Edwards, Emily Hewlett
Castles and strongholds
of Pembrokeshire

CASTLES
and *Strongholds* of PEMBROKESHIRE

Emily Hewlett Edwards

G. Norwood.


St Dogmells.
Nevern Castle.
Kilgerran Castle.
Newport Castle.
St Davids Palace.
Western Cleddau.
Eastern Cleddau.
St Brides Bay.
Roch Castle.
Wiston Castle.
Haverfordwest.
Haverfordwest Castle.
Hawkaden Castle.
Narberth Castle.
Slebech.
Walwins Castle.
Lawrenny Castle.
Dale Castle.
Milford.
Benton Castle.
Carew Castle.
Tenby Castle.
Mankton Church.
Pembroke Castle.
Lamphey Palace.
Manorbier Castle.
CASTLES OF PEMBROKESHIRE.
Castles.
Bishops Palaces.
Religious Houses.
English Pembrokeshire - South of Line.
Welsh Pembrokeshire - North of Line.

Castles and Strongholds of Pembrokeshire.

BY

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JOINT AUTHOR OF

"THE CHURCH BOOK OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, TENBY."

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PHOTOGRAPHS

BY

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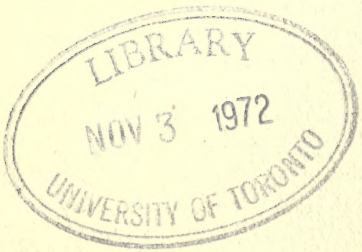

PEMBROKE CASTLE.

NORMAN KEEP, PEMBROKE.

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Note.—The writer must acknowledge her indebtedness to Edward Laws, Esq., F.S.A., for valuable advice and assistance.

E.H.E.,

Brython Place, Tenby,

April 23rd, 1909.

Contents.

Prehistoric and Early Earthen Strongholds.

STANDING out into the sea, like a bastion covering the entrance of two channels, it is but natural that Pembrokeshire should have received many strange visitors.

Stone and Bronze using people, men of the Early Iron age, Irish Goidels, Dutchmen and Spaniards under Roman leaders, Scandinavians, Welsh, Saxons, Normans, and Flemings, all have landed on our shores, and in turn warred against each other, and left their mark on our cliffs, plains and mountains.

An instinct for self-preservation by bank and ditch must have developed at a very early period in man's history.

If you arm a little boy with a wooden spade and lead him down to the sea-shore, he invariably proceeds to make a miniature circular camp, duly defended with an orthodox "foss and vallum," gets inside and defies the universe with his wooden weapon.

It is not astonishing that the many generations of various races who inhabited our county through the ages should have left traces of their sojourn; the most notable of these are the strongholds they formed to defend their lives and possessions.

To begin with those fortifications which are termed Prehistoric.

In the Archæological Survey of Pembrokeshire lately completed, we find one hundred and ninety-three camps, fifteen dykes, earthworks, and entrenchments, and eighty-two tumuli, two

hundred and ninety in all, but we must remember that most of the tumps or tumuli are sepulchral, and, on the other hand, this list contains but a remnant of those camps originally constructed.

The intelligent non-archæologist quite naturally asks;—"When were these earthworks built? As they differ so greatly in shape (he enquires), can you sort them out into periods?" The answer must be, "Only to a very limited extent, because they have not as yet been scientifically explored."

Along our iron-bound coast at frequent intervals promontories will be found protected on the land side, with one or more lines of fortification. These have been christened Cliff Castles. Winds, waves, rabbits and rain have exposed flint implements and chips in such quantities that there can be but little doubt these were constructed by the people who used stone for cutlery and were ignorant of metal smelting, but probably occupied also by later people.

The enclosed areas do not seem to have been permanently inhabited, for in them there is no water, and the extremely exposed position of these camps would render human life practically impossible within them in bad weather. They must have been used as strongholds by the clan (who lived near) into which wives, children, flocks and herds were hurried for safety in time of danger. Most of them have a difficult escape down the side of the cliff to the sea (we must remember these early folk could doubtless climb like monkeys), and when beleaguered, the more daring would be able to supply the commissariat with shell-fish and perhaps water from the shore. If the worst came to the worst, the able-bodied members might escape, abandoning the aged, the weaklings, flocks and herds to the victorious enemy.

These cliff castles may fairly be ascribed to the Stone-age people of the Neolithic period, but it must be remembered that although for the sake of convenience we use the terms, Stone-age, Bronze-age and Iron-age, there is no sharp line of demarcation between the actual periods which they describe.

Stone implements were largely used after the introduction of metal, and Bronze Age goods are found in Iron Age hoards; to this day we use gunflints and whetstones.

Out of the many variously-shaped camps in Pembrokeshire two other divisions may be dated with more or less accuracy, viz., the stone walled camps and the camps containing an earthen donjon or motte inside the lines.

For the identification of the stone walled camps we have to thank the Rev. S. Baring Gould.

At St. David's Head, Carn Vaur near Strumble, Carn Ingli above Newport, and Trigarn on the Precelly Range are a series of fortifications resembling those at Treceiri in Carnarvonshire and Carn Goch in Carmarthenshire.

These consist of stone circles (house foundations) protected by very important loose stone walls, intersected with chambers, apparently constructed to shelter the defenders, in fact as sentry-boxes. The steep approaches are covered by *chevaux de frise* of fixed stones, and loose piles of stones known in Scotland as "clatters."

Mr. Baring Gould made careful examination of St. David's Head and Trigarn with pick and shovel. Carn Ingli, too, he tested in places, but perhaps in Treceiri he obtained the most valuable information, facts that proved beyond cavil that these camps are all of the same period, namely, Early Iron or late Celtic.

A number of iron articles were unearthed, mostly too far oxidised for identification, but a sort of battle-axe at Treceiri and a bridle-bit at Trigarn are quite beyond dispute; with these were date-giving melon-shaped glass beads, porcelain beads, jet bracelets, mixed with decorated stone spindle-whorls, stone pounders for grinding corn, slingstones, and stone lamps for burning tallow.

The third class of camp is again of much later date: in the Northern part of Pembrokeshire there are several earthworks which contain a mound sometimes moated. This peculiarity of form will be found at Castell Pen-y-Allt near Llantood, Plas-y-merchant near Nevern, Henllys, Eglwyswrw, Crymmych Arms, Castell Crychydd (the Heron's Castle near Clydey), Parc-y-marl, and Parc-Robert near New Moat.

In these north country camps surely we find an indication of the Norman conquerors of the 11th century under Martin of the Towers. We have positive evidence from the Bayeux tapestry that the camps or mottes built by the Normans of that period were circular earthworks enclosing elevated mounds, crowned with wooden castellets.

Nevern Castle.

By far the most perfect specimen of this kind of stronghold is to be found in Llanhyver or Nevern Castle, this is truly a reconstructed earthwork. Two-thirds of the circumference are protected with an unusually strong foss and vallum—the latter forming a sort of curtain wall—the other third is defended by a natural declivity artificially scarped. In the south-west of the camp stands an earthen motte or mound which takes the place of the later stone donjon in Norman and Early English work; this castle is invaluable as a date-giver, *i.e.*, late eleventh century.

GATEHOUSE, PEMBROKE CASTLE.

CAREW CASTLE, FROM RIVER.

Its history is also very interesting, "when the prynces of Wales possessed the same country Castrum de Lanhever was the chiefe castle," the Normans seized and modified the structure "after that Martyn had first wonne the same it was many times disturbed, but Martyn and his issue stucke to yt so close that in the ende they carried yt awaye from the prynces of Wales." (George Owen).

E.L.

Newport Castle.

In the story of "Novum Burgum" or Newport we find epitomised the history of North Pembrokeshire. This castle was probably founded by Martin de Turribus, first Lord Marcher of Kemeys. When the New burgh superseded Nevern it was rebuilt by his grandson, William, in the Early English style. In 1324 Castle and Lordship passed by an heiress to the Lords Awdley, and rested in that family until Henry VIII. beheaded the Awdley of his day, then Newport and the Barony of Kemeys became vested in the Owens of Henllys as representing Martin de Turribus, until another heiress passed on the property to the Lloyds of Bronwydd. Sir Marteine Lloyd, the present owner, is the only Lord Marcher in existence, and as such nominates the Mayor of Newport. His predecessors exercised "jura regalia," had power of life and death, owned a gaol and gallows, received goods of intestates and felons, and acted as absolute kings.

