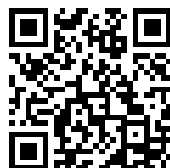

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Arms of the Borough of Carmarthen.

Notes on the History of the
Notes on the History of the

BY WILLIAM S. SULL

SECOND EDITION



Published by
WILLIAM S. SULL
NEW YORK



C A R M A R T H E N

AND ITS

NEIGHBOURHOOD

Notes Topographical and Historical

BY WILLIAM SPURRELL

SECOND EDITION



 **Carmarthen**
WILLIAM SPURRELL

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CARMARTHEN
WM. SPURRELL, PRINTER

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE primary object aimed at in the first edition of this Work was to furnish strangers visiting Carmarthen with a handbook to the various objects of interest in the town or within a short distance of it.

In thus supplying a want long felt, the opportunity was taken to give permanence to the more remarkable specialties of the local folklore, as well as to record many facts and incidents connected with the town which it is to be regretted have not long ere this formed part of an elaborate history.

The subjects of the engravings were, with a similar view, chosen with the purpose rather of reproducing the past than of illustrating the present; while much care and pains were expended in making accurate copies of the various inscriptions inserted in the Appendix, many

of which, "worn on the edge of days," were gradually becoming illegible.

"Sepulchral columns wrestle but in vain
With all-subduing Time; his cankering hand
With calm deliberate malice wasteth them."

Not a few of those now included in the Book have during the progress of Church embellishment been lost beyond recovery.

Some discrepancies between the list of Mayors here given and that printed in 1818 are attributable to errors in that list, the names and dates in the present case having been collated with an ancient roll and other authentic records.

In the present greatly enlarged edition, new Maps have been introduced of the County, the Borough, and a minute miniature Map of the Town, specially prepared for the Work, which it is hoped will be found to add considerably to its value.

W. S.

Carmarthen, April, 1879.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
INTRODUCTION	1
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES	2
CIVIL AND SOCIAL CONDITION	23
STREETS	29
CHURCHES AND CHAPELS	31
St. Peter's Church	31
Restoration of Sir Rhys ab Thomas's Monument	33
St. Peter's School-Church	41
St. David's Church	41
Christ Church	42
Llanllwch Church	42
English Wesleyan Chapel	43
Welsh Wesleyan Chapel	43
Lammas-street Chapel	43
Union-street Chapel	44
Elim Chapel	44
Lammas-street Congregational Chapel	44
Priory-street Congregational Chapel	45
Water-street Chapel	45
Zion Chapel	46
Priory-street Chapel	46
The Tabernacle	46
Lammas-street Baptist Chapel	47
The Unitarian Chapel	47
The Roman Catholic Chapel	47

	Page.
OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS	48
The Shire Hall	48
Carmarthen Public Rooms	49
The Carmarthen County and Borough Infirmary ...	50
Lunatic Asylum	51
The County Gaol	51
The Market-place and Slaughter-house	52
Picton's Monument	52
Nott's Monument	52
Welsh Fusiliers' Monument	57
EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS	60
Carmarthen Grammar School	60
The Presbyterian College	65
The South Wales and Monmouthshire Training College ...	67
The Charity Schools	67
VIEWS OF THE TOWN	67
WALKS, COUNTRY STROLLS, AND EXCURSIONS	68
The Parade	68
Picton-terrace	69
The Five Fields	70
The Bulwark	70
Cwmoernant and Capel Ifan Fields	72
Penlan Hill	72
The Cemetery	72
Mount Pleasant	73
Llangunnor Hill	73
The Pond Side	75
Abergwili	75
Merlin's Hill	78
Llangyndeyrn Lime Rocks	79
Kidwelly	80
Llanstephan and the Ferryside	83
Laugharne	84

CONTENTS.

vii.

	Page.
EXCURSIONS (<i>Continued</i>)—	
Pendine	87
Conwil	87
Pencader	90
Grongar Hill	91
Dynevor	92
Llanarthney	93
Careg Cenen Castle	97
Preselly Top	100
COMMUNICATION WITH OTHER TOWNS	100
THE "OLDEST INHABITANT"	102
THE BIDDING	108
RAIN-FALL	110
CHRONICLE OF LOCAL EVENTS	111

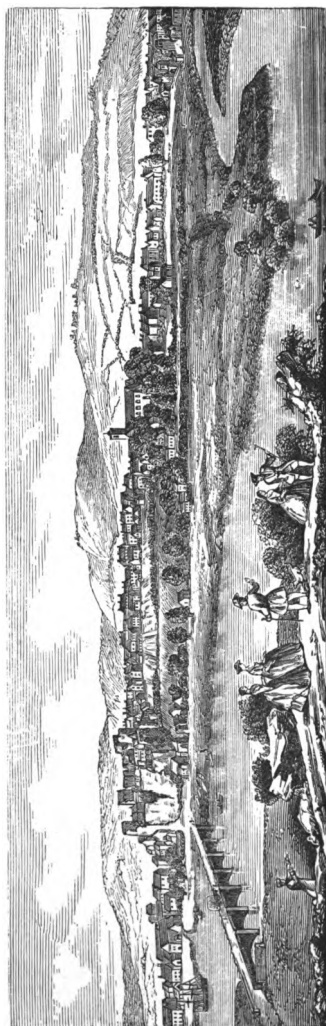
APPENDIX.

MAYORS OF THE BOROUGH OF CARMARTHEN	173
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE BOROUGH OF CARMARTHEN	178
RECORDERS OF THE BOROUGH OF CARMARTHEN	179
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE BOROUGH OF CARMARTHEN	179
MASTERS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL	180
INSCRIPTIONS	181
St. Peter's Church, Carmarthen	181
On the Mural Tablets	181
On the Painted Windows	194
On the Tombstones now covered by the Tessellated Pavement	195
On a Tombstone in South of the Churchyard	201
On the upright Tombstone in the Churchyard	202

	Page.
INSCRIPTIONS. St. Peter's Church (<i>Continued</i>)—	
On the Tables of Pious Benefactors ...	202
On the Communion Table ...	205
On the old Communion Table ...	205
On the Communion Plate ...	205
On the Pews ...	205, 206
On the Bells ...	206
Under the Belfry Window ...	206
Under the Clock on the Steeple ...	206
St. David's Church ...	206
On the Monuments in the Church and Churchyard ...	206, 207
On the Monuments in Llanllwch Church ...	207
On the Monuments in the English Wesleyan Chapel ..	209
Water-street Chapel ...	209
On the Monument in the Chapel ...	209
In the Chapel Yard ...	209
On the Monuments in Lammas-street Chapel ...	210
On the Monuments in the Tabernacle Chapel ...	211
On the Monument in the English Congregational Chapel ...	211
INDEX ...	212

ILLUSTRATIONS.

✓ ARMS OF THE BOROUGH ...	to face Title-page
✓ VIEW OF CARMARTHEN IN 1740 ...	to face page 1
✓ PICTON'S MONUMENT ...	" 54
MAPS—	
✓ Speed's Map of Carmarthen, 1610 ...	" 16
✓ Map of the Borough ...	" 26
✓ Map of the Town ...	between pages 28 and 29
✓ Map of the County ...	" " 74 and 75



View of Carmarthen in 1740.

CARMARTHEN.

CARMARTHEN is situate on the north side of the river Towy, about sixteen miles from its entrance into the Bristol Channel; and is the chief town of the county to which it gives its name. The town presents no peculiar attraction to strangers: it is not remarkable for any wonderful deviation from what is usual in nature, nor has art made it famous by the erection of anything singular or stupendous; yet it possesses many minor attractions which taken in the aggregate invest it with interest.

The name Carmarthen, or *Caerfyrddin* as it is called by the Welsh, is popularly supposed to be derived from the celebrated Welsh sage, Myrddin Emrys, or Merlin Ambrosius, who flourished here about the middle of the fifth century. It is, however, older than the age of Merlin; and antiquaries are pretty well agreed that it is formed from the Welsh words, *caer*, *môr*, *din*, signifying a fortified seaport; *caer* (Latin, *castrum*) being represented in English by *caster*, *cester*, *chester*, and *din* by *dun*, *don*, *town*. The second syllable is by some taken to be *mur* (Latin, *murus*), a wall; but the probabilities are in favour of *môr* (Latin, *mare*), the sea, of which *myr* is an old plural form. The Latin name *Maridunum* (of Antoninus), and the Greek *Mouridounon* (of Ptolemy), are formed from the original name; to this has been prefixed, somewhat pleonastically, the syllable *caer*, which like *din* means a fortified place. *Caer*, however, implies the enclosure of the stronghold:

din refers to its situation: a walled city, *dinas gaerog*, was often "set on an hill." It was the practice of the Romans to Latinize the names of British towns by adding the termination *um*, and those of persons by adding *us* or *a*: thus *Morddin* or *Myrddin* became MERDYNUM or MARIDUNUM; *Efrog*, or *Caerefrog*, York, EBORACUM; *Caswallon*, CASSIVELAUNUS; *Caradog*, CARACTACUS; *Buddug*, BOADICEA, &c. *Caer-fyrdd-ddyn*, the citadel of ten thousand (from *myrdd*, a myriad; *dyn*, a man), a derivation assigned to the word in the old Welsh chronicles, is merely a linguistic conceit.

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.

Little is known of the early history of Carmarthen. A Roman station is said to have been founded here as early as A.D. 70, the site of which is supposed to have been occupied by the castle and outworks. A few time-worn relics of the castle now remain, which are incorporated with the County Gaol. The north-western gateway and portecullis, flanked by two circular towers, are still entire, but are obscured from public view by buildings which have sprung up since the castle was used for warlike purposes. They may be seen from the entrance to a yard behind Nott's Monument. Welsh records ascribe the founding of the town to Maccsen Wledig (the Welsh appellation of Magnus Clemens Maximus), born in Spain, an officer in the Roman army in Britain, who revolted against the Emperor Gratian and was proclaimed emperor by the soldiers, A.D. 383. He invaded Gaul with a large fleet and army, and near Paris defeated Gratian, who fled to Lyon, where he was assassinated. Maccsen is said also to have founded Haverfordwest and Carnarvon, and to have first colonized Brittany with Welshmen.

Two sections of the Roman road, the construction of which is attributed to Sextus Julius Frontinus, Roman governor of Britain, A.D. 75, converged at or near Carmarthen, on the south side of the Towy—the *Via Julia Maritima* and the *Via Julia Montana*. Their point of junction is probably near the little village of *Pensarn* (the end or head of the causeway), about a quarter of a mile from Carmarthen bridge. Remains of the coast line are

observable above the village, and the road leading from that suburb to the bridge is still known as the *Sarn*. According to Theophilus Jones, the learned author of "The History of the County of Brecknock," the old road branched off in two directions at Brynbuga (Usk): the coast line, passing through Caerleon, Cardiff, Boverton, Neath, Loughor; and the inland road having stations at Abergavenny, Caer in Cwmdy, Caer Banau (near Brecon), and Llys Brychan (Dyffryn Ceidrych, in Llanddeusant parish), and joining the coast line, south of the Towy, near Carmarthen. Another road, passing north of the Towy, with stations at Narberth, Carmarthen, and Llanfair ar y Bryn (near Llandovery), extended from St. David's to Cwm Llanyre (near Llandrindod, Radnorshire), where it joined the road from Cardiff to Chester, which intersected the *Via Julia Montana* at Caer y Banau. A remarkable entrenchment opposite to the mansion of Rhyd y Gors (bog-ford), supposed to have been formed for the defence of the ford, communicated some little distance beyond Pensarn with the *Via Julia*; and possibly *Ystrad* takes its name from a portion of a road or *strata* communicating with the ford on the right side of the river, which road it has been conjectured was met by another passing north of Carmarthen to St. David's at a place called *Sarnau* (causeways), about five miles below Carmarthen. A Roman encampment is marked near Sarnau on the ordnance map of the county. The term *Sarn Helen*, applied by the Welsh to some of these roads, has been explained by some authorities as referring to Elen, or Helen, a British princess, daughter of Coel Godebog, King of Britain, mother of Constantine the Great; others make it *Sarn Lleon*, the Caerlleon (Chester) road; and others, *Sarn y Lleng*, the road of the Legion who formed it.

Some entrenchments adjacent to the town—one in two fields behind the Gas Works, and another in *Parc y Bulwark*, a field at the lower end of Little Water-street, which has been recently levelled during the building of houses on the spot, now called Francis-terrace—are believed to have been formed by the same warlike people; but probably they are remains of works recorded to have been constructed in 1645, to defend the town against the incursions of the "Penbrockshire men."

The bridge is sometimes said to be a Roman structure, and to have been built on dry land, the course of the river being afterwards turned under it. There appears to be no authority for the tradition; but it is not improbable that a bridge has been maintained here from very early times, and that the river was diverted perhaps more than once during its construction, forming a piece of water south of the Bulwark, formerly misnamed the Island. This pond, which when frozen over was a favourite resort of skaters, has been recently filled up. The bridge at present standing is at any rate of unquestionable antiquity. It was originally built of small stones; but it has been widened several times, as may be seen by examining its arches. There is a record that it was widened six feet in the year 1777, the arch nearest the north bank of the river having been rebuilt two years before. The angular recesses over the buttresses, into which foot passengers retired out of the way of horses and carriages, were added to the thoroughfare within the memory of many of the inhabitants.

Roman coins and other relics have been found in the neighbourhood of the town. A domestic Roman altar was lately preserved at the Vicarage; and a public Roman altar, which the writer saw dug out of the ground about fifty years ago, a little to the south of the conduit which stood near the Priory-street entrance to St. Peter's Churchyard, was placed inside the gate, where it for some time remained, and was afterwards removed to the lawn in front of Ystrad.

In later times Carmarthen became the residence of the Princes of South Wales, during whose occupation the town and castle were objects of frequent attacks, being taken and retaken on several occasions, often with considerable bloodshed.

On the division of Wales by Rhodri Mawr into the three dominions of North Wales (or Gwynedd), South Wales (or Deheubarth), and Powis, in 876, the seat of government of the Princes of South Wales was removed from Carmarthen to Dynevor, as a place of greater safety and strength. The royal seat for North Wales was at Aberffraw, in Anglesey; that for Powis at Mathrafael, in Montgomeryshire.

In 1021, Hywel and Meredydd, two Welsh chieftains, sons of Edwyn ab Einion, aided by an army of Irish Gaels who had landed on the coast of Pembrokeshire, marched to Carmarthen, where they were encountered by Llewelyn ab Seisyllt, the reigning Prince of Wales, and completely routed; but Llewelyn was slain in the conflict.

In 1113, Carmarthen Castle was assaulted unsuccessfully by Gruffydd ab Rhys ab Tewdwr; but in the "17th of Harry 1st (between August 1116 and August 1117), he took Carmarthen from the Flemings, and Kidwelly from William de Londres.* Rhydderch, baron of Ysterlys, corruptly Derllys, was one of the defenders of Carmarthen against Gruffydd ab Rhys: his son Meredydd and Owain ab Caradog were also engaged in its defence." In an unsuccessful assault on the castle by Gruffydd, Owain, who with Welsh allies defended it and saved it for the king, lost his life. It is recorded that the town was sacked and destroyed on this occasion. Gruffydd held a festival of forty days' duration at his palace in Ystrad Tywi, in 1136, to celebrate his restoration to the throne of South Wales. Every Welshman who chose to come was invited. He died the same year. The Flemings here referred to, having been driven from their country by an inundation (A.D. 1106), settled in the hundred of Rhos in Pembrokeshire, by permission of Henry I., "who," as a Welsh author says, "was liberal enough with what was not his own." A second immigration took place in 1113. After obtaining a footing in the country, they spread southward as far as the ostiary of the Towy, where they approached offshoots of kindred adventurers who somewhat later colonized Gower. They were at first planted in the north-east of England; but it suited the policy of the English to transfer them to Wales, as useful allies in suppressing the struggles of the Welsh for freedom. There is even at this day a marked difference between the provincial English of the descendants of the Flemings—the people of "Little England beyond Wales"—and the speech of English-speaking people of Welsh descent.

* William de Londres, son of Maurice de Londres, and grandson of the above-named, was keeper of Carmarthen Castle, Jan. 21, 1209.

In 1137, the castle was destroyed by Owain Gwynedd, a few years after which event it was rebuilt by Gilbert de Clare, surnamed "Strongbow," Earl of Pembroke. It was again destroyed by the sons of Owain in 1143.

In 1145, Carmarthen Castle was besieged by Cadell, Meredydd, and Rhys, sons of Gruffydd ab Rhys, Prince of South Wales, and Hywel ab Owain, to whom it was surrendered on the bare condition that the garrison should not be put to the sword. Cadell after this victory repaired and strengthened the fortress. Llanstephan Castle was also taken by them at the same time.

Thirteen years afterwards, Carmarthen, having fallen into the hands of Henry II., was again besieged by Rhys ab Gruffydd, who was obliged to abandon his enterprise. He was opposed by Rheinallt, illegitimate son of Henry, with a vast number of Normans, Flemings, English, and Welsh. Having left the castle, he assembled his men on a "mountain called Cefn Rhestr. There were encamped at the castle of Dinweleir [Dynevor?], the Earl of Bristol, the Earl of Clare, two other earls, Cadwaladr ab Gruffydd, Hywel, and Cynan, with an immense host of cavalry and infantry." Not daring to approach him, they offered him a truce, which he accepted.

"Rhys ab Gruffydd (ab Rhys ab Tewdwr Mawr) got Dinevawr and Cantref Mawr in the 9th year of Henry II. [1163], and in the 10th, all Cardigan: in the 11th, he razed Cardigan Castle." In 1189, he besieged the castle, but the siege was raised by Prince (afterwards King) John. In 1196, he took the town and castle, burning the town to the ground. This Rhys ab Gruffydd, who is usually called the "Lord Rhys," met Henry II. at Ty Gwyn ar Daf and at Laugharne in 1171 and 1172, and concluded terms of peace with him, accepting the office and title of Chief Justice of South Wales. He died April 28 or May 4, 1197, and was buried at St. David's Cathedral, or as others say at Strata Florida Abbey, which he had built. Rhys probably died of the plague, which prevailed in the Crusaders' camp before Acre in 1189, and drove Henry VI., Emperor of the West, out of Italy, in 1194. The epidemic which carried him off is thus referred to in "Brut y Tywysogion":—"Y bu dirvawr dymestl o uarwaeth ar hyt ynys Prydein oll a theruynau Ffreinc, y

vu farw aneiryv or bobyl gyffredin a divessured or bon-edigyon ar tywyssogion."*

The annual tribute of three hundred wolves' heads, said to have been imposed on the Welsh by Edgar, who died in 975, had not the immediate effect of completely ridding the country of wolves; for in 1166 a rabid wolf entered the town of Carmarthen and bit twenty-two persons, most of whom died in consequence.

In 1188, Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by Giraldus de Barri, better known as Giraldus Cambrensis,† preached the third Crusade at Carmarthen, among other places in South Wales. He crossed the Towy above Llanstephan, probably as Giraldus did, in a coracle, the form and make of which Giraldus describes.

In 1214, the bailiffs and burgesses of Carmarthen burnt their own town to defeat the design of Rhys ab Gruffydd, grandson of the Lord Rhys.

In 1221, Prince Llewelyn ab Iorwerth won Carmarthen Castle from William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, then in Ireland; whereupon the earl, landing at St. David's with a large army, marched to Carmarthen, and recovered possession of the castle. Gruffydd ab Llewelyn, coming from Kidwelly, which he had previously set in flames, having being informed that the magistrates of that town had a private design of betraying him to the enemy, was met by the earl, and a fearful battle ensued, which was undecided at night, when the earl retired over the river; and some days afterwards Gruffydd retreated for want of provisions.

In 1233, Richard Marshall, Earl of Pembroke (brother

* "There was a mighty tempest of death over all the island of Britain and the limits of France, an infinite number of the common people died and an immensity of the gentry and princes."

† This remarkable man was the son of William de Barri, a Norman of distinction, by his wife Angharad, daughter of Nest, daughter of Rhys ab Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales. He was Archdeacon of St. David's, Brecon, and Llandaff, and refused several bishoprics and the archbishopric of Cashel, wishing to obtain the see of St. David's, to which, according to Bishop Burgess, he was elected "after the death of his uncle, David Fitzgerald, and again after the death of Peter de Leia, but the election was on neither occasion admitted by the King, nor confirmed by the Pope." His wish is said to have been frustrated by the jealous influence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. He was born at Manorbier Castle in 1146, and buried at St. David's Cathedral.

and successor of William Marshall, who died April 21, 1231), having entered into a confederacy with the Welsh, under Maelgwn Fychan, Owain ab Gruffydd, and Rhys Gryg, who are said to have made a bridge over the Towy, laid siege to Carmarthen. The garrison held out for three months; and the English fleet having brought in reinforcements and fresh provisions, he was compelled to raise the siege. It is recorded that Henry de Turberville came up the river in a vessel, broke down the bridge, causing several persons to be drowned thereby, and succoured the town, slaying a great many of those engaged in beleaguering it. There is a record that "the bridge of Caermarthen was broken" in 1223. Probably the bridge destroyed by Henry de Turberville was that constructed by Maelgwn and his associates.

In 1244, Dafydd ab Llewelyn ab Iorwerth set the town of Carmarthen in flames.

In 1246, Meredydd ab Rhys sacked Carmarthen; in retaliation, it would appear; Nicholas de Molyn, seneschal of Carmarthen, having invested Dryslwyn Castle.

By a grant made by Henry III., dated February 14, 1254, the castle of Carmarthen, with those of Disserth, Rhuddlan, Tygonwy, Montgomery, Builth, and Cardigan, were given to his eldest son, Prince Edward.

On Wednesday in Whitsun-week, 1257, a numerous force under Stephen Bauson (Bancon, Bauzon, or Bau-thon) and several other barons entered Carmarthen, and passed the night in the town. They were reinforced by a body of men who landed there the same week, sent by the English king to aid Rhys ab Rhys Meehyll, who unpatriotically allied himself with them, provoked by what he deemed injustice on the part of his uncle, Meredydd ab Rhys. The barons were probably Nicholas Lord of Cemmaes, Patrick Lord of Kidwelly, and a Lord of Carew (Karriw), who, with the said Stephen Bauson, had in the previous February, on the Monday next after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, with a large body of armed soldiers, broken into, desecrated, and spoiled Whitland Abbey, stabling their horses in the church, beating the monks, and killing some of their servants, sacrilegious crimes with which the Welsh princes, notwithstanding their endless dissensions, were not chargeable. The com-

bined forces, horsed and fully armed, set out the next day to devastate the Vale of Towy, and reached Llandilo, though not without opposition. On Friday the Welsh surrounded them, shouting for vengeance. Meanwhile, Meredydd ab Rhys Gryg and Meredydd ab Owain, grandsons of the Lord Rhys, had assembled their adherents from Cardigan and Ystrad Tywi. Next day, being Saturday ("die Sabbati"), the Vigil of the Holy Trinity, Rhys ab Rhys Mechyll fled privately to his castle at Dynevor, with some of his men, leaving his allies in great danger; and the marauding barons, alarmed at the threatening attitude of their foes, attempted a retreat to Cardigan, pursued by the Welsh, who harassed them on the way, captured their horses, arms, provisions, and baggage, near Coed Llangathen ("Coeth Llathen"), and profiting by their acquaintance with the intricacies of the country, assailed them from thickets and other advantageous positions, alluring and driving them into bogs and dingles. About mid-day the English, fighting their way, had come to a place called Cymmerau ("Kemereu"), where the Welsh, attacking them with irresistible fury, and hurling the leaders to the earth from their panoplied steeds, crushed and cut to pieces their whole army, trampling the mailed soldiery beneath the horses' hoofs,* and leaving more than three thousand Saxons dead on the ground.†

* "Wallenses cum Dei auxilio inter armatis Anglicis irrurunt, et de equitis armatis inclitos Saxones viriliter prostraverunt, et eos sub pedibus equitum, peditum, et equorum in moris et in fossis et in vallibus conculcaverunt."—*Annales*.

† The site of this terrific slaughter has been identified by the late learned and ingenious vicar of Llangathen and Llangammarch, the Rev. David Lloyd Isaac, as lying to the north of the Llandilo road, between Castell y Gwrychion, Cefn Melgoed, and Hafod Neddyn. Mr. Isaac refers to several suggestive names occurring in the neighbourhood; as, Caedial, field of vengeance; Cae yr Ochain, field of groaning; Caetranc, field of dying; Llaindwng, slang of oath; Congl y Waedd, corner of shouting. The name Llethr Cadfan (battle-place declivity) has supplanted that of Cefn Melgoed; and the descriptive name Cymmerau (confluent streams†) has disappeared—the streams remain, but the name has given place to Stephanau, a non-Celtic name for the "muddy brook which is commissioned to tell from century to century the tale" of the retribution which overtook Stephanus Bauson and his vandalic associates.

† The union of two streams may be viewed either as a *cymmer*, confluence, confluent, or junction, or as an *aber*, efflux, outflow, mouth, or place of discharge.

In the month of May or June, 1287, Carmarthen was pillaged and burnt to the gates by Rhys ab Meredydd, Lord of Ystrad Tywi, who having taken offence at treatment he had received from the officers of Edward I., among other acts of defiance, desolated at the same period Swansea, Oystermouth, and Llanbadarn Fawr.

In 1403, Owain Glyndwr, who, goaded by the wrongs inflicted on his nation, had risen against its oppressors, first seized the estates of Lord Grey, of Rhuthyn, who had taken possession of a common which Owain held by the decision of a court of law, and then assailed the possessions of Henry in the south. On the 6th of July he took Carmarthen Castle, and burnt the town, slaying more than fifty persons. In this enterprise he was accompanied by Henri Dwn, Rhys Gethin, Rhys ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn, and Rhys Ddu. Owain was entertained at Dryslwyn Castle by Rhys ab Gruffydd, and slept there on the night of July 4. In 1405, the castle was again taken by Owain Glyndwr, who was supported by 12,000 men, under Marshal de Montmorency, whom King Charles VI. of France had despatched to Milford in his aid. Owain, gradually driven from the south by vastly superior forces, and repulsed in a daring descent on Shropshire, eventually withdrew to the mountain fastnesses of Carnarvonshire, where he died on the 20th of September, 1415, at the age of 65, having maintained the unequal contest for fifteen years, during which he fought forty-seven pitched battles. Like Caradog, who withstood the power of imperial Rome for nine years, he has left a name to which his country refers with pardonable pride.

"In Snowdon's caves a prophet lay:
Before his gifted sight
The march of ages passed away
With hero footsteps bright;
But proudest in that long array
Was Glyndwr's path of light,"—*Hemans*.

Trefgarn, his grandfather's house, an old mansion near Haverfordwest, is pointed out as Owain's birthplace.

A grand eisteddfod was held at Carmarthen in 1451, under the patronage of Gruffydd ab Nicolas of Dynevor. Gwilym Tew and Dafydd Nanmor were the successful competitors. The rules of the Welsh metres (*Dosbarth*

Caerfyrddin) were determined on this occasion. Gruffydd, who was grandfather of Sir Rhys ab Thomas, was a man of great influence in the principality; and being of a "hott, frie, cholerrick spiritt," he was often involved in quarrels with his powerful neighbours. Among his antagonists were the Duke of Buckingham, Richard Duke of York, from whom he withheld a piece of land in Herefordshire, and Jasper Earl of Pembroke, who had intrigued to deprive him of the command of Cilgerran Castle, which he held under the king. Gruffydd having peremptorily refused to obey a summons to answer the complaint of the Duke of York, Lord Whitney was commissioned, in 1441, to apprehend him, and proceeded to Carmarthen for that purpose. Owain ab Gruffydd, however, discovering the nature of his lordship's mission, and seeing him put the warrant in his sleeve, contrived to possess himself of it; and his lordship, not being able to produce his authority to the mayor of Carmarthen, was obliged to return without executing his business. Though frequently engaged in disputes with the English powers, Gruffydd joined the Yorkists and fought with them against Jasper Earl of Pembroke, at the battle of Mortimer's Cross (February 2, 1461), whither he led nearly eight hundred chosen men, and where he was mortally wounded, dying in the hour of victory. Owain Tewdwr fell in the same battle.

Frequent mention is made of the ancient castle of Rhyd y Gors in Ystrad Tywi, in the Welsh chronicles, Brut y Tywysogion and Brut y Saeson. It stood on the spot now occupied by the family mansion of the same name. In 1092, during the absence of William Rufus in Normandy, the Britons destroyed all the castles of Cardigan and Dyfed, excepting only those of Pembroke and Rhyd y Gors, taking with them the cattle, and leaving the country desolate. Two years afterwards William, son of Baldwin, died before he had completed the enclosing of the castle with walls; and the Welsh coming suddenly upon his men, killed them and demolished (*torasant*) the castle. In 1103, Richard, son of Baldwin, restored the castle, driving from his possession of it Hywel ab Gronwy, the man to whom King Henry I. had committed the custody of Ystrad Tywi and Rhyd y Gors. The Welsh, however,

espoused his cause, and fought with him against Richard, killing several of the Normans, devastating their lands, seizing their goods, and burning what they could not take away. But in 1105 Hywel was treacherously betrayed into the hands of his enemies, who were still in possession of Rhyd y Gors, by Gwgan ab Meurig, foster father of one of his children. The Normans strangled and afterwards beheaded their prisoner; and Gwgan, fearing the vengeance of the people, fled to Robert Fitzhammond, who, as the Brut says, rewarded him with gold and silver for his work, and hanged him for his treachery. There was one Morgan Wynter, of Rhyd y Gors, son of David Wynter, of Carmarthen, grandson of Walter Wynter, who came to Dyfed with Arnulph de Balesmo in the 4th year of the reign of William Rufus.

During the struggle against Charles I., Carmarthen Castle, having fallen into the hands of the Parliamentarians, 1644, was the same year retaken by the Royalists under Colonel Charles Gerard, when it and the town were garrisoned under Colonel Lovelace. It was, however, recovered by the Parliamentary forces under Major-general Rowland Laugharne, to whom it surrendered, October 10, 1645. According to "England's Worthies," that "most noble and victorious commander Sir Thomas Fairfax" took "the Towne and Castle of Carmarthen" in 1645 [?]. Laugharne, being deprived unjustly, as he contended, of the chief command in South Wales,* renounced his allegiance to Parliament, and joined the Royalists. Having been defeated with great slaughter by Colonel Thomas Horton, at the bloody battle of St. Fagan's, May 8th, 1648, he retired to Pembroke Castle, where he and Colonel Poyer surrendered, July the 11th,

* Laugharne seems to have had reasonable ground for dissatisfaction, as will be seen from the following extract from "England's Worthies" (published 1647, the year before General Laugharne's defection):—"This noble and brave spirited Commander [General Laugharne] having thus now most completely cleared that whole County of *Pembrooke* of all its Enemies, the Parliament in way of thankfulnessse, and as a gratuity and encouragement, and trophie of honour, for all his famous and faithfull services, made him Major Generall of all South Wales, and bestowed upon him all the estate of one *John Barlow* of *Sleebridge* Gentleman, a desperate Malignant and Popish enemy to the Parliament, and to his heyres for ever."

to Cromwell, who besieged that fortress for about two months. Laugharne and Poyer, and Colonel Powell who had surrendered at Tenby, were sentenced to death; but the severity of the sentence was mitigated. Cromwell sent an order to draw lots which one of the three should die. Two of the lots bore the words "Life given by God:" the third was blank. A child drew the lots, and Poyer was the victim: he was shot in Covent Garden, April 25, 1649, "not without suspicion that the lots had been purposely so arranged, in consideration of the valuable services which Laugharne and Powell had previously rendered to the parliament." The castle was dismantled by Cromwell in 1648 and remained in a dilapidated state from that time, the keep only being used as a prison; and in 1789-92, the County Gaol was built on a part of its site. A breach in the castle walls, said to have been made by the Parliamentary cannon, was conspicuous from the bridge before the building of the high wall now forming the south-east boundary of the goal. A small intrenched position, near New-comb-last, in the parish of Llangunnor, is supposed to have been formed by an out-post of Cromwell's army when it laid siege to the castle. The following copy of the title-page of a Sermon preached at St. Paul's, in 1645, will illustrate the state of public feeling during these disturbed times:—

"Reall Thankfulness: OR, A SERMON PREACHED In *PAVLS* Church *LONDON*, Vpon the second day of *November*, 1645. At a Publike Thanksgiving for the taking in of the Towns and Castles of *Caermarthen* and *Monmouth* in *Wales*, it being the first *LORD'S*-day after the inauguration of the Right Honourable *Thomas Adams* now Lord *Major* of that famous City. By *Simeon Ash* Preacher at *Basingshaw*, *London*, and one of the Assembly of Divines.

"*PSAL.* 50. 14. *Offer to God thanksgiving, and pay thy vows unto the most high.*

"*PSAL.* 50. 23. *Who so offereth praise, glorifieth me, and to him that ordereth his conversation aright, will I shew the Salvation of God.*

"*LONDON*, Printed by *G. Miller* for *Edward Brewster* at the Bible on *Ludgate-hill* neer *Fleet-bridge*, *M.DC.XLV.*"

The town of Carmarthen suffered severely from that dreadful scourge, the plague, which a few centuries ago ravaged this country, in common with others on the continent. In 1604, it experienced a severe visitation of

the pestilence, which in 1606 again prevailed to so great an extent that the great sessions were that year held at Golden Grove instead of at Carmarthen. It re-appeared or had not disappeared in 1611: one of those that died of it in that year was Evan Long, mayor of the town in 1606. The last visitation on record was in 1651, when it broke out with terrible virulence on the 25th of May, sweeping away whole families. The mayor elect, David Edwardes, Esq., was that year sworn in at Rhyd y Gors, his own residence, not in the Town Hall, according to ancient custom. The pestilence at this time seems to have continued its ravages for a lengthened period. One John Hughes, father it is believed of Stephen Hughes, a pious and benevolent vicar of Mydrim, writing from Carmarthen on one of these occasions, says that he had been shut up in the town for ten months; that all who could leave the town went away, and that those who could not were reduced to a frightful condition. There was a legal provision that the bodies of persons dying of the plague should, probably for sanitary reasons, be buried wrapped in flannel.

The mortality occasioned by small pox was often very great. From entries in the parish register, which distinguish the deaths from that disease in the period between July 22, 1722, and March 9, 1723 (230 days), it appears that in the case of 104 burials registered, no fewer than 71 deaths are attributed to small pox; leaving 33 to other causes. The burials for the corresponding periods (of 230 days) in 1720-21 and 1721-22 were 33 and 34 respectively; so that the mortality for the period in question in 1722-23, as shewn by the register, was three times that of each of the corresponding periods in the preceding two years; and the excess in the number of burials is as nearly as possible accounted for by the deaths from small pox. In the 54 days ending December 9, 1722, there were 57 burials, 49 of the deaths being ascribed to small pox, and 8 only to other causes.

It may be inferred from a comparison of the entries in the register that small pox or some other fatal disorder prevailed in the years 1684, 1729, 1733-34, and 1742. In 1729, the number registered was especially excessive, being 28 more than those of 1728 and 1730 put together.

The following table gives the monthly totals of the entries for the years referred to, with those for the years immediately preceding and following each:—

	1683	1684	1685	1722		1723		1728	1729	1730
					<i>S. pz.</i>		<i>S. pz.</i>			
January ...	4	5	12	8	...	6	4	...	10	4
February ...	4	3	16	2	...	4	4	9	15	5
March ...	4	9	5	8	...	4	1	5	22	5
April ...	7	2	10	4	...	4	...	3	12	7
May ...	8	7	7	4	...	7	...	7	17	6
June ...	7	9	4	6	...	5	...	7	5	5
July ...	4	13	2	11	3	4	...	3	13	11
August ...	2	6	3	2	3	5	...	11	28	13
September...	3	21	6	4	1	1	...	12	45	4
October ...	1	15	3	5	13	5	...	7	7	9
November ..	3	18	4	4	25	3	...	2	5	7
December...	5	20	4	4	17	4	...	3	6	12
Total for each Year.	52	128	76	62	62	52	9	69	185	88
				124		61				

	1732	1733	1734	1735	1741	1742	1743
January ...	6	12	7	8	8	10	7
February ...	7	6	15	8	8	12	5
March ...	9	13	11	4	8	17	13
April ...	3	10	12	3	11	24	11
May ...	9	5	10	6	10	28	11
June ...	5	2	7	4	10	28	14
July ...	9	11	10	5	8	19	5
August ...	9	14	14	3	6	17	4
September..	9	16	6	4	10	8	8
October ...	6	17	11	7	11	2	8
November ..	4	18	5	9	7	5	4
December...	5	10	8	9	5	3	5
Total for each Year	81	134	116	70	102	173	95

Of the visitations of cholera from which this country suffered, Carmarthen escaped the first, 1832. The second, and most generally severe, occurred in the years 1848-49. On the 9th of August, 1849, a coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Asiatic cholera" upon a death which occurred

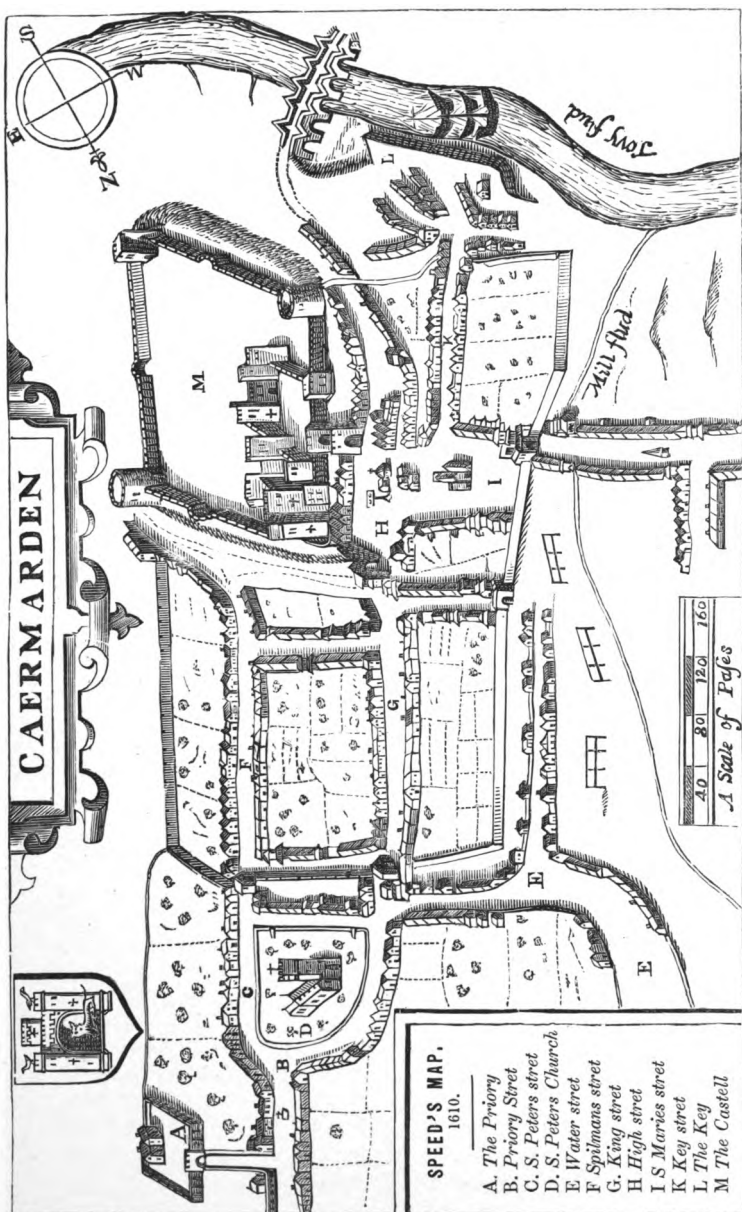
in Steam-mill-yard; other juries having, with it is believed a view to prevent panic, described the pestilence in milder terms. Seven deaths took place in the same yard in four days. The disease re-appeared in 1866. The following deaths from cholera or choleraic diarrhoea were registered in that year, being 14 males and 44 females:—

Date	Male	Female	Ages	Date	Male	Female	Ages
Aug. 17	...	3	42, 68, 47	Sept. 18	...	2	82, 94
" 20	...	3	26, 63, 5 months	" 19	...	2	73, 1
" 21	...	2	60, 34	" 21	...	1	66
" 22	1	...	8	" 23	...	1	37
" 23	2	...	20, 5	" 26	...	1	68
" 26	...	1	38	Oct. 2	1	...	14
" 27	1	1	14, 46	" 3	...	1	28
" 28	...	2	11, 5	" 6	...	1	9
" 29	...	2	25, 20	" 12	...	1	40
" 30	...	1	26	Nov. 5	...	2	69, 23
" 31	...	1	26	" 7	...	2	83, 76
Sept. 1	1	...	8	" 9	...	1	9
" 2	...	1	57	" 10	...	1	83
" 3	...	1	54	" 12	...	1	26
" 6	3	...	5, 6, 49	" 14	2	1	33, 60, 14
" 8	1	2	19, 40, 47	" 16	...	1	36
" 11	...	1	49	" 17	...	1	75
" 16	...	1	49	" 18	...	1	4
" 17	1	...	45	" 20	...	1	1
				" 21	...	1	32

It is remarkable that between October 12 and November 5, when the disease subsided in Carmarthen, it was very prevalent at Abergwili.

During the persecution of the Protestants in the reign of Mary, Carmarthen was made memorable by the martyrdom of Dr. Robert Ferrar,* Bishop of St. David's, on the 30th of March, 1555. Some doubt has been raised as to the place of his suffering, which Foxe describes as "in the Market-place, at the south side of the Market-cross." It has from this been asserted that he was burnt at a cross, represented in Speed's map of 1610 as standing in Priory-street, about half way between St. Peter's Church and the Priory. There were in Speed's time two or three crosses in Carmarthen—one in Llammas-street, and the

* The name is sometimes spelt "Farrar;" but in the Bishop's autograph it is spelt as above.



Market-cross, removed some years ago from Nott-square; and there seems to be sufficient reason to believe that the bishop suffered near the latter place, but within the precincts of the castle, the high-sheriff for the county of Carmarthen, Griffith David Leyson, LL.D., in whose custody he was, having no jurisdiction over the town. Dr. Leyson lived at the priory: hence perhaps the supposition that the martyrdom took place in Priory-street. The stone which supported the stake to which the martyr bishop was bound remained for many years near the old Market-cross; but when the cross was taken down, it was removed to Lammas-street, and in 1843 was finally transferred to Abergwili Church, where it now forms the apex or finial of the spire.

The town wall seems to have been entire when Speed's map was drawn. Leaving the castle near the tower which till recently overlooked Castle-hill-road, it ran eastward along the crest of the hill above Dan y Banc; thence in a straight line in a northerly direction to the Back-way, crossing Spilman-street and King-street a little below the church, at each of which crossings there was a gate. It then passed in a line north of King-street to a gate near the lower end of Jackson's-lane, continuing its course to the Dark Gate. Passing thence between Blue-street and Quay-street, and crossing the latter, it followed the line of Little Bridge-street to the south-west tower of the castle overlooking Bridge-street, completing, with the south boundary of the fortress, a circuit of about 1250 yards, and including the castle and its precincts. Some remains of the wall are traceable in the course thus indicated. The castle boundary, about 400 yards in extent, lies behind the houses on the right hand of a person walking round from the bridge through Bridge-street, Nott-square, Queen-street, and Castle-hill. Besides the gates above referred to, there was also between King-street and Nott-square a gate with a watch-house over it communicating with the castle, used as a lock-up house, and accessible from the street by a flight of steps. The gates, having become needless obstructions, were removed during the last century. Spilman-street gate was taken down in 1768; the two gates in King-street in 1792, and the Dark Gate in 1796.

Previous to the Reformation, there were several religious edifices in Carmarthen, which have since fallen into decay. Remains of the priory, which has given its name to Priory-street, may still be traced to the south of that street. The Nun's Walk, a raised terrace behind the houses which lie between the entrance to the priory and the lane leading to the tinworks, is still observable from the pathway beyond the Parade, which pathway, previously to its being diverted by the Cardigan Railway Company, passed through the middle of the field called *Parc y Berllan*, from its adjoining the priory orchard, now the site of the Grammar School. At the bottom of the field, a stone's throw from the river, stood the mother church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist and St. Theulacus (Teilo). An ivy-covered ruin, inhabited not many years ago, the remains of the prior's house (or the guest-house), was removed in August, 1855, and the stones were used in building the cottages, called Priory-row, then erected between the site of the old church and the school. It is to be regretted that the authorities of Jesus College, Oxford, to whom the property now belongs, should for a paltry consideration have given their sanction to this piece of vandalism. The font from St. John's Church is now at Ystrad. The priory is known to have existed before 1148. In the sixth year of Edward II. its prior was made king's chamberlain for Carmarthen during pleasure. It appears to have been burnt down in the fourteenth year of the reign of Henry VI. Its revenues at the time of its suppression were valued at £174 8s. 8d. It was granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple. Arms were granted to the priory: azure, an Eagle with wings endorsed, standing on a branch of laurel, all or.

In February, 1878, during the rebuilding of a part of the old priory, long used as dwellings of a humble kind, a slab of freestone was found, measuring 26in. by 16in., having on one side a shield carved in bold relief, with the arms first borne by Henry V., as Prince of Wales, and by other Princes of Wales up to Edward VI., viz., quarterly 1 and 4 France modern, 2 and 3 England, with the label as a mark of cadency. It had been used as a hearth-stone in a room on the ground-floor at the west end of the building, with its carved side undermost, to which

circumstance the preservation of the arms is attributable. It has been placed under Steele's tablet, in the south wall of the town chancel of St. Peter's Church. According to the best authorities the shape of the shield, which has the bouche for the lance, unmistakably indicates the middle of the fifteenth century, *temp.* Henry VI., and the arms are those of his only son, Edward, whose murder leaves a dark stain on the period. The young prince was born in 1453, seventeen years after the destruction of the priory by fire. Possibly his arms were placed on a part of the building not restored till after his birth. The irregularity in the position of the fleurs de lis—one above two, instead of two above one—is not an intentional heraldic “difference.”

In Priory-street, a little to the west of the entrance to the priory, stands an old oak-tree, said to have sprung from an acorn planted there by one Adams, master of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, in this town, and an ancestor of one of the American presidents of that name.

In Lammas-street—a suggestive name also—there was a monastery of Gray Friars, remains of which are to be seen in Friars'-park. The tower of the church was pulled down within the memory of some of the inhabitants of the town. Part of the walls are incorporated with houses in the neighbourhood. According to Tanner, the “House of the Gray Friars was under the custody of Bristol; and after the dissolution, was granted, 34 Hen. VIII., to Thomas Lloyd, and 5 Edw. VI. to Sir Thomas Gresham.” The church of the Gray Friars was one of much importance. Among those buried there was Edmund Tudor, first Earl of Richmond, who died Nov. 1, 1456. At the dissolution of the monastery his remains and his tomb were removed to St. David's cathedral: the tomb may now be seen in the presbytery. He was the son of Owain Tewdwr and Catherine de Valois, widow of Henry V., and was the father of Henry VII., who was born at Pembroke Castle, January 21, 1456. Edmund Tudor was created Earl of Richmond in 1452, by his half-brother, Henry VI. Owain was a Welsh gentleman of royal descent, derived from Cadwaladr, the last of the Welsh princes who bore the title of sovereign. The tomb, which is of Purbeck marble, at first bore several brass inscription-plates, now lost. It was set up at the monastery in his son's reign.

Another illustrious personage buried at the Gray Friars' was Sir Rhys ab Thomas, a descendant of Urien Rheged, King of Gower, and an ancestor of the noble house of Dynevor, who gave important aid to Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, whom he received when he landed, August 7, 1485, at Dale, near Milford, to claim the English crown, and with whom he fought at the head of 2000 horsemen against Richard at Bosworth Field, August 22, 1485. Richmond's army had been raised in France during his exile in Brittany, a district to which, according to Welsh history, the British Cymry emigrated on three separate occasions, and in which Armorica, a sister language to the Welsh, is still spoken. His line of march lay through Haverfordwest and Cardigan: the Welsh contingent, led by Sir Rhys, passed through Carmarthen, gathering strength along its march. In Richard's last effort to retrieve the fortunes of that day by seizing the Welsh banner, the Red Dragon,* under which Henry had taken his stand, he was brought to the ground by a blow from the battle-axe of Sir Rhys ab Thomas, who, placing the crown of the fallen monarch upon the head of his fellow-countryman, thus by British hands restored the kingdom to the ancient British line. Henry, from an English point of view, an "usurper" who obtained the crown more "by seizure or donation than by any legal inheritance," is claimed by Welshmen as a conqueror who won the throne by his sword and secured it by a political marriage with Elizabeth of York, the "rightful" successor of Edward V. Sir Rhys also distinguished himself at the battle of Stoke, June 16, 1487, when the imposter Lambert Simnell was taken prisoner; and at the battle of Blackheath, June 22, 1497, fatal to the cause of Perkin Warbeck, he fought at the head of 1500 of his Welsh followers, had two horses killed under him, and, in single combat, took prisoner

* As a descendant of Cadwaladr, Henry assumed the Red Dragon as the supporter of the dexter side of his shield, the sinister being supported by a White Greyhound; as may be seen on his tomb in Westminster Abbey. The shields of his son, Henry VIII., and his grandson, Edward VI., were supported on the dexter side by a Lion gardant, and on the sinister by the Red Dragon. The supporters of the shield of Elizabeth were, dexter side, Lion rampant; sinister, Red Dragon.

Lord Audley, the leader of the insurgents. Sir Rhys was buried at the Gray Friars' in 1527. At the suppression of the monastery, his remains and those of his lady were translated to St. Peter's Church (see page 33).

Among other circumstances connected with Henry's invasion, it is recorded that the sweating sickness, a violent inflammatory epidemic, fatal in a few hours, appeared for the first time in Britain in his army shortly after his landing. It reached London on the 21st of September, 1485, where it carried off a great many persons, two lord mayors and six aldermen dying of it in one week. It re-appeared in this country in 1506, was very fatal in 1517, and in 1528, when it was called "the great mortality." Its last visitation was in 1551. Henry VIII. travelled from place to place to escape the infection.

A chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, stood behind the Town Hall. Some of its walls form part of the houses now standing between the Hall and Nott's Monument. Portions of the rood-loft were laid open when the county offices, adjoining the Town Hall, were in course of erection. The west gable formed the front wall of the cook-shop which stood at the rear of the Town Hall, and which was removed when the alterations were made in the court and the county offices in 1862. Remains of two winding staircases were then traceable in the walls; and mouldings in the timbers indicated their once sacred use. Corbels were observable in the west wall of the house abutting on what was then made St.-Mary's-lane. A piece of carved stone found among the ruins is preserved in the north-east corner of the boundary wall of the county buildings. There is a tradition that there was a subterranean communication between the chapel and the castle, which has received support from the existence of arched passages connected with the remains of the crypt now forming the cellars of the houses Nos. 7 and 8, Lower Market-street. It is said also that part of an arched foot-way was laid open some years ago, a few feet to the east of the old Market-cross, by workmen excavating on the spot. St. Mary's Chapel was not used after the days of Henry VIII.

Prince Edward's Chapel stood on the ground now occupied by the house No. 2, Nott-square. The crypt of the chapel constitutes the vaults underneath that house.

The holy-water stoup is in the possession of the writer's brother. Edward I. with his queen, Eleanor, visited Carmarthen during the episcopate of Bishop Beck, and is said to have been the last English sovereign that slept at Carmarthen Castle. The chapel is supposed to have been projected at this period, and dedicated to Prince Edward. Edward, the Black Prince, visited Carmarthen in 1351, 1362, and 1370; and several grants made by him to the priory in those years were signed by him at Carmarthen. The vaulted cellars to be seen under the Sheaf tavern, in Bridge-street, were probably connected with the castle.

Capel Ifan Fields, to the north of Waendew, are so called from a chapel which once stood there, and of which no traces now remain, excepting the road which led to it.

St. Catherine's Chapel stood to the west of the Cattle-market. From it St.-Catherine-street and St. Catherine's Mill derive their names.

Another edifice, dedicated to St. Barbara, occupied a position near Waen Iago, between Picton's Monument and the South Wales Training College.

A few old houses built on a plan said to have been introduced by the Flemings may be seen in the more ancient parts of the town. They are characterized by the awkward size and position of the chimney, which holds a prominent place in the front wall. The Red Cow inn, in Bridge-street, and the Old Plough inn, in Lammas-street, are striking examples: several houses of similar construction have been removed during the last few years, and the structure of others has been concealed by alteration. Houses of this style are common in some of the older towns on the western coast of Wales, where the Flemings were introduced in accordance with the policy of the Norman sovereigns, who employed foreign mercenaries in completing the subjugation of the people.* The ancient borough of Kidwelly is remarkable for the number of Flemish houses which it contains. The local names from Fishguard to Gower indicate approximately the ground occupied by Teutonic settlers in west Wales.

* "Backed by the greater baronies, a horde of lesser adventurers obtained the royal 'license to make conquest on the Welsh.' . . . Land might be had for the asking by any who would 'wage war on the Welsh.'"—*Green*.

CIVIL AND SOCIAL CONDITION.

Though now surpassed in commercial importance by some other towns in the principality, Carmarthen has from the earliest times been regarded as the metropolis of South Wales, to which distinction it has many claims. It was the seat of government and the occasional residence of the native princes of Deheubarth; and in later times it had its royal castle, its mint, and its exchequer, and a court of chancery for South Wales, with a chancellor to preside. Till the close of the last century, on account of its central position and accessibility, it was during the winter season the resort of the aristocracy and gentry of the surrounding neighbourhood, most families of distinction in Carmarthenshire and the adjoining counties having their town houses in it, to which they repaired annually for social intercourse.

Carmarthen has been, in the words of the charter, "from time immemorial" a borough and town corporate. Its charter is said to have been first granted by Henry II. It was confirmed by John, Jan. 6, 1201; by Henry III., July 22, 1227; by Edward I., when Prince of Wales; by Edward II., May 3, 1313; by Edward III., May 4, 1341; by Richard II., July 7, 1386; by Henry VIII., May 16, 1546; by James I., June 14, 1604; and by George III., July 27, 1764. A charter granted by Edward I. to the burgesses of Cardigan, and dated at Kidwelly, December 9, 1284, mentions the privileges which he as Prince of Wales had granted to Carmarthen; and the charter granted to Laugharne by Guido de Bryan about 1300, securing to the burgesses of that town "all the good laws and customs which the burgesses of Carmarthen have used in the time of King John, Lord Edward (I.), son of Henry, and their predecessors Kings of England," was witnessed by "Walter Malenphant, mayor of Carmarthen," and others. In the reign of Henry VI., Lord Whitney employed its mayor and bailiffs to arrest Gruffydd ab Nicolas. The charter granted by Henry VIII. to the town of Cardigan refers to a practice previously prevailing of holding the sessions for the county of Cardigan at Carmarthen, and provides that they shall

in future be held in the town of Cardigan. By James's charter, Carmarthen was constituted a county of itself.

By the charter of George III. the town of Old Carmarthen was annexed to the "Borough heretofore called New Carmarthen," the said borough with the said town to be "called by the name of Our Borough of Carmarthen." Old Carmarthen comprised that part of the town which lay eastward of the gates represented at the end of King-street and Spilman-street in Speed's map; it had separate privileges and its own mayor or prefect ("prepositus"). The new borough thus constituted had a mayor, recorder, two sheriffs, town clerk, chamberlain, twenty common councilmen, burgesses (forty named in the charter), sword-bearer, and two serjeants-at-mace. The mayor, recorder, and town clerk held fortnightly, and the sheriffs monthly, courts. The mayor, recorder, and six peers, chosen from among the common councilmen, were justices of the peace for the time being. The mayor was clerk of the market, coroner, escheator, and admiral of the river Towy, with jurisdiction from Carmarthen Bridge to the Bar, and was toll-free throughout the realm. The town clerk was clerk of the peace, clerk of assize, and prothonotary. The ownership of £4 freehold, £10 occupancy of three years' standing, and having served seven years' apprenticeship to a resident burgess, were qualifications for burgesses. The charter created Albert Davids the first modern mayor, and the following forty persons the modern burgesses:—

"Sir Thomas Stepney, bart.; George Rice, Howel Gwynne, Richard Vaughan, Robert Banks Hodgkinson, Griffith Phillips, Gwynn Davies, Charles Phillips, James Phillips, Owen Brigstock, John Johnes, David Edwards, Edward Parry, George Bevan, John Lewis, Arthur Jones, John Corrie, George Lewis, and Robert Morgan, esquires; Capt. William Richard Wilson, the Rev. William Powell, D.D., Thomas Williams, John Rogers, Griffith Havard, and John Howells, clerks; Alexander Scurlock, Thomas Morris, Francis Morgan, John Harries, Charles Williams, William Bonville, George Oakley, George Evans, William Bowen, George James, John Williams, and John Lewis Watkin, gentlemen; John Lewis and John Phillips, merchants; and Griffith Evans, shopkeeper."

Under the Municipal Act of 1835, the public affairs of the borough are managed by a mayor, elected annually; six aldermen, elected by the council for six years, three of whom retire every three years; and eighteen councillors,

who are elected for three years, six retiring every year, three for the Eastern Ward, and three for the Western Ward, into which the borough was by that Act divided. The names of the members and officers of the corporation first elected and appointed under the Act of 1835 follow.

Mayor.—John George Philipps. Sheriff.—William Philipps.

Town Clerk.—George Thomas.

Aldermen.—Thomas Morris, J. G. Philipps, John Jenkins,

Thomas Taylor Webb, Charles Jones, Evan Rees.

Councillors, with the votes for each :—

<i>Eastern Ward.</i>		<i>Western Ward.</i>	
Geo. Davies, Ivy Bush hotel	161	Wm. Geo. Thomas, maltster	122
John Williams, currier ...	130	Geo. Davies, Boar's Head hotel	121
Edmund Hill Stacey, surgeon	124	Evan Evans, weaver ...	94
David Charles, ropemaker ...	123	Thos. Morgan, spirit-merchant	93
Geo. Bagnall, draper ...	122	Geo. Philipps, Golden Lion ...	93
John Powell Davies, printer	117	John Lewis, draper ...	92
Edward Jones, ironmonger	116	John Lewis, timber-merchant	92
Benj. Davies, watchmaker ...	110	William Moss, ironmonger ...	91
Geo. Shankland, draper ...	102	David Morley, cabinet-maker	88

The boundary line separating the two wards, as settled by the revising barristers, John Wilton and Herbert G. Jones, Esquires, is as follows :—

“A line drawn from the Boundary of the said Borough at Carmarthen Bridge, over the river Towy, in a north-western direction, along the middle of the road leading from the Bridge to and along Bridge-street to the point where the same joins Lower Bridge-street, and afterwards in a Northward direction along the middle of Bridge-street, leaving the Island or cluster of Houses near the Fishmarket on the right, and passing the East end of St. Mary-street and the West side of the Fish Market, to the East end of Lower Market-street, near the Cross, and thence in a Westward direction, along the middle of Lower Market-st. and passing along the north end or side of the Town Hall into Guildhall Square; and thence in a Westward direction along the middle of Guildhall Square to the South end of Red Street; and thence in a Northward direction along the middle of Red Street to the West end of Chapel-place, and thence along the middle of Chapel-place to the south end of Cambrian-place or of the road or Street leading from Chapel-place and Woods' Row towards Cambrian-Place; and thence in a Northward direction along the middle of John Street, or of the street or road in which are situate the English Wesleyan Chapel and the Borough Goal; (leaving the said English Wesleyan Chapel and Borough Goal to the Westward; and leaving the Slaughter House and the Welsh Wesleyan Chapel to the Eastward :) to the place where such last-mentioned street or road joins or enters the road which leads westward to St. Catherine's Street; thence in a Westward direction along the middle of the last-mentioned road along the side of the mill dam to St. Catherine-

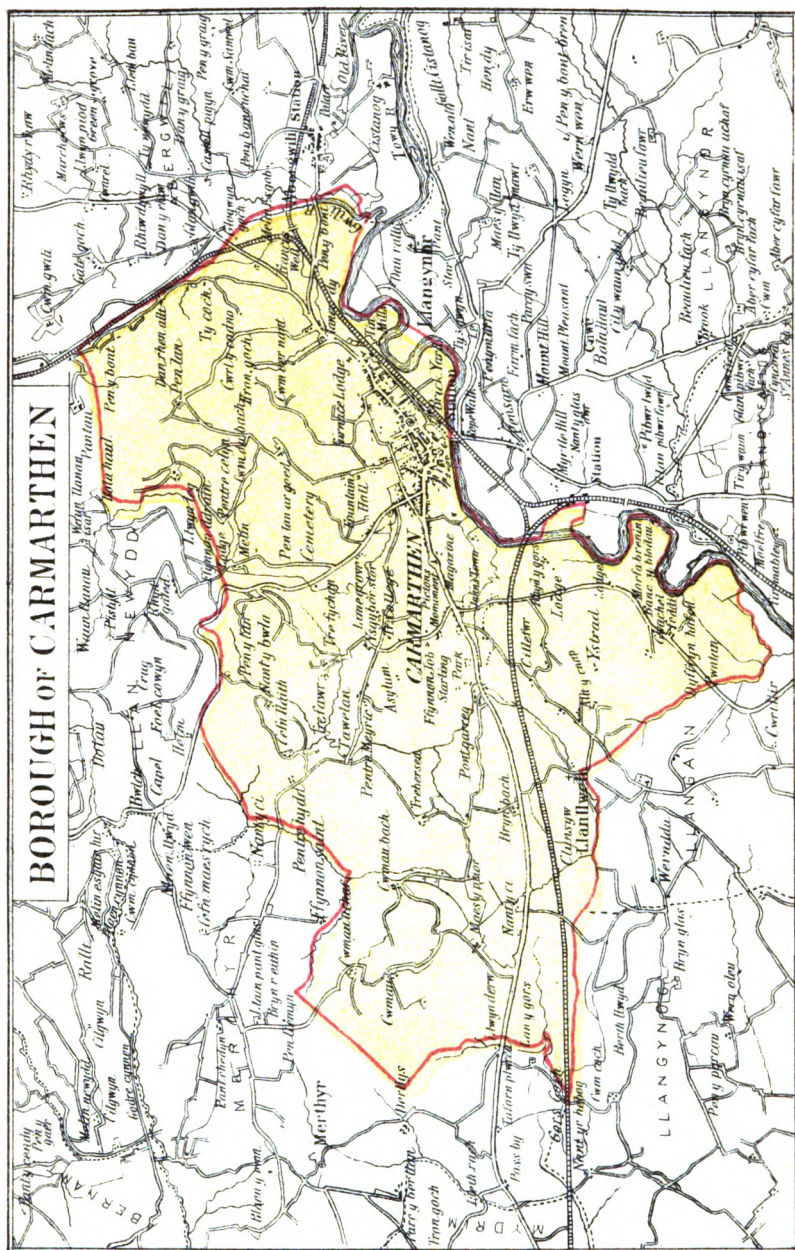
street; and along the middle of St. Catherine Street to the point where Goose-street and Upper Water-street meet St. Catherine Street and Lower Water Street; and thence along the middle of Lower Water Street, and through the Toll-gate, and thence in a North Western direction, along the middle of the Turnpike road leading from Carmarthen to Cardigan, until the same road reaches the present Boundary of the said Borough."

The borough of Carmarthen and the parish of St. Peter are comprised within the same limits, extending from Abergwili Bridge, on the east, to a spot near Derllys, on the west, a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the greatest breadth being about 4 miles, from a point between Pen-y-graig and Penybont, near Cwmgwili, on the north, to another at the boundary of a detached part of Llandyfaelog parish, on the north-western side of the Towy, beneath Green Castle, on the south. On the eastern side between its north and south extremities, the parish is bounded by the rivers Gwili and Towy.

The parish is divided into five wards for civil affairs, known as Priory-street Ward and the Upper Franchise; King-street, St.-Mary-street, and Gell-street (Guild-street in 1771) Wards; and the Lower Franchise; a distinction now of no practical utility. For ecclesiastical purposes, it was, by an Order of the Queen in council, Nov. 10, 1843, divided into three districts: St. Peter's, St. David's, and Llanllwch, which were, in July, 1857, for those purposes constituted separate parishes, with boundaries as under:—

Llanllwch District "is bounded on the north by the parish of New Church, otherwise Llan Newydd; on the north west by the parish of Merthyr; on the south west by the parishes of Llangynog and Llangain; on the south by the parish of Llandyfaelog; on the south east by the river Towy, till it is joined by the Tawelan river; and on the north east by pursuing the course of that river till it crosses the road leading to Job's Well, from John's Town; along the middle of which road it proceeds till it enters the road leading to Giddymoor, and taking the middle of that road till it again meets the Tawelan river, along which it proceeds, in a northerly direction, till it enters the parish of New Church, where the boundary commenced."

St. David's District boundary begins "at the Towy, by the bridge which crosses the said river, and proceeds in a north western direction along the middle of the road leading from Bridge-street to and along Bridge-street to the point where the same joins Lower Bridge-street; and afterwards, in a northward direction, along the middle of Bridge-street, leaving the island, or cluster of houses, near the fish-market, on the right, and passing the east end of St. Mary's-street, and the west side of the fish-market, to the east end of Lower Market-street, near



the Cross, and thence, in a westward direction, along the middle of Lower Market-street, and passing along the north end or side of the Townhall into Guildhall-square; and thence, in a westward direction, along the middle of the Guildhall-square to the south end of Red-street; and thence, in a northward direction, along the middle of Red-street, and the road leading by Barn's-row, by Waterloo-terrace, in a northerly direction, along the middle of the road leading to Pen-lanarcoed; it then takes a straight line, in a north westerly direction, to Cwmdy, till it reaches the river Tawelan, which forms the boundary line separating part of the parish of St. Peter, in the county of the borough of Carmarthen, from the parish of New Church, or Llan Newydd, along which river it proceeds, in a southerly direction, till it meets the road leading from Giddy-moor to Job's Well, and proceeding along the middle of the road passing Job's Well; and thence to John's-town, till it again meets the Tawelan river, along which it proceeds, in a south easterly direction, to its entrance into the Towy river; and then, in a north easterly direction, along that river to Carmarthen bridge, crossing the Towy, where the boundary commenced."

Before the passing of the Reform Bill, the borough returned one representative to Parliament; but since that period it has shared the privilege with the contributory borough of Llanelly. It has a separate commission of the peace, and quarter sessions presided over by its recorder.

