

REPORT OF THE SUMMER MEETING OF THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT TENBY IN 1962

The Summer Meeting of 1962 was held at Tenby in Pembrokeshire from Monday, 9th July, to Saturday, 14th July.

The Institute last visited Tenby in 1911 when the nine-day Summer Meeting was centred consecutively at Cardiff and Tenby; this meeting was reported in Volume LXVIII of the *Archaeological Journal*.

The Patrons of the Meeting were The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's; The Lord Lieutenant of Pembrokeshire (Major the Hon. Hanning-Phillips); The Rt. Hon. the Lord Merthyr; Sir Frederick Rees; Lt.-Col. C. F. Fothergill; The Worshipful the Mayor of Tenby (Councillor H. Howells); and Dr. F. J. North.

The Institute is much indebted to those who helped with the organization of the meeting or provided material for the programme, in particular to Mr. W. Gwyn Thomas and Mr. W. Harrison, Curator of Tenby Museum, for much help and advice in regard to the arrangements for the Meeting, and to Professor W. F. Grimes, Mr. C. A. Raleigh Radford, Mr. D. J. C. King and Mr. W. Gwyn Thomas for their introductory articles.

We wish to thank the Worshipful the Mayor of Tenby and the President and Museum Committee for their generous hospitality at the Receptions at the Guildhall and the Tenby Museum; Mr. G. F. Webb for his cordial reception of the Institute at Solva; and the British Petroleum Company for entertaining the Institute to tea at Popton Fort.

The President, C. A. Raleigh Radford, Esq., M.A., F.B.A., F.S.A., was present at the meeting which was attended by 97 members and their guests.

The following report of the Meeting follows the order of events given in the synopsis of the programme¹ below:

MONDAY, 9TH JULY. Manorbier Castle; Manorbier Church; Penally Church. *Either* Caldy Island: Old Priory Church, Inscribed Stone, Nanna's Cave, Old Lighthouse; *or* Tenby: St. Mary's Church, Town Walls, Old Merchant's House, Castle, Museum. Evening: Reception by the Worshipful the Mayor of Tenby.

TUESDAY, 10TH JULY. Carew Castle; Carew Cross; Carew Church; St. Mary's Church, Haverfordwest; Wiston Castle; Llawhaden Castle; Narberth Castle, Lecture by Professor Thomas Jones on 'The Mabinogion'.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH JULY. St. David's: Cathedral; College; Bishop's Palace; Ecclesiastical City. *Either* Rhossun-Uchaf; St. Justinian's Chapel; St. Non's Chapel; Roch Castle; *or* Clegyr Boia; St. David's Head Promontory Fort; Carn Llidi.

THURSDAY, 12TH JULY. Cilgerran Castle; St. Dogmael's Abbey. *Either* Newport Castle; Picton Castle; *or* Pentre Ifan; Moel Trigarn; Gors Fawr stone circle; Meini-gwyr; Ffynnan-Brodyr. Evening: Reception at the Museum, Tenby.

FRIDAY, 13TH JULY. Lamphey Palace; Pembroke Castle. *Either* Monkton Priory Church; St. Govan's Chapel and Well; Popton Fort; Hodgeston Church; *or* The Devil's Quoit burial chamber; Castlemartin Rath; Fishponds Camp, Bosherton; Harold's Stone; Dry Burrows.

SATURDAY, 14TH JULY. Llanybri Chapel; Llanstephan Castle; Kidwelly Castle.

The Institute wishes to thank the Secretary of the Meeting, Mr. A. D. Saunders, M.A., F.S.A., Professor Thomas Jones for his lecture on the Mabinogion, and all those who acted as guides or contributed programme notes: The President, The Meetings Secretary, Mr. O. E.

¹ Reference to the 1-inch Ordnance Survey Map (7th series): Monday and Tuesday, sheets 151, 152; Wednesday and Friday, 151; Thursday, 138, 139, 151, 152; Saturday, 152.

Craster, Prof. W. F. Grimes, Mr. D. B. Hague, Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. D. J. C. King, Mr. J. M. Lewis, Mr. Dillwyn Miles, Mr. A. J. Taylor, Mr. W. G. Thomas and Mr. G. F. Webb.

For permission to visit the various monuments we are especially grateful to Lord Kenswood (Roch Castle), Major the Hon. Hanning-Phillips (Picton Castle), The Hon. Mrs. Trollope-Bellew (Carew Castle), Mrs. J. Gregson Ellis (Newport Castle), K. P. Allpress, Esq. (St. Justinian's Chapel), Major F. Lees (Manorbier Castle), Lt.-Col. B. G. B. Mitchell (Wiston Castle), The British Petroleum Company Ltd. (Popton Fort), The Ministry of Works (Cilgerran Castle, Kidwelly Castle, Lamphey Palace, Llanstephan Castle, Llawhaden Castle, St. Dogmael's Abbey and St. Non's Chapel), The National Trust (Old Merchant's House, Tenby), The Pembroke Borough Council (Pembroke Castle) and the incumbents of the churches visited.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

In addition to the bibliographies included in some of the accounts a short list of some of the more general works on Pembrokeshire appears below:

Most general works on Wales containing references to Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire are omitted. For historical sources and non-archaeological writings, reference should be made to:

A Bibliography of the history of Wales, University of Wales, Board of Celtic Studies, History and Law Committee, (Cardiff, 1962).

Ballinger, J. and Jones, J. I., *Catalogue of the printed literature in the Welsh Department of the Cardiff Free Library* (Cardiff, 1898), (and later catalogues).

GENERAL

Charles, B. G., *Non-Celtic Place-names in Wales* (1938).

Fenton, R., *A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire* (1811 and 1903).

Fraser, M., *Introducing West Wales* (1956).

Laws, E., *The History of Little England beyond Wales* (1888).

Laws, E. (ed.), *Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey, 1896-1907* (1908).

Lockley, R. M., *Pembrokeshire* (1957).

Nash-Williams, V. E., *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* (1950).

Nash-Williams, V. E., (ed.), *A Hundred Years of Welsh Archaeology*, Cambrian Arch. Assn. centenary vol. (1946).

Phillips, J., *The History of Pembrokeshire* (1909).

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales & Monmouthshire: *Pembrokeshire* (1925).

Wight, M., *Pembrokeshire and the National Park* (1954).

MEDIEVAL AND LATER

Allen, J. Romilly, 'Old farmhouses with round chimneys near St. David's', *Arch. Camb.* (1902), 1-24.

Barnwell, E. L., 'Domestic architecture of South Pembrokeshire', *Arch. Camb.* (1867).

Barnwell, E. L., 'Medieval Pembrokeshire', *Arch. Camb.* (1881), 158-64.