About the beginning of the 16th century tradition tells that Newport town was depopulated by plague; perhaps then the castle became ruinous, for at this time the last Lord Awdley was beheaded, and for a while this place was vested in the Crown.

About thirty years ago the late Sir Thomas Lloyd restored Newport Castle, which was then a mere shell; the principal remains consisted of a great gateway with its western flanking tower. A long chamber could be traced within, known as "The Hunter's Hall." Here were the scanty remains of a fireplace with relics of an Early English moulding. A wet moat defended the castle; this was supplied by two streams.—E.L.

Cilgerran Castle.

Cilgerran is generally considered to possess a finer situation than any other castle in South Wales, standing as it does on a triangular promontory, two of whose sides are protected by precipitous cliffs overlooking the River Teivi. The stronghold once consisted of a magnificent mass of masonry occupying a considerable area, having an inner and outer bailey, five gates, a portcullised gatehouse, and strong cylindrical towers. The shells of two of these towers are still standing, in one of which are fireplaces, a fine spiral staircase, and a round-headed window, divided by a pier, apparently in the manner of a Saxon "balustered" light. Mr. Clark terms this fortress "technically an Edwardan castle," but irregular because the plan has been adapted to the site on which it stood. The masonry is rough, and composed of small, thin, slate-like stones, many of which are placed closely together in spreading gradation to form rude archways, which can scarcely be said to have a keystone. The walls are of enormous thickness, in some places measuring 12 feet. This method of building with slatestones makes the date of construction very hard to judge.

Before Arnulph de Montgomery founded Pembroke Castle, his father, Roger de Belesme had obtained the Royal permission to win lands in Wales, and advancing through Powis and Cardigan, he appropriated both these lordships, and began to build a fortress at Cilgerran somewhere about the year 1092.

During the first decade of the next century Gilbert de Clare, on his conquering tour through the maritime provinces of South Wales, is said to have built a castle "towards Dyvet upon the River Teivi at a place called Dyngeraint (Cilgerran), where Roger Mountgomery had begonne a castle before time."

In 1165 the Lord Rhys led his Welsh forces against our castle, and is said to have razed it to the ground, but next year the fortress, now held by the Welsh, was strong enough to twice repel a considerable body of Normans and Flemings.

In 1172 the Lord Rhys entertained King Henry II. on his way to Ireland. A story is told that while Henry was staying at Cilgerran a Welsh bard revealed to him that the bodies of the famous Arthur and his Queen Gwinever lay at Glastonbury. The king, on his return, instituted a search, and tradition says a coffin was found containing human bones of great size, with the following inscription on the lid:—

"Hic jacet sepultus inclytus rex
Arthurus in insula Avalonia."

(Here lies buried the renowned King Arthur in the Isle of Avalon).

Nor is this the only piece of Arthurian legend connected with Pembrokeshire. The early name of Cilgerran was, as we have seen Dyngeraint, or the fortress of Geraint, a knight of Arthur; again, a tale was told to William the Conqueror, while visiting St. David's, that the bones of Sir Gawaine, another Round Table knight, had been discovered at Walwyn's Castle; on the Precelly slopes we find legends of a battle fought by Arthur's sons, while near Narberth is an earthwork called Blaengwaithnoe, said by some to mean Noe's Fort. Noe was son to King Arthur.

After the death of the Lord Rhys in 1196 his sons quarrelled for possession of Cilgerran, first one, then the other seizing the fortress, until 1204 when it was taken by William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke. His tenure was not peaceful, for Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, with a host of chieftains and a great following, took the castle in 1213; it remained with the Welsh for several years, but in 1223 William Marshall the

CAREW CASTLE.

CAREW CASTLE.

MANORBIER CASTLE, FROM MARSH.

MANORBIER CASTLE.

younger must have been in possession, for it is stated that he rebuilt it at this date. The ruins now standing are generally believed to be his work.

The Marshall family held Cilgerran until the death of their representative, George de Cantilupe (son of the younger William's sister Eva) in 1272, when it lapsed to the King. The Crown appointed as custodians successively, Henry de Bray, Nicholas, son of Martin of Kemes, and William de Valence, the latter paying £46 yearly rental. Then it reverted to John de Hastinges, whose mother was George de Cantilupe's sister.

In 1387 Cilgerran appears in a list of fortresses damaged or destroyed while in custody of William de Beauchamp, Lord of Pembroke and Abergavenny; probably after this it was dismantled, for we do not hear of a siege by Owain Glyndwr, nor did it play any known part in the Civil Wars, and though granted to various royal and other persons, seems from this time to have fallen out of the active game of war, and now only shows to view a romantic and fascinating ruin, whose uncared-for condition is a matter of regret to every visitor.

Pembroke Castle and Town Walls.

Pembroke, the capital of the Palatinate, was both strategically and politically the most important castle in South Wales. It "standeth in a little nooke of lande stretching itselfe into Millforde havon." The base of the castle is a rocky cliff rising from the beach, on which an enclosing wall, 1450 feet in circumference, embraces an area of about four acres. There are an inner and outer ward of irregular shape, and in the lower face of the cliff the "Wogan," a natural cavern, has been brought into the scheme, and is connected by stairs with the fortress; it was used as a store and boat house, and contained a well; some early herring-bone

work is visible in the facing of the cave. The Wogan was used by man from time out of mind, in it prehistoric implements have been discovered, and Roman coins, also the skeleton of a man killed by Cromwell, and the cannon-balls which proved his destruction.

The late Mr. J. R. Cobb, who excavated and devoted much time to Pembroke Castle, has detailed his discoveries in the "Archeologia Cambrensis." He brought to light the foundations of a horse-shoe shaped tower, which served as gateway to the inner ward; he ascribes the curtain wall separating the two wards to Arnulph de Montgomery (though Giraldus only alludes to Arnulph's castle as "a slender fortress of stakes and turf"). To the north of the inner ward, near the entry to the Wogan, are some fine, though dilapidated rooms; present popular tradition assigns to one of these the birthplace of Henry VII. Leland, however, declares it to have been an apartment in the great Gatehouse.

The donjon, or keep, is of enormous size and strength, its huge cylindrical bulk rising from within the second curtain wall without mound or buttress; it consists of five stories, and has remnants of stairs in the thickness of the wall, but the ascent is rather perilous, for one has chiefly to rely on a pendant rope for support. The walls of the keep are more than 19ft. thick at the base and are over 75ft. in height to the bottom of the crowning cone which forms a domed roof. Leland says: "The top of this round towr is gatherid into a rose of stone almost *in conum*, the top whereof is keverid with a flat mille stone." No trace of the mill stone is left.

Several towers guard the circumference of the outer curtain wall, a gate on the east leading to the Castle mills was named the "Mills Port." The Barbican Tower defied the dismantling

powder of Cromwell, and though badly shaken out of the perpendicular, still retains its elevation.

The great Gatehouse was of unusual strength, having two sets of portcullises, each having a " chase " before it and a set of double doors commanded by guard chambers.

The following treasures were found by Mr. Cobb during his excavation: " One piece of flooring tile of good design, abundance of the glazed greenish thumb-marked ridge tile, several stone cannon-balls and a few of iron . . . a pair of prick-spurs precisely similar to those on the great Earl's effigy in the Temple (William Marshall), a very interesting ivory toothpick and lady's garnisher, Roman, and a few other coins and tokens, and a rough iron seal with a very distinct but unintelligible legend."

Pembroke Castle is now protected and cared for, but for two centuries after Cromwell's dismantling, it suffered only " pilfering and contempt."

In treating the story of Pembroke Castle it is usually the practice to give a concise history of the various Earls who took their title from the place. In truth they were very seldom really residents, and had but little to do with the castle. England, Ireland, Scotland and France were rather the scenes of their exploits than Pembroke.

This stronghold was the business department of the Palatinate, and was under the direction of a Dominus or Lord, who, no doubt, was appointed by, and responsible to, the Earl. The names of these various Lords have been mostly lost, the few that remain, like flies in amber, are of no great consequence.