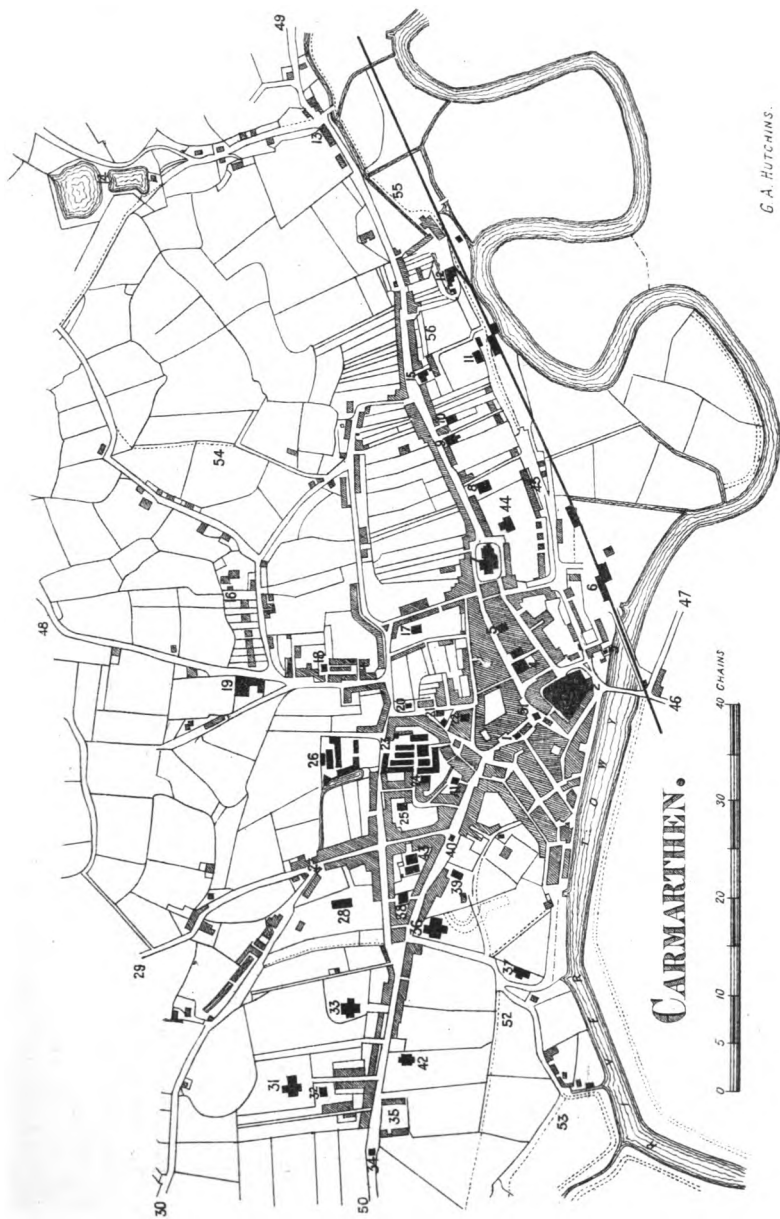
The population of Carmarthen, according to the census of 1801, was 5548. In 1811, it was 7275; in 1821, it was 8906; in 1831, it was 9955; in 1841, it was 9526 (the return supposed to be erroneous); in 1851, it was 10,462; in 1861, it was 9953; and in 1871, it was 10,488. There were about 130 soldiers in the town, many with their wives and families, which partly or wholly accounts for the excess in the year 1851.

The trade of Carmarthen is principally confined to the export and import of agricultural produce, and supplying the surrounding country with timber and manufactured articles of every description, for which Carmarthen is the principal dépôt. Tinsplate, for the manufacture of which the town has long been celebrated, is also exported. The export of lead from the neighbouring mines has declined of late. Up to the first thirty or forty years of this century the manufacture of hats furnished occupation for a large portion of the population; but this trade has become extinct of late. The hatters were politically an influential body: their votes often decided the issue in contested elections, journeymen generally being on the burgess roll by virtue of their apprenticeship qualification.

Other trades seem to have reached considerable dimensions in olden times. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the mayor and common council authorized and ordered the founding of corporations, associations, or fraternities of tailors, cordwainers, tanners, weavers, and others, to whom they granted privileges with a view to encourage trade, and to protect the public from imposition. Ship-building, too, formerly carried on here to a considerable extent, half-a-dozen vessels of different sizes and in different stages of construction being sometimes on the stocks at the same time, has ceased since the introduction of steam and iron; while the coasting-trade, carried on by private individuals and shipping companies, has been almost entirely superseded by the railway.

The river Towy is well stocked with salmon, sewin, and trout. The neighbouring rivers also abound with trout and salmon-peel. The gathering of cockles till lately afforded employment to a number of women who went in search of them to the sands in the neighbourhood of the Ferry Side and Llanstephan. Cockles are now sent inland in large quantities by rail from the Ferry Side.

Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and a cattle market on the first Wednesday in every month; with fairs on the following days:—April 15, 16; June 3, 4; July 10; August 12, 13; September 9; October 9; November 14, 15. The two-day fairs are held in Lammas-street and its neighbourhood, horses and cattle being sold on the first day, and pigs the second. The one-day fairs, held in Priory-street, are a relic of the privileges enjoyed by Old Carmarthen. Fairs here as elsewhere have in some instances succeeded religious wakes or festivals. April fair, styled John Brown's, established during his deputy-mayoralty, in the early part of this century, and June fair (ffair newydd) are of recent date: the fairs held in July (ffair Gwyl Bedr), August (ffair Awst), September (ffair Gwyl Ieuan Bach), and October (ffair Gwyl 'Hingel), refer to St. Peter's day, Lammas-day, the beheading of John the Baptist, and Michaelmas-day, old style. November fair (ffair Calan Gauaf), at which servants are hired for the year, is popularly called Hollontide fair, an old contraction of Hallow-e'en-tide not peculiar to this part of the kingdom.



G. A. HUTCHINS.

KEY TO THE REFERENCES IN THE MAP.

1. Town Hall, Guildhall-square	19. Workhouse	38. Congregational Chapel
2. Gaol and Castle remains, north; Bridge, south; Quay, west	20. Welsh Wesleyan Chapel	39. Llamas-street Chapel
3. Towryside School-Chapel	21. Station-house, Cambrian-place	40. Fusilliers' Monument, Llamas-street.
4. Public Rooms; Post Office	22. English Wesleyan Chapel	41. English Baptist Chapel, do.
5. Probate Office & County Court Office, King-street	23. Market-place	42. St. David's Parsonage
6. Railway Station	24. Unitarian Chapel, Mansel-street	43. Water-street Chapel
7. St. Peter's Church; St.-Peter-street	25. Zion Chapel, do.	44. Vicarage
8. Infirmary, Priory-street	26. Slaughter-house and Cattle-market	45. Parade
9. St. Peter's School-Church, do.	27. Water-street Turnpike Gate	46. Road to Carmarthen Junction
10. Pennel Chapel, do.	28. Model Schools	47. Road to Llangunor
11. Grammar School	29. Road to Cemetery and Llan Newydd	48. Penlan
12. Tinworks	30. Road to Training College and Asylum	49. Road to Abergwili, Glangwili, and Conwil
13. Tanerdy	31. Roman Catholic Chapel	50. Road to St. Clears and Llanstephan
14. Cwnoernant Reservoirs	32. Union-street Chapel	51. Nott-square
15. Priory-street Congregational Chapel	33. St. David's Church	52. Five Fields
16. Wellfield Reservoir	34. Picton's Monument	53. Brickyard Fields
17. Pentrepoth Board School	35. Barracks	54. Capel Ifan Fields
18. Tabernacle	36. Christ Church, Llamas-street	55. Pond Side
	37. Gasworks	56. Nuns' Walk

STREETS.

The town is about a mile and a quarter in length, and about half a mile in breadth at the widest part. It consists principally of a continuous irregular line from east to west, formed by Priory-street, St.-Peter-street, King-street, Nott-square, Lower Market-street, Guildhall-square, Dark-gate, Lammas-street, and Picton-terrace. The other principal streets are Spilman-street, Queen-street, Bridge-street, St.-Mary-street, Quay-street, Blue-street, Red-street, and Water-street.

The origin of most of these names is pretty obvious. Lammas-street (loaf-mass-street), like Priory-street, may probably be traced to the religious establishment in the neighbourhood. The names of Blue-street (at first called Golden-grove-street) and Red-street are to be traced to the two political parties; Spilman-street is in some way connected with the Spilman or Spelman* family mentioned in some old local deeds. Lower Market-street was so called in contradistinction to Upper Market-street, now Nott-square; Water-street, from the stream which now crosses under the road near the turnpike gate; and Little Water-street, from the water flowing from the hill side, which was diverted near Waendew to form a fishpond in the grounds of Furnace-house, before finding its way to the Towy. Dark-gate marks the situation of one of the five town gates. Dame-street, a mistaken refinement of Dam-street, is so called from a mill-dam at its upper end. Its new name, Mill-street, obscures the history of the

* "The pedigree of the Spelman's, as drawn out by the learned antiquary Sir Henry Spelman, commences three generations before the reign of Henry III. with William Spileman, Knt., Lord of Brokenhurst in Hampshire. The family afterwards removed into Suffolk, and in the fifteenth century into Norfolk, where they possessed very large estates."—Foss's *Judges of England*. Nicholas and Andrew Spileman and Robert son of Rice Spilmon are mentioned in the Cartulary of the Priory. The first paper-mill set up in England is said to have been erected at Dartmouth, in 1588 by Mr. Spilman, a German. Shakespeare, however, refers it to the reign of Henry VI.: Jack Cade thus upbraids Lord Say, "Whereas, before, our forefathers had no other books but the score and tally, thou hast caused printing to be used; and, contrary to the king, his crown, and dignity, thou hast built a paper-mill."

neighbourhood; the Cock Mill would more properly give its name to Blue-street, where it stood. John-street is a row of houses built by the late Mr. John Daniel; Mansel-street is so named after Richard Mansel Philipps, Esq., who owned the ground; and Morley-street, after Mr. Morley, a cabinet-maker, whose premises extended from Lammas-street to St.-Catherine-street, which takes its name from St. Catherine's Chapel, which once stood near it. Woods's-row is so called from Mr. Thomas Woods, an attorney (who died 1811); and Barn-row, from the tithe-barn that stood there. Waterloo-terrace dates from a short time after Wellington's great victory: the first house built in the row is that on the south side of the Tabernacle Chapel, which was built by the eccentric Sion 'Sanau, who died July 28, 1828. Picton-terrace was built shortly after the monument, and takes its name from being situated near it. A barber named Jackson lived in Jackson's-lane; a cooper named Shaw, in Shaw's-lane; a schoolmaster named Parfit, in Parfit's-lane; a dealer in crockery, named Prickett, at the corner of Prickett's-lane, or Bank-lane, the late bank of D. Morris and Sons being once at the King-street end of the lane; and a corn merchant named Justice, who resided in Quay-street about 70 years ago, occupied the long storehouse in Justice's-lane. Pentre-poth is by some thought to be a corruption of Pentre'r Porth, the suburb of the gate; but the place is equally removed from the two nearest gates, while its name exactly accords with the local pronunciation of *pentre poeth*, hot or sultry suburb, a name by no means confined to Carmarthen, and the elision of the *r* does not occur frequently in Welsh. Richmond-terrace has no connection with the Earl of Richmond: it has been substituted by mistake for Richmead-terrace, a name suggested by *Waendew*, an adjacent meadow.

The older names of the streets have their Welsh equivalents; as, Heol y Prior (the prior's street), Heol y Brenin, Heol Spilman, Heol y Bont, Heol y Cai, Heol Dwr, Heol Awst (Calan Awst being the Welsh term for Lammas-day), while the newer streets are spoken of in Welsh under their English names; indicating a greater prevalence of Welsh in the town in former years.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

There are seventeen places of worship in the town of Carmarthen; three churches, one school-church, twelve chapels belonging to dissenting Protestant communities, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The church of Llanllwch is about two miles from the town.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

The fine old church of St. Peter occupies the highest ground in the older portion of the town, and is directly accessible from Priory-street, Church-street, Spilman-street, and King-street. It consists of a nave and a wide south aisle, separated from each other by a row of arches, built on rough hewn marble pillars, which material, however, is concealed with plaster. It has also a north transept and two chancels. The date of its erection is uncertain: the south aisle and its chancel were probably erected about 400 years ago; but the other portion is of greater antiquity. It is believed that the church was originally cruciform, there having been a south transept, corresponding to that now remaining, which was included in the present aisle; and a view of the interior from the inner door under the tower suggests that the nave was originally wider, and that the pillars were built inside the south wall before its removal, when the aisle was added.

Mention is made of the church as early as the reign of Henry II., in a grant made by him to the prior and monks of St. John, of which the following is a translated extract:—

“Henry King of England, &c., To the Archbishops, &c., Greeting. Know ye that for the safety of our soul, &c., we have given & granted and by our Charter confirmed to God and the Church of St. John the Evangelist of Kayrmerdyn, and the Canons there serving God in perpetual alms, the old City of Kayrmerdyn, with all its appurtenances, as the limits & bounds were perambulated before our Bailiffs at Kayrmerdyn. Also we have given to the aforesaid Canons the Church of St. Peter which is situate in the same City, with the Chapel of our Castle of Kayrmerdyn, & all other Chapels to the same Church appertaining,” &c.

In the taxation of church benefices made in the 19th Edward I., St. Peter's Church is again mentioned, and the benefice valued at £9 6s. 8d. In the next general ecclesiastical survey, made 26th Henry VIII. (wherein first mention of the vicarage occurs), "the Church of Saint Peter of Kermerdyn, John ap Rice Vicar there," is valued at £6 13s. 4d; and the rectory, held by Griffin the prior, at £48. The rectory is thus described:—

"First, the Parish Church of St. Peter, Kermerdyn, with the Chapels of Manergoyne, Newchurch, & Llanllegh, to the same parish church annexed, in all tithes, fruits, obventions, and emoluments, & it is worth one year with another in the tithes of sheaves, wool, cheese, honey, and other commodities whatsoever, £48."

The rectory remained in the hands of the crown till 1612 (10th James I.), when it was granted out in fee to Francis Morice and Francis Phillips, with the "Chapels of Manorgayne, Newchurch, and Llanllough otherwise Llanlloid," subject to a yearly stipend of £7, "to one clerk celebrating in the Church of St. Peter, and 100 shillings for the stipend of a clerk celebrating within the church or chapel of Manorgayne and Newchurch."

St. Peter's Church was new roofed and ceiled by Nash in 1785, when many interesting relics brought from the priory or monastery were ruthlessly ground down to furnish materials for the ceiling. The original roof had a higher pitch than the present one. It was lowered either by Nash or when restored after a fire, which according to tradition partially destroyed the fabric. Traces of the old roof may be observed on the east wall of the steeple. The internal arrangements of the church were remodelled in 1855, when the high pews (erected 1789) were replaced by lower ones, and the pulpit (placed in 1789 against the south wall) was removed to its present position, a little in front of the spot where previously a stone pulpit stood. The plastered ceiling constructed by Nash was removed in 1860 in consequence of a part having fallen down; and the present wooden inner roofing was constructed in its place the following year. The tessellated pavement was completed in 1876; the north aisle, the town chancel, and the porches at the expense of Mr. Valentine Davis. The church is provided with a fine organ by G. Pyke England, London, erected by subscription in 1796: a set of pedals

were added by Benjamin Treharne, of Carmarthen, in 1818. The organ was built for George III.; but not being exactly what His Majesty wanted, its maker had to construct another. The church was first lighted with gas in 1822.

The church contains many monuments of interest. One, a large sculptured mass under the arch between the chancel and the consistory court, will awaken the visitor's interest. It is the tomb of Sir Rhys ab Thomas, which, as before stated (p. 20), was brought from the church of the Gray Friars (not *White* Friars, as recorded on the monument). The recumbent figures represent Sir Rhys and his lady. Portions of this fine altar tomb were at first unskilfully put together in the north-east corner of the chancel, within the communion rails, where they remained for a period of three hundred years. In September and October, 1865, the monument was restored to its original form and removed to its present position, by Sir Rhys's lineal descendant, the fourth Lord Dynevor. The following is a copy of a parchment document then deposited in the tomb:—

“Restoration of Sir Rhys ab Thomas's Monument.

“[From the ‘*CARMARTHEN CHRONICLE*,’ prefixed to ‘*YR HAUL*,’
October, 1865.]

“The fine old tomb of Sir Rhys ab Thomas, in St. Peter's Church, was taken to pieces on Monday and Tuesday, September 11 and 12, preliminary to its restoration at the expense of his lineal descendant, Lord Dynevor. The work has been entrusted to Mr. Field, of Parliament-street, London, who superintended the present operations. The carved panels having been carefully detached, the block of masonry supporting the recumbent effigies of Sir Rhys and his lady was removed stone by stone, and minutely examined. Immediately under the effigies was a small collection of bones, including a piece of a skull, a thigh bone, measuring 12 inches; fore-arm (*ulna*), 9½ inches; and a few vertebrae. Considerably lower down, in an oblong cavity formed by the separation of two portions of a large flag level with the ancient tessellated pavement of the chancel, carefully protected by stones placed over the hollow, were several bones of a larger person, including the skull; two thigh bones, 19½ inches long; leg bone (*tibia*), 16 inches; arm (*humerus*), 14 inches; small bones of the fore-arm and leg (*radius* and *fibula*); and parts of the pelvis, clavicle, and other bones. The skull measured 22 inches in circumference, and was nearly entire, having however sustained a fracture at an early period, probably on the occasion of its first removal.

From the disposition of the bones, it may be inferred that they were collected from their original resting-place, and deposited carefully together, when the tomb was transferred to St. Peter's Church, without any attempt, however, being made to put them in their natural relative positions: possibly the missing arm bone was stolen as the relic of the arm that slew a king. That they are the bones of Sir Rhys ab Thomas and his lady could scarcely be doubted, were there no other reason for the belief than their discovery in their very significant position. A manuscript, however, of the early part of the seventeenth century, printed in the *Cambrian Register* for 1795, records that Sir Rhys 'was buried, as the tradition goes, first, in the Fryars at Carmarthen, but was afterwards moved and re-interred in the easterne isle of St. Peter's Church, where hys remaynes, together with those of his ladie, now reste under a statelie monument, which, to doe justice to his greate fame and honourable deservings, should have been "*ære perennius*;" but, sorrie am I to saie, is made of a sorte of free-stone of so softe a graine, that itt alreadie beares evident proofes of unfaithfulness to its trust; and in less than another centurie, will be likelic to lose all traces of what it was at firste intended to recorde.' It has been supposed that the monument once bore an inscription: if so, it is now obliterated. Some have imagined that the figures 1541 may be traced on it: we are not quite satisfied that the figures are merely imaginary: possibly they record the date of the erection of the monument at St. Peter's. The effigy of Sir Rhys and the slab on which it lies consist of one piece of the stone denominated *clunch*, 10 feet long, by about 3 feet wide, and 2 feet thick. It has been placed in safety pending the preparation of the panels, which have been sent to London. The effigy of Sir Rhys's lady, which measures 5 feet long, by 1 foot 8 inches wide, and 1 foot in thickness, and which is not attached to any strong underlying slab, is fractured through its centre; but the injury was not done on the present removal; indeed, great credit is due to the workmen employed for the care they have taken in preserving everything calculated to interest the curious and patriotic.

"The illustrious Welshman whose remains have now for a second time been disinterred was the third son of Thomas ab Gruffydd, eldest son of Gruffydd ab Nicholas of Dynevor (called the 'Eagle of Carmarthen,' an eminent patron of the Welsh bards), a descendant of Urien Rheged, king of Gower in Wales, prince of Murriff in Scotland, lord of Kidwelly, and knight of the round table to king Arthur. He was born at Abermarlais, Carmarthenshire, in the year 1451. His grandfather Gruffydd took part in the dissensions of the houses of York and Lancaster, and was slain at the battle of Tewkesbury [? Mortimer's Cross, 1461], fighting for the Yorkists, 1471. His father, disliking civil broils, retired to Burgundy, leaving behind him his two elder sons, Morgan and David, to look after his estate, and taking with him his son Rhys, 'to acquaint him with the fashions of that court, at that time one of the best schooles in Christendome, both for civill deportment and warlick direction.' Previous to that, young Rhys ab Thomas had been placed under the tutorial care of one Edward Lewis, a gentleman of North Wales, who had studied at the university of Padua, and is supposed to have been afterwards physician to

Elizabeth, dowager queen of Edward the Fourth. Morgan, eldest son of Thomas ab Gruffydd, espoused the cause of the Yorkists; and David, his second son, sided with the Lancastrians. On the occasion of the former besieging Pembroke Castle, David relieved the garrison, rescuing Jasper Tudor Earl of Pembroke and the young Earl of Richmond out of his brother's hands, and embarking them safely at Tenby for Brittany. Thomas ab Gruffydd, shortly after his return from Burgundy, fell by the hands of an assassin, at Pennal, Merionethshire; and his two elder sons having lost their lives soon after in some of the sanguinary affrays of the period, Rhys succeeded to their fortunes, and soon assuming an influential position in South Wales, for which he was eminently fitted by both character and education, entered into a confederacy with the Duke of Buckingham for the purpose of placing Henri Tewdwr, Earl of Richmond, on the English throne. Richard III., suspecting his political bias, had required of him an oath of allegiance, and demanded his son Gruffydd Rhys as a pledge of his fidelity. In a letter dated Carmarthen Castle, 1484, 'penned by the Abbot of Talye,' Rhys cleverly excuses himself for not giving up his 'sonne as a gage' of his fealty, but assures Richard of his loyalty, promising 'that whoever, ill-affected to the state, shall dare to land in those partes of Wales, where I have anie employments under your Majestic, must resolve with himself to make his entrance and irruption over my bellie.' To relieve his conscience of the guilt of breaking this 'voluntarie protestation,' tradition states that Rhys lay down on the ground and suffered Richmond to walk over him; another legend is that he went under the arch of Mullock bridge, near Dale, where Henry landed, and remained there while he passed over. Be that as it may, he received Richmond at Milford Haven, and having remedied the meagre equipment of the French forces, lead his army through Carmarthen, Llandovery, and Brecon, the Welshmen flocking to his standard along the line of his march. The Earl shaped his course by Cardigan, 'to prevent such jarres and quarrels as commonlie arise betwene strangers,' enjoying on the first night the hospitality of Dafydd ab Evan, of Llwyn Dafydd, Llandyssilio Gogo, to whom he presented a drinking-horn mounted on a silver stand, afterwards in the possession of the Earl of Carbery and John Vaughan, Esq., and now preserved at Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire; and, on the second night, that of Einon ab Dafydd Llwyd, Wern Newydd, Llanarth. Before their departure from Milford, 'the Bishop of St. David's stepps up, and makes a learned Sermon to the whole armie, taking for his text, that of the Psalmist, "The Earth is weak and all the Inhabitants thereof; I bear up the pillars of it."' The Vaughans and Games (descendants of Sir David Gam) joined Rhys at Brecon, with 'manie tall and able followers.' Having met, the allied forces marched on to Shrewsbury. At Newport, near that town, 'there Sir George Talbot came unto the Earle with 2000 tall men.' Thence they proceeded to Stafford, Lichfield, and 'soe to Adderstone,' where Richmond held a consultation with Lord Stanley. The valorous conduct of the noble Welshman on the field of battle is well known. His battle-axe felled the 'bristled Boar,' and settled the fortunes of Bosworth's eventful day: the crown was quickly placed on the head of Henry of Pembroke, who knighted his fellow-

countryman on the field, the Welsh banner, the Red Dragon, painted on white and green silk, waving in the breeze; for which ensign, says Noble, 'Henry had such a fondness that he made it one of the supporters' of the royal arms. Henry ever after honoured him, as the patron of his fortunes, with the appellation of *Father Rhys*. 'Sir William Stanley [beheaded February 16, 1495, on Tower Hill] set the crown on the Earle his head, but the keyes hung at Sir Rhys ab Thomas his girdle, which lett him in and could have shut him out.' In further reward for this signal service and for his valour at the battles of Stoke and Blackheath, at the latter of which, after having two horses killed under him, he vanquished Lord Audley in single combat and took him prisoner, he was granted patents making him lieutenant of Brecknock, chamberlain of Carmarthen and Cardigan, seneschal and chancellor of Haverfordwest, Rowse, and Builth, justiciary of South Wales, and governor of all Wales, knight banneret (at Blackheath), knight of the garter, and privy councillor to Henry VII. Sir Rhys also fought in France at the battle of Terouenne and the siege of Tournay, in the reign of Henry VIII.; but that monarch soon forgot his obligations to the ab Thomas family; for a few years after Sir Rhys's death, his grandson, Rhys ab Gruffydd, lost his head, twelve hundred a year, and thirty thousand pounds in jewels and plate, for assuming the name of Fitz-Urien, which Henry interpreted as a desire to assert his claim to the government of Wales. There is a tradition that Sir Rhys declined the proffered honour of being made Earl of Pembroke or Essex; yet, though 'never more than a knight,' he was, says Fuller, 'little less than a prince in his native country.' He had eighteen hundred tenants, and his vast possessions are said to have included no less than twenty castles, among which may be enumerated those of Dynevor, Caregwenen, Abermarlais, Kidwelly, Laugharne, Narberth, Emlyn, Whibley, and Carew. A partial restoration of his estates, forfeited on the attainder of Rhys ab Gruffydd, was obtained on a petition to Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, which is still extant.

"Sir Rhys ab Thomas was married twice: first to Eva (or, as some say, Mably), daughter and coheirress of Henri ab Gwilym, of Cwrt Henri, by whom he had one son, Sir Gruffydd Rhys; and secondly to Janet, daughter of Thomas Mathews, of Radyr, Glamorganshire, and widow of Thomas Stradling, Esq. Janet died at Picton, Pembroke-shire, February 5, 1535, and was 'bury'd at Carmarthen, in the Church of the Monastery of Preaching-Fryers with the said Sir Rhys ab Thomas, her husband.' He had also several illegitimate children, whom he acknowledged, some of whom married into families of note in Wales. An old manuscript pedigree in the writer's possession records the following:—

"By GWENLLIAN, sister to the Abbot of Talley, *Margaret*, m. Harry John; 2, she m. Robert Griffith; 3, she married Phillip Morgan, of Cydwelly. *Elinor*, m. Rhydderch ab Ieuan Llwydd of Buellt, 2, Jeukin Llwyd of Llanstephan. *Elen Ieuaif*. *Margaret Ieuaif*. *William*. *David*. *David* [Ieuaif]. *Thomas*. *Mawd*. *Philipp*.

"By ELIZABETH MORTIMER, *Jane*.

"By JENNET, da. to Meredith Dd. Vychan of Talley (or, as Gr. Hiraethoc, da. to Griff. Dd. Coch of Cethinoc). *Gwenllian*.

“By ALIC. KYFFIN of Montgom : sh., a da.

“By a da. of Howell Jenkin of Ynys y Maen Gwyn, *Anne*, m. to H[enry] Wirriott [of Orielson, High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1547].”

“Sir Rhys spent his declining years at his favourite residence, Carew Castle, Pembrokeshire, which, according to Leland, ‘he repaired or magnificently buildid,’ living in great splendour,—witness his grand tournament in honour of Saint George of England, held in the 22nd year of Henry VII., at which several hundred ‘men of prime marke’ and of ‘good ranke and qualitie’ attended. He died in 1527, at the age of seventy-six. He was mayor of the town of Carmarthen in 1488, 1494, 1500.

“It may be worthy of remark that a chair which belonged to Sir Rhys is now in possession of Lord Dynevor, and forms one of the objects in the background of his Lordship’s Portrait, copies of which many of our readers doubtless possess.

“W. SPURNEILL, PRINTER, CARMARTHEN.”

In a niche in the south wall of the chancel, near the communion rails, is the effigy of a lady praying, with a quaint inscription (given in its place in the Appendix).

Near the little south door of the church are two monuments of public interest: one is that of General Sir William Nott, whose services in India are still fresh in the national memory, and whose remains are interred in a vault in the churchyard, to the north of the church. Nott was born at Neath; but the home of his boyhood and youth was at Carmarthen, whither he retired from India with failing health, and where he died Jan. 1, 1845. The other is a tribute of respect to the memory of Dr. Robert Ferrar, Bishop of St. David’s, who was burnt at Carmarthen in the reign of Mary. He was one of the canons of St. Mary’s College, Oxford, which stood on the site now occupied by Frewen’s Hall. The erection of this tablet has done tardy justice to the memory of the martyred bishop, whom English historians rarely mention in connection with his fellow sufferers, Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer, and Hooper. With becoming delicacy of feeling, the doer of this pious deed has not “marked the marble with his name.”

According to the author of “Welsh Sketches,” a fine tomb to the memory of “Hywel y Pedolau,” foster-brother of Edward. II., was to be seen in this church down to 1790, at which time it was converted into plaster for the cornices! It bore an effigy in the attitude of prayer, holding in his clenched hands a *horse-shoe*, as if in

the act of straightening it—a feat he was said to be able to perform: hence his name. Hywel was knighted by his royal foster-brother, by whom he was held in high favour.

Walter Devereux, first Earl of Essex (father of the celebrated Earl), born at Carmarthen Castle about the year 1540, was buried in St. Peter's Church on the 26th of November, 1576. He died in Dublin, November 21. A large free-stone flag under the arch separating the two chancels, and forming a step between them, used to be pointed out as covering his vault. It is now covered by Sir Rhys ab Thomas's altar tomb. His funeral sermon, preached by Richard Davies, Bishop of St. David's, one of the translators of Archbishop Parker's English Bible and of William Salesbury's Welsh New Testament, was published in 1577. Its title ran thus:—

"A Fvnerall sermon preached the xxvi. day of November, in the yeare of ovr Lorde m.d.lxxvi. in the Parishe chvrch of Caermerthyn, by the Reverende Father in God, Richard by permission of God, Bishophe of Saint Dauys, at the buriall of the Right Honorable Walter Earle of Essex and Ewc, Earle Marshall of Irelande, Viscount Hereforde and Bourgcher of Louein, of the most noble order of the Garter Knight. Imprinted at London by Henry Denham, dwelling in Pater noster Row, at the signe of the Starre. Anno Domi. 1577."

The Bishop's text was—

"I hearde a voyce from heauen, saying, write: Blessed are the dead which die in the Lorde, forthwith: euen so sapeith the spirite, that they may rest from their labours, and their workes shall followe them.—*Apoc.* 14. *Chap. vers.* 13."

To it are prefixed a hortatary epistle to the son, "the Right Honourable, my very good L. Robert, Earl of Essex and Ewe," &c., several sheets of genealogies, and verses in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Welsh, and French. Reference is made to the removal of the earl's body in the inscription on the monument in Builth Church to John Lloyd of Colby, who was steward under the "Erle of Essex, transported out of Ireland into Carmarthen." Lingard writes that the Earl of Essex on one occasion entertained Henry VII. at his castle at Henningham, and when the king was ready to depart, a number of servants and retainers in the earl's livery was drawn up in two lines, to do honour to the sovereign. "My Lord," said the king, "I have heard much of your hospitality, but I see it is greater than the speech. These

handsome gentlemen and yeomen that I see on each side of me are surely your menial servants." The Earl replied, with a smile, "That, may it please your grace, were not for mine ease. They are most of them my retainers, come to do me service at a time like this, and chiefly to see your grace." Essex was fined ten thousand pounds, penalties incurred by keeping retainers in livery; an offence for which, according to Hallam, the Earl of Oxford compounded by paying fifteen thousand pounds.

St. Peter's Church is also the last resting-place of that erratic genius Sir Richard Steele, the essayist. Till the year 1876, when a brass plate recording his death was placed in the south wall of the town chancel at the expense of the late Mr. Valentine Davis, there was no monumental inscription to point out the spot where Steele was interred: there is a tradition that it was his wish that there should be no such record made. He was buried in the vault of the Scurlocks, in the town chancel, about four feet from the little south door of the church, a little to the right hand on entering. The broken flag-stone, thus inscribed, "Jonathan Scurlock, of Blaencorse, 1683, and John, his brother, 1715," lies under the encaustic tiles. Steele died on the 1st of September, 1729, at his house in King-street, afterwards called the "Ivy Bush Inn,"* the site of which is now occupied by the Public Rooms and the house adjoining. His burial is entered thus in the parish register, 1729:—"Sep. 4. Sr. Richard Steel." Though some time before his death, Steele had an attack of paralysis, which incapacitated him from literary labour, it is not improbable that he died of some disease raging in the town; a reference to the table given at page 15 will show that the mortality during the month September, 1729, was the greatest in several fatal years. The highest number

* The name "Ivy Bush" has probably not ceased to be borne by one or more houses in the town since the time of Steele: it was in use long before his day. The adage "good wine needs no bush" is said to refer to the Roman custom of hanging a branch of ivy, the emblem of Bacchus, at the tavern door; the proverb implying that good wine would attract drinkers, and advertise itself. A writer in the *Quarterly Review* remarks that "it would be curious to be able to trace the sign of the 'Ivy Bush,' a noted hostelry in Carmarthen (the Roman *Maridunum*), to this ancient custom."

registered in any month in five years of excessive mortality was twenty-nine, whereas it reached forty-five in the month in which Steele died.

In removing the pews in August, 1855, the workmen discovered two stone slabs bearing an inscription in memory of Edward Atkines, who died in his mayoralty, 1613. They are of freestone, and the inscription was perfectly legible, being filled in with a black pigment. They now occupy their old position, and are covered by the flooring, in front of the pulpit. This relic is not complete, a middle stone being wanting. A copy of the inscription is given in the Appendix.

At the same time four small arches in the north wall, which were previously hidden by the pews, were disclosed to view, all of which were carefully examined, it being known that the northern part of the church is of greater antiquity than the opposite side. In one of these arches, the second from the west entrance, was found a stone coffin lid, 6 feet 1 inch in length, and 21 inches in breadth at the head, gradually lessening to 14 inches at the other extremity; and having the character of a sepulchral monument of the eleventh or twelfth century. On the upper surface a head, with fleur-de-lis cross underneath, was represented in relief, and the bevelled edge at the head and right side has the following inscription, in Roman uncials:—

RICAR: RO

B: BER: GIT: ICI: DEV: DE: L'ALME: EIT: MERCI.

In reference to this inscription, it may be observed that a suffragan Bishop of St. David's, of the name of Bernard, a Norman, was consecrated July 12, 1115; but Bernard appears to have been the bishop's christian name. This interesting relic has very properly been replaced in the arched recess where it was found. William, first arch-deacon of Carmarthen, was appointed by Bishop Bernard.

The fragment of an effigy now in the fourth arch was in the possession of the late Mr. David Morris. Nothing is known of its history.

The pews on the south side concealed a niche in the wall for a holy water stoup. It lies between the south doors, and is only partially covered by the new pews.

When the church was repewed in 1855, in removing the pulpit from the south wall, where it was placed in 1789, to its present situation, near which once stood a stone pulpit, it was found to rest on a small hexagonal block of freestone, apparently the base of a cross. This now lies under the shaft supporting the font, which has been removed from the south-west corner, and has been newly carved. It will be observed that the base and shaft are hexagonal, while the font itself has eight sides; an irregularity which is thus accounted for.

The steps leading to the rood-loft were exposed to view on the outside of the north wall, during the progress of the repairs. They are enclosed in the wall between the pulpit and the vestry door, and may be traced in the plastering on the inside of the wall.

Sunday services (English):—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.
 Litany or children's service in the afternoon.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL-CHURCH.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this building was performed on the 29th of June (St. Peter's day), 1869, by Mrs. William Morris, in the presence of a large assemblage of persons who had marched in procession from Guildhall-square to the grounds. A sealed bottle, containing a printed document recording the event, gold and silver coins of the last issue, and a copy of recent local periodical publications, was placed in a hollow hewn in the stone. The building was opened on the 29th of June, 1870, when sermons were preached by the Ven. Archdeacon Archard Williams, the Rev. E. Evans, Llan-geitho, and the Rev. D. Howell, Cardiff.

Sunday services (Welsh):—10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

ST. DAVID'S CHURCH,

Situate on an eminence at the west end of the town, was built to meet the wants of the Welsh population. The foundation-stone was laid by Bishop Jenkinson, May 27, 1835, and the church was opened January 19, 1837. It was consecrated by Bishop Thirlwall, February 3, 1841, when his lordship preached from Psalm cxxxviii. 2. A

plan for its enlargement has been projected and partially carried out; and when completed the church will be of the form of a Latin cross. It is provided with a small organ. The new portion now in use was opened on the 13th of November, 1855. This church was to have been dedicated to St. Paul, and built on the ground where Christ Church now stands, and where the foundation-stone was laid with due ceremony on the 27th November, 1824, by Bishop Burgess. In consequence of some difficulties which unfortunately arose, the site could not be obtained, and the foundation-stone was taken up again. Professor Rice Rees remarks that "there is not [1836] one church or chapel dedicated to St. David in the whole of North Wales."

Sunday services (Welsh):—10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The foundation-stone of this church was laid on the 2nd of September, 1867, by Dr. Prytheroe, of Llandilo, who as the freemason of highest rank present, took the place of Sir Thomas D. Lloyd, of Bronwydd, who was unable to fulfil his engagement to perform the ceremony. Christ Church was consecrated and opened for divine service by Bishop Thirlwall on St. Matthew's Day, September 21, 1869. The Rev. J. Griffiths, Neath, the Rev. J. Williams, Dafen, the Rev. W. Evans, Rhymney, and Dr. Griffiths, Llandilo, preached on the occasion. The organ, the joint gift of Mr. Valentine Davis and Mr. Robert Parnall, was first used in public worship May 15, 1873.

Sunday services (English):—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

LLANLLWCH CHURCH

Is a neat little structure, a fair specimen of a Welsh country church. It is about two miles from Carmarthen, near the south-west boundary of the parish. There are only a few houses now in the neighbourhood; but probably the population of the district was not so scanty formerly. Tradition says a town once stood there, which was submerged. Local legends generally contain a germ of truth: the name of the church implies that there was

an expanse of water in its neighbourhood; *llwch*, here meaning *lake*, being the Cymric form of the Gaelic *loch*.

Sunday services (Welsh):—10 a.m. and 3 p.m. alternately, and 6 p.m.

THE ENGLISH WESLEYAN CHAPEL

Is centrally situate, in Chapel-street, to the north of Guildhall-square. Previously to the erection of a chapel on the spot, the services were performed at the "Wesley-room," in Red-lion-yard. The first chapel was enlarged in 1821. On the 16th of June, 1861, the foundation-stone of the present building was laid by Mr. James Buckley, of Llanelly, and the chapel opened March 6, 1862. Mr. Wesley preached, for the first time at Carmarthen, on the Castle Green, on Saturday, August 20, 1763.

Sunday services:—10.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

THE WELSH WESLEYAN CHAPEL,

Or Ebenezer Chapel, stands about two hundred yards to the north of the above. It was built in 1824. Prior to its erection, the site it occupies was part of a marshy swamp, called the "Wide Ocean," the draining of which has been of great benefit to the town. The first person buried in the small burial-ground attached was the Rev. John Williams, minister of the chapel, who died January 15th, 1834, aged 46.

"Mal bedd ei Arglwydd mae ei gulfedd,
Ni row'd o'i flaen neb yma i orwedd."*

Sunday services:—10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

LAMMAS-STREET CHAPEL

Belongs to the Independents, and is the largest chapel in the town, at least as far as regards the area it occupies. The congregation is said to have been originally a branch of that meeting at Penygraig, in the parish of Llandyfaelog. The first chapel on the present site was built

* Like his Lord's is his narrow bed,
Before him none laid here his head.

in 1726. This was pulled down, and another built in its stead, in 1802. The present building was erected in 1826. For many years the ministers and congregation were Presbyterians, and the chapel till comparatively recent times was commonly known as the Presbyterian Meeting-house. The first minister was Stephen Hughes, who was appointed during the Commonwealth to the charge of the vicarage of Mydrim, from which he was afterwards ejected and imprisoned in Carmarthen. Mr. T. Perrot was ordained by a presbytery, Matthew Henry assisting at his ordination. Dr. J. Jenkins, Mr. Robert Gentleman, and Mr. Richard Lloyd, immediate predecessor of Mr. David Peter, were Presbyterians.

Sunday services (Welsh):—10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

UNION-STREET CHAPEL

Is an offshoot of that last named. It stands to the north of Picton-terrace, and was built in 1846, and opened April 27th, 1847. It has a burial-ground attached; and a school-room has recently been erected on the spot in connection with the chapel. The first person buried there was John Morris, who died May 27th, 1847.

Sunday services (Welsh):—10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

ELIM CHAPEL,

Another place of worship within the borough belonging to the Independents, is situate about a mile from the town, a little beyond the cemetery; and was built in 1849. The first person buried in the enclosed ground annexed to the chapel was Richard Thomas, of Penlan Voss, who died October 8th, 1851.

Sunday services (Welsh):—10 a.m. and 2 p.m. alternately, and 6 p.m.

LAMMAS-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.

The foundation-stone of this place of worship was laid July 3, 1861, by Mr. H. O. Wills, of Bristol. Under the stone was put a glass jar containing a parchment document recording the names of the promoters

of the undertaking, and copies of three Carmarthen newspapers. The chapel was designed by Poulton and Woodman, Reading, and built by Douglas and Sons, Llanelly. It was opened for divine worship, May 21, 1862, on which occasion the Revs. H. Allon, Islington, Newman Hall, and Caleb Morris preached.

Sunday services (English):—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

PRIORY-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.

This place of worship was first opened on Sunday, May 28, 1876.

Sunday services (Welsh):—10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

WATER-STREET CHAPEL

Belongs to the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, and though not quite so large as Lammas-street Chapel, is, in consequence of its broader gallery and the closer arrangement of its pews, capable of seating a larger congregation.

The principles of this denomination were introduced into this town by Whitfield, who was followed by Howel Harris. The first chapel on this spot was erected in 1771, on the property of the Rev. Peter Williams, the well-known Welsh Bible commentator, who, disagreeing with the connection upon some doctrinal points, withdrew himself, and retained the chapel for his own ministrations. After his death it was purchased of his executrix, in 1797, by the society who had formerly met there, and who in the meantime assembled in Friars' Park. The chapel was rebuilt in 1815. Interments have taken place in the area in front of it. The first was that of the Rev. Thomas Jones of this town, a preacher of considerable note, and author of several expository works. He was buried on the 25th of January, 1831.

The Methodists have a burial-ground in Water-street, detached from the chapel. The first person buried there was Dinah Humphreys, who died September 10th, 1843, aged 99 years. The ground was formerly a garden in the occupation of Mr. Scott, nursery-man, whose widow died some years ago at, it is said, the age of 108.

Sunday services (Welsh):—10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

ZION CHAPEL

Stands on the left hand side of Mansel-street, leading from Lammas-street to the Market-place. It was built in 1850, by the Calvinistic Methodists, for the accommodation of the English portion of that denomination; and opened on the 1st of August, in that year. The chapel is a neat structure, with ornamental trees planted around it, and reflects credit on the taste of those who have had the management of the funds raised for its erection.

Sunday services:—11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

PRIORY-STREET CHAPEL,

Or Penuel, is the Baptist place of worship of longest standing in the town. The first chapel on the ground was built in 1786; and its roof was raised six or seven feet in 1817. The present building was erected in 1851.

Sunday services (Welsh):—10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

THE TABERNACLE.

This chapel, also belonging to the Baptists, is situate in Waterloo-terrace, at the foot of Penlan Hill. The first chapel on the spot was built in 1811, and opened March, 1812. It was rebuilt in 1842. The interior was entirely renovated in a modern style in 1878, and re-opened on the 28th of April in that year, with special services on the 19th of May.

The following is a curious circumstance connected with this chapel, and is worth recording. The Rev. Titus Lewis, an eminent Baptist minister, dreamt of the day of judgement, and that he saw himself rise from the spot where the Tabernacle Chapel and burying-ground are now situate, the meeting-house being then in the Dark-gate. He told some of his friends that he would get the ground for a new chapel at any cost. Though he did not live to see his wish realized, his intentions were carried out. He was buried in the ground in question before the chapel was begun; and a large stone found in digging his grave was used for a corner-stone of the

building. Mrs. Barbara Rees was one of the principal contributors to the funds raised to purchase the ground.

Sunday services (Welsh):—10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

LAMMAS-STREET BAPTIST CHAPEL.

This chapel was built for the use of persons preferring the English language; it stands on the site previously occupied by the Black Horse public-house, and was opened on the 21st of June, 1870.

Sunday services:—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

THE UNITARIAN CHAPEL

Stands between Zion Chapel and the Market-place. It is a small but neat building, and was erected in 1849, through the agency of the late Rev. Dr. Lloyd. There is a school-house behind the chapel, under the patronage of the congregation; but the instruction is not limited to the children of Unitarians.

Sunday service (English):—11 a.m.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL,

Situate at the upper end of Union-street, Picton-terrace, is a Gothic structure, designed by Mr. Charles Hansom, of Clifton, in the good taste which generally characterizes Roman Catholic edifices. It was erected between April, 1851, and August, 1852, at the expense of Miss Katherine Frances Richardson, daughter of General Richardson, and sister of Lady Straubensee, wife of Sir Charles Straubensee, and is the first Roman Catholic Chapel built in the town since the Reformation.

Sunday services:—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

All the above places of worship, with the exception of Priory-street Congregational and Ebenezer Chapels, are registered for the solemnization of marriage. The burial-grounds of St. Peter's Church and Lammas-street and Priory-street Chapels have been closed by order of the Secretary of State.

OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE SHIRE HALL.

The Hall which preceded that now standing was built by Robert Toye,* Mayor of Carmarthen in 1582. The

* The Toys (or Toyes) were a race of printers, in business in London.

John Toye printed in "Poules church yard, at the sygne of saynte Nycolas," in 1531.

Robert Toye, father of Humphrey, mayor of Carmarthen, 1557, followed the profession of printer and publisher at the sign of the Bell, St. Paul's Churchyard, from 1541 till 1551. He died in 1556, and his widow carried on the business for some time, until she was succeeded by her son Humphrey.

Humphrey Toy lived at the sign of the Helmet, in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1550—1574, and in 1579 he received the freedom of the Stationers' Company. His grandmother (mother of Robert Toy) was a Welshwoman, daughter of Dafydd ab Dafydd, of Carmarthen: hence the connection of the Toys with the place. His mother also, Elizabeth Toy, was Welsh, daughter of Gruffydd ab John Dafydd Llwyd. He was buried in St. Peter's Church, Carmarthen, near the south porch, and his tombstone bore a brass plate thus inscribed:—

"Here Humphrey Toye and Jane his wife
Inclosed are in clay,
Which is the resting-place of flesh,
Until the later day.
Of thirteen sons and daughters eight
The Lord them parents made,
Till cruel Death did work his spite
Caused fickle life to fade."

Humphrey Toy was instrumental in bringing out William Salesbury's New Testament, the first Welsh translation published. It was "imprinted at London, by Henry Denham, at the Costes and Charges of Humfrey Toy, dwelling in Paules churchyarde, at the signe of the Helmet. *Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum.* Anno 1567, Octob. 7." The Welsh translation of the Common Prayer Book, by W. Salesbury and Bishop R. Davies, was also "imprinted at London, by Henry Denham," the same year, "at the costes and charges of Humfrey Toy." Salesbury, when superintending the printing of his Testament, lodged at Humfrey Toy's, in London. He probably became acquainted with him at Bishop Richard Davies's, at Abergwili.

Robert Toye, cursitor, mayor of Carmarthen in 1582, was probably one of the thirteen sons of Humphrey Toy above named.

Another Robert Toy died in office as sheriff of the borough in 1645. His name and that of John David, his co-sheriff, are among the signatures to the declaration of allegiance to the Parliament, when the town was surrendered to General Laugharne.

foundation-stone of the present building was laid April 10, 1767; but the work was delayed, and nearly seven years elapsed before the first assizes were held in it. This took place March 30, 1774. It is a respectable building, standing on Tuscan pillars, which some years after its erection were concealed by two ugly curved flights of steps, removed after the transfer of the hall to the county authorities, January, 1860, who thereupon re-arranged the internal accommodation. The hall contains a full-length portrait of General Sir Thomas Picton, G.C.B., by Sir Martin Shee, presented to the county by his brother, the late Rev. Edward Picton, of Iscoed; and three faithful portraits by T. Brigstocke: one, that of General Nott, painted shortly after his triumphal entry into Carmarthen, on his return from India; another, that of John Jones, Esq., of Ystrad, who for several years represented the borough and county of Carmarthen in Parliament. Mr. Jones was chairman of the Quarter Sessions, recorder of Kidwelly, and for many years practised successfully as a barrister on the South Wales circuit. His portrait is appropriately placed in the hall, where frequently, unsolicited and unpaid, he espoused the cause of the undefended accused with an amount of forensic skill that made his benevolence triumphant, too often perhaps at the expense of justice. The third is that of David Morris, Esq., late member of Parliament for the united boroughs of Carmarthen and Llanelly, which distinguished position he held from his first election in 1837 till his death, a period of twenty-seven years. Mr. Morris's portrait was presented to the town of Carmarthen, in the hall, October 3, 1859, by the subscribers, Mr. George Bagnall speaking for them, and Mr. Henry Norton, mayor, representing the town. In the grand jury room, an apartment in the building adjoining the hall, are busts of Dr. Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's, and George Rice, fourth Lord Dynevor, by Edward Davies, sculptor of Nott's statue.

THE CARMARTHEN PUBLIC ROOMS

Were erected by a company incorporated for the purpose, and opened November 21, 1854. They contain a commodious suite of rooms, for use on public occasions,

and a subscription reading-room, in the hands of lessees. The other portion of the building is occupied by the Carmarthen Literary and Scientific Institution. This institution was founded by a few young men in 1840, since which time the number of members has gradually and steadily increased; and it promises long to continue to exert a beneficial influence on the young men of the town. It is provided with a respectable library and a reading-room well supplied with newspapers and periodicals, which advantages may be enjoyed at the expense of a very trifling quarterly subscription. Lectures are given occasionally in connection with the institution. There is also a small collection of geological specimens and articles of virtu, forming the nucleus of a museum of local curiosities.

THE CARMARTHEN COUNTY AND BOROUGH INFIRMARY

Was founded through the instrumentality of Mr. Thomas Charles Morris, during his mayoralty. Dr. Henry Lawrence had some years before endeavoured to establish a public dispensary, which good purpose he abandoned, failing support. Mr. Morris's proposal, however, met a better fate. The meeting at which the founding of the infirmary was resolved on was held October 24, 1846, Sir John Mansel in the chair, when the Hon. George Rice Trevor (afterwards Lord Dynevor), who had warmly seconded Mr. Morris's efforts, Bishop Thirlwall, and other influential personages, supported the project. Patients were to have been received at the barracks, near Picton's Monument, which was to have been fitted up for their admission, when a legal obstruction arose, resulting in serious loss to the subscribers, the Government taking possession of the building. The old borough gaol was afterwards used as a temporary substitute for the present substantial building in Priory-street. This noble edifice stands on the site occupied by Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School previously to its amalgamation with Sir Thomas Powell's School. It was designed by Mr. Jenkins, of London, and built by Mr. W. Lewis, of Carmarthen. The foundation-stone was laid, May 14, 1857, by Bishop Thirlwall; and the infirmary was opened for the reception of patients

July 1, 1858. The total cost of the building, including the purchase of the site and legal and other expenses, was £4495 10s. 7d. The following is a copy of the inscription on a piece of vellum enclosed in a bottle placed in the stone under the foundation-stone of the infirmary:—

“The Foundation-Stone of this Infirmary, for the use of the County and County of the Borough of Carmarthen, was laid on Thursday, the 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred, and fifty-seven, and in the 21st year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by Connop, Lord Bishop of St. David's, in the 17th year of his episcopate.

Lord Dynevor, President.
 Henry Lawrence, Esq., Physician.
 Edmund Hill Stacey, Esq., Consulting Surgeon.
 John Hughes, Esq.,
 James Rowlands, Esq., } Surgeons.
 Geo. S. Symons, Esq., House-surgeon.
 Thomas Charles Morris, Esq., }
 William Morris, Esq., } Treasurers.
 William Wesley Jenkins, Architect.
 William Lewis, Builder.
 John W. White, Secretary.”

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM

For the counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, stands on an eminence westward of the Training College, and is the most conspicuous building seen on approaching the town from the south and east. It was built by Mr. Pollard, of Taunton, whose tender, £24,950, was accepted in February, 1863, and it has since been enlarged several times. Part of it was completed and opened in November, 1865. There were 375 patients under treatment on the last day of the year 1877: 188 males, and 187 females.

THE COUNTY GAOL,

Begun in 1789 and finished in 1792, was built by Nash,* the architect of Buckingham Palace and the Pavilion at Brighton. John Howard, the philanthropist, who visited

* A little cottage (demolished 1858) in the Brickyard-lane, near the Gas Works, was built by Nash. He also built the house at Green Gardens, where he resided; and the Six Bells, near St. Peter's Church, in the plan of which he forgot the staircase (!)—a defect not supplied in such a manner as to conceal the original oversight.

Carmarthen prison in 1774 and in May, 1788, suggested plans for its reconstruction, which were carried out, Parliament having authorized the raising of money to defray the expense. It occupies the site of the old castle, some of the remains of which are incorporated in the building. The Castle-green, on which there were several dwelling-houses, and over which there had long existed a thoroughfare from Spilman-street to Bridge-street, was added to the gaol in 1868-9, when the high wall facing the river was built partly on the castle walls. The gaol is commodious, and in it the prisoners from the town and county, and since 1878 from two adjoining counties, are confined. It contains a neat chapel. Before the passing of the act abolishing public executions, criminals convicted of capital offences were executed on a platform raised inside and above the front wall, which faces Spilman-street. Two executions only have taken place in the town since the erection of the building. The first, that of Wm. Baines for forging Bank of England notes, took place May 23, 1818; the other was that of David Evans, who was executed Sept. 21, 1829, for murdering his sweetheart, Hannah Davies, on Pencareg Mountain, on the 13th of June, the same year. Prior to 1818, executions of county convicts took place at Pensarn, and those of town convicts on the common at the Royal Oak.

THE MARKET-PLACE AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

The market-place is very commodious, equal indeed to the requirements of a larger town than Carmarthen. It is, however, well thronged on market-days, and better supplied with butchers' meat, poultry, and vegetables than that of many country towns of greater wealth and importance. It was opened on the 1st of August, 1846.

The slaughter-house and cattle-market, situate at a convenient proximity to the north of the market-place, were completed in 1855.

The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, with a cattle-market on the first Wednesday in every month.

The old market-place for butchers' meat occupied the ground on which the Merlin Brewery now stands. It was constructed 1800-1, and continued in use till superseded

by the present erection. Corn and meal were sold in a flagged area on the ground floor of the hall, which was set apart for that purpose when the hall was rebuilt, and was opened October 24, 1772. The butter and fish markets were at the Market-cross (removed in June, 1846), where Nott's Monument stands, where also poultry was sold before a shed was added to the meat-market to accommodate dealers. Cheese was sold chiefly in St.-Mary-street; seeds in Nott-square, then called Upper Market-street; and shoes on the south side of Guildhall-square. Booths (especially hatters') and stalls thickly studded the streets, which were scarcely passable on Saturdays.

Prior to this, the meat-market was held in a yard called Clos Mawr, behind the house No. 1, Guildhall-square, where also and more recently was the "Round House" or lock-up. This market, erected in 1766, was used for the sale of potatoes, when disused as a meat-market.

PICTON'S MONUMENT

Is a plain quadrangular obelisk, about sixty feet high, formed of gray limestone. It occupies the spot on which some years ago stood a more elaborate column erected to the memory of the same hero. The proportions of the first monument were objected to as inelegant; but it is clear that those who substituted for it the present pile did not possess in an eminent degree any of the qualifications of practical reformers. The monument is inscribed thus:—

[BACK AND FRONT]

"Picton, Born August 24, 1758, Fell at Waterloo, June 18, 1815."

[NORTH]

"Picton: Busaco: Badajos: Vittoria:"

[SOUTH]

"Picton: Orthes: Toulouse: Waterloo:"

The foundation-stone of the first monument, also built of limestone, was laid by Lady Dynevor, with great pomp and ceremony, on the 16th of August, 1825, when a great number of the gentry from this and the adjoining counties, lodges of freemasons from Swansea, Neath, Cardiff, Milford, and Carmarthen, clergy in their canonicals, the Cymmrodorion Society, and others, formed a

procession to the spot. Bodies of yeomanry cavalry lined the road as the procession passed on. Gold, silver, and copper coins, and Picton's Waterloo medal, were put in the stone under a plate inscribed thus:—

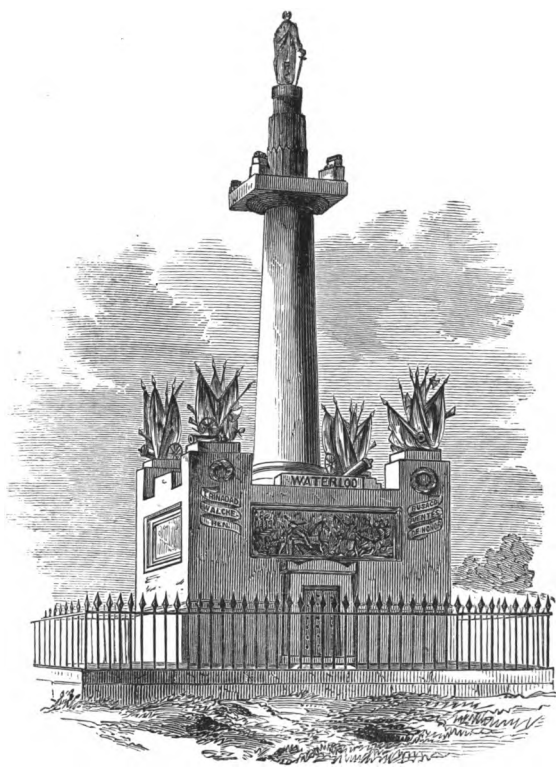
"This the first Stone of the Column erected to the Memory of our gallant countryman, Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Picton, (Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and of several Foreign orders), who, after serving his king and country in several campaigns, died gloriously at the Battle of Waterloo, was laid by the Right Honourable Frances, Baroness Dynevor, assisted by Sir Christopher Cole, (Knight Commander of the Bath, Captain in the Royal Navy of Britain, Member of Parliament for the County of Glamorgan, and Provincial Grand Master of Masons for South Wales), on the 16th Day of August, 1825."

The monument was completed in 1827, at an expense of £3000. Its extreme height was seventy-five feet. It had a winding staircase leading to the top of the column, where there was a square gallery with small cannons at the corners, and from which rose a pillar surmounted with a bronze statue of Picton, nine feet six inches high. On the back and front of the quadrilateral pedestal were alto-relievo representations of his assault on Badajos, and his death at Waterloo—a soldier of the Scots Greys receiving his falling chief in his arms—with the names of the battles at which he fought; and on the sides the following Welsh and English inscriptions, with trophies of war at each corner of the pedestal:—

[NORTH SIDE]

"Syr Thomas Picton, Marchawg Croesfawreddawg Urddiant Milwraidd y Baddon, Urddiannau Borthgallaid y Twr a'r Cleddyf, ac Urddiannau Tramorawl ereill, Cadfridawg yn y Fyddin Brydeinaidd, ac Aelawd y Senedd dros Frein-dref Penfro, a anwyd ym Mhoyston, yn Nyfed, Awst, 1758, a fu farw yng Nghadfaes Waterloo, y 18fed o Fehefin, 1815, yn ymladd yn arwrawl dros ei Wlad a Rhyddid Ewropa. Gwedi cyflawni yn anrhydeddus ym mhlaidd y Wladwriaeth amrywiol ddyledswyddau mewn amryfel hingylchoedd, ac wedi cyrhaedd y clod milwraidd uchaf, yn yr Or-ynys Hispaenaidd, teirgwaith y derbyniodd ddiolchgarwch y Senedd, a Chof Addurn hardd a gyfodwyd gan y Deyrnas Gyfunedig yn Eglwys Gadeiriawl Sant Pawl, a draetha i'r oesau dyfodadwy ei angen a'i weithredion. Ei wladwyr diolchgar, er bytholi egnion a fu, ac er annogi rhai i fod, a ddyrchafant y golofn hon, dan nawdd ei Fawrhydi y Brenin George y Pedwerydd, i argofiant Gwron a Chymro.

"Darfelyddiad a chynllun y gofadael hon a roddwyd gan ein cydwladwr John Nash, Yswain, C.C.F. adeiladydd y Brenin. Gweithredwyd yr addurniadau gan E. H. Bailey, Yswain, C.B. ac adeiladwyd y cyfan gan Mr. Daniel Mainwaring, maen-saer o Gaerfyrddin, yn y blynnyddau 1826 ac 1827."



The First Picton's Monument.

[SOUTH SIDE]

"Sir Thomas Picton, Knight Grand Cross of the Military Order of the Bath, of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and the Sword, and of other Foreign Orders, Lieutenant-General in the British Army, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of Pembroke, born at Foyston, in Pembrokeshire, in August, 1758, died at Waterloo, on the 18th of June, 1815, gloriously fighting for his country and the liberties of Europe. Having honourably fulfilled on behalf of the public various duties in various climates, and having achieved the highest military renown in the Spanish Peninsula, he thrice received the unanimous thanks of Parliament, and a Monument erected by the British nation in St. Paul's Cathedral commemorates his death and services. His grateful countrymen, to perpetuate past, and excite future exertions, have raised this column, under the auspices of His Majesty King George the Fourth, to the memory of a Hero and a Welshman.

"The plan and design of this monument was given by our countryman John Nash, Esq., F.R.S. architect to the King. The ornaments were executed by E. H. Bailey, R.A., and the whole was erected by Mr. Daniel Mainwaring, of the town of Carmarthen, in the years 1826 and 1827."

In the beginning of May, 1859, a letter appeared in the "Times," stating that in the vaults of a cemetery, on the Bayswater Road, might be seen the thick chest, or oak box, in which lay the remains of Sir Thomas Picton, as they had been packed in the village of Waterloo and sent to England. The correspondent suggested that they should be removed to a suitable mausoleum; and Dr. John Picton, in a letter in reply, said that it would be more gratifying to the feelings of the family if Government transferred the remains to some appropriate place, although he would willingly bear the expense of their removal as a personal matter. Accordingly, on Wednesday, June 8th, 1859, Sir Thomas Picton's remains were removed from the burial-ground of St. George's, Hanover-square, and silently deposited in a vault prepared for them in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, not far from the tomb of Wellington, his illustrious chief. Dr. Picton represented the Picton family in the procession. The same day, Capt. Edwardes Gwynne, one of the few Peninsular officers surviving at the time, presented to the Carmarthen Literary and Scientific Institution, for its museum, a cane, bearing on its metal mounting this inscription:—

"This cane was in the hand of Sir Thomas Picton, G.C.B., when he gloriously fell at the battle of Waterloo, 18th June, 1815."

He fell while repulsing one of the most serious assaults

of the enemy, at the head of his men who had earned under him the title of "the fighting division." The shot that laid him low struck him in his right temple, and he died without a struggle; the ball, almost perforating the skin on the opposite part of his head, was cut out with a razor. It was not known till after the battle that he entered into action wounded, having been struck two days before with a musket-ball which broke two of his ribs—a fact which he concealed from everyone but his servant who bound up the wound.

"Leading his gallant men, as he was wont,
The hot assailants' onset to repel,
Advancing hat in hand, here in the front
Of battle and of danger, Picton fell:
Lamented chief! than whom no braver name
His country's annals shall consign to fame."

When Picton retired from the government of Trinidad, the sum of £5000 was voted him by the inhabitants in token of their esteem. Some time after, their chief town was burnt down, and Picton gladly seized the opportunity to devote the £5000 to the relief of the sufferers.

At the close of the Peninsular War, Picton received the thanks of the House of Commons for the seventh time, June, 1814, twelve months before the close of his brilliant career.

NOTT'S MONUMENT.

The very chaste monument erected to the memory of General Sir William Nott, stands in Nott-square, on the site of the old Market-cross. It consists of a full-length bronze statue of Sir William, attired in a Roman toga, elevated on a granite pedestal, bearing this inscription:—

"N O T T.

Born 20th January, 1782.

Died 1st January, 1845."

The statue was executed by Edward Davies, son of David Daniel Davies, Esq., M.D., once a poor boy at Llandyfaelog, afterwards a physician of celebrity in London; and the monument was erected in 1850–51.

Nott was the son of an extensive mail contractor, proprietor of the Ivy Bush, in King-street, Carmarthen. He

entered the service of the East India Company in 1800; and after twenty-six years' arduous service he returned to Carmarthen with impaired health, and purchased Job's Well estate with a view to ending his days here; but, the failure of the Calcutta Bank reducing his income, he returned to India, where he soon again distinguished himself. Being invested with the command of the troops in Scinde and lower Afghanistan, he extricated the British army from overwhelming difficulties, fighting victoriously battle after battle with great disparity of troops. At Khelat, with 1200 men he routed Sufter Jung and Akbar Khan, whose combined forces amounted to 10,000, and he took Ghuznee under similar disadvantages. These achievements, with his rescue of the heroic Lady Sale and his release of the captives at Cabul, called forth the gratitude and enthusiasm of the whole British nation. He was knighted G.C.B., and the East India Company voted him an annuity of £1000. On his return to Carmarthen, he took up his temporary residence at No. 8, Guildhall-square, where he died at the too early age of sixty-five.

WELSH FUSILIERS' MONUMENT.

The elegant little monument, in Lammas-street, to the memory of the soldiers of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers who fell in the Russian war, was erected at the expense of Colonel Lysons (of the 25th Queen's Own Borderers) late of the 23rd, and the officers of that gallant regiment. On the pedestal and shaft are inscribed the names of all the officers and men belonging to the regiment who fell on the field of battle, or were cut off by disease during the war. The monument is surmounted with a plume of feathers in gold, and surrounded with a cast-iron railing in the form of crossed muskets. It was erected in August, 1858.

On the 17th of March, 1689, Henry Lord Herbert, authorized by William III., raised a regiment of infantry in Wales and some adjacent counties: this was the origin of the 23rd, which was one of twelve regiments formed to oppose the adherents of James II. It is said that the first man enrolled in it was one Stacey, of Friars'-park, Carmarthen, whose relatives were butchers there.

A copy of its inscriptions must not be dispensed with:

“The deep cut marble,
Unsteady to the steel, gives up its charge.”

Unfortunately what was intended to be “an enduring record,” after a short interval began to yield to the action of the atmosphere. In October, 1860, tablets of white marble were placed in the room of those originally recording the names of the soldiers who fell in the Crimean war.

[I.—FRONT]

Minden. Egypt. Corunna. Martinique. Albuera. Badajoz. Salamanca.
Vittoria. Pyrenees. Nivelle. Orthes.
Toulouse. Peninsula. Waterloo. Sebastopol. Crimea.

SACRED

TO THE MEMORY OF THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS
OF THE

“ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS,”

Whose names are inscribed on the adjoining Tablets, who fell in the service
of their Country during the War with RUSSIA, in 1854, and 1855.

THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED A.D. 1858,

As an enduring record of the gallant deceased, by the Officers then serving
or who had served in the Corps.

“Fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul.”
ST. MATT. x. 28.

[II.—NORTH, OR LEFT SIDE]

ALMA.

“Nec Aspera Terrent.”

ALMA, SEPT. 20, 1854.—Lieut.-Colonel Harry George Chester.

Captains Arthur Watkins Williams Wynn; Francis Edward Evans; John Charles Conolly.—1st Lieuts. Sir William Norris Young, Bart.; Frederick P. R. Delmé Radcliffe; Augustus Applewhaite, Adjt. 2nd Lieuts. Henry Anstruther; Joseph Henry Butler.—Serjt.-Major H. Jones; Color-Serjt. R. Hitchcock; Serjts. I. Burke; F. Edmonds; I. Kerr; Corpals. I. Jones; W. Winter; Drummers I. Collins; J. Royal.

PRIVATES.

W. Andrews	I. Evans	J. Harries	W. Milden	J. Stevens
C. Badcock	I. Fry	H. Hall	J. Miles	T. Spiller
C. Barnett	J. Fry	E. Jones	W. Neal	J. Sockett
M. Clack	J. Groom	J. Knightley	G. Nichols	C. Thrupp
T. Conroy	H. Goddard	T. Lynch	T. Owens	T. Taylor
W. Cruize	I. Handrahan	W. Lines	P. Peterson	E. Williams
M. Clarke	H. Hine	G. Lowman	D. Povey	J. Williams
G. Dobson	J. Harrington	I. Maloney	J. Powell	R. Walters
S. Draper	J. Hall	H. Marsh	C. Randall	J. Warburton
G. Evans	H. Huban	W. Martin	T. Seymour	J. Wells

[III.—REAR, OR WEST SIDE]
INKERMANN. TRENCHES.

