

Chapter 1 : Swansea, Toronto - Wikipedia

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Ruby has worked as a sex worker in Pill, Newport, and other cities on and off for 30 years Get daily updates directly to your inbox Subscribe Thank you for subscribing We have more newsletters Show me See our privacy notice Could not subscribe, try again later Invalid Email Sometimes Ruby goes into crack dens to look for one of her youngest daughters. Her voice breaking up, Ruby describes the chaos in these houses as people use hard drugs. Ruby - who is now in her early fifties - says she will sit with her back to the wall, as far as she can from the exit, and start to smoke crack. Her daughter is deep into a heroin and crack cocaine addiction. Sex is cheap; rape is common and the women are vulnerable and scared. A busy road with cars parked on both sides, about the only thing that ties together the hotchpotch of old and new buildings is that they all look run down. Police say they are aware of 30 women working the streets in this once prosperous, desirable docklands area. One of the busiest parts appears to be the heavily-littered car park next to the shuttered former Kwik Save supermarket. On a Thursday evening at around 7. There are two other black cars each with a man inside. Another car drops off a girl in a short, brown dress. She has a can of alcohol in one hand and a small handbag in the other. She walks unsteadily to the silver car. An hour earlier a different car had dropped her off by the chip shop further up the road, holding a different can. In the corner, a man in his 20s deals. Several approach and do their business. But he buys anyway. A busy road with cars parked on both sides, about the only thing that ties together the hotchpotch of old and new buildings is that they all look run down Image: Jonathan Myers One of the busiest parts appears to be the heavily-littered car park next to the shuttered former Kwik Save supermarket Image: Jonathan Myers By 10pm, the area is quietening down. Further down Commercial Road, a young, beautiful woman stands on the corner with Portland Street. White and pale, even in her makeup, she has long blonde hair and wears a jacket and shorts. Her summery shoes have high platforms which accentuate her legs. She is also holding a can of alcohol. On a different night, we approach a woman in her twenties wearing jeans and a flowery shirt. We see her again at 10am on a Wednesday morning, when we see her being picked up. Later that day, I see Ruby. We have met before and she agrees to meet again when she has time to talk properly. On the day we meet to do the interview, her long straight hair is up in a ponytail and she is wearing make-up - a little bit of foundation and a thin line of black eyeliner to highlight her big green eyes. Ruby is beautiful and takes pride in her looks. Cleanliness goes a long way for me. To a lot of people, you are just rats. Addiction, violence and tragedy in a small corner of Wales A condom discarded on the street When she first began doing sex work, Ruby went to the Riverside area of Cardiff. She used to work with a friend, carrying on on her own afterwards. She says she is now injecting heroin as well as taking crack, and stays in tents or crack dens. She says some are homeless and live in the crack houses. She says she knows of four or five such places in Newport. In Pill, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays are the busiest days. There can be as many as six or seven girls out at any one time, says Ruby. Some of them are as young as 16 or They have no structure. Quite a lot of the workers stay in the flats [the crack houses]. She has been in a relationship for the past seven months and, when she talks about her boyfriend, she looks so in love. However, she admits she found it hard at first because commitment scares her and she struggles to trust people. I have lost count of how many black eyes I have had. We are committed to original journalism. Not only did Amer Hussain have to endure horrific sexual abuse over many years, he also had to deal with the reaction of his community when he brought his abusers to court. This is his story An intense investigation uncovered the startling level of doping blighting Welsh rugby. Players, ex-players and coaches revealed the extent of steroid use within the game and the extreme lengths used to cover it up. This is the story drugs, rugby and a very Welsh problem. The rise of a zombie drug that users say is more addictive than heroin has caused an epidemic on the streets of our towns and cities. Users described to use the desperately sad vice-like grip of Life on Spice. This is the story of addiction, violence and tragedy in a small corner of the country. It took months to convince the people