Giraldus Cambrensis says that a slender fortress of stakes and turf was built at Pembroke by Arnulph de Montgomery, who appointed Gerald de Windsor custodian. In the year 1092 the Welsh besieged the castle. Fifteen of Gerald's knights attempted to desert in a small boat; we do not hear if they actually got away, but de Windsor granted the arms and estates of the renegades to their armour-bearers; it would be interesting to discover the representatives of these ennobled servants. Sorely pressed, Gerald resorted to strategem, and to convince the enemy of his plentiful food-supply, had four hogs cut into pieces and thrown from the fortifications; he also contrived that a letter should be left before the house of the Bishop who was staying in the neighbourhood—no doubt at Lamphey—in which he declared that Arnulph's help would not be required for four months. The Welsh, on hearing this, raised the siege and went home.

Monkton Priory Church, on the hill opposite the Castle, contains a battered fragment of mailed effigy of this period; it has evidently been used as building material, but part of a long knightly tunic and belt are discernible. Can this mutilated figure represent that brave old soldier, Gerald de Windsor, who, in all probability, was buried within the church where he was wont to worship? When Arnulph de Montgomery left the country the castle became vested in the Crown King Henry conferred the office of dominus or castellan first on a knight named Saer, then again on Gerald de Windsor.

Gilbert de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, was the first undoubted Earl of Pembroke, created by Stephen in 1138. The Palatinate of Pembroke, unlike an ordinary earldom, possessed almost royal power. An Earl within his own domain was supreme, and exercised the power

THE COURTYARD MANORBIER.

NARBERTH CASTLE.

of life and death; within his Earldom the King's writ was unknown, save in those instances where it was issued by Royalty as Earls Palatine of Pembroke, not as Kings of England.

After Gilbert came Richard Strongbow, his son, 1148; the conqueror of Ireland, he married the daughter of an Irish king. His must have been an active time at Pembroke, for the castle was his base of operations during the Irish wars. While Richard was Earl, King Henry II. visited Pembroke, and it is noticeable that one of his attendant knights was called Robert Fitz-Bernard; perhaps he gave his name to Bernard's Tower, in the East corner of Pembroke town walls. Earl Richard died in 1176, and his infant daughter, the heiress Isabel, passed with his estates into the charge of the King. Isabel married William Marshall, who was created Earl of Pembroke, and was the greatest man of his day. The Marshall Earls continued in succession until 1245. Each of William's five sons died childless, and their sister Joan, wedded to Warren de Munchensey, inherited the estate. Mr. Cobb assigns to Munchensey the North hall of the castle not far from the Wogan. After him came William de Valence, generally supposed to have built *Pembroke walls* (Bernard's Tower notwithstanding). These walls, though slight, were protected on three sides by a tidal river and a marshy swamp centred by a trout stream that could be dammed at will. Three gates gave access to the town, a North gate at the bottom of the Dark Lane by St. Mary's Church, a West gate, some fragments of which may be seen on Monkton Hill, and a great East gate, built on the lines of the " Five Arches " at Tenby, but a more important structure. In the North-East corner (still standing near the railway bank) was Bernard's Tower, a corresponding tower stood in the South-East angle, and the great East gate guarded the centre of this,

the weakest line of defence. Smaller bastions covered the North and South walls, fragments of which still remain.

William de Valence was succeeded by his son Aymer, then came the Hastings Earls, until in 1389 Richard II. took the Palatinate into his own hands, "after the saied Earledome had continued in on familye by discent 280 yeeres."

When Owain Glyndwr with sword and fire raised rebellion in Wales, it chanced that Pembroke Castle was in charge of a governor named Francis à Court, a man of diplomacy rather than of war. No doubt the castle was refortified and strengthened, but Sir Francis also laid most of the parishes between Tenby and Haverfordwest under contribution to pay off the Welsh leader with a handsome sum of money; by this means Pembroke seems to have escaped a siege.

Henry VI. granted the Earldom and castle to his half-brother Jasper Tudor, whose sister-in-law, the Countess of Richmond, was staying here when her son, the future King Henry VII., was born. The boy appears to have been brought up at Pembroke, for when a brother of that celebrated Welshman, Sir Rhys ap Thomas, laid siege to the castle, Jasper escaped with the lad and his mother to Tenby, where the Mayor, Thomas White, entertained them, and afterwards led them by a secret passage to the harbour, whence they sailed in one of White's boats to the Channel Isles.

When Jasper Tudor died his nephew, now Henry VII., succeeded to the Earldom, both as king and next heir.

King Henry VIII. abolished the Palatinate.

A student of 17th century civil strife in Pembrokeshire is bewildered by the instability of individuals. In 1642 he finds the county

fairly divided, the two little towns of Pembroke and Tenby strongly Parliamentarian. Rowland Laugharne, of St. Brides, John Poyer, Mayor of Pembroke, and Colonel Powell, with their respective clientele, red-hot Roundheads. By-and-bye Laugharne and his friends are thanked by Parliament for their distinguished service, and rewarded with the confiscated Royalist estate of Slebech; but in 1648 the same men are besieged in Tenby by the Parliamentarian Colonel Horton, and at Pembroke by Oliver Cromwell in person. In 1649 Colonel Poyer is executed at Covent Garden, and now regarded as a Royalist martyr. To solve this strange problem we must remember that Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, Commander-in-Chief of the Parliamentarian forces, leader of the Presbyterian party, owned Lamphey Court, and was the most popular man in Pembrokeshire; it was very greatly owing to the influence exercised by this nobleman that our county threw in its fortunes against the King. When the Presbyterian party quarrelled with the Independent faction, and Essex died, the Parliamentarian fervour of Pembrokeshire waxed cool. Then the trained bands were ordered to disband, arrears of pay were not forthcoming, Poyer was displaced by Fleming, sordid details but sufficiently powerful to transform lukewarm Roundheads into enthusiastic Royalists. From 1642 to 1645, during the first Civil War, Pembroke Castle was successfully held by Poyer for Parliament. In 1644 Lord Carbery had threatened an attack, but the Parliamentarian fleet arrived with reinforcements, and next year Colonel Laugharne, aided by Poyer, not only held Pembroke, but conquered Stackpole, Carew, Tenby and Trefloyne for his party. Colonel Gerard regained most of the castles in the county for the King, but was recalled without having attempted the siege of Pembroke.

In 1648 the country was subdued to the Parliament.

But when Poyer was superseded in his office by Colonel Fleming, and when the troops were ordered to disband without receiving arrears of pay, Poyer, with all the Royalist and Roundhead soldiers whom he could collect, shut himself up at Pembroke; and so stubborn was his resistance that Oliver Cromwell himself could only capture town and castle by starvation. Poyer's water supply was betrayed to Cromwell, who cut the pipes, and at last the garrison had but a little rain-water and biscuit, while the famishing horses were fed on thatch from the cottage roofs. Poyer surrendered on July 11th, 1648, and was shot next year at Covent Garden; yet had Prince Charles kept faith with his Pembroke allies, and sailed to their rescue with supplies, the whole tide of history might have been turned by the man whom Carlisle calls the "drunken Mayor of Pembroke."

Pembroke vanquished, the Protector ordered the dismantling of the castle, and the old stronghold was torn with powder. For two centuries after this it suffered plunder from pilfering hands, yet it remains the most fascinating of the many fine fortresses of Wales.

Carew Castle. Caerau is the plural of Gaer, a camp, and in Pembrokeshire the name occurs in several places, for instance the two camps overlooking the Whitland Valley near Henllan are called Caerau. The Englishry of the neighbourhood name our castle "Carey," not Carew, so we may infer that prehistoric camps existed here long before the building of the present imposing walls and towers.

Carew was part of the dower of Nest, the beautiful sister of Grufudd ap Rhys, who married Gerald de Windsor at the beginning of the twelfth century. From her have sprung the

HAVERFORDWEST PRIORY

NARBERTH CASTLE.

LLAWHADEN GATEWAY.

LLAWHADEN CASTLE.

Fitzgeralds of Ireland, Careys and Carews of England, and to this day her descendant, the Hon. Mrs. Trollope, of Crowcombe, Somerset, owns castle and estate.

Gerald no doubt built a fortress here, but what he built we do not know; it has been suggested that traces of Early work are visible near the inner gateway, perhaps this is attributable to him.

It is evident that the structure underwent great changes in the 13th century, for the plan is clearly Edwardian, that is to say the bulk of the building was erected about the time of the conquest of Wales. Those details most characteristic of the Early Gothic period are the chapel window and piscina in the Eastern block; the interesting suite behind the sacred building gives us an insight into the domestic life of a priest of this period, which must have been simple; bed and dressing room are vaulted, and to modern ideas very inadequately lighted; there was a fireplace in the bedroom, but the chapel also contained one, so perhaps the priest used the latter as sitting room, dining in hall with his patron.

