

## Old Whitchurch The Story Of A Glamorgan Parish

Old Whitchurch the story of a Glamorgan parish Around Whitchurch and Market Drayton History Press Ltd

Fifty-seven castles founded in Glamorgan by 1217 are here described. These include mottes, castle-ringworks, and presumed Welsh earthworks, all without masonry, as well as sixteen masonry castles ranging from well known sites at Cardiff, Coity, and Ogmere, to the Welsh stone castle now identified at Plas Baglan. Later defensive monuments will be described in part Ib. Glamorgan castles occur in unrivalled density, their study enriched by an exceptional range of works on local history and records. County borders embrace the lordships of Gower and Glamorgan. Most castles lie in the fertile lowlands where Norman rule was imposed. Welsh independence endured in the uplands until the mid-13th-century conquests of the Clare lords. When they inherited Glamorgan in 1217 Norman rule had survived unbroken in the lowlands from the late-11th century, if not in Gower. Profusely illustrated descriptions incorporate comprehensive historical accounts. The Introductory Survey and Sectional Preambles discuss the evidence, illustrated by maps and diagrams. Significant conclusions emerge: William the Conqueror founded Cardiff in 1081; Glacial drift provides a determinant for the segregation of mottes and castle-ringworks; Roman roads, forts, and river crossings influenced Norman settlement; Early Masonry Castles, rare in Wales, were numerous in Glamorgan. Castle of the lords of Glamorgan are of particular interest, especially Newcastle, which might be attributed to Henry II. These lords included King John (1189-1216) and leading magnates of the realm: Rufus's favourite, Robert Fitzhamon (1093-1107); Robert, earl of Gloucester, base son of Henry I (fa. 1113-47); and later, the great Clare earls (1217-1314) and Edward II's favourite, Hugh Despenser (1317-26). Content Map of sites treated in this Part (Ia) of Volume III Chairman's Preface Report, with a List of Monuments selected by the Commissioners as most worthy of preservation List of Commissioners and Staff Authorship and Compilation Presentation of Material Introductory Survey I The Division of the material; Parts Ia and Ib Explained II The Geographical Background III The Historical Background (1072-1217) IV The Early Castles Discussed Inventory of the Early Castles Section MO: Mottes without Masonry Section CR: Castle-Ringworks without Masonry Section UW: Unclassified, probably Welsh Castles Section VE: Vanished Early Castles Section MM: Masonry Castles Built Over Mottes Section MR: Masonry Castles built over Castle-ringworks Section EM: Early Masonry Castles Abbreviated Titles of References Map and List of Ecclesiastical Parishes, with incidence of Monuments Map and List of Civil Parishes, with incidence of Monuments Index of National Grid References for sites treated in Part Ia Glossary: General Glossary: Welsh Terms and Place-name Elements List of Figures, including maps and photographs General Index Alphabetical List of sites treated in Part 1 b of Volume III Map of sites treated in Part Ib of Volume III Includes glosses of the Welsh language, bardic vocabulary, etc.

Francis Simcoe was the eldest son of John Graves Simcoe and Elizabeth Gwillim. his father is celebrated as the first lieutenant governor of Upper Canada; his mother for her Canadian diary and watercolour sketches. Francis was one year old when his family arrived at Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake) in 1792, and almost six when they returned to England. Letters written by his mother, sisters, and himself reveal his childhood at Eton. At sixteen, he was an ensign in the 27th Inniskilling Regiment. From the beginning of his military career, he kept journals and wrote many letters preserved by the family. His service began in Ireland and ended under Wellington - he died leading a storming party in the Trinidad breach at Badajoz, Spain, a thoroughly bloody, costly battle in the Peninsular war. The army had lost a talented young officer. As a warrior, Francis possessed the qualities that had carried his father from ensign to lieutenant general. Letters and journals disclose a soldier who was also an intelligent, loving human being. Of special interest are Francis' associates who spent time in Canada - the Duke of Richmond, Edward Littlehales, James Kempt, and Julia Somerville (more than a friend?) who became Mrs. Francis Bond Head four years after young Simcoe's death.

As late as 1980, a quarter of the population of Wales lived within the boundaries of what had once been the lordships of the Bute estate. Powerful landowners for centuries, the Stuarts of Bute were key drivers of the many social, political, and economic changes that transformed south Wales between the eighteenth and twentieth century. This volume explores the Butes and their influence, setting them in context of a long, interwoven history of landed proprietorship, economic development, and the rise of the industrial middle class throughout Britain.

Newmarket, one of the oldest communities in Ontario, was founded on the Upper Canadian frontier in 1801 by Quakers from the United States. Fur traders, entrepreneurs, millers, and many others were soon to follow, some seeking independence, some seeking wealth, and some even seeking freedom from creditors. The community was at the heart of the 1837 Rebellion, found prosperity when a stop on the colony's first railway, and has sent military personnel to every war in Canada's history since the War of 1812. Once a terminal on the street railway from Toronto to Lake Simcoe, Newmarket also bears the remnants of an aborted 19th-century barge canal. It was the seat of the York County government and today is the headquarters for the Region of York. Behind these events and many others that have shaped Newmarket's history are the people. Tradespeople, the core of the community, aspiring or experienced politicians including Family Compact members, rebels, war heroes, and even a frontier doctor who lived to the age of 118. Here are their stories, all illuminating the early history of Newmarket.

