

It is the highest, largest, and oldest building on earth, rising to the height of 486 feet and a fraction, which height, if multiplied ten nine times, gives the distance of the earth from the sun. Or pile a thousand million Pyramids one on the other and the last would touch the sun. As it stood perfect, it was the circle squared. For the height is the radius of a circle, whose circumference, if divided into four equal parts, each part would equal one of the square sides of the base. Closer in approximation than Walli's indivisibles, or Newton's fluxions, or Liebnitz's calculus. The door of entrance was some forty-nine feet from its base and 300 inches East of the centre, so as at once to express the tilt of the earth's axis from the plane of its orbit, and by its height from the ground express the precession of the equinoxes. What a witness outwardly, when complete, of polished marble, covering some thirteen and a half acres; within and without clean, and free from idolatrous marks. But God foretold the place and purpose of this huge pile through the prophet Isaiah (xix. 10): "In that day shall there be an altar to the Lord in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar at the border thereof to the Lord. And it shall be for a sign and for a witness unto the Lord of hosts in the land of Egypt." Here we see the altar and pillar are one and the same, and a scientific fact is expressed when the prophet says it shall be in the midst and on the border. The position of the Pyramid is such, being at the sector point of Upper and Lower Egypt, thus being on the border of both, yet in the midst. The sector point of the arm is where the wrist joins the hand. The spreading hand represents Lower, and the arm Upper, Egypt."

Their skill is celebrated: they were the dread of Europe."

Concurring with Taliesin, the Triads give the following information:—"The first of the three chieftains who established the colony of Britain was Hu the mighty who came with the original settlers. They came from the Summer Country which is called Deffrobain, that is where Constantinople (Constantinople) is at present" (Triad 4). "They came in search of a settlement to be obtained not by war or contest, but justly and peaceably" (Triad 5). Independent, however, of the direct evidence of history, there is associated with the sacred remains which still exist in Wales, a large amount of information which is indicative of the origin of the early inhabitants of that district. Rowland, in his *Antiquities of Anglesey*, published 1723, says,—“As to their Laws and Forms of Government, in their divided and subdivided clans and families, here and in other countries, in those first migrations of people, we have great inducement to believe that their little Cantons or Economies were altogether under the rule and government of, and swayed and directed by, the eldest living ancestor of the Tribe or Colony by right of primogeniture (which we find very anciently asserted and claimed in the express case of Jacob and Esau), with submission and deference, nevertheless in matters of appeal or recognition to more ancient superior sovereigns, such as they had in those times. From the effects and visible monuments of this first religion, we are left to guess at the cause and quality of it; of this sort of evidence we have one great Altar of stone, of considerable bigness, upon the bank of the River Mene, now in the parish of Llan Edwen, which may seem to have been as the biggest, so the first and chiefest one in the whole island, whereon the first fruits of the place might be offered to God by those very first men who came into it; though afterwards other such altars were erected for their religious worship and the performances of oblations and sacrifices in the several colonies of it, of which not a few remain standing here and there to this day. These altars of stone were and are to this day vulgarly called by the name of Crom-lech, from the Hebrew for a devoted Stone or Altar.”

Referring to the Pillars of Witness, he says,—"They are no other than remaining marks and evidence of that religious ceremony and custom recorded only by Moses in that case of Jacob and Laban, but practised also in other countries, particularly in this island, as will appear not improbable by these reasons which I presume to offer. First, The adjustment of personal and provincial rights and properties by so binding and sacred an establishment as this seems to have been, was as necessary, and consequently

THE WELSH AND ANCIENT BRITONS.

BY PROFESSOR TANNER, F.C.S.

In Roberts' Sketch of the Cymry or Ancient Britons from 700 B.C. to A.D. 500, we have some very interesting statements bearing upon the early history of the Welsh. He says, "The colony of the Cymry or Britons, which first took possession of this island, came originally from Asia." In a poem of Taliesin, the following singular passage occurs:—

A numerous race, fierce they are said to have been
Were thy original colonists, Britain, first of Isles.
Natives of a country in Asia, and the country of
Galis;
Said to have been a skilful people: but the district
is unknown
Which was mother to these children. Warlike
adventurers on the sea,
Clad in their long dress, who could equal them?