Two hundred years later Sir Rhys ap Thomas, the friend of Henry VII., to whom the castle was mortgaged by Sir Edmond Carew, completely transformed the building. He changed the Early or Decorated Gothic windows to Perpendicular, built a gate-tower with a curtain wall on either side, and in the Western block made a great banqueting hall (divided into cowstalls more recently by some Goth). In this ruined chamber Sir Rhys probably entertained the Earl of Richmond, subsequently King Henry VII., on his road to Bosworth.

In order to celebrate his investiture as Garter Knight, Sir Rhys held at Carew a most gorgeous pageant and tournament, the first of the kind

in Wales. Every notability in the district was invited, and many came from great distances, hundreds being attracted to view so rare a spectacle. Those of highest rank were lodged within the castle, the rest camped in the Park, where pavilions were provided. The festivities included feats of arms, a State visit to the Bishop of St. David's at Lamphey, and a sumptuous banquet in the new hall, hung with arras and tapestry for the occasion. Two hundred blue-coated retainers of Sir Rhys attended at the feast; great ceremony was observed, a chair set for the absent king under a crimson velvet canopy, and meat laid before the empty place; trumpets sounded, while the company waited solemnly until time sufficient for the royal meal had elapsed; then the chair was reversed, and the guests fell to. Throughout the five days' revelry, it is said that "there was not one quarrel, crosse worde, or unkind looke that happened betweene them."

Again the scene changes. The grandson of Sir Rhys had died on the scaffold, and Sir John Perrot, illegitimate son of King Henry VIII., became Seneschal of Carew, a position he owed to his half-sister, Queen Mary. In recognition of this preferment Perrot put up three shields of arms over the raised doorway in the quadrangle; in the centre those of Mary, Queen Regnant of England, to the right those of Henry, her father, as Prince of Wales, to the left those of her mother, Katherine of Aragon, Princess of Spain.

At Haroldston, Perrot's home near Haverfordwest, he had been accused and found guilty of harbouring heretics; it is interesting to find a secret place of concealment at Carew, made between the old building and the magnificent new Tudor banqueting hall added by Sir John. The entrance to this hiding hole was from the

ladies' chambers, originally covered with panelling and arras.

Soon after Queen Elizabeth's accession Perrot performed the remarkable feat of riding from Carew to Greenwich in less than three days to take command of ships against Spain; he was appointed Lord President of Munster, and afterwards Lord Deputy of Ireland. The banqueting hall already mentioned was never finished. A splendid example of late Tudor design, it measures 102ft. long by 20ft. wide; the mullioned and transomed windows are supported only by lintels of soft wood, many of which have given way; perhaps this may be accounted for by the fact that while the masons were at work Perrot lay in the Tower charged with high treason, so the jerry-builders of Haverfordwest substituted deal for stone. Sir John Perrot was a man of unbridled temper, which produced many enemies, and at last proved his ruin, but it must be remembered that he was both gallant soldier and astute politician; he died a prisoner in the Tower of London.

Sir John Carew, descendant of that Sir Edmond who mortgaged his estate to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, was re-granted the property by Charles I.; he resided at Carew, and is buried in a handsome tomb in the church. George Carew, who died towards the close of the 17th century, appears to have been last occupant of Carew Castle.

Subsequently this palace was treated as a quarry, the ashlar burned in lime-kilns, and the Caen stone used up for scouring the peasants' wooden platters. Mr. Laws, of Tenby, author of "Little England beyond Wales," remembers seeing fragments of stained glass in the windows of Perrot's Hall.

The late Mr. Trollope, husband of the present owner, did much to prevent a rapid

collapse of the windows by strengthening them with iron girders; he caused the destructive ivy to be cut, and did all in his power to preserve so noble an heirloom and one of the finest castles in Great Britain.

Manorbier Castle.

"The castle called Maenor Pyrr, that is, the mansion of Pyrrus, who also possessed the island of Chaldey, which the Welsh call Inys Pyrr, or the island of Pyrrus, is distant about three miles from Penbroch. It is excellently well defended by turrets and bulwarks, and is situated on the summit of a hill extending on the western side towards the seaport, having on the northern and southern sides a fine fishpond under its walls, as conspicuous for its grand appearance as for the depth of its waters, and a beautiful orchard on the same side, enclosed on one part by a vineyard, and on the other by a wood, remarkable for the projection of its rocks and the height of its hazel trees. On the right hand of the promontory, between the castle and the church, near the site of a very large lake and mill, a rivulet of never-failing water flows through a valley, rendered sandy by the violence of the winds. Towards the west, the Severn Sea, bending its course to Ireland, enters a hollow bay at some distance from the castle. . . . . Demetia, therefore, with its seven cantreds, is the most beautiful, as well as the most powerful, district of Wales; Penbroch, the finest part of the province of Demetia; and the place I have just described, the most delightful part of Penbroch. It is evident, therefore, that Maenor Pirr is the pleasantest spot in Wales; and the author may be pardoned for having thus extolled his native soil, his genial territory, with a profusion of praise and admiration."

So writes Gerald de Barri, known to his contemporaries as Giraldus Cambrensis. This priest, a personal friend of Henry II. and tutor to Prince John, was a critic of the Welsh church,

LLAWHADEN.

PICTON CASTLE.

an upholder of the Roman tradition, a crusading missioner, and leading writer of his day (1146 to 1223). His father, William de Barri, had married Angharad, daughter of Nest and Gerald de Windsor, who brought Manorbier as dower.

Probably some of the turrets and bulwarks mentioned by Giraldus are standing now; the fishpond is in part a marshy swamp, beyond which is an ancient dovecot or columbarium, orchard and vineyard are no more, but hanging woods still crown the rocks on the opposite side of the valley, where high hazels grew in the 12th and 13th centuries. Lake and mill are gone, but the stream flows still with its never-failing supply; and when the stranger first sees the fine storm-weathered fortress, standing rock-planted, in the quiet valley facing the Severn Sea, he will pardon Gerald for his enthusiastic admiration of his native place.

Manorbier Castle consists of an oblong court surrounded by buildings. A gatehouse guards the entrance; the dwelling rooms are opposite on the seaward side of the quandrangle; here is a ruined chapel with fireplace having Early Gothic capitals and shafts. A flight of outside steps leads to these rooms; in the hall a 12th century horse-bone draughtsman and an ecclesiastical gold ring were found. Many apartments are vaulted with plain groined roofs without ribs. In the court is a well, at the bottom of which some curious leaden bolts resembling clock-weights were discovered; and half-way down was an addit for concealment of smuggled goods. Hard by is a sunken fireplace to hold a cauldron; guide books tell us this was formerly used to boil up lead to provide a warm welcome for the enemy at the gate. There is no central keep, but the "Bull Tower," a circular building to the left of the entrance as one goes in, is similar in construction to Pembroke don-

jon, and was possibly intended for the same purpose. On the right of the entrance is a square tower with round-headed openings which some consider Norman. Curious triangular loopholes may be noticed, so shaped for the convenience of archers using the cross-bow; similar loops occur in the ruins at Scotsborough, near Tenby. The gatehouse, with its portcullis, is bounded by a moat; there are many remains of outer defence.

Manorbier, the most charming of castles, has unfortunately very little personal interest beyond the fact that it was the birthplace of Giraldus Cambrensis. It remained the home of the Barris until Avicia, the widowed heiress, died without issue in 1358. This branch of the family was undistinguished in peace as in war; even the armoured knight, whose effigy is so marked a feature of the church, is chiefly remembered as litigant in an uninteresting law-suit. When Avicia died King Edward III., as feudal lord, granted the great estate to William de Windsor, who claimed as heir of Gerald de Windsor, but his real interest lay in the fact that he had married Alice Perrers, King Edward's favourite. The lordship, including the castle, was vested in the de Windsor family until Henry V.'s time, when it was taken up as Crown land. Then for a period of nearly 200 years the estate was let on leases to various tenants until Queen Elizabeth sold manor and castle to Thomas Bowen, of Trefloyne. This property passed by marriage to the Philipps' family, and still forms part of the Picton estate. During the days of non-resident tenants the castle fell into ruin. Leland (1538 to 1544) states in his journal that " Mansio Pirrhi is now communely cawlled Manober. . . . The Ruines of Pirrhus Castel there; many walles yet standing hole do openly appere." It was gar-

risoned for the King in the Civil War without important result to either side.