Clark, G. T., 'The earls, earldom and castle of Pembroke', *Arch. Camb.* (1859-61); also (Tenby, 1880).

Crossley, F. H. and Ridgway, M. H., 'Screens, lofts and stalls situated in Wales and Mons.: xi, Pembrokeshire', *Arch. Camb.* (1957), 9-45.

Fox, Sir C., 'Peasant crofts in North Pembrokeshire', *Antiquity* (1937), 427-40.

Fox, Sir C., 'Some South Pembrokeshire cottages', *Antiquity* (1942), 307-19.

Fox, Sir C., 'The round-chimneyed farmhouses of Northern Pembrokeshire', in *Aspects of Archaeology*, ed. Grimes (1951).

Freeman, A. E., 'Architectural antiquities of South Wales', *Arch. Camb.* (1852), 162-202.

Leach, A. L., *The history of the Civil War in Pembrokeshire* (1937).

- Owen, H. (ed.), 'The description of Pembrokeshire by George Owen, 1603', vols. i-iv. *Cymmrodorion Record Series*, 1902-6.
 Owen, H., *Old Pembroke families* (1902).
 Owen, H. (ed.), *Calendar of the public records relating to Pembrokeshire*, vols. I-III (1911-18).
 Rees, J. F., *The Story of Milford* (Cardiff, 1954).
 Tyrell-Green, E., 'The ecclesiology of Pembrokeshire', *Trans. Cymm.* (1921-22), 10-62.
 Tyssen, A. D., 'The Bells of South Pembrokeshire', *Tenby Observer*, Dec. 1907-Jan. 1908.

ABBREVIATIONS

- Arch. Camb.* *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, Cardiff. Journal of The Cambrian Archaeological Association.
Trans. Cymm. *Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion*, London.

PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN PEMBROKESHIRE

BY PROFESSOR W. F. GRIMES

Evidence for the first presence of man in Pembrokeshire comes from the caves in the carboniferous limestone outcrops in the south. The caves around Tenby have produced limited series of flint implements with the cold-loving fauna of the Upper Palaeolithic period; but the best group is that from the Cat's Hole at Monkton near Pembroke, which demonstrates that the earliest hunting-communities of south-west Wales shared the Cresswellian culture which was characteristic of the cave-people of most of southern Britain at this time.

Throughout Upper Palaeolithic and into Mesolithic times much of the present coast of Pembrokeshire was fronted by land surfaces, now submerged, which in favourable conditions may be exposed between tide-marks at Amroth and elsewhere. These 'submerged forests' were the hunting-grounds of the people — partly descendants of the cave-folk, partly newcomers — whose flint-working sites are scattered along the cliffs. The richest of these are at Daylight Rock, Caldy, and the Nab Head, St. Brides; but while this type of occupation seems to have begun in the Mesolithic period it continued throughout prehistoric times and forms a background to all later developments.

Neolithic Pembrokeshire was closely linked with the rest of the Irish Sea province. The Irish connections of the Clegyr Boia settlement are unmistakable; the megalithic tombs, concentrated in the north but with a scatter also in the south, vary in form but the surface features of many of them point strongly to links with the court-cairn — segmented cist — portal dolmen complex. There is some evidence of trade in axes of igneous rocks originating in the St. David's and Prescelly areas; possibly associated with this, Peterborough pottery has recently appeared for the first time (at Caldy), so that an eastern element must now be added to the predominantly western culture. The western sea-routes were at this time at the height of their activity, although they never ceased to operate; linked with them were various land communications, the so-called Flemings' Way in the north, the Ridgeway in the south, which also played a continuing part in later activity. To this setting also belongs the Stonehenge exploit, for land-routes seem most likely to have been used to transport the blue stones from Prescelly to Milford Haven (Daugleddau), whence no doubt their sea-voyage commenced.

Barrow-excavations provide the main source of information for the Bronze Age; many of the better known are associated with the early land-ways. Again varied influences appear. The Beaker-people reached South Pembrokeshire by land from the east in the early part of the period. In addition movements both of trade and of settlement were affecting the peninsula from the west, as shown by Irish types of early metal implements and pottery, while in the structural features of the barrows strong influence from the earlier megalithic tombs can often be recognised and this continued well into the Bronze Age. These elements, with their hints of earlier contacts, add their own colour to the otherwise normal pattern of development and emphasise the continuing importance of Pembrokeshire in the Bronze Age of western Britain.

Of the prehistoric Iron Age little is at present known. Pembrokeshire is rich in 'camps' (often called *raths*,¹ regardless of their character in the middle part of the county). The range of forms is considerable and includes in the north several relatively large stone-walled hill-forts, but the character of the country is such that though frequently strongly defended the enclosed areas elsewhere are quite small. Pottery of Iron Age A type has now been recorded from Caldy Island and the presence of sites with simple and multiple defences suggests that more than one phase of the Iron Age is represented. But only a prolonged programme of excavation will solve the problems that these sites present. Most of the evidence so far is inconclusive.

The Roman frontier system in south-west Wales appears on present evidence to have ended on Carmarthen: Pembrokeshire lay outside it and this fact in itself must have had some bearing on the history of the camps. Some, like the cliff-castles in the Castlemartin region, were occupied in the Roman period and were obtaining Roman pottery through trading contacts, as also were the later cave-dwellers. In the north two sites, Castle Flemish and Ford, and in the south one, Trelissey, appear to be more definitely of Roman character, but their actual purpose is unexplained, though they do not appear to be truly military. The 3rd-century invasion of Pembrokeshire by the Irish *Deisi* has not yet been recognized archaeologically, but is evidence for the disturbed conditions which in due time brought the end of the Roman occupation.

THE PRE-NORMAN MEDIEVAL AGE IN DYFED

BY C. A. RALEGH RADFORD

The *Demetae* of Ptolemy occupied the three south-western counties of Wales and gave their name to the medieval Kingdom of Dyfed. The dynasty which ruled the land during the late Roman and sub-Roman periods was of Irish origin and is claimed to have sprung from the *Deisi*; its pedigree is recorded in both Irish and Welsh sources. In the early 6th century the line was represented by Aircol Lawhir (Agricola of the long hand), whose court of Lis Castell is traditionally located at Lydstep near Tenby. His son was Vortepor, whose Roman title 'Protector' was cut on his tombstone formerly preserved in the church of Castell Dwyran (now in Carmarthen Museum). Vortepor was one of the five British kings denounced in the passionate tirade directed by St. Gildas against the rulers of his day. He is represented as the evil son of a good father, grown grey in the devil's service and shewing no sign of repentance as his end draws near.

The Irish connections of the ruling house of Dyfed are borne out by the *raths* and the early inscribed stones. The typical *rath* is a small strongly defended circular earthwork, often on low ground. It is thought to represent the dwelling of a petty chieftain. *Raths*, which are common in Ireland, are confined in Wales to the south-west.

