of Menai would be cut by a straight Line to be drawn from the Gate last described to the Windmill called Llandegvan Mill, which is on the opposite Side of the Straits ; thence along the said Low-water Mark to the Point thereof which is nearest to the Point first described ; thence in a straight Line to the Point first described.
- ABERCONWAY. — The old Borough of Aberconway.
- CARNARVON. — The old Borough of Carnarvon.
- CRICCIETH. — The old Borough of Criccieth.
- NEVIN. — The old Borough of Nevin.
- PWLLHELI. { From the South-western Extremity of the Boundary of the old Borough on the Sea Coast, along the Boundary of the old Borough (leaving the Sea Coast) to the Point at which the same is met by a small Stream called “Avongoegen ;” thence along the said Stream to the Bridge called “Sarn, or Pont-penmaen ;” thence along the Southern Branch of the said Stream to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the old Borough ; thence, Northward, along the Boundary of the old Borough to the Point at which the same meets a Road leading from Denio Church into the Carnarvon Road ; thence along the said Road from Denio Church to the Point at which the same is cut by the Fence of a Field called “Cae Vynnow,” in the Occupation of Hugh Williams, of Bryn Crin ; thence along the last-mentioned Fence to the Point at which the same cuts an Occupation Road leading from Bryn Crin Farm-house into the Carnarvon Road ; thence along the said Occupation Road to the Point at which the same joins the Carnarvon Road ; thence, Northward, along the Carnarvon Road to the Point at which the same is met by a Road on the Right leading to Abereirch ; thence along the said Road to Abereirch to the Point at which the same meets a road leading from Pwllheli to Tremadoc ; thence in a straight Line to the Sea, at the nearest Point ; thence, Westward, along the Sea Coast to the Point first described.

COUNTY OF DENBIGH.

DENBIGH DISTRICT.

- DENBIGH. — The old Borough of Denbigh.
- HOLT. — The old Borough of Holt.
- RUTHIN. — The old Borough of Ruthin.
- WREXHAM. { The respective Townships of Wrexham Abbot and Wrexham Regis ; and also such Part of the Township of Esclusham Below as is surrounded by the Townships of Wrexham Abbot and Wrexham Regis, or One of them.

COUNTY OF FLINT.

FLINT DISTRICT.

ST. ASAPH.

From the Point at the North-west of the Town at which the Boundary of the Township of Talar meets the River Elwy, Westward, along the Boundary of the township of Talar, to the Green Gate Bridge over the Brook Nant y vranol; thence along the Brook Nant y vranol to the Point at which the same meets the Holyhead Road; thence, Eastward, along the Holyhead Road to the Point at which the same is met by the Boundary of the Township of Talar; thence, Eastward, along the Boundary of the Township of Talar to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Township of Bryn Polin; thence, Southward, along the Boundary of the Township of Bryn Polin to the Point at which the same meets the Upper Denbigh Road; thence, Northward, along the Upper Denbigh Road to the Point at which the same is met by a Road or Lane leading to Ysguborgoed; thence along such Road or Lane leading to Ysguborgoed to the Point at which the same meets the River Clwyd; thence along the River Clwyd to the Point at which the same is met by the Southern Boundary of the Township of Cyrchynan; thence in a straight Line to the Point first described.

CAERGWRLE.

— The old Borough of Caergwrle.

CAERWYS.

— The old Borough of Caerwys.

FLINT.

— The old Borough of Flint.

HOLYWELL.

From the Boundary Stone on the Hill Pen y bryn, and on the Western Side of the Hedge (which is between the Cottage occupied by William Williams and the South-eastern Corner of the Plantation of Richard Sankey, Esquire), in a straight Line to the Boundary Stone of the Township of Holywell which is on the Eastern Side of the St. Asaph Road; thence, in a straight Line to a Bridge (in the Lane leading to and past Greenfield Hall) over a Watercourse running into the River Dee; thence, Eastward, along the said Watercourse to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Township of Greenfield; thence, Southward, along the Boundary of the Township of Greenfield to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Township of Holywell; thence along the Eastern and Southern or exterior Boundary of the Township of Holywell to the Boundary Stone first described.

MOLD.

— The Township of Mold.

OVERTON.

— The old Borough of Overton.

RHUDDLAN.

— The old Borough of Rhuddlan.

COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

From the Point on the North of Merthyr-Tydvil at which the Northern Boundary of the Hamlet of Gellydeg meets the River called the Great Tâf, Northward, along the Great Tâf, to the Point at which the same is cut by the Southern Fence of Cilsanos Common; thence, Eastward, along the Fence of Cilsanos Common to the Point at which the same cuts the Brecon Road; thence, Southward, along the Brecon Road to the Point at which the same meets the Vainor Road; thence, Eastward, along the Vainor Road to the Point at which the same meets a Bye Road leading to Cevn-Coedycummer;

MERTHYR TYDVIL.

thence in a straight Line to the Point at which the Little Tâf would be cut by a straight Line to be drawn from the Point last described to the Southern Mouth of a Culvert on the Eastern Side of the Little Tâf; thence, up the Little Tâf, along the Boundary of the Parish of Merthyr-Tydvil to the Point at which the Cwm Bargoed Stream is joined by a little Brook from the Coli Ravine; thence in a straight Line to the North-eastern Corner of the Stone Fence of Pen-dwy-cae Vawr Farm; thence along the Road which passes Pen-dwy-cae Vawr Farm-house to the Point at which the same meets the Mountain Track from Dowlais to Quakers Yard; thence, Southward, along the said Track, between the Farms of Pen-dwy-cae Vach and Pen-dwy-cae Vawr, to the Point at which such Track meets a Road running nearly due West, by a Stone Quarry, to Pen-y-rhw Gymra Cottage; thence along the last-mentioned Road to the Point at which the same reaches the Southern Side of Pen-y-rhw Gymra Cottage; thence in a straight Line to the Point at which the Southern Boundary of Troed-y-rhw Farm meets the Cardiff Road; thence along the Southern Boundary of Troed-y-rhw Farm to the Point at which the same meets the Great Tâf; thence in a straight Line to the Bridge over the Cardiff Canal called Pont-y-nant Maen; thence, Northward, along the Cardiff Canal to the Point at which the same is intersected by the Cwmdû Brook; thence along the Cwmdû Brook to its Source; thence in a straight Line drawn due West to the Boundary of the Parish of Aberdare; thence, Southward, along the Boundary of the Parish of Aberdare to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Hamlet of Gellydeg; thence, Eastward, along the Boundary of the Hamlet of Gellydeg to the Point first described.

CARDIFF DISTRICT.

CARDIFF.

{ The old Borough of Cardiff; and so much, if any, of either or both of the respective Parishes of St. John and St. Mary as lies without the old Borough.

COWBRIDGE.

— The old Borough of Cowbridge.

LLANTRISSENT.

— The old Borough of Llantrissant.

SWANSEA DISTRICT

ABERAVON.

{ From the Point on the South of the Town at which the River Avon falls into the Sea, Northward, along the Eastern Boundary of the Hamlet of Havod-y-Porth, to that Point in a Stone Fence which is immediately opposite a small round Pool; thence along the said Stone Fence to the Point at which the same meets a Lane or Path leading to a small Cottage; thence along such Lane or Path to the Ford across a Brook immediately opposite Margam Chapel; thence along the Road to Dyfrynucha to the Point at which the same meets the Railroad from the Tai-bach Copper Works to Michaelston; thence, Northward, along the said Railroad to the Point at which the same crosses a small Stream running into the River Avon; thence along the said Stream to the Point at which the same falls into the River Avon; thence in a straight Line to the Point at which a Stream which runs through the Cwm Bychan Ravine falls into the River Avon; thence along the last-mentioned Stream to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Parish of Baglan; thence, Southward, along the Boundary of the Parish of Baglan to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Parish of Aberavon; thence, Westward, along the Boundary of the Parish of Aberavon to the Point at which the Boundary of the old Borough leaves the same; thence along the Boundary of the old Borough to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Hamlet of Havod-y-Porth; thence, Southward, along the Boundary of the Hamlet of Havod-y-porth to the Point first described.

KENVIG.

— The old Borough of Kenvig.

LOUGHOR.

— The old Borough of Loughor.

NEATH.