INKERMANN, Nov. 5th, 1854.—Serjt. R. Dunkley.—Privates H. Aitkin, W. Brown, I. Batten, W. Carr, I. Eustace, V. Gallagher, G. Harris, J. Hetherington, J. D. Murrin, D. Saunders, I. Williams, I. Webb.

IN TRENCHES BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, 1854 AND 1855.—Lieut. William Owen.—Serjt. T. Casey: Corpls. W. Clayton, R. Gibbs, J. J. Shawe.

PRIVATES.

A. Aubrey	M. Dix	J. Hanny	G. Morris	T. Reycroft
J. Arnot	J. Durkin	H. Hedges	J. Murray	T. Roberts
J. Bennet	H. Elms	L. Haynes	G. Meeton	O. Shine
W. Brumwell	G. Edwards	W. Holmes	T. Neville	M. Sheppard
E. Buckingham	T. Evans	T. H. Jones	J. Painting	E. Spent
T. Bull	W. Foley	J. McMahon	J. Ryan	S. Shafford
T. Bryan	I. Goff	P. Maskell	T. Reese	T. Stokes
H. Clarke	R. Hollister	J. McCorey	S. Russell	W. Taylor
R. Chalkley				J. Willis

OF DISEASE DURING THE WAR.—Major William Pitcairn Campbell.—Captns. George Henry Hughes; Cornelius Graham Sutton.—Asst.-Surgeon Ebenezer A. Jenkin, and 526 Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Private Soldiers.

[IV.—SOUTH, OR RIGHT SIDE]
REDAN.

"Ich Dien."

REDAN, SEPT. 8, 1855.—Captn. Wm. Halstead Poole.—Lieuts. Douglas Dyneley (Adjt.); Reginald Hugh Somerville; Edward S. Holden; Charles Henry Beck.—Color-Serjts. I. Gillogly; J. Unglass: Serjts. T. E. Roberts; J. Wilkinson; Corpls. J. Kelly; E. Malone; T. Stoot.

PRIVATES.

J. Appleford	G. Clarke	G. Hobbs	T. Millington	J. Rush
J. Abbotson	C. Constable	W. Hudson	T. McEvoy	J. Redding
R. Biddle	W. Crutcher	T. Hall	R. McCrum	H. Stone
W. Brown	M. Clarke	P. Hillen	W. Mason	J. Singlefield
T. Barnes	F. Davies	R. Horne	W. Martin	W. Smith
G. Brown	G. Downer	D. John	J. Nasmyth	W. Sparks
J. Bradbury	J. Donovan	W. Jones	W. Nunan	G. Saunders
J. Bedford	E. Dwyer	J. M. Jones	T. O'Brien	D. Taylor
J. Barrett	W. Davies	W. Jelly	F. Owen	J. Walsh
J. Brown	C. Fox	J. Jones	C. Perkins	L. Williams
N. Bath	J. Frankhum	E. Jones	H. Perkins	J. Wright
T. Box	W. Fowles	W. Johnson	C. Payne	J. Whitehead
R. Brown	B. Fielding	J. Kilroy	W. Price	H. Ware
T. Boyer	J. Gardiner	J. Kemish	G. Plant	M. Whilrican
C. Bass	T. Giles	R. Longman	J. Robinson	T. Williams
H. Churchill	T. Harvey	J. Lawless	R. Richards	J. Woodall
M. Curran	P. Hayes	J. Lamb	S. Reed	

The Russian gun in front of the Welsh Fusiliers' Monument is one of the trophies brought from the Crimea, and was placed there November 5th, 1859, the anniversary of the battle of Inkermann.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

CARMARTHEN GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

For many years an important educational institution in Priory-street, from which young men were admitted to holy orders in the Church of England, "was founded by Letters Patent dated 7th July, 18 Elizabeth, A.D. 1576, at the petition of Walter, Earl of Essex; Richard Davies, Bishop of St. David's; Sir James Crofft, Knight; Griffin Rece, Esq., and Walter Vaughan, Esq., aldermen of Carmarthen; and Robert Toye, gentleman, one of the burgesses of that town." An effort had been made to establish a high school at the House of the Gray Friars, which had been granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Thomas Lloyd, probably the same person that is mentioned in the following petition as liberally offering to maintain the school. Unfortunately that petition was disregarded.

"To the righte honorable Lorde Privie Seale.

"Pleasethe it your Honor to be advertised that the Cite and Mansion of the Graie Freres in the Kinges Towne of Caermarthen, in Southe Wales, was of late surrendride in to the Kinges handes, and is and haith euer sence ben voide and desolate, runnyng dayelye in contynuall ruyn and decaie: ffor there is no fote of lede apon anie parte thereof, and it were pitie that suche buyldinge, in suche a baron contrie, shulde not be conuaied to sune lawful and convenient use, for the mayntenance of the common wealthe. Wherefore if it maye please your Lordshipe to be a meane to the Kinges Magestie that the Mayre and Aldermen of the said towne maye have and enjoye for ever, to them and theyre successors, the same Cite and Mansion with thre medoes of pasture grownde, with a garthin and orcherde at the backside, to the same belonginge, being at th' annuall rent of xvij^s in the hoole, so that they maye have a Grammer Scole at the coste and charge of Mayster Thomas Lloyd, chaunter of Sainte Davies there maynteyned, and otherwise the same to bestowe for the common wealthe and commoditie of the same towne; the said Mayre and Aldermen now there, for the time beinge, will give his Magestie xl^s sterlinge for the same Cite and Mansion, with th' appurtenauncis as is aforesaide, and to your good Lordshipe xx^s for your good mediation and travaile taken to bringe it to passe, over and besides the contynuall praier and service not only of the saide Mayre and Aldermen now beinge, but also of all the hoole inhabitantis of the same towne, and all the whole cuntries thereabout. As knowes oure Lord God, who preserve yo^r Honor longe to his pleasure. Amen.

"By yo^r Lordshippes bedismen the Mayre and Aldermen of the Kinges Towne of Caermathin it Sowthe Wales."

Another school, founded by Sir Thomas Powell, bart., of Broadway, was, in the year 1857, amalgamated with Queen Elizabeth's School, the ground of which was unwisely alienated to provide a site for the infirmary. The school is now kept in the building erected a few years previously for Sir Thomas Powell's School, in an inconvenient situation near Parc y Berllan, to the east of the Parade. Jones Lloyd, the eminent London banker, was educated at Powell's school.

The Grammar School, built of "white hard stone," bore in 1684 in front the Carmarthen Arms, with this inscription underneath:—

RENOVATA FUIT SCHOLA HÆC PUBLICA
SUB PRÆTORE IOHANE SCURLOCK ARMIGERO.
ANNO SALUTIS MDCLXII.

On the occasion of removing the school-house, to build the infirmary, two fragments of a stone tablet were found, bearing little more than half of the first two lines of a Greek inscription: the remainder of the stone could not be found. In the first edition of this work, a guess was made that the purport of the words might be—"It is vain to build without a foundation; and without a knowledge of grammar it is useless to try to educate." A curious observer, who copied the inscription about two hundred years ago, has enabled us to give it now in full. It ran thus:—

Ὁικοδομεῖν χωρὶς θεμελίου πονὸς ἔστι ματαίος
Νοσφὶ δὲ Γραμματικῆς ἀνεμωλίον ἔστι μαθήσαι
ἔτι
ἀπὸ τῆς Χριστονομίας
ἀρξῆ.

The lines may be translated thus:—"To build a house without a foundation is labour in vain, and to learn without grammar is as empty as the winds. Yet thou shalt begin from Christianity." Or, as an able Greek scholar has rendered it:—

"With no foundation, there's no use of building;
And without grammar just as vain is learning.
To crown the whole, there must be Christian training."

Several eminent men received their education at the Priory-street Grammar School. Among them were four learned bishops.

Lewis Bayly, a native of Carmarthen, minister of Evesham, Worcestershire, and of St. Matthew's, Friday-street, London, chaplain to Prince Henry and afterwards to James I., was educated at Carmarthen Grammar School, previous to entering Exeter College, Oxford. He was consecrated Bishop of Bangor, December 8, 1606; and died, October 23, 1631. He is known as the author of an elaborate treatise called the "Practice of Pietie," the 59th edition of which was published in 1734. This work was translated into Welsh in 1620, by Rowland Vaughan, of Caergai, Merionethshire, but not published till 1630, when it appeared under the title of "Ymarfer o Dduw-ioldeb." The Welsh translation eventually went through at least six editions. A French translation was published in 1633. In 1665, a small 8vo edition, translated by John Eliot, was printed at Cambridge, America, in the language of the Indians of Massachusetts. The following is its title:—

"Manitowompae Pomantamoonk: Sampwshanau Christianoh Uttoh woh an Pomantog wussikkiteahonat Gôd."

Eliot completed his Indian version of the Bible in 1663.

Morgan Owen, D.D., Bishop of Llandaff, born at Glasallt, Myddfai, near Llandovery, descended from the celebrated line of physicians, Meddygon Myddfai, was, previously to entering Jesus College, Oxford, in 1608, brought up at Carmarthen School—a circumstance which led to his leaving £20 a year towards its maintenance, payable out of the revenue of the parish of St. Ishmael. He graduated as B.A. in 1613, M.A. in 1616, and was made chaplain of New College. He became chaplain to Laud, when Bishop of St. David's, and was consecrated by him in 1639. Dr. Owen was one of the protesting bishops committed to the Tower of London in 1641, where he was confined four months. He died at Glasallt, almost immediately after receiving intelligence of the execution of his friend and patron Laud January 10, 1644—1645, and was buried in the chancel of the church of his native parish.

Another prelate who received early instruction at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School was Thomas Howel, D.D., son of a vicar of Abernant and Conwil, of the same name, and brother of the celebrated James Howel, author of "*Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ, or, Familiar Letters*," who was made by Charles II. the first historiographer-royal in England. Thomas Howel was successively chaplain in ordinary to Charles I., rector of West Horsley, Surrey, and of St. Stephen's Walbrook, Canon of Windsor, and Bishop of Bristol, consecrated 1644. He died in 1646, and was buried in Bristol Cathedral: his tomb bore the simple inscription, "*Expergiscar*," I shall be awakened.

William Thomas, born 1613 at Bristol, descended from a Carmarthenshire family, was the son of John Thomas, a linen draper of that city, whose father, William Thomas, had creditably filled the office of recorder of Carmarthen. He was brought up by his grandfather, and was educated at Carmarthen Grammar School and St. John's College, Oxford. He was ordained deacon in 1637, and priest in 1638; and he became successively vicar of Penbryn, Cardiganshire, and Laugharne, Carmarthenshire. In 1644, he was sequestered for his loyalty, suffered great hardships, and obtained a livelihood by keeping a school at Laugharne. After the Restoration he became Chanter of St. David's; Chaplain to the Duke of York; Rector of Llanbedr, in Pembrokeshire, in 1661; Dean of Worcester in 1665; Rector of Hampton Lovet, 1670; Bishop of St. David's in 1677; and Bishop of Worcester in 1683. He died June 25, 1689, and was buried in the cloisters of Worcester Cathedral. A learned Assize Sermon, preached by him at Carmarthen, March 16, 1656, was published in 1657. Its title ran thus:—

"The Regulating of Law-suits, Evidences, and Pleadings. An Assize-Sermon, Preach't at *Carmarthen*, March, the 16th, 1656, by William Thomas, vicar of Laughorn. *Inter leges ipsas delinquitur, inter jura peccatur. Innocentia non illic ubi defenditur, reservatur.* D. Cypr. lib. 2. Ep. 2. [Arms and motto "*Ad ardua per aspera tendo*."] London, Printed at the request of some eminent auditors. Sold by Gabriel Bedell and T. Collins, at the Middle-Temple-gate in Fleet-street. 1657."

Another honoured name is that of Griffith Jones, of Llanddowror, who as a religious reformer and patriot

preceded Wesley and Whitfield, Rowlands of Llangeitho, Howel Harris, and others. He was born at Cilrhedini in 1683, and was ordained from the Grammar School, September 6, 1708, by Bishop Bull. About the year 1730, aided by the liberality of Madam Bridget Bevan, of Laugharne, widow of Arthur Bevan, Esq., recorder of Carmarthen, and M.P. for the borough, he founded the Welsh circulating charity schools, which for 140 years were of much service to the Welsh peasantry; not only children, but adults being instructed in them after the toils of the day. It is recorded that there were 215 schools in operation in Wales, 128 in South Wales, and 87 in North Wales, before their benevolent founder's death. The good man's life of literary and ministerial labour will excuse the fervour of his elegist, referring to his entering his rest:—

“Rown i acw,” ebe Uriel,
 Angel cadarn; “yn y fan
 Ni ganasom ganiad newydd
 Pan y daeth ef gynta’ i’r lan;
 Pan y ca’s y delyni auraidd,
 Pan y ca’s y gwisgoedd glân,
 Ni fu mwy o lawen groeso
 ‘Neb o Gymru’ rioed o’r blaen.”

“There I stood,” said mighty Uriel,
 “With a myriad angels more,
 A new song we sang delighted,
 When he reached the heavenly shore;
 When he gained the bright white garments
 And the golden harp of heaven,
 To a soul from Cambria’s mountains
 Warmer welcome ne’er was given.”

Other men of mark in various walks of life who had been pupils at Queen Elizabeth’s Grammar School were D. Daniel Davies, Esq., Physician to the Queen’s Lying-in Hospital, and to the Duchess of Kent, whom he attended when Queen Victoria was born; Beau Nash, who proceeded thence to Jesus College, Oxford; Edward Richard,*

* E. Richard opened his school in 1735; and believing himself unable to do justice to his numerous pupils, he honestly closed it, and devoted himself to some years of unremitting study before opening it again; betaking himself daily, summer and winter, at four in the morning to Ystrad Meirig Church.

the patriotic founder of Ystrad Meirig Grammar School, and author of Welsh pastorals deemed unsurpassed by any of the classic authors for pathos and natural poetic expression; Peter Williams, the well-known Welsh Bible commentator; and his son, Eliezer Williams, founder of Lampeter Grammar School. Dafydd Ionawr, author of "Cywydd y Drindod," was once an assistant teacher at the school.

THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE

Was first established in Carmarthen about the beginning of the eighteenth century, by Mr. William Evans, Non-conformist minister, of Carmarthen, shortly after the death of Mr. Rees Prydderch, of Ystrad Walter, at whose academy he had received a part of his education; and who is known as the author of a scarce work, called "Gemau Doethineb." Mr. W. Evans was ordained at Pencader in 1688, and he remained there fifteen years; he removed to Carmarthen in 1703, and died in 1720. At the death of Mr. Samuel Jones, of Tewkesbury, in 1719, the college which he had conducted was amalgamated with that at Carmarthen. The following gentlemen successively presided over the college:—Mr. Thomas Perrot, of Newmarket, Flint, 1720; Mr. Perrot died December 26, 1733; Mr. Vavasor Griffiths, Llwyn Llwyd, Hay, Brecon, 1733; Mr. Evan Davies, Haverfordwest, who removed the academy to that town, 1741; and re-established it at Carmarthen, 1743, when Mr. Samuel Thomas was appointed his colleague, and for some years the Congregational and Presbyterian Boards were united in the support and management of the academy. Owing to a misunderstanding between the tutors, arising from Mr. Thomas's Arminianism, the establishment was for a time broken up; and the Congregational Board withdrew its support altogether, and instituted another academy on their own principles, which they have since continued to support, and of which the Brecon Independent College is the present representative.

The Presbyterian Board, however, took measures for continuing the academy; and, in 1766, appointed Dr. J. Jenkins tutor. Mr. Robert Gentleman, of Shrewsbury,

undertook the duties of the college, 1768, assisted by Mr. B. Davies. On Mr. Gentleman's resignation, the academy was removed to Swansea, and placed under the care of Mr. Solomon Harris, who was succeeded, in 1786, by Mr. Wm. Howell and Mr. Thomas Lloyd. In 1797, the academy was restored to Carmarthen, and Mr. David Peter, and Mr. D. Davies, of Llanybri, were appointed tutors. Mr. Davies was succeeded by Mr. D. L. Jones, Mr. Palmer, Dr. Lloyd, and Mr. Hunter. Mr. D. Davies, of Pant-teg, was appointed in the room of Mr. Peter. Dr. Thomas Nicholas followed. The duties of a third tutor have been discharged successively by Dr. S. C. Davison and Dr. Wm. Davies. The present tutors are Dr. Vance Smith, Rev. Wm. Morgan, and Rev. Wm. Jones.

Several men whose lives were creditable to Wales were educated at the academy; among the number might be named Dr. Abraham Rees, Thomas Charles of Bala, and David Davies of Castell Hywel. Dr. Rees was a man of great learning. The elaborate Encyclopædia, projected, edited, and in great measure written by him, extended to forty-one quarto volumes, published half-yearly. He had previously edited Ephraim Chambers's Cyclopædia, in four folio volumes. Thomas Charles was the son of a farmer living in the parish of Llanfihangel Abercowin, Carmarthenshire. When in his twentieth year, he went to Oxford; and having obtained deacon's orders, he was appointed to a curacy in Somersetshire. He took a conspicuous part in founding the British and Foreign Bible Society. David Davies studied under Dr. Jenkins, when the academy was at Spring Gardens. He was an original poet of no mean order; and his translations of Gray's Elegy, Pope's Universal Prayer, and other English poems, have been justly admired for their felicitous adaptation to Welsh feelings and associations. His epitaph on Dr. Priestley, referring to the doctor's belief in materialism, is worth quoting:—

“ Here lie at rest,
In oaken chest
Together packed most nicely,
The bones, and brains,
Flesh, blood, and veins,
And soul of Dr. Priestley.”

THE SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE TRAINING COLLEGE

Is a pretty Elizabethan structure, occupying a slight eminence to the north of the road leading from Picton's Monument to John's-town. The foundation-stone was laid by Bishop Thirlwall, July 16th, 1847, and the building was opened Oct. 24th, 1848. It provides instruction for 60 pupils. The college, which is in connection with the National Society, was founded for the purpose of training young men to become duly qualified teachers, and has already raised the standard of qualifications required in parish schools in this part of the principality.

THE CHARITY SCHOOLS.

Boys', girls', and infants' schools have existed for many years attached to St. Peter's Church. They are now held at St. Peter's School-church, at Towyside, and at Cambrian-place. A Sunday-school was established at St. Peter's in 1787, the first in South Wales.

St. David's elementary school is held in Bridge-street.

The National and Practising Schools, for boys and girls, are in connection with the Training College.

The Lancasterian School was founded in the mayoralty of Mr. David Morris, who presided at a meeting convened (Feb. 16, 1813) in accordance with a requisition. The Rev. W. H. Barker, Vicar of St. Peter's, Dr. C. Morgan, and the Rev. D. Peter took a chief part in the meeting. It was opened Jan. 25, 1814. The present boys' school was opened Nov. 25, 1850, and the girls', Jan. 20, 1851. They were transferred to the School-board, Oct., 1871.

VIEWS OF THE TOWN.

Carmarthen, situate on a slight eminence surrounded by hills of greater elevation, may be seen to advantage from the neighbouring country on all sides. The most favourable spots, in different directions, within a short distance from the town, are Penlan Hill, Capel Ifan Fields (near Waendew), the Bulwark, Mount Pleasant, and Llan-gunnor Hill, all of which are referred to hereafter.

WALKS, COUNTRY STROLLS, AND EXCURSIONS.

The town is approached on all sides by a vast number of turnpike roads, highways, and footpaths, many of these quickly conducting to eminences commanding extensive and varied views of the picturesque Vale of Towy, beautiful in all its aspects. In some of these the town is placed before the eye as in a panorama; in others the seclusion is perfect, and we imagine ourselves many miles from the busy hum of its population.

A pedestrian leaving Carmarthen Bridge for the country has a new choice of ways every two or three hundred yards; and limiting his stroll to the extreme distance of five miles, may take fifty or sixty different walks, going one way and returning another, without traversing the same road twice in any one of his perambulations. The following are some of the most favourite walks:—

THE PARADE

Lies to the south of St. Peter's Church and Priory-street, the main approach being at the upper end of Spilman-street. The Parade was "made by subscription, under the direction of John Williams, Esq. (high sheriff of Carmarthenshire in 1793), when mayor of Carmarthen," 1782-3. Tradition gives credit to Mr. John Morgan, mayor in 1801, for certain improvements in it. Probably they consisted in the erection of railing at the east end, and the planting of trees, including a clump of firs which at one time formed a pretty object in a corner of Morfa Helyg, giving the marshes the appearance of a park when viewed from the Parade, or when seen through the opening between the trees, where the cascade discharges the surplus water of the Furnace Pond. Few towns can boast of so beautiful a promenade; and no greater or more judicious improvement could be made to the town at the same expense, than extending this delightful public walk to the Castle-hill on the west, and to the cottage a little beyond its eastern extremity. This would nearly double its present length, which is about one-fifth of a mile, make it easily accessible from other

parts of the town, and greatly vary a prospect at present of surpassing beauty. From a sanitary point of view, its value cannot be over-estimated, and as an attraction to strangers, public money could not be laid out with a fairer prospect of remuneration.

The view of the vale from the end of the Parade is the finest in the immediate neighbourhood of the town. The little village of Abergwili, with its secluded episcopal palace, lies in the plain in the centre; the taper spire of its church now glistening in the sun, now undistinguishable from the woodland beyond. Merlin's Hill rises to the left, Pen yr Allt Fawr a little farther on, and Llangunnor Hill to the right on the other side of the river. Grongar, "for the modest Muses made," may be descried half-way up the vale; and mountains on the borders of Breconshire in the distance, sometimes clearly defined, sometimes scarcely visible through the haze, often snow-covered, the landscape varying with every change of cloud and sunshine. Reaches of the tortuous river streak the marshes when the channel is full; and sometimes when the Towy and its tributaries are swollen by heavy rains or melted snow, the river overflows its banks, converting the lowlands into an inland sea. A deep red colour in the water marks rain in the valley of the Sawdde, which river, rising in Llanddeusant parish, where it is joined by the Llethach, discharges itself into the Towy a little below Llangadock.

The farm house of Tygwyn, or White House, is a conspicuous object from the Parade, and is invested with interest as representing the residence of Sir Richard Steele, the coadjutor of Addison, who died, 1729, at his house in King-street, afterwards the Ivy Bush Inn, and as stated before was buried in St. Peter's Church, in the family vault of the Scurlocks. Steele's house faced the south-east, looking down the vale. It was pulled down in 1812-15, when the present buildings were erected by Admiral Sir Herbert Sawyer.

PICTON TERRACE,

At the west end of the town, stands on higher ground than the Parade, and affords a pleasant promenade to

those residing in its immediate neighbourhood; but the view which might otherwise be obtained from it, is obstructed by the houses, though the hills up the vale, seen over the town, have a pretty effect.

THE FIVE FIELDS

Are in the same neighbourhood, the path through them being the nearest way from the Gas Works to the Royal Oak turnpike gate. They command the same view as Picton-terrace, occupying a lower situation, but being free from the intervention of houses.

Between them and the river lie the Brickyard Fields, through which also there is a public pathway, terminating in the Llanstephan road, at John's-town (named after the late Mr. John Jones, of Ystrad). About half a mile farther on, between that road and the river, is the venerable residence of Rhyd y Gors; and, on the right side of the road, Ystrad, with its picturesque grounds and wooded hills, which in Mr. Jones's time were open to the public, and thronged on holidays—too often to the abuse of the liberality of their possessor.

The pedestrian has a choice of four roads near the turnpike gate; the Llanstephan road to the left; the old Llanstephan road, on the same side a little farther on, passing White Mill, and crossing Alltynap; the direct, or Pembroke road, a pathway from which at about a mile from the gate leads to the little country church of Llanllwch; and that between the Training College and Job's Well, once the residence of General Sir William Nott, for whom it was being rebuilt at the time of his death. The last mentioned road re-enters the town at Water-street.

THE BULWARK

Is the name given to the raised embankment on the south side of the river, opposite to the Quay. It extends from Carmarthen Bridge to the South Wales Railway Bridge, a distance of about a mile, and is much frequented on summer evenings. It is especially attractive during spring tides, when vessels sailing in and out, boats, and perhaps

fifty or a hundred fishermen in their coracles, give life to the scene.

Coracles are light boats made of canvas stretched on a framework of interwoven split rods, and rendered waterproof by being well coated with pitch and tar: according to Camden and earlier writers, they were covered with horse's hide. Two fishermen work together, each in his coracle, with a net stretched out between them, with which they sweep the river, holding the net with one hand, and managing the coracle with no little dexterity with the other. When the fish is felt struggling in the meshes, each hauls up his end of the net till the coracles come together and the fish is secured. Coracles were used in Britain before the Roman invasion, and are alluded to by Pliny and other Latin authors.

"Non hi carinas quippe pinn texere,
Acereve norunt, non abiete, ut usus est,
Curvant faselos; sed rei ad miraculum,
Navigia junctis semper aptant pellibus,
Corioque vastum sæpe percurrunt salum."

FESTUS AVIENUS.

"Primum cana salix madefacto vimine parvam
Vertitur in puppim, cæsoque inducta juvenco
Vectoris patiens, tumidum superenatat amnem
Sic Venetus stagnante pado, fusoque Britannus
Navigat oceano."—LUCAN.

"Herodotus says that vessels similarly constructed were used by the Armenians in trading on the Euphrates to Babylon." Fishermen carry their coracles to and from the river on their backs.

"And, as the porter bears his pack,
Each mounts his vessel on his back,
When first his usual work's begun,
And when his fishing toil is done."

Llangunnor Hill.

"In his hand the stripling held an oar,
And on his back, like a broad shield,
The coracle was hung."

Hence the old proverb, "*Llwyth gwr ei gorwg*,"—a man's load is his coracle—do not tax one beyond his power—do not overload the willing horse. A coracle race, which usually forms a feature in regattas on the Towy, is by no means devoid of excitement.

CWMOERNANT

Is a pleasant stroll in dry weather. Leaving the town through Priory-street, the first turning to the left leads to the reservoirs. The way thence lies through a field to the left, towards a few cottages, with a plantation and nursery on the hill side. These secluded dwellings enjoy a prospect which would enhance the value of many a lordly mansion. Through an opening between the hills, the eye catches an unexpected glimpse of the Towy vale with Nelson's Monument, Dryslwyn Castle, and other objects of interest. Careg Cenen Castle may often be seen, when the sun shines on it and the clouds cast a dark shadow on the mountains behind.

The road near the cottages leads to the town; but after following it about a hundred yards, it will be pleasanter to take the Capel Ifan Fields, to the left, from which one of the many views of the town may be obtained.

PENLAN HILL,

On the north, is about twenty minutes' walk from the centre of the town. The ascent is abrupt; but the labour of scaling it is well repaid by the extensive prospect enjoyed from the summit of the hill. It is the highest eminence in the immediate vicinity of the town, of which it gives almost a bird's-eye view.

The hill may be crossed. Passing the farm house at the top, and following the road to the gate crossing it, a path through a field or two leads to the remarkable basin, Cwm Du, formed by the curve of the hill behind. At the foot of this circular slope, a road, passing Elim Independent Chapel and the cemetery, leads to the turnpike road entering the town at Water-street. The pedestrian may, by keeping to the right after passing Penlan farm, reach the farm of Penlan Voss, and descending through Cwnin-lane, reach the town through Priory-street.

THE CEMETERY

Is about half a mile from Water-street turnpike gate, and is prettily situate on a secluded spot on the north-west

of Penlan Hill. The ground is divided into two portions, one of which was consecrated by Bishop Thirlwall on the 8th of April, 1856. The other is set apart for the use of Nonconformists. A neat little chapel stands near the middle of each of the sections. The upper part of the ground, which has a westerly aspect, affords a pleasing view of considerable extent.

The first person buried in the cemetery was James Brown, clerk at St. Peter's Church, who died March 18, 1856, and was buried on the 21st of that month.

MOUNT PLEASANT

Stands on the south side of the river, at about the same distance from the town as Penlan, but at a lower elevation, giving a similar view of the south side of the town, with the river and quay in the foreground, and Penlan Hill in the back.

Passing the residences of Mount Hill and Mount Pleasant, and taking a steep narrow lane (Cilweunydd-lane) to the left, a considerable elevation is soon gained. The highest point is a mound, called Cnwyc y Garn, in a field to the right, commanding a great extent of country, including the Preselly Mountains, in Pembrokeshire, and Llanstephan Castle, on the Carmarthenshire coast. Following the lane, and keeping to the left where it parts in two directions, will constitute a very pretty country walk terminating in the turnpike road, once the principal route between Carmarthen and Swansea. The town may thence be reached in half an hour along either of the roads offered at the left hand, the lower being the most direct, the upper the most pleasant and picturesque; or the walk may be extended by Nant, to the Lead Works, returning along the lower Llandilo road.

LLANGUNNOR HILL

Is a beautiful eminence on the south side of the river, and about a mile and a half from the town. Crossing the river at the bridge, and taking the left hand, or lower Llandilo road, to the Star public-house, about a mile from the bridge, the pedestrian will find at his left a narrow

stony highway leading directly up the hill to the church near its summit. This is the route most easily followed; but a pleasanter way is through the White House fields, which may be entered at about half a mile from the bridge, either by a gate on the left, in which case the path lies for a short distance along the banks of the river; or by a stile a little further on, along the path passing close by White House, near the spot where formerly stood the rural retreat of the late Sir Richard Steele.

Steele's monument, near the door, is the only object of interest in Llangunnor Church. The following is a copy of its singular inscription:—

"This Stone was erected at the Instance of William Williams,* of Ivy Tower, owner of Penddaylwn Vawr, in Llangunnor, part of the Estate there once belonging to the deservedly celebrated Sir Richard Steele, Knight, chief Author of the Essays named, Tatlers, Guardians, and Spectators. And he wrote the Christian Hero, the Englishman, and the Crisis; The Conscious Lover; and other Fine Plays. He represented several Places in Parliament. He was a Staunch and able Patriot. Finally an Incomparable Writer on Morality and Christianity. Hence the Lines in a Poem called 'The Head of the Rock,'"

"Behold Llangunnor Leering o'er the Vale
 Pourtrays a Scene, to adorn Romantic Tale,
 But more than all the Beauties of the Site
 It's former owner gives the mind Delight,
 Is there a Heart that can't affection feel
 For Lands so Rich as once to Boast a Steele
 Who Warm for freedom, and with Virtue Fraught,
 His Country dearly lov'd and greatly taught,
 Whose morals pure the purest Stile Conveys;
 T' instruct his Britain to the last of Days?"

The churchyard, with its "solemn yew-trees, ever green," its tombs and headstones, graced with many a holy text and pious rhyme, will detain the visitor for a short time. Its crowning attraction, however, is the exquisite view it affords of the vale, which is varied by walking round the crown of the hill, when Abergwili, with its pretty little church and episcopal palace, comes into sight, and the junction of the Gwili and Towy.

Before returning, the stranger should not be satisfied without enjoying the view of the town from the western

* Mr. Williams was the author of "Primitive History." 4to. Chichester, 1789. Bishop Ferrar was an ancestor of his.



PRINTED FOR SPURR



CELL'S "CARMARTHEN & ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD."

brow of the hill. Retracing his steps from the churchyard, he should take the second gate to the right, and follow the path till he gains the summit, and the town comes into sight. The farm house of Dan yr Allt, with a bend of the river flowing before it, lies beneath him, at the distance of some six hundred feet; the Cardigan Railway stretches before him, and the tinworks: his ear will perhaps catch the sound of the heavy hammer, or the murmur of the cascade as it hurries down its stony channel in the wood.

THE POND SIDE,

As it is termed, affords a very pleasant walk. It extends from the tinworks to the Gwili river, a distance of about two miles, and is reached by following the path at the end of the Parade, and turning to the left beyond the tinworks. The stream should then be followed, crossing two roads, to its source. This stroll becomes particularly romantic after crossing the second road, being for some distance shaded with trees, with the Gwili flowing over its rocky bed nearly parallel with the pond, but at a lower level. The stream may be crossed near its source or by either of the two foot bridges, and the return made over the Conwil road; or the walk may be continued along the road to Bronwydd Arms Station, where the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway may be taken to Carmarthen. The railway, which passes between the Gwili and the pond, has to a trifling extent interfered with the romantic seclusion of the walk.

ABERGWILI.

The village of Abergwili, as its name implies, lies near the mouth of the Gwili river, at the distance of about two miles from the centre of the town of Carmarthen, the upper Llandilo road passing through it. It will be reached by following the road from Priory-street, and avoiding deviations to the left hand side. A pleasanter walk is over the Parade, and along the Pond Side to the first road that crosses the stream; this road leads directly to Abergwili.

The Bishop of St. David's has a palace at Abergwili. It is concealed from the view of passers by; but strangers are sometimes admitted to the grounds.

The pretty little parish church deserves a visit, if it were only for the sake of the interesting monument, in its chancel, to the memory of Bishop Richard Davies, who was buried there. On the occasion of erecting the present building, which was opened December 8th, 1843, the simple stone which had been placed over the grave was unnecessarily broken in pieces by the thoughtless workmen; a coffin was found with the bishop's remains, which soon mouldered to dust; but the bishop's name was legible on the coffin. We are tempted to copy the inscription on the monument, which was erected at the expense of Bishop Thirlwall:—

“Er Coffadwriaeth am y Gwir Barchedig Dad yn Nuw, yr Esgob RICHARD DAVIES, D.D. Ganwyd ef yn Mhlwyf Gyffin, ger Aber Conwy, yn Ngwynedd. Dygwyd ef i fyn y NEW INN HALL, Rhydychain. Codwyd ef i Esgobaeth Llanelwy, Ionawr 21ain, 1559; ac i'r Esgobaeth Hon (TY DEWI), Mai 21ain, 1561. Bu farw Tachwedd 7fed, yn y flwyddyn 1581, o ddeutu LXXX Mlwydd o'i Oed: ac a gladdwyd yr yr Eglwys hon. Efe a gyfieithodd Iosua, Barnwyr, Ruth, 1 Samuel, a'r 2 Samuel, yn y BIBL SAESONEG, pan y diwygiwyd yr hen Gyfieithiadau o dan Arolygiad yr ARCHESGOB PARKER, yn y fl. 1568; ac efe hefyd a gyfieithodd 1 Timotheus, yr Hebreaid, Iago, 1 Petr, a'r 2 Petr, yn y TESTAMENT NEWYDD CYMREIG, a gyhoeddwyd, a chan mwyaf a gyfieithwyd, gan WILLIAM SALESBURY, o'r Plas Isaf, Ger Llanrwst, yn y fl. 1567.

Esgob oedd ef o ddysg bur—a Duwiol,

Diwyd oedd mewn llafur;

Gwelir byth tra'r YSGRYTHUR

Ol gwiw o'i ofal a'i gur.

TEGID.”

The inscription may be thus translated:—

In memory of the Right Reverend Father in God, Bishop Richard Davies, D.D. He was born in the parish of Gyffin, near Conway, in North Wales. He was educated at New Inn Hall, Oxford. He was raised to the see of St. Asaph, January 21st, 1559, and to this see (St. David's), May 21st, 1561. He died November 7th, in the year 1581, about 80 years of age, and was buried in this church. He translated Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1 Samuel, and 2 Samuel, in the English Bible, when the old translations were corrected under the supervision of Archbishop Parker, in the year 1568; and he also translated 1 Timothy, Hebrews, James, 1 Peter, and 2 Peter, in the Welsh New Testament, which was published, and for the most part translated, by William Salesbury, of Plas Isaf, near Llanrwst, in the year 1567.

He was a bishop of pure learning and godly, he was diligent in labour; the traces of his care and pains will be ever seen while the Scriptures last.

The bard Tegid was appointed to deliver an oration on the occasion of the erection of the monument: he chose the following appropriate text as the basis of his address:—

“Then he said, What title is that that I see? And the men of the city told him, It is the sepulchre of the man of God, which came from Judah, and proclaimed these things that thou hast done against the altar of Beth-el. And he said, Let him alone; let no man move his bones.” 2 KINGS xxiii. 17, 18.

This interesting discourse was published under the title of “Bedd Gwr Duw.”

Bishop Otteley also was buried at Abergwili, in 1723.

The stone which caps the spire of Abergwili Church is invested with peculiar interest as being that on which was fixed the stake at which Bishop Ferrar suffered.

In 1020, a battle was fought at Abergwili, between Llewelyn ab Seisyllt, Lord of Essyllt, in Powys, who had made himself master of South Wales, and Rhun, a Scottish adventurer, who under the pretence of being the son of Meredydd ab Owain had aspired to the sovereignty of South Wales. After an obstinate engagement, Llewelyn proved victorious, and Rhun was overtaken and slain.

Christ College, originally founded at Abergwili by Bishop Gower, was removed to Brecon by Henry VIII. in 1541. Bishop Gower was the founder of the magnificent episcopal palace at St. David's, architecturally unsurpassed by any other in the kingdom, and was a most munificent benefactor to the cathedral and diocese. He held the bishopric from 1328 to 1347.

The *Bishop's Pond*, or Old River as it is sometimes called, marks the course of the Towy at the close of the last century. During hard frost, it is much frequented by skaters. The diversion of the river from its old channel at this place occurred on the occasion of a great flood on the night of Llanybyddair fair, July 17, 1802, during the episcopate of Bishop G. Murray. Previously coals used to be conveyed by boats from Carmarthen to Abergwili Palace, there being then a short canal from the Towy, crossed by a bridge, called Pont Groca. Traces of the canal remain.

MERLIN'S HILL.

"There the wise Merlin whylome wont (they say)
 To make his wonne,* low underneath the ground,
 In a deepe delve, farre from the vew of day,
 That of no living wight he mote be found,
 Whenso he counseld with his sprights encompass round."

SPENSER'S *Faerie Queene*, Book iii., Canto 3.

"Merlin in lore surpassed who lived below,
 In mysteries versed none else but angels know:
 He read the stars, and with prophetic tongue
 As certain as the past the future sung."

W. WILLIAMS'S *Head of the Rock*.

About a mile beyond Abergwili stands *Galltgyrddin*, or Merlin's Hill, according to tradition the abode or resort of Merlin Ambrosius, a sage of preternatural birth, being the reputed son of a "bad angel or incubus spirit," but denounced by Speed as a "meer seducer and phantastical wizard." Spenser, however, views him with greater partiality:—

"For Merlin had in magick more insight
 Then ever him before or after living wight."

One of his Welsh appellations is *Anhap y Lleian*. After a passing allusion to Ariosto's mention of

"Old Merlin, master of the mystic lore,"

Southey speaks thus of the British sage as the architect of Stonehenge:—

"Merddin was the Bard of Emrys Wledig, the Ambrosius of Saxon history, by whose command he erected Stonehenge, in memory of the Plot of the Long Knives, when, by the treachery of Gwrtheyrn, or Vortigern, and the Saxons, three hundred British chiefs were massacred. He built it on the site of a former Circle. The structure itself affords proof that it cannot have been raised much earlier, inasmuch as it deviates from the original principle of Bardic Circles, where no appearance of art was to be admitted. Those of Avebury, Stanton Drew, Keswick, &c., exemplify this. It is called by the Welsh *Gwaith Emrys*, the Work of Ambrosius."

According to one of the Triads, Merlin went to sea with his nine bardic associates in a house of glass, and was never heard of more. The substitution of *l* for *dd* in the name of the sage has arisen from the Latin not having the sound represented in Welsh by *dd*, which is the same as that of *th* in *this*, *hither*, *worthy*.

* Dwelling.

A steep rocky road to the left, the first after passing Abergwili Palace, leads to the hill, the ascent to which is through a field on the right and a path in the wood.

The view from this eminence is very extensive. To the east the vale is spread out, with Dryslwyn Castle, Nelson's Monument, Grongar Hill, Golden Grove, Careg Cenen Castle, and other objects deserving notice, and in the extreme distance, the mountains of the Brecon range. Following the course of the river downwards, we have a bird's eye view of the Old River, with its swans, Abergwili Palace, church, and village; Llangunnor Hill follows, then Carmarthen with its bridges and shipping, the Railway Bridge, Rhyd y Gors, Ystrad, under the shelter of its pine-clothed hill, Llanstephan Castle, standing out in bold relief, and the sea, over which it is said the Devonshire coast can be descried on a clear day. To the west the eye traverses a large tract of country, terminating with the Preselly Mountains, y Frenni Fawr standing apart with becoming dignity.

Pen yr Allt Fawr, east of Merlin's Hill, is of greater elevation; but the situation is in favour of Merlin's Hill.

LLANGYNDEYRN LIME ROCKS.

The rocky mountain ridge lying to the south-east of the village of Llangyndeyrn, its quarried flank conspicuous from many elevated spots in the neighbourhood of Carmarthen, is well worthy of a visit. Crwbyn, perhaps the highest point, is about seven miles from Carmarthen, and about one mile and a half from Llangyndeyrn. The high road through the village to Llannon passes close to the top of the mountain, which is reached, by a very gradual ascent of about a quarter of a mile, over a carpet of mossy grass through which the rugged limestone crops up on each side of the way. The summit gained, a view of great extent presents itself, including, it is said, parts of nine counties. Tenby, Lundy, and Gower may be seen on a clear day, and many low-lying distant places in different directions are unexpectedly discernible. About the middle of August the sun may be seen retiring to "his home in the west" behind the highest point of the Preselly Mountains.

Before leaving the summit, the antiquary will not fail to notice at his feet two ancient *circles*, formed with large stones, on whose mysterious origin and use he may speculate.

The ruins of an ecclesiastical building, called *Capel Dyddgen*, stand at the distance of two or three fields on the right hand before reaching the highest point of the road; and not far from it is a remarkable cave of considerable extent, formed by nature in the limestone rock, which is worth visiting.

The church in the village, a curious and spacious ancient structure, containing monumental inscriptions to the memory of members of the Mansel, Saunders, and other families, is dedicated to Cyndeyrn (Eng. Kentigern), son of Arthog ab Caredig ab Cunedda, a saint of the sixth century. The nave was built in the fourteenth century; and the superadded tower and north aisle are not much less than four hundred years old. There are holy-water stoups at the south and west doors, and a piscina in the chancel. One of the square oak pews bears the names of "John and Jane Lloyd, anno 1676." The three bells are severally inscribed, "Thos. Lloyd of Alltycadno, Esq., 1679. Soli Deo gloria. W. C. T. G." "Risse Griffith and Henry Vmphrey, churchwardens, 1679. William & Thomas Coney, bellfounders. F. O." "Peace and Good Neighbourhood, E. E. 1721." Like many other sacred buildings, its architectural character has been degraded by ignorant renovators. An effort is being made to restore the church without detriment to its historical features.

KIDWELLY,

Which gives its name to the station next to that of the Ferryside on the South Wales Railway, is a corporate borough of very ancient date, though of very little importance at the present day. It is governed under a charter granted by James I., July 20, 1619, which quotes a previous charter granted by Henry VI. King John granted a charter to William de Londres of Kidwelly, December 28, 1205; and Edward I. signed "at Kydwelly, 9th day of december, in the 13th yr. of his ragne," a charter which

he granted to the town of Cardigan. Kidwelly stands on the banks of the Gwendraeth Fach, the older portion occupying the eastern bank—described by Leland as the original town, and in his time enclosed within a wall with three gates—having fallen into decay. The name of Cydweli refers to the situation of the town a little above the spot where the rivers Gwendraeth Fawr and Gwendraeth Fach flow together to the sea. Kidwelly is visited chiefly on account of its noble old castle, situate on the right bank of the Gwendraeth Fach, at an elevation of about one hundred feet above the river, which formed a natural protection to it, the opposite sides being defended by a moat with a drawbridge. All the towers may be ascended, the watch-tower being the highest; and the chapel to the right on entering is worthy of particular attention. According to Mr. G. T. Clark, whose work, "A Description and History of Kidwelly Castle," published by Mr. Mason, Tenby, should be consulted before visiting this interesting relic, the castle is supposed to have been founded, about 1090, by a certain Norman knight, William de Londres, who also founded the castle of Ogmere, Glamorganshire; but all traces of his labour have probably disappeared, and "the general plan or arrangement of the castle seems from its style to be of one date—probably that of Henry III., or early in the reign of Edward I." The castle is now the property of Earl Cawdor, who has been at considerable expense in repairing and strengthening the walls of the venerable ruin.

History records a bloody battle to have been fought in the neighbourhood of Kidwelly in 1135. During the absence of Gruffydd ab Rhys, Prince of South Wales, his wife Gwenllïan, like another Boadicea (Buddug*), took the field at the head of her forces against Maurice de Londres, the Norman lord of the territory; but was defeated on Maes Gwenllïan. Her son Morgan was slain in action, her son Maelgwn taken prisoner, and herself beheaded by order of the enemy. One of the towers of the castle is called Tŵr Gwenllïan, and is referred to under that name by Giraldus Cambrensis. Gwenllïan, daughter of Gruffydd ab Cynan, was thirteenth in

* Buddug—the victorious one, the goddess of victory, Victoria.

descent from Cadwaladr,* last king of Britain, through Rhodri Mawr, who in right of his father was sovereign of Man, and in right of his mother of North and South Wales.

There existed a priory at Kidwelly for Black or Benedictine Monks, founded by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury 1107—1139. Henry VIII., in the 35th year of his reign, leased it to "George Aysshe and Robert Myryk, yeomen, purveyors of the wine of the Lord the King."

The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situate in the newer part of the town. The steeple, which has a lofty graceful spire, "was unpinnacled by lightning" about two hundred years ago. The dates assigned to the building are—the tower, 13th century; the church, 14th.

The manor of East Garston, in the hundred of Lam-bourne, about ten miles from Newbury, "was held by the service of finding a knight clad in plate armour to serve for forty days in the king's army at his own cost, whenever the king should be in the territory of Kidwelly, of which this manor was a member."

The marshes at Pensarn, in the duchy of Lancaster, which belonged to Kidwelly, were transferred to Carmarthen on the condition that the borough of Carmarthen should maintain the road and bridge in proper repair.

Mynydd y Gareg, part of the limestone mountain range stretching from Llangyndeyrn, would repay the labour of climbing to its summit.

LLANSTEPHAN AND THE FERRYSIDE

Are two watering-places on opposite sides of the Towy, near its entrance into the bay, about sixteen miles from Carmarthen following the course of the river, and about eight miles by land. The Ferryside is accessible by rail in thirteen minutes' run from Carmarthen Station, and from Llanstephan by the ferry-boat which waits the arrival of the trains. The usual mode of reaching these

* Our gracious Queen, who bears the translated name of Buddug, is, like Gwenllïan and England's Elizabeth, descended from Cadwaladr [see note p. 20]. Cymric blood warms her heart as it did theirs. Who can doubt that like them she would take the field at the head of her armies, should her shores be invaded—and her people allow her?

places of recreation previous to the opening of the South Wales Railway, was by boat from Carmarthen quay. Boats ply in the summer when the tide serves for going and returning the same day.

The Ferryside is more frequented than Llanstephan, and has the advantage of being more exposed to the sea, of possessing a greater extent of sands, and of having a station of the South Wales Railway in close proximity. In other respects Llanstephan is preferable.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Ishmael, an ancient building rich in modern painted windows, stands on a raised position in a corner of the parish, a short distance from the sea at high water. There are traditions that the sea has encroached on the land, submerging houses seaward of the church, the foundations of which are said to have been observed after a storm; and that William de Londres had a forest there plentifully stocked with deer. The church near the railway station, after rebuilding, was consecrated by Bishop Basil Jones, July 28, 1876.

Llanstephan is a retired village about half a mile from the beach, where some pleasant residences have lately been built, and is worthy of a visit at any season of the year on account of its fine old castle, situate on a hill overlooking the sea. The castle is said to have been built by Uchtred, Prince of Merioneth, about the year 1138, soon after which the Normans and Flemings gained possession of it; but it was rescued, 1143, by Meredydd, Rhys, and Cadell, sons of Gruffydd ab Rhys, Prince of South Wales, and Meredydd held it successfully against his Norman assailants. In 1215, Llewelyn ab Iorwerth successively besieged, took, and demolished the castles of Carmarthen, Llanstephan, St. Clears, and Laugharne; and in 1257, Llanstephan Castle was again destroyed by Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, after his defeat of the English at Dynevor.

The path above the cliff, between the castle and the beach, leads to St. Anthony's Well, to the water of which superstition once attached miraculous properties. The niche where the image of the saint was placed still remains above the well. Beyond this is another hill, called *Parc yr Arglwydd*, commanding a complete view of the bay.

The parish church, near the middle of the village, is a cruciform structure with a square tower. It has a fine peal of bells, the gift of the late Mr. Henry Parnall. They were first used January 1, 1876, to ring the new year in.

Castell Moel, or Green Castle, on the Llanstephan road, about three miles from Carmarthen, is also said to have been built by Prince Uchtred, in the same year as Llanstephan Castle; and to have been rebuilt by Gilbert Earl of Clare, 1145. The present ruins, however, are those of a building of comparatively modern date. It affords an imposing view of the town of Carmarthen, with the river winding down the vale.

Llanybri, a little village about two miles from Llanstephan, is visited by persons who frequent the latter place during the summer, partly on account of its pretty little church, built at the expense of the late Miss Lloyd, of Laques. It stands on high ground, and from it and the road leading to it may be seen a great extent of country, embracing a large section of the bay, with the Worm's Head; Llansaint, over the Ferryside; the Llangyndeyrn lime rocks, over Iscoed; Merlin's Hill and Pen yr Allt Fawr, beyond Carmarthen; the Preselly Mountains, Laugharne town, and Tenby, with St. Margaret's and Caldy Islands. Llanybri was inhabited about two centuries ago by a colony of Flemish weavers.

Cwm, or Coombe, in the parish of Llangynog, the elegant mansion of the late William Morris, Esq., M.P., lies in charming seclusion about a mile to the north of Llanybri.

LAUGHARNE,

A small corporate town near the estuary of the Taf, which like the Towy discharges itself into Carmarthen Bay, is about four miles from Llanstephan, and is also readily accessible from St. Clears Station. It has an interesting church dedicated to St. Martin, and extensive remains of a fine old castle; and has long been a favourite resort of English families seeking retirement.

In the church are the following monumental inscriptions to the memory of Sir John Powell, of Llanwrda, and his son Sir Thomas Powell, of Broadway:—

"M. S.

"Iohannis Powell, Equitis, Aurati, qualis fuerit

"Non ab exigua monumenti marmore sed ab annalibus regni et Historicarum libri quæras edoceri. Bonas artes quibus sub optima a preceptore (Jeremiah Taylor, postea episcopo Dunensi) a prima juventute enutritus erat in academia dehinc Exoniensi feliciter excoluit. Inde (quonquam liberis humanoribus dedito, ruri eleganter delitexere quæ erat ejus modestia magis allubesceret) patriæ tamen sese deberi ratus nodosis legum viriculis implicari et in foro splendescere moluit et dummodo prodesset conspici non gravatus est. Honores itaque nunquam sollicitus petiit; ultro ad se delatos sapissime detrectavit utrumque tribunal banci Regis et Communium Placitorum Juxta adornavit; magni sigilli custodiam non dubitavit recusare, omni scilicet titulo superior. Quam strenuus ecclesiæ defensor fuerit testes ii septem apostolici Presules quos ab Christi fidem fortiter vindicantem ad ipsius Tribunal accitas intrepidus absolvit. Hinc a justiciaria cathedra honorifice dejectus non multo post mutatis regni rebus, eandem iterum implevit. Tandem laboribus (quos tulit plurimos dum patriæ consuleret afflicto cuique et oppresso subveniret, tueretur legum et monarchiæ dignitatem) fractus decessit anno Dom. 1696. Ætatis 63.

"Doce me numerare dies meos."

"Underneath lieth the body of Mrs Elizabeth Powell first wife of Sir Thomas Powell, Bart., of Broadway, and daughter of Thomas Mansel, of Briton Ferry, in Glamorganshire, Esq. She was one of the most shining examples of primitive piety and goodness the age hath produced, &c., &c. She died June 8th, 1697.

"Near this place lieth the body of Sir Thomas Powell, of Broadway, Bart., son of that worthy patriot Sir John Powell of Llanwrda, in this county, and one of the Justices of the King's Bench, in the memorable trial of the Seven Bishops. He was educated under the instruction of his father in the profession of the law, and having so eminent a pattern to copy after, he made such proficiency therein that he was made attorney general in this circuit in the Reign of Queen Anne. As the father could not be wrought upon to deviate from the rules of justice either by the allurements of honour or preferments or by the frowns and displeasure of his sovereign, so neither could the solicitations of the court party influence the son to act against the dictates of his conscience. He had imbibed an early tincture of religion under the influence and example of a father as eminent for his piety and virtue as he was for knowledge of the law, and the same good example he had received from his father he faithfully transmitted to his children in all the virtues of a sober, pious, and religious life. He died August 22nd, 1720, aged 56 years."

Sir John Powell, as recorded in the above inscriptions, was one of the four judges who sat at the trial of the seven bishops, the others being Chief Justice Sir Robert Wright, Allybone, and Holloway. Wright and Allybone disgraced the bench by their conduct. Powell and Hollo-

way did their duty with courage and integrity, and summed up in favour of the bishops, for which they were afterwards dismissed from office.* On King William's government being established, Sir John Powell was restored to the bench as Justice of the Common Pleas, a place which he preferred to the more prominent one of Keeper of the Great Seal.

Sir Thomas Powell was member of Parliament for Carmarthenshire: he founded the school at Carmarthen, that went by his name, now amalgamated with Queen Elizabeth's.

On Easter Monday, 1172, Henry II. met Rhys ab Gruffydd at Laugharne, and appointed him Justice over the whole of South Wales.

Reginald Peacock, D.D., consecrated Bishop of Saint Asaph, June 14, 1445, and translated to Chichester, 1450, was a native of this little town.

* "On June 29, 1688, came on the trial of the seven bishops; and the remarks made by Sir John Powell during its progress sufficiently indicated his opinion of the prosecution, and must have prepared his colleagues for the exposition of the law which he pronounced when his turn came. He declared that he could not see anything of sedition or any other crime fixed upon the reverend fathers, for they had with humility and decency submitted to the king not to insist on their reading his majesty's declaration; because they conceived that it was against the law of the land, it being founded on the dispensing power, which, he boldly said, if 'once allowed of, there will need no parliament.' The consequence of this honest demonstration, and of Justice Holloway's concurrence in it, was the bishops' acquittal, and the dismissal of both these judges. The communication of his discharge was made to him by Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, who 'very kindly' told him 'that he was very sorry for it, but would not send the patent of revocation till the last day of the term.' Powell accordingly sat out the whole term and was removed on July 7. Sir Thomas Powell [not his son, but of Llechwedd Dyrys, Cardiganshire] being substituted for him on the King's Bench."—FOSS'S *Judges of England*.

It is stated in Heber's Life of Jeremy Taylor that Sir John Powell was offered the great seal of England if he would decide against the bishops; and that the court made a similar attempt on his son, which coming to the father's knowledge, he sent for him and told him that if he accepted any place or the promise of any place under the Government, he should consider it as intended to bias his judgement, and would disinherit him.

"Dywedodd un o'r barnwyr genedigol o Sir Gaerfyrddin y buasai yn well ganddo fyw ar ben domen gocs yn Llacharn na bod yn euog o gondemnio yr esgobion yn groes i'r gyfraith."

PENDINE,

A watering-place about sixteen miles distant from Carmarthen, deserves greater popularity than is accorded to it. It possesses fine firm sands ten miles in extent, scarcely surpassed by any in the kingdom; but the want of domestic accommodations prevents its being frequented by strangers. The road to Pendine diverges from the main Pembroke Road at the Blue Boar, St. Clears, nine miles from Carmarthen. The speculators who recently proposed running a line from the South Wales Railway to Pendine, and building rows of suitable lodging-houses at convenient distances from the sea, whatever may be said of the commercial prospects of the scheme, suggested an undertaking which would have been in its results as beneficial to the community as the erection of a hospital or the founding of a university.

St. Clears takes its name from St. Clara, a pious woman, to whom the church is dedicated, who died a martyr in Normandy, November 4, 894. Its castle, of which little or nothing at present remains, experienced many of the vicissitudes common to similar fortresses in times happily now gone by.

Llanddowror. About two miles from the Blue Boar lies the little village of Llanddowror, with its parish church, interesting as associated with the name of Griffith Jones, to whose apostolic mind Wales was indebted for several compendiums of religious truth, and for the circulating schools established by the christian liberality of Madam Bevan of Laugharne.

CONWIL

Is a small village about six miles to the north of Carmarthen. It possesses no peculiar attraction in itself; but is visited on account of the romantic road leading to it, which for some distance lies along the right bank of the river Gwili, passing through country partaking more of the character of North Wales scenery than any in the immediate neighbourhood of Carmarthen. The public are indebted for this road to the discernment and energy of the late John Lloyd Davies, Esq., M.P. for the

Cardigan boroughs. The most picturesque part of the road may be seen by taking the railway from Carmarthen to Conwil Station, which is about a mile from the village, and walking back to Bronwydd Station, three miles, where the railway may again be taken; or the village may be reached by the turnpike road which leaves the town at Priory-street, taking the left when two main roads present themselves. Refreshments may be obtained at the Blue Bell, Conwil.

A strange inscription on a stone in the front wall of the village school-house may awaken the visitor's curiosity. The characters used on it are those of the bardic alphabet, called *Coelbren y Beirdd*. It is here given in Roman letters for the benefit of the curious:—

"Goreu cof cof Llyfr.

"Nid doeth ni ddarlleno.

"Yn 1738, adeiladwyd yr Ysgoldy cyntefig yn y man hwn ar draul Anne Warner, boneddiges o Gaerludd, ac a ail adeiladwyd ar draul Rhys Thomas, Ysgolydd yno, ym mhen can mlynedd, yn 1838." *

Conwil is a place of very great antiquity, although the present houses are of recent erection. The parish and those adjoining abound in Roman remains. Elvet, the name of the hundred, is considered to be identical with the Latin *Helvetia*.

There is a popular tradition that the remarkable embankment, above a mile in length, running at right angles into the northern boundary of the parish, and called *Clawdd Mawr* (great dike), was constructed by the Earl of Richmond; and that a battle was fought there between him and Richard III., who held a position close by, at a place now known by the name of *Crug y Teyrn* (the king's mound). There seems to be no further ground for the legend than the circumstance of Richmond having passed through the neighbourhood on his road to Bosworth. On this occasion he slept at Wern Newydd, in the

* The best memory is the memory of a book.
He will not be wise who does not read.

In 1738, the first schoolroom on this spot was built at the expense of Anne Warner, a lady from London; and it was rebuilt at the expense of Rhys Thomas, schoolmaster there, one hundred years after, in 1838.

parish of Llanarth, Cardiganshire, the house of Einon ab Dafydd Llwyd, one of the Welsh archers who accompanied Henry's army to the field, and an ancestor of the Glan-sefin family, the present representative of which possesses a silver flagon, presented on the occasion by Henry to Einon. The following has been published as a literal copy of an inscription on the walls of the room occupied by Richmond at Wern Newydd:—

"Hon ywr stafell lle cuscoedd Henry Iarll Richmond VII., yn y flwythyn 1485, gyda Inon ap Dafydd Llwyd, Esquire, ar ei daith o Aberdauglethau i'r frwydir enwog ar faes Bosworth, yn yr hon y lladdwyd Richard y III.; a Henry aeth oddyno i Lundain, ac a gafodd ei goroni yn frenin Lloegr."*

Clawdd Mawr lies a little way beyond Cwmdud, a small village to the north of Conwil. There are remains of cromlechau within a short distance on the moorland to the west of the embankment. Antiquaries have pronounced this remarkable earthwork to be not less than two thousand years old.

The return journey may be made along the old Cardigan road, entering Carmarthen at Water-street. Francis Well gate-ticket will be available at Water-street Gate. This road, which is rather steep for carriages, passes near *Traws Mawr* (great cross), where before the suppression of monastic houses by Henry VIII. there was a religious establishment, under Strata Florida, which was given by that monarch to Lady Anna Charlotta Hamilton, of whom it was purchased by the ancestors of the late Captain Davies. On the lawn in front of the mansion are three ancient stones. One is the flat stone mentioned by Camden, removed thither from the road to prevent its being damaged. It bears this fragmentary inscription:—

"Severini filii Severi,"

and is said to commemorate the death of Severinus in a pitched battle fought in the neighbourhood about the year 72, between the Romans under him and the Welsh. Of

* This is the room where Henry Earl of Richmond VII. slept, in the year 1485, with Einon ab Dafydd Llwyd, Esq., on his journey from Milford to the famous battle on Bosworth Field, in which Richard III. was slain; and Henry went thence to London, and was crowned King of England.

the other two, one bears a cross and is perforated with four holes, and the other has a cross and on its obverse the word "cvnegni."

The parish church of Llan Newydd, or Newchurch, dedicated to St. Michael, stands on high ground about half a mile distant from Traws Mawr. The old church was pulled down, and the foundation-stone of the present building was laid July 5, 1870. The ground formerly occupied by Carmarthen Castle and its precincts is in the parish of Newchurch.

Garn Fawr, a small but perfect earthwork, is a field or two further than the church from the main road.

PENCADER.

Near Pencader Station, the second station after Conwil, there is a remarkable mound or barrow which will interest the antiquary. The place has also an interest as the scene of a hardly-contested battle, in 1039, between Hywel ab Edwin, sovereign of South Wales, and great-grandson of Hywel Dda, and Gruffydd ab Llewelyn, in which Hywel was defeated, though not totally subdued; for in 1043, aided by Danish adventurers, he again opposed Gruffydd, and was slain in a battle, attended with great slaughter, fought near the mouth of the river Tivy.

In 1163, Henry II. led an army into South Wales against Rhys ab Gruffydd, who, he had been informed, had molested his vassals. They met at Pencader, where hostilities were averted by the intervention of some Breconshire nobles, Rhys retaining certain districts, including Dynevor and Cantref Mawr, and giving as hostages two of his nephews, Einion ab Anarawd and Cadwgan ab Meredydd. These young men were put to death through the treachery of the Earl of Gloucester, who was entrusted with their custody. Rhys avenged this foul deed by ravaging the earl's possessions in Cardiganshire, demolishing his fortresses, and devastating the lands of his Norman and Flemish adherents. Henry treated his Welsh prisoners with brutal barbarity, which resulted in the union of Rhys and the sons of Owain Gwynedd, who compelled him for a time to abandon his invasion of Wales. Holinshed, an eulogist of Henry, says that "he

did *justice* on the sonnes of Rice or Rees, and also on the sonnes and daughters of other noble men that were his complices, verie rigorously: causing the eies of the yoong striplings to be pecked out of their heads, and their noses to be cut off or slit: and the eares of the yoong gentlewomen to be stuffed."

GRONGAR HILL

Is a picturesque eminence of moderate height, rising in the middle of the Vale of Towy, to the east of Dryslwyn Castle. It is a favourite resort of picnic parties, who proceed to it along the upper Llandilo road, or that on the north side of the river Towy, turning off to the right before reaching Llandilo. The views from the hill are remarkable for their extent and variety. Grongar Hill inspired the muse of the poet Dyer, whose lines descriptive of its quiet beauties have earned for him a niche in the temple of fame, as a chaste and elegant English writer. Dyer was born (1700) and resided at Aberglasney, to the east of Grongar, a mansion built by Bishop Rudd, who was buried in the neighbouring church of Llangathen. The traces of a well-defined Roman camp now remaining on Grongar Hill seem to show that it was sufficiently spacious to accommodate a Roman legion.

Pantglas, built 1836, the stately mansion of the late David Jones, Esq., M.P. for the county, lies about three miles to the north of the Llandilo road, the ways leading to it turning off at Pont ar Gothi and Cross Inn. Great taste has been exercised in decorating the house and laying out the grounds.

Galltyferin (or *Allytyferin*, as it is generally written), another elegant residence, with extensive grounds, occupies a commanding situation on the left bank of the river Cothi, about a mile and a half above its junction with the Towy. It was built by the late Henry James Bath, Esq., high-sheriff for Carmarthenshire in 1869, and is now occupied by Mrs. Bath, who has built on the right bank of the Cothi a most beautiful little church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in memory of her husband. A light bridge with a locked door in the middle communicates between *Galltyferin* and the church.

On a slight elevation to the left of the road leading to Llandilo is *Court Henry*, supposed to have been so called after Henry VII., who is said to have held his court there when Earl of Richmond; but more probably it takes its name from Henri ab Gwilym, whose daughter Eva married Sir Rhys ab Thomas, and who is said to have built it.

About a mile to the north-east of Court Henry is *Llethr Cadfan* (battle-field slope), a declivity the name of which is supposed to indicate the spot where, on June 9th, 1257, occurred one of the most sanguinary engagements recorded in Welsh history—the battle of Cymmerau, or Coed Llangathen. (See p. 9.)

DYNEVOR.

The ruins of this time-honoured seat of the Princes of South Wales stand on the brow of a thickly-wooded hill on the north side of the Towy, within a short distance of Llandilo, which town is $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Carmarthen, measured from the corner of Queen-street. The castle is believed to have been erected by Rhodri Mawr, sole monarch of Wales, who bequeathed it to his son Cadell at his death in 877, when his kingdom was divided into three separate sovereignties, and the seat of the government of South Wales was removed from Carmarthen to Dynevor, as a place of greater security. One of the three copies of Hywel Dda's "most glorious laws," framed at Ty Gwyn ar Daf (Whitland), was deposited at Dynevor Castle in the tenth century. The castle was rebuilt by Rhys and Meredydd ab Gruffydd in 1150. It was held by different possessors during the protracted contests between the Welsh and their Norman invaders, as well as during the internal struggles of the Cymry. The accounts of the various sieges and defences are of too conflicting a nature to permit of particular reference being made to them here.

The view from the castle is extensive and varied: the Towy, spanned by a magnificent one-arched bridge of native lime-stone, flows underneath; and on the opposite side of the river are the baronial hall of Golden Grove, Nelson's Monument, Tregib, and Careg Cenen Castle, with the Carmarthenshire Beacons (Banau Sir Gaer) towering

behind. And when viewed from an elevated spot on the southern bank of the Towy, the venerable ruins of the castle itself, with its ancestral oaks and hanging woods, impress the mind with an idea of grandeur, and naturally lead the imagination to the days when contending warriors strove for the possession of a stronghold so fortified by nature and art.

The modern residence of Lord Dynevor, formerly called Newton, is a substantial square building, on a plain in the noble park, at a short distance from the remains of the ancient castle. It has been recently enlarged and embellished. The grounds are very beautiful and extensive, their undulated surface adorned with fine trees, and afford from different spots exquisite views of the surrounding country.

In a secluded part of the park stands the interesting little church of Llandyfeisant, in which parish the castle is situate. It has been discovered that its north-west corner stands on part of a Roman edifice. The church is in the gift of Lord Dynevor.

LLANARTHNEY

Lies on the lower Llandilo road, about eight miles from Carmarthen. It possesses a respectable inn, the Golden Grove Arms, where a party will always be well entertained. The church and churchyard, where may be seen an old monumental cross, recently dug out of the wall in building which it had been used, are the only places in the village worthy of a visit; but Dryslwyn Castle and Nelson's Monument are within an easy distance of the inn, and Golden Grove, one of Earl Cawdor's seats, is situate about three miles beyond the village of Llanarthney.