The early Christian inscriptions are memorial stones commemorating missionaries and chieftains of the 5th, 6th and 7th centuries. These memorials are found in south-west England, in Wales, in the Isle of Man, and in southern Scotland — in the British lands beyond the bounds of the civil area of Roman Britain. The inscriptions are in Latin and the letters shew a gradual debasement of the classical models, adopting forms more properly belonging to MS. writing. A parallel series in Ireland is inscribed in oghams, a kind of cipher in which the letters are represented by groups of strokes arranged in relation to a vertical stem line, often the angle of the stone. In south-west Wales many of the memorials are bilinguals with oghams commemorating the dead man under the Goidelic form of his name, while the Latin translation uses the Brythonic form. The tombstone of Vortepor is a good example; others are to be seen at Nevern and elsewhere. While bilinguals are not confined to south-west Wales, they are most common in that area. They shew Irish settlers adopting the practices of the admired civilization in which they found themselves, while maintaining the customs of their own

¹ The name *rath* has come to be loosely applied to early earthworks of varying types and dates in central and S.W. Pembrokeshire; it is commonly used in conversation by local people as the equivalent of 'ancient camp' or 'earthwork'.

country. Occasionally in Wales, as on Caldy Island, a monolingual ogham of purely Irish type is found.

The most important missionary saint of Dyfed is Teilo, who was a subject of Aircol Lawhir. Tradition records his birth in Penally. The early centre of his cult was Llandeilo Fawr in Carmarthenshire. Later he became the patron of Llandaff, outside Cardiff, and a 12th-century record probably preserves a garbled account of the translation of his relics to that church in the 8th century. The pattern of church dedications in his honour shews that his principal activity and that of his immediate disciples lay in Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire. Dewi Sant or St. David, now the most venerated saint in Dyfed and the patron of Wales, lived nearly a century after Teilo. He established a monastery at Mynyw (St. David's) in the extreme west of the country. Tradition has preserved the story of his conflicts with the local Irish chieftain Baia, whose stronghold lay a short distance west of the Cathedral at Clegyr Boia. When excavated this proved to be a Neolithic settlement overlaid by an Iron Age hill-fort void of datable relics.

The monastery established at St. David's quickly achieved fame. Its evangelistic zeal is attested by dedications in honour of St. David, which spread thickly across all South Wales with the exception of Glamorgan. St. David's was noted for its strictness and the austerity of its discipline. Later it became famed for learning. There is reason to think that in the 8th and 9th centuries the chronicle which forms the basis of the old Welsh Annals (*Annales Cambriae*), was written at St. David's. King Alfred (871-901), seeking to reform the church of Wessex, summoned to his aid a monk of St. David's, by name Asser, who became Bishop of Sherborne. This tradition of learning continued at St. David's until the Norman conquest of Dyfed. One of the last flowers was the life of St. David written shortly before 1100 by Rhygyfarch, son of Bishop Sulien.

The Celtic church in Wales was organized on a monastic basis. The ecclesiastical unit was a community termed *monasterium* in the Latin documents and referred to in the vernacular as a mother church (*y mam eglus*). This community — *clas* is the Welsh term — was headed by an abbot and was responsible for the pastoral care of the district in which it lay; it often wielded considerable political power. As a result of the 12th-century reforms the *clas* was denied the title of monastery and, like the Saxon minster which it resembles in many ways, it became a church of secular canons in those cases where it survived. More often it became an ordinary parish church after the outlying parts of the district had been split off to form separate parishes. The principal *clas* in Pembrokeshire was Mynyw (St. David's), which early became the seat of a bishopric. Llandudoch (St. Dogmael's), Nevern and Penally are all attested as monasteries of this type and the literary record is borne out by the survival of early inscriptions and crosses at all three churches. It is probable that there were other communities in the south of the county but the early Norman conquest destroyed the memory of the native arrangement.

In the early Celtic church the hermitage was the complement of the monastery. Celtic Christianity looked back to the solitaries of the Egyptian desert and regarded the life of contemplation far from the ways of man as the noblest ideal. The islands off the western coast were much favoured for these retreats and Caldy or Ynys Pyr is a typical example.

The house of Dyfed once held sway over the greater part of the three south-western counties, but its power gradually declined. Cardiganshire — the ancient Ceredigion — was lost at an early date, probably in the 5th century; the native records shew it under the rule of a separate dynasty sprung from the northern house of Cunedda. The great part of Carmarthenshire north and east of the Tywi, known collectively as Ystrad Tywi, was lost in the 8th century so that the name Dyfed became restricted to modern Pembrokeshire and the adjacent lands to the east as far as Carmarthen. Within the latter area lay the royal seat of Y Ty Gwyn ar Daf (the White House on the Taf) now known as Whitland.

The old dynasty survived within this diminished realm until the early 9th century. The death of the last known prince, Tryffin, is recorded under the year 814. Towards the end of the century Dyfed was ruled by one Hyfaidd ap Bledri, whose claim was based on his mother's descent from the old line. Hyfaidd was a new man who had risen to power in the confusion caused by Viking raids. A similar change took place in North Wales, where Merfyn



A. View from north; drawing by
John Harden (1813)

(Reproduced by permission of R. N. Quirk)



B. The keep, from the north

*(Reproduced by permission of the National
Buildings Record)*

PEMBROKE CASTLE



A. The Old Priory Church
(Reproduced by permission of the National Buildings Record)



B. The Old Lighthouse (1829)
(Photograph: D. Sherborne)

CALDY ISLAND

replaced the older dynasty which traced its descent from Cunedda. Merfyn's son, Rhodri Mawr (the Great), extended his rule to the south, where his marriage to Angharad, the sister of the last ruler of the old line, gave him and his son, Cadell, a claim to Ceredigion and Ystrad Tywi. Their grandson, Hywel Dda (the Good), united Dyfed with these lands, to form Deheubarth, which was approximately coterminous with the three south-western counties and survived until the Norman Conquest.

Hywel enjoyed a power and influence extending throughout all Wales. In Lent 943, representatives from the whole country assembled at Y Ty Gwyn ar Daf and after six weeks of deliberation codified and set down in writing the laws and customs of the land. The result was promulgated by Hywel, whom the preface names 'by the grace of God ruler of all Wales'. No other gathering on this scale is recorded before the 15th century and the code which bears Hywel's name remained the basis of medieval Welsh law.