From the Point lowest down the River Neath at which the Boundary of the old Borough leaves the River Neath, along the Boundary of the old Borough, leaving the River Neath, to the Point at which Caervwell Ditch joins the River Neath; thence along Caervwell Ditch to the Point at which the same meets the Lane called Heol-morva; thence along the Lane Heol-morva to the Point at which the same joins the High Road to Merthyr; thence along the High Road to Merthyr to the Point at which the Road to Pontartawy leaves the same; thence along the Road to Pontartawy to the Point at which the same is joined by a Lane called Rheol-y-glow; thence along the Lane Rheol-y-glow to the Point at which the same meets a Brook; thence along such Brook to the Point at which the same meets Rheol-wern-vraith Lane; thence along Rheol-wern-vraith Lane to the Point at which the same is cut by a Fence forming the North-western Boundary of Cae-canddaw Field; thence along the last-mentioned Fence to the Point at which the same meets the Brook running to Nantlyros; thence along the Brook running to Nantlyros to the Point at which the same joins the Canal; thence along the Canal to the Point at which the same crosses the Stream Clydach; thence along the Stream Clydach to the Point at which the same joins the River Neath; thence along the River Neath to the Point first described.

SWANSEA.

From the Point at which the Northern Boundary of the Parish of St. John is crossed by the Road to Llangyvelach Church, Northward, along the Road to Llangyvelach Church, to the Point at which the same is joined by a Lane called Rheol-y-cnap; thence along the Lane Rheol-y-cnap, and along a Lane which is a Continuation thereof, and which joins the Turnpike Road to Neath opposite the Llandwr Engine, to the Point at which such last-mentioned Lane joins the Turnpike Road to Neath; thence, Northward, along the Turnpike Road to Neath to the Point at which the same is joined, between the Dukes Arms Public House and a Blacksmiths Shop, by a Road leading towards Clâs Mont Farm; thence along the last-mentioned Road to the Point at which the same is met, opposite the Lane from Pen-lan commonly called Pen-lan Road, by a Track leading to a Well Head; thence along the said Track to the Point at which the same reaches the said Well Head; thence along the Stream which flows from the said Well Head to the Point at which the said Stream falls into the Stream called Nant Velin; thence along the Stream Nant Velin to the Point at which the same crosses the Road which leads from Morryston into the Road from Llangyvelach Church to the Bridge over the River Tawy; thence along the said Road from Morryston to the Point at which the same joins the Road from Llangyvelach Church to the Bridge over the River Tawy; thence along the last-mentioned Road to the Point at which the same reaches the said Bridge over the River Tawy; thence, Eastward, along the Turnpike Road to Neath to the Point at which the same is met near the Star Public House by a Lane which leads from the Southern Extremity of the Parish of Llansamlet, over Cilvay Hill and by Bon-y-maen, to Llansamlet Church; thence along the last-mentioned Lane to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Hamlet of St. Thomas near Tregwl; thence, Eastward, along the Boundary of the Hamlet of St. Thomas to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Town and Franchise; thence, Westward, along the Boundary of the Town and Franchise to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Parish of St. John; thence, Westward, along the Boundary of the Parish of St. John to the Point first described.

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

From the Southern Extremity, on the North-west of the Town, of the private Road which leads from the Llangynog Turnpike Road to Bodvach Hall, along the said private Road to the Point at which the same is met by the Boundary of the Field Cae Evan Griffith; thence, Northward along the

LLANVYLLIN.

Boundary of the Field Cae Evan Griffith to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Field Maes Ucha ; thence, Eastward, along the Boundary of the Field Maes Ucha to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Field Cae-pella Bwlch-y-llan ; thence, Northward, along the Boundary of the Field Cae-pella Bwlch-y-llan to the Point at which the same meets the Llangedwin Road ; thence along the Northern Fences of the respective Fields Cae Dû, Cae Main, and Cae Dû Mawr, and along the Eastern Fence of the Field Cae Dû Mawr, to the Point at which the last-mentioned Fence reaches the Derwlwyn Wood ; thence in a straight Line across the Derwlwyn Wood to the Northern Extremity of the Eastern Fence of Glynie Isá Tenement ; thence along the Eastern Fence of Glynie Isá Tenement to the Point at which the same meets the Brynellodyn Road ; thence along the Brynellodyn Road to the Point at which the same reaches Green Hall Park ; thence, Southward, along the Boundary of the Field Caer Vrôn to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Field Caer Gwenithdir ; thence, Southward, along the Boundary of the Field Caer Gwenithdir to the Point at which the same meets the river Cain ; thence along the River Cain to the Bridge called Pont-y-Derwlwyn ; thence along Pont-y-Derwlwyn Lane to the Point at which the same meets the Bachie Road ; thence along the Bachie Road to the Eastern Corner of Garth Wood ; thence along the South-western Fences of the Fields Caer Garth and Cyvie Ucha, and of the Wood Coed Pen-y-Garth, and, Westward, along the Southern Fence of the Field Cae Gwenith, to the Point at which such Southern Fence cuts the Occupation Road to Pen-y-Garth Farm ; thence in a straight Line to the Eastern Extremity of the Southern Fence of the Field Llwyn Bricks ; thence, Westward, along the Boundary of the Field Llwyn Bricks to the Point at which the same meets the Fence of the Field Cae Bath ; thence, Westward, along the Fence of the Field Cae Bath to the Point at which the same meets the Brook Abel ; thence along the Brook Abel to the Point at which the same is met by the Western Fence of the Easternmost of the Fields respectively called Lower Meadow ; thence along the Western Fence of the last-mentioned Field to the Point at which the same cuts the Lane to Tynwydd ; thence, Northward, along the Boundary of the Field Llwyn Hir to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Field Cae Mawr ; thence, Northward, along the Boundary of the Field Cae Mawr to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Field Cae Bach ; thence, Eastward, along the Boundary of the Field Cae Bach to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Field Upper Coed Llan ; thence, Eastward, along the Boundary of the Field Upper Coed Llan to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Field Lower Coed Llan ; thence, Northward, along the Boundary of the Field Lower Coed Llan to the Point at which the same meets the Occupation Road to Pen Coed Llan ; thence in a straight Line to the Point first described.