The church of Llanarthney, according to Professor Rees, is dedicated to St. David: another author says "it was dedicated to St. Arthney, of whom little is known." Probably Arthney is a corruption of Arthen, fourth son of Brychan Brycheiniog. There were formerly several chapels of ease under the mother church; Capel Dewi, Capel Erbach, and Capel Llanlluan or Llanlleian. Lleian was a daughter of Brychan; and it is not unlikely that the church and chapel were dedicated to the brother

and sister. Llanlluan was a place of note in former days, and was one of the five churches visited monthly by Daniel Rowlands, of Llangeitho, and was the resort of hundreds on sacramental occasions.

The chalice of Llanarthney Church bears this inscription :—"POCVLVM ECCLESIE DE LLANARTHNE. 1574."

Dryslwyn Castle, in Llangathen parish, stands, or rather stood, on the north side of the Towy, on a steep hill rising abruptly from the river, which may be crossed in a ferry-boat stationed at the end of the road diverging from the main road at Troed y Rhiw Goch turnpike-gate. Only a few small mouldering walls mark the site of the castle. The view from Dryslwyn ruins is similar to that obtained from Grongar, which is within a short distance of it, but the elevation of Dryslwyn is less than that of Grongar. The name *Dyrys-lwyn*, intricate grove, thicket, labyrinth, suggests that the hill was formerly thickly wooded—a suggestion supported by Dyer's description of it :—

"Deep are his feet in Towy's flood ;
His sides are clothed with waving wood."

The castle is said to have been erected by a prince of the house of Dynevor. Nicholas de Molyn, seneschal of Carmarthen, besieged the castle in 1245-6 ; and there is a record that in the reign of Edward I. (Aug. 1, 1287), when Robert de Tibetot was Justiciary of Carmarthen, it was attacked by the English, under Edmund Earl of Cornwall, when Lord Stafford, William de Montchency, and several others of the besieging army were buried under the ruins of a wall which had been unskilfully undermined. The castle was at that time in the possession of Rhys ab Meredydd, Lord of Ystrad Tywi. • Alan Plu-genet was Constable of Dryslwyn in the same year.

Middleton Hall, a noble mansion, is named after the original proprietor of the estate, David Middleton, Esq., brother of Sir Hugh, the Welshman to whose enterprise London is indebted for the New River, by which, in 1613, he supplied the city with water brought from a distance of thirty-nine miles at his own expense—a deed of liberality which so reduced his means that he was obliged to practice as a surveyor, in which capacity he succeeded in

reclaiming in the Isle of Wight two thousand acres from the sea by embanking. Another brother, Captain William Middleton, was despatched in 1591 to intercept the Spanish galleons off the Azores, when Phillip II. sent a fleet of ten times the English force to defeat the design. Having sighted the enemy, he kept him company until he had learned his strength, when he rejoined the fleet under Admiral Howard. His vigilance saved the English squadron, which avoided an unequal contest. Capt. Middleton, Capt. T. Price, of Plas Iolyn, and Capt. Koet were the first who smoked tobacco publicly in London. William Middleton (Gwilym Ganoldref of the bards) was an accomplished Welsh scholar and poet: among other works he composed a version of the Psalms in Welsh restricted metre. He completed the work in 1595, at Scutum, West Indies. The estate was bought by the late Sir William Paxton, and after his death disposed of to Edward Hamlyn Adams, Esq., M.P. for Carmarthen-shire, 1832, whose eldest son assumed the name of Abadam, and whose descendants still possess it.

Nelson's Monument, or Paxton's Tower, stands on a high hill on Middleton Hall estate, on the south side of the turnpike road, a short distance beyond the village of Llanarthney. It is composed of three towers on a triangular base, and connected by walls with embattled parapets, which thus form chambers, and above which the towers rise several feet. It commands a view of great extent: from its summit the surrounding hills seem to be levelled, and the spectator almost imagines he is looking down on a vast plain. Seven counties, it is said, may be seen from the tower on a clear day; namely, Carmarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, Radnor, Brecon, Glamorgan, and Devon. It was built in memory of Nelson, and bears an inscription in Latin, Welsh, and English. The following is a copy of the English version:—

“To the invincible Commander, Viscount Nelson, in commemoration of deeds before the walls of Copenhagen, and on the shores of Spain; of the empire every where maintained by him over the Seas; and of the death which in the fulness of his own glory, though ultimately for his own country and for Europe, conquering, he died; this Tower was erected by William Paxton.”

Sir William Paxton was mayor of Carmarthen in 1802;

and the same year he unsuccessfully contested the representation of the county with Mr. James Williams, of Edwinsford. In his mayoralty, Carmarthen was supplied with water, conveyed through the streets in iron pipes. The wooden piping turned up in excavations about twenty years ago was of earlier date. Tenby is also indebted to the public spirit of Sir William Paxton for its baths, which were twice erected at his expense, those first completed having been destroyed by fire.

Golden Grove (the translation of its old Welsh name, Gelli Aur), the Carmarthenshire residence of the Cawdor family, is an Elizabethan structure, situate on a bank to the right of the road leading to Llandilo. It was rebuilt a few years ago from designs by Sir Jeffrey Wyattville. It has been associated with English literature by the circumstance of the learned and pious Jeremy Taylor having found a refuge there, when his living was sequestered during the period of the success of the parliament against Charles I., to whom he was chaplain. Several of his works were written there: one of them is entitled "*The Golden Grove*;" and others, especially his "*Eniautos*," a course of sermons for all the Sundays in the year, were meditated during his seclusion. The seat was at that time in the possession of Richard Vaughan, Earl of Carbery, a nobleman remarkable for his attachment to the Royal cause; and as Taylor's second wife, Joanna Bridges, possessed some landed property at Mandinam, in the adjacent parish of Llangadock, a friendship commenced between the earl and the chaplain, which led not unnaturally to *Golden Grove* affording the latter a retreat in his adversity. Taylor kept a school at Llanfihangel Aberbythich; the school-room still remains in the village.

The journey home from Llanarthney may be varied by crossing the country by Middleton Hall, to Porthyrhyd, a small village on the old Swansea road, eight miles from Carmarthen; or by crossing the river at Llandilo-rhwnws Bridge, and taking the upper Llandilo road, on its north side: the Carmarthen Bridge gate-ticket clears the two gates on the way. The first bridge at Llandilo-rhwnws was built in 1779, and fell in 1781. The present bridge was constructed about three years afterwards, by William

Edwards, the self-taught mason and bridge-builder of Glamorganshire, or by his son David. This William Edwards, born at Eglwysilan in 1719, of humble origin, was a genius of no mean order. In 1746, he was employed to build a bridge of three arches over the Taff, near the junction of the Rhondda with that river, which he completed satisfactorily; but before three years had passed it was swept away by a flood. He promptly set to work at constructing another to consist of one arch; but was again doomed to disappointment; for before building the parapets the key-stone was forced upwards by the weight of the haunches, and the whole structure fell. His courage, however, rose with the occasion, and he at once set to work with a new plan, the prominent feature in which was leaving cylindrical apertures in the haunches, and thereby reducing their weight. This bridge, known as Pontypridd (a contraction of *pont y ty pridd*), was completed in 1755, and stands at this day. It has a span of 140 feet, or 42 feet more than that of the Rialto at Venice, till then considered the widest span in the world. Edwards and his son built several bridges in South Wales. According to Smiles he built bridges at the following places:—At Usk, over the Usk; near Swansea, over the Tawy, three arches; near Morriston, over the Tawy, one arch, 95 feet span; at Pont ar Dawy, over the Tawy, one arch, 80 feet span; at Llandoverly, 84 feet span; at Bettws, at Aberavon, and at Glasbury, near Hay (afterwards carried away by flood). D. Edwards, says Smiles, “constructed the fine five-arched bridge over the Usk at Newport, as well as the bridges at Llandilo [not the present bridge], Edwinsford, Pontloerig, Bedwas, and other places.”

CAREG CENEN CASTLE,

One of the most remarkable relics of ancient times in the county, stands in a wild and romantic spot in the parish of Llangadock, about three miles east of Llandilo, and about eighteen miles from Carmarthen. The usual mode of proceeding to it is by the lower Llandilo turnpike-road, passing Llangunnor Hill (on the left hand), Cystanog lead mines (on the right), Abergwili village,

Merlin's Hill, and Pen yr Allt Fawr (at a distance on the left), through the village of Llanarthney, with its neat church and churchyard, passing Dryslwyn Castle (left), Nelson's Monument, Golden Grove (right), Grongar Hill, and Dynevor Castle (left), and turning off to the right at Ffairfach Gate, before reaching the town of Llandilo, which stands on a hill on the left. The highway from Ffairfach is rugged and steep; but a carriage may be driven to the farm house near the castle, where visitors may spread the stores they bring with them, and obtain an attendant to guide them over the ruins, and candles, which must not be forgotten. The castle is within easy walking distance from Derwydd Station on the line between Llanelly and Llandilo.

The castle, which bursts upon the sight some time before reaching the farm house, fully realizes the expectations of most visitors. It stands in solitary sublimity on a precipitous rock, accessible on one side only, of some two or three hundred feet perpendicular height, and overhanging a pretty valley, through which flows the little river Cenen. The spectator, from its weather-beaten walls, may perhaps look *down* at a hawk hovering at its accustomed height, on the watch for its prey in the valley beneath. Behind him are the Black Mountains, bleak and dreary, and in front his eye, sweeping over a vast and varied extent of country, may catch a glimpse of the sea at the mouth of the Loughor, or recognize between the intervening hills some familiar spot in the neighbourhood of Carmarthen, with perhaps the smoke of the tinworks mingling with the clouds. On the first occasion of the writer's visiting it, one of the company was seen to wipe a tear from his eye, which forced its way out he knew not wherefore, his feelings being overwhelmed by the grandeur of the scene before him. From a similar atmosphere Daniel Ddu drew inspiration when he poured forth his moving lines on "*Cestyll Cymru*," and from such a spot Gray's Bard hurled his denunciations on the head of the "*ruthless king*." Some of the sublimest passages of Holy Writ have reference to events that occurred on the tops of mountains.

Besides its bold aspect, and the romantic solitude of its situation, this venerable ruin is remarkable for a long

narrow passage commencing in a gallery lighted by openings at the sides, and extending for a great distance through the solid rock, and having near its extremity a very small well; at its termination, however, is a hollow, partly filled up, where possibly there was a spring sufficient to supply the tenants of the castle when besieged.

The castle is said to be an ancient British structure, and, according to a manuscript in the British Museum, it was built by Urien Lord of Is Cenen, one of the Knights of Arthur's Round Table: other testimony refers it to the date of Henry I. It is recorded to have been demolished on the 16th of March, 1282, by Dafydd ab Gruffydd, brother of Prince Llewelyn, and others, and to have been captured by Rhys ab Meredydd in 1287. Coins of the reign of Domitian have been found on the spot, and stone and other primeval implements, confirming the opinion that whatever may be the date of the present remains, the position was fortified originally at a period anterior to the Norman conquest. About fifty years ago, a young lady who visited the castle with a picnic party turned up two copper coins, apparently Roman, as she moved the earth with her parasol while sitting on the ruins, musing. Let not the curious reader inquire what *res sollicita* occupied her thoughts. She and the gentleman who sat beside her have passed away; but their children are well-known and respected in Carmarthenshire.

"By the gift of Henry VII., it came to Sir Rhys ab Thomas, Knight of the Garter, whose grandson Rhys ab Gruffydd having forfeited it, it was granted to Richard Vaughan, Earl of Carbery, Lord President of Wales." It is now the property of Earl Cawdor, who deserves the gratitude of the antiquary for having recently repaired this once impregnable fortress.

Leaving the castle, a visit should be paid to *Llygad y Llychwyf*, the source of the Loughor river, which flows in a large stream from the solid rock. It is about a mile and a half distant from the castle, and on the other side of the Cenen.

At Cefn Cethin, a residence on the road-side between Ffairfach and Careg Cenen, there is an old stone preserved, with a bow and arrow carved on it: it is supposed to commemorate a battle fought there.

In returning to Carmarthen, the route may be varied without much increasing the length of the journey, by proceeding to Llandilo from Ffairfach, and following the upper Llandilo road. Tickets received in the morning at Carmarthen Bridge and Ffairfach Gates should not be lost, as they will be available in thus returning; the latter at Walk Gate, the first gate passed after leaving Llandilo; the former at Francis Well Gate, the last on the road home. The fine one-arched bridge over the Towy at Llandilo deserves notice. It was built in 1848 by M. Morgan, from a design by W. Williams.

PRESSELLY TOP,

The summit of Moel Cwm Gerwin (bare mountain of the bleak hollow), the highest point in the Pembrokeshire mountains, if not the highest west of the Beacons, may be visited from Carmarthen in a few hours, by taking the South Wales Railway as far as Clynderwen Station, and proceeding thence on the Maenclochog line to Rose Bush Station, which is about three quarters of a mile from the summit of the mountain. The view from this elevated spot is said to extend to ten counties—from Anglesea on the north to Devon on the south; while the Wicklow Mountains appear on the horizon over St. George's Channel on the west. Preselly Top is also accessible from Crymmych Station on the Whitland and Cardigan Railway, which lies between it and Frenni* Fawr, being about two miles from the latter.

COMMUNICATION WITH OTHER TOWNS.

Carmarthen is brought into connection with towns in Pembrokeshire, Glamorganshire, and more distant places by means of the South Wales Railway, now part of the Great Western system; with those in Cardiganshire by means of the Carmarthen and Cardigan line, at present terminating at Llandyssul, but over which trains pass as

* With *Frenni* confer *bri* (Irish), *bre*, Moel *fre*, *bryn* (Cornish and Welsh), a hill, *Brandon*, "banks and *braes*;" *fry* (Welsh), on high.

far as Pencader for Aberystwyth and North Wales; and with those in Brecon and Radnor by means of the Llandilo and Llanelly Railway, over which the London and North Western Company's trains pass to London and the north; and it has regular communication with other towns not yet enjoying the advantages of that mode of transit. Coaches or other vehicles run daily from Llandyssul to Newcastle Emlyn and Cardigan, and from other stations to towns not yet directly accessible by rail; and carriers leave once a week or oftener for many of the towns and villages within a day's journey. A steamer plies between Carmarthen and Bristol.

The different roads and railways converging at Carmarthen afford facilities for making circular tours, either simply rural or passing through the neighbouring towns and villages. Thus—

A journey may be taken through St. Clears, Laugharne, Llanstephan, and Ferryside; through Ferryside, Kidwelly (by rail or road), Pembrey, Llanelly, and Llandilo; through Pencader, Lampeter, Llangadock, and Llandilo.

Three days may be very pleasantly spent in making a circuit through the secluded Gwili valley by rail to Llandyssul; thence through the beautiful Vale of Tivy, to Newcastle Emlyn and Cardigan, by coach; posting thence by way of Newport to Fishguard, through very picturesque and varied scenery, some of the high grounds commanding views of very distant tracts. St. David's, with its historic cathedral and rocky coast, may be included advantageously in the journey, returning from Fishguard by Maenclochog, or from St. David's through Haverfordwest. In this tour, the church and cross at Nevern should be visited, and the adjacent cromlech, and especially the very remarkable cromlech of Pentre Ifan, on a dreary moor, about two miles out of the direct road; and a third of these mysterious relics should be inspected which stands within a short quarter of a mile south-east of the little town of Newport. The superincumbent stone of Pentre Ifan cromlech measures four yards in length, by three yards in width, and is about one yard in thickness. It is supported at about seven feet from the ground, affording sufficient space for three horses to stand under it side by side.

THE "OLDEST INHABITANT"

Is a personage whose memory is often found defective. Scarcely a week passes which does not bring a peculiarity in the weather, a degree of heat or cold in the temperature, an extraordinary production in the vegetable world, or a freak of nature in the animal world, the like of which he is charged with not remembering. Yet, though his reminiscences are seldom deemed worthy of being committed to print, they are sufficiently curious, when confined to a circumscribed neighbourhood like Carmarthen, to excuse our recording some of them. A few registered in the first edition of this book have been retained, though sad to say, they have passed from the memory of the "Oldest Inhabitant" of the present day.

He remembers, then, the building or rebuilding of one half of the houses of the town, and the reconstruction of almost all of its shops.

He remembers the erection of every house from Morfalan to Picton's Monument—or Pen Llwyn y Witch, as he calls the spot where the monument stands; of the work-house and every house now seen on the breast of the hill on which it is built, with Waterloo-terrace and the great majority of the houses from that spot to the English Wesleyan Chapel and Woods's-row.

He remembers the building of every place of worship at present standing in the town, with the solitary exception of St. Peter's Church; and that has undergone many a change in his day.

He remembers the erection of every other public building in the town, save one: his memory is at fault about the Hall; but "he knew the old man who died the other day at Croes y Ceiliog, aged ninety-three, who worked at making mortar for it," and is quite clear about the construction of the semicircular flights of steps that helped us to get in at its middle window, which said steps were removed about sixteen years ago. The town is indebted for the Hall to John Adams, Esq., of Peterwell, Lampeter, Member of Parliament for Carmarthen, 1774—"the best application of corruption money" the "Oldest Inhabitant" has heard of. It cost him £4000.

He remembers the meat-market in Clos Mawr, behind the houses to the north of the Hall; and shamblies in different parts of the Square: hence the name Lower Market-street, now confined to a part of the neighbourhood; Guildhall-square, like Nott-square, being a modern designation.

He remembers the "Wild Ocean," then studded with clumps of willows, now covered with buildings, the Welsh Wesleyan Chapel being one of them; and "a snipe shot in the swamps near the present entrance to Red-street from Guildhall-square."

He remembers the town almost divided in two by the mill-stream which was uncovered from St. Catherine's Mill to the old Market-place, now the Merlin Brewery; and from the Dark Gate to the river. He has groped with other boys through the arched channel from the old Market-place to the corner of Blue-street where the Cock Mill stood. He remembers "a little girl being drowned one Sunday evening in the mill pond near the upper end of Dam-street. The houses then ran across the top of Blue-street, making Dark-gate so narrow that he saw a pentice knocked down by a caravan passing through."

He remembers the tide flowing up the channel of the mill-stream in Blue-street, and "coal barges discharging near the present Half Moon hotel, at which spot stood a mill." There was not one house in Blue-street at that time.

He remembers the Island House when it was worthy of the name, being visibly surrounded with water at full tide.

He remembers when "the Quay extended only from the bottom of Quay-street to the projecting house near the Jolly Tar, called the Summer House; when, nevertheless, the shipping trade was in a rather more flourishing condition than now: he saw thirteen American brigs in the river near the quay at the same time."

He remembers when "vessels were built at Bedford Yard (so called after a Mr. Bedford, a shipbuilder who came to this town from Pembrokeshire), to the east of the Long Storehouse." He remembers "being on board a launch there, when a ship of three hundred tons heeled over, and after springing a wall on the bridge side, recovered her balance, and glided safely into the water. The vessel belonged to one Davies, of Bryncoch."

He remembers the removal of the gates at each end of King-street, and the Dark Gate, and poor debtors letting their bags down by a cord, from that between King-street and Nott-square, soliciting aid in their accustomed phrase, "Remember the poor debtors;" and he does remember them. There was a kind of station-house over this gate with thirteen steps leading up to it; hence unruly children were threatened to be "sent up the thirteen steps."

He remembers the macadamized roadways superseding the rough paving or pitching of our forefathers, remains of which are to be seen at the upper end of Bridge-street and the entrance to the castle, the lanes leading from Little Bridge-street to the quay, and Pentre Curyll in Mill-dam-street. They have disappeared from Chequer-alley since the issue of our first edition.

He remembers how, before the introduction of gas, the inhabitants went to church and chapel like glow-worms, each with his lantern.

He remembers the commotion which prevailed when the French landed at Fishguard, and how the motley-armed inhabitants hurried down to resist them. "His horse-pistol was taken from him by his father, who thought the weapon might be put in more efficient hands." All the circumstances rise vividly in his memory, whenever he sees one of the large rimmed pennies of 1797, coined, he says, to commemorate the failure of the Fishguard invasion. The French commander, General Tate, brought to Carmarthen, washed his hands at the Ivy Bush pump for want of better accommodation, and was not allowed even a jack towel to wipe them; such was the patriotism of those days.

He remembers the French prisoners in our gaol, and the curiosity of the public to see what sort of creatures they were; and the ingenious trifles in making which they employed their tedious hours.

He remembers the government express of that time, how a horseman came in at full gallop, and again galloped off on a fresh horse waiting for him at the bridge, which was a good deal narrower than it now is, with recesses over the buttresses for persons on foot to retreat into.

He remembers the "Polly" tender coming up our river, and the terror its press-gang spread amongst the able-bodied young men fit for naval service.

He remembers a Welsh bard put in the pillory four times for "doing something against the government."

He remembers the stocks at the old Market-cross a terror to the disorderly; and a single constable, Wil y Lôn (corruptly but not inappropriately, Will Alone), entrusted with the maintenance of the peace of the town.

He remembers when an old man was sentenced to be hanged for stealing a mare, that no one could be got to be executioner; and a convict sentenced to fourteen years' transportation volunteered to hang him, if his term of punishment should be reduced to seven years. The poor fellow was hanged at Pensarn, and a wretch went to the place the night after the execution, stole the gallows, and made a bedstead of it.

He remembers Lord Nelson visiting Carmarthen, and staying at the Bush in King-street, when General Nott's father kept it. Nelson attended the theatre in company with Lady Hamilton;* and Elias the tailor was brought to sing "God save the King" and "Rule, Britannia" before them. He witnessed their departure from the Three Tuns, in Bridge-street. Castle-hill-road had not then been made.

He remembers when the mayor and corporate officers proceeded in official pomp down the Towy, with the "silver oar," on Admiral-court Day, to assert their jurisdiction over the river: their authority then extended to Carmarthen Bar. And when, on Charter Day, during a supposed cessation of the law, from sun-rise to mid-day, burgesses were soundly beaten by the boys of the town, before they exercised their municipal right of electing the mayor.

He remembers a similar custom of beating with rods of holly persons found in the streets before noon on the 26th of December.

He remembers the old oak in Priory-street in full foliage before the dose of poison was introduced through an auger-hole into its centre.

* Lady Hamilton was a native of Hawarden, Flintshire, the daughter of poor but industrious parents. When a girl, she was a servant of Dr. Thomas of that village. In "Memoirs of Lady Hamilton" (1815), it is stated that she enacted the Goddess of Beauty to the celebrated Dr. Graham, and served as a model to Romney.

He remembers timber bought in woods many miles up the river brought down the Towy to Carmarthen. A little ship was built near Abermarlais and brought to the river by Twm o'r Nant.

He remembers the destructive fires at the tinworks, the paper-mill, the post-office in St.-Mary-street, Trebersed, and the thatched houses in Church-street, which happily have scarcely been equalled for the last eighty years.

He remembers when salmon was sold from 2½d. to 1d., and butter at 6d., 5d., 4d., and even 3d. a pound; while salt, when no artificial scarcity was occasioned by delay in the arrival of a consignment, was sold at 7d.

He remembers when, on Wednesdays, the town was enlivened by the baiting of a bull or two, previous to the slaughtering of the animals for the Saturday's market, that being the orthodox method of making the meat tender. There were in different parts of the town, in front of the Hall especially, rings fastened to the ground, through which the rope attached to the animal was passed; the shops and windows were thronged with spectators; and the town was celebrated for its bull-dogs.

He remembers the cheese riots, when the exportation of that article of food was prevented by the mob, which assembled at the preconcerted signal of ringing the Cross bell; and cavalry being called out to protect merchants in shipping the cheese they had undertaken to deliver.

He remembers not merely the large wedding processions, often consisting of five or six hundred persons, with the now nearly extinct bidding, but those processions headed by an inevitable wooden-legged flutist, and a club-footed fiddler, who by his ability to play seven tunes acquired a right to the title "Ffidler saith tiwn."

He remembers when party spirit ran so high that two packs of hounds were kept by the town: those of the Red-coat hunt and the Blue-coat hunt. The kennel of the former stood where the tanyard by the Market-place is. Old Shon Dwr lived close by: his function it was to whip out of town at his cart's tail sturdy vagrants who infested the country; but having exercised his delegated powers on an old sailor who had fought under Nelson, he got into trouble, and whipping sturdy vagrants ceased in the borough.

He remembers many an election riot—the attack on the Star and Garter, in Spilman-street, during the Reform agitation, when the landlord stoutly but in vain defended his "castle" with a horse-pistol which he discharged repeatedly at the mob; the arrival of a company of Highlanders to support the law; the swearing in of two hundred Llanelly colliers as special constables, to aid the six metropolitan police officers, A. Division, and the conflicts between them and the mob armed with treenails; and, a few years earlier, the demolishing of the successful candidate's chair by the hatters; and, long before that, Magins Dorier Magins's election, when pistols were discharged at voters in the street, and pockets of hops placed in front windows to protect the inmates from shots. He must however confess that the facts referred to in the following "Draft Petition" to the Lords of the Treasury, endorsed with the name of "Jos. Sharpe," from an old friend's papers, referring it is supposed to the period of the contest for the representation of the borough between John Philipps, Esq., of Cilgetty, and Griffith Philipps, Esq., of Cwmgwili, exceed everything of the kind within his recollection:—

**"TO THE RIGHT HONBLE. THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS
OF HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY.**

"The humble petition of the Inhabitants, Merchants, and Tradesmen of the Borough of Carmarthen, in Wales, whose hands are hereunto subscribed,

"SHEWETH,

"That in the Months of July, November, and December last, great riots and disturbances, and the most violent outrages have been committed in the said Borough of Carmarthen, by a number of persons unlawfully assembled in a tumultuous manner, armed with guns, swords, and other offensive weapons, threatening, assaulting, beating, knocking down, wounding, maiming, shooting at, and killing several of His Majesty's subjects, in open defiance of the laws of the land, and to the great terror of the Inhabitants of the said Borough.

"That in particular on the 19th day of the said month of July last, diverse of the said persons, armed with cutlasses and other weapons, fell upon and assaulted Jenkin David, in the said Borough, and with a drawn cutlass one David Lewis wounded and cut off one of the fingers of the right hand of the said Jenkin David, and almost cut off another of his fingers, thereby maiming and disabling him.

"That on the 14th of the said month of November last, a great number of the said persons having again unlawfully assembled in the said Borough, armed with guns, hangers, pitchforks, spits, pokers,

and clubs, and other offensive weapons, assaulted, knocked down, shot at, and wounded diverse of His Majesty's subjects, who to preserve themselves from such outrages, having retired into and taken shelter in the Town Hall in the said Borough, were pursued thither by the said armed multitude, who violently attacked and forced the said Hall, and one Essex Jones fired a gun in at a window thereof, and thereby wounded Jacob Morgan with several shot in his side and back.

"That in the night of the next day, being the 15th day of the said month of November, a great number of the said riotous and disorderly persons again assembled themselves, armed with guns and other offensive weapons, and made an attack upon the public Gaol in the said town, and endeavoured with an iron bar to break the fastenings and force open the door thereof, and fired many guns thereat, and several balls, which entered the windows of the houses near adjoining, to the great danger of the lives of the inhabitants; and the said armed multitude soon after brought into the said town several pieces of cannon, threatening and declaring their intent to batter down the said prison.

"That in the month of December following, and now last past, the said riotous persons assembled again to the number of between one and two hundred, and then and at diverse other times in that month committed the greatest riots and outrages in the said Borough, firing guns loaded with ball and shot in the open streets thereof, and from the stables of the Red Lyon Inn, the chief place of their rendezvous, at diverse houses, and persons in the said town, whereby many were wounded and several killed, and particularly Henry Morris. (qy. ?) James Newland was shot and wounded in his legs and back; David Rees was shot and wounded in the leg, Anne Evans was shot and wounded in the arm, and Joseph Thomas was shot through the head with a musket ball and killed, and John Lewis was also shot and killed,* in defiance of the civil power and of all law and justice, and to the utmost terror of the Inhabitants, as appears upon the oaths of several persons taken before the Mayor and Coroner of the said Borough, ready to be produced.

"Your petitioners therefore humbly implore the aid and assistance of the Crown in bringing the said offenders to justice, and pray your Lordships would be pleased to give directions for that purpose, and that they may be prosecuted at the expense of the Crown, and meet with the punishment such unparalleled violences deserve.

"And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c."

The barrister to whom this draft was presented carefully appended, with the shrewdness characteristic of his profession, the following instruction in the margin where the asterisk is inserted :—

"If Thomas Rees is dead, maimed, or has lost his eye, you may after the word 'killed,' and before the words 'in defiance, &c.,' begin a paragraph and mention that fact, and conclude with the words 'in defiance, &c.,' as it concludes now."

THE BIDDING

Is an old Welsh custom designed to give young marrying folk a start in life, on the understanding that the sums contributed are to be repaid, if required, on the marriage of the donor or any of his relatives. The custom, once very prevalent, is now dying out. The established form of a Bidding Letter is given, the names being fictitious:—

CARMARTHENSHIRE, JULY 4TH, 1878.

As we intend to enter the Matrimonial State, on Thursday, the 25th of July, we purpose to make a BIDDING on the occasion, the same day, at the Young Man's Father's house, called *Ty'r Bwci*, in the Parish of *Llanfair ar y Bryn*, when and where the favour of your good and agreeable company is respectfully solicited; and whatever donation you may be pleased to confer on us then will be thankfully received, warmly acknowledged, and cheerfully repaid whenever called for on a similar occasion,

By your most obedient Servants,

OWEN GWYN,
ELEN MORGAN.

The Young Man, his Father and Mother (*Llewelyn* and *Margaret Gwyn*), his Brothers (*Evan* and *Rhys*), and his Aunt (*Gwladys Bowen*, *Llwyn y Fedwen*), desire that all gifts of the above nature due to them be returned to the Young Man on the above day, and will be thankful for all additional favours granted.

The Young Woman, her Father (*Rhydderch Morgan*, *Castell y Moch*, *Llannon*), and her Brothers and Sister (*Howel*, *Gruffydd*, and *Gwenllian*), desire that all gifts of the above nature due to them be returned to the Young Woman on the above day, and will be thankful for all additional favours conferred on her.

The Young Man's company will meet at Ffynnon Loew; and the Young Woman's at Pant y Clacwydd.

RAIN-FALL.

The following table gives the rain-fall for ten years, as registered by the rain-gauge kept at Carmarthen Gaol. The gauge is placed six inches above the ground, and ninety-two feet above the level of the sea; the diameter of its funnel is eight inches. The table gives the number of inches of rain in every month, the number of days in every month on which rain fell, the total for every year, and the average for every month of the twelve, for ten years.

Mo.	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	In.	D.	In.	D.	In.	D.	In.	D.	In.	D.	In.	D.
Jan.	3.53	19	6.83	24	4.17	19	4.80	18	9.75	28	8.39	27
Feb.	2.16	19	4.72	21	5.55	18	4.02	23	7.34	22	2.54	12
Mar.	3.05	19	2.88	16	3.99	11	3.06	12	6.26	18	3.57	16
April	1.89	11	3.03	16	0.81	7	4.69	19	2.69	13	0.72	7
May	2.22	14	3.99	16	3.24	14	0.89	7	2.23	17	2.80	10
June	0.80	6	0.94	8	0.80	7	2.99	13	7.43	22	1.99	14
July	1.10	7	2.00	13	1.74	13	7.17	25	2.99	12	4.39	21
Aug.	2.08	13	1.91	11	2.68	7	3.28	13	3.45	19	6.72	19
Sept.	4.07	12	7.80	25	2.80	10	6.66	14	5.66	22	3.66	15
Oct.	5.19	22	3.52	19	9.36	23	7.38	25	7.70	26	4.56	23
Nov.	3.40	14	4.28	21	5.64	16	2.09	12	9.67	27	2.46	13
Dec.	10.60	31	6.96	20	1.85	12	5.09	16	9.69	24	2.24	18
Total	40.09	187	48.86	210	42.63	157	52.12	197	74.86	250	44.04	195

Mo.	1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		Average.	
	In.	D.	In.	D.	In.	D.	In.	D.	Inches.	Days.
Jan.	6.34	24	9.51	31	3.49	14	9.41	29	6.622	23.3
Feb.	4.38	18	2.75	13	5.95	24	4.35	26	4.376	19.6
Mar.	3.70	16	1.60	12	4.07	23	4.21	26	3.639	16.9
April	3.34	16	2.98	10	3.69	20	3.62	17	2.746	13.6
May	0.87	11	3.55	15	0.35	5	4.50	16	2.464	12.5
June	1.47	7	3.76	19	2.46	10	2.75	18	2.539	12.4
July	2.23	11	6.56	15	3.45	10	4.36	17	3.599	14.4
Aug.	7.30	23	7.02	19	5.48	14	7.81	19	4.773	15.7
Sept.	8.07	20	5.81	20	6.75	24	3.16	13	5.444	17.5
Oct.	6.88	22	6.30	26	6.80	17	5.94	20	6.363	22.3
Nov.	3.08	17	7.47	20	5.77	19	8.68	27	5.254	18.6
Dec.	5.97	25	3.56	15	10.21	24	4.30	22	6.047	20.7
Total	53.63	210	60.87	215	58.47	204	63.09	250	53.866	207.5*

* The last two totals give the average yearly rain-fall in inches, and the yearly average number of days in which rain fell.

CHRONICLE OF LOCAL EVENTS.

A.D. 52. The Romans penetrated as far as Carmarthen, Publius Ostorius Scapula, who succeeded Aulus Plautius in Britain, having in the previous year overcome the Silures under Caractacus (Caradog).

1079. William the Conqueror probably passed through Carmarthen on his way to St. David's to pray there ("causa orationis").

1089. Cadifor Fawr, Prince of Dyfed, buried at the priory.

1096. William, son of Baldwin, died, who by command of William Rufus founded the castle of Rhyd y Gors.

111*. Henry I. gave to Battle Abbey the church of St. Peter's, in Carmarthen, with another church (antiquissimus temporibus ibidem fundatam) dedicated to St. Theodore the Martyr, and the land of Pentewi, not far distant.

1150. Bernard, Bishop of St. David's, died.

1188. Archbishop Baldwin, attended by Giraldus de Barri (Giraldus Cambrensis), preached the Crusades at Carmarthen.

1189. Prince (afterwards King) John relieved Carmarthen, when besieged by the "Lord Rhys."

1213. Rhys Gryg seized at Carmarthen, and put in the king's prison.

1214. Town burnt by the bailiffs and burgesses to defeat the designs of Rhys ab Gruffydd.

Llewelyn ab Iorwerth took Carmarthen.—*Annales*.

1222-3. William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, made governor of Carmarthen Castle.

1223. "The bridge of Caermarthen was broken."

1233. Carmarthen Bridge destroyed by Richard Marshall, Earl of Pembroke.

Maelgwn Fychan, Owen ab Gruffydd, and Rhys Gryg, aided by the Earl of Pembroke, fight against Carmarthen for 3 months, and make a bridge over the Towy.

1246. Nicholas de Molyn (Molyns, Meules), Seneschal of Carmarthen, commissioned by Henry III. to seize the lands of Maelgwn Fychan.

1250. The bridge broken by pressure of the ice.

1254. Feb. 14. The castle of Carmarthen was, with the castles of Diserth, Rhuddlan, Dygonwy [or Dingonwy, near Conway Castle], Montgomery, Cardigan, and Builth, granted by Henry III. to his eldest son, Prince Edward.

1254-9. Tankard, Archdeacon of Carmarthen.

1258. Patrick de Sayes [de Canton, Lord of Cydweli], seneschal of the king at Carmarthen.

1269. May 4. Indulgence of forty days granted by Richard [Caren], Bishop of St. David's, to those praying and worshipping in the church of Westminster, and before the shrine of St. Edward.

1280. Thomas Beck elected Bishop of St. David's. He died April 14, 1293. During his occupation of the see, he founded two colleges; one at Abergwili, and another at Llanddewi Brefi. They were monastic, not strictly educational.

1283. Died Mareddydd ab Gurwardd, Archdeacon of Carmarthen. He was succeeded by John de Alderby.

1284. March 19. Statute of Rhuddlan framed, by which Carmarthenshire was constituted a separate county.

1287. Bishop Beck of St. David's founded a hospital at Llawhaden, Pembrokeshire. Edward I. and his queen, Eleanor, were at Carmarthen Castle during his episcopate.

Robert de Tibetot (Tybetot), Justiciary of Carmarthen.

1291. The church of Kermerdyn valued at £9 6s. 8d. in the taxation of church benefices under Pope Nicholas IV.

1300 (about). William, Lord Camville, was the king's justice at Carmarthen.

1313. Edward II. granted charter of liberties to burgesses of Carmarthen.

1314. John de la Roche gave by his last will to the "minoribus de Karmardyn xLs. pro anima patris mei et mea."

Gilbert de Musselwick, Archdeacon of Carmarthen.

1326. A toll raised for the renovation of Carmarthen Bridge.

1327. Edward III. confirmed and granted a charter of further liberties to Carmarthen.

Walter de Clifford, governor of Carmarthen Castle. He was a brother of Fair Rosamond.

1329. Walter Wynter, Archdeacon of Carmarthen.

1330. Hubert de Burgh, governor of the castle.

1359. Aug. Walke Haklutt, justiciary at Carmarthen.

1361—1370. During this period, Edward the Black Prince signed at Carmarthen several grants to the priory.

1380. "Janet, mother of Gruffydd ab Nicholas, died in Carmarthen, and was buried at Whitland." [?]

1390 (about). The chief justice of Carmarthen was slain on the bench, at Carmarthen, by Morgan Dafydd Llewelyn, the son of Philip Trahaern, of Rhydodyn, in Conwil Gaio, and brother maternally to Ifor Hael. Morgan was tried for the deed by Sir David Hanmer. "And this was don in ye time of Rycharde the second, then King of England, and the above named Sir davyd hanmer was cheif Iestys in the countye of Karmarthinschire when this morgan was rayned for the killing of the said judge."

1403. July 6. Owain Glyndwr took Carmarthen Castle, and burnt the town.

1405. Carmarthen Castle capitulated to a body of French, sent to assist Owain Glyndwr. The garrison marched out with their baggage.

1415. Oct. 25. At the battle of Agincourt, the Welsh bore a conspicuous place. The Pembrokeshire men first, then next

"Caermarthen in her colours bore a rood,
Whereon an old man lean'd himself to stay,
At a star pointing: which, of great renown,
Was skilful Merlin, namer of that town."

1422. Henry VI. granted a charter to the burgesses of Carmarthen.

1427. "Rain from 1st of Aprill to Hollontide."—ARTHUR HOPTON'S *Concordance of Years*. 1615.

1440—1470. Flourished Ieuan Brydydd Hir, of Merionethshire, bard. Buried at Carmarthen.

1441. In Stephen Griffith's mayoralty, Lord Whitney's commission to try Gruffydd ab Nicolas.

- 36
 1445. The priory burnt down.
 1451. A great eisteddfod held at Carmarthen, under the patronage of Gruffydd ab Nicolas, of Dinevor, at which the rules of the Welsh metres, Dosbarth Caerfyrddin, were determined. (See 1823.)
 1456. The first Earl of Richmond buried at the church of the Gray Friars, in Lammas-street. He died November 1.
 1461. The second great eisteddfod held at Carmarthen, for which a commission was obtained from Edward IV., when Dafydd ab Edmunt won the silver chair.
 1464. Edward IV. granted a charter to the Carmarthen burgesses.
 1474. Dec. Edward IV. at Carmarthen.
 1480 (about). Hywel ab Dafydd ab Ieuan ab Rhys, bard and historian, Aberdar, and Rhys Nanmor, bard, of Maenor Fynwy, Pembrokeshire, buried at Carmarthen (yn Nhref Brodyr).
 1480—1520. Flourished Tudur Aled, bard and black friar. Buried at the priory.
 1484. Sir Rhys ab Thomas writes an ingenious evasive letter from Carmarthen Castle to Richard III., who had demanded his son as hostage.
 1485. Nov. 3. Sir Rhys ab Thomas was made constable, lieutenant-general, and seneschal of Brecknock. Nov. 6. He was made chamberlain of South Wales in the counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan. Nov. 7. He was made justiciary of South Wales. In addition to these offices, he had an annuity of three hundred marks, payable out of the estates of the Duke of Buckingham, and held the offices of seneschal, chancellor, and supervisor of the royal manors of Haverfordwest and Roose.
 1497. July 22. Battle of Blackheath. Sir Rhys ab Thomas, on his charger, Llwyd y Bagsau, takes Lord Audley prisoner.
 1504. June. Bishop Morgan died at the priory, "and was buried in his owne church."
 1527. Sir Rhys ab Thomas buried in the church of the Gray Friars.
 1531. June 14. Sir Matthew Cradock, of Swansea, Knight, makes a codicil to his will, with this among other bequests:—"Item, I give to the Grey Friars of Carmarthen xx^s, and my executor to pay the same."
 Dec. 4. Rhys ab Gruffydd, grandson of Sir Rhys ab Thomas, was beheaded in the Tower of London. The indictment charged him with assuming the name of Fitz Urien, and conspiring to dethrone Henry VIII. His large estates, with £30,000 worth of jewels and plate, were forfeited to the crown. It is said that part of his possessions was restored to his descendants by Mary, Elizabeth, and Charles I.
 1535. 27th Henry VIII., the borough received the elective franchise.
 Feb. 5. Janet, wife of Sir Rhys ab Thomas, died: buried at the monastery.
 1536. This year all houses of religion were suppressed.
 1539. Jenkin Lloyd David ab Rees, the first sheriff for Carmarthenshire.
 July. The priory suppressed.
 1540 (about). Walter Devereux born at Carmarthen Castle.
 1542. Gruffydd Williams, gent., M.P. for borough.
 William Parry, gent., M.P. for borough.

1543. Statute 34 & 35 Hen. VIII., c. xxvi., enacts that the twelve Welsh counties shall be comprised in four circuits: Denbigh, Flint, and Montgomery; Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Merioneth; Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke; Radnor, Brecon, and Glamorgan.

1545. May 17. Henry VIII. granted a charter to Carmarthen, constituting the same a free borough, with a body corporate by the name of mayor, burgesses, and commonalty. The sword first borne at Carmarthen.

1550. Flourished Mathew Bromfield, bard. Buried at Carmarthen.

1553. William Parry, gent., M.P. for borough.

Griffith Higgon, gent., M.P. for borough.

1554. William Awbrey, M.P. for borough.

John ab Harry, M.P. for borough.

1555. William Wightman, M.P. for borough.

Feb. 26. David Griffith Leyson, high sheriff of Carmarthenshire, personally handed over the custody of Bishop Ferrar, in St. Peter's Church, to Morgan his successor, who committed him to the keeping of Owen Jones.

March 30, being the Saturday next before Passion Sunday. "This yeare Bishop ferrar the martir was burnt in the markett place where the conduit is." David Griffith Leyson, LL.D., of Carmarthen Priory, Principal of St. Edward's Hall, Oxford, a justice of the peace, and high-sheriff for Carmarthenshire, who had turned Papist in Queen Mary's reign, "would not suffer him to speak at the stake. Leyson died soon after, and when he would have spoken, could not." Richard Jones (or Johnes), of Cwmgwili, son of Sir Thomas Jones, of Abermarlais, first M.P. for Pembrokeshire, called to console Bishop Ferrar while under sentence.

1557. John Vaughan, M.P. for borough.

1562. Newhaven Wars.

1563. John Harrington, Esq., M.P. for borough.

1568. David William Parry, high sheriff. "This D. Parry was Bishop Farrar's eldest brother's son; and he, with Sir Gelly Meyrick and others, proved a traitor to Queen Elizabeth, and was therefore executed."

1571. John Morgan, gent., M.P. for borough.

1572. Thomas Wigmore, Esq., M.P. for borough.

1576. Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent of the 18th year of her reign, granted a grammar school in the town of Carmarthen, to be called the "Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, of the foundation of Walter Earl of Essex and others."

Sep. 21. Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex and Ewe, a native of Carmarthen, died in Dublin. His body was brought to Carmarthen, and buried, Nov. 6, in St. Peter's Church. Bishop Richard Davies preached his funeral sermon that day, from Apocalypse xiv. 13. He was grandson of Mary, wife of William Lord Hunsdon, sister of Anne Boleyn.

1580. "John Foord [one of the bailiffs] died in office, and Robert Toy succeeded."

1582. "The Hall was built by Robert Toye, as tradition goes." He was probably one of the thirteen sons of Humphrey Toy, Mayor of Carmarthen in 1557.

1584. The mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and gentry of Carmarthen "voluntariely and most willingly bynd" themselves "jointlie and seu'ally in the bandes of one fyrmie and loyall societie" to defend Queen Elizabeth's person "against all estates, dignities, and earthlie powers whatsoeu'r," and to "p'secute to the death" her enemies, "to their vtter ou'throwe and extirpation."

1585. Edward Downley, Esq., M.P. for borough.

March 11. A fish-market ordered to be erected by D. Edwardes, mayor, "nighe the conduct in the markett-place."

1586. Edward Downley, Esq., M.P. for borough.

1586—1613. Lewys Dwnn made his heraldic visitation of Carmarthenshire.

1587. "When the Hall was built, or rather mended."

1588. Collins Meyrick, Esq., M.P. for borough.

"My lady Gamage died the xii. of Aprill, 1588."

1591. Sir Walter Alys George Devereux died at Rouen, whence his body was brought and buried at Carmarthen.

1592. Sir Thomas Baskerville, Knight, M.P. for borough.

1595. Nov. 8. Bishop Anthony Rudd, J. Wooton, George Owen, Francis Meyrick, and G. Albane Stepneth address a letter from Carmarthen to "Lord Burley," calling the attention of the Lords of Her Majesty's "Privye Counsaill" to the danger to the kingdom arising from the insecure state of "Mylforde Haven."

1597. "This yeare corne was excessive dear through the realme of England. Wheat was sould at Carmarthen at 40 shillings the bushel, and barley for 26s. 8d. money, by Carmarthen measure." Great mortality was occasioned thereby. The deaths registered at St. Ishmael's Church from March to March were 13 in 1593-4; 18 in 1594-5; 18 in 1595-6; 74 in 1596-7; 17 in 1597-8.

Sir Thomas Baskerville, M.P. for borough.

1601. Walter Rice, of Newton, M.P. for borough.

1602. Kidwelly men entered the Pensarn Common, and were repulsed by the Carmarthen men.

1603. Walter Rice, M.P. for borough.

1604. A great plague raged at Carmarthen. "Sessions at Golden Grove."

June 14th. The charter renewed by James I.; the borough made a county of itself, to be called the County of the Borough of Carmarthen, with two sheriffs instead of bailiffs. William Lewis and John William Parry were the first sheriffs.

1606. The Great Sessions held at Golden Grove, because of the plague at Carmarthen.

1611. "This year the plague was at Carmarthen, and Evan Long [Mayor of Carmarthen in 1606] died."

1614. Sir Robert Mansfield, Knight, M.P. for borough.

1618. David Edwardes, alderman, was sworn town clerk.

1620. Henry Vaughan, Esq., M.P. for borough.

1625. "It cost the town sheriffs £1000 for taking the sheriff for the county at his coming to town to keep the sessions." Walter Vaughan appears to be the county sheriff referred to, and Rowland Philipps and William Davies the town sheriffs.

1625 and 1628. Henry Vaughan, Esq., M.P. for borough.

1629. "Spiwed bread this year," "Blwyddyn hwdog." See "Canwyll y Cymry," poems 107 and 108, where reference is made to the unwholesome bread occasioned by excessive rain; and the distress resulting therefrom.

1631. Oct. 23. Lewis Bayly, Bishop of Bangor, a native of Carmarthen, died, and was buried at his own cathedral.

1633. Father Arthur, an Irishman, said to be a Jesuit, hanged, drawn, and quartered for conspiring the king's death; some say, for cursing the king.

1634. William Phillip Gravell was a sergeant-at-mace at this time.

Jan. 7. By an assessment made at Chester, the borough was to contribute £15, and the county £100, towards providing a ship of 200 tons for Charles I.

1637. "The church was newly paved, and the geates newly made."

1640. Nov. 3. Long Parliament met. Sir Francis Lloyd, of Millfield, Lampeter, Knt., controller of the household of Charles I., M.P. for borough. There was a double return, W. Davies, Esq., being the other candidate.

1643. Rudd, Archdeacon of Carmarthen.

The Earl of Carbery, His Majesty's Lieut.-general for the three counties.

1644. Carmarthen taken and garrisoned for the king by Col. Charles Gerard.

"The towne of Carmarthen was fortified with a mudd wall round about it."

Bishop Morgan Owen of Llandaff gave £20 a year to the Carmarthen Grammar School, to be issuing out of the rectory of St. Ishmael.

Jan. 11. Meeting of influential men from the counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke held at Carmarthen, with a view to aiding in the reduction of the town and castle of Pembroke to the Royalists.

"The towne of Carmarthen was gotten by the sword by Pembrockesheire men in Aprill, 1644."

1645. "Carmarthen was gott by Pembrockesheire forces uppon condicōn, the tenth of October."

Carmarthen was taken by Parliamentary Major General Laugharne, whereby the whole county was reduced. Public thanksgiving for same, Nov. 2.

1648. April 10. Cols. Poyer and Powell were at Carmarthen, having espoused Prince Charles's cause.

May 24. Cromwell arrived at Pembroke, having called at Swansea and Carmarthen on his way.

1649 "This yeer, in July that bloody O. Cromwell was at Carmarthen, vpon his way to Ireland, where he comitted many bloody Massacres in Tredagh [Drogheda] and Wexford, &c." Cromwell is said to have stopped at the Nag's Head, in St.-Mary-street, afterwards the town house of the Edwinsford family.

1651. Adam Cozier was Chamberlain of Carmarthen in February.

The mayor was sworn in at Rhyd y Gors by reason of the plague being in the town.

May 25. The plague again broke out in Carmarthen, sweeping away whole families in the town and neighbouring parishes.

1651. June 15. Colonel Rowland Dawkins, Governor of Carmarthen under Cromwell, Captain of Military, and one of the Major-generals of South Wales, writes from Llanbadarn, stating that he had "marched from Carmarthen to Cardigan, near which town he attacked the rebels, killing twenty-eight and taking sixty prisoners."

1653. No M.P. chosen.

"March 29, was Black Monday, or great eclipse of the sun, called in Welsh 'Dydd Llun Du.'"

July 16. "Dr. Roger Manwaring, Bishop of St. David's, died at Carmarthen, after a most violent persecution from the Puritans."

Dec. 16. John Thurloe, private secretary to Oliver Cromwell, writes to Thomas William Lloyd, Alltycadno, Esq., high-sheriff for Carmarthenshire, requiring him to cause Cromwell to be proclaimed Lord Protector.

1654. Sep. 3. Col. Rowland Dawkins returned for the county of Carmarthen to the Convention of this date, with Mr. Claypool, Cromwell's son-in-law.

1656. Griffith Williams was sword-bearer.

Rowland Dawkins, Esq., M.P. for borough.

March 16. Wm. Thomas, Vicar of Laugharne (afterwards Bishop of St. David's and Worcester), preached an assize sermon at St. Peter's Church.

1657. May 27. William Nicholson dates from Carmarthen the *Letter Dedicatory* to his "*Exposition of the Apostles' Creed*." He was ejected in Cromwell's time from the parsonage of Llandilo and the vicarage of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, in which town he kept a school to maintain himself. He lived to see things restored, and was, through the influence of Lord Chancellor Clarendon, raised to the see of Gloucester.

1658. John Vaughan, sheriff, charged at the bar of the House of Commons with returning as member for the borough Robert Dawkins, who had polled 20 votes, instead of David M. Morgan, who had polled 108. Morgan was declared to be duly elected, and Vaughan and his co-sheriff Griffith Davies, who professed to have been betrayed by their solicitor, were reprimanded and discharged for their contempt.

1659. May 19. Charles II. proclaimed at Carmarthen, before he came to England.

1660. "Baptist churches founded during the 17th century.

"Wales:

"Brecknockshire		Maesbyrllan		1699.
Carmarthenshire		Carmarthen		1660."

T. Hughes returned for the county, and Rowland Dawkins for the borough, to the Parliament which met 25th April, and which recalled and restored Charles II.

1661. Feb. 18. "The great tempestuous wind."

1664. Nov. A blazing star appeared.

1665. Nicholas Williams, Rhydodyn, sheriff. "In his sheriffship a woman, viz., gwraig Wil Goch, was burnt, and one of her daughters and a servant man hanged for killing her husband, and another daughter condemned, and after long confinement was discharged."

1666. "In the year of Richard Leigh's mayoralty, my Lord John, 2nd son of the Duke of Beaufort, came to pass through the town of Carmarthen, for London, and was rebuked by the said mayor for offering to take the place of the said mayor, the King's chief magistrate in the Corporation."

1670. John Lloyd, Wenallt, high-sheriff, Zechariah Thomas, deputy. "The said sheriffs was apprehended in the sessions at Court, by the coroner for the county. The said coroner was fined for so doing."

1671. Nov. 8. David James, A.M., Vicar of Carmarthen at this date.

"This year cropping of men's ears at Dryslwyn; the first for keeping possession, and the other for serving Mr. Rice."

1674. Beau Nash born at Swansea: educated at Carmarthen Grammar School.

Sep. 13. The Lady Elizabeth Morgan, relict of Sir Anthony Morgan, Knight, buried.

1675. May 8. The Great Sessions held at Llandilo.

1676. The Archdeacon of Carmarthen gave premises in the town to the masters of the Grammar School, successively for ever.

1677. May 4. Wm. Jones, Archdeacon of Carmarthen, buried.

1683. Dec. to Feb., 1684. "Extremely severe frost." Fair on the Thames. Charles II. and his queen had their names printed at the press on the ice.

1684. Aug. 8. The Duke of Beaufort arrived at Carmarthen, when making his tour through Wales as Lord President of Wales and its marches. He passed the previous night at Golden Grove, the Earl of Carbery's mansion, where he saw the celebrated horn presented by the Earl of Richmond to Dafydd ab Evan, of Llwyn Dafydd, "kept among the Earle's choicest rarities. The foot is of silver in form of a mount, upon which stand a Dragon and greyhound of the same mettall." Accompanied by the Earl of Worcester, Sir John Talbot, and a large company, the duke proceeded to Carmarthen, having to "foord or ferry the river" between Golden Grove and Llangathen, at which church they saw a "fair monument of Anthony, Lord Bishop of this diocese of St. David." He halted at Abergwili to inspect the Carmarthen Militia, consisting of a troop of horse with black standard fringed and tasselled with gold and silver, and a troop of foot, drawn up in his grace's way, where Sir Rice Williams in his own tents had prepared an ample entertainment. He was met in the afternoon at the gate of Carmarthen by the mayor and aldermen in scarlet, and the recorder, Richard Vaughan, read him a lengthy loyal address. The recorder possessed adulatory powers of no mean order, as this short specimen—a mere brick out of the building—will show:—

"But our joyes must not be wholly laid out for your Grace. Part is due to the additional satisfaction we conceive at the presence of your noble son, who is heire even in your life of your incomparable virtues. As that may seem a paradox in law, soe 'twill appear as high a contradiction in reason, that though your Grace has entirely convey'd unto his Lordship your excellent endowments, yet notwithstanding that bounty, your own originall stock and abundance is not in the least impair'd or diminish'd."

On the 9th, the duke and his retinue went to Newcastle Emlyn, where they were "sumptuously entertained in fair blew and white

tents pitch'd on purpose; where also stands were made for an hundred horse, fenced with boughs of trees." Afterwards they returned to Carmarthen. On Sunday, the 10th, he was accompanied to St. Peter's Church by the Bishop of St. David's (Lawrence Womack), the Earl of Worcester, Sir John Talbot, Sir Rice Williams, the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, and a great number of gentry from this and the neighbouring counties, the foot making a guard for him through the town to the chancel door. The duke visited Pembrokeshire, where he was attended, on the 12th, at Milford Haven by — Wogan, Esq.; and, on the 13th, "nobly entertein'd at a dinner by Sir Erasmus Philips, at his seat called Picton Castle," and proceeding by water to Haverfordwest, was "well collation'd on the way by — Wogan, Esq., att his seat at Bolston." On his return to Carmarthen, on the 14th, there were "ringing of bells, bonfires—so called from being part wood and part bones [*sic*—]—shouts of people, the publick conduit running with wine, and the militia again drawn out; several of the Carmartheners repair'd the fires by their hatts, cravats, and canes." He departed on the 15th for Glamorganshire.

1686. The charter renewed; six of the council removed, and others placed in their room.

1688. Oct. 28. "There was a new election of a mayor and sheriffs according to the old Charter of James I. which was then restored by proclamation to all corporations. Martin Beynon was sworn instead of Sir R. Williams. The sheriffs continued."

1689. Aug. 20. Sir Thomas Osborne, Earl of Danby (June 27, 1674), created Marquis of Carmarthen, and Duke of Leeds (May 4, 1694).

1690. Aug. 27. "About eight o'clock in the evening there happened a very sensible earthquake."

1696. Phillip Jones, A.M., Vicar of Carmarthen, died.

1698. "Lord Carmarthen appointed Peter [the Great]'s cicerone by King William."

1699. The Cock Mill, in the Dark-gate, let to Altam Vaughan.

1701. Griffith Rice, of Newton, elected M.P. for the county, at Llandilo: Sir Thomas Powell defeated. According to the *Mirror*, Griffith Rice gave the casting vote in favour of the Hanoverian succession. Arthur Owen, M.P. for Pembrokeshire, voted for it, making the numbers equal (117); and Mr. Rice coming in, had the honour of giving the last and decisive vote.

1702. Before the war against France was declared, Lord Carmarthen, commanding a British frigate, fired into a French one in Rotterdam harbour, and compelled her to surrender. He subsequently released her, on the captain paying him 12s. for the powder and shot expended, having sent him a bill for the amount.

1703. "Nov. 26 & 27. Great storm beyond any remembered. Ships of war and other ships and houses destroyed." "Nov. 26, Friday, about twelve o'clock at night there happened a storm of wind most violent and terrible, from the westward, which continued till about five or six the next morning. It blew down abundance of trees from the roots, broke down houses and chimneys that scarce any church or house in the country escaped without damage. There happened great rain that week, and on Saturday, Nov. 27, it made the greatest flood and the highest tide (it being just at the

change of the moon, and by reason of a strong wind from the westward) that has been seen in the memory of any living. It destroyed and drowned in many places abundance of cattle great and small. The damage done in the city of Bristol amounted to £100,000." Twenty-one persons were killed in London; and on the Thames five hundred wherries, three hundred ship boats, and one hundred barges were destroyed; as were seven ships of war in the Downs, with which 1500 officers and men were lost. The first Eddystone Lighthouse was destroyed in this storm, when its architect, Winstanley, perished.

"The air grew troubled with portentous sound,
And mournful omens multiplied around.
With furious shock the elements engage,
And all the winds contend in all their rage.
From clashing clouds their mingled torrents gush,
And rain and hail with rival fury rush;
Bolts of loud thunder, floods of lightning rend
The opening skies, and into earth descend."

1706. June 27. "Dominus Anthonius Rudde, baronet," buried at St. Peter's Church.

1708. Dec. to March, 1709. Severe frost and heavy falls of snow.

1713. Feb. 15. Great high wind that did great damage.

1714. Feb. 4. Buried at St. Peter's, "Alicia Woodford, ætatis suæ 105."

April 22. "On Friday in Easter week, 22nd April in this year, the total eclipse of the sun at about 9 of the clock in the morning was total. Stars as at night." "Stars visible between 8 and 9 a.m."

1715. Marquis of Winchester, M.P. for county: Sir T. Powell defeated. Richard Vaughan for borough.

Nov. to Feb., 1716. The "hard winter." Fair on the Thames, with sports as in 1683-4.

1717. Marquis of Winchester called to House of Peers. Sir Thomas Stepney, M.P. for county.

1719. Jan. 20. David Havard named as Vicar of Abergwili.

1722. Griffith Rice, M.P. for county (592): Sir Nicholas Williams, Bart., defeated (587): majority, 5. On petition, Sir Nicholas Williams gained the seat, and the under-sheriff was fined £500 for foul play. Richard Vaughan, M.P. for borough.

The present bells cast for St. Peter's Church.

July 22 to March 9, 1723. Severe visitation of small pox.

1723. "Llun Aggrippa, neu'r Cristion o fewn ychydig wedi ei ddatguddio;" translated by Jenkin Jones from the English of T. Mead, printed in Carmarthen for Christmas Samuel and Lewis Griffies. This was the first book printed in Carmarthen. The printer was probably Nicholas Thomas (from Cenarth), who printed at least three other books at Carmarthen before the end of 1725. The first printing-press erected in South Wales (if not the first in Wales) was that of Isaac Carter, Trefhedyn (Adpar, Newcastle Emlyn).

1724. James Philipps, of Pentyparc, M.P. for borough, *vice* R. Vaughan, deceased.

May 11. Total eclipse of the sun; stars visible between 6 and 7 p.m.

July. The first freemasons' lodge established in Carmarthen, to meet on the 1st Tuesday in every month, at the Bunch of Grapes.

1726. First Lammas-street Chapel built.

Loyal Society of Sea Sergeants, composed of twenty-five gentlemen of South Wales, revived.

June 24. Sir Edward Mansel, Bart., elected master of the Freemasons at the Nag's Head, Carmarthen, and Peter Chettle and John Lloyd, Esquires, wardens.

Sept. At Carmarthen assizes, David Thomas, a vendor of books, convicted of counterfeiting stamps, ordered to be executed Oct. 2; pardoned through the intercession of Mr. James Philipps, Pentyparc, M.P.

1727. Sir Nicholas Williams, M.P. for county: Richard Gwynne of Taliaris defeated. Arthur Bevan, recorder, M.P. for borough: James Philipps defeated.

Aug. 12. Great consternation caused on the fair day by a big man, with long hair, ragged clothes, and eyes shining like two stars, crying, "Mae tref Caerfyrddin i suddo o'r golwg am ddau o'r gloch heddyw." It had been noised about the country that Carmarthen would sink some time, and that Merlin had said,

"Y Gaer fawr, ti gei oer fore,
Daiar a'th lwnc, daw dwr i'th le."

"Llanllwch fu, Caerfyrddin sudd, Abergwili saif."

1729. Sept. 4. Sir Richard Steele buried in St. Peter's Church, close to the chancel door. Died, Sept. 1, at his house, in King-street, afterwards the Ivy Bush.

1730. Nov. 27. Rev. Richard Prichard, vicar, buried.

1733. Captain David Edwardes, Rhod y Gors, died, and was buried, Aug. 18, in St. Peter's Church.

June 2. Richard Gwynne of Taliaris, elected at Tenby, president of the Loyal Society of Sea Sergeants.

Dec. 26. Thomas Perrot, Nonconformist minister at Carmarthen, died.

1734. Sir N. Williams, M.P. for county, after a sham opposition from Sir Edward Mansel. Arthur Bevan for borough.

Shon Rhydderch's almanac for this year, printed at Carmarthen, was the first almanac printed in Wales.

1739. May 22. One Edwards, of the parish of Llandeilo, hanged at Pensarn, for pilfering.

May 23. Elinor Williams, *alias* Hadley, a servant at Job's Well, hanged on the common below the Royal Oak Gate, for murdering her child. Her body was buried near the town Railway Station, where she is said to have been gibbeted; and bones, supposed to be hers, were discovered there a few years ago. Two lads were also executed for stealing cider with others who absconded, from Evan Thomas, of the Greyhound inn, Carmarthen.

1740. Jan. Towry frozen over, and people crossed on the ice. The frost lasted eight weeks, and provisions were at famine prices. An ox was roasted, and a printing-press was set up on the Thames, the printer claiming the sole right to print on the river on the plea that his father had done so in 1684.

Michaelmas. "The cut and slash in the Dark Gate."

1741. Sir N. Williams, M.P. for county. John Philipps, of Kilgetty, for borough, defeating Griffith Philipps, of Cwmgwili. An appeal was made to the House of Commons, but the affair was settled before the resolution came before the house.

1742. At the Carmarthen assizes, this year, a girl only eight years of age was tried for the murder of her brother and sister, six and four respectively. It was proved that the children had been frightened with stories about the cruelty of the Spaniards and the danger of their landing on our coasts. A violent thunderstorm happening, the children thought the Spaniards were come, and the prisoner killed the younger children, at their own request, with a hedging-bill, and then attempted to kill herself with the same instrument. Acquitted.

An epidemic seems to have prevailed in Carmarthen about the middle of this year. 102 burials were registered in 1741, and 95 in 1743, whereas in 1742 there were 173. The highest number in any month in 1741 was 11; in 1743, 14. In the 6 months, March—August, 1742, the numbers were 17, 24, 28, 28, 19, 17, on the average 22 per month, more than twice the average (9) of the same months in 1741 and 1743.

1743. Rev. Evan Davies assisted Mr. Samuel Thomas to "put up the academy."

Feb. 20. "To-day we had frightful news y' the French with a fleet of 32 ships had the Pretender's son on board at Torbay."

April. George Whitfield preached in Carmarthen during the great sessions. "The justices desired he would stay till they rose, and they would come. Accordingly they did, and many thousands more; and several people of quality." This was probably the occasion referred to by Peter Williams, when Whitfield stood on the conduit in Lamas-street, and preached from Isaiah liv. 5.

John Philipps, M.P. for the borough of Carmarthen, succeeded in honour and estate his brother, Sir Erasmus Philipps, Bart., M.P. for Haverfordwest, who was drowned, in consequence of a fall from his horse, in the Avon, near Bristol, Oct. 15.

1744. April 4. A press warrant received at Carmarthen, war between England and France having been declared in London and Paris.

Ap. 5. Thomas Williams, author of the "Oes-lyfr" (1st edit., 1724—the third book printed in Carmarthen), licensed to preach as a dissenting preacher, by Mr. Philipps of Cwmgwili, and Mr. Adams of Whitland, in the Carmarthen Town Hall.

Ap. 11. Fast day appointed by Government, observed at Carmarthen, to implore the blessing of God on the armies of our King against the French and Spaniards.

May 7. W. Williams, Pant y Celyn, preached at Llanllwch, in the open air. "Ni chaniatawyd iddo fyned i'r Eglwys, ond efe a bregethodd yn yr awyr agored i gynulleidfa fawr. Y mae efe yn wr ieuanc gwresog, difrifol, a duwiol, ac o lwyrfryd calon am wneuthur daioni; ond y mae arno eisiau ymroddi i ddarllen a myfyrio mwy." Williams was twenty-six years of age at this time.

May 17. The Presbyterians held a *cymmanfa* at Carmarthen.

July 13 (Friday). Howel Harris preached on the Castle Green. He preached in the town also, Sept. 3.

1745. John Vaughan, M.P. for county, *vice* Sir Nicholas Williams. deceased.

Robin Lewis Richard, of Abergwili, hanged for murdering William Owen, of Carmarthen.

Sir John Philipps, M.P., "made a lord of trade and plantations, a place of £1200 a-year; but he soon dropped it."

1746. Two mayors sworn in—William Thomas and Anthony Rogers, A. Rogers's election was made void.

1747. John Vaughan, M.P. for county. Admiral Thomas Matthews for borough.

Carmarthen Furnace Works built by Robert Morgan.

Capt. Owens, a noted smuggler, hanged for shooting one Lilley, a dancing-master, who had broken out of Haverfordwest prison, when under sentence of transportation.