Hywel's policy was Anglophil. He and other contemporary Welsh princes attended the court of the Saxon King; their names figure among those attesting the charters of Athelstan and his successors. One of his sons bore the Saxon name of Edwin, which recurs some generations later as the name of the prince who erected the Carew cross. These English connections are reflected in the Welsh crosses of the 10th and 11th centuries. Panels of interlace and frets occur, borrowed from the ornamental repertory of pre-Conquest England. More rarely, as at Penally, the Anglian beast and the vine scroll inspire rustic copies, but these more elaborate motifs seem to have found little favour in Wales, which preferred the simpler forms of contemporary English art.

THE CASTLES OF PEMBROKESHIRE

By D. J. C. KING

The county is justly famous for its many fine stone castles: Benton, Carew, Cilgerran, Haverfordwest, Llawhaden, Manorbier, Narberth, Nevern, Newport, Pembroke, Picton, Roch, Tenby, Upton, and Wiston.

These are generally of great interest and striking appearance, and most of them are well preserved, making a group highly rewarding to the artist, the lover of the picturesque, and the student of buildings rather than of fragments or earthworks. They are largely of 13th-century or early 14th-century date; early work exists at Carew, Manorbier, Nevern, Wiston and perhaps Haverfordwest, but the noblest piece of castellated architecture in the county — William Marshall's great round keep at Pembroke, dating from the 1190's — may also be the earliest (Pl. XLIIIb).

It is thus not particularly surprising to find that the more primitive types of stone castle are rare; the keepless castles are of the 13th-century, not the Norman type; there are no examples of the great rectangular Norman tower — though something rather similar seems to have been built at Nevern and Manorbier — and only one shell-keep, at Wiston. The usual types are those characteristic of the 13th century — castles with round keeps and those without a keep of any sort. It is a curious fact that little use seems to have been made of typical early earthwork: only Nevern and Wiston were motte-and-bailey castles, though Llawhaden and Newport seem to have been ringworks, and Cilgerran a partial ringwork. On the other hand there is no sign of an early earthwork whatever at Pembroke, Haverfordwest, Carew, Manorbier or Tenby, all of which were early castles. It is possible that the turf-and-wattle construction mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis as having been used to found Pembroke may have been employed elsewhere.

Two of the castles, Benton and Upton, are surprisingly small enclosure works, though complete in themselves; Picton appears at first sight to be a third, but examination of the interior reveals that it was not a tiny ward, but a large rectangular block of building, defended by strong half-round attached towers. Roch is a strong D-shaped tower standing on an outcrop of volcanic rock, with the remains of an earthwork ward below.

With the stone castles may be mentioned two small structures on Angle Bay; both are of strangely North-country type, and both were evidently built for security against pirates: these are the tiny pele-tower of Angle and the 'bastle-house' (low oblong tower) of Keeston or Eastington. They appear to be of the 14th and 15th centuries respectively.

It is something of a surprise to find that these stone structures make up less than a third of the castles in the county; there are 35 earthwork castles, made up as follows: 5 motte and bailey; 20 mottes; 3 ringwork and bailey; 2 ringworks; and 5 partial ringworks (banked only on the approachable side) — of these, one (St. David's) has a bailey, and another (Castell Pen-yr-Allt at Llantood) is a large affair of very unusual type.

There is no apparent example of a stone castle reduced to earthwork alone, though there may have been castles at Dale and Stackpole, where unfortified houses now stand.

It should be noted that the earthwork castles are mostly quite unimportant, and few have any recorded history; indeed, the very obscurity of so large a number, especially in the eastern part of the county, raises a problem of its own. Out of the whole 35, only three were the heads of any substantial lordship: Castlemartin, the head of a small barony of the earldom; the Bishop's little castle of St. David's; and Walwyn's Castle, the head of a substantial barony in Rhos, which appears to have a curious sort of ringwork on one of its powerful cross-banks. It is difficult to believe that this was not the site of some stone construction.

Three castles have vanished completely: Begelly, a motte-and-bailey visited by the Royal Commission as recently as 1921; Castle Morris, a motte mentioned as having been destroyed 'within living memory' in 1920; and whatever defensive structure stood on the rock of Maenclochog. This last was captured by the Welsh in 1215 and 1257. There are also a number of strong houses, not well enough defended to merit the name of castle; of these Newhouse is perhaps the best example.

The siting of the castles from a tactical point of view — i.e. for defensibility — is skilful on the whole; the countryside is undulating, and away from the sea-cliffs strong sites are rare but by no means non-existent; there are a certain number of powerful forelands like those at Haverfordwest and Cilgerran, and it is difficult to imagine any practical site stronger than Pembroke or Tenby. A few castles, however, stand on quite level ground, and the smaller places seldom have strong natural defences on more than one side.

From a strategic point of view we should not expect to find castles so sited as to block the lines of advance which an enemy might follow, at strategic points. It is doubtful if the main purpose of a medieval castle can ever have been to act as a *fort d'arret*, or if there was any prospect of hindering the nimble Welsh armies by such clumsy methods; but setting such questions on one side, it has to be admitted that the countryside of Pembrokeshire is a hopelessly unprofitable one for such a strategy. It is open and undulating — the only range of mountains, the Prescelly, not much less easy in gradient than the meadows below it — there are few woods, the streams are trifling and can be crossed anywhere, while the great tidal inlets are equally impracticable everywhere. There are no defiles and few natural strategic points; perhaps the lowest crossings on the two Cleddaus may rank in this character, and certainly that on the West Cleddau duly possesses its castle and walled town at Haverfordwest; but its companion on the eastern river, Canaston Bridge, has no castle within several miles of it.

Nevertheless, the great inlet, with its forks and branches, inevitably dominates Pembroke's military geography; it was so obvious a haven and line of advance for seaborne invasion. Accordingly it was guarded against attack, but neither very early nor very thoroughly: two Tudor block-houses stand at its mouth, and two late medieval towers on Angle Bay. The fact is that in the early medieval period the invaders and the castle-builders were the same people; it is true that Pembroke was not originally conquered by sea, but the Anglo-Norman conquest was sustained by seaborne supply and reinforcement, and here, as elsewhere in South Wales, we find the largest castles clinging to the sea and its inlets; minor castles on the coast or on creeks flourish and expand in importance, while important strongholds inland are abandoned or dwindle in importance.

Thus the two principal castles, Pembroke and Haverfordwest, stand on arms of Milford Haven; so does Carew, while Picton, Upton and Benton are all close to its banks. At the same time, Tenby and Manorbier stand on the south coast, and Newport on the estuary of the Nevers river.

Since the few significant earthwork castles occupy sheltered sites in the far west of the county, this concentration of the stone castles on the Haven and the coast is remarkable,

the more so as of the remaining six masonry castles Llawhaden stands in a lordship that has no access to tidal water, and Narberth and Cilgerran are in much the same position; while Nevern was superseded by Newport in the very early 1200's, and Wiston by Picton later in the same century — in each case, a move nearer the water.