The late Mr. J. R. Cobb rented the castle from Sir Charles Philipps, excavated and cleared the rubbish from the interior of the building, and fitted up that portion adjoining the entrance as a Summer dwelling; this is now occupied by Mr. Elliott Stock.

Tenby Castle and Town Walls.

An old Welsh name for Tenby was "Dinbych y Piscod," or the "Little Fishing Town," which name, when Norsemen harried the Pembrokeshire shores, became "Daneby," or the Danes' Town.

Almost certainly there were in Tenby two prehistoric villages, or cliff dwellings; one on Castle Hill, the other on St. Catharine's island, where a "kitchen midden," containing many bones of domestic animals, showed signs of early habitation. On the Castle Hill several Roman coins have revealed the fact of an intercourse with Roman legionaries.

An early Welsh poem entitled "Mic Dinbych" was considered by the late Mr. Stephens to allude to our little town. The author mentions "a pleasant fort in the gulf," and notices flocks of gulls:—

> "I know in Tenby the white sea-mew,
> A gentle multitude."

The poem is said to have been written after a battle between Rhys ap Tewdwr and Cadivor's sons, about 1088.

In 1108 Henry I. sent a party of emigrant Flemings to Haverfordwest and Tenby, where they lived under protection of the Norman settlers.

The first historical mention of Tenby occurs in 1150, when we read of a Welsh "Chevy Chase" in the great wood called Coedrath, between Saundersfoot and Pendine. This forest

had been granted to Gilbert Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, who doubtless went there to enjoy the pleasures of the chase. Now Cadell ap Grufudd, son of a Welsh prince, came down to hunt in the Earl's preserves, when a band of Flemings, ambushed behind the trees, suddenly attacked him. One can imagine the wild shouting in barbarous tongues, the fury of the Welsh, the indignation of the Earl's followers, who gained an advantage by sorely wounding Cadell; the Flemings then retreated to their "impregnable city, sea-surrounded." But next year two brothers of the injured man came by stealth with a bold following, took the "Castle of Tinbych" by surprise and slew the garrison, of whom William, son of Gerald de Windsor and Nest, was governor. Five years later Henry II. again sent a body of Flemings to Tenby to fill the places of those killed by Meredudd and Rhys ap Gruffyd; but again in 1186 Maelgwn ap Rhys laid waste the town.

We know that in 1245 Warren de Munchensy and his wife Joan did much for Tenby Church, which had been destroyed by Maelgwn, and it is possible that he restored the castle, for he "repaired many ruinous places." The keep of Tenby Castle is the most ancient piece of masonry in the town, and may be Munchensy's work; this little tower, though small, resembles the great donjon of Pembroke in the curiously domed roof which crowns its summit; it was probably one of a chain of watch-towers, several of which are visible from this point; one on Caldey Island opposite (now converted into an Oratory); one on the Black Rock burrows; one near Ivy Tower.

In 1260 Llwelyn ap Grufudd, for no apparent reason, marched from Builth to Tenby, which was again harried and laid low.

To William de Valence, 1289, is usually attributed the building of the Town walls; they

PICTON CASTLE.

HAVERFORDWEST CASTLE.

were, however, not finished in a day, for about 50 years later we find Edward III. granting the "murage" tax to aid their completion. Of the original four gates, only the West gate, now known as the "Five Arches," remains. This gateway is of curious construction, which many people find difficult to understand. A round-headed arch led from the town through a strong doorway into a semi-circular bastion, open to the sky, measuring 40ft. by 20ft., commanded by a looped parapet which ran round the top of the tower, and by another parapet on the Town walls. In this semi-circular space were four archways; that on the North, being the outlet, was fitted with a strong portcullis; the other three arches were blocked with masonry, very much thicker below than above, the upper part being looped for purposes of defence. All the blocked masonry has been removed from the arches; the two on the South were knocked into one, and, had it not been for the public-spirited action of the late Dr. Chater, F.R.C.S., in 1873, the whole gateway would have disappeared. Dr. Chater obtained an Injunction of the Court of Chancery restraining the Corporation of the day from destroying their Town walls. It is only fair to say that the gentlemen who now represent this ancient Borough fully appreciate the value of the antiquities they hold in trust, and, to the very best of their ability, preserve the remnant that is left.

John Leland, the antiquary, writing about the middle of the 16th century, says of Tenby: "The toun is strongeli waullid and well gatid, everi gate having his Portcollis *ex solide ferro*. But that gate that ledeth to Cairmairdin ward is most semeliest as circulid with embattled but open rofid Tour after the Fascion of the East gate of Pembroke." The North, or Carmarthen, gate stood on the site of the present "Lion Hotel"; it was destroyed in 1792. The South

gate, situated near the entrance to the South sands, was taken down in 1797; the Quay gate shared the same fate in 1811. The West wall is in a fairly good condition, though private doorways mar its completeness. Nine towers, seven round and two rectangular, still stand; it is said there were once twenty-four of these bastions. A moat ran round the West and North sides of the walls, the sea forming a barrier on the South and East.

Part of the castle is incorporated in the local museum and Curator's house; a portcullised gateway leads up to it from the town (here the burgesses of Tenby could give bail in lieu of being imprisoned in Pembroke Castle).

In 1406 Owain Glyndwr waited at Tenby for his French allies; we hear of no siege; presumably the place capitulated without a struggle.

In 1457 Jasper Tudor complained that Tenby walls had been unskilfully built and insufficiently repaired; he ordered them to be made 6ft. broad in every part, so that people might walk round them for purposes of defence. The mayor, freeholders and burgesses agreed to cleanse the moat, and make it 30ft. broad in every part; the walls were raised 7ft. higher. This can be observed by a glance at the masonry inside the "de Valence gardens." Jasper Tudor and his nephew, afterwards Henry VII., twice took refuge in their walled town of Tenby, once when Pembroke was besieged, and citizen Thomas White helped them to flee the country, and again after the battle of Tewkesbury. White's handsome tomb may be seen in Tenby Church, and an archway in Crackwell Street is pointed out as entrance to the secret passage whence the fugitives reached the harbour.

In 1588 the walls were again put into a state of repair, John Gronowe being mayor; a tablet

on the Town wall not far from the Five Arches bears inscription "A. 1588. E.R. 30."

During the Civil Wars Tenby was again in evidence. In 1643 Lord Carbery occupied it for the King, and next year the Parliamentarian, Captain Swanley, bombarded the castle from the sea, but was repulsed. The same year Rowland Laugharne stormed the town. He placed his culverins on the Green Hill (where the County School now stands), and grievously pressed the defenders of the North gate. Governor Gwynne strengthened the gate with heaps of rubbish and common baskets stacked together, but all to no purpose, for Gwynne was mortally wounded, and Laugharne took the town; the walls, however, withstood the bombardment. After this Tenby remained in Parliamentarian hands until the secession of the Presbyterian party (see Pembroke) when the town became Royalist. In 1648 a body of men under Laugharne, Poyer and Powell sallied forth against the Parliament, but received a crushing reverse at St. Fagans. Powell retired with five or six hundred men to Tenby; and for a fortnight withstood a siege by Colonel Horton, who failed to storm the town. On May 31st, however, Powell and his men were so reduced as to surrender to the enemy.

It is curious to notice in 1668 that the guns and ammunition of Tenby were stored in the church. This we learn from Corporation documents.

Narberth Castle.

This time-worn ruin crowns a slight rise on the skirts of the little town of Narberth—anciently Arberth, meaning "above the wood"; we know, however, from an engraving by the brothers Buck, that in 1740 an imposing structure remained. Bastions and walls, arched doors and windows, a gable-end with chimneys and a complete gateway some distance from the central group, were then standing.

At a remote date there were undoubtedly several strongholds in this vicinity, of which Mabinogion legend tells, but the existing ruin is all that remains of a castle built on this site about 1246 by Sir Andrew Perrot, a knight of Norman extraction, who married the daughter of Ralph Mortimer, Earl of March. The fortress, continuing in the family of the "gentle Mortimer," favourite of Queen Isabella, passed to Richard, Duke of York, whence it fell into the hands of the Crown. King Henry VIII. gave it to Sir Rhys ap Thomas "in recompense for his good services in the wars, as well in England and Wales as beyond seas done." Sir Rhys evidently put the castle in good repair, for Leland, writing shortly after his death, calls it a "praty pile of old Sir Rhees's." On the attainder of Rhys Griffith, grandson to the above, the estate reverted to the Crown.