at the heart of swinging in Wales to tell their stories. This is a glimpse inside the ultra-secretive world of Welsh swingers. Deep in the northern fringes of the Brecon Beacons an old farmer is keeping an isolated, beautiful chapel going. Ruby uses many drugs. Apart from smoking heroin, crack cocaine and cannabis, she also snorts cocaine and has tried other drugs such as MDMA and magic mushrooms. These days, she takes drugs not to care about anything. I just want what everybody wants - I just want to be happy and healthy. Her dad used to drink heavily and was violent towards her mum, who worked in the sex industry, escorting rather than in the streets. I searched for love for many years and I got married for all the wrong reasons. Why are growing numbers of people dying from heroin? I want to be a voice for those that do not have one. Jonathan Myers Safety is another problem for sex workers and Ruby said she has been raped. One night, after she had been working in Cardiff, she was trying to get a lift back to Newport and got picked up in Newport Road by two men in a small van. They took her to back of the van and one of the men raped her before she ran away. Ruby feels being a street worker is less safe now than it was when she first started and thinks girls need to work together to keep each other safe, taking registration numbers down. She knows Pill well - it has been her home for the past 26 years - and she said it is becoming increasingly dangerous for women to sell sex in the area. Ruby carries a knife with herself at all times after someone tried to rob her. Ruby said there have been six or seven rapes of sex workers in the past four months. A few of the girls have come forward, Ruby claimed, and the incidents are being investigated by police. The rape of sex workers was also described as endemic in Swansea by a sex worker there. However, some of them are too scared to go out on the streets at the moment, she claims, and some women who had been in the trade for years have stopped working in Pill because of how dangerous it is becoming. She says there has been an increase in police activity, but it has made little difference to the street workers. Jonathan Myers There have been many attempts to change Pill. There is a strong sense of community in the area - reflected in the annual carnival on the last weekend of August which attracts crowds. But despite the attempts to change Pill, to the frustration of residents and businesses, it remains the same. Media Wales Some people end up giving them money because they are intimidated by them, she says. We are right behind the police station but that makes no difference. Our first port of call is to get them to engage with agencies and how to divert them away [from sex work]. If they are soliciting for sex work, they are committing an offence so we would consider using the law to take enforcement action. Jonathan Myers Mr Roberts says they are also planning a number of operations to deal with the people that are controlling the sex workers, the pimps. He says he is putting investment into the area for extra foot patrols working with the council to tackle some of the issues that make Pill more attractive for sex workers and drug dealers, such as poor lighting or alleyways. There have been no arrests for kerb crawling under the Sexual Offences Act since however Gwent Police says it uses the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act to warn kerb crawlers about their behaviour instead. In the past two months, Gwent Police has issued around 13 or 14 community protection warnings, which warns people not to return to the area for a period of time. Read More Some think that there should be a formal area for the women to work from. Matthew Evans, leader of the Conservative party in Newport, is one. Drug paraphernalia found in the streets of Pill over several weeks Image: Jonathan Myers Speaking during a litter pick in the area in October, he said: It seems to be the elephant in the room that some people are unwilling to discuss. It would have to be an industrial area away from residents. Ruby also thinks a space should also be provided for them, maybe do up a derelict building, where they could work from. When I see them, I feel sad, angry, worried and scared for them. I understand how residents feel because they do not want their partners being approached. If I saw a girl in a corner, I would go up to her and ask her if there is anything I can do to help.