Picton was the site of a small motte-castle before the erection of the present powerful Edwardian building. Other changes of site are to be found in the county: Narberth's original site is generally accepted as Sentence, but it is not clear what Dingstopple and Drim are doing in the vicinity of a castle like Llawhaden, which stands on an earthwork of early medieval type.

The general distribution of castles in Pembrokeshire can best be understood in connection with their lordships, which themselves succeeded to the old Welsh territorial divisions. There were six of these 'cantrefs' occupying more or less the area of the modern county, and in the north the later lordships directly succeeded them.

The northern peninsula of the county and a large area at its root formed the cantref of Pebidiog, Dewisland in English, for this was the patrimony of St. David. Castles are few in this solid block of church land — only six in all — and none of them are of stone. The Bishop's castle at St. David's was neither large, nor probably long-lived; the others are presumably the castles of his military tenants, though some at least may have been founded by interlopers, like Letard Littleking 'the enemy of God and St. David', who was slain in 1137 and appears to have been the founder of Letterston.

East of Dewisland lies the cantref of Cemaes, forming a single large lordship, originally held directly of the Crown, but later becoming subject to the earldom; this subordination may have occurred after the loss of the cantref in 1191, or in 1215, for in each case its recovery seems to be connected with a campaign by one of the earls of the house of Marshall.

The chief castle was Nevern, later abandoned in favour of Newport; although it seems clear that the cantref was divided into two subdivisions (commotes), no steps seem to have been taken to establish a lord's castle in each, but this does not mean that Cemaes was in any way short of castles; altogether, it has no less than twelve of these. One of the most conspicuous groups, in the south of the lordship, running across the southern slopes of the Prescelly, seems from the names of the individual castles to have formed along a line of Anglo-Flemish villis settled in the 12th century, though only the vanished Maenclochog appears in the chronicles. Further north the castles are less easy to fit into their historical context; Kilkiffeth, indeed, is perhaps not a medieval castle at all. In the Nevern valley there are several minor strongholds, and to the north, the more substantial Castell Pen-yr-Allt at Llantood; Llanfyrnach, in the hill country at the east of the lordship, must be a Welsh undertenant's castle.

Emlyn was divided into two commotes, which from the late 13th century became distinct lordships, known from their central strongholds as Cilgerran and (Newcastle) Emlyn; the latter is now in Carmarthenshire, and the former has only one secondary castle — Castell Crychdydd near Clydey, again probably a Welsh tenant's motte.

In the south of the county the pattern of the Welsh divisions has been preserved only by their strongly marked natural boundaries. Rhos, to the north and west of the Haven, was dominated by the powerful castle of Haverfordwest, with subordinate castles at Roch, Camrose and St. Ishmel's, but the area also included the scattered lands of the barony of Walwyn's Castle, which was commonly independent of Haverford, and had its own subordinate castles at Dale and Benton; the latter was a very tiny castle which seems likely to have been a fortified estate-office rather than anything else.

The second cantref, Deugleddy, lying between the two Cleddaus, was only partly represented by the barony of 'Dungleddy'; for Haverfordwest, astride its river, encroached somewhat on the west, while a large area on the east, the country of Llawhaden and New Moat, belonged to the Bishop. The barony itself contained five castles: Wiston, the two Pictons, and the two castles at Rudbaxton, one — the 'Rath' — established inside a prehistoric, or possibly a Dark Age fort. The episcopal lordship contained, besides Llawhaden and New Moat, four small castles. Bletherston is presumably an English or Flemish settlement, but the function of Drim and Dingstopple is obscure, and the same is true of Llandysilio.

The lordship of Narberth cut across Welsh divisions altogether; besides the chief castle and the small earthwork of Sentence, which is said to be the site of an older Narberth, there are two mottes, both close to compact villages of the English pattern.

South and east of the Haven lies the cantref of Penfro, forming the earl's own particular holding of Pembroke. This is the most English part of the county, and its castles are in general conspicuous and important: the earl's two powerful strongholds of Pembroke and Tenby, with their walled boroughs, and the castles of his honorial barons at Castlemartin, Manorbier, Upton, and most important of all, Carew. Of these only Castlemartin is an earthwork (now, at least). Apart from these there are the two towers on Angle Bay, and a small motte at Amroth, probably the predecessor of the lightly-defended house called Amroth Castle; there was also a motte-and-bailey castle, now vanished, at Begelly, on an outlying estate of the lords of Manorbier.

TENBY

By W. GWYN THOMAS

At various times in the past a promontory fort, a bastide town, a prosperous port and fishing town, a fashionable watering place and finally today a holiday resort, Tenby can still show the traces of these stages in its historical growth. In each phase, too, situation and topography have been significant factors. The town is set on a peninsula of mostly Carboniferous Limestone which has resisted marine erosion more than the adjacent Millstone Grit to the north, into which the sea has cut a series of bays, the harbour being one of these. Consequently, the bare grey cliffs on the south isolated by the former tidal estuary of the river Ritec are in striking contrast with the north side's tree-lined cliffs.

Though the street plan of the medieval town within the Town Wall suggests the typical plantation one would expect in 'Anglia Trans-Walliana', the beginnings of the town can be seen before the Norman marcher lords set out to conquer West Wales in 1093. One version of the Welsh Laws refers to an official of the princes of Dyfed at 'Dinbych', from which the name Tenby is derived, and a Welsh poem composed not later than about 875 extols a 'Dinbych' (meaning 'little fort') which can fairly certainly be identified with Tenby's Castle Hill. This headland, Bleiddudd's 'fine fortress standing in the sea', may indeed have been fortified long before then, like other cliff-castles of the Pembrokeshire coast, as Roman coins of late 1st-century date have been found there. Coins of the 3rd century have come from nearby St. Catherine's Rock. The other early find from within the town is a Middle Bronze Age palstave. Some local features have names of Norse origin, *e.g.* Sker Rock and Gosker, but Norse settlement cannot be assumed without more evidence. Whether any of the Flemish 'refugees' sent to Pembrokeshire by Henry I were settled in Tenby cannot be known, but there was by 1151 an element hostile to the local Welsh princely family, resulting in the sacking of the town in 1187 by Maelgwn, the bellicose son of the more diplomatic Rhys ap Gruffydd, ruler of Deheubarth (West Wales) and the outstanding Welsh magnate of the time.