In 1677 the castle was occupied by Captain Richard Cassel, a Parliamentarian, and former Governor of Tenby; he founded Narberth market, on which account he carried on a protracted law-suit with the Tenby Corporation.

In 1681 John Barlow, of Slebech, purchased Narberth, which still belongs to the Slebech estate.

Haverfordwest Castle. Fenton, the Pembrokeshire historian, termed the whole of the massive remains of Haverford Castle "the Keep," but we find from a Survey taken in the reign of Elizabeth, 1577, that these walls contained the inner ward of a complete fortress. The document is preserved in the Record Office, and gives a detailed account of the outer ward with Gatehouse and Porter's Lodge, having an Exchequer over it. Various walls and towers are enumerated, "also the Castell Greene before you come to the mayne building contains half an acre." In this principal block was the "late inhabited part of the

ROCHE CASTLE. *D. Bowen.*

CILGERRAN CASTLE.

Castell"; here was a gatehouse with a vault below, supposed to lead to a "privy waye" into the town; also a round tower with strong prison house called "Brechinock"; a chapel; a walk known as the "Queene's Arbour," together with many other chambers and towers. "Within the circuit of these buildings an inner warde or greene of lxx. foote square, having a well in it." At the time of the survey the rooms are noticed as "all utterlie decayed," and now, in 1909, only the shell remains, reminding one with its blocked windows of a blind old sentinel still at his post, though his work is over.

Gilbert de Clare, first undoubted Earl of Pembroke, is reputed to have built Haverford Castle in the reign of King Henry I., about 1120. With Milford Haven as a base, and the mountainous country of the wild Welsh to the North, the site was ideal, and this stronghold became, after Pembroke, the most important fortress in "Little England."

A story is told by Giraldus Cambrensis of a robber imprisoned in one of the castle towers who used to make arrows for three boys. One day, having been allowed out of his dungeon, he enticed the boys inside, while the gaoler was absent, and shutting the door flourished an axe, threatening them with death unless a free pardon should be given him. The children made outcry from within, the people shouted outside; the robber obtained his request. One of these boys was young de Clare, the others, a son and grandson of Richard FitzTancred, Governor of the Castle.

The fortress was held by many noted persons, King John, William Marshall, Isabel, wife of Richard II., Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and his wife Eleanor, Richard III., and Henry, Duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII., being among the number; Gruffudd ap Rhys obtained

possession of it about 1135; when Henry II returned from his Irish visit in 1153 he passed a night here; Prince Llewelyn burned the town up to the castle walls in 1220.

In 1399 Richard II. rested here on his return from Ireland, before continuing his disastrous journey through Wales; he left a number of valuables in the castle for safe keeping, but it was into the Exchequer of usurping Bolingbroke that they were delivered, as may be seen from an Inventory preserved in the Record Office; many ecclesiastical vestments, with gold and silver vessels for church use, are enumerated, together with certain Royal plate, some of which bore a " cerf " (Richard's badge of a white hart). " One enamelled spice-plate with one cerf. . . . Two basins of silver-gilt with cerfs therein. . . . Four galoners of silver-gilt signed with the arms of the King."

In 1405 the French allies of Owain Glyndwr marched against Haverford, but failing to take the castle (held by the Earl of Arundel), contented themselves with sacking and burning the town.

In 1644 the fortress was garrisoned for the King, but the defenders fled at approach of the enemy, and though Major-General Gerard retook the castle in 1645, it was captured by Colonel Roland Laugharne in less than a month later.

In 1648 Oliver Cromwell ordered the demolition of the stronghold; but so stiff was the masonry that although Mayor and Corporation received aid from five of the seven hundreds of Pembrokeshire, they appear to have succeeded only in gutting it.

For a long period the castle was used as a County Goal, but of late years the prisoners have been sent to Carmarthen, so that the build-

ing is almost unused, though it still serves as the headquarters of the County Constabulary.

It is proposed to fit up some portion of the fortress as a public library to accommodate the magnificent collection of Pembrokeshire books which have been promised to the county by Dr. Henry Owen, of Poyston.

oche Castle. Roche Castle stands high on a rocky eminence and forms one of the landmarks of Pembrokeshire. It consists of a "D-shaped" tower, built around, and enclosing a great mass of rough rock which rises from the floor of the basement. There was no portcullis and the stairs were contrived in the thickness of the walls. It has been authoritatively stated that the building probably dates from Henry III.'s reign. The reputed founder, Adam de Rupe, or de la Roche, lived at the end of the 12th century.

Fenton relates a popular story of the builder's reason for placing his castle on the rock. It had been foretold that a viper's bite would cause his death, so he built his fortress, as he thought, out of reach; but he could not escape his fate, which was brought in with a bundle of firewood.

Some Tudor insertions point to a comparatively late date of habitation, but antiquaries vary in their views. Roche was garrisoned by Lord Carbery for the King in time of the Civil Wars. In 1644 Colonel Laugharne took it for the Parliament; but later in the same year it was re-captured by Colonel Gerard, and was then called "a very considerable place."

Lord St. Davids, the present owner, has adapted the castle to the requirements of modern habitation.

Pill Castle. The Fort overlooking Pill Haven (Welsh pwll—a bay) was built by Royalists for a place of defence during the Civil Wars. A certain amount of walling and masonry exists. The fort was surrendered by John Barlow to Parlia-

BENTON CASTLE.

UPTON CASTLE.

ANGLE.

ST. DOGMAEL'S ABBEY

ment forces in 1644; it was considered a strong place, and contained many guns. John Barlow was the relative of the famous beauty Lucy Walters, who lived at Rhosmarket, near by. After the break-up of Royal power Barlow took Lucy to the Hague, where she became acquainted with Charles II. In consequence of this she was known as Barlow or Walters.

Benton.

The subordinate castle of Benton has been assigned to the reign of Henry III., and to the influence of the Marshall Earls of Pembroke. This small, but interesting ruin, consists of a cylindrical tower with octagonal battlement of later date, having three stories, but no stairs. A curtain wall joined this tower to a smaller one, now gone; there is no portcullis or gatehouse, but a curious square projection adjoined the tower, and is plainly shown in our picture. Benton has no recorded history; it was probably intended as an outpost to command that part of the Haven.

Dale Castle.

Dale Castle overlooks Dale Roads, 13 miles from Haverfordwest; it has been altered and enlarged into a modern residence, the old castle being incorporated in the present South wing; some old vaulted rooms are used for stabling.

In 1293 Robertus de Vale held the manor, and in 1485 a member of the same family acted as bard to Sir Rhys ap Thomas. The Walters of Rhosmarket, to whom the celebrated Lucy Walters (friend of Charles II.) was related, once owned this castle. The present owner is R. Lloyd-Philipps, Esq.

Angle.

There are several ancient buildings in Angle, but only two give evidence of castellation.

First the tall Peel Tower, which by some has been termed a "fortified rectory," standing on the bank of a little stream which runs down to the bay, contains a vaulted basement, a first floor approached by a stair, partly

external and partly in the wall, whence a newel leads to a second and third storey; all the floors are provided with fireplaces, and are looped for defence.

Secondly the "Block House" was about 15ft. high, and consisted of two chambers, each of which contained two windows looking East and West; it stands right on the edge of the cliff, and seems, according to George Owen, historian of Pembrokeshire, to have been built in the reign of Henry VIII., but never completed.

On August 11th, 1485, King Richard III. wrote to Henry Vernon of Stackpole that rebels and traitors, "accompanyed with our auncient enemyes of Fraunce and other straunge nacions . . . ben landed at Nangle in Mylford Haven in Wales on Soneday last passed." It will be remembered that Henry Tudor and his friends really appeared on the other side of the Haven.

Other ruins at Angle suggest a dwelling house rather than a fortress.

Stackpole. Stackpole was a place-name before the advent of Arnulph de Montgomery. It is mentioned as Ystang Bwl in the Will of Cadifor Vawr, who died just before the Normans invaded Wales.