1749. In this year the common council disfranchised James Philipps, Pentyparc, John Newsham, John Thomas, Thomas Rees, Anthony Rogers, William Rees of Capel Dewi, and James Lewis of Dolhaid, esquires, and also removed Sir John Philipps from his place of common councilman and from his office of recorder, and chose Griffith Philipps in his room.

1750. Joseph Jenkins, a noted swearer, committed to the town gaol for the murder of his wife. Having been convicted at the next borough sessions before Justices Pollen and Williams, he was executed on the common near the Royal Oak Gate. St. Peter's Register has this entry:—"1750. Dec. 11. Elizth Jenkins, murdered."

1751. Griffith Philipps, M.P. for borough, *vice* Admiral Matthews, deceased.

Rev. Wm. Philipps preached in the new pulpit in Carmarthen Church.

James Evans, Vicar of Carmarthen, died.

1752. John Rogers, M.A., succeeded to the vicarage of St. Peter's, *vice* James Evans, deceased.

1754. April 25. George Rice, of Newton, M.P. for county: Richard Vaughan, of Golden Grove, defeated. Griffith Philipps for borough: Sir Thomas Stepney defeated. The votes in the county election were as follows:—

Hundred.	Mr. Rice.	Mr. Vaughan.	Total.	Difference.
Perfedd	154	60	214	94
Elfed	161	39	200	122
Cathinog	83	24	107	59
Derlyls	167	92	259	75
Caio	96	25	121	71
3 Commotts	124	150	274	—26
Totals	785	390	1175	395

—Writ returned May 31, 1754.

1755. Dr. Roger Philipps sworn in mayor by mandamus issued from the Court of Queen's Bench, in presence of only nine common councilmen.

"The Caermarthen Canal commenced."

1755. June 14. Sir John Philipps, Bart., president of the Loyal Society of Sea Sergeants, elected recorder of the borough.

"Wone of the rictors was shot at the Red Lion." "Nov. 14. John Lewis, barber, kilt." "There were riots about the price of provisions, and a man was shot by the military for breaking into a storehouse, the Riot Act not having been read. The owner of the stores or the commander of the soldiers was punished, fined I believe. This took place about the middle of last century." These three notes probably refer to the same event. The last is hearsay.

1756-7. "During this year, John Evan's mayoralty, five men killed for breaking into a storehouse and stealing corn." "1756. Six colliers kilt in Spilman-street." Probably the same event.

1758. July. "The Town Charter was made by a special jury at Hereford."

1761. George Rice, M.P. for county. Earl Verney for borough. Both unopposed.

1763. The roads began to be repaired by virtue of a new Act of Parliament. Turnpike gates erected in several places.

August 20. John Wesley preached for the first time in Carmarthen: on the Castle Green.

1764. Sir John Philipps, of Picton Castle, died at his house at Narbiton-place, near Kingston, in Surrey, aged 64, and was buried in his vault in Kingston Church. His body was taken thence by virtue of a faculty from Doctors' Commons (which cost £30), the 26th of July following in the same year, and passed through Carmarthen the 1st August, 1764, on its way to Picton, to be there re-interred.

July 27. The charter 4th George III. granted, on a petition of the inhabitants setting forth that in consequence of writs of *quo warranto* issued and judgements of *ouster* obtained against the acting magistrates, the corporation had become incapable of exercising their liberties. By this charter the day for electing the mayor was the first Monday after Michaelmas.

August 6. The charter was brought to Carmarthen by the Honourable George Rice, of Newton, M.P. for the county, and delivered to Albert Davids, Esq., the mayor named in the charter. "The inhabitants of the County Borough went in great pomp to meet their Charter, in coaches and chariots, and near a thousand horses, and men on foot innumerable, fifty-two white silk flags, and three ravens drawn on each of them, carrying a sprig of laurel in their beaks, signifying loyalty and good news; the three ravens, being the arms of Dynevor Castle, were carried by gentlemen's sons well mounted; and other flags by apprentices and others, almost innumerable, with drums beating, and divers other music. The Charter being delivered to Albert Davids, Esq., at the town-end of Abergwili bridge, he brought it to town with great joy in his coach, which was dressed with laurel gilted with silver, &c." The mayor then took the oaths of office, and the other officers were sworn. An ox was roasted near the conduit in Lammast-street, and a sumptuous feast provided in the Long Storehouse near the Quay, to which nearly 1500 gentlemen and tradesmen sat down; the fragments were divided amongst the poor, and several hogsheads of ale and cider brought into the streets and given to the public. Bells were rung and cannons fired during the day: bonfires,

fireworks, and illuminations enlivened the night. The whole concluded with a ball, at which about one hundred couples danced.

1765. Oct. 8. George Talbot Rice born.

Oct. 14. A committee of twelve gentlemen appointed to examine the books and laws of the Carmarthen property in lands, houses, &c.

1766. Dr. Squire, Bishop of St. David's, died in London.

Meat-market built in Clos Mawr.

June 23. Taking down the old Town Hall begun. The bell in the tower was taken down the 25th, and had this legend round it:—"Robert Lewis, junior, Mayor, Geo. Lewis, Carmarthen. Anno 1671." The said tower was built in the mayoralty of Robert Toye, cursor, in 1582, and stood 184 years. The old Hall bell was afterwards placed in the square tower of the Market-cross, and was thoughtlessly sold when the cross was removed in 1846.

1767. April 10. The first stone of the new Shire Hall laid, at four o'clock in the afternoon, by Vaughan Horton, mayor.

April 15. Assizes held by Justices Pollen and Poor. Phillip Phillips, of Cenarth, was tried and found guilty of the barbarous murder of his sweetheart, Elizabeth James, whose throat he cut after stabbing her nine times, on the night between the 8th and 9th of April, in Cilrhedin Parish. He was hanged on the 22nd, at Pensarn, and gibbeted the following day near Newcastle Emlyn, by the "sheriff and his posse."

Aug. 2. The Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland passed through Carmarthen, on their way to Milford Haven, and returned the following day, when they stopped for about an hour at the Red Lion, Carmarthen. They were attended by Cols. Craig and Rainsford; and Mr. Cow, of Carmarthen, attended them to Milford, and to Abergavenny on their return.

Nov. 7. Edward Higgins, aged 42, late of French Hay, hanged at Pensarn, between 12 and 1 o'clock, for burglary at Lady Maud's, and Madam Bevan's, Laugharne; and buried the same evening in the north side of St. Peter's churchyard. He was captured by the assistance of a Mr. Rowe and his dog, when he had nearly overpowered the constable; and his guilt was proved by means of a fragment of a key found in the lock of a trunk at Lady Maud's, which corresponded to the remainder of the key found in his pocket. An old almanac missing from the same trunk was also found upon him. He persisted in denying his guilt; but as he mounted the ladder he put a letter into the hands of the sheriff which he desired might be sent by express. It contained his confession not only of the robbery for which he suffered, but of several other crimes, including the murder of Mrs. Ruscombe, of College-green, Bristol, and her maid servant. When he committed this crime he lived at Knutsford in Cheshire, in much style, keeping his hunters and a pack of hounds. He joined in the field sports of the gentry of the neighbourhood; visited them in morning, dined with them in the afternoon, and robbed their houses of plate and other valuables at night. One of his burglarious robberies took place at Chester, on a Friday morning in Christmas week, after a ball from which all the company retired about three o'clock to their homes, save one individual who sauntering through the "rows" of that ancient city, came to a house of the better

sort, where stood a ladder placed against a scaffold which afforded easy access to a chamber where a light appeared. He climbed the ladder, and through an uncurtained part of the window saw a young lady place her jewellery on the dressing-table before retiring to bed, leaving a rushlight burning. Having given her time to fall asleep, he gently raised the window, took the jewels from the table, unlocked a jewel-case, and proceeded to rifle some drawers, one of which creaked in opening. "O Mary," said the young lady, "you know how tired I am; can't you put things straight in the morning?" It was a critical moment for her: a word or a look might have closed her eyes for ever. He held his breath, and parsed till all was quiet; then passing through the window, which he shut after him, he regained the scaffolding and ladder, and reached his inn with his ill-gotten treasure. Next day he went to meet the hounds, and read, with others of the company, the handbills offering a large reward for the apprehension of the thief, wondering with them how the robbery had been committed. After his conviction he said, "If that tired girl had risen up in bed and seen me, I should have murdered her on the spot." He was tried at Worcester, in 1752 for sheep-stealing and acquitted; and in 1754, on two indictments for house-breaking, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. Sent to Maryland, he effected his escape and returned to England in about three months, but not before breaking into a merchant's house at Boston, and stealing therefrom a large sum of money. He then married a woman of very respectable family, and maintained her handsomely at Knutsford, leaving his home occasionally for some weeks, under the pretence of collecting his rents; his wife being entirely ignorant of his doings when he was away. Starting from that place one rainy winter's morning, on a superb blood-horse, he rode to Bristol and back, a distance of about three hundred miles, in forty-eight hours, committing the two murders and robbing the house in open day during the time. On his return he rode up the bricked entry to his stable with woollen stockings over his horse's feet, so as not to disturb his neighbours. Having broken into a house at Gloucester, and escaped from the constables who took him, he found it necessary to leave Knutsford, and took an expensive house at French Hay, where he again lived in great style, till arrested for the robberies for which he was condemned. A short time before the day fixed for his execution the sheriff received a forged respite for Higgins, in which the handwriting of Lord Shelburne was so closely imitated that the document was accepted as genuine; but on further examination the letter was found to bear the Brecon postmark as well as the London one, and the deception was discovered. He had a posy in the button-hole of his coat when he ascended to the gallows. The career of this notorious criminal has furnished the basis of the *Squire's Tale* in the number of *Household Words* for December, 1853, and the remarkable tale of Mrs. Ruscombe's murder in De Quincey's *Murder as one of the Fine Arts*.

1768. "Feb. 8. My Lord Vernon set out from London this day, being a Monday, and arrived here at Carmarthen the 12th, being the following Fryday, and dyed at the Red Lion the same day, and soon after dinner set up Mr. Joseph Bullock a candidate against Mr. Griff. Philipps."

1768. The Spilman-street Gate, near the church, taken down.

March 21. George Rice, M.P. for county. April 1. Griffith Philipps (52) for borough: Joseph Bullock (42) defeated; majority, 10. Mr. Bullock petitioned, and on March 9, 1770, a decision was given against him.

1769. The town end of Abergwili Bridge was rebuilt, and the same street was levelled and paved from Pont Whimmon throughout.

1770. Quay-street paved and lowered in some places four feet.

Vaughan Horton, Llethrilestri, appointed town clerk, in the room of James Newland, died Jan. 22.

Jan. 27. New freestone battlements built on the steeple of St. Peter's Church.

March 28. Nine prisoners were tried at Hereford, before Mr. Justice Yates and Baron Perrott, for the murder of William Powell, of Glanareth, Llangadock, in his own parlour, on the 8th of January. They had been removed by *habeas corpus* from Carmarthen Gaol on the 22nd, having been arrested by the *posse comitatus* under the direction of Sir W. Mansel, high-sheriff. The following are the names of the grand jurors who found true bills against the accused:—Sir John Cotterell (foreman), Sir James Hereford, knights; Henry Shiffner, James Kinnersley, John Brewster, John Disbin, Thomas Carpenter, John Scudamore Lechmere, James Bowman Clarke, Thomas Hopkins Merrick, Thomas Downes, John Paterhall, Thomas Bernard, esquires; John Carwardine, Humphrey Prosser, Samuel Careless, Antipas Church, John Griffiths, Richard Hebb, gentlemen. Of the nine men who were tried, William Spiggott, *alias* Spickett, William Morris, David Morgan, *alias* Lacey, William Walter Evan, Charles David Morgan, and David Llewelyn, of Llandovery, were found guilty, and were hanged March 30th at Hereford. W. Spiggott and W. W. Evan were afterwards hanged in chains. William Thomas, *alias* Blink (who was afterwards hanged at Pensarn for horse-stealing), John Spiggott, and William Charles, tried with them, were acquitted. Walter Evan, who turned king's evidence, was afterwards hanged for another crime. The footprints of Charles David Morgan and spots of blood were traced in the snow, which lay on the ground; and he accused several of his accomplices. The evidence, which was given in Welsh, was interpreted by Mr. John Price, attorney-at-law. William Williams, the instigator of the murder and ringleader of the assassins, fled the country. He is said to have been afterwards taken prisoner in a French privateer, to have escaped a second time, and to have died abroad; probably drowned as related below. Powell received twenty wounds, eight of which were mortal. He was buried in the chancel of Llangadock Church. His coffin was covered with scarlet cloth, in reference to his having been murdered. Mr. — communicated the following to the writer:—"Williams wished to marry Powell's wife; and for that purpose planned her husband's murder. When a stripling I saw Mrs. Williams at Llandovery. She used to say that her husband twice attempted her life; once by endeavouring to hang her, when her cries brought assistance; and on another occasion by putting a white powder from his pocket in her tea, when she left the table to serve a customer in the shop. On her return, her little child, three or four years of age, said that her tea would be sweet enough, 'as

father had put some white sugar in it from his pocket.' Her suspicion being aroused and her husband looking confused, the tea was given to a dog which soon died. Williams kept a school near St. Omer's, and was drowned with some of his pupils, having gone for a cruise in a boat. Inquiries were instituted for his papers at Boulogne. I saw a pocket-book of his for the year after the murder: there was a spot of blood on the anniversary of the fatal day, and a note to this effect: 'My finger bled to-day: how singular!' A gentleman who acted as interpreter in the proceedings before the magistrates was fired at on his way home, by a man disguised in an ass's skin, who leaped over the hedge on the road side." "John Williams (brother to W. Williams), who was last week committed to Carmarthen Gaol for threatening to kill Mr. Howorth, of Llandovery, was on Monday last admitted to bail."—*Hereford Journal*, Jan. 31, 1771. John Williams and two others were tried in March, 1771, on the charge of being accomplices in the murder, and were acquitted.

1770. April 23. "The Right Hon. George Rice, having vacated his seat by accepting a place, viz., Treasurer of the Chamber at St. James's, this day was re-elected at Llandilo, *nem. con.* He was sworn in Privy Councillor, May 4."

May 23. Building the Hall begun.

1771. First Water-street Chapel built. Foundation-stone laid Jan. 6.

July 11. Lands and messuages, in the parish of St. Peter, belonging to Lady Trevor, of the annual rental of £483 4s. 2d., sold by auction, in lots, for £18,451 5s.

1772. Oct. 24. The corn market held for first time under the Hall.

1773. Public water-pump sunk in Spilman-street.

1774. Old castle repaired, and pump sunk in it.

Howard the philanthropist visited Carmarthen prison.

Mar. 30. Great sessions first held in the new Hall.

Sept. 26. The Rev. and Right Hon. William Graham, Lord Viscount Preston, one of the Grahams who figure in Scottish history, buried in the vestry of St. Peter's Church. He died Sep. 20, at his residence, Jellingham (Bellingem) House, at the corner of Dame-street and the Dark-gate.

Oct. 7. John Adams, of Peterwell, Cardiganshire, M.P. for borough, without opposition. He gave £4000 to build the new Town Hall.

Oct. 17. Right Honourable George Rice, M.P. for county.

Nov. 23. "Master Thomas Graham died."

1775. Northernmost arch of bridge rebuilt.

1776. The six windows on the south side of the church restored after a new design, and the thoroughfare through the churchyard stopped.

Sept. 20. "Mr. Kemble, junior" [John Kemble], played the part of Young Clincher, in the play of the "Constant Couple," at the New Theatre, in King-street, Carmarthen. Miss Kemble, Angelica, and Miss B. Kemble, Parly.

1777. The bridge widened six feet.

Hall and Market-house finished.

1778. [Tuesday after March 25.] Grand supper given at Mr. Morgan Lewis's storehouse, by Mr. Vaughan, of Golden Grove, his eldest son being of age that day.

1779. Aug. 3. The Hon. George Rice, of Newton, died, in his 54th year. He was one of H.M. Most Honourable Privy Council, Treasurer of H.M. Chamber, Representative in Parliament, Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and Colonel of the Militia of the county of Carmarthen: son-in-law of Earl Talbot.

Sept. 2. John Vaughan, M.P. for county, *vice* Right Honourable George Rice, deceased.

1780. Lead water-pipes taken up in the streets, and wooden pipes substituted for them.

Sept. 28. John Vaughan, M.P. for county. Sept. 11. George Philipps, of Coedgain, for borough. Sir Cornwallis Maude opposed Mr. Philipps, but retired the day before the election.

1781. Jan. "Herbert Lloyd, esq., appointed to the office of Chamberlain and Chancellor of South Wales, the town of Carmarthen, and the town of Haverfordwest."

Mar. 27. Griffith Philipps, recorder, died, and Thomas Rymer elected in his place.

Sept. 2. Bishop Jenkinson born.

"Evan Williams, an inmate of Caermarthen Workhouse, died 1781, aged 145."—BAILEY'S *Records of Longevity*.

1782. The Parade made by subscription under the direction of John Williams, mayor; high-sheriff as J. Williams, of Wenallt, in 1793.

1783. Old cross taken down, and new market-place built upon twelve pillars, in its place, in June and July.

1784. June 28. Sir W. Mansel, M.P. for county. July 1. John George Philipps for borough.

1785. St. Peter's Church new roofed and ceiled by Nash, at an expense of 600 guineas (Nash and Saxon's tender accepted May 26), defrayed by a rate of a shilling in the pound (ordered June 13), spread over three years: viz., 6s. 8d. payable in 1785, 1786, 1787. £45 paid for extras.

Aug. 24. Bishop Horsley issued a circular to his clergy, urging them not to vote for J. G. Philipps, Esq., as M.P., he having voted for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.

Oct. 22. Rev. Peter Williams, author of the well-known Welsh commentary, preached in the castle yard.

1786. First Priory-street (Baptist) Chapel built.

Jan. 6. Amateurs acted a play; gentlemen only: ladies, who intended doing so, declined. "Nash and Pugin [his draftsman] had strong dramatic tastes, and they amused themselves by acting with Matthews in the *School for Scandal* at Carmarthen."

1787. Grammar School in Priory-street rebuilt.

A Sunday-school established at Carmarthen, the first in South Wales.

Nov. Walter Horton appointed town clerk, *vice* his father, resigned.

1788. About this period the following several executions took place at Pensarn; one of them occurred during the shrievalty of Richard Thomas, of Cystanog:—Will Mani, for murdering a woman on Pembrey mountain. The cuff of his coat, found in his victim's hand, was sworn to by the tailor. He was gibbeted on the mountain. Gutto (Griffith) Rowley, for murdering a tithe collector. He escaped to Bristol, and worked there at a sugar house for seven years, when he attempted to rob one William Jenkins, a pig drover, of Llanddarog,

a partner of William Thomas, corn and butter merchant, on Bristol bridge, and was recognized, which led to his capture. Ten years afterwards his son was hanged for complicity in the robbery of his aunt, at Coedgain, with attempt to murder.

1788. May. John Howard visited Carmarthen gaol a second time.

Sept. 11. £45 for extras, re ceiling the church, ordered.

1789. St. Peter's Church new seated, gallery erected, and aisles flagged, at the expense of the parish.

Building the County Gaol begun by Nash.

June 5. Order made to remove the bishop's court to the town chancel, subject to the bishop's approval, for the purpose of erecting new seats in the vacant place.

1790. June 28. Honourable George Talbot Rice, M.P. for county.

July 1. John George Philipps for borough.

July 30. Daniel Williams appointed vestry clerk, *vice* William Williams.

Aug. 9. Monday. John Wesley preached at Carmarthen; and also on the following Monday, on his return from St. David's, Haverford-west, and Pembroke.

Oct. 10. Dr. Charles Symmonds, B.D., Rector of Narberth (whose father represented the borough of Cardigan in three sessions of Parliament), preached a sermon in St. Peter's Church, for the benefit of the Sunday-school. His text was Luke i. 46.

Nov. 8. J. F. Campbell (1st Earl Cawdor) born.

1791. Carmarthen Bank established by D. Parry, succeeded by D. Morris & Sons.

Jan. 8. "A [Friendly] society of Tradesmen and labourers, inhabitants of the County-borough of Carmarthen and its neighbourhood, begun at the sign of the Duke of Cumberland."

1792. County Gaol completed, and, July 2, prisoners removed from town gaol, which stood on the gate between King-street and Market-street. The gate was then taken down. The White Gate, between King-street and the church, was also then taken down.

Sept. 3. First meeting of the Carmarthen Commissioners of Paving and Lighting held, the mayor for the time being appointed treasurer; Walter Horton, clerk, salary £10 10s. Nov. 5. John Meredith, sword-bearer, appointed collector.

1793. Thomas Evans, shoemaker, appointed sexton.

Jan. 7. Order to pay R. Glover, £10 10s., travelling expenses from Shropshire to agree with commissioners about laying down iron water-pipes.

April 9. Sir James Hamlyn, Bart., M.P. for county, *vice* Hon. George Talbot Rice, succeeded to the peerage.

April 14. Lady Dynevor died.

May 13. Advertisement to be inserted in the *Bristol Journal* and the *Hereford Journal*, to persons conversant in the management of flagging, to flag King-street.

June 10. S. Orchard and T. Humphreys ordered to procure flags, apparently the first flagging of the streets of the town.

Sept. 13. Iron water-pipes to be laid down on trial in King-street.

1794. Well sunk for public pump in Quay-street.

1795. Salmon 2½d. a pound at Carmarthen, and 5d. at Bristol.

1795. May 19. John Williams appointed parish clerk.

June 1. Water to be conveyed in iron pipes from Fountain Hall reservoir to Llammas-street. Nov. 2. The old wooden pipes to be collected and lodged in a pond in the Backway, to protect them from the weather.

Aug. 5. Fourth Lord Dynevor born.

1796. The organ erected in St. Peter's Church, by private subscription. On the 19th April, an order was made to raise a portion of the ceiling to receive the same, and to shut up the west window.

The Dark Gate taken down, and the Cock (or Cog) Mill, &c., removed, in order to form a waggon road (Blue-street) to the quay. John Wilson was prosecuted for removing the houses in Dark-gate; and the commissioners paid for his defence.

Richard Phillips, music-master, appointed organist of St. Peter's Church. He was also editor of the *Carmarthen Journal*. There is a monument to his memory in St. Peter's Church, "erected at the expense of his friends, as a tribute of respect"—an observation which called forth the following verses by a cynical bard :—

"If the dead were allowed
Once more in the crowd
Of mortals to mingle on earth,
How Phillips would rave,
As he peeped from his grave,
At the 'tribute' miscalled to his worth.

"To the world wide proclaim
The sad truth to their shame,
That like Sheri and Pitt he died poor;
Yet possessing like them
Of talent a gem
More valued than fortune's best store.

"Save me from my 'friends';
I can frustrate the ends
Of my foes, it is frequently said;
No proverb more trite
Or more opposite,
Though applied to the quick by the dead."

May 28. Borough election began. "It lasted two days, when [Magins] Dorian Magins, banker, London [brother-in-law to Lord Dynevor], was declared to be elected, although Mr. [John George] Philipps, of Cwmgwili, had a majority of 13 votes." There was much excitement, and a man was shot during the disturbance in Upper Market-street.

"Yn Heol Dwr y bu'r fath 'stŵr,
A llawer iawn o ddwndwr,
Gan waeddi 'Dorien' nerth eu penau,
Pwy oedd bena' ond Wil y Pinau!
Dafydd Rees fu gynt yn gobbler,
Herbert Llwyd, a Morgan Lleder,
Twm Williams fu yn Llanybri,
A Sioni Parc Ysgubor,
Wil y Bil, a llawer rhagor,
Oedd fel y cynghaw ym mhob cynghor."

1796. Aug. 8. Rev. Peter Williams died at Gelli, aged 76.

Monday, Nov. 7. The committee of the House of Commons declared Mr. Philipps to be elected by a majority of 20 legal votes. On the 8th he took his seat in the House. On Tuesday, 15th, he made his public entry into Carmarthen. J. Vaughan, Golden Grove, and D. J. Edwardes, mayor, led, attended by 474 horsemen. Mr. Philipps and Mr. Jones Lloyd followed, being drawn by men in an open phaeton. There was a triumphal arch in King-street. The whole concluded with a bonfire, ringing of bells, firing of cannon, &c. In June, Sir James Hamlyn was elected for the county.

1797 [?]. Sunday evening. Elinor Perrott, a child living in the Dark-gate (the house now No. 2) fell into the dam of the Cock Mill, Dark-gate, while playing on the spot, and was drowned.

1797 [?]. Siôn'r Cornel, shoemaker, hanged at Pensarn, for murdering his father at Llanfihangel Abercowin.

A criminal information filed against six common councilmen of the borough, for absenting themselves on two charter-days, and so preventing the mayor's being sworn. To evade judgement, they resigned their seats.

March 4. A general meeting of the lieutenancy, magistracy, &c., of the county and county of the borough held in the Shire Hall, to pass resolutions acknowledging the loyalty, spirit, and unanimity of the inhabitants in rising in a body to resist the French, who had landed at Pen Caer, near Fishguard, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, and surrendered on Goodwick Sands on the 24th. The resolutions were transmitted to the clergy, &c., and published in the *Sun*, *Evening Post*, *Hereford Journal* and *Bristol Journal*.

April 25. Anniversary Dinner at the Old Plough, in commemoration of pulling down the Dark Gate. The ticket ran thus:—

"The Well-wishers to the Improvement of the *Antient and Independent* Borough of CARMARTHEN are respectfully informed, That the ANNIVERSARY of *taking down, widening, and improving* the DARK-GATE (now UNION PLACE) will be commemorated at the *Old Plough*, on *Tuesday* next. Dinner on Table at Three o'Clock Precisely. D. J. EDWARDES, Mayor, CHAIRMAN.

"Those Gentlemen who are disposed to attend, are requested to leave their names at the *Old-Plough*, or with Mr. John Wilson, *Golden-Grove Street*, on or before *Saturday* next, that dinner may be provided accordingly.

"Carmarthen, April 18, 1797."

July 11. Order to flag the Dark-gate.

1798. March 5. General fast.

March 8. Lottery prizes of £5000 and of £16 received by Mr. Awbery's club. Bells ringing all day. March 12. Another of £8.

March 28. Pembrokeshire Militia at Carmarthen.

April 12. A destructive fire at the rope-walk at the west end of Priory-street. Five houses were burnt down; the engine broke, after working all day. One house was called the Barley Mow.

April 23. Volunteers firing ball cartridges near Maes y Prior.

May 21. General review of the Volunteers.

July 24. News arrived that Buonaparte had been taken; with five sail of the line: bells ringing all day.

1798. Oct. "On the Monday after Michaelmas, as the members of the Common Council were going into their chamber, Mr. David Rees, one of the Council, was wounded with a knife or sharp instrument. Providentially the instrument did not penetrate the bowels. The person who attempted the assassination is unknown."

1800. About the beginning of the 19th century, John Harris, Esq., of Preselly, the last member of the Society of Sea Sergeants, died.

Eighteen oil lamps ordered for lighting the town.

Jan. 1. Towry frozen over: men and cattle crossed on the ice near Abergwilli.

Jan. 1. Carmarthen tinworks established by Morris, Morgan, & Co.

Aug. 18. A mad dog shot in the street in front of the court.

Aug. 24. Two Quaker ladies preached in the Hall.

Sept. 2. Rowland Hill preached in Lammas-street Meeting-house.

Oct. 30. Penuel Chapel, Priory-street, re-opened.

Nov. 2. Pembrokehire Militia arrived here for winter quarters.

Dec. 21. The king's Proclamation read in the church, prohibiting giving oats to any except working-horses, and forbidding the use of pastry, on account of the scarcity of corn: quartern loaf, 1s. 7½d.

1800-1. "The Parade formed [more properly, improved or restored, see 1782] and planted. Market-place in the Backway erected. John Morgan, jun., Mayor."

1801. Jan. 1. Quartern loaf, 1s. 9½d.

Jan. 1. "The King made Emperor: bells ringing all day."

Jan. 17. Flood over the Sarn.

Feb. 2. Foundation-stone of Starling Park laid. "A dozen of us laid medals and coins under the stone."

Feb. 13. Fast day: Volunteers and Pembrokehire Militia went to church.

April 4, Saturday. New meat market-place in the Backway opened.

April 18. Wheat at Carmarthen 20s. the Winchester bushel, barley 11s. to 14s., oats 4s. 6d. to 5s.; beef, mutton, pork, 8d. a pound; potatoes 2s. 6d. a dish. A report that a number of colliers were coming to cause a riot created great consternation in the market. Drums beat to arms, soldiers were called out, which kept them away.

May 2. Town full of soldiers, seventeen different recruiting parties here at the same time.

May 27. Dr. Abraham Rees preached in Lammas-street Chapel.

Oct. 12. General illumination for peace. News reached London, Saturday, 10th.

Nov. 6. Wheat 6s. a bushel in Carmarthen market.

1802. James Hamlyn Williams, M.P. for county: Sir Wm. Paxton defeated: poll lasted fifteen days: majority, 107. Sir William's expenses said to have been £15,690 4s. 2d., and his opponent's about as much. July 26. John George Philipps for borough.

April 16. Order made to flag Lammas-street from Dam-street to the conduit.

May 2. Foundation-stone of Lammas-street Chapel laid.

May 24. "As a Dr. Clarke was shooting rooks, in levelling his gun along the thatch of one of the cots on the south side of the Church, which accidentally took fire, and the whole range of buildings was consumed, whereby near 80 persons were burnt out. The brewing-

kitchen and a cot belonging to the Vicarage was destroyed and the Vicarage in imminent danger. W. H. B." "A little girl, 11 years of age, dressing a grave in the churchyard, saw the wadding smoking on the thatch, and pointed it out to a man lying on a tombstone, who spread the straw abroad with a pitchfork, instead of trying to smother the fire."

1802. July 17. Being Llanybyddair fair day, the Towy, in consequence of a great flood, left its course near the Bishop's Palace, Abergwilli, and formed a new channel.

July 18, Sunday. Llamas-street Chapel opened for service.

August 4. An offender stood in the pillory.

Oct. 21. Shock of an earthquake felt at Carmarthen between 7 and 8 p.m.

Nov. 1. Order to flag Spilman-street.

Dec. 12. Evan David (seven years old) and Elizabeth, his sister (four years old), buried at St. Peter's; supposed to have been poisoned. Their bodies were examined by Dr. C. Morgan, who found indications of arsenic. The verdict, nevertheless, was "Natural death by the visitation of God."

1803. Jan. 10. Twenty feet of elm ordered to repair water-pipes in Little Water-street.

Oct. 4. The Ivy Bush occupied as a temporary poor-house, the late poor-house in Water-street having been given up to the landlord.

Dec. 27. Sir William Paxton, Knight, M.P. for borough, *vice* John G. Philipps resigned.

1803-4. Corporation landed property to the value of above £50,000 sold; and a dock constructed near the Pot-house, with a part of the proceeds, at a cost of about £1500.

1804. Iron water-pipes laid down.

Jan. 19 and 20. A very destructive gale. The brig *Racehorse* of Carmarthen driven ashore on the Cornish coast. Among other incidents of this terrific gale, it is recorded that the *Terrible*, *Dreadnought*, *Neptune*, *Plantagenet*, and *Indefatigable*, part of the channel fleet in readiness to repel Napoleon's expected invasion, were obliged to put in to Plymouth; one hundred oak trees were uprooted in Stoke Park, Herefordshire; and the Brecon coachman was blown off his seat, over the parapet of the bridge, into the river Tarell.

Jan. 28. The first number of the "Cambrian" published, price 6d. This was the first newspaper printed in Wales.

June 16. A man named John Morris executed at Pensarn for horse-stealing. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced by Judge Lloyd, on the 13th of April.

Oct. 12. George James, gardener, engaged to complete the road leading from the bridge to Spilman-street, now called Castle-hill-road.

Oct. 17. The 5th battalion of the Carmarthenshire Volunteers on permanent duty at Carmarthen, inspected by the Right Hon. Lord Dynevor, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and gained his lordship's warmest approbation.

Nov. 22. Robin Croes Asgwrn, committed for sheep-stealing. Robin was a very desperate character, and was transported either for this offence or for stealing two oxen.

1804. Nov. 23. Lady Dynevor buried.

Nov. 23. A ball at the Boar's Head.

Dec. 9. English Wesleyan Chapel opened.

1805. April 2. Order made to build a poor-house, which was forth-with done.

Oct. 19. £60 voted to John Williams and John Wilson, "to be expended in making a good road [Blue-street, first called Golden-grove-street] from the Dark Gate to the Quay."

Nov. 12. General illumination for Nelson's victory over the combined French and Spanish fleets off Cadiz. Dec. 3. Public meeting to address his Majesty in congratulation on the same event. Dec. 5. General thanksgiving-day for the same, and a collection made for the widows and orphans of the slain.

Nov. Iron pump in Priory-street put in "good plight." Dec. 17. £22 19s. 6d. voted for same.

Nov. 28. Fifty oil lamps ordered for the town.

1806. Sir William Paxton, M.P. for county. Rear-admiral George Campbell for borough.

1807. Lord Robert Seymour, M.P. for county: Sir William Paxton defeated; polled four days. Admiral Campbell for borough.

Serjeant Heywood came to Carmarthen, as chief justice, in the room of Judge Lloyd.

Sept. Great fire at Trebersed. The harvest had been got in; and all the corn, eighteen stacks, was destroyed.

1808. Judge Balguy came to Carmarthen, in the room of the Honourable Richard Rider.

1808-9. The quay built up to the bridge.

1809. Oct. 18. A meeting held, at which it was resolved to establish a weekly newspaper at Carmarthen. The promoters were J. W. Hughes, D. Davies, W. H. Thomas, Rev. E. Holliday, W. Morris, Morgan Lewis, D. Williams, E. Williams, T. Woods, B. Hobday, W. Maddocks, T. Nicholas, W. E. Wilmot (bookseller), and J. Daniel (printer).

Oct. 23. Edmund Kean acted the part of Capt. Irwin at Carmarthen Theatre, in Mrs. Inchbald's comedy, "Every one has his Faults."

1810. February. Borough Gaol completed. Aug. 27. Prisoners removed thither.

March. 1. St. David's Day commemorated by a sumptuous dinner at the King's Arms (Allen, landlord), Sir William Mansel, chairman.

March 3. The *Carmarthen Journal* first published.

March 8. A ball at the Ivy Bush.

April 30. The 3rd company of Royal Carmarthen Local Fusiliers, under Lieut.-colonel Hughes, assembled at Carmarthen for training.

May 23. The 2nd company, under Lieut.-colonel Gwynne, assembled for the same purpose.

Aug. Clock erected on the Market-cross.

Oct. At the meeting for the election of mayor for Carmarthen, the Rev. Thomas Price was elected master of the Grammar School in place of Rev. Robert Ferrior, resigned.

Oct. The 1st regiment Royal Carmarthen Local Militia, under command of Lord Dynevor, inspected at Brecon by Lieut.-colonel Molyneux, and much praised for efficiency.

1810. Oct. 22. The brig *Union*, from Cadiz to London, laden with copper, logwood, &c., totally wrecked on Cefn Sidan, and all on board lost. The ship *Queen* wrecked on Pembrey sands.

Oct. 25. Ball at the King's Arms, King-street, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his Majesty's accession to the throne.

Oct. 29. The freemasons revived their "Provincial Grand Lodge of Perfect Friendship," at the King's Arms, after an interval of thirty-nine years.

Nov. 10. A great storm of wind and rain; six persons lost their lives in this part of the country.

1811. April 13. A new magazine to be erected in consequence of a representation made to Lord Musgrave on the insecurity arising from the powder (300 barrels) being deposited in Carmarthen Castle.

April 23. A most tremendous thunderstorm between 1 and 2 a.m.

August. The Portland stone arrived for the Hall steps.

Nov. 11. Part of Carmarthen Castle fell, burying several cots under its ruin, the cottagers, about twenty in number, having fortunately had timely notice of their danger.

1811-12. The great comet visible from Sept., 1811, to Jan., 1812. It was remarkably magnificent on the night of Sept. 13th, its position being south of *Ursa Major*, in a line with the pointers, apparently as far from the lower pointer as the pole-star is from the upper.

1812. March 25. The first Tabernacle Chapel opened. A large stone used as a corner-stone in this and also in the present chapel, was found in digging the first grave in the burial-ground—that of the Rev. Titus Lewis, who died May 1st, 1811.

April 8, being assize week and ball night, a dreadful fire broke out at midnight at the post-office, in St. Mary-street, being a chandler's shop. The inmates escaped in their nightclothes. Gunpowder in Mr. Humphreys's house adjoining was brought out into the street, and covered with wet blankets. It was got under in about two hours, with the assistance of a great number of people and two engines.

May 26. Meeting of the inhabitants held in the Guildhall, to express to the Prince Regent their horror and detestation of the assassination of Mr. Percival.

Sept. 12. Thomas Price (Carnhuanawc) ordained priest by Bishop Burgess of St. David's, in St. Peter's Church.

Lord R. Seymour, M.P. for county. Oct. 6. Admiral Campbell for borough (156): John Jones defeated (143), and failed on petition. Both candidates chaired.

Nov. 23. General Picton returned after his victories in the Peninsula, and was drawn in his carriage through the streets of Carmarthen by the "St. Peter's boys," preceded by the band of the Carmarthen Local Fusiliers, flags, &c.

1812-13. The ship constructed by the bridge.

1813. A new magazine built near Pen Llwyn y Witch, under the superintendence of Captain Holloway, R.E.

Jan. Towy frozen over for three weeks, affording solid support for skaters and a promenade of two miles in length for youthful rambles. Mails delayed three or four days by the heavy snow.

Jan. 16. £1673 19s. 1d. collected to reduce the price of barley to the poor of the parish of St. Peter.

1813. Feb. The Carmarthenshire Militia under orders to proceed to Ireland.

Feb. 16. The Lancasterian School founded.

April 27. An address voted at a public meeting, congratulating the Princess of Wales on Her Royal Highness's "triumph over the atrocious machinations of her enemies," and condoling with her on the death of her illustrious mother.

May 10. The 1st regiment of Carmarthenshire Local Militia, 900 strong, assembled for training.

May 25. First meeting of Auxiliary Bible Society held at Carmarthen.

May 26. The 2nd regiment of Royal Carmarthenshire Local Militia assembled for training, upwards of 900 strong.

June 28. The brig *Albion*, 220 tons, launched near Carmarthen Quay, the property of Messrs. Whitworth, Jones, and others.

July 5. Rejoicings for Wellington's victory at Vittoria.

July 28. Rowland Hill preached at the Presbyterian Chapel, Carmarthen.

August 3. Mandamus issued by the Court of King's Bench to the mayor of Carmarthen, directing him to hold a court for the admission of burgesses, he having left the court at twelve o'clock at night on the previous charter-day, stating that he could not sit after that hour.

August 6. "The situation and advantages of Milford Haven are at length beginning to appear."—*Carmarthen Journal*.

August 25. The Marquis of Camden passed through Carmarthen.

Sept. 24. Lieut. Enoch, of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, gazetted as adjutant of that regiment. He was one of the forlorn hope at the storming of Badajoz.

Nov. 5. Carmarthen illuminated for the victory of Leipsic.

Water-street Chapel opened.

Dec. 20. Honourable John Frederick Campbell, M.P. for borough, *vice* Admiral Campbell, resigned Dec. 13.

1814. Jan. 10 and 11. Heavy fall of snow. The Milford mail could not proceed further than Narberth, and was upset in the snow on the 13th while making the journey.

Jan. 13. General thanksgiving for the victories of the allies over the "common enemy."

Jan. 25. The Lancasterian School opened.

Feb. 7. The brig *Hero*, 220 tons, launched near Carmarthen Quay.

March 28 (Monday). Felin Wen, or White Mill, near the Royal Oak Turnpike Gate, burnt down. The fire was discovered about 11 o'clock, and the roof fell in at 12.

April 12. The town illuminated for the downfall of Napoleon. Rhyd y Gors, Ystrad, St. Peter's Church, the Hall, the Vicarage, Furnace House, and the town generally, were admirably well lighted up. The Rev. Joseph (Father) Cole's windows bore this inscription:—"By the finger of God, in the valour of the allies, the haughtiness of man is laid low." The mayor and corporation perambulated the town, the band playing "The Downfall of Paris."

June. A dungeon discovered in the County Gaol, with a stout wooden pillar in the middle, to which it is supposed condemned criminals were fastened in the feudal times.

1814. June 13. General illumination for peace.

July. A skull and other human bones discovered in digging to construct a cellar for Mr. J. Jones, grocer, near the Cross; the spot supposed to be part of the burial-place attached to St. Mary's Church.

July 7. General thanksgiving for peace.

Sept. 15. The sloop *Hope*, 60 tons, launched near Carmarthen Quay.

Oct. 28. The freedom of the city of Dublin voted to Sir Thos. Picton.

1814-5. The bridge repaired.

1815. March 31. Margaret Moore, a maniac, born in Carmarthen-shire, attempted to steal the Crown of England from the Tower.

May 26. General Picton left Carmarthen to join the allied British and Belgian armies—"for a coronet or Westminster Abbey."

June 25. The mortal remains of Sir Thomas Picton arrived at Deal. At six o'clock the next morning the body proceeded for the place of interment, Bayswater Cemetery.

July 3. John Jones elected M.P. for Pembroke, Tenby, and Wiston, in the room of General Picton, slain at Waterloo.

Aug. 9. Meeting to adopt means for erecting a monument to General Picton. £613 3s. subscribed at the same.

Dec. 20. Vaughan Horton died; had been town clerk 1770 to 1787.

1816. May 21. County meeting held in Carmarthen to address the Prince Regent in congratulation on the marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Wales.

May 25. Rev. W. H. Barker died.

June 17. A panic occasioned by the check given to the circulation of deteriorated coins. The mayor and magistrates set on foot a subscription to relieve the labouring poor, and perfect coins to the value of about £200 were given in exchange for defaced shillings and sixpences.

July 12. Rev. T. Price, master of the Grammar School, died. He was succeeded by the Rev. T. Hancock, M.A.

Oct. 23. The sloop *Margaret*, bound from Carmarthen, stranded on Cefn Sidan. Crew saved.

1817. Feb. 13. New coinage issued, and old silver coins called in. The work of exchanging the money lasted a fortnight. Gold was called in the same year. The new silver coin was brought by waggon from London "in the short space of seven days."

Feb. 15. License granted to George Talbot de Cardonnel, Baron Dynevor, to resume the name of Rice instead of de Cardonnel, which name his mother had taken in accordance with the will of her mother, Mary Countess Talbot, daughter and heiress of Adam de Cardonnel.

March 3. Meeting held to address the Prince Regent in congratulation on his providential escape from an attack made on him while returning from the House of Lords.

April 19. Rees Thomas Rees, of Gellibant, near Llangadock, a local preacher, executed at Pensarn, having been convicted before Judges Heywood and Balguy of administering a poisonous drug to Elizabeth Jones, of Ynystoddeb, Gwynfe, Llangadock, which caused her death (May 26, 1816). Rees, trusting in his innocence of intention to commit murder, had surrendered himself, on the 9th of April, at the County Gaol, contrary to the entreaties of his friends, having returned to Carmarthen after going to Liverpool with the intention of emigrating to America to escape justice.

1817. June 23. The steeple of St. Peter's Church struck by lightning, which demolished the belfry window, forced out a panel of the church door, and did other damage.

Sept. 26. The Norwegian brig *Bergetta* wrecked on Cefn Sidan: crew got off in the boat.

Oct. 31. An ox, which had left a drove in Spilman-street, ran over the Castle-green, and fell through the roof of a cot below. Part of the roof fell in, and the ox remained, supported by a beam, over a bed in which were two children fast asleep. The children were scarcely removed before the beam gave way. The ox was not much injured.

Nov. 7. Meeting held to establish a savings bank at Carmarthen.

Nov. 9 (Sunday). The inhabitants of Carmarthen in almost universal mourning for the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales on the 6th. Business was totally suspended on the 19th, the day of the funeral, when funeral sermons were preached in St. Peter's Church and in the chapels.

Dec. 10. Savings bank opened.

Dec. 11. Addresses of condolence to the Prince Regent and Prince Leopold on the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, agreed on at a meeting held at the Guildhall.

1818. Jan. 14. The bank of Messrs. Waters was entered at an early hour, by breaking a pane of glass in a front window, and forcing open a shutter, to which a large bell was attached. Three drawers were broken open, and notes and silver to the amount of £47 left in them over night were stolen. No attempt was made on two iron safes which contained the bulk of the securities and cash.

May 23. William Baines executed at Carmarthen County Gaol for forging Bank of England notes. He was tried before Judges Heywood and Balguy, and sentenced by Judge Heywood. The whole of the funeral service was read at his burial. Persons charged as accomplices engaged in this transaction were Mrs. Baines, mother of the convict, and his sister, who were apprehended at Carmarthen charged with uttering the notes; and Andrew and Henry Johnson, who were apprehended at Llandovery charged with having forged notes in their possession. The copperplate was engraved by Baines, and the watermark was imitated by placing the paper on a block of wood on which the light parts were engraved in relief, and rubbing it with a smooth block till partly worn. The persons lived for some time in respectable style at St. Clears.

June 26. Lord Robert Seymour, M.P. for county. June 20. Hon. J. F. Campbell for borough (306); John Jones defeated (261): majority, 45. Mr. Campbell was carried on his friends' shoulders to the White Lion, the drapery of his chair having been torn to tatters, and a hatter carried in it in his stead.

Sept. Riots in Carmarthen; the mob preventing the exportation of cheese. The yeomanry cavalry called out to quell the disturbances.

Sept. 6 (Sunday). John Elias preaching in Water-street Chapel to a very large congregation, a man called Siôn 'Sanau gave a false alarm that the gallery was coming down, and a most fearful confusion ensued, several persons being hurt, but no lives lost.

1819. April 15, 16. John Brown's fair established; so called after Mr. Brown, deputy mayor.

1819. June 8 and following days. The Cambrian Society of Dyfed held its first eisteddfod at Carmarthen, the Bishop of St. David's (Dr. Burgess) presiding.

Nov. 18. "Subscriptions to the fund for building the Girls' National School are requested to be paid to John Hughes, Esq." The town had been canvassed by the Hon. Mr. Rice, Charles Morgan, Esq., mayor, D. Edwardes, Esq., C. Morgan, Esq., M.D., and J. Jones, Esq. The school had existed before.

Dec. 13. Samuel Thomas, one of the borough sheriffs, died in office.

Dec. 15. Ball at the Ivy Bush: the first dance was led off by John Jones, Esq., Ystrad, steward, and Miss Morgan, of Quay-street.

1820. This year Carmarthen Bar was buoyed by the Trinity Board: ships to pay 3s. 4d. per ton each time of their passing the buoys.

National School for Girls opened.

Feb. 7. George IV. proclaimed king at Carmarthen. The mayor and corporation paraded the town.

March 16. Hon. George Rice, M.P. for county. March 8. Hon. J. F. Campbell for borough.

May 10. County meeting held in the Hall, to address the king in condolence on the death of his royal father, and to congratulate him on his accession to the throne.

June 30. Borough survey made by Hand and Bartley, £14,322 10s. 10d. Rate £1074 4s. 7d.

Oct. The Royal Society of Literature originated in an accidental conversation between Dr. T. Burgess, Bishop of St. David's, and an eminent personage connected with the royal household. The bishop was shortly after summoned to Carlton House, and entrusted with a full commission to arrange the plan of the society. It received the royal charter in 1826.

Nov. 13. General illumination at Carmarthen on the abandonment of the proceedings against Queen Caroline, the bill having passed the second reading in the House of Lords with a majority of 9. In a druggist's window was the following motto, "Sold here Brougham's pills for Non mi Ricordo," "I do not remember," the answer repeatedly given by Theodore Majocchi, one of the witnesses against the queen.

1821. Feb. 10. Destruction of Mr. David Charles's paper-mill by fire.

June 25. John Jones M.P. for borough, *vice* Hon. John F. Campbell, succeeded to the peerage: Sir William Paxton defeated.

Sept. 13. George IV. passed through Carmarthen on his return from Ireland. In consequence of the excitement prevailing in the town, or, as some say, a mistake of the postboys, he changed horses near the tanhouse. Bishop Burgess caused a brass plate to be set in one of the pillars at the entrance to the palace grounds at Abergwili, inscribed—"On the 13th day of September, 1821, His Majesty King George the Fourth passed this road, on his return from Ireland. God save the king." The plate was removed when Dr. Thirlwall became bishop.

Oct. 4. The enlarged Wesleyan Chapel opened.

Nov. 23. Order made to convert the poor-house into a work-house.

1822. April. A monument placed in the vestry room to the memory of the Rev. D. Rowland, who died Feb. 29, 1820. "At his burial in March, the coffin of the Earl of Essex was laid open to view in the chancel."

1822. May 5 (Sunday). John Elias preached in a field near Llamas-street, to an immense congregation.

August 6. Daniel Ddu lectured on Welsh poetry at a meeting of the Cymreigyddion Society, held at the reading-room in Spilman-street.

August 12. The foundation-stone of St. David's College was laid by Bishop Burgess. The brass plate over the coins in the stone bore this inscription:—

"On the 12th day of August, 1822, being the Birthday of His excellent Majesty, King George the Fourth, this first Stone of St. David's College, near Lampeter, to which His Majesty is a munificent Benefactor, was laid by The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of St. David's, assisted by the Rural Deans of the Diocese and other Benefactors and Subscribers to the Building of this College."

George IV. contributed £1000 to the institution, and wrote thus to the bishop:—

"The King acknowledges with great pleasure the Bishop of St. David's letter relative to his pious and useful scheme for the benefit of those who are in future to constitute the great body of the Welsh clergy. The King cannot express in terms of *sufficient commendation* this most laudable effort of the Bishop of St. David's. Whenever the money is wanted, the King has ordered his Privy Purse to transmit One Thousand Pounds in aid of the Bishop's benevolent intentions.

"Carlton House, May 17, 1822.

"G. R."

Sept. 25. Carmarthen first lit with gas. The mayor and inhabitants walked in procession through the streets. There were eighty public lamps, and several shops were lit with gas.

Nov. Twelve mail and post coaches ran daily or on alternate days from the Ivy Bush.

Nov. 8. Body of W. Reed, cork-cutter, of Bristol, found in the yard of the Carmarthen Arms public-house, supposed to have been thrown over from the "Mount."

1823. June 23. A destructive fire occurred at the tinworks.

Sept. 24, 25, 26. Cambrian Society's eisteddfod held at Carmarthen under the presidency of Lord Dynevor, a lineal descendant of Gruffydd ab Nicolas, a noble patron of the bards (see 1451). Carnhuanawc was one of the speakers. Wm. Williams, of Carmarthen, son of a Carmarthen musician, won the silver harp.

Nov. 18. First annual examination of Girls' National School.

1824. Welsh Wesleyan Chapel built.

Feb. 10. Sir William Paxton died in Piccadilly.

March 11. Second reading of Welsh Judicature Bill proposed by Mr. J. Jones, and opposed by Mr. Allen. Majority for, 23 (42 to 19).

March 23. The fortunate sharers in the £10,000 lottery prize gave a dinner to a select party at the Nag's Head.

April 6. Rev. T. Hancock, A.M., head master Grammar School, died.

April 26. At the Court of Common Council, the Rev. D. Archard Williams was appointed head master of the Grammar School.

Nov. 27. Foundation-stone of intended St. Paul's Church laid by Bishop Burgess. Grammar School boys marched in the procession.

The Hon. George Rice Trevor (afterwards fourth Lord Dynevor), married Frances, daughter of Lord Charles Fitzroy.

1825. March 2. William Jones sworn into the offices of town clerk, prothonotary, and clerk of the peace, for the borough of Carmarthen, in the room of Walter Horton, deceased.

March 4. A fine sloop, the property of Mr. Wm. Philipps, launched at the Pot-house.

March 30. William Butterson appointed governor of the County Gaol, in the place of Benjamin Waugh, deceased.

July 5, 6, 7. Calvinistic Methodists held their association at Carmarthen.

July 19. The weather was unusually hot, the thermometer reaching 90° in the shade. A man and woman dropped down dead near Pontarddulais, and a woman was found dead near Llanboidy. Also one of the horses of the Hereford coach fell down dead in consequence of the heat.

July 20. Wm. Havard Jones was drowned while bathing near Rhyd y Gors. His body was brought up by Mr. Thomas Davies, of the Carmarthen Grammar School (afterward Vicar of Llangadock), who with others dived into the river to recover it.

July 24. Dr. John Banks Jenkinson consecrated Bishop of St. David's. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of London.

July 28. The foundation-stone of the new church at the Ferryside laid by the Bishop of St. David's.

Aug. 16. The Foundation-stone of the first Picton's Monument laid by Lady Dynevor: grand and splendid procession, including several lodges of freemasons, Carmarthenshire Militia, visitors of distinction, clergymen, the Cymreigyddion Society, the mayor and corporation, Grammar School boys, inhabitants, &c. Mr. Bowen, of Llwyngwair, commanded the Pembrokeshire Yeomanry Cavalry, present on the occasion. Fireworks were displayed on the marshes in the evening.

Sept. 23. Charles Wilson sworn in high constable, W. C. Plush, head of the police, being dead.

Sept. 29. John Burnhill appointed governor of the County Gaol, in the place of William Butterson, deceased.

Nov. 22. First competitive meeting of the Carmarthen Agricultural Society held near Llanllwch.

Dec. General run on the banks. 22nd. Meeting held in the Guildhall, Mr. John Jones in the chair, and on the 26th at Llandilo Town Hall, expressive of confidence in the banks of Messrs. D. Morris & Sons and Messrs. Waters & Jones.

1826. Lammas-street Chapel built; 72ft. long, 55ft. wide, 30ft. high.

The Honourable George Rice Trevor, M.P. for county. John Jones for borough.

July 16 (Sunday). The Marquis of Waterford died at the Ivy Bush, Carmarthen, on his journey from Ireland to London. The corpse remained at Carmarthen nine days, and was then removed to Curramore, Ireland.

1827. March 1. St. David's College, Lampeter, opened: students no longer ordained direct from Carmarthen School.

March 2. The schooner *New Comet*, of Carmarthen, 173 tons, wrecked on Cefn Sidan, on her homeward voyage from London.

April 5. Lammas-street Chapel opened.

1827. April 14. Marshal Soult's son passed through Carmarthen, and stopped his carriage to examine Picton's Monument.

July 28. Duchess of Clarence passed through the town. Grismond Philipps, Esq., mayor, presented an address to Her Royal Highness from the corporation and inhabitants.

Aug. 11. Foundation-stone of Golden Grove laid by the Hon. J. F. Vaughan Campbell.

Oct. 18. Service of plate presented to J. Jones, Esq., of Ystrad, M.P., in the Guildhall, by the Hon. George Rice Trevor, as chairman of the meeting held for the purpose.

Dec. 19. Great flood in the Vale of Towy, several houses on the Quay filled to the depth of three feet.

1828. July 2. Siôn 'Sanau died. He had prepared his vault and tombstone six or seven years before his death. In his will he desired that his body should be kept in the house eight days or a fortnight before burial, and that his funeral should be attended by a chaise with his nurses, twenty-six men on horseback, and six on foot, each man to have a bottle of wine before starting.

July 29. First Picton's Monument opened with great éclat: procession of the corporation, militia, and subscribers, sixty Waterloo veterans, each with a sprig of laurel in his hat, &c.

Sept. 11. Mr. Justice Heywood, twenty-three years judge of this district, died at Tenby. On the 15th his remains arrived at the Ivy Bush hotel, Carmarthen, and were escorted to the borough by a numerous body of the inhabitants in mourning. He was succeeded by Justice Goulburn.

Oct. 22. Lord Dynevor gave a public breakfast in Dynevor Park to the disbanded yeomanry cavalry of the county, and presented a medal to each man of the corps.

Nov. 21. The French ship *Jeune Emma*, of Cherbourg, 400 tons, bound to Havre de Grace from Martinique, wrecked on Cefn Sidan. The crew and passengers, nineteen in all, with the exception of six sailors, were lost. Among the passengers were Col. Coquelin and his daughter (niece to Josephine, ci-devant Empress of France), who were buried in the same grave at Pembrey, fourteen young women in deep mourning attending the remains of the lady as pall-bearers.

Dec. 6. The sloop *Unity*, of Llanelly, lost on Cefn Sidan: the crew, two in number, drowned.

1829. June 19. "The Lord Bishop of St. David's has been pleased to collate (by commission) the Rev. Henry Thomas Payne, canon of St. David's, to the dignity of Archdeacon of Carmarthen."

July 21. One of the passenger boats from Carmarthen swamped near the Ferry, with seven persons on board. Mr. Jones's wherry rescued a man and two women; two men were picked up by a boat, and two perished. A man named William Thomas exclaimed as the boat neared him, "My heart is right, I can bear up a little longer, save the women first."

Aug. 8. A copper vessel found by Mr. Daniel Mainwaring's workmen, when digging near the site of the south-eastern portcullis of the old town wall. As it lay under the foundations, it must have been there before the erection of the fortifications in the feudal times.

Sept. County offices attached to the Hall completed.

1829. Sept. 21. David Evans, Tir y Cwm, Llanfihangel Rhos y Corn, executed at the County Goal, for the murder of his sweetheart, Hannah Davies, a servant at Rhiwsaethbren, in the same parish, June 13: tried Sept. 15, before Judge Goulburn. The mangled body of the woman was found near Cefn Blaenau, on Pencareg Mountain, by some persons going to a place of worship on the following morning, in a rill, the water of which was crimsoned with her blood at a distance of two miles. The convict was sentenced at 11 o'clock at night, and before the dawn confessed his guilt to two constables employed to watch him. The hangman was a pensioner from Worcester. A very shocking incident occurred at the execution: the rope, not being properly fastened, gave way; and the wretched man had to be brought a second time to the gallows, vainly protesting that the law had been satisfied.

1830. June 30. William IV. proclaimed king at Carmarthen.

August 10. Hon. George Rice Trevor, M.P. for county. July 30. John Jones for borough.

Sept. 4. Judge Goulburn took his leave of the grand jury and court, it being the last assize held at Carmarthen by a judge of the principality.

Nov. 15. Immense fall of rain, and great flood in the Towy: several bridges carried away, and sheep and cattle drowned.

Nov. 20. The homeward-bound sloop *Hero*, of Carmarthen, wrecked on Laugharne sands.

Nov. 25. The *Frolic* steamer, the first that came to Carmarthen, arrived.

1831. Feb. 1 and 2. A heavy fall of snow, followed by a rapid thaw which began on the 6th. Heavy rain set in on the 7th. In consequence, one of the most tremendous floods that have occurred for half a century took place on the 8th and 9th. The vale was one sheet of water; the wall of Carmarthen Bridge was removed to increase the water-way, and to save the bridge itself; the quay was covered to the depth of four feet, and some of the houses had three feet of water in them.

March 2. Baron Bolland arrived; the first judge after the assimilation of the Welsh and English judicatures.

March 16. The *Frolic* steamer wrecked on Naas Sands; crew and passengers, supposed to be 55, all lost.

May 9. Sir James Hamlyn Williams, M.P. for county. April 29. No return made for borough in consequence of riot: the candidates were John Jones and J. G. Philipps. A currier leaped down from the west gallery of the Hall to the table, and a scene of indescribable tumult ensued. The sheriffs declared themselves in bodily fear, and on the 30th made no return.

June 2. A serious affray between the coracle fishermen and the proprietors of a large net. The fishermen destroyed the net, but not before one of them was shot at and wounded by the defensive party.

June 25. The sloop *Cresswell Castle*, of Carmarthen, foundered near Pembrey.

Aug. 19. Precautions taken to secure tranquility at the election on the 20th. A large force of constabulary brought into the town; a troop of the 14th Dragoons and the 98th regiment at Llandilo in readiness to uphold the law.

1831. Aug. 20. John Jones (274), M.P. for borough: John George Philipps (203) defeated. While being carried in his chair through Dark-gate, numerous missiles were hurled by the mob, one of which wounded the member severely on the head.

1832. Jan. 13. The *Welshman* newspaper first published.

Jan. 19. Messrs. Waters and Jones's bank stopped payment.

March 27. A noted character from Pembrokeshire drove a cart of smuggled spirits through the town, and was pursued by a body of excisemen, who had lain in ambush near the Royal Oak Gate. Putting his horse to a gallop, he distanced his pursuers, escaped with his cart over the bridge, and deposited his load in safety near Llanarthney. He was afterwards drowned near Pembroke, having run into the water in endeavouring to escape from the officers of a revenue cutter who were trying to apprehend him. It is stated that he used to keep casks of spirits under a stone in the floor in his pigstye; and on one occasion, not having time to put them in the usual place of concealment, he was visited by officers of the Crown, whom he kept at bay with a red-hot poker, while his son stove in the heads of the casks, and poured out the spirits.

May. The Savings Bank stopped payment, in consequence of derangement in the accounts.

May 11. Sloop *Sophia*, of Carmarthen, sank near St. Ann's Head.

Sept. 8. Carmarthen illuminated in honour of the coronation of Their Majesties William IV. and Queen Adelaide.

Oct. 1. Charter-day, serious riots. The Star and Garter inn attacked by the mob: the landlord defended himself with powder and shot.

Oct. 9. The Charter-day rioters examined before the magistrates. Some of those charged with participation in the riots were tried March 2, 1833, and acquitted.

Dec. Hon. Geo. Rice Trevor and E. H. Adams, M.P.s for county: Sir J. H. Williams defeated. Hon. W. H. Yelverton (302) for borough: John Jones (295) defeated.

Dec. 30. Shock of an earthquake felt at Carmarthen.

1833. Palm Sunday. Rev. T. Bevan, M.A. (afterwards Archdeacon), preached his first sermon in St. Peter's Church, from 1 Cor. ii. 1, 2.

April 20. The treadmill erected in the County Gaol.

May 29. John Davies, Star and Garter, recovered £46 in the Sheriff's Court for damage done to his house by the mob last Charter-day.

July 11. Two children of Mr. Henry James, Swan inn, having been upset in a boat, rescued by Capt. Thomas Richards.

1834. One Hannah James murdered by poisoning at Felindre, Penboir. A man charged with administering arsenic to her absconded.

Jan. 3. Messrs. Wilkins's bank opened in Carmarthen.

May 9. The schooner *Margaret*, 140 tons, launched at the Pot-house.

June 9. The smack *Carmarthen Packet*, 60 tons, launched at the Pot-house.

Aug. 20. The *Speedwell*, Capt. Gravell, in coming up the river, ran upon the fluke of the anchor of a timber brig lying at Black Pool, and sank immediately. She was afterwards got up and repaired. Capt. Gravell was one of the seamen who fought in the *Shannon*, 28 guns, Capt. Broke, against the American frigate *Chesapeake*, 49 guns, on the 1st of June, 1813, and was one of the boarding party who captured it.

1834. Aug. 21. Sloop *Emma Louisa Anna Rebecca*, of Laugharne, wrecked on Cefn Sidan: the captain and two men lost.

Aug. 28. A temperance society established at a meeting in the Town Hall; Rev. T. Bevan in the chair.

Oct. 2. The smack *Bristol Packet* launched at the Pot-house.

Oct. 4. An attempt made by practised hands to break into the bank of Messrs. Morris & Sons, in Spilman-street; the man in charge fired his gun when the shutter bolt was broken, and the burglars made off. They had extinguished the lamps in the neighbourhood, and secured a dark line of retreat through Bank-lane and Jackson's-lane, having placed a wheelbarrow across Bank-lane for their pursuers to fall over, and taken every precaution to ensure success and to escape.

Nov. 2. The warehouse of Mr. John Morgan, in Bridge-street, was broken into and robbed. Three persons, apprehended on suspicion, were sentenced to transportation at the following assizes. They made a desperate attempt to break out of prison before their trial.

1835. Jan. 20. Hon. G. R. Trevor (2203) and Sir J. H. Williams (1936), M.P.s for county: John Jones (1838) defeated. Jan. 8. D. Lewis (304) for borough: Hon. W. H. Yelverton (268) defeated.

May 27. Foundation-stone of St. David's Church laid by Bishop Jenkinson.

June 8. Violent thunderstorm. Mr. Charles Jones's house, Llamas-street, struck by lightning; a girl killed at Dryslwyn, and a man at Llwynpiod quarry.

Oct. 14. Cross clock illuminated.

Dec. 26. First election of town councillors under the Municipal Act.

1836. Jan. 1. J. G. Philipps elected mayor, and W. Philipps, sheriff: the first under the Municipal Act.

June 20. John Wilson appointed recorder, *vice* G. P. Watkins, resigned after being in office fifty-two years.

1837. Feb. 19. Dr. Thomas Burgess, Bishop of Salisbury, late of St. David's, died. He bequeathed all his books, worth several hundred pounds, to St. David's College, Lampeter, which he was instrumental in founding.

June 19. St. David's Church opened. Rev. S. Phillips, Llanddewi, preached in English; Rev. D. Parry, Llywel, and Rev. W. Powell, Llanpumsaint, in Welsh.

June 20. Mr. David Morris issued his first address to the electors of Carmarthen and Llanelly.

June 28. Her most gracious Majesty proclaimed queen by the mayor and corporation, who walked in state through the town.

Aug. 10. Hon. George Rice Trevor and John Jones, M.P.s for county: Sir J. H. Williams defeated. July 26. David Morris (333) for borough: David Lewis (287) defeated.

Nov. *Queen v. Morse*. Rule *nisi* for *quo warranto* calling on defendant to prove his claim to the office of town councillor obtained: rule made absolute.

1838. Feb. The sloop *George the Fourth*, of Carmarthen, wrecked near Tenby.

June 28. Coronation of Queen Victoria celebrated. Children of Sunday-schools paraded the town, each decorated with a medal.

1838, July 29. Sam Scott, the American diver, leaped from the mast-head of a schooner, at Carmarthen Quay, into the river: the water not six feet deep.

Aug. 2. Church-rate contest. Rate carried by a majority of 134.

1839, Jan. 7. A terrific storm; especially violent in Wales and the west of Ireland.

March 16. Letter in the *Carmarthen Journal* by Dr. David Lloyd on the desirableness of founding a literary and scientific institution.

April 15. Contest for coronership terminated in favour of George Thomas, against William Rogers: all the excitement of a county election.

July 18. The *Pickering Dodge*, 700 tons, wrecked on Cefn Sidan.

Oct. 24. A house in progress of building in Bailey-street (now Picton-place), belonging to Messrs. Timmins & Sons, fell in consequence of a defect in the foundation, and was completely destroyed.

Dec. 5. Uniform fourpenny postage introduced, preparatory to a penny rate. Previously the postage of a letter to London was eleven pence or a shilling.

1840, Jan. 10. Penny postage came into operation.

Feb. 10. General illumination in honour of Queen Victoria's marriage.

April 13. Post-office discontinued delivery of letters at the window. Additional letter-carrier appointed.

July 6. Bishop Jenkinson died at Malvern, in his 60th year.

August 9. Connop Thirlwall, D.D., consecrated Bishop of St. David's.

Oct. 23. Church-rate contest. Rate carried by a majority of 36.

Nov. 2. Carmarthen Literary and Scientific Institution founded.

1841, Jan. 24. Shock of an earthquake felt at Carmarthen.

Feb. 3. St. David's Church and churchyard consecrated by Bishop Thirlwall.

April 23. The barque *Princess Royal*, registered at 333 tons, launched at 6 o'clock a.m. at the Pot-house.

The steamer *Torridge* came to Carmarthen, in the place of the *Phoenix*, the first steamer appointed to the station.

May 6. Large reservoir at Cwmoernant, capable of holding 500,000 gallons, first turned on.