A history of Whitchurch and Llandaff North

In this book, first published in 1970, Ruth L. Tongue has collected a number of county folk tales recorded by her from childhood onwards, from old people, village children and farm round-the-fire sessions. Many of the beliefs embodied in the gipsy and witchcraft tales are still in practice today among the travelling people and locally 'gifted' healers. The tales reveal a good deal of fairy lore, some tree lore, including ghostly trees like Crooker, and the 'uncanny' Black Dog makes his appearance in more than one tale. The collection includes several of the long fireside tales which would be told on succeeding evenings on winter nights round the kitchen fire, and rhazums from various localities.

This is an account of three discrete districts of south-east Cardiff and their evolution through 1,000 years of history. From their pre-Norman origins to their emergence as thriving suburbs in the early twentieth century, the volume focuses on manorial society and economy, the growth of population, trade and industrial development, social structure and community leadership and the area's transformation from a rural setting to a sophisticated, mature urban and commercial environment. Subjects covered include life in medieval times; seventeenth-century society as viewed through the personal testimonies of inhabitants; nineteenth-century estates; farms and families; urban and industrial development in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; and the growth of religion and education. The origins and changing nature of place-names are also explored and the volume ends with an examination of the nature of the communities today.

Ron Whitchurch wrote this wildly entertaining book to offer a firsthand look at what happens after patients are anesthetized and what challenges the staff face in keeping them healthy and safe.

Reproduction of the original: A Book of Dartmoor by S. Baring-Gould

Scotland's landscape was, and is, unquestionably distinct, as are the renowned writers it has produced. Tobias Smollett was the first Scottish writer to rhapsodise about the beauties of his native land in *The Expedition of Humphry Clinker*, when his native country was increasingly referred to as North Britain after the Treaty of Union with England in 1707. Sir Walter Scott took up the pen to make the Highlands and Borders world-famous through *Rob Roy* and many of his other works. The action of Robert Louis Stevenson's *Kidnapped* famously ranges through the Highlands before returning to Edinburgh and the hero of John Buchan's *The Thirty-Nine Steps*, Richard Hannay, roams around Galloway and the Borders as he desperately tries to escape his pursuers. Edinburgh's Old Town is cleverly evoked in *The Private Memoirs and Confessions of a Justified Sinner* by Scott's friend James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, while in more recent times Muriel Spark's *The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie*, Ian Rankin's crime novels and Irvine Welsh's *Trainspotting* all portray varying scenes of Edinburgh's cityscape. Alasdair Gray's *Lanark* powerfully evokes Glasgow, second city of the British Empire, industrially deconstructed so much that its artist protagonist feels deracinated. The north-east of Scotland is gloriously evoked in Lewis Grassie Gibbon's *Sunset Song*, as is the far north in Rowena Farre's *Seal Morning* and Neil Gunn's *Highland River*, where boy and man have a symbiosis with the landscape that is at times mystical. Sir Compton Mackenzie lightens the tone in picturing the Western Isles in his comic satire *Whisky Galore* while Iain Banks re-imagines Argyll, Glasgow and points in between in *The Crow Road*. Great Scottish novelists took their skills and created memorable fictional settings elsewhere, including Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in London and on Dartmoor in *The Hound of the Baskervilles*. Kenneth Grahame unforgettably evoked the charms of the River Thames in *The Wind in the Willows* and Sir James M Barrie created settings for *Peter Pan* alongside recollections of his native Angus. *Scottish Storytrails* describes in detail the places where these 17 writers lived and worked, providing a life trail, while the fictional settings of their famous books parallel those places imaginatively, providing a story trail through some of Scotland's greatest literary landscapes.

Love, life, writing and friendship are the intimate subjects of letters between three intelligent, witty women who shared a passionate commitment to Australian literature. These carefully selected letters tell a story that reads like a novel. Their correspondence - from the late 1920s to the mid-1950s - reveals their public battles as well as their private ones. Their personal conflicts are a microcosm of Australian society's struggles over the period.

Introduces readers to the history of books in Britain—their significance, influence, and current and future status Presented as a comprehensive, up-to-date narrative, *The Book in Britain: A Historical Introduction* explores the impact of books, manuscripts, and other kinds of material texts on the cultures and societies of the British Isles. The text clearly explains the technicalities of printing and publishing and discusses the formal elements of books and manuscripts, which are necessary to facilitate an understanding of that impact. This collaboratively authored narrative history combines the knowledge and expertise of five scholars who seek to answer questions such as: How does the material form of a text affect its meaning? How do books shape political and religious movements? How have the economics of the book trade and copyright shaped the literary canon? Who has been included in and excluded from the world of books, and why? *The Book in Britain: A Historical Introduction* will appeal to all scholars, students, and historians interested in the written word and its continued production and presentation.

In his new book *Shropshire* historian and author David Trumper has teamed up again with Ray Farlow, Shropshire postcard collector extraordinaire, for a feast of photographs that illustrate the bygone days of Whitchurch and Market Drayton. The smaller neighbouring town of Newport is also featured in this long-awaited volume, along with many of the surrounding villages. The combination of David's encyclopaedic knowledge of the county's history and Ray's superlative photographic collection ensures that this book will receive a well-deserved pride of place on many bookshelves in Shropshire.

[Copyright: 202594f7d11342cd86051c25136f3159](https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/202594f7d11342cd86051c25136f3159)