Giraldus Cambrensis tells the story of Sir Elidor de Stackpole's demon steward, who appeared to be a red-headed young man named Simon; he seized the keys of the previous steward, usurped the position, and performed his duties wonderfully well; he produced, as if by magic, any dish privately desired by his master and mistress, knew all their secrets, divined where the knight's treasure was concealed, and even upbraided his employers for storing instead of using and enjoying their riches; he fed the servants sumptuously, and for forty days everyone was happy. Although Simon did not sleep in the house he was always

at his post in the morning, but alas! he never went to church, and not one Catholic word did he utter! It was discovered that he held nightly converse by a mill and pond of water. Sir Elidor and his lady, on hearing this, demanded the keys, which he gave up, confessing himself to be the son of a peasant woman begotten by a demon who took the shape of her husband. The mother corroborated his story, and the poor devil was dismissed.

The old castle of Stackpole forms a nucleus round which clusters the 18th century mansion; the original hall, with groined and vaulted roof, is now used as a cellar.

In 1643, the then owner, Roger Lort, defended Stackpole against Rowland Laugharne, who proved too strong for him and his sixty men. Lort hid probably in a neighbouring cave of difficult access known as "Lort's Hole"; after the surrender he changed his politics and became a Roundhead; his tomb may be seen in Cheriton Church (but not that of Sir Elidor de Stackpole, as stated by Fenton; the effigy to which he alludes is of much later date).

Stackpoles, Vernons, Lorts and Campbells have in turn been lords of Stackpole.

Upton Castle.

Upton Castle, within three miles of Pembroke and two of Carew, is hidden from the road among some of the finest trees in the county, but commands towards the Haven a lovely and extensive view of the surrounding country which stretches far beyond the tidal river winding below. Little remains of the original castle but the entrance gate, flanked by two round towers, now incorporated in the modern residence (well shown in our picture). The chapel stands apart from the main building, it contains several nameless but interesting effigies; the earliest, dating from the beginning of the 13th century, is the oldest in the county,

was brought from the neighbouring church of Nash, and probably represents a Malefant; a very rude font and a curious taper-holder shaped like a fisted hand should be observed. Early in the 13th century Upton belonged to the Malefant family; they held it for about 250 years; the heiress married Owen ap Gruffydd, whose descendants, in 1564, took the name of Bowen; with them it continued until the latter half of the 18th century, when it was sold to John Tasker, whose representative is the present owner.

Lawrenny. If an earlier building existed here, all trace has gone; the present mansion was erected by Mr. Lort Phillips in the 19th century.

Picton Castle. Picton Castle was founded by Wm. de Picton, a Norman knight in the following of Arnulph de Montgomery; the existing building suggests, however, an Edwardian rather than a Norman structure. Fenton says the building was oblong with six bastions, three on either side, and a portcullised, turretted gateway, since modified into a handsome doorway. Lord Milford rashly altered this ancient fortress to suit his taste.

Picton Castle has been an inhabited dwelling from the time of William Rufus to the present day, and is unusual in having belonged to the same family for the whole period, though heiresses have brought into the pedigree the names of Wogan, Donn, and Philipps.

The story went that during the Civil Wars a Parliamentarian soldier stole the heir of Picton from his nurse's arms while she chatted at a castle window, and that holding the child to ransom he reduced the stronghold to submission. There is no truth in the tale, for Picton was then garrisoned for Parliament; Colonel Gerard after storming it took possession for the King, finding therein Sir Richard Philipps'

LAMPHEY PALACE.

SLEBECH PRIORY.

children, who were certainly not held up to ransom.

Wiston Castle.

Mr. Edward Laws, in describing Wiston Castle to the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1897, stated that it "had been probably the scene of more bloodshed than any other place in the county. It was recorded that it had been burnt, re-captured, and burnt several times in succession. It was, no doubt, originally a mound of some sort upon which a wooden fortalice was built, succeeded by a circular stone castelet, portions of which now remained."

This castle was founded by a Fleming or Norman named Wise or Wiz; it constantly passed and re-passed from Normans to Welsh, was the seat of the well-known Wogan family for several centuries, and finally, in 1788, the Borough of Wiston, which included the castle, was purchased by Lord Cawdor.

Amroth Castle.

This is a modern dwelling into which is built an Edwardian gateway, part of the old castle and home of the Elliot family.

In addition to the forementioned castles and strongholds, the County of Pembroke abounded in fortified houses. Trefloyne, Scotsborough, Carswell, Red-Castle, Boulston, Eastington, St. Brides, Cresswell, Bonville's Court, Haroldston, and Henllan are among the best known of these interesting relics.

Ecclesiastical Fortifications.

Lamphey Palace.

Lamphey, a former palace of the See of St. David's, is a considerable ruin, a couple of miles from Pembroke. It consists of two principal blocks and some detached buildings, the oldest part is between the main masses.

The earliest suggestion of an episcopal residence at Lamphey is given by Giraldus Cambrensis, who states that during a siege of Pembroke by the Welsh in 1092, a letter from the besieged was left before the house of Bishop Wilfred, who happened to be staying in the neighbourhood; if any part of this house exists, it will be found between the main blocks.

The Eastern division (attributed to Bishop Gower, 1328—1347) contains domestic apartments, raised above vaulted rooms, and approached by exterior steps; these are lighted by trefoil-headed windows, and surrounded by an arched parapet. The arcade, though rougher in execution, resembles those at St. David's palace, and at Swansea Castle. A gatehouse, which connected outer and inner wards, but now stands alone in the middle of the garden (and is known as the "Priest's Chamber") may also be Gower's work.

The Chapel probably belonged to the older portion, but a beautiful East window in the Perpendicular style may have been added by Bishop Vaughan, 1509—1523. Here several priests were tried for heresy under Bishop Pavy, 1487—1488; and when, in 1507, Sir Rhys ap Thomas held his famous tournament at Carew, the whole company rode over to Lamphey to pay their respects to the Bishop of St. David's,

who, having celebrated Mass in this chapel, returned with his visitors to Carew.

Bishop Rawlins died at Lamphey in 1536. Some curious items are noticeable in the inventory of his goods. "In the Bishop's own chamber. . . . A bedstead of boards after the old fashion, 12d. . . . a covering of verdure work with birds and lions and lined with canvas, 20s. . . . hangings of old tapestry work with images, 26s. 8d.; an oyster table, 4d.; a short carpet of Dornyx lying upon the oyster table." In the wardrobe was "a parliament robe of scarlet, eaten with a rat in the back, and perished with moths, 40s." It is to be feared that the Bishop seldom sat in the House of Lords.

At the Reformation, Bishop Barlow, under pressure, gave up Lamphey to the Crown, when Henry VIII. sold it to Walter Devereux, afterwards Viscount Hereford. The Western block of this building was probably erected by Walter (subsequently first Devereux, Earl of Essex), grandson of the above, between 1558 and 1576. Mr. Laws, of Tenby, has in his possession an oil painting of this nobleman, found in a Lamphey cottage by the late Canon Holcombe at the beginning of the last century. But Robert, Earl of Essex, son of Walter Devereux, is better known perhaps than his father, as the spoiled darling of Queen Elizabeth; his early days were spent at Lamphey. Another Devereux known to history was Robert, son of Elizabeth's Essex, who, in 1642, became Commander in-Chief of the Parliamentarian forces. In 1644 the Speaker of the House of Commons writes: "There was a gentleman, one Master Gunter, that sustained much loss by plunder, and for his better defence maintained a constant garrison at a house of his Excellency's my Lord of Essex, near Carew." The allusion is to one of the Gunters of Tregunter, Co. Brecon, who was in command at Lamphey.

At the death of Lord Essex, in 1646, Lamphey passed to Lady Hertford, who sold it to the Owens of Orielton, from whom, in 1821, it was purchased by Charles Mathias of Llangwarren, whose grandson holds the property.

Bishops' Palace and Fortified Close, St. David's.

Attributed to Bishop Gower, 1344, a fortified wall surrounds the Cathedral and subordinate buildings. Chief among these latter is the exquisite *Bishop's Palace*, pictured here. The Palace, Gower's work, is second to none in beauty of design and suitability of purpose; its fine rose window and arcade are specially noticeable.

The Close Wall had four gates; of these the Tower gate only remains, situated in the N.E. angle of the Close at its highest point. The gate has slots for two portcullises; on the North it is flanked by an octagonal tower of fine workmanship in the style transitional between Early English and Decorated Gothic, and thought to have been a Campanile or Bell Turret; the Southern flanking tower is semi-circular, and probably contained a dungeon; a view of this gateway is given. To the South-West of the Cathedral a fragment of the wall is still intact, battlemented, with a walk behind, called the "Garret."

Llawhaden Castle.