Chapter 2 : The Tivoli Cinema Cwmbwrla, Swansea | Fforestfach History Blog

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Swansea – Swansea, officially known as the City and County of Swansea, is a coastal city and county in Wales. According to its council, the City and County of Swansea had a population of , in During its 19th-century industrial heyday, Swansea was a key centre of the copper industry, archaeological finds are mostly confined to the Gower Peninsula, and include items from the Stone Age, Bronze Age, and Iron Age. The Romans reached the area, as did the Norsemen, Swansea is thought to have developed as a Viking trading post. Its English name may be derived from Sveinns island – the reference to an island may refer to a bank at the mouth of the river Tawe, an alternative explanation is that the name derives from the Norse name Sweyn and ey, which can mean inlet. The charter gave Swansea the status of a borough, granting the townsmen, a second charter was granted in by King John. In this charter, the name appears as Sweyneshe, the town seal which is believed to date from this period names the town as Sweyse. Following the Norman Conquest, a marcher lordship was created under the title of Gower and it included land around Swansea Bay as far as the River Tawe, the manor of Kilvey beyond the Tawe, and the peninsula itself. Swansea was designated chief town of the lordship and received a borough charter some time between and , the port of Swansea initially traded in wine, hides, wool, cloth and later in coal. Smelters were operating by and proliferated, following this, more coal mines were opened and smelters were opened and flourished. Over the next century and a half, works were established to process arsenic, zinc and tin and to create tinplate, the city expanded rapidly in the 18th and 19th centuries, and was termed Copperopolis. However, the census understated Swanseas true size, as much of the area lay outside the contemporary boundaries of the borough. Swanseas population was overtaken by Merthyr in and by Cardiff in Through the 20th century, heavy industries in the town declined, leaving the Lower Swansea Valley filled with derelict works, the Lower Swansea Valley Scheme reclaimed much of the land. The present Enterprise Zone was the result and, of the original docks, only those outside the city continue to work as docks, North Dock is now Parc Tawe 2. Glais – Glais is a small semi-rural village of less than 1, people located in Swansea, Wales. The village is separated into two different electoral wards by a known as Nant-Y-Pal which runs through the middle of the settlement. The word Glais is Welsh for stream or rivulet, Glais is a common element in Welsh place names particularly amongst locations in South Wales, however the village Glais in Swansea is the only example in Wales where the word stands alone. The name plate for Pentwyn was later moved to a new Chapel of worship called Seion in which still exists to the present day. In an Anglican Church, St Pauls, was built on School road, formally Cefn Y Garth, a year later in and on the same road Glais Primary School was opened to the public for children aged under 11 years old. The village hosted a racecourse sometime during the 19th and 20th centuries, the facility was amended for pedestrianism and Greyhound Racing in after the Swansea Corporation decided to not allow Greyhound Racing at St Helens in Swansea towns centre. By the s, Glais Stadium had been transformed into a recreational facility with bowling green. Today, the grounds are largely taken up by the hole Tawe Vale Golf Club. The bowling green has, however, survived, on 15 April W. Their bodies were never recovered and thus they were commemorated on the family headstone in Capel Seion. The feature is regarded as one of the best examples in Wales of such a formation dating from this period and has helped reconstruct the environment of Wales at the end of the last Ice Age. There is also an old school present which has since converted into a bungalow. This has led the site being protected from development, due to large size of the geological feature the River Tawe, Swanseas largest river, is diverted through natural means to the west towards Clydach. The site also contains a wall that drops suddenly feet downwards at the front of the moraine due to the material from further up the valley being deposited. Glais is served by the B as its main road passing through the centre of the village, connecting the settlement with Birchgrove to the South and Clydach to the North. Between Glais and Clydach lies a four-exit roundabout further connecting the village to the town of Pontardawe which lies to the North East, due to its geographical location Glais thus has excellent access to both junctions 44 and 45 of the M4 motorway 3.