South Pembrokeshire then emerges as the lordship of Pembroke successively in the hands of the de Clare, Marshal and de Valence families, the title being first given to Gilbert (FitzGilbert) de Clare in 1139. The earliest surviving structures in the fabric of the castle remains and the parish church belong to the early 13th century. The town was sacked again in 1260 by Llywelyn ap Gruffydd leading the national movement against all English authority in Wales. Possibly it was in the reconstruction after this disaster that the existing street plan, burgages and Town Wall were established, the irregular streets between the church and the castle indicating perhaps the area of earlier settlement. A Magdalen House was founded early in the century and by 1300 a Hospital of St. John also, both outside the town. Such reconstruction can probably be attributed to William de Valence, holding the earldom by virtue of his wife's inheritance, since he not only provided the Hospital and the glebe out of the demesne lands but more significantly granted the town's first charter of privileges.

As a port for west-coast shipping Tenby flourished through the next four centuries, and as long as land communications were poor its immediate contacts were with Bristol and the West Country rather than with south-west Wales. Tenby ships are first recorded in 1299 carrying supplies to Ireland, and by 1328 there were three ships over forty tons. Quayage and

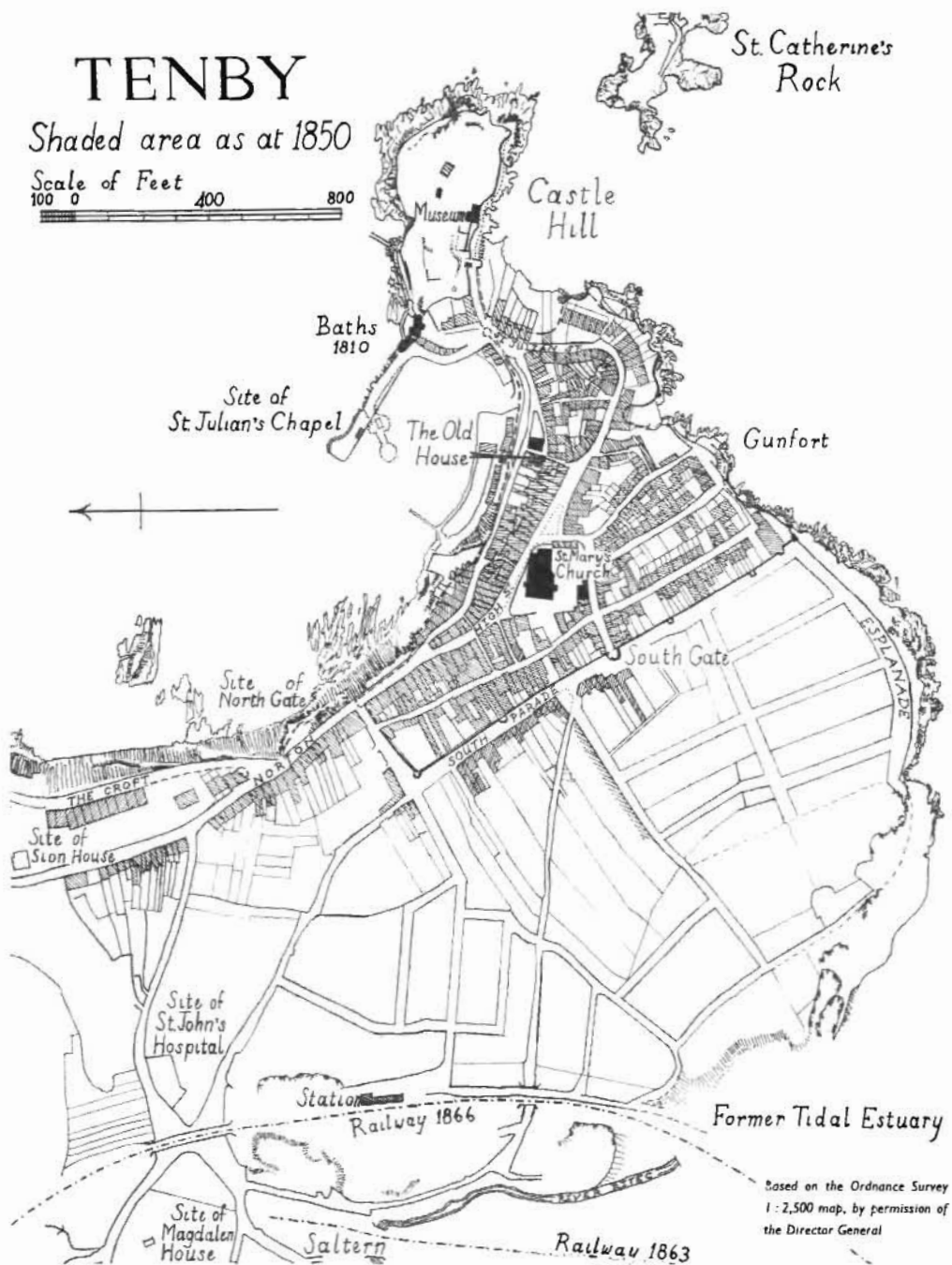


Fig. 1. Town plan of Tenby

murage grants from the Crown fostered this commercial expansion. The medieval breakwater with its chapel of St. Julian (Fig. 1) was reconstructed as a pier in modern times. In 1307, 241 burgages are recorded, a figure only slightly exceeded two and a half centuries later. Municipal growth was gradual, a charter of 1402 providing for a mayor, bailiffs and common council, but incorporation was not achieved until 1581. There do not seem to have been any merchant guilds, though the Bristol guilds included Tenby men. The extensive additions to the parish church and the elaboration of the Town Wall are survivals of that age of prosperity, but only one complete house of the period remains. The standard building material throughout has been limestone rubble, with no trace of timber-built houses.

During the Civil War the town was garrisoned and besieged by both contending parties in turn, and in 1643 parliamentary ships engaged in a duel of cannon-fire with land batteries on Gunfort and Castle Hill; some cannon of the period survive there and also around the harbour (serving as bollards). In the revolt against Parliament in 1648 Tenby, like Pembroke, was held by a rebel garrison in a three-weeks' siege against Cromwell's troops under Col. Horton. The combined effects of war and later plague may have occasioned the economic depression of the town throughout the following century.

The growing popularity of the sea coasts brought visitors to the town in the 1760's and the subsequent fashion for sea-bathing gave it a fresh lease of life, attracting the *haute monde* before the end of the century. New houses for the visiting gentry were erected, such as Milford House in The Norton, Lavallon House in High Street, and Sion House built by Nash in 1790 but burned down in 1937. A series of improvements was promoted by Sir William Paxton, a former London banker of Middleton Hall, Carmarthenshire: this included the sea-water Baths, begun in 1810 and rebuilt in 1811, by S. P. Cockerell (now Laston House, with an appropriate quotation from Euripides still over the entrance), Tenby House built for himself in High Street, a reservoir and piped water supply, and an uncompleted scheme for a promenade along the harbour side carried on a series of arches. The extensive rebuilding of the period 1820-50 is seen at its best in the terraced houses of The Croft (about 1830), St. Julian's Terrace and Lexden Terrace (1843); delicate ironwork is a feature of several houses of the time. Under the Tenby Improvement Act of 1839 many older structures disappeared in the course of street widening, but fortunately a local artist and antiquarian, Charles Norris, has recorded them. There was a substantial trade in local oysters, and seasonal trawling by Devon fishing fleets subsequently developed. In the French scare of the mid-century, Castle Hill was to have been re-fortified but, instead, the Fort on St. Catherine's Rock, armed with a six-gun battery, was built in 1868-70.