June 29. D. Morris, M.P. for borough.

July 6. Hon. George Rice Trevor and John Jones, M.P.s for county.

Dec. 4. D. Daniel Davies, M.D., physician accoucheur to the Queen's Lying-in Hospital, died. (See p. 64.)

1842. Tabernacle Chapel rebuilt. Opened Nov. 2.

June 12. Appalling thunderstorm. The lightning descended at the top of Lower Market-street, tearing up the pavement. Several casualties occurred in the neighbourhood.

Nov. 10. John Jones, of Ystrad, died. His public funeral took place on the 17th. The procession from Ystrad to St. Peter's Church was about a mile in length, there being in it, besides a vast number of persons on foot, forty-seven private carriages, all of which with one exception were occupied by their owners. He was buried in the churchyard with his ancestry, to the south-east of the church.

Dec. 27. D. A. S. Davies, M.P. for county, *vice* J. Jones, deceased.

1843. The Becca riots took place this year. They originated in the circumstance of the turnpike roads being held under separate trusts, the trustees of which found it necessary, in order to protect the interest of the tally-holders, to place their gates near the confines of their districts, so as to prevent persons from other districts from travelling over their roads free of charge. It thus happened that while persons living and travelling within any given district were usually charged with only one toll for the use of a considerable length of road, those living on the borders and having occasion to travel out of the district had frequently to pay at two gates within a comparatively short distance. This was not unnaturally felt to be a grievance, and Becca's action was at first directed to its removal, though not by legitimate means. Persons more ill-disposed than the original malcontents were soon mixed up in the disturbances, which speedily assumed a serious aspect, and culminated in threatening letters, theft, arson, and murder. Several of the country gentlemen appealed through the press to the better feelings of the people. Among them were Mr. Johnes, of Dolau Cothi, who issued an address to the inhabitants of Conwil Gaio; Col. Trevor (afterwards Lord Dynevor), who issued a proclamation as Deputy Lord-lieutenant; Mr. Fitzwilliams, and Mr. William Chambers, junior. The bard Tegid (once Hebrew professor at Oxford) made a fervent appeal to the people of Nevern parish; and *Brutus*, the talented editor of the *Haul*, firmly supported the unpopular side of law and order. The name "Becca" was not confined to one individual, but was given to the leader for the occasion. It is said to have been assumed in irreverent allusion to the blessing pronounced on Rebekah, Isaac's wife, in Genesis xxiv. 60: "Be thou the mother of thousands of millions, and let thy seed possess the *gate* of those which hate them." "She" was at first disguised in woman's clothes, and when attacking a gate, "she" called on her "children" to pull it down. The following are some of the chief incidents in connection with Becca's proceedings, which began in the neighbourhood of St. Clears and Whitland:—Jan. 16. Trefechan Gate destroyed. Pentre and "Maeswholan" soon followed. Feb. 5. Mynydd y Gareg Gate destroyed. 13. Tavernspite and Lampeter Gates destroyed. 21. Bwlch y Clawdd Toll-house demolished. April 7. Bwlchtrap Gate destroyed. 22. Trefechan Toll-house demolished. May 3. Pont Twelly and Troed y Rhiw Gribyn Toll-gates destroyed. 26. Water-street Gate, Carmarthen, destroyed. After Water-street Gate was destroyed, some persons from Talog passed through before the gate was replaced, and refused to pay toll. For this they were fined by the magistrates at Carmarthen petty sessions, and constables were sent from Carmarthen to levy the fines. The constables were forced to return without executing the distress warrants. About thirty pensioners were then sworn in to assist in executing the warrants, and having seized the goods of one Harries, of Talog, they were on their way to Carmarthen surrounded by about 400 of the Beccas (about 100 of whom carried guns), and obliged to fire their pistols in the air and to give them up. They were then forced to march to Trawsmawr, the residence of Capt. D. Davies, who had signed the warrants, and to return empty-handed to Carmarthen. The walls round Trawsmawr were demolished, and it was reported that the pensioners were compelled to assist in their

destruction. Further damage was done to the walls and plantations at Trawsmawr by the rioters on the night of the 10th of June (Saturday). June 12. Penllwynau Gate and house destroyed. 13. Riots at Talog. 14. Meetings held in the evening at Trelech, Talog, Blaen y Coed, and Conwil, at which it was resolved that Becca and her children should visit Carmarthen the following Monday. Rich and poor were required to be present at the Plough and Harrow public-house, Bwlch Newydd, at eleven o'clock, on pain of having their houses and barns burnt. 15. Melindre Siencyn Toll-house demolished. 16. Bwlch y Clawdd Toll-house demolished. 19. "Becca discomfited at Carmarthen work-house by the 4th Dragoons (Queen's Own), under Major Parlby." On this occasion the late John Lloyd Davies, of Blaendyffryn, with his friend, John Lloyd, of Allt yr Odyn, met a large body of men on their march to Carmarthen, with the view of "showing their strength," and tried to dissuade them from their unwise purpose, promising to exert himself to get their grievances inquired into. His patriotic counsel was given in vain. They arrived at Carmarthen about noon, marching four or five abreast. The procession reached from the gaol through Spilman-street, Church-street, St.-Peter-street, to the King-street end of Conduit-lane, and numbered from 2000 to 2500 persons. A man disguised with long hair rode in front on rather a low horse. It is believed that at first there was no intention to commit excesses, and that the country people were led to the work-house by some town roughs. Others maintain that the attack on the work-house was deliberately resolved on at the meetings held the previous Wednesday at Talog and other places. Be that as it may, to the work-house they went. The dragoons were expected earlier than they arrived, having, it is said, been misdirected by a countryman whom they met between Pont ar Ddulais and Carmarthen. They came just in time to save the work-house, and possibly the neighbouring brewery, the contents of which might have given further impulse to the fury of the rioters. They were met by T. C. Morris, Esq., mayor, who rode on with their officer. Sweeping through Red-street and Barn-row, they charged at a gallop up the hill, their armour glistening in the sun. Just at this instant the work of destruction had begun, the beds being thrown out through the windows. It was amusing to witness the consternation the arrival of the soldiers occasioned. The country people fled in every direction, like ants when an ant-hill is disturbed; fleeing they knew not whither, none seeming to look back. A goodly number were taken within the work-house walls; many of them being merely curious spectators of what was going on. 27. Pen y Garn Toll-house destroyed. July 7. Llandilo-rhwnws Toll-house destroyed. 15. Riot at Talog. August 1. Pont ar Lechau Toll-house destroyed. 7. Porth y Rhyd Toll-house demolished. 22. The house of D. Harries, Pant y Fen, invaded. Murderous attack on Mr. Edwards, Gelli Gwernen, near Llannon. 25. Glangwili Toll-house demolished. Riot at Pont y Berem. 29. £500 offered for discovery of the ringleader. Sept. 5. Llanddarog Toll-house attacked. 9. Sarah Williams, aged seventy-five, toll-collector of Hendy Gate, Llanedy, was shot at the gate-house at midnight, by one of a gang of rioters who set the house on fire. 13. Caregawdde and two other gates near Llangadock destroyed. 14. Large meeting at Bryn Llyn Llech Owain, Mynydd

Mawr, on the "Becca" grievance; Mr. John Morgan, of Glan yr Ynys, in the chair. Mr. Hugh Williams addressed the meeting, and read the draft of a petition to the queen. Letter from Mr. William Chambers read. The meeting, after the denunciation of oppressive turnpike tolls and the poor law, closed with three hearty cheers for the queen. 17. Spudder's Bridge Toll-house demolished. 23. Riots at Coalbrook, Llannon. 28. The house of M. Rees, Llandeblie, demolished. Oct. 4. Pentre Bach Gate demolished. 6. Riot and arson at Pant y Ceryg. 7. Attack on Dolau Hirion Gate. 9. Riot at Nant Gwyn. 10. Riot at Pound. 11. About fifty of the A division London police arrived at Carmarthen, under Inspector Martin; also several companies of the 76th regiment. 15. About twenty London police officers arrived here, to be divided into sections with the military throughout the county. Dec. 22. Special assizes to try Becca rioters before Justice Cresswell. 1844. Jan. 1. Special sessions to try Becca rioters in custody, seventeen of whom were sentenced; two for long terms of transportation. 14. Becca assaulted the house of Jonah Williams, Myddfai. March 16-21. Assizes held by Judge Maule. About twenty work-house and other Becca rioters convicted, who received various sentences; ten to transportation. May 21. The detachment of the 4th dragoons left the town. 22. A detachment of the 13th dragoons arrived. June 18. The 76th regiment left the town. 20. Llanfihangel ar Arth Toll-house demolished. The 2nd company of the 41st regiment arrived. 25. The 7th company of the 41st arrived. The suppression of the riots was followed by an inquiry into their cause; and the result was the passing of the South Wales Turnpike Act, which remedied the evils that led to them. Amongst the prisoners sentenced by Judge Cresswell were two of more notoriety than the rest: Siôni 'Scybor Fawr and Dai y Cantwr. Siôni, an ignorant ruffianly fellow, convicted of the more heinous offences committed during the period, was sentenced to transportation for life. Dai, whose sentence was for twenty years, was a man of a different stamp, and deserved the pity generally extended to him. When in gaol under sentence he wrote a "Lament," of which the first verse is given here, as a specimen of the concatenation of sounds of which the Welsh language is capable. Let the reader observe the complicated alliteration and rhyme, to which attention is called below in Italics.

"Drych i fyd wyf i fod:

Collais glod all'swn gael.

Tost yw'r nod—dyrnod wael—

I'w gafael ddaeth â mi.

Yn fy i'ncetyd drygyd ddaeth:

Yn lle rhyddid, caethfyd maith

Chwanegwyd er fy ngofid.

Alltud wyf ar ddechreu'm taith.

Ca'm danfon o fy ngwlad—

Ty fy nhad, er codiad tirion,

I blith y duon gôr—

Dros y môr, o'm goror gron.

O'r fath ddryghin i mi ddaeth!

Alltud hir—gyr hyn fi'n gaeth

Dros ugain o flynyddo'dd.

Tost yw'r modd, cystudd maith."

f, f, f

ll s g l, ll s g l

r n d, r n d, fod, glod, nod, dyrnod

gael, wael, gafael

i'ncetyd, drygyd,

rhyddid, caethfyd,

chwanegwyd, gofid, alltud

ddaeth, maith, taith.

d n f, f n g d

ngwlad, nhad, codiad

tirion, duon, gron

g r, g r, gôr, môr, goror

th dd, dd th

h r g, r h g

flynyddo'dd, modd

st m dd, st dd m, daeth, gaeth, maith

Notwithstanding the intricacies of the metre, the lines will bear close translation without violence to the sense, which is not in them sacrificed to the mere re-echoing of vowels and consonants :—

I am to be a spectacle to the world :
 I have lost the reputation I might have obtained.
 Severe is the stroke—the sad buffet—
 To the reach of which I am brought.
 In my youth adversity came :
 Instead of liberty, long captivity
 Has been added to my grief.
 I am an exile at the beginning of my course.
 I shall be sent from my country—
 From my father's house, notwithstanding tender bringing-up,
 To the midst of the black hordes—
 Over the sea, from my fair confines.
 Oh what distress (literally bad weather) has overtaken me !
 Long banishment—this will drive me bound
 For twenty years.
 Hard is the measure, long affliction.

1843. Feb. One Jacob Davies, travelling about the country with an entire horse, disappeared mysteriously, the horse returning without him. He has not since been heard of, and is supposed to have been murdered.

July 25. Resolution passed at quarter sessions for the establishment of rural police.

Sept. 22. Monumental tablet to Bishop Ferrar's memory erected in St. Peter's Church.

Oct. 21. Fire at Springside Brewery.

Nov. 7. Abergwili Church re-opened.

Nov. 10. Order of queen in council made for dividing the parish of St. Peter's into three ecclesiastical districts.

1844. May 30. Tinworks re-opened by Messrs. Wayne and Dunn.

July 4. Henry Westlake appointed governor of the County Gaol, in the place of John Burnhill, superannuated.

Sept. 4. A man killed in a drunken fight in Spilman-street.

Sept. 11. Sir W. Nott arrived. He was met by the corporation and a large procession beyond Myrtle Hill; and his carriage was drawn thence by "St. Peter's boys" in their shirt-sleeves to his brother's residence in Picton-terrace.

Dec. 22. River frozen over near Pen y Morfa.

1845. Jan. 1. General Nott died: buried on the 7th, in the north side of St. Peter's churchyard: large and stately funeral. Business was suspended throughout the town. The procession consisted of the members of the corporation, and a large number of the inhabitants in mourning three abreast, twenty-two carriages with their occupants, the hearse, mourners, soldiers of the 41st (with Ghuznee ribbons) and 13th regiments, the Odd Fellows, and the Ivoirities.

March 4—18. Extremely hard frost, with strong east wind.

1846. June. The old Market-cross removed.

August 1. New Market-place opened.

Oct. 24. Public meeting in support of the Infirmary; Sir John Mansel in the chair.

1847. Hon. G. R. Trevor and D. A. S. Davies, M.P.s for county. D. Morris for borough.

March 28. General fast and day of humiliation on account of the famine in Ireland.

April 27. Union-street Chapel opened.

July 16. Foundation-stone of the Training College laid by Bishop Thirlwall.

Sept. 4. George Stephens appointed governor of the County Gaol, in the place of Henry Westlake.

Dec. 11 and 18. Two great floods in the Vale of Towy. Boats plied between the bridge and Pensarn, and on the Llandilo road.

1848. Oct. 24. Training College opened.

Nov. 7. Town meeting to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament that the Public Health Act might be applied to the town.

1849. Unitarian Chapel and Elim (Independent) Chapel built.

Cholera at Carmarthen. August 9. Inquest on the body of a boy who died at the Steam-mill-yard; verdict, "Died of Asiatic cholera." Seven deaths at the same yard in four days.

Aug. 15. Town Council meet to form itself into a Board of Health.

Nov. 19. The old colours of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers lodged in St. Peter's Church, with military honours. Col. Love delivered them, and Mr. Valentine Davis, as mayor, received them.

Nov. 24. A horse killed by falling into an old well, sixty-five feet deep, in the yard of the Red Lion inn, Priory-street. The well had been boarded and flagged over, and was not known to exist.

Dec. 1. The Bishop of St. David's delivered an address in the Town Hall, in aid of the Literary and Scientific Institution.

1850. Zion Chapel built.

Nov. 25. New Lancasterian School for boys opened. Girls, January 20, 1851.

1851. Penuel Chapel, Priory-street, rebuilt.

Nott's Monument completed.

June 7. The removal of the organ in St. Peter's Church from the south gallery to the north transept completed at a cost of £48 0s. 11d., raised by subscription. Dr. Wastfield, organist. The fine arch at the entrance to the transept was pulled down at the time.

1852. Roman Catholic Chapel completed.

Jan. 7. Penuel Baptist Chapel re-opened.

May 13. D. Jones, M.P. for county, *vice* Hon. G. R. Trevor, succeeded to the peerage, April 9.

July 15. D. A. S. Davies and D. Jones, M.P.s for county. July 8th, D. Morris for borough.

Sept. 17. South Wales Railway opened to Carmarthen with great eclat. About 800 persons sat down at table to a cold collation in the Market-place; W. Morris, Esq., mayor, presiding. Oct. 11. Opened for traffic.

Nov. 8. Towy Vale flooded; Bulwark quite covered, and houses on the Quay inundated.

Nov. 17. The smack *Betsy*, of Carmarthen, foundered in the bay: crew, three in number, drowned.

1853. Dec. 28. South Wales Railway opened from Carmarthen to Haverfordwest.

1854. June 15. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel preached at the Baptist association in the forenoon at Parc y Velvet, from Luke xxiii. 39—44; and in the evening at the Tabernacle, from Exodus xii. 13.

July 24, 25. Carmarthen was visited by very remarkable and terrific thunderstorms, accompanied with prodigious rain, doing immense damage in the town and county. About 6 o'clock p.m. on the 25th, Picton's Monument was struck by the lightning, which displaced the top stone. The reservoir at Cwmoernant burst, the water overwhelming some cottages in its course. Culverts were burst in several places. Cellars were flooded in Red-street, a piano was floated in a house in the Dark-gate, and iron kettles from a shop there were washed down Blue-street. The field at the foot of the ascent to Mount Pleasant was covered with stones, so as to resemble a shingly beach. The Towy and its tributaries, the Tave, and other rivers were greatly swollen; and twenty-six bridges were destroyed in various parts of the county. Among them were the bridges of Pibwr, Croes y Ceiliog, Pontantwn, Glanrhyd, Nant yr Yn, Cib, Pontbren ar Areth, Gurrey Fach, Dulais (Cross Inn, Llangathen), Pilroath, Banc y Felin, Mydrim, Pant y Feni, and others. Cattle were washed down the Towy. The body of a young man drowned was found in Llanddowror churchyard, into which it had been washed.

Sept. 14. The allied troops landed on the Crimea, preparatory to the siege of Sebastopol. The 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers were the first to touch the Russian soil.

Nov. 8. Towy vale flooded. Bulwark quite covered. Ground floor of houses on the quay inundated.

Nov. 21. Public Rooms opened with a grand concert, conducted by Dr. Wastfield.

1855. St. Peter's Church repewed.

Feb. 12—14. Towy frozen over. People crossed in large numbers near the Jolly Tar.

Sept. 25. Mr. John Lewis's timber at the Pot-house took fire.

1856. Cemetery consecrated by the Bishop of St. David's.

1857. Queen Elizabeth's and Sir Thomas Powell's schools amalgamated.

Jan. 11. The foundations of the Dark Gate laid open, and removed during the work of draining the town.

March. D. A. S. Davies and D. Jones, M.P.s for county. D. Morris for borough.

May 14. Foundation-stone of the Carmarthen Infirmary laid by Connop Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's.

May 23. D. A. Saunders Davies, M.P., died at the University Club, London.

June 12. David Pugh, M.P. for county, *vice* D. A. S. Davies.

1858. Jan. 4. Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway commenced near the tinworks.

March 15. First girder of the iron bridge crossing the Towy, near the town station, floated to its place.

June 1. A clock fixed in front of the steeple of St. Peter's Church, at the expense of Mr. David Morris, M.P., who also gave the town a fire-engine, in lieu of election expenses forbidden by statute.

July 1. Infirmary opened for the reception of patients.

1858. Aug. Monument to the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers completed. It was proposed to unveil it with ceremony on the 20th of September, the anniversary of the battle of Alma; but in deference to the feelings of the relatives of those commemorated, it was deemed becoming to have no display on the occasion.

Sept. 26. The Bishop of London preached in St. Peter's Church, the Bishop of St. David's being among the congregation. His text was 2 Cor. v. 1. In the evening the Bishop of St. David's preached from 1 Cor. xii. 3, the Bishop of London among the hearers.

Oct. 5. Donati's comet, the largest recollected, passed over the star Arcturus, which was visible for about an hour through the dense part of the tail. The extremity of the tail melted into the sky just above the last star in the tail of *Ursa Major*. The comet was first seen here about three weeks before, in the position occupied by the comet of 1811. It was conspicuous Sept. 19, and very bright Sept. 30.

Dec. The second or upper reservoir at Cwmoernant completed.

1859. March. A large vessel, the *Stadtfehl*, of Hamburg, wrecked on Carmarthen Bar: five lives lost.

April. D. Jones and D. Pugh, M.P.s for county. D. Morris for borough.

June 8. Sir Thomas Picton's remains removed from Bayswater Cemetery to St. Paul's Cathedral.

Oct. 22. Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway opened from the junction at Myrtle Hill to Carmarthen Town Station.

Oct. 25. Great storm during the night, doing much damage in the neighbourhood. Scarcely a house escaped in the town. Three large elm trees were blown down on the Parade, one nearly crushing a cottage in its fall. In Maesgwyn Park no less than two hundred trees were blown down.

Nov. 5. Russian gun placed in front of the Fusiliers' Monument.

Dec. 29. Boisterous night. The *Sir Henry Pottinger*, a ship of 3180 tons burthen, with a cargo insured at £40,000, wrecked on Cefn Sidan sands: one sailor drowned.

1860. April 21 (Saturday). A large portion of the ceiling over the nave of St. Peter's Church fell in, at about nine o'clock in the evening. The ceiling was removed from all parts of the church to prevent further accident, and an open wood roof substituted in its place.

March 21. John Lloyd Davies died.

April 5. Transfer of Town Hall to the county completed.

July 12. Maiden assizes held by Baron Bramwell: no civil or criminal case for either the town or the county.

July 18. A lad, named Evan Bowen, drowned while bathing in the Towy.

Sept. 6. The *Standard* newspaper of this date contains the professed confession of an able seaman, named George Davies, to "participation in the murder of a woman of ill fame, near Carmarthen, in June, 1855." No evidence has been found to show that the deed was done. The field between Glannant and Fountain Hall, where she was said to have been buried, was searched in vain for traces of a grave.

Sept. 14. The first six miles of the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway opened. The first passenger train, comprising three carriages, left Carmarthen about noon, and reached Conwil Station in about fifteen minutes.

1860. Oct. The inscriptions on the Fusiliers' Monument renewed.
Oct. 2. Handel's "Messiah" performed at the Public Rooms, under the direction of Mr. Baker, organist of St. Peter's Church.

Dec. 18. The 6th company Carmarthenshire Rifle Corps, recently formed, elected Mr. John Thirlwall their captain.

A heavy fall of snow. 22. The river frozen over, and crossed near the Pot-house and above the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway bridge. 24. The thermometer fell to 12° in the open air at noon, and to 5° at five o'clock p.m., interfering materially with the orgies of *Nos y Pylgain*.

1861. Jan. 3. Mr. Lindsay's plan for restoring the roof of St. Peter's Church adopted at a meeting of the parishioners. The cost was estimated at about £1000, towards which £379 was at once subscribed.

Feb. 20. A violent hurricane, which did considerable damage. 21. Between six and seven o'clock p.m. a fine elm, 3 ft. 5 in. in diameter, was blown down on the North Parade. The fall of the tower of Chichester Cathedral occurred about the same hour.

April 7. Census of the borough taken. (See p. 27.)

April 30. Earl Cawdor took the prescribed oath as Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Carmarthen.

June 17. Rev. Frank Garrett appointed head master of the Grammar School, *vice* Mr. J. S. Benifold resigned.

July. The following names were added to the commission of the peace for the county of the borough of Carmarthen:—George Davies, John Lewis Philipps, Samuel Tardrew, James Rowlands, and John Lewis.

July 3. The foundation-stone of the English Congregational Chapel, Llamas-street, laid by Mr. H. O. Wills, of Bristol.

July 16. The foundation-stone of a new chapel for the English Wesleyans laid by Mr. James Buckley, of Llanelly.

Sept. 16. A savings bank opened at the Carmarthen Post-office.

Sept. 29. St. Peter's Church re-opened, the ceiling commenced in the spring having been completed. The church was closed on three Sundays.

Oct. 17. Carmarthenshire Artillery Militia commenced their annual drill under Lieut.-Col. Sir James Drummond.

Dec. 13. The Towy greatly flooded in consequence of heavy rain during several preceding days. The water invaded all the houses on the quay, and entered two at the end of Blue-street. The gates on the Bulwark were scarcely visible, and that of the field leading to Mount Pleasant was completely submerged, the water being five feet deep on the Sarn, and rising to the top of the door-frames of the houses by the naphtha works.

Dec. 23. Business suspended, it being the burial-day of the Prince Consort. A bell was tolled at St. Peter's Church from the day of the receipt of the intelligence of his death (Dec. 14) till the day of his funeral.

1862. Jan. 30, 31. The Danish ship, *Bjarke*, laden with 13,000 bushels of barley, broke from her moorings about a quarter of a mile below Black Pool, got across the river, which was much swollen with a flood, and sustained so much damage as to be pronounced a total wreck.

1862. Feb. The Town Hall ceded to the county. The two flights of steps constructed in front of the Hall in 1811 removed.

March 6. The rebuilt English Wesleyan Chapel, designed by Mr. W. Jenkins, opened for public worship.

May 21. English Congregational Chapel, designed by Messrs. Poulton & Woodman, of Reading, opened for public worship.

June 8. Three prisoners escaped from Carmarthen Gaol: John Thomas and Thomas Sayers, charged with house-breaking at Croes y Ceiliog, and Henry Davies, charged with burglary near Llanboidy. Davies and Sayers were retaken early in the day.

July 1. An eisteddfod held in the Market-place in aid of the Infirmary. £108 3s. 7½d. profits of the undertaking paid to the treasurer.

July 23, 24. An eisteddfod held in the Market-place in aid of the fund for restoring Llanillwch Church. The profits were £68 15s. 3½d.

Oct. Rev. J. R. Major, M.A., appointed head master of the Grammar School.

Oct. 17. A considerable flood in the Towy.

Nov. A handsome weather-cock placed on the Town Hall at the expense of Mr. J. N. Buckley.

Dec. £521 5s. 5d. net raised by subscription in Carmarthen, towards the relief of the distress in Lancashire occasioned by stoppage of the cotton supply during the American civil war.

Dec. 27. A fine French barque, *Le Bois Rouge*, in ballast, bound for Cardiff, wrecked on Cefn Towyn during a violent gale. The captain and twelve seamen reached the shore in two of her boats; but the remainder of the crew, six in number, perished in attempting to reach Llanelly.

1863. Feb. Mr. Pollard's tender for building the Lunatic Asylum, £24,950, accepted, the lowest of thirty-two tenders sent in. The highest was £45,944.

March 10. Rejoicings on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales. The church bells were rung and guns fired all day. Bands paraded the streets, which were adorned with garlands. There were boat and coracle races at 9 a.m. A large procession of volunteers, schools, clubs, the general public, and fishermen with their coracles, paraded the streets. This was the first appearance of coraclemen as such forming part of a procession. Rustic sports followed. The children of the various schools were regaled with dinner, tea, and cake. There was a public ball in the Assembly Room, and bonfires on Mount Pleasant, Merlin's Hill, and other neighbouring heights.

March 27. Destructive fire at the dwelling-house of Mr. David Lewis, chandler, King-street. The alarm was given about five o'clock in the morning. The inflammable nature of the stock frustrated all attempts to extinguish the flames till the whole of the premises, excepting a small shop and room occupied by a widow, were destroyed. The inmates escaped, some in their night dresses, some partly clothed.

April 23. Mr. H. P. G. Brooke appointed organist, at a salary of £50, in the room of Mr. Whittaker, who had resigned. Mr. Wonnacott appointed parish warden, and Mr. Stedman Thomas, vicar's warden.

May. Asphalt, composed of coal-tar and mineral refuse from the Cystanog Lead Works, laid down at the east end of Spilman-street by way of experiment, by Mr. Robert Wade, borough surveyor.

1863. July 23. Prince Arthur visited Carmarthen, and slept at the Ivy Bush hotel, on his return from Tenby. A sturgeon—a royal fish—was by happy coincidence caught the same day in the river, and was (or was to have been) presented to his Royal Highness. The journey-men hatters presented him a congratulatory address, to which they received a courteous reply.

Sept. 18. A meeting for the purpose of taking steps to build a new church (Christ Church) was held at the Practising Schools.

Oct. 6. Two shocks of an earthquake felt at Carmarthen at 3.15 a.m. Several persons heard their furniture shake, some thought their houses were attacked by burglars: in one case a person was thrown out of bed, in another a bell rang, and in a third a framed almanac was shaken from a wall. The shock exceeded any felt since Oct. 21, 1802.

Dec. 10. A meeting of the parishioners of St. Peter's voted a farewell address to the Ven. Archdeacon Bevan, M.A., on the occasion of his resigning the vicarage of St. Peter's.

Dec. 20. The Rev. Latimer M. Jones "read himself in" as vicar of St. Peter's, having been inducted on the 14th. He preached in Welsh in the afternoon from Psalm xlviii. 9, and in English in the evening from 1 Tim. vi. 12.

Dec. 23. Barque *British India*, of Liverpool, in distress in the bay. Ferryside life-boat assisted in saving ship and twenty-seven lives.

Dec. 28. Archdeacon Bevan died, aged 63.

1864. Jan. The Towy frozen over in several places. The frost continued from the 1st till the 9th. On the 6th, boys crossed the river near Pen y Morfa, where the ice was four inches thick.

March 12. An old man, named David Rees, afflicted with deafness, was run over near the tinworks by a train from Conwil to Carmarthen.

Easter Monday. The Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway opened from Conwil to Pencader.

May 17. The demolition of the old gate-house at the east end of King-street was commenced.

May 18. At 2 p.m. the thermometer stood 80° in the shade, with a north aspect, and 115° in the sun: the whole week exceedingly hot.

June. A stained glass window erected in St. Peter's Church in memory of Archdeacon Bevan.

Sept. Two stained glass windows in the south side of St. Peter's Church were fitted up in memory of Miss A. M. Lewis, of Barnsfield, and Mr. Charles Morgan, of Quay-street.

The front of the old gate-house in King-street pulled down, and the street widened to the extent of nine feet where it was narrowest. What remains of the gate-house forms the north-east corner of Conduit-lane. The gate was removed in 1792. The house was at one time the "Bacchus" tavern.

Sept. 30. Mr. David Morris, M.P., died at his residence in King-street, aged 74. He was buried Oct. 7, at Carmarthen Cemetery; his funeral being attended by 728 persons on foot, including Old Fellows, Ivorites, gentry, and the general public, twelve carriages, and four mourning coaches. Mr. Morris was first elected M.P. July 26, 1837, when he was unsuccessfully opposed by Mr. D. Lewis, of Stradey. Since that time till his death, a period of twenty-seven years, he retained his seat unopposed.

1864. Oct. 31. William Morris elected M.P. for Carmarthen and Llanelli, *vice* D. Morris, deceased.

Nov. 28. A branch of the National Provincial Bank of England opened at the house occupied for many years and rebuilt by Mr. Samuel Tardrew, druggist, in King-street.

1865. Jan. 24. A heavy fall of snow, which continued with short intervals of cessation till the night of the 26th, when the average depth was about ten inches. In some cases it accumulated to the depth of twelve feet. Railway traffic was much impeded, and a lad lost his life in the snow near Conwil. A rapid thaw began on the 30th, but scarcely had the snow disappeared when another fall of equal depth took place, but accompanied by little or no wind.

March. The dignity of Archdeacon of Carmarthen conferred on the Rev. David Archard Williams, P. Curate of St. David's, Carmarthen.

March 20. The thermometer fell to 24° during the night, and ice an inch thick was seen in some places.

April 20. G. W. White chosen vicar's warden, *vice* W. G. Stedman Thomas, who retired, having held the office eight years. W. Wonnacott re-elected by the parishioners.

April 28. W. Williams, M.P. for Lambeth, previously for Coventry, died in his 77th year. He was apprenticed to H. Phillips, draper, Carmarthen.

May. The following gentlemen were made justices of the peace for the borough:—Isaac Horton (high-sheriff for Carmarthenshire in 1863), Griffith Philipps, John Thomas, Dr. Lewis, W. de G. Warren, James Bagnall, and E. B. Jones.

The north end of Queen-street widened by setting back the house built in place of the Lamb and Flag, pulled down.

May 29. Carmarthen tinworks taken by Messrs. Thomas, Lester, and Co.

June 1. Railway opened from Carmarthen to Llandilo, completing the communication between Carmarthen and Llandoverly.

June 21. A sturgeon, 5ft. 3in. in length, caught near Pilglas.

July 11. W. Morris, M.P. for borough. 19. D. Jones and D. Pugh for county. No opposition.

July 23. Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde slept at the Ivy Bush, on their way to Aberystwyth.

July 24. Sergeant D. James and Constable E. Jones, of the borough police, and W. Powell formerly in the force, drowned while bathing in the Towy, with another policeman, named Williams. They got into the water from the White House marsh, called the Horse-shoe Field, in the reach between the tinworks and Dan yr Allt. James, who could swim a little, was carried down by the current, and sank shortly after his companions called out to warn him. Powell got out of his depth, and Jones and Williams joined their hands in order to reach him. Jones having seized Powell's hand, the three sank, and Williams alone, who said he did not feel the bottom, contrived to regain the bank.

A little screw steam-boat, the *Lily*, launched at the Pot-house. She entered the water on her broadside.

July 25. An eisteddfod, in aid of Llanllwch Church Restoration Fund, held in the Market-place. A large concourse of people attended.

1865. July 31. A promenade concert for the benefit of the widows of the three men drowned July 24, was given in the Market-place. The receipts amounted to about £80.

Aug. 3. The Post-office removed from 8, Spilman-street, to 8, King-street, once the bank of Messrs. Morris & Sons.

Aug. 18. A lad named Frederick Row, fifteen years of age, a passenger in the *Jessy*, of Exeter, drowned near the Pot-house, by falling from a boat into the mud and being unable to extricate himself. He was not missed for some time after the accident.

Aug. 24. A little girl six years of age, named Harriet Evans, had a narrow escape from drowning, having fallen into deep water at the south end of the bridge. She was kept up by her inflated clothes till an active lad, named James Summers, working near the Jolly Tar, ran along the quay and bridge, nearly a quarter of a mile, and rescued her.

Sept. Sir Rhys ab Thomas's monument removed from the north-east corner of the chancel of St. Peter's Church.

Oct. 8. Special prayers for relief from the cattle plague read in the Carmarthen churches, and on the following Sundays.

Nov. Joint Counties Asylum, though not completed, opened for the reception of patients.

Nov. 7. The organ re-opened at St. Peter's Church, having been removed to the north gallery, and altered and repaired by Mr. Walker, of London, at a cost of £225.

Nov. 22. A fearful storm passed over the town and surrounding country. The river was greatly swollen; the marshes, embankment, Sarn, and Llandilo road were submerged to the depth of several feet. The scene at the bridge at 9 a.m. was terrific, the water having reached the top of the arches, and the spray flying up as the waves dashed against the firm old structure. Barks of timber were floating in all directions. A French lugger, the *Etienne Marie*, of Vannes, 70 tons, was stranded on the quay, near the end of Quay-street; the *Village Belle*, a timber brig, was blown on a bank near Jinnymans Pool; the *Reynard*, laden with bark, was left on a marsh near Pilglas; and the *Acorn* and *Triumph* were left high and dry in the same neighbourhood. A large tree in the burial-ground of Lammas-street Chapel, two large elms in Brickyard-lane, two beeches near the Furnace, a poplar in Temple-gardens, a fine tree at Mount Pleasant, and four trees at Starling Park, were blown down during the storm. A weaver was overtaken by the flood while getting his horses in, and remained on a tree in the marsh between Myrtle Hill and the Bulwark for several hours before being rescued.

Destructive fire at the Vale of Towy Brewery, St.-Peter-street.

Dec. 19. A ferry-boat plying between Llanstephan and Ferryside sank on nearing the latter place. The ferry-man was drowned after assisting in rescuing eight other persons who had crossed in it.

1866. Jan. The *Gentleman's Magazine*, in recording the death of J. Pettigrew, Esq., says, "He was one of the committee of this society [of Antiquaries] appointed to investigate concerning a mummified body discovered in St. Stephen's Chapel, in the Palace of Westminster, and which, in the opinion of the committee, proved to be the remains of William Lyndewoode, Bishop of St. David's, who died 1446. The body was found in a good state of preservation."

1866. Jan. 4. Two prisoners, Owen Pritchard, *alias* Charles Williams (29), a ticket-of-leave man, and John Reid (16), escaped from Carmarthen Gaol. Having made a hole through a brick wall separating their cells, originally one, they worked through the flooring into a flue communicating with a cell below not securely fastened, their only implement being a bit of firewood about ten inches long. By means of their bed-clothes torn into strips and tied to a pillow-case half-filled with culm, they scaled the walls and got off. Pritchard was taken on the 5th near Llangeler, after a long chase, by a policeman. He was a desperate character: and when taken was bare-footed, and armed with a pointed hedge-stake, to which he made significant reference; two sharp raps on the head showed him that his observations were duly appreciated. Reid was taken on the 6th by a farmer at Gilfach Ymryson, Cilrhedin.

Feb. 3. With a view to prevent the spreading of the cattle plague, the mayor, in accordance with an order of the Privy Council, forbade the introduction of cattle, hides, horns, or hoofs into the borough by rail or water. An order was made at county quarter sessions forbidding the introduction of cattle into the county, excepting from the borough.

March 14. Day of humiliation and prayer for the removal of the cattle plague, observed at Carmarthen. Bishop Thirlwall preached at St. Peter's Church from the words "Give us this day our daily bread."

June 1. Violent thunderstorm, with heavy rain and hail. A horse was killed at Pensarn, and a cow at Cillefwr.

April. The Restoration of Sir Rhys ab Thomas's monument completed. (See page 33.)

June 16. A three-masted ship, the *Mary Roe*, of Quebec, bound from Liverpool for Cape Causo, stranded on Cefn Sidan during a violent gale. The crew, seven in number, were saved by the Ferry-side life-boat, intelligence of her distress having been received on the 17th at 5.30 a.m.

July 12. A lad, named David Jones, drowned while bathing in Pwll Ann Joyant.

Aug. The cholera appeared in Carmarthen. The first death took place on the 17th. Particulars of date of death, sex, age, &c., in fatal cases are given in the table on p. 16.

Aug. 1. The memorial window to D. Morris, Esq., M.P., completed: the design of the stone-work was furnished by Mr. Penson, and the painted glass by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Oct. 25. The Bishop of St. David's held his triennial visitation in St. Peter's Church.

Nov. The Consistory Court at St. Peter's renovated at the expense of V. Davis, Esq.

1867. Jan. 7. *The Gem*, of Hull, a schooner of 130 tons, from Greenock, bound to Southampton, laden with machinery and pig iron, wrecked at midnight on the Middle Patch, about a mile from Laugharne Burrows. Having been disabled in the voyage and driven along the Cornish Coast, she made for Milford, and mistaking Caldy light for St. Anne's, ran into Carmarthen Bay. The captain lashed his wife and himself to the cross-trees, and a seaman and a boy (his nephew) lashed themselves to the shrouds below, where the four

perished, one or more before being quite overwhelmed by the tide. The mate and another seaman climbed to the top-sail yard, where they remained till the tide ebbed, and having, as their only hope, in the bitterness of their hearts, cut the lifeless woman adrift to obtain her shawl to hoist as a signal of distress, they were descried, and rescued by the Ferryside life-boat.

"They hoped their moving forms, though dim,
Upon the mast descried,
Might tell of life in jeopardy,
Amid the angry tide.

"And so it chanced—a fisherman
Far scanning with his glass
The wreck-strewn waters of the bay,
A vacant hour to pass,

"Spied one dark speck, some three leagues off
The breakers' foam above,
Whereon there seemed at intervals
A thing of life to move.

"The life-boat coxswain's practised eye
Confirms his doubtful guess—
'It is the mast of shipwrecked bark,
And signal of distress.

"'Ring the alarm bell! rouse the place!
Collect our crew with speed;
Lend all a hand to launch the boat,
We'll save them in their need!'

"Right heartily the villagers
Have lent a helping hand;
In half-an-hour they've dragged her o'er
A furlong of deep sand.

"Two hours twelve pair of brawny farms
Have forced her through the wave,
As Britons only ply the oar,
Their brother man to save.

"And now the watchers on the mast
Have cast away their grief,
Full well they know a life-boat's rig,
And see their own relief.

* * * * *

"With grateful hearts, but feeble strength,
Their rescuers' hands they clasp;
While one the shawl that saved their life
Still clutches in his grasp."

The tale of the wreck and rescue is told with the simple eloquence of truth in "The Night on the Mast," "A true Ballad," by the Rev. J. N. Harrison, vicar of Laugharne, from which the above verses are taken. It is gratifying to be able to say that the Royal National Life-boat Institution owes its present efficient position to the energetic philanthropy of a Carmarthen man, its able and indefatigable secretary, Mr. Richard

Lewis, barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple. In the year 1850, when he became secretary, the society had an income of £354 17s. 6d. and 19 life-boats, which were the means of saving 209 lives that year. In 1873 its receipts were £31,740 0s. 3d.; it had 240 life-boats, and the lives saved were 668. In 1869, being a disastrous year, with 220 boats, 1231 lives were saved. When it is known that between 1861 and 1876-7, the number of vessels wrecked on or near the coast of the United Kingdom was 2,784, causing the loss of 13,098 lives, the claims of the Life-boat Institution on public sympathy and support can scarcely be exaggerated.

1867. March 13, 14. Heavy fall of snow.

April 20. A barge laden with clay sank near Allt y Waddon. Two men who were in it jumped into the water; one was picked up by a boat, the other, named Ducrey, was drowned.

July. Parade asphalted.

July 11. A lad, named John Gilleland, drowned while bathing near the upper brickyard.

Sept. 2. Foundation-stone of Christ Church laid by Dr. Prytheroe, of Llandilo. The procession included the mayor and other members of the corporation, clergy, general inhabitants of the town, masters and pupils of the Grammar School and the Training College, free-masons, &c.

Sept. 3-6. National Eisteddfod held in a pavilion erected in the field between Priory-street and the Parade.

Sept. 27. A disastrous fire occurred at Messrs. Norton's brewery.

Nov. Rev. Edwin B. Biddick appointed principal of the Training College, on the retirement of Canon Reed.

Dec. 1, 2. Heavy fall of snow with scarcely any intermission, and consequent great depth attained.

1868. Feb. 19. Violent gale, doing considerable damage. Three trees blown down on the Parade: one, a large forked elm, fell with a tremendous crash into a garden below. A large tree growing in front of Furnace Lodge was thrown across the road, rendering it impassable for some time.

June. Carmarthen quay dues abolished.

June 19. Mr. W. Morris, M.P.'s retirement in consequence of ill-health announced.

June 28. A boy, named Henry Jones, drowned while bathing near the lower brickyard.

July. The battlements of St. Peter's Church steeple thoroughly renewed.

July 21. After some weeks of great heat, the weather reached its climax. At Greenwich the thermometer stood at 93°3' in absolute shade.

July 22. A boy, named James Hinkin, drowned while bathing near the tinworks.

Aug. 14. A destructive fire at White Mill, John's-town. At 5 a.m. flames were observed issuing from the building, and in less than an hour the floors were destroyed, the roof fell in, and nothing but the calcined walls remained. The mill was also burnt down in 1814. By singular coincidence, when that conflagration took place the play of the "Miller and his Men," which ended in the mill being set on fire,

was played at Carmarthen Theatre, and many of the audience bent their way to Pen Llwyn y Witch to witness the sad reality of what they had seen represented.

1868. Oct. The work of incorporating the Castle-green with the County Gaol commenced.

Oct. 30. A shock of an earthquake felt at 10.35 p.m. It lasted about five seconds. It was felt at many places in the neighbourhood; at Brechfa, Llandyssul, Kidwelly, and St. Clears.

Nov. 17. Col. Stepney Cowell Stepney (1910), M.P. for borough: Morgan Dalrymple Treherne (613) defeated.

Nov. 24. Edward John Sartoris (3280) and John Jones, Blaennos, (2942), M.P.s for county: Henry Lavallin Puxley (2828) and David Pugh (1340) defeated.

Dec. 11. Conservative banquet to John Jones, Esq., M.P., and H. L. Puxley, Esq., at the Public Rooms.

Dec. 14. The brig *Sarah Ann*, of Cardigan, in ballast, wrecked on the sandbank called the Middle Patch, in Carmarthen Bay. The crew, six in number, took to the boat, which almost immediately capsized, when four men sank. The other two held on to the boat, and after much labour reached Laugharne sands: one of the poor fellows was so exhausted that he died on the beach.

1869. Jan. 29—31. Vale flooded; at full tide dwellers on the quay were glad to leave their homes in coracles. The water on six successive occasions overflowed the banks of the river when met by the tide.

March 1. Tenders for constructing a new magazine for the Carmarthenshire Militia, near Ferryside, advertised for.

March. 19. A violent gale prevailed, and about 4 p.m. a sudden squall, doing much damage in a short time. St. David's Church and the Roman Catholic Chapel were injured. A chimney was blown down in Guildhall-square; the roofing of the railway station was torn off, and hurled into an adjacent garden. Several trees were blown down, one in Brickyard-lane ten feet in girth.

April 24. Capt. John George Philipps, R.N., died at his residence, Parade, Carmarthen, at the age of eighty-four. He was engaged as midshipman in the battle of the Nile, before he had completed his fifteenth year.

June 29. The foundation-stone of St. Peter's School-church laid by Mrs. William Morris.

Sept. 21. Christ Church consecrated by Bishop Thirlwall, who preached from Matt. ix. 9. Fifty-nine clergymen in their surplices joined a large procession of the inhabitants.

Oct 7. The Right Hon. George Rice Trevor, fourth Baron Dynevor, died at Great Malvern, aged 75, and was succeeded by his cousin, the Rev. Francis Rice, M.A., rector of Fairford, Gloucestershire.

Nov. 4. A young woman, named Esther Davies, recently married, living with her husband at Blaenduad, Conwil, shot in her own house about 8.30 p.m. by a person who approached the house stealthily without shoes, and fired at her through a small glass window, as she stood with a candle in her hand about to get food ready for five persons who were in the room with her. She died shortly afterwards. A man tried for the murder was acquitted.

1869. Nov. 14. The brigantine *St. Areta*, of Santander, 104 tons, Captain Francisco Soto, laden with copper ore, bound for Swansea, stranded on Laugharne sands. The Ferryside life-boat went out at 2 a.m., and when within two miles of the ship sighted the crew, captain and seven men, in their own boat, making for the sands, where both boats arrived together, and whence the crew were brought by the life-boat to the Ferryside, a very heavy sea running and a gale blowing.

Dec. 17. Sarah Jacob, the "Fasting Girl," of Llethr Neuadd, Llan-fihangel ar Arth, died, after being watched for eight days by four nurses who came down for that purpose from Guy's Hospital, London. A post-mortem examination showed that the deceased had eluded the vigilance of the nurses by taking food not very long before her death.

Dec. A porch built to the little south door of St. Peter's Church.

1870. June 21. English Baptist Chapel in Lammas-street opened.

June 29. St. Peter's School-church opened for public worship.

July 7. Bishop Hughes of St. Asaph confirmed one hundred and ninety-six young persons in St. Peter's Church (English), and seventy-two at St. David's Church (Welsh), in place of Bishop Thirlwall, who was indisposed.

July 12. The father and mother of the "Welsh Fasting Girl" convicted of manslaughter at the assizes, before Sir James Hannen, in abstaining from giving their child food. The father was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and the mother to six months', both with hard labour. The London nurses were not tried.

Sept. Sir James J. Hamilton remitted £20 to the Carmarthenshire Infirmary as a thank-offering for his providential escape, after swallowing the contents of a two-ounce bottle of laudanum, in mistake for a black draught.

Sept. 17. A destructive fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Evan Vaughan, cabinet-maker, Spilman-street. The workshop was completely destroyed, with a good deal of timber in the yard. The dwelling-house, which was emptied of its contents, was saved with a little damage.

Oct. 13. A consignment of twenty-four pillows, eighteen shirts, twelve bandages, and six flannel bands, made by the children of St. Peter's Church School, sent as a contribution towards the relief of the sick and wounded in the Franco-Prussian war.

Oct. 14. Fourteen out of seventeen stacks of corn and part of a rick of hay burnt at Troed y Rhiw, Barnsfield estate, in a fire caused by children playing with lucifer matches.

Nov. 18. The Town Council resolved on memorializing the Education Department of the Privy Council, praying for the establishment of a school board.

Dec. 24. The immemorial custom of burning torches and setting off fireworks in the public streets on Christmas-eve was given up this year by general consent, the mayor having issued a notice forbidding it.

1871. First election of the borough school board.

March 19. Miss Harriet Jones, aged 72, last surviving daughter of Dr. Jones, of Tal y Clun Isaf, was burnt to death at the house of her friend, Miss Mary Williams, No. 3, Quay-street. From the circumstance of the candlestick being found in the bed, it is supposed that Miss Jones had lit a candle while in bed, and with either the match

or the candle set fire to the chintz curtains which hung between the bed and a table. The inmates were aroused a little after midnight by the violent ringing of her bell, and found the room full of smoke, and the bed curtains in flames.

1871. April 2. The census taken in the borough of Carmarthen on the night of Palm Sunday. Result:—males, 4801; females, 5676; total, 10,477. Number of houses:—inhabited, 1991; uninhabited, 92: in building, 16; an average of 5.26 inmates to each inhabited house.

April 26. The council ordered a mortgage deed to be executed for borrowing £1500 for the purpose of carrying out the scheme for obtaining additional water for the town, by sinking pumps in a marsh beyond the tinworks.

July 8. Benjamin Jones, labourer, and Joseph Victor, painter, killed by the fall of some blocks of freestone from the parapet of the house occupied by the National Provincial Bank Company. They were engaged with others in lowering a tall ladder, to which was attached a rope, which was held by some men on the roof. Part of the parapet pressed by the rope gave way, and the freestone blocks composing it fell on the men beneath. The deceased had their skulls fractured, and died almost immediately. A lad, named Walter Davies, received a severe scalp wound, but ultimately recovered.

Aug. 13. Violent thunderstorm; a chimney thrown down in Lamas-street.

Aug. 28. A young man, named Philip Williams, drowned while bathing in the Towy, near Pen y Morfa.

Oct. 2. The banking business of Messrs. D. Morris & Sons transferred to the directors of the National Provincial Bank of England.

1872. Jan. 14. The barque *Vittoria*, of Genoa, 771 tons, Matteo Jerro, master, and fifteen hands, went ashore at daybreak on the eastern part of Cefn Sidan, in a westerly gale and thick weather. The Ferryside life-boat was launched at 8 a.m., and reached the wreck in an hour and a half. The crew refused assistance as the tide was receding, and got ashore at low water. A good deal of money was spent by a Mr. Powell in unsuccessfully trying to raise the hull.

Jan. 18. The brigantine *Mary B.*, of Llanelly, 200 tons, Captain Edmonds and six hands, sighted at daybreak on Cefn Sidan in a heavy westerly gale and a fearful sea. The Ferryside life-boat went out, and the crew were seen lashed to the rigging. The life-boat crew, after a determined struggle of two hours and a half, battling against wind and tide, got within half a mile of the wreck, when they saw her struck by a tremendous sea and dashed to pieces, all hands disappearing. The life-boat remained a long time in the neighbourhood, searching the wreckage, but saw none of the crew. Another vessel, supposed to be a French lugger was seen to go to pieces on the Cefn the same morning.

Jan. 21. A special form of thanksgiving for the restoration of the health of the Prince of Wales read in the churches of Carmarthen.

Feb. Small pox prevalent in the town: nineteen or twenty patients in different stages of the disorder.

Feb. 6. A poor fellow, labouring under temporary insanity, drowned himself in the lower reservoir. The Town Council ordered that all the water should be allowed to run off.

1872. May. The change of the Great Western Railway from broad to narrow gauge completed on one line between Milford and Gloucester during the month. On the 12th the mail train passed over the altered line for the first time.

June 18. A thunderstorm of long duration but not of great violence. The rain-gauge at the gaol registered 1·78 inches for the twelve hours 9 p.m. June 18 to 9 a.m. June 19.

July 10. William Brice, drainer, from the west of England, charged with the murder of his wife, near Llanelly, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced by Baron Channell to twenty years' penal servitude.

July 22. A boy named John Jones, aged 17, rescued from drowning in Pwll Ann Joyant (? Pwll y Giant), by Mr. Lukin, the borough surveyor, who dived after him, and being unable to bring him to the surface contrived to drag him a little nearer the shore, when, with the assistance of one Charles Davies and another, forming a hand-in-hand line, he was brought insensible to the bank, where he was restored by Dr. Marshall Hall's method.

Aug. 31. The Agricultural Society postponed their annual show in consequence of the appearance of the cattle plague.

Sept. 10. Mr. J. W. Greenwood, vice-principal of Carmarthen Training College, and Arthur Davies, boatman, drowned about thirty yards from Laugharne sands. They were cruising, in company with Mr. W. J. Morgan, when the boat suddenly shipped water and sank. All endeavoured to reach the shore by swimming, Mr. Morgan alone succeeding.

Sept. 17 p.m. or 18 a.m. Christ Church entered by two tramps, who broke open the alms-boxes, ransacked the vestry, and drank the communion wine. The plate was fortunately not left in the church. St. Peter's School-church was broken into the same night, and the master's desk robbed of seven shillings and sixpence. The sacrilegists were at the next spring assizes sentenced to seven months' hard labour. A turnscREW which they had taken from the church was sworn to, and a jemmy found on one of the prisoners exactly fitted the marks made in forcing open the alms-box.

Oct. Benjamin Thomas Williams, Esq., appointed recorder of the borough, *vice* John Johnes, Esq., retired.

Oct. 5. Three steers killed near the tinworks by a London & North Western train.

Oct. 30. First Carmarthen municipal election by ballot. John Lewis (295), elected councillor, *vice* W. de G. Warren : Thomas Joshua (168) defeated.

Nov. 23. The vale widely flooded.

Nov. 27. A remarkable meteoric display occurred. It was first observed about 6 p.m., and it continued for several hours. About 7 p.m. a hundred meteors were counted in a few minutes in the limited extent of the heavens open to view in a narrow part of King-street.

1873. Jan. The east window over the communion table of St. Peter's Church fitted with stained glass in memory of the late Mr. Isaac Horton, of Ystrad.

Jan. 18. One John Rees killed at the Carmarthen Railway Station, being crushed between the buffers while attaching the couplers of two carriages.

1873. Jan. 27. The new organ presented to Christ Church by Mr. Valentine Davis and Mr. Robert Parnall, first publicly tested. Opening services, May 15, 1874.

Feb. 7. Public funeral of David Rees Watkins, surgeon of the Carmarthen Volunteers.

March 24. Whitland and Glantáŕ, otherwise Whitland and Cardigan, Railway opened to Glôg Quarry at 9.25 a.m. First down train at 10.

Aug. 29. A school-chapel, in connection with St. Peter's Church, opened in Cambrian-place.

Sept. 1. A branch of the London and Provincial Bank opened at Carmarthen.

Oct. 7. An accident at the railway crossing by Carmarthen Bridge; the railway gates being closed were shattered by a train, and the wife of the turnpike-gate keeper, T. Davies, killed by the fragments.

Nov. A chimney stack at the tinworks, about one hundred feet high, and four feet out of the perpendicular at its summit, righted by a young man named Henry Burns, by cutting away a wedge-shaped portion of the stack about seven feet from the ground.

Dec. 4. The death of a lad, named Edward Evans, occasioned by the injuries inflicted by another who, at the spring assizes, was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Dec. 10. Capt. David Davies, of Trawsmawr, died at the age of eighty-three. He saw a great deal of service between the years 1806 and 1814, and was an active magistrate and public man for about forty years.

1874. Feb. 6. Charles William Nevill (1654), M.P. for borough: A. K. Cowell Stepney (1481) defeated. This was the first parliamentary election for the borough at which the votes were given by ballot. Mr. George White White was the first person who voted.

Feb. 11. First election of members of parliament for the county of Carmarthen in which votes were given by ballot. W. Gwynne Stedman Thomas was the first elector that polled. Result—Viscount Emlyn, 3389; J. Jones, 3261; W. R. H. Powell, 2799; E. J. Sartoris, 2331.

Feb. 20. Election of two proctors to represent the diocese of St. David's in the Lower House of Convocation. Rev. L. M. Jones (175), Rev. H. De Winton (120), Rev. Dr. T. Walters (66).

March 18. A public meeting held in aid of the sufferers by the famine in Bengal.

April 8. Banquet at the Public Rooms in celebration of the election of Viscount Emlyn, Mr. J. Jones, and Mr. C. W. Nevill, as members of parliament.

July 11—13. Coggia's comet very conspicuous, the nucleus about the apparent size of a star of the first magnitude, and the tail of the apparent length of about four times the moon's diameter.

Sept. 20. Bishop Jones's first ordination service. Six persons ordained deacons and seven priests.

Oct. 20. John Samuel, a Waterloo veteran, buried in St. David's churchyard: born 1788, died Oct. 16, 1874.

Nov. 15. A violent gale took place. A large elm tree standing in the hedge on the north side of the Parade was blown down. It fell across the Parade, stripping a tree on the other side, spray and branch, from top to bottom.

1874. Dec. A full-grown elephant, worth about £1200, died at Mander's menagerie, exhibiting at Carmarthen. He had broken out of his enclosure and into the stores at St. Catherine's Mill on more than one occasion.

Dec. 29. Heavy snow storm. An engine on the Whitland and Tenby line buried itself in the snow, and had to be dug out.

1875. Jan. A second and a third elephant, a zebra, and other animals died at Mander's menagerie at Carmarthen.

Feb. 13. An old house nearly opposite the Priory fell down. A stone with the following inscription was found among the ruins:—

D
R E
HEB DDYW HEB
DDIM
DYW A DIGON
ANNO: DNI.
1675

March. During the drainage operations in March, a beam of oak twelve feet long and a foot square, with a mortise hole, and a smaller piece also mortised, were found six feet below the surface of the street, near the Old King George tavern, Priory-street. The cutting showed beneath the present surface about four feet of made soil under which the old surface of the street appeared to lie. Some large hewn red stones found a year previously about ten feet below the surface of the roadway in front of the houses in the same street, to the east of the entrance to the north Parade, remain in their place under the soil.

April. A branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals established at Carmarthen.

May 14. Mr. Morland appointed organist of St. Peter's Church.

July 14, 15. The vale flooded to a very unusual height. The rain-gauge at the gaol showed a fall of 3.05 inches in the twenty-four hours ending 9 a.m. July 15.

Aug. The following persons were added to the commission of the peace for the borough of Carmarthen:—Richard Morgan Davies, William Spurrell, George White White, John Lewis Williams, Roger Lester. They were duly sworn in before the recorder.

The annual meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Society was held at Carmarthen during the third week in August. Visits were paid to a great many places of antiquarian interest within reach from the town, and meetings were held in the Public Room in the evenings, when the work of the day was remarked on. An impromptu collection of books, coins, geological specimens, and local curiosities formed a very respectable museum for the occasion.

Oct. 19. Mr. C. Videon Harding re-appointed organist, *vice* Mr. Morland, resigned.

Nov. Mr. H. Hardinge Giffard, Q.C., of the South Wales circuit, and chairman of the Carmarthenshire Quarter Sessions, appointed solicitor general.

1875. Nov. 14—17. A gale at Carmarthen, not very violent. At Paris ten thousand chimneys were blown down, and £30,000 worth of glass broken; and on the 15th at 2.15 a.m. the highest tide on record at Blackwall was registered.

Dec. A black marble slab placed in Westminster Abbey, thus inscribed:—

CONNOP THIRLWALL,
SCHOLAR, HISTORIAN, THEOLOGIAN,
FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS
BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S.
BORN FEB. 11, 1797.
DIED JULY 27, 1874.

COR SAPIENS ET INTELLIGENS AD DISCERNENDUM JUDICIUM.

GWYN EI FYD.

It lies in the "Poets' Corner," close to the grave of his fellow Greek historian, George Grote. There is a bust of each on the wall close by the graves, near Garrick's statue.

1876. May 28. A new place of worship opened in Priory-street by the Congregationalists.

June 22. A lad, named William Baldwin, aged sixteen, drowned near the mouth of the Gwili river.

July 18. Charles Samuel, a lad fourteen years of age, drowned while bathing near Rhydfach.

Aug. 14. Sir A. K. C. Stepney elected M.P. for the borough, *vice* C. W. Nevill, resigned.

Aug. 19. Mr. John Johnes, of Dolau Cothi, assassinated. Mr. Johnes having some years ago resigned the offices of recorder of the borough of Carmarthen, judge of the county court, and chairman of the quarter sessions for the county of Carmarthen, which offices he had held for many years, had retired into private life. The miscreant who took his life, an Irishman named Henry Tremble, had been in the service of the family from his childhood, and at the time of the committal of the crime was butler at Dolau Cothi, having a wife and family at a house of his own a short way off. The motive prompting the act appears to have been furnished by Mr. Johnes refusing to grant him a lease of the Dolau Cothi Arms, for which his conduct proved him quite unfit. After repeated acts of misconduct, he had on several occasions been threatened with dismissal; but had been retained through the intervention of Mr. Johnes's eldest daughter, widow of Capt. Cookman, who resided with her father; but having been reprimanded about a month before, he had himself given notice to leave, which notice expired on the day of the murder. The crime was most deliberate. About ten o'clock in the morning, armed with a double-barrelled gun, he went to the library, where he knew his master was, and shot him in his stomach. Returning, he followed Mrs. Cookman into the kitchen, and addressing her, "Now, ma'am, your life," he presented his gun at her; but his purpose was frustrated by the courageous interposition of a maid-servant who placed herself between her mistress and the gun, and obstructed his aim. The villain then fired under the girl's arm.

Mrs. Cookman was struck a little above the groin, and though severely wounded escaped with her life. Mr. Johnes died in about two hours. There is reason to believe that Miss Johnes and a person to whom Mr. Johnes had let the Dolau Cothi Arms owed their escape to their absence from home, the former being at Llanofer, and the latter being away on business. When he had so far accomplished his purpose, Tremble proceeded to his home, threatening death to any one who should dare to approach him. Having locked his front door, he went upstairs, and was seen at one of the windows with a gun in one hand and a pistol in the other. Shortly afterwards the report of fire-arms was heard; the house was entered, and Tremble was found lying on the floor with his gun beside him. He had put its muzzle to his stomach, and discharged one of the barrels by means of a string attached to the trigger. He died in about half an hour. Inquests were held on the bodies, the jury bringing in a verdict of wilful murder in the case of Mr. Johnes, and of *felo-de-se* in the case of the suicide. Tremble had written a letter, dated the 15th, addressed to the Vicar of Caio, requesting him to apply all money left behind him to the benefit of his family; a request which the vicar had no legal power to comply with. At the National Eisteddfod held at Wrexham, August 22, the whole assembly, about eight thousand persons, on reference being made to the murder, impelled by one feeling, stood up in silence for a few seconds, as an impressive act of sorrow and sympathy with the bereaved relatives of Mr. Johnes. Mr. Johnes was buried in the family vault at Caio on the 26th, a vast concourse of people witnessing the funeral. He was born in 1800, and had completed his seventy-fifth year. The body of the murderer also was buried in Caio churchyard; but in consequence of public dissatisfaction it was taken up and transferred to Llandulas.

Sept. 27. Violent thunderstorm, without casualty.

Nov. The tessellated pavement in St. Peter's Church completed at the expense of Mr. Valentine Davis.

Nov. 13. Twenty-seven person fined for setting off fireworks in the public streets on the night of the 9th, the day on which the mayor is elected. A uniform fine of half-a-crown and costs inflicted.

Dec. 8. A fire at the spirit shop of Messrs. D. & W. Davies, Guildhall-square. An oaken beam, ten inches square, six feet from the ground, which in years gone by formed the lintel of an open fireplace, afterwards partly built up and fitted with a modern grate, caught fire. The beam had doubtless been on fire many times in previous winters, and at last got burnt through, allowing the fire to reach the wood panelling of the room, which transmitted it to a closet where spirits were kept for retail sale. The fire was not put out before it had spread upwards to two rooms.

Dec. 23—27. Snow fell, and was followed by a rapid thaw and heavy rain, causing an extensive flooding of the vale. On the 30th occurred the highest flood of the year. The river rose over the marshes no less than five times in the course of the twelve days preceding January 4, 1877, on which day it covered the Bulwark, and filled nearly all the arches of the bridge.

Dec. 25. About half-past three o'clock on Christmas morning, the dwelling-house of Capt. Colquhoun, superintendent of the rural police,

situate at the corner of the North Parade, was discovered to be on fire. The family fled in their night-dresses to the houses of their nearest neighbours. The bed in which one of their children slept had taken fire, and some cage birds in the room were suffocated. The fire was supposed to have been caused by a live coal shot out of the fire, which burnt through the floor of the bedroom to the drawing-room below.

1877. Sir H. Hardinge Giffard, solicitor general, and chairman of Carmarthenshire quarter sessions, returned M.P. for Launceston : Giffard, 392; Collier, 274.

May 12. A sturgeon, measuring 6ft. 6in., caught above Black Pool.

July 30. A hay-rick at Messrs. Norton's brewery, consisting of between sixty and seventy tons, took fire in consequence of imperfect harvesting. The hay and the shed under which it stood were destroyed.

Oct. 11. The Rev. Latimer Maurice Jones died at the age of forty-four. He was buried at the Cemetery, at half-past one o'clock on the 16th, near the graves of three honoured inhabitants of the town : Archdeacon Bevan, Dr. Henry Lawrence, and Mr. Valentine Davis. His funeral was attended by the children of the day and Sunday schools, fishermen (whom his purse had often befriended), volunteers, benefit societies, pupils of the Training College and the Grammar School, inhabitants, members of the corporation, boards of guardians and conservators, and freemasons. The children sang at his grave the hymn beginning "On the Resurrection morning."

Nov. 11 (Sunday). The homeward-bound brig *Daisy*, of Bristol, 311 tons, Captain Ellis, laden with palm oil, from Cameron's River, west coast of Africa, struck at night on Cornel Mawr sands, Carmarthen Bay, during a most terrific gale, and soon broke up. The captain and three of the crew were washed off and drowned. The rest of the crew, while clinging to the wreck, were much bruised by casks floating about. Part of wreck having grounded, they managed to walk ashore at 5 p.m. Monday, quite exhausted and nearly naked. They were relieved by Captain Luckraft, R.N., hon. agent for the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society, and sent to Bristol.

Nov. 11, 12. The stability of the bridge again tested; forty balks, from a timber yard recently established near the town station, many of them chained together, being washed by a flood against the buttresses. As they greatly impeded the flow of the water by lying across the arches, it stood several feet higher on the east side of the bridge than on the west.

Dec. 29. A packer named Wm. Evans run over while endeavouring to get out of the way of a train which was being shunted on the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway. He died at the Infirmary Dec. 31.

1878. Jan. 6. The Rev. David Pugh Jones Evans, late rector of Trefonen, Shropshire, collated at St. Peter's Church to vicarage of St. Peter's. The Bishop of St. David's preached from Ephesians iii. 8. The vicar preached his first sermon in the church the same evening from John ii. 5. His induction took place the following morning.

Jan. 28. Thomas Humphreys, Custom House officer, son of Mr. T. Humphreys, of the Jolly Tar, and William Davies, boatman, drowned near Whirly Point, between Laugharne and Llanstephan. The boat in which the men and the wife of Mr. G. Bydder, coast-guard officer, were sailing to the Ferryside was capsized by a land squall, and the

boatman soon sank. Humphreys assisted Mrs. Bydder to lay hold of the boat which was stern upwards, and cutting away the cordage, managed to right the boat. This done, he placed the mast across the boat, now full of water, and encouraging Mrs. Bydder to hold on to the mast he swam round to the other side of the boat and seized the other end of the mast. Unable to work the boat on, the anchor having fallen to the bottom, they remained in this position for an hour and a half, when they were reached by a boat which had sighted them from Ferryside. Humphreys sank exhausted a few minutes before the arrival of the rescuers, who crossed the estuary in seven minutes. A large sum of money was collected for the relief of the widows, and provision made for some of the children of the two men.

April 1. Carmarthen Gaol transferred from local to imperial authority.

May. Benjamin Francis Williams, of the South Wales circuit, appointed recorder of the borough of Carmarthen, *vice* B. T. Williams, resigned.

May 11. Benjamin Thomas Williams, Q.C., elected M.P. for the borough, *vice* Sir A. K. C. Stepney, resigned.