Mumbles district – Mumbles is a district of Swansea, Wales located on the south east corner of the unitary authority area. It is also a local government community of the same name, at the census the population was 16., reducing slightly to 16, at the Census. The district is named after the headland of Mumbles which is located on the southeast corner of the district, a bone cave at the western tip of Caswell Bay was excavated in but has since been destroyed by the sea. Another cave, at the Inner Sound, Mumbles Head, was blown up by quarrymen in but not before elephant bones had been found. Also scattered around the bays of Mumbles and Gower are the bones of sixteen Ice Age mammals, including a mammoth tooth measuring ten centimetres across, the first human crop growers arrived in the area over 5, years ago. The skeleton is kept in the Oxford Museum of Natural History, having been excavated by Rev William Buckland, however, Swansea Museum has two well-finished flint axe-heads, one from Newton and one from an allotment on Mumbles Hill. Much of what we know about the first metalworkers, in the Bronze Age, has learned from their tombs, pieces of pottery. There is evidence that the Romans were based in Mumbles in a villa on the site of the present All Saints Church in Oystermouth. When the site was being extended in , workmen removing a bank of earth on the side of the original building accidentally broke up a Roman tessellated pavement. This was previously a site, as were many sites of worship in the UK which subsequently became places of worship at the onset of Christianity. Indeed, in area it has been reported that Romano British gentlemen of Roman Wales may have eaten oysters from the oysterbeds off the shore below the site at Oystermouth. The architectural merits of the church, castle and other buildings in Oystermouth are discussed in J. They seem to have brought to Mumbles by Aubrey Vivian after the fire of burnt down the Jesuit church. The family of industrialist Henry Vivian had business connections with the mines of Chile. In , the Mumbles Lighthouse was erected on the outer of the two islands of Mumbles Head. In , the Oystermouth Railway was built between Oystermouth and Swansea with the intention of carrying coal to Swansea, the potential for carrying passengers was soon seen and a horse-drawn railway passenger service was started on 25 March , making it the first such service in the world. It became enormously popular and was called the Mumbles train 4. It is part of the Mumbles community, the electoral ward consists of some or all of the following areas, Oystermouth, the Mumbles, Thistleboon, Limeslade, in the parliamentary constituency of Gower. The ward is bounded by Newton to the west, West Cross to the north and Swansea Bay to the south, as of it had a population of around 4, The ward consists of suburban housing stretching from the northwest to the southeast and it is surrounded by the sea to the east and south. Two hills at Rams Tor and Mumbles Hill have little development, Mumbles Hill is now a protected nature reserve managed by the local council. The boundaries of Mumbles community and the Oystermouth ward are clearly defined, however, in the public mind, the separation between villages of Oystermouth and Mumbles is not clear. Local buses to the area are signed as Oystermouth, although most people from the area would say they are living in Mumbles, local beaches include the southern tip of Swansea Bay, Bracelet Bay and Limeslade Bay. From the Mumbles Head area, there are views towards Swansea, Port Talbot, the 12th-century Oystermouth Castle is well preserved, in grounds with views over Swansea Bay. Oystermouth is the site of Oystermouth Cemetery, Oystermouth was served by the Swansea and Mumbles Railway, one of the very earliest passenger rail services, along a shoreline railway used in the 19th century to transport limestone and coal. For the local council elections, electorate turnout was Penclawdd – Penclawdd is a village which is situated in the north of the Gower Peninsula in Swansea, Wales. Penclawdd is most famous for its local industry which goes back for many years to Roman times. It falls within the Penclawdd electoral ward and it is one of the larger villages on the Gower Peninsula. Being so close to an estuary, Penclawdd is thriving with wildlife and it is plentiful in birdlife and with wild horses that roam the estuary. Up until the end of the 19th century Penclawdd was a sea port. The village was renowned for coal mining and its extensive tinplate, copper, the original railway platform still remains today. Also, built in , a now derelict Hermon Chapel was used to help navigate the estuary. The Vivian family eventually ran large copper mining, copper smelting and trading businesses in and around Swansea and, throughout the 19th century, Penclawdd RFC, nicknamed the Donks, have a long history in rugby union. In its formative years the club had no permanent pitch, haydn Tanner is one of the clubs most famous players, playing for Wales and the British Lions in Willie Davies, another famous Penclawdd Welsh rugby union international went North and he won the Lance Todd Trophy

