



Aberaeron

nels at Pen y Clip and Penmaenbach, and the **Penmaenmawr** bypass. The Conwy crossing won the British civil engineering award in 1992. The completion of the A55 meant that the **A5** ceased to be the chief road across **Anglesey**.

**AARON, Richard I(thamar) (1901–87)** Philosopher Born at **Seven Sisters** and educated at **Cardiff** and **Oxford**, Aaron published *Hanes Athroniaeth: o Descartes i Hegel* (1932) when he was a lecturer in **philosophy** at **Swansea**. At the age of 32, he was appointed to the philosophy chair at **Aberystwyth**, which he held from 1932 until 1969. Eager to promote the study of philosophy through the medium of **Welsh**, he established in 1931 the philosophy section of the Guild of Graduates of the **University of Wales**; and in 1938 initiated the periodical *Efrydiau Athronyddol*. His chief publications were *John Locke* (1937) and *The Theory of Universals* (1952). In the 1960s, as chairman of the **Council of Wales and Monmouthshire**, he played a key role in the preparation of *The Welsh Language Today* (1963), a pioneering report on the status of the **Welsh language**. The double 'A' at the beginning of his name ensured that his was the first entry in *Who's Who* – a matter of some pride to him.

**ABBEY CWMHIR (Abaty Cwm-hir)**, Radnorshire, Powys (5931 ha; 246 inhabitants) The **community** lies north of **Llandrindod** and consists of an extensive tract of 'muscular country of rounded hills rising over the 1000 feet contour and yet green'. The abbey, a **Cistercian** monastery first founded in 1143, was re-founded by monks from **Whitland** in 1176. The nave of its 13th-century church was the longest in Wales (75 m) and its 14-bay colonnades were comparable with those of Canterbury. The church's size may reflect the patronage of **Llywelyn ap Iorwerth**; the headless body of **Llywelyn ap Gruffudd** was

buried within it in 1282. Built for 60 monks, by 1381 it had a mere 8. Little remains of the magnificence which once enhanced this remote and beautiful setting. The abbey was partially destroyed by **Owain Glyndŵr**, plundered at the time of the **Reformation** (the Fowlers, who received the abbey's lands, became the richest family in **Radnorshire**), was subjected to siege when it was a Royalist fortress in the **Civil Wars** and was extensively cleared between 1822 and 1837. Parts of the nave arcade were transferred to St Idloes, **Llanidloes**, in 1542. St Mary's church (1866) and Abbey Cwmhir Hall (1867) nearby have been described as 'coniferous **architecture** of the purest Victorian conifer age'. Glyndŵr's Way runs through the area.

**ABENBURY**, Wrexham (693 ha; 718 inhabitants) Located immediately east of **Wrexham**, the **community** contains Wrexham **Industrial Estate** developed from the **Marchiel** Ordnance Factory established during the **Second World War**. Its outstanding building is that of Wessel Pharmaceuticals Ltd, designed by **Colwyn Foulkes** (1970), who was also responsible for the attractive **housing** at Pentre Maelor (1952). Cefn Park and Llwyn Onn are substantial 18th-century country houses.

**ABER VALLEY (Cwm Aber)**, Caerphilly (1334 ha; 6696 inhabitants) Located north-west of **Caerphilly** and including the settlements of **Senghenydd** and Abertridwr, the area was urbanized following the sinking of the Universal and Windsor collieries in the 1890s. On 14 October 1913, the valley suffered the greatest tragedy to befall the south Wales **coal-field** when 439 men and boys were killed by an explosion at Senghenydd's Universal Colliery (*see Senghenydd Colliery Disaster*). The **community's** earthworks are believed to be the boundaries of a hunting park of the medieval lords of **Glamorgan**.