LLANIDLOES.

From the Point on the South-east of the Town at which Cwm Jonathan Rill crosses the Rhaiadr Road, Southward, along Cwm Jonathan Rill, to the Point at which the same is met by the Hedge on the Right Hand which is nearest to the Point at which Cwm Jonathan Rill crosses the Cart Lane from Ty-coch to Llanidloes ; thence along the said Hedge to the Point at which the same meets the Ty-coch Stream ; thence along the Ty-coch Stream to the Point at which the same reaches the Llangurig Road ; thence, Northward, along the Llangurig Road to the Point at which the same is cut by the nearest Hedge on the Left Hand ; thence along the last-mentioned Hedge to the Point at which the same reaches a Water-cut Bank ; thence, Southward, along the said Water-cut Bank to the Point at which the same reaches a Hedge running in the Direction of the Turnpike on the Plinlimmon Road ; thence along the last-mentioned Hedge to the Point at which the same reaches the River Severn : thence along the River Severn to the Point at which the same is cut by a Line drawn thereto in continuation of the Direction of the Hedge on the Northern End of Pen-y-Green ; thence along the last-mentioned Line, and along the Hedge in continuation wherof it is drawn, to the Point at which such Hedge reaches the Hedge of Mr. Price's Wood ; thence in a straight Line to the Point at which the Stream called Cevn Cummere Dingle meets the Pen-y-bank Road ; thence along the Cevn Cummere Dingle to the Point at which the same joins the Clywedog River ; thence, Westward, along the Boundary of the Township of Cilmachallt to the Point at which the same meets a small Watercourse which runs along

the Western Edge of Berth Lloyd Coppice; thence along the said Watercourse to the Point at which the same reaches the Lane from Llanidloes to Gorn; thence, Westward, along the Lane from Llanidloes to Gorn to the Point at which the same reaches the Hedge which runs along the Eastern Side of the Chapel House; thence along the last-mentioned Hedge to the Point at which the same reaches Lletty-coch-y-nant Brook; thence, Westward, along Lletty-coch-y-nant Brook to the Point at which the same is met on the Left Hand by a small Stream; thence along the last-mentioned Stream to the Spring from which the same proceeds; thence in a straight Line to the nearest Point in the Road from Llanidloes to the Barn Leasow; thence, Westward, along the Road from Llanidloes to the Barn Leasow to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Borough of Llanidloes; thence, Southward, along the Borough of Llanidloes to the Point at which the same meets Cwm Jonathan Rill; thence along Cwm Jonathan Rill to the Point first described.

- MACHYNLLETH. { The Township and Liberties of Machynlleth; and also that detached Part of the Township of Isygarreg which adjoins the North-eastern Boundary of the Township and Liberties of Machynlleth.
- MONTGOMERY. — The old Borough of Montgomery.
- NEWTOWN. { The Parish of Newtown, and the respective Townships of Hendidley and Gwestydd.
- WELSHPOOL. { The Parish of Pool, and the Township of Gungrog Vechan in the Parish of Guilsfield, except that Part of the Township of Cyvronnydd in the Parish of Pool which is detached from the main Body of such Parish.

COUNTY OF PEMBROKE.

HAVERFORDWEST DISTRICT.