Until about 1850 the town had scarcely spread beyond the medieval walls, excepting the ancient suburb in The Norton. With the improved roads and the coming of the railway, first to Whitland in 1854 and then linked in 1866 to the Pembroke-Tenby line (1863), the fashionable watering place tended to become more of a holiday resort, and so the area immediately outside the Town Wall was developed, the layout of the new streets being determined by the far older field boundaries which in turn represented the consolidation of medieval strip-holdings.

Dixon, E. E. L., *The Geology of the South Wales Coalfield*; pt. XIII, The country around Pembroke and Tenby. (Memoirs of the Geological Survey, 1921.)

Leach, A. L. 'The Geology and scenery of Tenby and the South Pembrokeshire coast', *Proc. Geol. Assoc.*, XLIV (1933).

Norris, C., *Etchings of Tenby* (1812).

Williams, I., 'Moliant Dinbych Penfro' (in Welsh), *Trans. Cymm.* (1940).

PROCEEDINGS

MONDAY, 9TH JULY

MANORBIER CASTLE. BY D. J. C. KING

This exceptionally attractive stronghold stands on a low ridge with well-marked slopes, in the middle of a pleasant valley by the sea. There are two stone-walled enclosures in line, of which the inner ward on the S.W. is almost complete, forming an imposing 13th-century castle; the outer has left slight remains, including a small round tower. It can never have been very important.

The castle was always part of the Earldom of Pembroke forming the head of the de Barri fee, held by service of five (or by other accounts, three) knights. It is first mentioned in about 1146 by Gerald de Barri (Giraldus Cambrensis) who was born there. The de Barris were a family of little distinction or interest, but they succeeded, by a series of modest, but persistent, campaigns of building, in furnishing themselves with a castle that was both imposing and well-appointed. The last of the family died in 1359, and after a short interval the castle came into the hands of the earls of Huntingdon, who held it until 1461, when it was seized by the Crown. Thereafter it was leased out to tenants, and finally sold to the Bowen family of Trefloyne, passing from them to the Phillippses of Picton. In the course of its later career it acquired domestic buildings of a modern sort, which are still inhabited, as well as a couple of barns, now roofless.

The extensive outer ward is crossed, just in front of the main ditch, by a line of wall, in the middle of which are the remains of a ravelin of Civil War date; nothing is known of Manorbier's part in the events of this period, except that Rowland Laugharne, the Parliament's commander, announced its capture in a despatch of 13th September, 1645.

The main ward is a very irregular figure, approximately a rectangle, the exposed N.E. face having the gate in the middle and a small round tower at each end. Immediately N.W. of the gate is the oldest part of the fabric, a small square tower of apparently two storeys, with first-floor entrance. Its detail is very crude, and it can only be dated with reserve; it is probably of the end of the 12th century, and must have been the keep of a palisaded enclosure, or at least one not 'of stone and lime'. Long curtains join this strongly-defended face to a domestic range which forms the far end of the castle, with a hall and solar block joined to a chapel by a three-storey domestic building the basement of which forms a simple passage, which is now the gate of the castle on the seaward side. A lofty spur of building leads from the three-storey block to the big latrine-turret that served the state-rooms on its upper floors. This whole face of the castle is very picturesque, but it is plain that it did not originally form a defensive front. It has a most feeble ditch, and the door under the three-storey building is almost defenceless; besides, there are the remains of a curtain heading S.W. beyond the latrine-turret.

Most of the fabric dates from the 13th and early 14th centuries; by the middle of the 13th the castle consisted of a ring of decidedly low curtains, enclosing an area extending beyond the present limits of the castle to take in the point of the ridge, together with the tall East Tower, two storeys of the North Tower, and a plain gateway, now forming the inner part of the entrance passage. It also included the hall, which seems, although it is not certain, to have been older than the curtains and towers. At any rate, the next additions increased the comfort of the castle rather than its strength: the chapel was built and joined to the hall-block by the three-storey building with its extra accommodation. Subsequently the lower part of the spur and latrine-turret were added to the enlarged domestic block. After this a general strengthening of the defences occurred; all the curtains were raised, in so many different fashions that it is clear the operation extended over a considerable period. A small corbelled turret was built on the angle of the long N.W. curtain, and an extra storey was added to the North Tower. At about the same time a square gatehouse was added over the entry, and the spur and latrine-turret were raised a stage. No part of this work appears to be later than the middle of the 14th century, but the few details of the outer ward suggest that its trifling defences may be as

late as the following century.

R.C.A.M. (Wales and Mon.), *Pembrokeshire*, 211-4.

Edwards, *Castles and Strongholds of Pembrokeshire* (Tenby 1909), 26-30.

Oman, *Castles* (G.W.R., 1926), 209-10.

Smith, *Arch. Camb.*, IV (1849), 204-7.

Duckett, *Arch. Camb.*, 4 ser. XI (1880), 134-45, and XIII (1882), 166-73.

Cobb, *Arch. Camb.*, 4 ser. XI (1880), 287-90.

Hussey, *Country Life*, LXXXVI (1939), 308-12.

See also prints in Grose's *Antiquities*, VII, 111-2; Buck's *Antiquities*, II, 423; *The Antiquarian Repertory*, II, 213-4, 280; III, 276.

MANORBIER: ST. JAMES'S CHURCH. By W. G. THOMAS

The churches of South Pembrokeshire have several features in common making them a distinctive group, such as pointed barrel vaults to the nave and aisles, transeptal chapels connected to the chancel by passage 'squints', a small embattled unbuttressed tower usually to one side, and often a low chancel arch (when not enlarged by 19th-century restoration). Building material is universally limestone rubble with little refinement of dressed stone.