May 19 (Sunday). The barque *Cyrus*, of Prince Edward's Island, Captain Pearsly, laden with coal for Santos, Brazil, driven ashore about 6 p.m. on Towyn sands during a heavy south-west gale, the sea breaking over her heavily. The life-boat, though fully manned, could not be launched; but the crew, eleven in number, were got ashore about midnight at low water quite exhausted and destitute.

May 21. A bust of Bishop Thirlwall, by Mr. Edward Davies, formally uncovered in Westminster Abbey.

July 18. A boy, named Robert Brown, aged twelve, drowned near the Pot-house.

Aug. 29. A rick of bark and a quantity of stacked hay, to the value of £700, burnt at Lime Grove. The flames continued for more than twenty-four hours, and the smouldering remains threw out smoke for a fortnight after ignition.

Oct. 17. George Stephens, governor of Carmarthen Gaol, retired; succeeded by Owen Thomas.

Nov. 11. Considerable flood in the Towy: water over the turnpike road under Pen y Morfa.

Dec. 7 and 8. Snow, followed by severe frost, the thermometer falling to 13° on the night of the 11th, when the floating ice covered the river for some distance above the bridge. A thaw soon followed.

1879. Jan. 6. Another fall of snow, the cold again very severe, the thermometer falling to 15° on the night of the 10th.

Jan. 11. The river covered with consolidated floating ice from the Jolly Tar to the Gasworks; and on the 12th from the bridge upwards as far as the river can be seen. A thaw took place before the ice would bear skaters.

Jan. 17. The *Jessie*, of Truro, 120 tons, laden with firebricks for Llanelly, wrecked on Hooper Bank, Cefn Sidan, at 5.40 p.m. The crew burnt tar-barrels and "flare-ups" as signals of distress, and after remaining till nearly 5 a.m. in the rigging, walked ashore guided by a light shown for several hours by Mr. D. Williams, of Pen y Back.

APPENDIX.

MAYORS OF THE BOROUGH OF CARMARTHEN.

1400 David Lloyd. Continued in office 14 years	1512 William ab Gwilim With (Weithie)
1414 John Moore. Continued in office 5 years	3 Griffith Rhys. Richard Bowen, Deputy
19 William Read	4 Gwalter Dier
1421 William Read	5 Philip David
4 Nicholas Blewett	7 Morgan Taylor
6 John Willy Fisher	8 John Thomas ab Gwilym
1430 William Read	9 John Hire
3 John Moore, sen.	1520 Richard ab Gwalter
4 John Moore, sen.	2 Griffith Higgon
9 Nicholas Blewett	3 David ab David
1441 Stephen Griffith	4 John Jenins
8 Lewis ab Rees Gethin	5 Thomas ab Owen
1458 Rees Howell	6 John ab Rees ab Ievan ab Eynon
1462 John Wardibeck	7 Philip David
9 Rees Howell	9 David Llewelyn
1471 Thomas Gethin	1530 Griffith Higgon
2 William Weithie	1 Sir Walter Devereux, Knt.
4 John Wardibeck	John Lech, Deputy
1480 Rees Howell	2 Sir Walter Devereux, Knt.
1 John Higgon	3 John David Lloyd
3 Jenkin Lloyd Hire	4 Sir Walter Devereux, Knt. of the Garter, Justice of South Wales, and Lord of Ferrers. Griffith Higgon, Deputy
7 John Higgon	5 Sir Walter Devereux, K.G.
8 Sir Rhys ab Thomas, Knight	6 Richard Devereux
9 Rees ab Ievan ab Eynon	7 Martin Davy
1492 Morris Read	8 Thomas Brine
3 Richard ab Owen	9 David Rees
4 Sir Rhys ab Thomas, Knight	1540 David Rees
6 Rees ab Ievan ab Einon	1 William Read
7 Stephen (or Saven) Gravell	2 Thos. Hanckocke (Hancock)
8 Hugh Higgon	3 Thomas Walter
9 Hugh Higgon	4 Morgan ab David
1500 Sir Rhys ab Thomas, Knight	5 John Jenins
3 Jeffrey Dier	6 Martin Davy. Died in office, and David Richard sworn instead
4 Sir Griffith Rhys, Knight	
5 Sir Griffith Rhys, Knight	
7 Richard Read	
9 William Morris	
1510 Philip Rees ab Thomas Vychan	
1 Sir Griffith Rhys, Knight	

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1547 Richard ab Ievan
 8 Griffith William
 9 Griffith Donne
 1550 David Nash
 1 Griffith Higgon
 2 Thomas Morgan
 3 Jenkin David ab Ievan
 Philip
 4 John Vaughan
 5 John Griffith
 6 Griffith Donne
 7 Humphrey Toye. One of
 the principal promoters of
 the translation of the Bible
 into Welsh
 8 Thomas Beynon
 9 Rees Penry
 1560 William Davies
 1 Jenkin David ab Ievan
 Philip
 2 David John Read
 3 John Vaughan
 4 Robert Birt
 5 Griffith John David Lloyd
 6 Thomas Lewis
 7 Griffith ab Eynon
 8 Lewis Philip David
 9 Richard Lewis
 1570 Lewis William
 1 Griffith Rhys, of Newton
 2 Richard Phillips
 3 Richard Phillips
 4 Walter Vaughan
 5 Griffith ab Ievan
 6 Lewis David ab David
 7 David ab Ievan Taylor
 8 William Philipps
 9 William Philipps
 1580 Walter Vaughan
 1 Griffith ab Ievan
 2 Robert Toye
 3 Edward Middleton
 4 David Edwardes, of Rhyd y
 Gors
 5 Thomas Nothed
 6 Thomas Atkins
 7 Philip William
 8 Griffith Howell
 9 John Morris, merchant
 1590 Harry Owen
 1 John Birt
 2 Thomas Davies</p> | <p>1593 Robert Birt
 4 John Fisher
 5 Morris Lloyd
 6 William Thomas Morris.
 Died, and David Edwardes,
 Rhyd y Gors, sworn instead
 7 Walter Vaughan. Died, and
 Philip William sworn in-
 stead
 8 Henry Vaughan
 9 Henry Philipps
 1600 Thomas Rees
 1 William Thomas
 2 Ievan Thomas
 3 Sir John Vaughan, of Golden
 Grove, Knt., afterwards
 Earl of Carbery
 4 Thomas Parry
 5 Thomas Atkins
 6 Ievan Long
 7 John Griffith John
 8 Thomas Vaughan
 9 Martin Beynon
 1610 William Lewes
 1 Thomas Higgs
 2 Thomas Davids
 3 Edward Atkins, "whoe died
 the xijth of October." Mar-
 tin Beynon sworn instead
 4 Richard Jeanes
 5 David Edwardes, Esq., of
 Rhyd y Gors
 6 John Bowen, of Priory-
 street
 7 Griffith Davids
 8 Griffith Lewis
 9 Thomas Atkins
 1620 Morgan Davids
 1 David Bevan, tanner
 2 Richard Barret
 3 John Vaughan
 4 Thomas Muggall. Died
 March 16th, 1624-25, and
 William Thomas, Alder-
 man, sworn instead
 5 Griffith Beynon
 6 Anthony Johns
 7 Griffith Read, mercer
 8 William Lewis, Alderman
 9 Richard Jeanes, Alderman
 1630 John Bowen, Alderman
 1 Griffith Lewis, Alderman</p> |
|---|---|

- 1632 Thomas Atkins, Alderman
 3 Thomas Woode, mercer
 4 Thomas Jones, corvisor
 5 Richard Thomas
 6 Robert Lewis
 7 Atwill Taylor
 8 Lewis Johnes, tanner
 9 Rowland Phillips
- 1640 Morris James
 1 George Ockley [man
 2 David Bevan, tanner, Alder-
 3 Thomas Philipps, of Wyth-
 4 Ditto [fawr
 5 Thomas Griffiths, corvisor
 6 George Jeanes
 7 Thomas Jones, tanner
 8 Dawkin Gove, mercer
 (otherwise Goach: cp.
 Gough, *gðf*, a smith)
 9 Robert Brend
- 1650 John Hughes, mercer
 1 David Edwardes, of Rhyd y
 Gors
 2 Richard Thomas, of Ystrad
 3 Edward Jones
 4 John Vaughan, of Plasgwyn
 5 Robert Birt, of Llwyn Dyrys
 6 William Gower
 7 Griffith Beynon
 8 Walter Thomas
 9 John Hughes, jun.
- 1660 John Hughes. Died Octo-
 ber, 1660, and Anthony
 Jones sworn instead
 1 George Lewis
 2 John Ockley
 3 Robert Lewis, jun.
 4 Thomas Beynon
 5 John Scurlocke
 6 Richard Leigh
 7 John Muggell, tanner
 8 John Vaughan, of Court
 Derlys
 9 William Brigstocke
- 1670 Henry Vaughan, afterwards
 Sir Henry Vaughan, of
 Derwydd, Knight
 1 Robert Lewis, jun. [Grove
 2 Altham Vaughan, of Golden
 3 John Vaughan, of Plasgwyn
 4 John Williams, of Hafod-
 wen
- 1675 Thomas Griffith, corvisor,
 Alderman
 6 Thomas Jones, tanner, Al-
 derman
 7 Dawkin Gove, Alderman
 8 Thomas Newsham
 9 David Jones
- 1680 Edward Gower, mercer
 1 Edward Jones [dwny
 2 Owen Brigstocke, of Llech-
 3 William Jones, of Priory-
 street
 4 John Philipps
 5 Charles de Lancy, mercer
 6 Sir Sackville Crow, West-
 mead
 7 Rowland Gwynne, of Tal-
 iaris. Thomas Newsham,
 Deputy
 8 Sir Rice Williams, of Rhyd-
 olyn, Knight. Turned out,
 and Martin Beynon sworn
 instead, Oct. 29, 1688
 9 John Ryder, glover
- 1690 Thomas Rogers, corvisor
 1 George Catchmaid
 2 Howell David, hatmaker
 3 Thomas Powell, deputy re-
 gistrar
 4 Griffith Lewis, mercer
 5 Morris James [Pilrthoth
 6 John Davies, saddler, of
 7 Theophilus Bevan, attorney
 8 Griffith Williams. Died in
 office, and William Brig-
 stocke, of Castle Pigginn,
 was sworn Feb. 18
 9 John Williams, of Wernddu
- 1700 Henry Vaughan, of Plas-
 gwyn
 1 Sir Anthony Rudd, Baronet.
 Howell Davies, hatter, De-
 puty
 2 John Scurlock, of Blaencors
 3 Capt. Thomas Manwaring,
 impropiator of New-
 church
 4 Anthony Jones, attorney
 5 William Brigstocke, Alder-
 man. Died, and William
 Jones, Alderman, was
 sworn July 3rd, 1706

- 1706 Anthony Jones, corvisor
 7 John Newsham, attorney
 8 James Philipps, of Penty-park
 9 William Gower, attorney
 1710 John Vaughan, of Court Derlys. John Scurlock, of Blaencors, Deputy
 1 Nathaniel Morgan, Deputy Registrar
 2 John Morgan, impropiator of St. Peter's. John Newsham, Deputy
 3 Rees Thomas, of Castellgorfod [stephan
 4 Francis Lloyd, of Llan-
 5 John Thomas, of Ystrad
 6 Thomas Jones, of Cross-Inn. Wm. Gower, Deputy
 7 Thomas Lloyd, apothecary, Llanllawddog
 8 David Lloyd, Priory-street. Died, and Benjamin Davies sworn instead
 9 Benjamin Davies, aforesaid
 1720 Morgan Davies, of Cwm
 1 William Thomas, of Dyffryn
 2 Arnold Bowen
 3 Peter Chetle, of Furnace
 4 John Lewis, merchant
 5 John Roberts, Kidwelly, attorney at law
 6 John Williams, of Corn-gafr
 7 Thomas Rees, mercer
 8 George Davies, of Pilrthoth
 9 John Philipps, receiver
 1730 Henry Price, attorney at
 1 John Leigh, clothier [law
 2 Robert Rees, mercer
 3 James Johnson, a Scotchman
 4 William Rees, of Capel Dewi
 5 David Lewes, of Dolhaid
 6 Edward Davies, attorney
 7 John Newsham, Alderman
 8 Charles Morgan, deputy registrar
 9 John Lloyd, of Ffosybleidd-
 1740 John Philipps [iaid
 1 John Williams
 2 William Thomas

- 1743 John Morgan
 4 John Philipps, of Coedgain
 5 Evan Williams

At this period great irregularities prevailed for some years in the election of corporate officers. The old and presumedly-legal Common Council-men elected one person to be Mayor, the "new-modelled and illegal ones" elected another person, and sometimes the "mob" elected a third. In these cases one Council would sometimes cancel the proceedings of another, &c.

- 1746 Anthony Rogers and William Thomas. W. Thomas was sworn in by "young Nathaniel Morgan, without going into the Council-chamber, according to ancient custom." A. Rogers was sworn in due form, but on the wrong day. This led to a trial at Hereford, *Rex v. A. Rogers*, and his mayoralty was made void
 1747 John Philipps, mercer, was sworn Mayor by the mob in the Hall, not in the Council-chamber. A criminal information was filed, and a verdict was given for the King, *v. J. Philipps, Mayor*, and John Lewis and Francis Morgan, Sheriffs
 8 Evan Williams
 9 David Lloyd, apothecary, D. Thomas, glover, and John Newsham. The Common Council disfranchised several burgesses. (See p. 123)
 1750 John Jones
The foregoing dates give the years in which the several Mayors were sworn. The dates following this note give the years in which their terms of office expired.
 2 John Lewis, bookseller
 3 Francis Morgan

- 1754 David Edwardes, of Rhyd y Gors, and John Adams
 5 Dr. Roger Philipps. Sworn in by mandamus issued from the King's Bench, in the presence of only nine Councilmen [Davies
 6 William Leigh and Evan
 7 John Evans, attorney, and Charles Webb, attorney
 8 William Leigh
 9 Arthur Jones, corvisor, Robert Morgan, and Admiral Thos. Jones
- 1760 Woodford Rice, of Gellyfergam, and Richard Wilson
 1 James Evans, and James Williams ab Brenin, tailor
 2 Edward Read, and William Morgan, tailor
 3 John Evans, carpenter, Vaughan Horton, and James Williams, tailor
 4 Albert Davids. Sworn Aug. 6th, 1764, the first Mayor under the New Charter
 5 Edward Parry. Sworn Oct., 1764
 6 Francis Morgan. Died in his mayoralty, and Edw. Parry sworn instead, May 1
 7 Vaughan Horton. Albert Davids, Deputy
 8 The Hon. George Rice
 9 Arthur Jones
- 1770 Morris Howell, mercer
 1 Henry Morris, mercer
 2 David Edwardes, Rhyd y Gors. William Williams, Deputy [tavern
 3 William Williams, Bumper
 4 George Philipps, Coedgain. William Williams, Deputy
 5 Richard Le Davids, Piborwen
 6 David Williams, brazier
 7 Walter George, watchmaker
 8 George Evans, Moel y Cwan
 9 George Lewis, Barnsfield
- 1780 John Morgan, Carmarthen
 1 John Lloyd, Allt yr Odyn
 2 Tnomas Howell, Carmarthen
- 1783 John Williams, ropemaker
 4 John George Philipps, Cwm-gwili. Geo. Lewis, Deputy
 5 Thomas Blome, Pen y Bank
 6 Morgan Lewis
 7 Jeremiah Owen
 8 Richard Howell, attorney. Arthur Jones, Deputy
 9 William Price, surgeon
- 1790 Honourable George Talbot Rice, afterwards Lord Dynevor. Morris Howell, Deputy
 1 Herbert Ball, Llethrlestri
 2 Thomas Williams, Llanybri
 3 William Lewes, Llanychaeron. David Rees, Deputy
 4 William Bonnell, attorney
 5 John Morgan, mercer. Died March 27, and William Price sworn instead
 6 Josiah Llewelyn, postmaster. Wm. Price, Deputy
 7 David John Edwardes. His election was unsuccessfully contested by Jas. Bowen, of Castellgorfod
 8 Charles Morgan
 9 Richard Mansel Philipps
- 1800 William Morris, banker
 1 John Morgan, jun.
 2 James Hughes. John Morgan, jun., Deputy
 3 Sir William Paxton. John Morgan, jun., Deputy
 4 Thomas Morris
 5 William Morgan
 6 Charles Morgan, M.D.
 7 John Hughes
 8 John Williams Hughes, of Tregib. J. Brown, Deputy
 9 John Lord Cawdor. William Morgan, Deputy
- 1810 John Jones. J. Brown, Deputy [gwili
 1 John Geo. Philipps, Cwm-gwili
 2 Mark Roch. John Hughes, Deputy
 3 David Morris, banker
 4 Sir George Griffies Williams, Bart., Llwyn y Wormwood. John Hughes, Deputy

1815 Charles Morgan, M.D.	1845 George Davies
6 Charles Morgan, of Quay-st. John Hughes, Deputy	6 Thomas Charles Morris
7 John George Philipps. John Hughes, Deputy	7 Samuel Tardrew
8 John Hughes	8 William George Thomas
9 John Williams Hughes.	9 John Lewis
John Brown, Deputy	1850 Valentine Davis
1820 Charles Morgan	1 Ditto
1 John Hughes	2 William Morris
2 Thomas Morris	3 Ditto
3 Charles Morgan	4 Lewis Morris
4 David John Edwardes, jun.	5 Ditto
5 Daniel Prytherch	6 Thomas Charles Morris
6 Robert Waters, banker	7 John Lewis Philipps
7 Grismond Philipps	8 James Rowlands
8 Aaron Timmins	9 Henry Norton
9 John Bowen, M.D.	1860 John Thomas
1830 David Jones, banker	1 Ditto
1 David John Edwardes	2 William de Grouchy Warren
2 Daniel Prytherch	3 Ditto
3 Grismond Philipps	4 Valentine Davis
4 Aaron Timmins	5 John Adams
5 David Davies	6 Robert Brodie
6 Capt. John George Philipps.	7 Edward Bowen Jones
The first Mayor under the Municipal Reform Act	8 David Davies
7 Thomas Morris	9 John Lewis
8 Ditto	1870 Ditto
9 William Philipps	1 Henry Norton
1840 Charles Jones	2 John Thomas
1 Thomas Taylor Webb	3 William de Grouchy Warren
2 William Morris	4 David Lewis
3 Edmund Hills Stacey	5 David M. Morgan
4 William Morris	6 David Bonnell Edwards
	7 Thomas Mostyn Davies
	8 Thomas Thomas
	9 Richard William Richards

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE BOROUGH OF CARMARTHEN (MARCH, 1879).

1837 Thomas Charles Morris	1865 James Bagnall
1858 John Hughes	5 Edward Bowen Jones
8 Joseph Timmins	5 Griffith G. Philipps
8 Grismond Philipps	1875 Richard Morgan Davies
1861 John Lewis Philipps	5 William Spurrell
1 James Rowlands	5 George White White
5 John Thomas	5 Roger Lester
5 William de Grouchy Warren	7 The ex-Mayor
5 Thomas Lewis	8 The Mayor

RECORDERS OF THE BOROUGH OF CARMARTHEN.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1569 John Rastall | 1774 John Lloyd, Deputy.
Elected April 11 |
| 1574—1576 Hugh Owen [Feb. 9
8 Fabian Philipps. Elected | 1780 Herbert Lloyd, Deputy.
Elected Oct. 14 [27 |
| 1581—1583 Leyson Pryce | 1 Griffith Philipps, died March |
| 1603 William Thomas | 1 Thomas Rymer, barrister.
Elected April 24 |
| 1637—1657 Lodowick Lewes | 1 Herbert Lloyd, Deputy.
Elected April 24 |
| 1660—1683 Edmund Jones | 4 George Pryce Watkins, of
Tenby, barrister. Elected
April 19 |
| 1683 Richard Vaughan, of Court
Derlys. Sworn July 6 | 4 Herbert Lloyd, Deputy.
Elected April 19 |
| 6 Henry, Duke of Beaufort.
Sworn March 25 | 1797 John Lloyd, Deputy.
Elected Oct. 2 |
| 6 Richard Vaughan, Deputy.
Sworn August 28 | 7 John Lloyd, Deputy.
Elected Dec. 18 |
| 8 Richd. Vaughan. Sworn Oct.
Resigned July 28, 1722 | 1802 Edward Williams, Deputy.
Elected April 12 |
| 1722 Arthur Bevan, of Laugharne.
Elected Aug. 7 [Aug 7 | 1821 Thomas Jones, Deputy.
Elected May 14 |
| 1741 John Philipps. Elected | 1836 George Pryce Watkins. Re-
signed in January |
| 4 Sir John Philipps, Baronet.
Resigned Oct. 1 | 6 John Wilson, barrister.
Elected June 20 |
| 4 Sir John Philipps, Baronet.
Re-elected Nov. 3. Re-
moved Nov. 17, 1749 | 1851 John Johnes, of Dolau Cothi,
barrister. Elected Dec. 15 |
| 1750 Griffith Philipps, Cwmgwili.
Sworn April 2 [June 14 | 1872 Benjamin Thomas Williams.
Sworn Oct. 16 |
| 5 Sir John Philipps. Elected | 8 Benjamin Francis Williams.
Sworn July 1 |
| 1764 Griffith Philipps, Cwmgwili.
Elected August 20 | |
| 8 Albert Davids, Deputy.
Elected Oct. 15 | |
| 1770 Woodford Rice, Deputy.
Elected Oct. 24 | |

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE BOROUGH OF CARMARTHEN.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1542 Gruffydd Williams | 1555 William Wightman |
| 2 William Parry | 7 John Vaughan |
| 1553 William Parry | 8 John Harrington |
| 3 Griffith Higgin | 1563 John Harrington |
| 4 William Awbrey | 1571 John Morgan |
| 4 John ap Harry | 2 Thomas Wigmore |

1585 Edward Downley	1780 George Philipps
6 Edward Downley	4 John George Philipps
8 Collins Meyrick	1790 John George Philipps
1592 Sir Thomas Baskerville	6 Magins Dorien Magins
7 Sir Thomas Baskerville	6 John George Philipps
1601 Walter Rice	1802 John George Philipps
3 Walter Rice	3 Sir William Paxton
1614 Sir Robert Mansfield	6 Admiral George Campbell
1620 Henry Vaughan	7 Admiral George Campbell
3 Henry Vaughan	1812 Admiral George Campbell
5 Henry Vaughan	3 Hon. John Frederick Camp-
8 Henry Vaughan	8 Hon. J. F. Campbell [bell
1640 Francis Lloyd } a double	1820 Hon. J. F. Campbell
William Davies } return	1 John Jones
1653 No Member chosen	6 John Jones
4 Rowland Dawkins	1830 John Jones
6 Rowland Dawkins	1 No return
8 Rowland Dawkins	1 John Jones
8 David M. Morgan	2 William Henry Yelverton
1660 Rowland Dawkins	5 David Lewis
1715 Richard Vaughan	7 David Morris
1722 Richard Vaughan	1840 David Morris
4 James Philipps	7 David Morris
7 Arthur Bevan	1852 David Morris
1734 Arthur Bevan	7 David Morris
1741 John Philipps	9 David Morris
7 Admiral Thomas Matthews	1864 William Morris
1751 Griffith Philipps	5 William Morris
4 Griffith Philipps	8 Sir Stepney Cowell Stepney
1761 Earl Verney	1874 Charles William Nevill
8 Griffith Philipps	6 Sir A. K. Cowell Stepney
1774 John Adams	8 Benjamin Thomas Williams

MASTERS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Rev. John Maddocks, B.A., elected Oct. 7, 1686	Rev. William Higgs Barker, Fel- low of Dulwich College, Surrey, July 22, 1767
Rev. Roger Davies, Oct. 1719	Rev. Thomas Jones, B.D., Em- manuel College, Cambridge, Aug. 9, 1797
Rev. Thomas Weare, B.A., Jesus College, Oxon., Jan. 30, 1729-30	Rev. Robert Ferrier, Oct. 6, 1800
Rev. Joseph Hill, M.A., Oct. 5, 1730	Rev. Thomas Price, Oct. 1, 1810
Rev. John Evans, Nov. 16, 1733	Rev. Thomas Hancock, Aug. 27, 1816
Rev. Thomas Eynon, July 21, 1740	Rev. David Archard Williams, April 26, 1824
Rev. John Higgon, M.A., Oct. 3, 1757	

INSCRIPTIONS.

These inscriptions are arranged in the order in which the monuments stand, beginning at the left hand side on entering the building through the principal door.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, CARMARTHEN.

On the Mural Tablets in the Church.

[1.]

Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Morris, Esq., Banker of this Town, who closed a life of eminent usefulness and strict integrity on the 3rd August, 1839, aged 72 years. An affectionate husband and father, an upright magistrate, and a sincere friend, he lived beloved and respected, and died deeply and universally lamented. His sorrowing family are comforted under their bereavement by the recollection of his unsullied character, active benevolence, and Christian piety, and by the sure hope that he has "entered into the joy of his Lord."

Maria Morris, relict of the above named, died at St. Leonard's on the Sea, December 9, 1869, aged 81 years. Beloved and regretted, her remains rest with those of her husband in the adjoining churchyard.

[2.]

Near this spot are deposited the remains of Herbert Pryce Ball, Esq., of Lletherllestry, in the County of Carmarthen, who departed this life October the 12th, 1798, aged 29 years, and also those of his youngest son John Ball, who died the 18th of Sept., 1795, a year and nine months old.

[3.—Around the effigy under the second arch.]

RICAR: RO

B: BER: GIT: ICI: DEV: DE: L'ALME: EIT: MERCI.

[4.]

In memory of George Oakley, gent., and Margaret his wife; also Mary, the Widow and relict of Thomas Oakley, Surgeon, also Elizabeth, the daughter of said George Oakley. She died the second day of January, 1794, aged 49 years. Also Mary Awbrey Oakley, the daughter of the said Thomas Oakley, who died the twenty seventh of September, 1801, aged 53 years.

This monument is erected at the expense of Mary Humphreys.
Foster & Co. Fct., Bristol.

[5.]

Near this place, and within the arch lyeth the Body of John Phillips, Esq., whose piety and integrity was sincere, his distribution of justice impartial, his friendship steadfast, his temper humane, his charity liberal, and his benevolence universal. A strenuous assertor of the right and privileges of the inhabitants of this ancient Corporation, by whom he was greatly beloved and deservedly esteemed. He dyed Augt. 11th 1730, aged 85.

Here also lyeth the body of James Phillips, Esqr., his eldest son, who was some time member of Parliament for this Corporation. Died Novm. the 28th 1730, in the 59th year of his age.

[6.]

Near this place lyeth the Body of Rachell Lloyd, only daughter of Hugh Lloyd and Elizabeth his wife, and grand-daughter of Iohn Phillips, Gent. She departed this life the 27th of January, 1723, aged 10 years and 6 months. Her mother caus'd this in memory of her.

[7.]

Here lyeth ye Body of Anne ye wife of John Phillips, of Carmarthen, Gent., born A.D. 1646, died Feby. ye 18th 1720. She possessed in a great degree ye vertues and felicities of her sex, was ye Mother of many children, of whom 6 survived her. She had ye uncommon happiness to see those 6 well settled and living all near her, in prosperous circumstances. The great duties of private life she discharged with equal prudence and success, and was at once an affectionate wife and a tender mother. She had ye comfortable satisfaction of seeing her 6 children married in ye same order they were born, vizt.

James, her eldest son, Jane, ye daughter of John Scarlock, Esqr.

Rachel, her eldest daughter, to William Bowen, of Ness-town, Gent.

John, her 2d son, to Elizabeth, ye daughter and coheir of Francis Philipps, of Lanpeter, Esqr.

Elizabeth, her 2d daughter, to Hugh Lloyd, 2d son of Danyrallt, Gent.

Thomas, her 3d son, now Vicar of Laugharn, to Elizabeth, ye daughter of Edward Hughes, of Brecon, Gent.

And Anne, ye 3d daughter, to John, ye son of Griff. Williams, of Bwlchy-gwynt, Esq.

Fifty-two years she liv'd in entire mutual affection with her husband, who to ye memory of his deserving and much lamented wife placed this monument.

The above Rachel died on ye 8th of March, 1720, and is interr'd by her mother.

[8.—Nos. 8 to 15 in North Transept.]

Here lie the Bodies of Anne, wife to Iohn Philipps, Esq., Alderman of this Town. She died Feb. 18, 1720, ag. 72.

Of Rachell, the relict of William Bowen, of Neeston, in Pembrokeshire, Gent., and eldest daughter to the said Iohn and Anne Philipps. She died March 14, 1720, ag. 45.

Of Rachell, dauhter to Hugh Lloyd, Gent., and Elizabeth his wife, second daughter to the said Iohn and Anne Philipps. She died Feb. 10th, 1723, aged 10.

Of the said Iohn Philipps, who died Aug. 11th, 1730, ag. 85.

Also of Iame Philipps, of Bentyparch, in Pembrokeshire, Esqr., eldest son of the said Iohn and Anne Philipps. He died Nov. 27th, 1730. Ag. 58.

Here also lies interr'd the Body of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Derwith, * * *
[The remainder covered with the boarding.]

[9.]

Underneath lies the remains of Henry Allcock, son of John and Elizth. Allcock, who departed this life Sepr the 5th, 1800, aged 6 years and 5 months.

Also Saml. Allcock, grandfather of the above, who departed this life Feby the 26th, 1801, aged 86 years.

Also, James Allcock, son of the above Iohn and Elizth Allcock, who departed this life Decr the 1st, 1801, aged 5 days.

The young from death cannot be free,
Old age not many live to see.
Prepare, beware, make no delay,
You are not sure to live one day.

[10.]

Near this place lie the remains of Elizabeth Evans, Widow of John Evans, Esq., and last surviving child of David Lloyd, of this town, Esq., by Margaret his wife. She died 26th of Novr. 1765, aged 43 years. She was a most affectionate wife, a kind relation, a warm and zealous friend, and above all an exemplary Christian.

This monument is erected to her memory agreeable to the will of her affectionate mother, who also died February 22d 1766, aged 82 years, and lies interred near her said daughter.

[11.]

Near this place lie the Remains of Mr. David Lloyd, apothecary, of this Town, remarkable in his profession, which he followed, with great success, for near 40 years, for his ability and integrity in his private life. He was justly respected as a sincere friend & an honest man. He married Margaret ye daughter of John Herbert of Court Henry, in this County, Esqr. by whom he had issue nine children, eight of which are interred in this Church. He died March the 13th 1752, aged 64 years.

Mrs. Margaret Lloyd, widow and relict of the said David Lloyd, caused this monument to be erected.

[12.]

Hic depositum est corpus Thomæ Secundæ Cookes, paternis agris Norgrove et Bentley, in Comitatu Vigorniensis; olim florentis; officia humana, quousque poterat, omnia implevit: quæ ad Deum, religiose; pietatè, erga parentes; erga fratres, fraternò amorè; humano generi, benevolentia; maxime inclaruit. Ita, diu quidam, sibi vixit. at cognatis, amicis, sociis, eheu! quam breve!! ob. 27 die mensis Aprilis, A.D. 1802. Anno autem Etatis 27º.

J. Bacon, ft. London.

[13.]

In Memory of Eliza-Maria-Ann Miers, the infant Daughter of Nathaniel & Rachel Miers. She died the 11th of August, 1772, aged six months.

Of such is the kingdom of God.

[14.]

Sacred to the Memory of Sir James Hamlyn Williams, Bart., of Cwrt Derllys, and Rhydodwyn, in this County, & of Clovelly Court, Devonshire, where his mortal remains were interr'd December 1829. He was beloved & respected by all who had witnessed his pious resignation during a long period of bodily sufferings, & may his virtuous & amiable character prove an example for his children's imitation.

Daniel Mainwaring.

[15.]

Beneath are deposited the remains of Jane, wife of Thomas Philipps Tanner, late of this Town, who after a lingering illness departed this life on the 23rd of Octr. 1766, in the 38th year of her age.

[16.]

Georgii Lewis Arm: Viri ob spectatam integritatem morumque probitatem. Bonis omnibus clarissimi. Quod reliquum Resurrectionem Iustorum expectant.—H. S. E. Obijt Decr. XXI. A.D. MDCCXV. Æt. suæ LX.

[17.—The first in the Chancel.]

In a vault near this church are deposited the bodies of Thomas Jones of Job's Well, in this Borough, who died the 17th day of February, 1769, aged 63 years.

And of Mary his Widow, who died the 15th day of November, 1767, aged 69 years.

In the same place are interred the remains of Parents and a Brother deservedly honoured and beloved, the recollection of whose virtues and kindnesses will always awaken the melancholy but cherished emotions of filial and fraternal affection.

Thomas Jones of this Town, son of the above named Thomas and Mary, died the 20th day of September, 1790, aged 49 years.

Anna Maria, his relict, died the 11th day of October, 1810, aged 56 years.

Thomas, their eldest son, died the 14th day of July, 1793, aged 18 years.

To the Inhabitants of this Town, to their Friends and Neighbours, their amiable qualities had justly endeared them; and may this marble, inscribed through sentiments of duty, love, and gratitude, record their names when pious recollection ceases with existence.

[18.]

Bydd lew heb lid.

In memory of John Jones, Esq., of Ystrad, near this Town, M.P. for the County of Carmarthen, Chairman of the Carmarthenshire Quarter Sessions, and Recorder of the Ancient Borough of Kidwelly. Born 15th September, 1777. Died 10th November, 1842.

Heb Dduw heb ddim.

[19.]

Gradatim per ardua ad Astra.

* * *	The Reverend	†	Mr. Prichard ^D	
Novbr. ye 25th Anno			Dom * * *	

Richd. Prichard born at Llangadock ye first & baptized ye 4th of August 1661, entered in Js. Coll. Oxon. March ye 30th 1677 Mr of Arts in June 1683 Fellow & Preacher of Dulwich College in Surrey for five years. Chaplain to ye New Castle at ye bombardment of Calis, April ye 3d 1696, Chaplain to ye Dreadnought 1697. On a dangerous Newfound Land voyage 1699† became minister of Carmarthen 8br‡ instituted Vicar of Llangan in 1709 which he quitted and was instituted Vicar of Llanegwad 8br ye 25th 1712 Chaplain to ye Fate of Northampton * * *

[* *Inscription effaced.* † *An open Bible here—left hand page Exod. 20; right hand page, Mat. 5.* ‡ *The date 1699 stands above 8br, and probably was omitted and awkwardly supplied by a caret. According to Theo. Jones he was incumbent of Llangammarch, Breconshire, 1709—1712.*]

[20.]

Near this place lies interred the Body of Mrs. Mary Howell, who died March the 2nd 1724 aged 49 years. The virtues of a good Xtian were very eminent in her, and though she was bless'd with a plentyfull fortune, yet did it serve only to illustrate the graces of humility and charity, which were in her in a very extraordinary manner. It serv'd only to make her helpful to many, but hurtfull to none. Her plenty only made her virtue appear like a city sett on a hill, and all that knew her must admire & rejoyce to see so much goodness so happily situated. She was a good friend, and a very kind relation, & in short a fitt pattern for all women of honour & religion; and though many daughters have done virtuously, yet she excell'd indeed. She died too early for all but herself, yet since she fill'd up her several relations in life with just honour and applause, let us not weep for her, but for ourselves. All we have to do, is only to imitate her, to whose pious memory, and as the act of love and gratitude to her dear friend, this monument was erected by Mrs. Barbara Cressett.

[21.—Nos. 21 to 23 in Vestry Room.]

M. S.

David Rowland Ecclesiæ Caronensis In agro Cereticense Vicarii- Neonon, hujusce Ecclesiæ Antistitis eximii. Viro venerabili- Spectato Dei famulo- Pio fideli modesto Pauci quidam e multis Quos summâ Benevolentiâ et Suavitate morum Sibi devinctos fecit. Hoc Pietatis simul ac desiderii monumentum posuerunt. Obiit 29 Feb, 1820. Anno Ætat. suæ 37.

[22.]

Underneath are laid the Remains of the Reverend John Thomas, M.A. of Upland, in this County, Vicar of Llangunnor, and Prebendary of St. David's. The Twelfth of June, 1734, and the Twenty-second of January, 1793, were the limits of his mortal term. The interval was occupied by innocence, beneficence, and religion.

To a Brother whose life engaged her love, and whose death her veneration, whose memory she cherished with fondness, and whose example she recollects with instruction, this marble is raised and inscribed by Maria Warlow, 1793.

Lancashire & Son, ft. Bath.

[23.]

H. S. E.

Anna. Wottona. Gul. Hammondi. St. Albanensis: Cantiani. Arm. Filia. IOH. Marshami. eq. aur. et. bar. magni. antiq. Aegypt. Statoris. ex. filia. rectu. Rob. Marshami. baronis. de. Romney. Consolrina. Rarissimi. exempli. et. heroici. animi. faemina. quae. per. xxiii. annos. et. in. seundis. et. in. adversis. rebus. virum. assidue. comitata. fatali. tandem. et. improvisa. morbo. correpta. placide. in. Domino. requievit. triste. et. nunquam. intermoriturum. sui. desiderium. suis. omnibus. relinquens.

Ob. viii. kal. Octob. A.D. MDCCXIX. vixit. an. XLVIII. mens. IX. dies. XVIII. Anna. filia. unica. relicta. superstit.

Gul. Wottonus. S. T. P. Merentissimae. et. incomparabili. coniugi. hoc. ultimum. amoris. sui. monumentum. moerens. animo.

P.C.

Functa. iaces. hic. sed. vivis. vives. que. marito. Anna. tuo. debent. nec. benefacta. mori.

[24.]

To the Memory of Richard Vaughan, of Derwith, Esq., Barrister at Law, Chief Justice of the several Counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, & Cardigan, where peace & harmony were established by his influence, honour & integrity practised by his example. To execute the laws with candour and impartiality, and with censure or reproach was an arduous task, but his knowledge made it easy to him, his humanity rendered it delightful. He was Recorder and Representative of this County Borough, for which during six successive Parliaments, to his own immortal honour and that of his constituents he was never once opposed. So long & so faithfully to defend the liberties of his country was a happiness which few like him have ever deserved and still fewer had the good fortune to obtain. By the providence of God, a life so useful to mankind was blest with length of days. He dyed October 27th 1724, aged 71.

[25.]

[Coat of Arms here.]

Quia leone fortius.

Near this place lyes the body of William Lloyd, Gent. a younger son of William Lloyd of Alltycadnoe, Esqr., who married two wives: the first was

Mary ye widow of Griffith William, of this town, Esqr. by whom he had one child (Mary). His second was Alice, ye eldest daughter of William Davies, of Drusloyn, Gent. by whom he had no issue. She to perpetuate the memory of so good and kind an husband erected this monument at her own expence. W. Ll. obt. Jan. 19th anno

Ætat. 48 }
Domini. 1710 }

[26.]

H. S. E.

Edmondus Meyrick, A.M. Edm. Meyrick de Ucheldre, Agro Merviniensi Arm: Filius natus minimus Colegij Jesu Oxon. Scholaris, Prænobili D. Ric. Comiti de Carbery a sacris domesticis Ecclesiarum .

de Mariduno & Llanegwad	} inter Demetas	{ Vicarius Rector Thesaurius
de Pemboyer		
de Menevensis		

Nec non Brechiniensis inter Silures, Precentor.

Sanctitate Morum & eximiis Canonici Dotibus, Hos omnes Titulos ita exornavit, ut à clero Menevensi dignus existimaretur. Qui vices suas in synodo provinciali per multos annos cum honore sustineret. Uxorem habuit lectissimam Fæminam Saram West, Buckinghamiensem, ex qua progeniit filiolum unicam, in ipso vivendi limine extinctam. Ingravescente tandem senectute, Deo et religione totus vacavit, et sublevandis pauperibus, bonisq. disciplinis promovendis, opes suas omnes consecravat: Nempe apud Bala, frequentem Mervinæ villam, triginta pueros erudiendos & vestiendos cavit et instituit. Et Pædagogo stipendium non illiberale suppeditavit; at amplissimus proventus nutritio collegio suo legavit.

In gratium juventutis Venedotiæ quam solam beneficiorum suorum participem esse voluit, ut cunq. alij reprehenderint, quod beneficia non adeò commodè collocasset, et popularibus suis nimium favisset: Eruditos tamen omnes decet effusissimam erga literas benevolentiam gratè recolere, et memoriam tanti Mæcenatis æternum celebrare. Obiit 24 Apr. 1713. Annos Natus 77.

[27.]

Near this place lie the remains of John Lloyd, Esqr. second son of the late David Lloyd, Esqr. of Alltyrodin, in the county of Cardigan, who departed this life March 24th, 1802; aged 52 years. He served the office of Mayor, was Common Councilman, Magistrate, and Deputy Recorder, for the Borough of Carmarthen, and also Treasurer and Coroner for the County of Carmarthen, several years.

Peaceful sleep out the sabbath of the tomb;
And wake to raptures in a life to come.

Also of Justina, daughter of the above John Lloyd, who died much regretted, the 16th of February, 1809; aged 14 years.

Also of Elizabeth, wife of the said John Lloyd, who departed this life the 12th of Jany. 1814; aged 57 years. She was the only daughter and sole heiress of Phillip Lloyd, Esqr. of Heol-ddû, in this county, and mother of 21 children only one of whom survived her.

Drewett & Co., Bristol.

[28.]

In Memory of James Hughes, Esq., of Carmarthen, who departed this life at the Hotwells, Bristol, on the 5th day of May, 1803, aged 37 years. An useful member of society, of exemplary character, of strict probity, and great liberality, he shone particularly conspicuous in the practice of hospitality and the

social virtues; the stranger experienced the one, his friends only can appreciate the other. The milder and affectionate virtues of his heart endeared him to a numerous circle of friends, who at this moment bedew his memory with tears. Through a great part of his life he struggled with a lingering painful disorder; at the most awful period, the close of his terrestrial existence, consoled by the remembrance of a life well spent, and relying on the mercy of his Redeemer, with calm resignation bowed to the will of his God, who in compassion removed him from a world of suffering to joy and felicity in his everlasting kingdom. His sorrowing relict, as a small testimonial of her unalterable regard and affection, as a faint record of his virtues, has erected this monument.

[29.]

In memory of Esther Williams, the wife of John Williams, Junr. of Maesy-quarre, who died on the 15th of July 1802, at Carmarthen, in the 34th year of her age.

[30.]

Ladies, read on and blush to see
If you are not what you should be;
But if you live and die like her,
The same will be your character.

To the pious Memory of Mary, descended from the family of Sir James Cuffe, of Crich Hall, in the County of Somerset, Kt. the loving and beloved consort of Hector Harries, Gent., who for 16 years, a short but brightest part of his life enjoyed in her all that could make a man happy. The masculine prudence of a friend, the soft and tender affection of a wife, the blessing of a fruitful and discreet mother, and above all the piety of an excellent Christian, a life adorned with such divine virtues did in the losse of so endearing a conversation presage a mournful change to her friends, but infinitely desirable to a soul prepar'd for the joies of heaven, to which (in the year of her age xxxvi, and of our redemption MDCC) she with a triumphant faith, enflam'd devotion, passing hence; this grateful monument was consecrated by her affectionate husband with a most cheareful hope of meeting her again in a glorious resurrection.

[31.]

In memory of Edward Davids, Esquire, heretofore Mayor and Alderman of this Corporation. A man who by his good abilities, and a close attention to the profession of the law acquired a competent fortune with a fair character.

His afflicted widow, Catharine Davids, has caused this monument to be erected. He dyed September 4: 1758, in the 74: year of his age.

[32.]

Kinde Reader Vnderneath this tomb doth lye
Choice Elixar of mortalitie
By carefull prouidence Greate wealth did store
For her Relations and the Poore
In Essex borne but spent her gainfull dayes
In Terra Coed to her eternall prayse
Where by her loanes in spit of aduerse fates
She did preserue men's persons and estates
A Greate Exemplar to our nation
Her to imitate in Life and action
Would you then know who was this good woman
Tw'as virtuous Anne the Ladye Vaughan

She died August. the 15th Anno 1672 Being aged 84 yeares.

[33.]

In fond remembrance of the infant children of Henry Lawrence, M.D., who are deposited in a vault under the communion table.

Eliza Anne Gwynne died 8th January, 1834, aged 5 years.

Arthur Sealy died 30th August, 1832, aged 1 day.

Louisa Grace died 20th June, 1838, aged 5 years.

Sacred to the memory of James Hughes, Esqr. of this town, who died 29th January, 1787, aged 57 years.

And of Elizabeth his wife, who died 1st October 1778, aged 32 years.

Also their children

Martha Frances Hughes died 1792, aged 24 years.

William Hughes, Captain in the R.N. died 24th September 1819.

And Frances Hughes died 29th of June, 1841, aged 71.

John Mainwaring, Carmarthen.

[34.—A fragment removed from the floor of the Chancel.]

Here lyeth the Body of Margaret Powel, wife of Charles Powel, esq. of * * * * * in the County of Carmarthen, and daughter of Edward Vaughan of * * * * * in the County of Cardigan, and of * * * * * Jones of Abermarlais.

[35.]

Near this place lyes the body of John Williams youngest son of Nicolas Williams of Rhyd-odwyn, in this County, Esqr. His early inclinations carry'd him to the service of his Prince at land and sea; in the last at Reformade with Capt. Kempthorn, to whose memory honor is due from his countrey, he behau'd himself with resolution worthy of a gent. in an action eminent for its inequality of 7 Algerines agt one single ship. the Ks Fisher, who maintained the sea disabled to pursue. When further occasion was deny'd him to prosecute his inclinations, he retired into his own countrey, where he liu'd an honest man, and died a good Christian in the communion of the best Church, the Church of England, anno domini 168½ ætatis suæ 29.

This monument an affectionate brother has caused to be erected in gratitude to his memory.

[36.]

In the Family Vault in the Chancel of this Church are deposited the Remains of Mary, Relict of Sir William Mansel, Bart., of Iscoed, and daughter of John Philipps, Esq. by Elizabeth, his second wife, of Coedgain in this County. In the Christian's full hope of a blessed immortality, she departed this life on the 27th of Decr. 1811. in the 66th Year of her age.

Cooke, Glosr.

[37.]

Sacred to the memories of the most indulgent parents, whose remains are interred near this spot, this monument of filial affection and gratitude is dutifully and piously erected.

Thomas Holliday, of this town, Gent., departed this life on the 24th day of May, 1787, aged 48 years:

Mary, wife of the above Thomas Holliday, departed this life on the 26th day of October, 1792, aged 57 years.

In perfect charity with all men, and serving their Maker with true holiness, having a lively and stedfast faith in Christ their Saviour, they died in the joyful hope of the Resurrection.

R. Isbell sculp. Stonehouse.

[38.]

Underneath are interr'd Rowland Philipps, late of Coedgain, Gent., and Dorothy, his wife:

George Philipps, Gent., their only son, and Frances, his wife:

And Richard Philipps, late of this town, Gent. (second son of the said George and Frances) and Mary, his wife, by whom he left issue John Philipps.

The said Richard Philipps, by whose direction this monument is erected, dyed the 4th of November, 1726, Anno Ætat. 52.

Here also are interred the remains of George Philipps, Esqr. Representative of this town in Parliament, He was grandson of the above named Richard Philipps. He died on 17th day of April 1784, aged 42.

[39.]

Near this place lie the remains of Captn. Henry Harding, who for nearly 45 years faithfully served with great credit to himself and advantage to his country, in the 23rd Regiment of Royal Welsh Fusiliers, in St. Domingo, Ostend, Holland, Egypt, Gibraltar, and other foreign parts of the globe, also in the Royal Carmarthen Militia for upwards of 25 years of that period. Died 14 September, 1830, aged 54 years.

[40.]

Near this place lye the Remaines of John Williams, of Bulthgwint, in the County of Carmarthen, Esqr. who departed this life the 26th of April. 1739, aged 54 years.

He was married the 8th of July 1700 to Ann, the daughter of John Phillips, of Carmarthen, Esq. by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters.

The eldest daughter Anne married Rawleigh Mansel, of Courte, in the County of Carmarthen, Esqr.

The eldest son, John, married Martha, the daughter of George Harris of Perskelly in the County of Pembroke, Gent.

His son Griffith departed this life at Fort William in Bengall, the 19th of November, 1737, aged 25 years, and was there buried.

His daughter Martha lies in the same grave with her Father, and died in July 1716, aged 10 months.

He was in every relation a just and good man, and a cheerful turn of humour always render'd him a desirable companion. This Monument was erected by his equally loving and beloved widow, Anne Williams, who departed this life the 3rd of June, 1744, and is inter'd in the same grave with her husband, aged 57 years. She was one who in every station of life preserved a strict character, and being govern'd by well chosen maxims, procured esteem of all who knew her. Religious without hypocrisy, chearfull without levity, friendly without any selfish view. An affectionate wife, a prudent parent, and a good oeconomist, ever making it her study to promote the welfare of her family; the prospect of futurity, being supported by so much vertue and merit, she quitted this world with calmness peculiar to a mind so truly season'd.

John Williams, Esq., the only surviving son, died at Bath the 17th December, 1747, in the Abby Church of which place his remains are interr'd.

[41.]

Near this place are deposited the remains of George Willm Bevan, Esq., only son of Willm Bevan of Glasurin, Esq. by Mary, one of the Daughters and Co-heiresses of Rowland Lewis, of Torycoed, Esq. who died the 14th of Augst. 1768, in the 30th year of his age.

Here also lie interred the remains of the Revd. Griffith White Havard, M.A. who on account of his many amiable and social qualities, was beloved and respected by his friends when living, and lamented when dead. He died on the 30th day of October, 1782, aged 59 years.

[42.]

Near this place lie the remains of Frances Elizabeth Diggle, widow of the late Thomas Diggle, Esquire, of Yeatley, in Hampshire, who died the 27th of September, 1797, aged 59. She was an exemplary Christian, an affectionate Parent, a sociable and friendly Neighbour, and in every sense charitable. This monument was erected by her daughters in dutiful remembrance of so good a Mother.

These Daughters have since departed this life, viz. Catherine Jane, youngest, died 11th March, 1800, aged 27. Frances Mary, eldest, died Dec. 28th, 1818, aged 59, whose remains lie in Llangunnor Church-Yard, & Harriot, 2nd daughter & wife of John Williams, of this Town, died April 4th, 1826, aged 60 years: & lies interr'd with her Mother & Sister Catherine.

[43.]

Near this place lyeth the body of John Lewes, Esq. late Merchant of this town, second son of David Lewes, of Doleuhaid, Esq. dece'd who by an indefatigable application to business carried on with strictest honour established a fair reputation and large correspondence abroad, and was thereby principally instrumental in advancing the trade of this place to its present flourishing condition, the advantages whereof extending to the country in general make his death as generally lamented. In 1724 he was chosen mayor of this corporation, 1726 High Sheriff for the county of Cardigan. He married Hester, the daughter of William Beynon by his 2d wife and half sister to Rice Thomas of Castle Gorrud, Esqr. She died in 1718, aged 35 years, and in 1742 he departed this life aged 62, leaving issue one son, who out of dutiful regard to the memory of the deceased hath erected this monument.

[44.]

Near this place lies the body of Mary, the relict of Fairley Osborne, of Stoke Prior, in the County of Hereford, Esq. and daughter to Theophilus Bevan, of Penycod, in this County, Gent. For piety, charity, and every other virtue that could either adorn or endear was singularly eminent. For the regular discharge of all duties, in her several relations of life admir'd by all. Happy in the cheerful evenness of her temper, the meekness of her behaviour, the agreeableness of her conversation, most happy in a course of life so uniformly good, that the most sudden death could only overtake but was not able to surprize her, who died the 14th of May, 1730, suddenly in her carriage, aged 48.

This monument was erected in honour to her memory by her executors, the Reverend Mr. Thomas Powell, and Richard Lewis of Barnfield, Esq.

William Bevan, of Penycod aforesaid, died the 6th day of June, 1806, aged 76 years.

Margaret Maria Jones, sister of the said William Bevan, died the 17th day of April, 1815, aged 84 years.

[45.]

P. S.

Iuxta conditæ sunt Exuvie Viri ornatissimi, Ionathanis Scurlock, Armigeri; Hibernica Prosapia oriundi, Antiqua illa. Ac perquam Honestâ Qui postquam, studijs Academicis in S. S. Trinitatis Collegio, Apud Cantabrigiensem, dein luri Municipali In hospitio (quod vocant Graye's Inn) Apud Londinates, Non infelicem navasset operam, In Comitatu Maridunensi Irenarchæ Provinciam Summa cum laude administravit, Hominis verè Christiani omnes numeros implens Sive

*Pietatem in Deum, In Parentes Officium, Amorem in Conjugem,
In Egenas Liberalitatem, Sive deniq. In omnes Benevolentiam
Spectes;*

Fato sivè quidem felici, suis autem luctuoso præreptus. Pijssimam efflavit Animam xvii Calend. Quintilis. Anno Æræ Christianæ MDCLXXXII. Ætatis suæ XXVII.

[46.]

M. P. Q. S.

Vivit post funera virtus.

Jonathan Oakley Armiger, ex antiqua illa Oakleorum familia de Woolverd in comitatu Warwicensi oriundus collegij Jesu Oxon. olim. comensalis deinde hospitij (vulgo Gray's Inn) facundus Causidices hujusce comitatus Burgi Mariduni conciliij. Decus et Ornamentum vir probus per humanus sciens ubiq. colendus piissime vita functus decimo nono die Septembris anno Salutis restauratæ 1677. Ætatis suæ Tricesimo nono quod illius mortale fuit beatam Resurrectionem manes juxta.

Sepelitur.

Hocce Monumentum Elizabetha vxor incestissima Pietatis, amoris, et memoriæ ergo et ici oravit.

[47.]

Sacred to the memory of the late Major General Sir William Nott, G.C.B., of the Honorable East India Company's Service, who served his country in the East Indies during forty-four years, having proceeded to India as a Cadet in the year 1800, and returned to his native country in the year 1844. During this long period he had at all times and under all circumstances the good of his country and the honour of his profession uppermost in his thoughts. At the close of his career he retrieved the military character of his nation in central Asia, by repelling the attempt of the Afghans to recapture Candahar, from December, 1841, to August, 1843. After the destruction of an army at Cabool, with a force of between five and six thousand men, he finally advanced to Ghusnee on the 7th of August, 1842, and after defeating the Afghan army on the 30th of the same month, consisting of twenty thousand men, he recaptured the fortress, in the face of his numerous enemies, blew up the fortifications, and withdrew his victorious army within the British boundary of the Western provinces of upper India.

Major General Sir William Nott, G.C.B. was born on the 20th of January, 1782, and died on the 1st of January, 1845.

Through the whole of his long and eventful life, he was supported by the religious education he had received in his youth, and by his trust in his Creator, ever acting up to the precepts of his religion, he endeared himself to the natives of India, and more particularly to the noble Sepoys, the brave soldiery of India, whom he was destined to command, and having placed his military reputation in their keeping, they on no occasion disappointed his expectations, but when all were dismayed at the destruction of our army at Cabool, they enabled him to withstand the assaults of his enemies, and finally, to overcome every opposition.

Pacem sed corona tam.

J. Loft, Sc. London.

[48.]

In memory of Mark Roch, Esq., born at Paskeston, in the county of Pem-broke, and for more than fifty years an inhabitant of this town, where he enjoyed through his whole life, the uninterrupted esteem of his numerous Friends. He died the First day of August, 1818, aged 73 years.

Also in memory of Margaret, his wife, who died 14th day of March, 1819, aged 65 years.

[49.]

Near this place are interred the Remains of David Davies, Esq., late of the Parade, in this Parish. By unceasing assiduity and strict probity he attained

to eminence in the profession of the law; and the unabating attachment of numerous friends was the best proof of his private worth. He died on the 29th of January, 1818, in the 51st year of his age.

This monument is erected out of gratitude and affection by his cousin, John Davies.

[50.]

Tatler April · 12 · 1709. Spectator. Guardian.

Sir · Richard · Steele · Knight · author · essayist · first · chief · promoter · of the · periodical · press · of · England. Born · in · Dublin · March · 12 · 1671. Buried · in · this · Church · and · below · this · tablet.

Extract · from · the · Register · of · Burials · 1729:—"Sep. 4. Sr · Richard Steel." (Certified) · Latimer · M. Jones. Vicar.

This · monument · was · erected · at · the · suggestion · and · expense · of Valentine · Davis · Esq. August · 1876.

[51.]

Sacred to the Memory of Robert Farrar, D.D. Bishop of St. David's, burnt in the Market Place of Carmarthen, 30 March, 1555, for adhering to the Protestant Religion.

"The Righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance." Psalm 112. v. 6.

This monument was erected A.D. 1843, as a tribute of pious respect to the memory of the Martyr'd Bishop of this diocese.

[52.]

Underneath this seat lies interr'd the body of Catherine, youngest daughter of Robert Morgan, Esq, by Frances, his wife. She died May 1st, 1767, aged 24 years.

As also the remains of Frances, the wife of the above Robert Morgan, who, after a long and tedious illness which she bore with Christian fortitude, departed this life sincerely lamented the 9th day of March, 1773, aged 70 years.

As also of Robert Morgan, Esqr. above named, who died April 30th, 1778, aged 69. The socialness of his disposition rendered him an agreeable companion, the benevolence of it a friend to the poor, and having faithfully discharg'd the several duties of Husband, Parent, and Relation, he lived respected and lamented died.

And also the remains of Charles Morgan, Esq. the youngest son of the above Robert Morgan, who departed this life on the 15th of February, 1787, aged 44 years.

[53.]

Sacred to the Memory of Eugenia Morgan, Wife of Charles Morgan, Esquire, who was buried at Clifton Church, near Bristol, the 27th of September, 1792.

Here are interred the remains of John Morgan, Esquire, son of Robert Morgan, Esq. who died March 23rd, 1805, aged 66.

Also of John Morgan, Esquire, son of Charles and Eugenia Morgan, who died in March, 1808, aged 35.

Also of Mary Williams, who died April 8th, 1840, aged 61, and of Eugenia Morgan, who died Sept. 15th, 1841, aged 63, daughters of Charles and Eugenia Morgan.

Here also are interred the remains of Charles Morgan, Esquire, M.D. who died on the 1st of June, 1851, in his 80th year, and of his daughter, Frances Morgan, who died on the 22nd of July, 1810, aged 8 days.

His eldest son Robert Bluett Morgan, died in London, on the 10th of December, 1834, aged 21 years. He was buried at Iron Acton, in Gloucestershire.

[54.]

Underneath this place lies the Body of John Thomas, son of Mr. William Thomas, of Ystrad, and Elinor his wife, who died ye 24th day of December, Anno Dom: 1731, aged 2 years and 4 months.

[55.]

Sacred to the memory of John Morgan, M.D. who departed this life at West-Mead, in the County of Carmarthen, August 13th, 1784, in the 53d year of his age. This monument was erected as a testimony of affection to his memory by his disconsolate widow, Elizabeth Brown Morgan.

T. Paty and Sons, Ft. Bristol.

[56.]

A X Ω

Sacred to the memory of the Revd William Higgs Barker, A.M. Chancellor of Brecon, Rector of Blethvaugh, in the County of Radnor, and during twenty years Vicar of this parish, who died in peace and charity with all men, on the 25th of May, 1816, aged 73 years. Sincerely attached to his profession, he was most strictly conscientious in the discharge of its various duties. In the Desk and in the Pulpit, his earnest, animated, and impressive manner never failed to command the attention of his congregation. The variety of his acquirements in Biblical, Classical, and General literature rendered his conversation highly instructive and amusing; and in the intercourse of domestic and social life, it may be truly said that they who knew him best loved him most.

[57.]

Sacred to the memory of Benjamin Waugh, esq. who died November 7th 1827, aged 62 years. Also of Letitia, relict of the above, and daughter of the Revd. William Jenkins, vicar of Midrim and Brechfa, who died July 7th, 1840, aged 62 years.

[58.]

In memory of Miss Fanny Shirley, who died 28th Octr, 1764, aged nine years and nine months.

Beneath a sleeping Infant lies,

To Earth whose Body lent;

Hereafter shall more glorious rise

Tho' not more innocent.

When the Arch-angel's Trump shall blow,

And Souls to Bodies join:

What Crowds shall wish their Lives below

Had been as short as thine!

You that more strict Account must give,

Prepare below to lie:

You that know what it is to live

Learn what it is to die.

[59.]

Near this place lie interr'd the Remains of Sarah Shirley, who died May 1st, 1783, aged 34 years. As also of Lettice Shirley, Mother of the above Sarah Shirley, and Daughter of Thomas Rees, late Alderman of this town, who died June 12th, 1783, aged 68 years. Mrs. Mary Morris, the affectionate sister of the said Lettice Shirley, caused this monument to be erected to their Memory.

The said Mary Morris died on the 21st of April, 1803, aged 87 years.

[60.]

Sacred to the memory of Richard Philipps, twenty-seven years Organist of this Church, who died 5th August, 1823, aged 53 years. This tablet is erected at the expense of his friends, as a tribute of respect.

[61.]

Near this Monument is interr'd the Body of Susanna, the wife of Benjamin Richards of this Town, (Mercer) who departed this life May the 25th, 1742, aged 48 years. A prudent Wife, an indulgent Mother, and a desirable Neighbour, much lamented at her death by all who knew her, to whose Memory her affectionate Husband caus'd this to be erected.

As also the body of her husband who departed this life the 28th day of November, 1749, aged 55 years.

[62.]

Sacred to the Memory of Maria Warlow, of Upland, in this County (relict of Mr. John Warlow) who died 30th March, 1809, aged 67 years. The excellencies which adorned her character in every department of life won the general esteem of her numerous friends, and her extensive benevolence obtained the grateful respect of the poor, to whom she was a never failing benefactor. To her, death was unspeakable gain; to society, an irreparable loss. Adieu, Maria! beloved and lamented by all, but especially by her who gratefully inscribes to thy dear memory this humble tribute of tender love and relative duty.

[63.—South porch.]

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Rees, late Sexton of this Church, who departed this life on the 20th Day of March, 1789, aged 63 years.

Also the Body of Margaret Rees, Wife of the above Thomas Rees, who departed this Life, the 21st Day of December, 1792, aged 66 years.

A Father kind and Mother dear
Two Parents loving lying here
Our time is up, our glass is run
Our Children dear prepare to come.

[64.]

Sacred to the memory of James Hills, who departed this life July 20th, 1818, aged 51 years. He was a tender Husband, an affectionate Father, a most indulgent Master, a true Christian, and a sincere Friend. He died in peace with all mankind, and his loss will be long and deeply felt by his Family and Friends.

His Brother, Stephen Hills, died December 1st, 1807, aged 44 years.

On the Painted Windows.

[1.]

It is finished.	I am the Resurrection and the Life.
When he saw him he had compassion on him.	And their eyes were opened, and they knew him.

In memorial of our beloved sister Maria, erected by E & S. Thomas, 14 Picton Terrace, Carmarthen, May, 1870.

[2.]

Gloria in excelsis Deo, et in terra pax.

In memory of David Morris for 27 years Representative in Parliament of the Boroughs of Carmarthen & Llanelly He died September 30th A:D: 1864 aged 74 years

[3.]

Thy will be done. For thine is the kingdom.
To the glory of God, and in memory of Isaac Horton, of Ystrad,
near this town, esquire, I.P., who died June 23rd, 1872, aged 63 years.

[4.]

Isaiah. Jeremiah. Ezekiel. Daniel.
Saint Matthew. Saint Mark. Saint Peter. Saint Luke. Saint John.
Erected : by : public : subscription : in : memory : of : the : Venble : Thomas
Bevan : M : A : Archdeacon : of : St : Davids : and : for : 30 : years : Vicar
of : this : Parish : died : Decr : 28th : 1863 : aged : 63 : years :

[5.]

Faith. Charity. Hope.
In : memory : of : Anna : Maria : Lewis : of : Barnsfield : & : of : King
Street : in : this : town : who : died : March : 18th : 1844 : Æt : 81 : years
Erected : by : her : cousin : M : E : Gwynne :

[6.]

Ye : gave : Me : meat. Ye : gave : Me : drink. Ye : took : Me : in.
Ye clothed : Me. Ye : visited Me. Ye : came : unto : Me.
In : memory : of : Charles : Morgan : Esqr. : of : Quay : Street : in : this
town : who : died : Novr : 25th : 1833 : Æt : 76 : years : Also : of : Magdalene
his : wife : who : died : Novr : 3rd : 1844 : Æt : 87 : years : Erected : by
their : granddaughter : M : M : A : Morris :

*On the Tombstones now covered by the Tessellated Pavement: copied before
the repewing of the Church.*

[1.—Nos. 1 to 3 in the South Porch.]

Underneath lie the remains of Rees Williams, late of this Town, Fidler. He
died the 20th of April, 1781, in the 58th year of his age. Also 4 of his children.
Affliction sore long time I bore,
Physicians were in vain,
Till Death did ease, and God did please
To ease me from my pain.

Also the remains of Elizabeth, wife of the above Rees Williams, who died
June 16th, 1797, aged 66 years.

[2.]

Here lieth the body of Mary, the wife of John Harry, of the parish of
Llanarthney, who died the 3rd of August, 1765, aged 83 years.

Here also lieth the body of the said John Harry, who died the 21st of June,
1769, aged 72 years.

[3.]

Underneath lie the remains of Sage Crowther, who died March the 30th,
1767, aged 74 years. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

Also of Ann Crowther, her daughter, who died May 14th, 1804, aged 98, in
hope of a joyful resurrection.

[4.—Nos. 4 to 11 in the Nave.]

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Jones, Tanner, who died Sept 8th, 1773,
aged 54. Also his son, Rees Jones, died Sept. 4, 1780, aged 17.

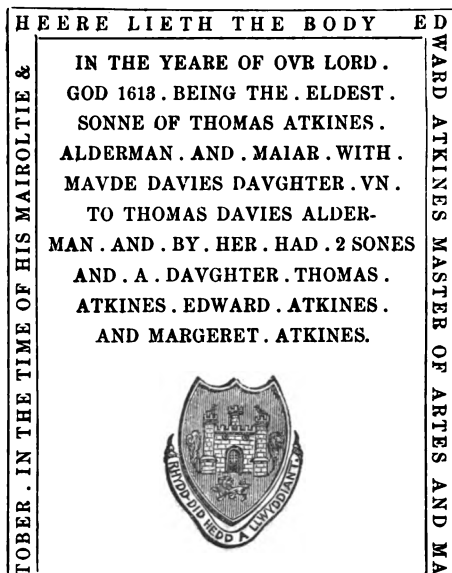
[5.]

Underneath this place lie the remains of Thomas Williams, Ironmonger, of
this Town, who departed this life Sept. 4th, 1789, in the 58th year of his age.

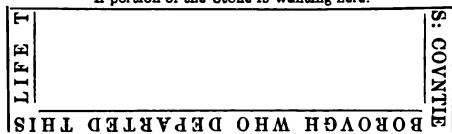
[6.]

Near this place lyeth the body Rachel Lloyd, only daughter of Hugh Lloyd, and Elizabeth, his wife, and grand-daughter to John Phillips, gent. She departed this life the 27th of January, 1723, aged 10 years and 6 months. Her mother caus'd this in her memory.

[7.—On a Freestone Slab now covered by the Seats in front of the Pulpit.]



A portion of the Stone is wanting here.



[8.]

Beneath are deposited the remains of Jane, wife of Thomas Philipps, tanner, late of this town, who after a lingering illness departed this life on the 3rd of Octr 1766, in the 38th year of her age.

[9.]

Underneath lie the remains of Evan Evans, Jeweller. He died July ye 1st, 1773, aged 74.