for the out standing player in the Challenge cup final at Wembley in . He represented Great Britain at rugby league on the famous Indomitables tour to Australia in . Penclawdd is most famous for its local cockle industry which goes back for many years to Roman times. This is one of the industries to survive. These cockles are collected from the sandy flats in the Burry Estuary. Samples of these famous cockles can be purchased at the stalls in Swansea Market, up until the s the cockles were gathered by women using hand-rakes and riddles with the help of donkey carts, often braving very hard conditions. Now they are harvested mostly by men, still by hand, other local delicacies include laverbread and salt marsh lamb. All of these and more examples of Welsh cuisine are sold at an award winning local Penclawdd produce market 6. It is the most westerly part of the county of Glamorgan, in , Gower became the first area in the United Kingdom to be designated an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. About 70 square miles in area, Gower is known for its coastline, popular with walkers and outdoor enthusiasts, Gower has many caves, including Paviland Cave and Minchin Hole Cave. The interior of Gower consists mainly of farmland and common land, the population resides mainly in villages and small communities, though suburban development has made a number of communities in eastern Gower part of the Swansea Urban Area. The southern coast consists of a series of small, rocky or sandy bays, such as Langland and Three Cliffs, the north of the peninsula has fewer beaches, and is home to the cockle-beds of Penclawdd. Wales is known to have inhabited since at least the Upper Paleolithic period. In archaeologists discovered a fairly complete Upper Paleolithic human male skeleton in Paviland Cave and they named their find the Red Lady of Paviland because the skeleton is dyed in red ochre, though later investigators determined it was actually a male. This was the first human fossil to have found anywhere in the world. The most recent re-calibrated radiocarbon dating in indicates that the skeleton can be dated to around 33, Before Present, in the Parc Cwm long cairn was identified as a Severn-Cotswold type of chambered long barrow. Also known as Parc le Breos burial chamber, it is a partly restored Neolithic chambered tomb, the megalithic burial chamber, or cromlech, was built around 6, BP. In the s, members of Cambridge University excavating in a cave on the peninsula found " pieces of flint related to toolmaking, and dated it to between 14, "12, BC. In an instructor from Bristol University, exploring caves in the area, discovered a rock drawing of a red deer from the same period. Gower is also home to menhirs or standing stones from the Bronze Age, of the nine stones, eight remain today. One of the most notable of the stones is Arthurs stone near Cefn Bryn and its ton capstone was most likely a glacial erratic, the builders dug under it and supported it with upright stones to create a burial chamber. Bronze Age evidence, such as urns, pottery and human remains, has been found in Tooth Cave at Llethryd, Culver Hole 7. Rhossili " Rhossili is a small village and community on the southwestern tip of the Gower Peninsula in Swansea. The village has a community council and is part of the Gower parliamentary constituency, Rhossili probably gets its name in part from the Welsh word for moorland, rhos. The second element in the name may be a reference to a Saint Sulien or St. Sili, certainly the present Norman church is dedicated to St. There was a tradition that there had been an earlier. A storm and subsequent excavation of newly exposed remains in the Warren in helped to confirm the truth of this, the prominent wreck of the Helvetia, which ran aground in Rhossili Bay in November , bears witness to the challenging sea conditions. Rhossili Bay curves along an arc running northwards from the village, the sandy beach is three miles long and is backed with sand dunes. Locals refer to the beach as Llangennith Sands, behind the beach just north of the village is Rhossili Down with the highest point on the Gower Peninsula, the Beacon, and a number of prehistoric remains. It is between Rhossili Down and the beach proper that the Warren is found, at the southern end of the Bay is the small tidal island called Worms Head. At the north is Burry Holms and these islands are accessible at low tide only. Also at low tide, it is possible to see the remains of several shipwrecks, Worms Head consists of two islands, Inner and Outer Head. Outer Head reaches 56 metres in height, Inner head 47 metres, the bay has been used as the setting of New Earth in the sci-fi show Doctor Who and the bay including the Old Rectory was used in Torchwood, Miracle Day.

Chapter 3 : Information for Business Uses | Swansea, IL - Official Website

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Character[edit] Swansea is primarily residential in nature, consisting of a mix of various housing types. Swansea also contains a large number of semi-detached houses and bungalows located mostly in the centre of the neighbourhood. The typical house of the area was built between and The Queensway was built in the s through the Swansea Works lands. The area to the south was retained for industry and the area to the north was redeveloped with apartment buildings and townhome developments. The area of the actual factory site has been redeveloped since into townhomes and condominium apartments. Swansea has several main streets. Along the northern boundary, Bloor Street is a four-lane arterial road with businesses lining both sides. Along the southern boundary, The Queensway is a four-lane arterial road with a streetcar right-of-way. The Queensway has primarily residences on both sides. Further to the south, Lake Shore Boulevard runs east-west parallel to the lake shore. The area is hilly in nature. Village Seal[edit] The Swansea Village corporate seal reveals a great deal about the colourful history of the neighbourhood. This is symbolic in that it recognizes that First Nations members were the first people to inhabit Swansea, thousands of years ago. Rousseau refused an offer to relocate across the river to Etobicoke and left the area. The western half of Swansea became surveyed as lots 39 and The lots were laid out south of Bloor Street, lot 1 starting to the east, and the numbers increasing in the western direction. Lot 39, the next to the east saw the first development, on property owned by Mark Coe. These are the only streets in Swansea laid out on a grid pattern, possible because this section is relatively flat. The estate of John Ellis c. Despite the building of a railway along the south of his estate in the s, Mr Ellis did not develop his lot. The house itself was demolished in Built in , its cornerstone laying attended by Sir John A. In , the factory was bought by James Worthington and the name changed to Swansea Works, Worthington himself being from the Swansea area of Wales. In the centre of Swansea were several elongated ponds running north-south. The largest, Catfish Pond, is the only one that has survived. Some of the ponds were filled in for the railway line and industrial area. By , the area was known as Swansea, with a train stop on the Great Western at Windermere. The post office was in the Works building, and church services were also held there. Swansea, including Windermere, was incorporated as a village in In , Swansea became one of the two last independent villages along with Forest Hill to be annexed by the City of Toronto. The small strip of industrial land between The Queensway and Lake Shore Boulevard has been largely redeveloped as a high-density residential mix of towers and townhouses. According to that census, the neighborhood has 11, residents, up 0. Like much of West Toronto, the largest ethnic minorities are Eastern European. The ten most common languages in the neighbourhood, after English, are:

Chapter 4 : Swansea Village Historic District - The Full Wiki

Swansea: Qualprint Ltd, Hardback book, Two books in one www.nxgvision.com edition consists of an Abridged Volume 1, Parts 1 to 3. and Volume 2 parts 4 to 8. [12] xxvii, [4] pages, [4] pages.

The Romans occupied the area, as did the Norsemen [citation needed]. The charter gave Swansea the status of a borough , granting the townsmen called burgesses certain rights to develop the area. In King John granted a second charter, in which the name appears as Sweyneshe. A town seal which is believed to date from this period names the town as Sweyse. It included land around Swansea Bay as far as the River Tawe, the manor of Kilvey beyond the Tawe, and the peninsula itself. Swansea was designated chief town of the lordship and received a borough charter at some point between and and a more elaborate one in The industry declined severely in the late s, and none of the smelters are now active. The port of Swansea initially traded in wine, hides, wool, cloth and later in coal. At the same time, the mines of Cornwall were increasing copper production. Swansea became the ideal place to smelt the Cornish copper ores, being close to the coalfields of South Wales and having an excellent port to receive ships carrying Cornish copper ore. Because each ton of copper ore smelted used about three tons of coal, it was more economical to ship the copper ore to Wales rather than send the coal to Cornwall. More coal mines , from north-east Gower to Clyne and Llanyfelach , opened to meet demand. In the s Swansea had more than furnaces, and a fleet of oceangoing ships carrying out Welsh coal and bringing back metal ore from around the world. At that time most of the copper matte produced in the United States was sent to Swansea for refining. Nearby factories produced tinplate and pottery. The Swansea smelters became so adept at recovering gold and silver from complex ores that in the s they received ore concentrates from the United States, for example from Arizona in the s, and Colorado in the s. Copper mining in Cornwall declined. In the early s, mining shifted to lower-grade copper deposits in North and South America, and the lower-grade ore could not support transportation to Swansea. The Lower Swansea Valley Scheme which still continues reclaimed much of the land. The present Enterprise Zone was the result and, of the many original docks, only those outside the city continue to work as docks; North Dock is now Parc Tawe and South Dock became the Marina. The Prince made the announcement on 3 July during a tour of Wales. Swansea Leisure Centre opened in ; it has undergone extensive refurbishment which retained elements of the original structure and re-opened in March Governance[edit] The Guildhall The "City and County of Swansea" local authority area is bordered by unitary authorities of Carmarthenshire to the north, and Neath Port Talbot to the east. The Urban Subdivision of Swansea covers all urbanised areas within the city boundary, with a population of ,, it is considerably smaller than the unitary authority. It includes a large amount of open countryside and a central urban and suburban belt. Dinas a Sir Abertawe. The Lord Mayor changes in May each year. National Assembly for Wales[edit].

Chapter 5 : Fforestfach History - Gendros

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Chapter 7 : Henry Vivian, 1st Baron Swansea - Wikipedia

Swansea (/ ɛ̃ˈ s w ɛ̃ˈ n z i /; Welsh: Abertawe [abɛ̃ˈrɛ̃ˈtawɛ̃]), is a coastal city and county, officially known as the City and County of Swansea (Welsh: Dinas a Sir Abertawe) in Wales.

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