FISHGUARD. { From the Point at which the Low-water Mark would be cut by a straight Line to be drawn thereto from the Gate of the Fort, through the Eastern Extremity of the Southern Wall of the Fort, in a straight Line to the Gate of the Fort; thence in a straight Line to the North-western Corner of Parc-y-Morva Meadow; thence along the Western Fence of Parc-y-Morva Meadow to the South-western Corner thereof; thence in a straight Line to the highest Point of Parc-y-Morva Rock; thence in a straight Line to the North-western Corner of the Fence which divides the Glyn Amel Property from the Property of Mr. Vaughan; thence, Southward, along the said Fence of the Glyn Amel Property to the Point at which the same meets the Northern Stream of the River Gwaine; thence up the said Stream to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the old Borough; thence, Eastward, along the Boundary of the old Borough to the Point at which the same meets the Low-water Mark; thence, Eastward, along the Low-water Mark to the Point first described.

HAVERFORDWEST. { From the Point at which a straight Line drawn from Saint Thomas's Church to the Gate at the North-eastern Corner of the Field called Hill Park cuts the Boundary of the old Borough, along such straight Line to the said Gate; thence in a straight Line to the Gate which crosses the Road leading to Scotch Well House; thence along the last-mentioned Road to the Point at which the same reaches Scotch Well House; thence along the Road which leads by Sandpool into the Cardigan Road to the North-eastern Corner of Sandpool; thence in a straight Line to the Cottage of Philip White; thence in a straight Line to the Left Pier of the Weir on the river Cleddy; thence along the River Cleddy to the Point at which the same would be cut by a straight Line to be drawn from Prendergast Church to the Gate leading from the Lane on the North-east

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of Little Slade Farm into the Paddock of Little Slade Farm ; thence in a straight Line to the last-mentioned Gate ; thence in a straight Line to the Point at which the Boundary of the old Borough would be cut by a straight Line to be drawn from the last-mentioned Gate to the Point at which the Poorfield Road (otherwise called Jury Lane) leaves the Saint David's Road ; thence Westward, along the Boundary of the old Borough to the Point first described.

NARBERTH.

From the Southern End of the Turnpike Gate House on the Redstone Road, Westward, along the Fence which abuts on the said House and is the Northern Boundary of a Field of which George Harris is Tenant and Mr. Thomas Eaton Landlord, to the North-western Corner of the said Field ; thence in a straight Line to the North-eastern Corner of a Field belonging to George Devonald, Esq., and bounded on the South by the Turnpike Road to Haverfordwest ; thence along the private Road which runs from the last-mentioned Field to the Point at which the said private Road meets the said Road to Haverfordwest ; thence in a straight Line across the said Road to Haverfordwest to the Point at which the same is met by the Western Boundary of the Town Moor ; thence, Southward, along the Western and Southern Boundary of the Town Moor to the Gate of a Lane at the South-eastern Corner thereof ; thence along the said Lane to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of Narberth Churchyard ; thence, Westward, along the Boundary of Narberth Churchyard to the South-western Corner thereof ; thence in a straight Line to the Point at which the Stream from Narberth Bridge would be cut by a straight Line to be drawn from the Point last described to the Point at which the Road from the Parsonage meets the Road from Pembroke ; thence up the said Stream to the Point at which the same is joined by the Stream from Narberth Mill ; thence up the Stream flowing from Narberth Mill to the South-western Corner of the Field of which Lewis Watkins is Tenant and Baron Rutzen is Landlord ; thence, Eastward, along the Boundary of the last-mentioned Field to the Point at which the same meets the Southern Boundary of the Field belonging to Mr. Henry Davies, in which there is a Turnstile ; thence, Eastward along the Southern Boundary of the said Field of Mr. Henry Davies, and the Southern and Eastern Boundary of the adjoining Field belonging to George Phillips, Esquire, to the Point at which the Eastern Boundary of the said Field of George Phillips, Esquire, meets the Occupation Road leading to Blackalder ; thence, Eastward, along the Occupation Road to Blackalder to the Point at which the same meets the South-eastern Boundary of the Easternmost of Two contiguous Fields of which Mrs. Evans is Tenant and Daniel Thomas Landlord ; thence along the Boundary of the last-mentioned Field to the Point at which the same meets the Carmarthen Road ; thence in a straight Line across the Carmarthen Road to the South-eastern Corner of the Field belonging to John Lewis ; thence along the Eastern Boundary of John Lewis's Field to the Point at which the same cuts the Cardigan Road ; thence in a straight Line across the Cardigan Road to the South-western Corner of Jesse's Well House ; thence in a straight Line to the Point at which the Fence of the Grounds attached to the House called Bloomfield's would be cut by a straight Line to be drawn from the Point last described to the House called Bloomfield's ; thence, Westward, along the last-mentioned Fence to the Point at which the same cuts the Redstone Road ; thence along the Redstone Road to the Point first described.