Also the remains of Ann, his Wife. She departed this life August the 30th, 1775, aged 56. Reader, this stone is not placed here for ostentation or parade. It is a pious testimony of affection to the deceased and intended to remind thee of the frailty of human life.

[10.]

Here lieth the body of Edward Forrest, Officer of Excise, in this Town, who departed this life July 30th, 1770, aged 51 years.

[11.]

Thomas Stepney died 1746. Thomas ye son of ye aforesaid Thomas died 1749.

[12.—Nos. 12 to 28 in the Chancel.]

In this vault are deposited the remains of Caroline Augusta Catherine Dalton, eldest daughter of James Dalton, Esq., formerly of this town, and of Benglore, in the East Indies. She died on the 2nd day of August, 1832, aged 27 years.

[13.]

Underneath lie interred the remains of Evan Evans, of this Town; also Sarah his wife, also Ann Jones and Elizabeth Bonville, daughter of the above Evan Evans by Sarah his wife.

Here likewise lieth the body of Thomas Holiday of this Town, and son-in-law of the said Evan Evans, who departed this life the 24th day of May 1787, aged 48 years.

[14.]

In memory of Sarah Havard, who died 2nd October, 1807, aged 75 years.

[15.]

Sacred to the memory of William Powell, Esq., who died Nov. 2nd, 1792, aged 70 years.

[16.]

Here lyeth the Body of William Harson, Gent., who departed this life the 11th day of June, 1750, aged 41. Born in the County of Cornwall, in the parish of St. Jerman, of an ancient respectable family.

Here also lieth the body of Ann Harson, the wife of the aforesaid William Harson, who departed this life the 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1753, aged 54 years.

[17.]

Underneath lie interred the remains of Charles Jones, Gent. and his wife Ann Jones, of this Town, and their two Sons. Phillip Jones, Gent, died the 24th May, 1760, in the 33rd year of his age. Also Lieutenant Charles Jones, who departed this life the 18th day of January, 1787, in the 59th year of his age.

[18.]

Anne Leigh departed this life 16th of August, 1802, aged 73 years.

[19.]

Within this Vault lies the remains of Price Philipps, who died September the 1st, 1761, aged 5 years and 5 weeks.

Within this vault lieth the remains of John Philipps, Esqr. of Coedgain, who died January the 11th, 1762, aged 48.

Also the remains of Elizabeth Philipps, relict of John Philipps, Esq., died March 27, 1767, aged 57.

Also the remains of Mary Mansel, with her infant child. She was wife of Major Mansel, fourth son of Sir William Mansel, Bart., of Iscoed, and grandson of the above-named John and Elizabeth Philipps. She died July 25, 1806, aged 26 years.

[20.]

Here lie the remains of Bridget Shewen, wife of Daniel Shewen, who departed this life June the 23rd, 1780, aged 45.

Also Anna Maria Shewen, daughter of the above Daniel Shewen by Bridget his wife. She departed this life Feby. 17th, 1824, aged 64 years.

[21.]

Underneath lie the remains of Daniel Shewen, gent. He died the 21st of June, 1770, in the 54th year of his age.

Here also lye interred the remains of Daniel Shewen, gent, son of ye above. He departed this life the 29th of January, 1772, in the 27th year of his age.

Here also lieth the body of Mary, daughter of the above Daniel Shewen, by Bridget his wife, who departed this life Jan. 5, 1821.

[22.—Nos. 22 to 26 under the Vestry floor.]

Hic infra jacet Ds Vicecomes Preston. Obiit 20 die Septembris, A.D. 1774, Etatis suæ 44.

Hic quoque Filius ejus minor, Thomas Graham. Obiit 16 die Octobris, A.D. 1774, Vix diem 49m agens.

H. Q. S. E. Hart. Graham, Quæ longa atq. inquieta tabe diu vexata tandem, placide obdormivit 12th Jany. 1782, Etat. xiv.

[23.]

Jacob Morgan, Pengwern, died March, 1752.

[24.]

David Havard, and Elizabeth his wife, who died Dec. 25, 1793.

[25.]

Oakley Rees. Died Nov. 9, 1770. [He and his wife were buried in the Chancel.]

[26.]

Here lieth the body of Sarah, wife of Edmond Meyricke, M.A., Treasurer of the Cathedral of St. David's, who died the 12th and buried the 24th of December, 1707, aged 71. Honoured for her vertue.

[27.—Nos. 27 and 28 within the Communion Rails.]

Vnder this monvment of Kilkenny marble lyeth interred the body of Edmvd Harries of Carmarthen, Gentinan, who departed this life ye 20th day of Avgvst, in the yeare of our Lord God 1682, at Narberth, being about sixtieth yeare of his adge.

And also the body of Mary Harries, wife to Hector Harries, gentleman, who departed this life 1700, aged 37 yeares, by whom she had six sons and four daughters, three of which children lye here interred; Edmund, Elizabeth, and Onslow Harries.

[28.]

Here lies the body of John Williams, youngest son of Nicolas Williams, Esq. who died the 28th day of February, Anno Domini 1687 in hopes of a happy resurrection.

Here lieth the body of Mary wife of Henry Price, of this town, Gent., who died the 14th day of March, 1728, aged 45 years.

Here also lieth the body of Henry Price, Alderman, who departed this life the 6th of June, in the year 1736, aged 54 years.

[29.—Between the two Chancels.]

+ Here : rest : the : remains : of : Sir : Rhys : ap : Thomas : K : G : who : fought : at : Bosworth : Field : and : of : Dame : Eva : his : wife : they : were : originally : buried : at : the : Monastery : of : Whitefriars* : in : this : town : removed : into : this : Church : when : that : Monastery : was : suppressed : and : placed : within : the : altar : rails : finally : they : were : reinterred : in : this : place : when : their : monument : was : restored : by : the : care : of : their : descendant : George : Rice : 4th : Baron : Dynevor : 1866 :

[* *Should be Gray Friars.*]

[30.—Nos. 30 to 36 in the Town Chancel.]

Here lieth the remains of William Davies, mariner, of this town, who departed this life July 22nd 1816, aged 23 years.

Also of Evan Davies, grocer, father of the said William Davies, who died August 24, 1828, aged 73 years.

Also Mary Davies, relict of the said Evan Davies, who departed this life April 15, 1841, aged 81 years.

[31.]

Ed. Davies.

[32.]

In memory of Mary Forrest, who departed this life 26th of June, 1790, in the 64th year of her age.

Agnes Forrest, daughter of the above-named Mary Forrest, who departed this life Sep. 1, 1839, aged 82. She lived beloved and died lamented.

[33.]

Jonathan Scurlock, of Blaencorse, 1683; & John, his brother, 1715.

[34.]

Underneath are deposited the remains of David Davies, late of the Parade, in this parish, attorney at law, who departed this life on the 29th day of January 1818, aged 51 years.

[35.—Brass.]

Mark Roch.

[36.]

John Williams, Moreb.

[37.—Nos. 37 to 44 in the Consistory Court.]

Here lyeth the body of Martha, daughter of John Williams, esq., by Ann his wife, who departed this life the 29th day of July 1716, aged 10 months.

Here also lyeth the body of the above said John Williams, who departed this life the 26th day of April, 1739, aged 54 years.

Here also lyeth the body of Anne Williams, relict of the said John Williams, esq., who departed this life the 3rd day of June, 1744, aged 57 years.

Rees, Cilmaenllwyd. [38.]

Lewis, Llanllŷr. [39.]

[40.]

Here lieth the remains of Elizabeth, the wife of Morris Howel, of this town, daughter of David Lewis of Dolchaydd, in this county, esquire, who departed this life the 26th of October, 1795, aged 70 years, who was an affectionate wife, a tender parent, a sincere friend, and endowed with piety and resignation through a very long and painful illness.

Also the remains of Morris Howells, late Alderman of this Corporation, and late Collector of the Port of Llanclithy, and son of Richard Howells of Ffynnon Felen, in this county, esquire, who departed this life the 26th day of January, 1800 aged 70 years.

Underneath this tomb lieth the body of Abigail Williams, the widow & relict of Sampson Williams, of this town ropemaker, and daughter of the above-named John Lewis, esq. who departed this life the 25th day of July, 1783, aged 52 years.

[41.]

Sacred to the memory of Frances Ricketts, wife of Evan Evans, esq., attorney at law, of this town, who died on the 1st day of September, 1823, aged 25 years.

Here also are deposited the remains of the forenamed Evan Evans, who departed this life on the 13th day of March, 1831, aged 38 years.

[42.]

Underneath lie the remains of Frances Elizabeth Diggle, widow of the late Thomas Diggle, esq., of Yeatle in Hampshire, who died the 27th of September 1797, aged 59. She was an exemplary Christian, an affectionate parent, a sociable and friendly neighbour, and in every sense charitable.

Also the remains of Catherine Jane Diggle, daughter of the said Frances Elizabeth Diggle and the said Thomas Diggle. She died 11th March, 1800, aged 27 years.

Also the body of Richard, son of John Williams, of this Town, surgeon, by Harriet, daughter of the said Frances Elizabeth Diggle, who died June 11th, 1809, aged 15 months.

[43.]

Here lieth the body of Theophilus Bevan, of Pencoe, gent., alderman of this Corporation. He was of an exemplary life. He died the 11th of April, Ann. Dom. 1701, aged 72.

Here also lyeth the body of Elizabeth Bevan, relict of the said Theophilus Bevan, who departed this life the 11th of June, in the year of our Lord 1719, aged 67 years.

Here also lieth the body of Mary Lloyd, the relict of Walter Lloyd, of Coed Mawr, esq., and the eldest daughter of Thomas Bevan, Dr. in Divinity, who died the 3rd day of July, in the year 1729, aged 60 years.

Here lieth the body of George William Bevan of Glasurin, esq. He died Aug. 14, 1768, aged 30 years.

[44.]

Here lieth the body of Ann, the wife of William Nicholls, who died on the 19th of May, 1761, aged 79 years.

Here also lie the remains of William Nicholls, Mercer, of this town, who died on the 1st of October, 1763, in the 57th year of his age.

Underneath lie also the remains of Margaret Williams, who died on the 28th of September, 1765, aged 20 years.

[45.—Nos. 45 to 51 in the South Aisle.]

Underneath this place lies the body of John Thomas, son of William Thomas, of Ystrad, and Elinor, his wife, who died ye 24th day of December, 1731, aged 2 years and 4 Months.

[46.]

Anne Webb departed this life Nov. 25, 1779, aged 32.

[47.]

Here lieth the body of Margaret Morgan, the daughter of William Morgan of this Town, mariner, who departed this life Sept. the 7th, 1746, aged 6 years and 6 months.

William Morgan died December, 1759, aged 48.

Also Margaret, wife of William Morgan, died March the 20th 1771, aged 68.

[48.]

Here lieth the body of Jane Davies, wife of James Davies of Carmarthen, who departed this life the 6 of May, 1716, aged 66. Here lieth the body of James Davies, eldest son of the said James Davies, by his second wife, who departed this life the 19th day of October, 1718, aged 12 days. Here lieth the body of James Davies, second son of the said James Davies, who departed this life the 13th day of September, 1720, aged 10 months. Here lieth the body of Martha Davies, daughter of the said James Davies, who departed this life the 13th December 1721, aged 7 days. Here lieth the body of James Davies husband of the above named Jane Davies, who departed this life the 2nd of September, 1729. Here also lieth the body of Jane Davies, wife of Rees Davies, who departed this life July 5th, 1731, aged 36 years.

[49.]

Here lieth the body of Stephen Roberts, Finer. Died March the 17th, 1757, aged 54 years.

Also Henry son of Stephen Robert, di'd Sept. 22nd, 1759, aged 3 years.

[50.]

See with my babe I sleeping lie
Whilst thou hast time prepare to die.

Also the body of David, who departed this life the 29th day of October, 1760, aged 62.

Also John James, son of Daniel James, who died June 20th, 1781, aged 51.

[51.—In the South Porch.]

Underneath are lay'd the remains of Ann Jones, of this Town, who departed this life August the 18th, 1795, aged 60 years.

*On a Tombstone in South of the Churchyard, almost illegible
seventy years ago.*

In P. M. S.

Dni Joannis Powel, qui Longuevillæ in agro Herefordiensi honesto loco natus, cujus ædibus in immani illo Londinensi incendio absumptis, in hoc oppido lares fixit, ubi chirurgiam et medicinam tantâ famâ exercuit, ut a Siluribus et Dimetis undiq. accerseretur. Cumq. plus minus quinquaginta annos ægrotos conciliis eleemosynas omnes ordines demerisset. Vitæ integritate et morum suavitate quâ vel amarissima Pharmaca edulcare potuit. Pientissimam animam quam jejuniis eleemosynis tanquam alis ad cœlestem volatum instruxerat. Deo reddidit 9° Cal. Julii A.D. 1718. Etatis suæ 78. In memoriam tam chari et pii Parentis unicus ejus filius Joannes Powel, M.D., hunc lapidem posui curavit.

*On the upright Tombstone in the Churchyard to the south-east
of the Church.*

Here lieth the body of Ferrar Howell, the son of Robert Howell of Trenewydd in Pembrokeshire Gent. lineally descended from Dr. Robert Ferrar Bp of St David's who was of the Family of the Ld Ferrars of Rutlandshire & in the Reign Qn Mary died at the stake in this Town of Carmarthen, a Martyr for our Best Reformed Religion. Ag. 5. 1722. For the Comfort of Parents our Holy Mother declares in her Rubric 'tis certain by God's Word that children baptized dying before they commit actual sin are undoubtedly sav'd.

*The old Tombstone opposite to the little South Porch is that of
the family of—*

Enoch Jones, of this town, mercer, who departed this life the 4th day of May, 1729, aged 56 years.

On the Tables of Pious Benefactors.

[1.—Nos. 1 to 4 in the Vestry.]

A Table of Pious Benefactors to this Town.

William Laud, some time Bishop of St. David's, and Archbp. of Canterbury, gave 5 pounds to this Town by will.

Morgan Owen, late Bishop of Landaff, gave 20 pounds yearly out of ye Rectory of St. Ishmael's to ye schoolmaster of ye free school and for setting of poor children apprentices.

Thomas Atkins, Aldern. gave 20 shillgs yearly for 2 sermons, one upon Christmas and ye other upon Ascension days.

David Edwards, Aldrn. gave 16 shillgs yearly, 10 shillgs for a sermon upon Good Fry day, and ye other 6 shillgs to ye poor in bread.

Geo. Iones, of Abercothy, Esqr. gave 20 shillgs yearly, 10 shill for a sermon upon New years day, and 10 shillgs to ye poor in bread.

Griffh. Morgan, of Llangendairn, gent. gave 40 shillings yearly, 20 shill whereof for 2 sermons, one upon all Sts. day and ye other on ye annunciation of ye Blessed Virgin, and ye other 20 shillings to ye poor on ye same days in bread.

Sarah Williams, late wife of George Gove, mercer, gave a carpet and cushion of velvet for ye Communion table.

Dawkin Gove, Esq. Mayor, in ye year 1648, gave 40 pounds for repairing ye three conduits in this county borough, and for ye makeing 2 clocks with dyals, one in ye Church and ye other in ye Guild-hall of this Corporation; and also in his 2d Mayoralty in the year 1674, he bestowed a Pulpit cloth and cushion of purple velvet with suitable Fringe and Tassells.

Thos Griffiths, Esqr. Mayr.

Richd. Leigh, Aldn. Rice Iones, Gent, Churchwardens. A.D. 1676.

Repair'd A.D. 1720, Morgan Davies, Esqr. Mayr. Ino. Newsham, Aldn.

Thos. Reece, Gent, Churchwardens.

[2.]

A Table of the Pious Benefactors to this Corporation.

The Lady Ann Vayghan of Terra Coide gave by her will Augt ye 1st 1672 5 pound to ye poore of this Towne.

The Lady Eliz Morgan of Inniswen gave by her Will Augt ye 30th. 1674 50 pound to purchase Lands, ye rent to be distribvtd among ye prisoners of this Cownty Borough of Carmartn for Ever.

Willm Iones. A:M: Arch Deacon of Carmartn, gave by his Will May ye 2nd 1676 40 pouds 10 shillgs of ye Interest for a Sermon vpon the Sunday after ye

Mayor is sworne & ye remainder of ye Interest being 38 shillgs to be disposed by ye Mayr & Comon Counsell for ye glory of God & ye Publick Benefit of ye Towne. As also ye hovse & Lands Next to ye Free Schoole to ye Mastr of ye said Free Schoole for Ever.

Jonathan Oakley, Esqr. gave by his Will, Septembr ye 4th, 1677, 20 Povnd, 15 Shillings of ye Interest for a Sermon ye Sunday before Michaelmass Day, & 9 Shills for ye Poore in Bread ye same day.

Iohn Lloyd, gent, Towne Clerk, gave 10 povnds, ye Interest to be distribvted in Bread in October & May for ever.

Jonathan Scurlock, Esqr gave by his Will, Ivne ye 15th, 1682, 20 Shillgs yearly, 10 Shills for a Sermon vpon St. Peter's Day, & 10 Shills to ye poore in bread ye same day.

Thomas Edwards, Doctr of Law gave 40 povnds, 10 shills of ye Interest for a Sermon ye 1st Monday after Michaelms, 7 shills to ye poore in bread ye same day, & 7 shills in bread to ye poore ye 21st of Decembr, yearly for Ever, & ye remaining 24 shills to be paid ovt for Welsh Books & ye Interest of 67 povnds 10 shills for an Exhibition to a poore Schollar of ye Schoole of ye Towne, in Queen's Colledge in Cambridge, for Ever.

Nathaniel Morgan, Esq., Mayor, }
Morgan Davies, gent, } Churchwardens.

[3.]

Table of Pivs Benefactors to the Corporation.

Mr. Iohn Smythierd, by his Will of ye 22th of April, 1682, gave 20 povnds for ye buying of Land for ye rent of which to be thus disposed: 10 Shillings to ye Minister of this Church for a Sermon on ye 30th of Ianuary for Ever; & ye Remainder of ye Rent towards ye Buying of Bread to be distributed among ye Poor of this Parish on ye said 30th of Ianuary for Ever.

Thomas Beynon, Alderman, by his Will of ye 13th of Decembr 1685 charged a House in upper water-street with 20 Shillings to be payd to ye Minister of this Church for 2 Sermons on the 29th of May & ye 5th of November for Ever, & 5 pounds ye use of it to ye Poor upon ye 25th of November yearly for Ever.

Charles Powell, Esqr. by his Will ye 14th of aprill, 1687, gave a House, Stable, & a Close, to be converted at ye charge of his Executors into 6 Rooms & 6 Gardens, for ye habitation of 6 Poor Men unmarried, & 300 Pounds to be layed out for Lands ye rent to be thus distributed, viz.

	£	s.	d.	Trvstees.
To each Poor Man, annuall	00	15	00	Mrs Iane Powell, his Relct
For 20 Load of Coale				Sir Iohn Powell, Knight
yearly	... 00	10	00	Rowland Gwynne, Esqr
For Shoos & stokings				Richard Gwynne, Esqr
yearly	... 01	04	00	Edmond Meyricke, Clerk
For blew Gowns and Hatts				Anthony Rudd, Gent
every 2d yeare...	... 02	05	00	William Powell, Gent
Martyn Beynon, Esq., Mayor.				Griffith Jones } Church-
Edmond Meyricke, A.M. Vicar.				David Rees } wardens.

1689.

[4.]

A Table of Pious Benefactors to this Town.

Mrs Mary Scvrlcock gave 20 shillgs yearly for two Sermons to be preached on May day and Michaelmass day, and 8 shillgs to the Poor in Bread upon each of those dayes.

Mr Thomas Powell, Alderman gave £01 06 08d yearly, one moiety thereof

to the minister for a sermon on Trinity Sunday, and the other for Bread to the Poor on the same day for Ever.

Mr. Theophilus Bevan, Alderman, gave £20 10s. 00d, to be put out, and the interest thereof to be expended upon a Sermon on Whitsunday, and Bread to the Poor on the same day for ever.

Mr. Edmond Meyrick, M.A. Treasurer of St. David's gave a convenient house and garden for ye use of a charity school and lending library for ever.

The said Mr. Meyrick did likewise at his own charge, repair, lead, & wainscot, ye Vestry of this Church.

The said Mr. Meyrick gave likewise 20 shillings yearly to the minister for two Sermons, ye one on the 11th June, ye other on the 30th August, and 10 shillgs in Bread to ye Poor on each of those days.

Thomas Bevan, Dr in Divinity gave 10 shillgs yearly for a Sermon on ye Sunday before St Thoms: day.

Fran: Lloyd, Esq. Mayor.

Richard Prichard, M.A., Vicar.

Jno. Williams, Gent } Church-

Jno. Phillips, Gent } wardens.

1715.

[5.—Nos. 5, 6, 7 in the South Porch.]

Table of Pious Benefactors to ys Town.

John Scurlock of Blaencorse. Esqr gave 10 shillings for a Sermon on St. John the Evangelists' day, and 8 shillings for bread to be distributed to ye poor on ye same day for ever.

George Lewis, Esqr. by will, charged a house & garden, situate near ye church with ye paiment of 40 shillings a year for ever. viz. 20 shillings a year to ye minister for two sermons one on ye next Sunday after ye 5th of June, the other on the next Sunday after St. Thomas's day, and 20 shillings in bread to be distributed to the poor of ye Parish in even and equal portions on the fore-said days for ever.

Mr. Iohn Powell, Chirurgeon and licenc'd Physician did by will charge ye upper close of Park Maharen with ye payment of 40 shillings to ye minister of St. Peter's in Carmarthen, for ye time being, in manner following, viz. 20 shillings a year to his own use for Preaching two Sermons, one on Ashwednesday the other on Michaelmass eve for ever. And 20 shillings to buy bread to be distributed by the said minister on ye two said severall days to such poor of ye said Parish as receive no rate or pension from ye parish, as also by ye said will he charged ye said close with the yearly payment of 5 shillings to ye minister or reader of Llanllwch, to be paid him in even and equal portions in May and Michaelmass for ever.

Mr. Thomas Iames, of London, Merchant, by his will, bearing date ye 15th September, 1718, gave to ye Mayor and Magistracy of the County Burrough of Carmarthen, ye sum of one hund. pound for ye use of ye poore of ye said town

Benj. Davies, Esq. mayor.

Richd Prichard, M.A. Vicar.

John Newsham, Alderman, Thos. Rees, Gents, Churchwardens.

[6.]

A Table of Pious Benefactors to this Town.

The Reverend Mr. Edward Williams, A.M. gave by his last Will 5 pounds to this parish yearly, viz: 3 pounds towards the buying of books to give among the poorer sort of people of this parsh, 10 shillings to the Vicar of this parish for distributeing ye said books and 30 shillings to ye Curate of Llanllwch for ever.

Mrs. Frances. Lewis. relict of. Geo: Lewis. Esq. gave a handsome silver flagon to the use of the communion table of this Church.

Mrs Mary Walters gave by her Will 15 shillings yearly towards the buying of flanen to be given among the poor of this county Burrough living in Priory-street Ward.

Mrs Mary Howells, by her last Will, charged a house and garden in Priory-street with the payment of 3 pounds 15 shillings yearly, that is to say: 2 pounds 15 shillings yearly to the minister of this parish for preaching a sermon on the 2d of February, being the Pureification of the Virgin Mary, and 20 shillings to the poor in bread on the same day.

Henry Price, Esqr. Mayor.

David Davies, Charles Jones, Gents, Churchwardens.

1731.

[7.]

John Phillips, Esqr. Alderman of this Corporation, by his last will, bearing date ye 25th of July A.D. 1730, bequeathed as followeth:

I give unto my three Sons, James, John, and Thomas Phillips, the sume of 200 Pounds upon trust and confidence that they my said three sons lay out the same in purchaseing of lands or other good security as they shall be advised, and that the rent or intrest thereof be by them distributed amongst such of the Poor and necessitous Inhabitants of the Burrough as they shall think most indigent, but not to such Poor People who doe or shall receive the Poor's rate from the inhabitants of the said County Burrough, That is to say, one moiety of ye said rent or interest to be distributed at Christmas & the other moiety at Easter yearly for ever.

Item, I charge my house in Spilman-street with forty shillings yearly. That is to say, twenty shillings yearly to the minister for Preaching of two sermons, one at Easter day at Evening service, and the other on Whitsunday, at Evening service yearly, and the remaining twenty shillings be given the Poor in Bread on the same days.

I oblige my Executors to lay out Ten Pounds to assist the Corporation in rebuilding the Charity school within the said County Burrough.

He gave five Pounds to be distributed to ye Poor of ye said County Burrough by his Executors at ye time of his discease, at their discrestion.

This Table was set up at the sole expense of the Executors A.D. 1731.

On the Communion Table (black marble).

Erected at the expense of John Jones, Esq., M.P., Ystrad, 1829.

On the old Communion Table (wood).

Rlchd. Philips, Gent, Jno. Lewes, Gent, Churchwardens, 1716.

On the Communion Plate.

[1.]

Poculum Ecclesie Santi Petri, Carmarthen 1517.

[2.—Said to have been found under the foundations of the Six Bells Inn, now No. 7, St. Peter-street.]

Ex dono Ludovici Thomas de Swansey, Gent.

On the Pew held by the owner of house No. 59, King-street.

By virtue of a Commission and Decree of the Ecclesiastical Court, this ground was assigned to Griffith Lloyd, esq., whereupon he built this seat. A.D. 1709.

Formerly on the Pew held by the owner of house No. 15, Spilman-street.

By virtue of a Commission and Decree of the Ecclesiastical Court, this ground was assigned to Mr. Morgan Davies, whereupon he built this seat.

On the Bells.

[1 and 2.]

Prosperity to the Church of England. 1722.

[3.]

Arno. Bowen, Esq., Mayor. 1722.

[4.]

Mr. John Newsham & Mr. Thomas Rees, Churchwardens. A.R. 1722.

[5.]

to the Church the living call, and to the grave doe summons all. 1722.

[This bell is broken.]

[6.]

Abr. Rudhall cast us all. 1722.

[It is said that the bells of the Church of Lantwit Major, Glamorganshire, belong to St. Peter's Church. A similar tradition prevails at Cardiff. The inscriptions on the Lantwit bells have no local reference, being all of general import, viz., "Prosperity to the Church of England," "Peace to our Neighbours," &c. The bells, however, all bear the same date as those at St. Peter's, and possibly some of them were interchanged during the transit from the foundry.]

Under the Belfry Window.

[Referring, not to the present, but to the old window.]

This Sash was erected A.D., 1777. John Rogers, A.M., Vicar.

John Jones, Thomas Holliday, Churchwardens.

Under the Clock on the Steeple.

This Clock was presented to the Town of Carmarthen, by D. Morris, Esq., M.P., June, 1858.

ST. DAVID'S CHURCH.

On the Monuments in the Church.

[1.]

Sacred to the Memory of George eldest son of the late Revd. Henry Stonehouse Vigor, M.A. of the Upper Hall Ledbury, Prebendary of Ledbury and Rector of Eaton, Herefordshire, and of Louisa Burt his wife. He departed this life June 9th, 1847, aged 16 years and 4 months, in humble but steadfast hope of enjoying immortal happiness through the merits of his merciful Redeemer.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them."

Also of Charlotte Eliza, their eldest Daughter, who departed this life August the 1st, 1853, aged 19 years and 9 months, humbly trusting in God, longing to depart and to be with Christ, which is far better.

"Among the deepest shades of night,
Can there be one who sees my way?
Yes, God is like a shining light,
That turns the darkness into day."
Tyley, Bristol.

[2.]

In memory of Frances, the beloved wife of the Revd. David Archard Williams, M.A. R.D. Incumbent of this Church, Chancellor and Vicar General of the Diocese of Saint Davids, who died on the 13th day of May, 1858, in the 59th year of her age.

Also in memory of Thomas Archard, William Archard, and Thomas, the only sons of the above D. A. Williams, by Frances his wife, who died in their infancy.

E. Harries, Carmarthen.

[3.]

In memory of Jeremiah Hancocke, a Lieutenant in H.M. 12th Lancers, who died while on active service during the Indian Mutinies, at Banda, on the 8th of May, 1858, aged 31 years.

"He brought down my strength in my journey, and shortened my days."
Ps. cii. v. xxiii.

Also of Francis Archard, his son, who died in Dublin, Octr. 21st, 1852, aged 8 months and 8 days.

"And he was not; for God took him." Gen. v. ch. xxiv. verse.

Edwardes & Co., 17 Newman Street, London.

On a Monument in the North-west corner of the Churchyard.

Sacred to the Memory of Margaret, daughter of Henry and Margaret Davies of this town, who died 30th January, 1841, aged 22 years. This monument is also intended to record the fact that that burial was the first that took place in this Churchyard after it was consecrated for the purpose of Christian sepulture.

ON THE MONUMENTS IN LLANLLWCH CHURCH.

[1.]

Underneath lyeth ye body of Jane, ye wife of Thomas John, of this parish, who dy'd November ye 7th 1729 aged 85 years.

Thro' sin came death
Death brought me to my grave
Thro' Christ came life
My sinful soul to save.

Here also lyeth ye body of Ann ye wife of John David who dy'd March ye 1st 1742, aged 45 years.

Likewise Anye ye wife of William John dy'd March ye 26 1742, aged 50 years.

[2.]

Satred to the memories of Anna Daughter of John Uniacke, Esqr and Anne his wife, died March 14th 1827 aged 6 months and 4 days.

Also Henry Turner Uniacke their son died Augt 5th, 1828 aged 6 months and 3 weeks.

[3.]

Underneath this stone lyeth the body of John Rawling, of Rhydygorse, Esqr tenant; who departed this life, September the 19th in the year of our Lord 1792,

in the 81st year of his age. Employing length of days in the cultivation of those Christian virtues of which the uniform & steady practice secures to him the reputation of piety towards God, and benevolence towards man.

[4.]

Underneath lieth the body of the Rev. David Jones, Clerk, who died Novbr the 16th 1772, aged 61 years.

[5.]

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Jones, Esq., M.D. of John's Town, in this District, who died May 26, 1848, aged 68 years.

He was one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Carmarthen and the County of the Borough of Carmarthen, and was highly esteemed for his integrity, beneficence, and benevolent disposition.

[D. James, Carmn.]

[6.]

To the memory of Magdalene Bateman, relict of the late John Bateman Esquire, of Robeston House, in the County of Pembroke. Obiit 11th December 1833, Aged 81 years. She died, as she lived, a true Christian.

[7.]

Near this place lieth the body of John Vaughan of Court Derllis, Esqr. who in his lifetime, contributed largely towards the building of this Chapel, and industriously promoted the same charitable disposition in others. He has by his last will devised the annual payments of four pounds for the cloathing of poor scholars taught at the charity school erected on ye common in the parish of Llangunnoch; twenty shillings for the buying of bibles for their use, forty shillings for such minister as shall officiate in this chapel, and ten shillings towards repairing the same for ever.

He was happily distinguished with the character of being a devout Christian, a tender husband, an indulgent father, a sincere friend, an hospitable neighbour, and an excellent magistrate. He lived beloved, and died lamented, November 16, 1722, in the 60th year of his age.

Underneath this monument lies ye body of Rd. Vaughan Lloyd, only son of Tho: Lloyd of Derwith & Eliza his wife and grandson of ye above Jn. Vaughan, Esqr. He died August ye 5th 1729, aged 3 years & 6 weeks.

[8.]

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Edwardes second son of Admiral David Edwardes, of Rhydygorse, in the County of Carmarthen, by Ann his wife, who died on board of the Goodard Indiaman in China, on the 13th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1786, aged 23 years.

Also Anne Edwardes, second daughter of the above David Edwardes, and Anne his wife, who died October 1796, and was buried in Walcot Churchyard, Bath, Somersetshire, aged 45 years.

Also Lettice Ayliff Edwardes, eldest daughter of the above David Edwardes, and Anne his wife, who died in the year 1806: and was buried in Llangendeirne Church, County of Carmarthen: aged 58 years.

Also Martha Edwardes, third daughter of the above David Edwardes and Anne his wife, who died at Rhydygorse and was buried in this Churchyard, January 1813, aged 60 years.

The remains of Admiral David Edwardes and Anne his wife are interred in Cowbridge Church, County of Glamorgan.

This monument is erected by their Sister Charlotte Maria Picton as a tribute of affection.

[D. Mainwaring.]

[9.]

Sacred to the memory of David John Edwardes, Esquire, of Rhydygors, in this Parish, who died on the 3rd day of February, 1827, aged 69 years. He was for many years a magistrate for the County and County of the Borough of Carmarthen.

Also of Elizabeth, wife of the above named D. J. Edwardes, Esquire, who died on the 9th day of November, 1842. Aged 88 years. Their remains are interred in the family vault underneath.

Likewise to the memory of Caroline Sarah Edwardes, the beloved wife of Capt. D. J. Edwardes, of Rhydygors, who died August 17th, 1863, aged 69 years.

Likewise, to the memory of Captain David John Edwardes, of Rhyd-y-gors, a Captain of the Royal Horse Artillery, who died April 14th, 1866, Aged 79 years.

Also to the memory of Henry Lewis Edwardes Gwynne, a Captain in H.M. 62nd Regiment of foot, who died August 5th, 1866, aged 78 years.

This tablet was erected by their sons, Captain David John Edwardes, of Rhydygors, and Captain Henry Lewis Edwardes Gwynne.

ON THE MONUMENTS IN THE ENGLISH WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

[1.]

Sacred to the memory of Maria Anne Morgan, who died April 24th, 1838, aged 52 years.

"The memory of the just is blessed."

[2.]

Sacred to the memory of William Morgan, who departed this life Sept. 2nd, 1835: aged 78.

"The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance."

WATER-STREET CHAPEL.

On the Monument in the Chapel.

This Tablet is erected to the Memory of an endeared Parent, the Rev. David Charles, of this Town, who during a gratuitous ministry of 20 years in this and other places in Wales, in connection with the Calvinistic Methodists, exhibited the qualifications of ardent piety, eminent theological attainments, soundness of judgment, and knowledge of the human heart; and after a life of communion with God, he entered his Master's glory, on the second day of September, 1834, aged 72 years.

"Deddf ei Dduw oedd yn ei galon, ac Efe oedd ei nerth yn amser trallod." Salm 37.

In the Chapel Yard.

Yma y gorwedd yr hyn sydd farwol o'r diweddar Barch. Thomas Jones, o'r Dref hon, yr hwn wedi bod yn y Weinidogaeth ym mhlith y Trefnyddion Calfinaidd dros 46 o flynyddoedd, a hunodd yn yr Arglwydd 18fed o Ionawr, 1831, yn 70 oed. Y maen hwn a osodwyd i fynu gan y Gymdeithas Grefyddol gynnull-edig yn y Capel hwn yn arwydd o'u serch diffuant atto, a'u parch diragrith iddo

fel Gweinidog llafurus, diwyd a ffyddlon, ac hefyd fel Esboniwr ac Ysgrifenydd doeth, medrus, a gofalus ar amrywiol ranau o'r Ysgrhythrau.

"Mal bedd ei Arglwydd oedd ei gulfedd,
Ni ro'w'd o'i flaen neb yma i orwedd."

Hefyd er coffawdwriaeth am Mary, gweddw y rhagddywededig Barch. Thomas Jones, yr hon wedi cael y frainit o ddal perthynas ag Eglwys Crist yn anrhyddeddus ac yn ddiargyhoedd dros 61 o flynyddoedd, a ymadawodd a'r byd hwn Chwefror 4, 1832, yn 72 oed.

ON THE MONUMENTS IN LAMMAS-STREET CHAPEL.

[1.]

In memory of William George Thomas, who died on the 29th of September, 1865, aged 75 years. During a lengthened period he served this church as a deacon, and as treasurer of its funds.

Bedford Sc. 256 Oxford-st., London.

[2.]

In memory of the Revd David Peter, 42 years Minister of this Church, and Theological Tutor of the Presbyterian College, in this Town. He died May 4th, 1837, aged 72 years. The Church which at his ordination consisted of only 35 members, and numbered upwards of 600 at his death, unite in recording this humble but faithful testimony of affection and esteem.

[3.]

In memory of the Rev. Hugh Jones, Minister of this Church from January, 1845, to March, 1872. Born 1800, Died 1872. Renowned for his general knowledge and ready power of utterance. He was buried at Penygraig chapel-yard, in the Parish of Llandeilo.

[4.]

In memory of Rev. J. Breese, Minister of this church from January, 1835, to August, 1842. Greatly esteemed as a profound thinker and powerful preacher.

[5.]

Underneath this seat lieth the body of the Revd. Mr. Samuel Thomas, 31 years Pastor of this Church, and Tutor of the Academy in this Town, who was deservedly esteemed and beloved for his extensive learning, benevolence, and goodness. He died September 7th, 1766, aged 74.

Also the Remains of Sarah Thomas, wife of the Revd. Samuel Thomas, who departed this life 19th January, 1795, in the 78th year of her age.

[6.]

To the memory of John Corrie, who departed this life September the 10th 1731, aged 47 years, and was interred under his own seat in the Meeting-house.

Also James Corrie died August 9, 1760, aged 31. John Corrie died August 23, 1772, aged 51. Jane, married to John Clarke, Aldn of Coventry, died June 26, 1791, aged 65. Josiah Corrie at Kenilworth, in Warwickshire, April 25, 1800, aged 75.

And also in Memory of Owen Thomas, Father of Jane, wife of the above John Corrie, who died July 25, 1737, aged 92 years.

And likewise Owen and Isabella, Children of the above John and Jane Corrie, who all three lie interred in this yard.

And also James Corrie of this Town, Mercht, his fourth Son, who died Augst 1760, aged 32, and was buried with his Father.

[7.]

Near this place lies the Body of Wm Jones, late Maltster of this Town who Departed this Life on the 10th Day of March, 1801 (after enduring a long and painful illness), in the 76th year of his age.

ON THE MONUMENTS IN THE TABERNACLE CHAPEL.

[1.]

Sacred to the Memory of Anne Llewellyn, who departed this Life Decr 21st, 1834, aged 88 years.

"I shall be satisfied when I awake with thy likeness."

[2.]

Sacred to the Memory of Mary Llewellyn, of this Town, who departed this Life March 26th, 1840, aged 48 years.

Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his Saints. Psalm cxvi. verse xv.

[3.]

In Memory of Barbara Rees, wid'w of the late Rev. Owen Rees, who died April 16th 1824, aged 78 years.

Hyn a allodd hon hi a'i gwnaeth. Marc 14, 8.

[4.]

[On an open book.]

As for me I will behold thy face Myfi a edrychaf ar dy wyneb
in righteousness: I shall be satisfied mewn cyflawnder: digonir fi pan
when I awake with thy likeness. ddihunwyf a'th ddelw di.

xvii Psalm 15.

xvii Psalm 15.

In Memory of the Rev. Hugh William Jones, Pastor of this Church for 38 years, who departed this life June 1st, 1873, aged 71 years.

The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance. cxii. Psalm, 6.

[5.]

In Memory of Mary, wife of John Williams, Currier, of this Town, who died Dec. 26, 1829, aged 89. Also the said John Williams, who died Dec. 8, 1864, aged 78 years. Father in law of the Rev. J. S. Hughes.

There remaineth therefore a rest for the people of God.

[6.]

Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. John Saunders Hughes, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Mount Pleasant, Swansea, who departed this life Mai 28th 1849, aged 26 years.

Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his Saints.

ON THE MONUMENT IN THE ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.

In remembrance of W. G. Thomas, jun'r., deceased Feb. 23, 1863. Aged 39. Erected by Friends who cherished his memory and prize his work.

INDEX.

- "ABER" and *Cymmer*, 9
 Abergwili, 69, 75, 151
 Accidental Deaths, 141, 157, 164, 165, 166, *ib*, 167. *See* Drowning
 Accidents, 136, 139, *ib*, 142, 143, 145, *ib*, 147, 152, 154, 159, 160, 166. *See* Wrecks
 Adams, E. H., 95
 Adams, John, of Peterwell, 102, 128
 Adams, Thomas, his Sermon, 13
 Admiral Court Day, 105
 Agincourt, 112
 Alltyferin (*Galltyferin*), 91
 Archaeological Society, 168
 Archdeacons, 111, *ib*, 112, 116, 118, 143, 158, 202
 Arthur, Father, 116
 Atkines, Edward, mayor, 40
 Audley, Lord, 21

 BAINES, William, 52, 139
 Baldwin, Archbishop, 7, 111
 Ball, 136, 140
 Banau Sir Gaer, 92 [167
 Banks, 130, 142, 145, *ib*, 146, 158, 165,
 Banquet, 163, 167
 Baptist Chapels, 46, 47, 164
 Inscriptions, 211
 Baptists, 117
 Battle Abbey, 111
 Battle of Blackheath, 36, 113
 Battle south of the Towy, 7
 Bauson, Stephen, 8
 Bayly, Bp. Lewis, 62, 116
 Beaufort, Duke of, 118, *ib*
 Becca Riots, 148
 "Bedd Gwr Duw," 77
 Bedford-yard, 103
 Bells and Bell Founders, 80, 120, 125
 Inscriptions, 80, 206
 Bequests, 202
 Bevan, Archdeacon, 145, 146, 157, *ib*, 195
 Bevan, Arthur, 121
 Bevan, Madam Bridget, 64, 87, 125
 Bidding, 106, 109

 Bishops of St. David's, 35
 Beck, 111, 112
 Bernard, 40, 111
 Burgess, 41, 136, 140, *ib*, 141, 146
 Davies, 38, 48, 60, 76, 116
 Ferrar, 16, 37, 77, 114, 151
 Horsley, 129
 Jenkinson, 41, 129, 142, 143, 144, 146, 147
 Jones, 167, 171
 Laud, 202
 Leyson, 17, 114
 Lyndewoode, 159
 Mainwaring, 117
 Morgan, 113
 Ottley, 77
 Rudd, 91, 115, 120
 Squire, 125
 Thirlwall, 41, 42, 49, 50, 67, 73, 76, 140, 147, 152, 153, *ib*, 154, 160, *ib*, 164, 169, 172
 Thomas, 63, 117
 Bishop's Palace, 76
 Bishop's Pond, 77
 Bishops, Trial of the Seven, 85
 Black Mountains, 98
 Blue-street, 103
 "Blwyddyn Hwdog," 116
 Boadicea, 2, 81
 Board of Health, 152
 Boat sunk, 143, 159, 162
 Bolland, Baron, 144
 Borough, its extent, 26
 Boundaries, 17, 25, 26
 Brickyard Fields, 70
 Bridge, 4, 8, 68, 111, 112, 128, 136, 138
 Brutus, 148
 Buddug, 2, 81, 82
 Bull-baiting, 106
 Bulwark, 67, 70
 Burgesses, 24; beaten, 105
 Burglary, 146

 CADIFOR FAWR, 111
 Cadell ab Gruffydd, 6, 83
 Cadell ab Rhodri Mawr 92

- Cadwaladr, 19, 20, 82
 Cadwgan ab Meredydd, 90
Caerfyrddin, its derivation, 1
 Cantref Mawr, 6, 90
 "Canwyll y Cymry," 116
 Capel Dewi, 93
 Capel Dyddgen, 80
 Capel Erbach, 93
 Capel Ifan, 22, 67
 Capel Ifan Fields, 67, 72
 Capel Llanlluan, 93
 Caradog, 2, 10, 111
 Carbery, Earl of, 99, 116
 Careg Cenen Castle, 72, 79, 92, 97
 Carmarthen, its name, 1
 Old and New, 24
 "Carmarthen Canal," 123
Carmarthen Journal, 135
 Carmarthenshire Beacons, 92
 Carnhuanawc, 136, 141
 Castell Moel, 26, 84
 Castle, 5, 8, 10, 12, 88, 128, 136
 Castle boundary, 17
 Castle Green, 52, 124, 139
 Castle-hill-road, 134
 Catherine de Valois, 19
 Cattle Plague, 159, 160, 166
 Cawdor, 81, 96, 99, 130, 137, 155
 Cefn Cethin, old Stone there, 99
 Cefn Rhestr, 6
 Cefn Sidan. *See* Wrecks
 Cemetery, 72, 153
 Census, 27, 155, 165
 "Cestyll Cymru," 98
 Charity Schools, 67
 Charles, Thomas, of Bala, 66
 Charters, 23, 112, 113, 114, *ib*, 115,
 119, 124, *ib*
 Cheese Riots, 106
 Cholera 15, 152, 160
 Christ Church, 42, 157, 162, 163, 166,
 167, 207
 Christ College, Brecon, 77
 Churches and Chpael, 31
 Cilweunydd lane (misprinted Gwaen-
 llanau lane), 73
 Clarke, Dr., 133
 Clawdd Mawr, 88
 Clos Mawr, 53, 103, 125
 Cnwce y Garn, 73
 Coat of Arms of a Prince of Wales, 18
 Cockles, 28
 Cock Mill, 30, 103, 119, 132
 Coed Llangathen, Battle there, 9, 92
 Coelbren y Beirdd, 88
 Coinage, 138
 Coins found, 4, 99
 Comet, 117, 136, 154, 167
 Communications with other Towns,
 100
 Congregational Chapels, 44, 45, 155,
 156, 169
 Inscriptions, 210, 211
 Conwil, 75, 87, 88
 Coracles, 71
 Corporation, 25
 Court Henry, 92
 Cromlechau, 89, 101
 Cromwell, 13, 116, 117
 "Cropping Ears," 118
 Cross, 129, 135, 151
 Crug y Teyrn, 88
 Crusaders, Plague in their camp, 6
 Crusades, 7, 111
 Crwbyn, 79
 Crymmych, 100
 Cwm Du, 72
 Cwm or Coombe, 84
 Cwmoernant, 72
 Cwnin Lane, 72
 Cymmerau, Battle of, 9, 92
 Cystanog Lead Mines, 97
 "Cywydd y Drindod," 65
 DAFYDD ab Evan, 35
 Dafydd ab Gruffydd, 99
 Dafydd ab Llewelyn, 8
 Dafydd Ionawr, 65
 Dai y Cantwr, 150
 Dam-street, 108
 Daniel Ddu, 98, 141
 Dark-gate, 17, 131, 153
 Davies, D. Daniel, M.D., 56, 64, 147
 Davies, David, Castell Hywel, 66
 Davies, Jacob, 151
 Davies, John Lloyd, 87, 149, 154
 Dawkins, Col. Rowland, 117, *ib*
 Devereux, Sir Walter Alys, 115
 Devereux, Walter, 38, 60, 114, 140
 Dinevawr, 6
 Dinwelir, 6
 Districts, Parochial, 26
 Division of Wales, 4
 Dosbarth Caerfyrddin, 10, 113
 Drowning, 132, 142, 154, 158, 159, 160,
 162, *ib*, *ib*, 165, *ib*, 166, *ib*, 169, *ib*,
 171, 172
 Dryslwyn Castle, 72, 79, 91, 93, 94,
 98, 118
 Dukes of Buckingham and York, 11
 Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland,
 135
 Dwnn, Lewys, 115

"Dydd Llun Du," 117

Dyer, John, 91
Dyfed, 11, 12
Dynevor Castle, 4, 6, 9, 90, 92, 98, 125,
128, 129, 130, 163; Lord, 49, 50,
131, 135, 138, 141, 143, 148

EARTHQUAKE, 119, 134, 145, 147, 157,
163

Ebenezer Chapel, 43, 141
Eclipse, 117, 120
Eddystone Lighthouse destroyed, 120
Edmund Tudor, 19
Educational establishments, 60—67
Edward I., 22, 23, 80, 112
Edward IV., 113
Edwards, William, Bridge-builder, 96
Effigies at St. Peter's Church, 40
Einion ab Anarawd, 90
Einion ab Dafydd Llwyd, 35, 89
Eisteddfodau, 10, 113, *ib.*, 140, 141,
156, 158, 162
Eleanor, Queen, 22
Elias, John, 139, 141
Elim Chapel, 44, 72, 152
Emma, Lady Hamilton, 105
"England's Worthies," 12
Entrenchments, 3, 13, 88, 116
Essex, Earl of, 38, 60, 114, 140
Evans, David, 52
Evans, William, 65
Excursions, 68, 101
Executions, 116, 117, 121, *ib.*, 123, *ib.*,
ib., 125, *ib.*, 127, 129, 132, 134, 138,
139, 144

FAIRS, 28, 139

Fast-day, 123, 132, 152, 160
Fasting Girl, 164, *ib.*
"Father Rhys," 36
Ferrar, Bishop, 16, 37, 77, 114, 151,
192, 202
Ferry-side, 82, 142
Festival of Forty Days, 5
Fires, 106, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 140,
141, 151, 153, 156, 159, 162, *ib.*, 164,
ib., 170, *ib.*, 171, 172
Five Fields, 70
Flagging the Footways, 130, 133, 134
Flemings, 5, 6, 22, 83, 90
Flemish houses, 22
Floods, 133, 134, 143, 144, *ib.*, 152, *ib.*,
153, 156, 163, 166, 168, 171, 172
Foss's "Judges of England," 29, 86
Foze, the Martyrologist, 16

Freemasons, 120, 121, 136
French at Fishguard, 104, 132
Frenni Fawr, 79, 100
Frost, 118, 120, *ib.*, 121, 133, 136, 151,
152, *ib.*, 153, 155, 157, 172, *ib.*
Furnace Pond, 68, 75
Furnace Works, 123
Fusiliers' Monument, 155

GAELS, 5

Gallows stolen, 105
Gallyferin, 91
Gaol, 51, 130, 135, 137, 142, 145, 151,
152, 156, 163, 172
Escapes from, 146, 156, 160
Garn Fawr, 90
Gas, 141
Gas Works, 70
Gates of the Town, 104, 127, 130, 131,
132, 157, *ib.*
Gelli Aur, 79, 92, 93, 96, 98, 143
General Tate, 104
George IV., 140, *ib.*, 141
Gerard, Col. Charles, 12, 116
Gilbert de Clare, 6, 85
Giraldus Cambrensis, 7, 81, 111
Gloucester, Earl of, his treachery, 90
Glyndwr, Owain, 10
Golden Grove, 79, 92, 93, 96, 98, 143
Goulburn, Judge, 144
Governors of Carmarthen Castle, 111,
112
Gower, Bishop, 77
Gower colonized by Flemings, 5
Grammar School, 60—65, 129, 135,
138, 141, 153, 155, 156
Grammar School Masters, 180
Gray Friars, 19, 36, 113
Green Castle, 26, 84
Green (History English People), 22
Grongar Hill, 69, 79, 91, 94, 98
Gruffydd ab Llewelyn, 7, 90
Gruffydd ab Nicholas, 10, 23, 34, 112,
113, 141
Gruffydd ab Rhys, 5, 81; his Sons, 6
Guido de Brian, 23
Guild Hall. *See* Hall
Gwaenllanau. *See* Cilweunydd
Gwendraeth, 81
Gwenllian, 81
Gwgan ab Meurig, 12
Gwili River, 75, 87

HALL, 48, 102, 114, 115, 125, 128, *ib.*,
143, 154, 156, *ib.*

- "Hard Winter," 120
 Harris, Howel, 64, 122
 Henri ab Gwilym, 92
 Henry II., 31, 86, 90
 Henry VII., 19, 33—37
 Henry de Tuberville, 8
 Heywood, Judge, 143
 Higgins, 125
 Hill, Rowland, 133, 137
 Hirlas Horn, 35
 Holinshed, 90
 "Hollontide," 28, 112
 Holloway, Judge, 85
 Horton, Col., 12
 Hot Weather, 142, 162
 Howard, John, 51, 128, 130
 Howel, Bp. Thomas, 63
 Hughes, John, 14
 Hywel ab Edwin, 5, 90
 Hywel ab Gronwy, 11
 Hywel ab Owen, 6
 Hywel Dda, 90, 92
 Hywel y Pedolan, 37
- I**
 IEVAN Brydydd Hir, 112
 Illuminations, 133, 135, 137, *ib*, 138, 140, 146, 147
 Infirmary, 50, 61, 151, 153, *ib*
 Inscriptions, 40, 48, 53, 54, 58, 61, 76, 88, 89, 95, 168, 181—211
 Isaac, David Lloyd, 9
 Island, The, 4
 Ivy Bush Inn, 39, 56, 121, 134, 135, 140
- J**
 JASPER Earl of Pembroke, 11
 Johnes, John, Dolaucothi, 169
 Jones, Griffith, Llanddowror, 4, 63
 Jones, John, Ystrad, M.P., 49, 70, 138, 143, 147, 184
 Jones, Rev. Latimer M., 157, 171
 Jones, Theophilus, 3
 Justices of the Peace, 155, 158, 168, 178
- K**
 KEMBLE, John, 128
 Kidwelly, 7, 80—82
 Kidwelly Men, 115
- L**
 LAMMAS-STREET Baptist Chapel, 47
 Lammas-street Chapel, 43, 121, 133, 134, 142
 Inscriptions, 210
- Lancasterian School, 137, *ib*, 152
 Lanes, 30
 Laud, Archbishop, 62, 202
 Laugharne, 6, 84
 Laugharne, Gen. Rowland, 12, 116
 Launches, 137, *ib*, 138, 142, 145, *ib*, 146, 147, 158
 Lead Works, 73
 Leyson, Dr., 17, 114
 Literary and Scientific Institution, 50, 55, 147, *ib*, 152
 Llanarthney, 93
 Llanddowror, 87
 Llandilo-rhwnws Bridge, 96
 Llandyfeisant, 93
 Llangunnor Church, 74
 Llangunnor Hill, 67, 69, 78, 79, 97
 Llangyndeyrn Church, 80
 Llangyndeyrn Lime Rocks, 79, 84
 Llanllwch Church, 42
 Inscriptions, 207
 Llanllwch District, 26
 Llanstephan, 82, 83
 Llanstephan Castle, 6, 73, 79, 83
 Llanybri, 84
 Lletthr Cadfan, 92
 Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, 83
 Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, 7, 83
 Llewelyn ab Seisyllt, 5, 77
 "Llun Agrippa," 120
 Llwyn Dafydd, Earl of Richmond there, 35
 "Llyfr y Ficer," 116
 Llygad y Llychwyr, 99
 Long, Evan, 14, 115
 Lunatic Asylum, 51, 156, 159
 Lysons, Col., 57, 114
- M**
 MACSEN Wledig, 2
 Mad Dog, 133
 Maelgwn Fychan, 8
 Magazine, 136
 Maridunum, 1
 Markets and Fairs, 28, 115
 Market-places, 52, 53, 115, 125, 128, *ib*, 133, 151
 Marquis of Carmarthen, 119
 Marshall, William and Richard, Earls of Pembroke, 7
 Maurice de Londres, 81
 Mayors of Carmarthen, 23, 24, 173
 Members of Parliament, 113—172, 179
 Meredydd ab Edwin, 5
 Meredydd ab Gruffydd, 6, 83, 92
 Meredydd ab Owain, 77
 Meredydd ab Rhys Gryg, 8

- Merlin, 1, 2, 78, 112
 Merlin's Hill, 69, 78, 84, 98
 Merlin's prophecy, 121
 Methodist Chapels, 45, 46
 Inscriptions, 209
 Meyrick, Edmund, 186, 198, 204
 Middleton, Capt. William, 95
 Middleton, David, 94
 Middleton, Sir Hugh, 94
 Middleton Hall, 94
 Militia, 132, 133, 135, 137, 155
 Mill-stream, 103
 Moel Cwm Gerwin, 100
 Monastery, Tre'r Brodyr, 19, 86, 113
 Montmorency, Marshal, 10
 Monuments—
 Fusiliers', 115
 Nelson's, 72, 79, 92, 93, 95, 98
 Nott's, 56, 152
 Picton's, 53—56, 138, 142, 143
 Sir Rhys ab Thomas, 33, 159, 160
 Morfa-lane, 102
 Morgan Dafydd Llewelyn, 112
 Morris, D., Esq., M.P., 67, 146, 157,
 160, 194; his Portrait, 49
 Morris, W., M.P., 84, 162
 Mortality, Excessive, 14—16, 122
 Mount Pleasant, 67, 73
 "Mudd Wall," 3, 116
 Murders, 52, 112, 117, 121, 122, 123,
 ib. ib. 125, 126, 127, 129, 132, 138,
 144, 145, 149, 163, 166, 169; Con-
 fession of, 154
 Mynydd y Gareg, 82
- NAPOLEON, Prince, 158
 Nash, Beau, 64, 118
 Nash, John, architect, 32, 51, 55, 129,
 ib. 130
 National School, 140
 Nelson, Lord, 105, 136 [95, 98
 Nelson's Monument, 72, 79, 92, 93,
 Nevern Cromlech, 101
 Newchurch, 90
 New-comb-last, 13
 Newspapers, 135, 145
 Newton, 93
 Nicholas de Molyn, 8, 94, 111
 Nicholas, Lord of Cemmaes, 8
 Nicholas Thomas, printer, 120
 Noel, Rev. Baptist, 153
 Norman policy, 22
 Nos y Pylgain, 164, 170
 Nott, Sir Wm., 37, 70, 151, ib. 191
 Nott's Monument, 56, 152
 Nuns' Walk, 18
- OAK, Old, 19, 105
 "Oeslyfr," 122
 Old Carmarthen, 24
 Oldest Inhabitant, 102
 Owain ab Gruffydd, 8
 Owain Glyndwr, 10, 112
 Owain Gwynedd, 6, 90
 Owain Tewdwr, 19
 Owen, Bishop Morgan, 62, 116, 202
- PANTGLAS, 91
 Paper-mill, 29 *note*, 140
 Parade, 68, 129, 133, 162
 Parc y Berllan, 18, 61
 Parc y Bulwark, 3
 Parc yr Arglwydd, 83
 Parliamentary Representation, 27
 Parry, David William, 114
 Patrick, Lord of Kidwelly, 8, 111
 Paxton, Sir William, 95, 135, 141
 Peacock, Dr. Reginald, 86
 Pembrokeshire Men, 116
 Pen yr Allt Fawr, 60, 79, 98
 Pencader, 90
 Pendine, 87
 Penlan, 67, 72
 Pensarn, 82, 115
 Pentre Ifan Cromlech, 101
 Penuel Chapel, 46, 133, 152, ib.
 Peter the Great, 119
 Petition, a curious draft, 107
 Picton, Sir Thomas, 136, 138, 154
 Portrait, 49
 Monument, 53—56, 138, 142, 143
 Picton-terrace, 69
 Pillory, 105, 134
 Plague, 6, 13, 115, ib. 116; Cattle
 Plague, 159, 160, 166
 Plugenet, Alan, 94
 "Polly" Tender, 104
 Pond-side, 68, 75
 Pont y Pridd, built by W. Edwards, 97
 Poorhouse, 134, 135, 140
 Population of the Borough, 27
 Powell and Poyer, Cols., 13, 116
 Powell, Sir John, and Sir Thomas, 61,
 84, 85, 86, 119
 Powell, W., of Glanareth, murdered,
 127
 "Practice of Pietie," 62
 Presbyterian College, 65
 Preselly Mountains, 73, 79, 100
 Preston, Vicecomes, 198
 Priestley, Dr., his epitaph, 66
 Prince Arthur, 157
 Prince Edward's Chapel, 21

Prince of Wales, 156, 165
 Priory, 18, 111, 118 (1445, misprint:
 read 1436), *ib* [169
 Priory-street Chapels, 45, 46, 133, 152,
 Provisions, Prices of, 106, 115, 116
 Public Rooms, 49, 153

QUAKER ladies, 133
 Quay, 103, 135

RAILWAY Accidents, 157, 166, *ib*, 167

Railways, 100, 101
 Carmarthen and Cardigan, 153,
 154, 157
 Carmarthen and Llandilo, 158
 South Wales, 152, *ib*, 166
 Whitland and Cardigan, 167

Rainfall, 110

Recollections of the past, 102

Recorders, 166, 172, 179

Red Dragon of Wales, 26, 36

Rees, Dr. Abraham, 66, 133

Rees, Professor, 93

Relics of bygone times, 4, 17, 18, 19,
 21, 40, 61, 89, 93, 94, 137, 143, 168

Reservoirs, 72, 153, 154, 165

Rheinallt, son of Henry II., 6

Rhodri Mawr, 4, 82, 92

Rhos colonized by Flemings, 5

Rhun, 77

Rhyd y Gors, 3, 11, 12, 70, 79, 116

Rhys ab Gruffydd (the Lord Rhys), 6,
 7, 86, 90

Rhys (ab Gruffydd ab Rhys, Prince of
 South Wales), 7, 83

Rhys ab Gruffydd ab Syr Rhys ab
 Thomas, 36, 99, 113

Rhys ab Meredydd, 10, 94, 99

Rhys ab Rhys Mechyll, 8

Rhys ab Thomas, Syr, 20, 33—37, 38,
 92, 99, 113, 159, 160, 173,

Rhys Gryg, 8, 111

Richard ab Baldwin, 11

Richard, Edward, Ystrad Meirig, 64

Richmond, Earl of, 19, 35, 88

Rifle Volunteers, 155

Riots, 106, 107, 108, 121, 124, 131,
 133, 139, 144, 145

 Becca Riots, 148

Robert de Tibetot, 94, 112

Roman Altar, 4

Roman Catholic Chapel, 47, 152

Roman Coins, 4, 99

Roman Roads, 2

Roman Station at Carmarthen, 2

Romans, 111

Rose Bush, 100

St. Anthony's Well, 83

St. Barbara's Chapel, 22

St. Clears, 87

St. David's Church, 41, 146, 147

 Inscriptions, 206

St. David's College, 141, 142, 146

St. David's District, 26

St. Fagan's, Battle there, 12

St. Ishmael, 83

St. John's Church, 18

St. Mary's Chapel, 21

St. Paul's Church, 42, 141

"St. Peter's Boys," 136, 151

St. Peter's Church, 31, 40, 102, 112,

 116, 127, 128, 129, 130, 139, 140,

 152, 153, *ib*, 154, 155, 157, *ib*, 160,

 162, 164, 166, 171

 Bells, 120, 206

 Inscriptions, 181

 Organ, 32, 131, 152, 159

 Organists, 131, 156, 168, *ib*, 194

 Painted Windows, 157, 160, 194

 Pavement, 170

 Roof restored, 155, *ib*

St. Peter's School-Church, 41, 163,
 164

Sarah Jacob, 164, *ib*

Sarn Helen, 3

Savings Bank, 139, *ib*, 155

Sawdde, 69

Scapula, 111

School Board, 164

Schools, 60—67

Scurlocks, 39, 69, 175, 190, 199, 203,
 ib, 204

Sea Sergeants, 121, 124, 133

Sessions at Llandilo, 118

Severinus, 89

Shannon and Chesapeake, 145

Sheriff, the first for the County, 113

Sheriff fined, 115

Shipping Trade, 28, 103

Shire Hall. *See* Hall

Shon Dwr, 106

Shon Rhydderch's Almanac, 121

Shon 'Sanau, 30, 139, 143

Shoni 'Scybor Fawr, 150

Slaughter-house, 52

Small Pox, 14, 120, 165

Smuggler, 123, 145

Snow, 137, 144, 155, 158, 162, *ib*, 168,
 170, 172, *ib*

Speed, John, 16, 24

Speed's Map, 16, 24
 Spilman Family, 29
 "Spiwed Bread," 116
 Stafford, Lord, 94
 Stanley, Sir William, 85
 Star and Garter, 107
 Steele, Sir Richard, 89, 69, 74, 121, 192
 Stocks, 105
 Stone at Cefn Cethin, 99
 Stone at Traws Mawr, 89
 Stone found at the Priory, 18
 Storms, 117, 119, 120, 134, 136, 147,
 ib. 153, 154, ib. 155, 159, 160, 162,
 163, 167, 169. *See* Thunderstorms
 Streets, 29
 Sturgeon, 171, 157
 Sunday-school, 129
 Sweating Sickness, 21

TABERNACLE Chapel, 46, 136, 147
 Inscriptions, 211
 Tanner, 19
 Taylor, Jeremy, 96
 Tegid, 77, 148
 Temperance Society, 146
 Thirlwall, his Bust, 49. *See* Bishops.
 Thomas ab Gruffydd, 34, 35
 Thomas, Bishop William, 63, 117
 Thomas, Nicholas, printer, 120
 Thunderstorm, 136, 139, 146, 147, 165,
 166, 170
 Tinworks, 123, 133, 141, 151, 158, 167
 Tobacco first smoked, 95
 Town Clerk, 115
 Town Council, 25
 Quo Warranto, 146
 Town Gates, 17, 157
 Town Hall. *See* Hall
 Town Wall, 17
 Towy, 28, 77, 105. *See* Frost
 Towy Vale, 9, 68, 72
 Toy or Toye Family, 48, 60
 Trade of the Town, 27
 Training College, 67, 152, 162
 Traws Mawr, 89, 148
 Tudor, Edmund, 19
 Turnpike Gates, 124, 148, 151
 Twn o'r Nant, 106
 Ty Gwyn, 69, 74
 Ty Gwyn ar Daf, 6, 92

UCHTRED, Prince of Merioneth, 83, 84
 Union-street Chapel, 44, 152
 Unitarian Chapel, 47, 152
 Urien, 20, 99

VAUGHAN, Lady Ann, 187, 202
 Via Julia, 2
 Victoria=Buddug, 81, 82
 Views of the Town, 67

WALKS, 68
 Ward-boundaries, 25, 26
 Warner, Anne, 88
 Waterford, Marquis of, 142
 Water-pipes, 129, 130, 131, 134
 Water-street Chapel, 45, 128, 137
 Inscriptions, 209
 Water Supply, 128, 129, 130, 147, 165
 Weddings, 106
 Welsh Fusiliers' Monument, 57, 59,
 152, 153, 154
Welshman, 145
 Welsh Wesleyan Chapel, 43, 141
 Wern Newydd, 35, 88
 Wesley, 64, 130, 124 [156
 Wesleyan Chapel, 43, 135, 140, 155,
 Inscriptions, 209
 White House, 69, 74
 Whitfield, 45, 64, 122
 Whitland Abbey spoiled, 8
 Whitney, Lord, 11, 23, 112
 Wide Ocean (misprint: *see* "Wild
 Ocean")
 Wil Goch, his Wife burnt, 117
 Wil Mani, 120
 Wil y Lôn, 105
 Wild Ocean, 43, 103
 William ab Baldwin, 11
 William de Barri, 7
 William de Londres, 5, 80, 81, 83
 William de Montchency, 94
 Williams, John, Mayor and High
 Sheriff, 68, 129
 Williams of Pant y Celyn, 122
 Williams, Peter, 45, 65, 122, 129, 132
 Winstanley, 120
 Wolves in Wales, 7
 Workhouse, 140
 Wrecks—
 Bergetta, 139
 Betsy, 152
 Bjarke, 155
 British India, 157
 Creswell Castle, 144
 Cyrus, 172
 Daisy, 171
 Emma Louisa Anna Rebecca, 146
 Etienne Marie, 159
 Frolic, 144
 Gem, 160
 George the Fourth, 146

Wrecks—

Hero, 144
Hope, 138
Jessie, 172
Jeune Emma, 143
Le Bois Rouge, 156
Margaret, 138
Margaret, 145
Mary B., 165
Mary Roe, 160
New Comet, 142
Pickering Dodge, 147
Queen, 136
St. Areta, 164
Sarah Ann, 163
Sir Henry Pottinger, 154

Wrecks—

Sophia, 145
Speedwell, 145
Stadtfelt, 154
Union, 136
Unity, 143
Village Belle, &c., 159
Vittoria, 165

"YMARFER o Dduwioledeb," 62

Ystrad, 70, 79

Ystrad Tywi, 9, 11, 68, 72

ZION Chapel, 46, 152







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