By right of the Barony of Llawhaden, the Bishop of St. David's holds a seat in Parliament, and it was said that the prelate was "a baron at Llawhaden, a bishop at St. David's, and a gentleman at Lamphey."

The castle stands on the summit of a wooded steep overlooking the River Cleddau, which winds below under a quaint old bridge with recessed refuges.

An imposing gateway, doubly arched, and unusually high, flanked by a tower on either side, gives entrance to the castle; other interesting features are an octagonal tower, some

CALDEY PRIORY.

CALDEY PRIORY FROM W.

charming little trefoil-headed windows and arched doorways of Decorated Gothic style. The building is surrounded by a deep moat, beyond which a considerable area was enclosed. Leland (1538—1544) speaks of an extensive deer forest also belonging to the barony.

Although proof is lacking, Bishop Beck (1287), whose ruined hospitium still stand at Llawhaden, is generally thought to have been founder of the castle; Bishop Adam Hoton enlarged and beautified it in 1383. In 1402 King Henry IV. issued a royal mandate to the then Bishop of St. David's for garrisoning his castle of Llawhaden and putting it in a state of defence to resist the raids of Owain Glyndwr.

About 1503 Bishop John Morgan imprisoned at Llawhaden a lady named Tanglost, whose wicked career he had condemned, and who had continued in wrong-doing despite his expostulations. Her friend, Thomas Wyriott of Orielton, at the head of a troop of horse, stormed the Bishop's castle and carried off the lady. Tanglost persisted in her bad ways, and again the Bishop, desirous of peace and good conduct, immured her at Llawhaden. Thomas Wyriott begged for the episcopal absolution, which was granted on condition that he should amend; Tanglost was banished from the diocese. Determining revenge, she proceeded to Bristol, where she hired a witch to cast a spell upon Morgan; the plotters made waxen images and stuck them with pins, so frightening the good man that he applied to the Mayor and Corporation of Bristol to help him to convict the woman, who, alarmed, in her turn, denied the witchcraft and promised reform.

According to Leland, Bishop Vaughan, 1509—1522, rebuilt and enriched the chapel of Llawhaden Castle and generally repaired the whole structure, but that plundering prelate, Bishop

Barlow, during his episcopacy (1530 to 1548), stripped off the leaden roofs. In 1616 Archbishop Abbot granted a licence to Bishop Milbourne to demolish the building altogether, but before he could accomplish his design he was fortunately translated to the See of Carlisle, and the licence was revoked.

In later years the neglected ruin became a mere stone quarry to supply material for road mending.

Llawhaden Castle is now rented by the Pembrokeshire Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings, from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who acquired it in 1837. This local society has already done much to preserve so interesting a relic.

Slebech Commandery.

Very scanty are the relics of the celebrated Commandery, from which in days gone by Knights Templars and Knights of St. John of Jerusalem lorded it over the land.

Sir Roger Barlow purchased the estate from King Henry at the Dissolution, and his descendant, Mrs. Symmons, pulled down the Commandery in the latter part of the 18th century, replacing it with the modern house. In the 19th century Baron de Rutzen, then owner, completed the vandalism by desecrating the Commandery Chapel and erecting Slebech new church in lieu thereof.

The ruined church consists of nave and chancel (below which is the Barlow vault), North and South transepts, and a three-storied tower. A fine Perpendicular arch, old font, aumbrey and piscina are extant. The encaustic flooring tiles, patterned with heraldic devices, are weathered and worn away; the beautiful effigies are now at Slebech new church. On the other side of the water are the interesting, but somewhat mysterious ruins known as the "Sister Houses."

GATEHOUSE, CALDEY PRIORY.

ENTRANCE TO CLOSE, ST. DAVID'S.

Caldey Priory.

The Benedictine Priory on Caldey Island owes great charm to its sea-girt isolation. The rough archaic buildings, cobbled cloister-garth, rude spire, gatehouse and porter's lodge, winding stair lighted with narrow loop holes, whence the monks reached their dormitories, impress the mind with a sense of religious seclusion.

The Rev. Done Bushell, F.S.A., during an occupation of many years, studied the buildings exhaustively, and considers them to remain almost complete. The outer walls were once lighted only by loops for defence, the East window of the chancel being an exception; calefactory, dormitory, old kitchen and Prior's chamber still exist. In the chancel of the Priory-church Celtic influence is shown by rough vaulting of similar construction, perhaps, to the Early Irish island chapels; in the chancel, too, is a rude chimney for carrying away the smoke from flaring lamp-lights. The interesting alabaster reliquary in the chapel was found buried in the cliffs.

The old name for Caldey was Inys Pyrr. There is mention of St. Samson in connection with the island, while an Ogam stone gives evidence of Christian occupation so early as the 8th century; about 1100 Caldey was given to St. Dogmaels, and continued an appenage of that abbey until the Dissolution of Monasteries.

The island was so harried by pirates even in Elizabeth's reign that the inhabitants were unable to use oxen; Jones' Bay claims acquaintance with Paul Jones, the celebrated privateer. English Benedictines now sing the orisons of the old Black Monks on Caldey Island.

Church Towers and Fortified Parsonages.

In our war-swept county even church towers were fortified, for as Mr. Edward Laws says in his "History of Little England beyond Wales," of those days, "Every church tower was a stronghold and many smaller fortresses dotted the land."

To quote the late Professor Freeman:—"That these towers were designed as places of defence is bespoken by their whole character; they seem to have been intended as places of refuge in case of any sudden attack . . . they are of all dates, all dates that is within 'castle times,' built in all manner of centuries from the first to the last Harry." The earlier bell-cote gave way to these mediæval military towers, often of great height, without buttress, but having a strong batter, and frequently forming a series of vaulted apartments lighted by loop-holes. It has been suggested that the South-West bastion of Manorbier Castle was the model for these towers; many, however, were certainly erected early in the 15th century when Owayn Glyndwr troubled the land.

Even the clergy had sometimes fortified dwellings; there is an interesting specimen of such a Parsonage at Carew.

ST. MARY'S ABBEY, ST. DAVID'S.

BISHOP'S PALACE, ST. DAVID'S.

BISHOP'S PALACE, ST. DAVID'S.

BISHOP'S PALACE, ST. DAVID'S.

Notes on the Conventual Churches.

St. Dogmael's Abbey is an interesting ivy-covered ruin. Part of the nave, with West window and North transept remain. The small figure of an angel terminates a charming little bit of fan-vaulting. The founder was Robert Fitz-Martin, or according to some, Martin de Tours; this abbey was attached to the Order of Tiron. St. Dogmael's Abbey.

All that is left of St. Mary's College is a wall in the churchyard with two doorways, similar in design to the West door of the church just opposite. We learn from a dedicatory stone now in the church that these were erected in 1490; the history of this building is obscure. There were other foundations in Tenby. A convent of Carmelite Friars was erected by John de Swynemore in 1399. In certain documents connected with the county there is mention in 1445 of a Prior Lomley of Tenby, but no allusion is made to this establishment at the time of the Dissolution. Religious Houses at Tenby.

Monkton Priory at Pembroke stands on the rise facing the castle. The conventual buildings have been destroyed, and what remains of the Priory is incorporated in the church. It was attached to the Abbey of Seez in Normandy by Arnulph de Montgomery in 1098; was confiscated as an alien Priory in 1416 and handed over to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Pembroke; was given in 1473 to St. Albans, and remained with that Abbey until the time of the Dissolution. The Priory church exhibits several interesting features, in especial, Monkton Priory.

an unusual form of "squint" high up in the North wall of the chancel and visible from the high altar; some consider that the monastic hospital lay behind the squint, which enabled sick brethren to witness the Elevation of the Host; others think that the Sanctus Bell was rung from here.

Pill Priory. The fragments of this establishment stand above Pill Fort, "within a stone's cast thereof." An arch of the central tower and some walling are now all that is left. The Priory belonged, like St. Dogmael's Abbey, to the Order of Tiron; it was first dedicated to St. Budoe, and afterwards to St. Mary.

Haverfordwest Priory. This was an Augustinian house dedicated to St. Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr; founded by Robert de Hwlford, first lord of Haverfordwest. At the Dissolution it was granted to Thomas and Roger Barlow. The picturesque ruins are situated in pleasant meads by the river side.

LLAWHADEN CHURCH.

ST. FLORENCE, NEAR TENBY.

Edwards, Emily Hewlett
Castles and stronghc
of Pembrokeshire