PEMBROKE DISTRICT.

From the Point at which Prix Pill falls into the Sea, along Prix Pill, to the Point at which the same is met by the Lane coming down by Cwm, and sometimes called Cwm Lane ; thence along Cwm Lane to the Point at which the same meets the Road from Haverfordwest ; thence along the Road from Haverfordwest to the Point at which the same is met by Priory Lane ; thence along Priory Lane to the Point at which the same meets, on the Left, a Road sometimes called the New Road ; thence along the New Road to the Point at which the same meets a Lane sometimes called White Lady's Lane, leading to a Field North of the Brewery, sometimes called Haggard Field ; thence along White Lady's Lane to the Point at which the same is cut by the Fence of Haggard

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MILFORD. { Field; thence, Northward, along the Fence of Haggard Field to the North-western Corner thereof; thence in a straight Line in the Direction of the Northern Fence of Haggard Field to Priory Pill; thence in a straight Line to the White Warehouse standing at the Head of the Rope Walk in Hubberston Parish; thence along Spike Lane which proceeds from the said White Warehouse to the Point at which the same meets Conjwick Lane; thence along Conjwick Lane to the Point at which the same meets the Lane which was lately Part of Point Field; thence along the Lane lately part of Point Field to the Point at which the same ends on the Common; thence in a straight Line through the Westernmost Point of the Fort to the Sea Coast; thence along the Sea Coast to the Point first described.

PEMBROKE. { The respective Parishes of Saint Mary and St. Michael, and also the Space comprised within the Boundary hereafter described (together with all such Parts, if any, of the old Borough of Pembroke as lie without the said Boundary):
From the Point on the South-west of the Town at which the Brook called the Taylor's Lake meets the Boundary of the Parish of St. Mary, Northward, along the said Brook, to the Point at which the same joins the Pill near Quoit's Mill; thence along the said Pill to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Parish of St. Mary; thence, Eastward, along the Boundary of the Parish of St. Mary to the Point first described.

TENBY. — The In-Liberty of Tenby.

WISTON. — The old Borough of Wiston.

COUNTY OF RADNOR.

RADNOR DISTRICT.

CNWCLAS. — The old Borough of Cnwclas.

KEVENLEECE. — The old Borough of Kevenleece.

KNIGHTON. — The old Borough of Knighton.

PRESTEIGN. { The ancient Lordship, Manor, and Borough of Presteign, together with such Parts, if any, of the township of Presteign, and of the Chapelry of Discoed, as are without the ancient Lordship, Manor, and Borough of Presteign: and also the Space included within the following Boundary; (that is to say,)
From the Point on the North of the Town at which Norton Brook falls into the River Lug, in a straight Line to the Point at which the Road to Wigmore and Ludlow is met by the Road to Kinsham Village; thence in a straight Line to the Point at which the Right-hand Branch of the Clatter Brook falls into the River Lug; thence along the River Lug to the Point first described.

NEW RADNOR. — The old Borough of New Radnor.

RHAIADR. { From the Point at which the Boundary of the old Borough would be cut by a straight Line to be drawn from Rhaiadr Church to the Bridge over the Gwynllin Brook on the new Road to Aberystwith, in a straight Line to the said Bridge; thence along the Gwynllin Brook to the Weir or Dam Head; thence along the Southern Bank of the Mill Dam to the Point at which the same is cut by the Eastern Fence of Gwynllin Iain Field; thence, Southward, along the Eastern Fence of Gwynllin Iain Field to the Gate leading into the Yard of the Grist Mill and Woollen Manufactory belonging to David

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Evans; thence along the Road which crosses the said Yard to another Gate at the South-eastern Corner thereof; thence in a straight Line to the North-eastern Corner of the Farm-house called Ty-Newidd or New House; thence in a straight Line to the Point at which the Boundary of the old Borough would be cut by a straight Line to be drawn from the New House to the Bridge over the River Wye; thence, Southward, along the Boundary of the old Borough to the Point first described.

THE END OF VOLUME II.

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