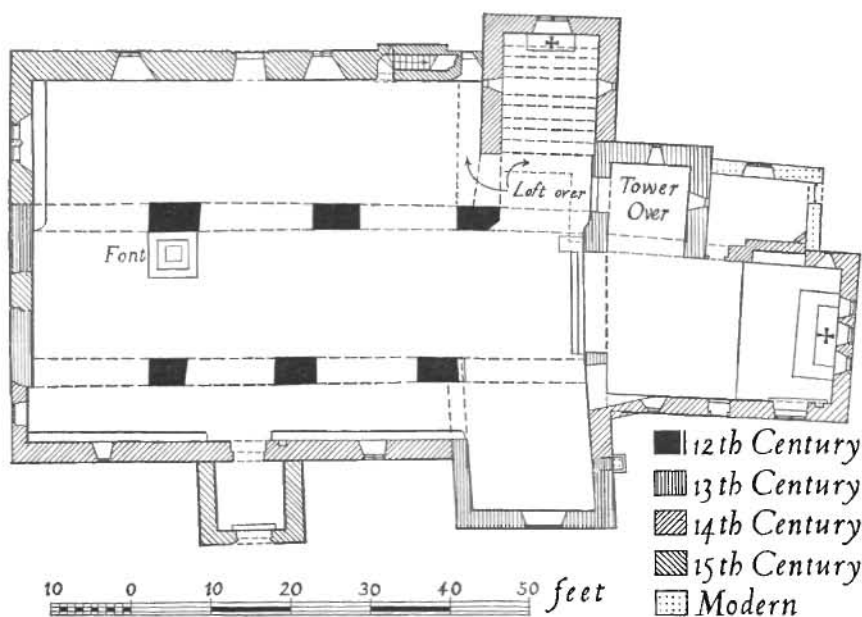


Fig. 2. St. James's Church, Manorbier

At Manorbier (Fig. 2), the nave is the earliest part of the fabric, with one surviving 12th-century window. The nave extended westwards and transeptal chapels were built on the north and south before the addition of the aisles for which plain break-through arches were cut. All these parts have pointed barrel vaults, including the north aisle which incorporates a wall stair to give access to a former rood loft (fragments of which survive) and also to the tower added on top of the earlier chapel north of the chancel; there are indications of a former chapel or vestry similarly placed on the south. The chancel was enlarged in the 14th century and diverges noticeably from the alignment of the nave; the trefoiled head of the original piscina can be seen behind its modern successor. A military effigy of the early 14th century,

now in the chancel but formerly in the north chapel (known as the 'de Barry' chapel), probably represents a John de Barry.

The situation of the church on a steep hillside away from the medieval village area is remarkable; one explanation might be that it is the site of a far earlier sanctuary or settlement of which no known trace survives.

PENALLY CHURCH AND CROSSES. BY C. A. RALEGH RADFORD

Penally in the early period was an important *clas*, the reputed birthplace of St. Teilo. The church still possesses one complete cross and three broken shafts of the 10th and early 11th centuries. The most important artistically and historically is the large fragment of a tapered shaft, which still stands 5 ft. high. This has a pair of confronted beasts and an acanthus scroll on the front, a contorted beast and interlace on the back, a scroll on one edge and frets on the other. These motifs are all of Saxon derivation and unusual in Welsh art of this period. They attest the close connections between Wessex and Dyfed, which began when King Alfred summoned Asser from St. David's to the court of Wessex and made him Bishop of Sherborne. These connections continued for 150 years and are reflected in the use of Saxon names (*e.g.* Edwin on the cross at Carew).

The complete cross has a pierced wheel head. Head, sides and edges are covered with coarse three-strand interlace badly set out. The two smaller fragments are covered with interlace and fret patterns. One has an incomplete inscription in straggling Insular majuscule: HEC EST CRUX QUAM AEDIFICAVIT MEIL DOMNA... (this is the cross which Mael Domna[il] erected [to the memory of...]).

The collection gives a good idea of the wealth of monumental and personal crosses which adorned the churchyard of a Welsh monastery or *clas* in the later pre-Conquest age.

V. E. Nash-Williams, *Early Christian Monuments of Wales*, nos. 363-6.

CALDY ISLAND: OLD PRIORY CHURCH. BY D. B. HAGUE (Pl. XLIVA)

Caldy Island lies about two miles south of Tenby; it is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide, and has an area of 556 acres. Its vegetation and its fairly sheltered position have resulted in an intensive and continuous occupation from early times. This activity has obliterated any sign of the original Celtic monastery, but the ruined and much altered remains of the medieval priory still stand. This was dependent on the Abbey of St. Dogmael's, of the reformed Benedictine Order of Tiron, and was founded about 1113. Fenton describes the remains as 'a curious aggregate of miscellaneous masonry'. The modern priory, to the north, was taken over by a community of Cistercians from Chimay in 1929.

About 500 yds. to the north-east a small church incorporating a Norman doorway may have been the original priory church; this contains an Ogham stone. There are remains of another ecclesiastical building on St. Margaret's Island at the extreme west tip of Caldy.

A. D. Lacaille and W. F. Grimes, *Arch. Camb.* (1955) & (1961).

INSCRIBED STONE. BY C. A. RALEGH RADFORD

Caldy Island or Ynys Pyr was the site of an early Celtic monastery or hermitage. The only surviving relic of this age is the pillar stone dug up in the later Priory. This retains parts of an Ogham inscription, probably of the 6th century, which has been read: MAGL[IA?] DUBR[ACUNAS?] MAQI]INB (the stone of Maglia Dubracunas, son of...). The stone was re-used in the 7th or 8th century as a memorial consisting of a large cross with a Latin inscription in Insular majuscule which reads: ET IN SINGNO CRUCIS IN ILLAM FINGSI ROGO OMNIBUS AMULANTIBUS IBI EXORENT PRO ANIMAE CATUOCONI (And I have marked it with the sign of the cross. I ask all that pass in that place to pray for the soul of Cadwgan).

V. E. Nash-Williams, *Early Christian Monuments of Wales*, no. 301.

NANNA'S CAVE. BY PROFESSOR W. F. GRIMES

The excavation of this cave, continued intermittently since 1911 by A. L. Leach and others, was finally completed in 1950-1951; and while there are or were other caves in the north-eastern part of Caldy, this is the one of which most is known. The cave is about 70 ft. above O.D. near Den Point, with a platform before it opening eastwards to the sea. Nanna's Cave illustrates well the continuing use to which these small south Pembrokeshire caves were put as shelters in early times. The first dwellers here were Mesolithic people. They were succeeded in turn by Western Neolithic folk probably related to the chambered-tomb builders and there was subsequently Late Bronze Age — Iron Age and Romano-British (3rd-4th century) occupation. Squatters also used the cave in the Middle Ages. The evidence for this succession is almost entirely ceramic, but the first deposits which yielded the Mesolithic flints also contained information on coastal changes in the Caldy area for which there is other evidence, such as raised beaches, in the neighbourhood.

A. D. Lacaille and W. F. Grimes, *Arch. Camb.* (1955), 96-117; (1961), 36 ff.

THE OLD LIGHTHOUSE. BY D. B. HAGUE (Pl. XLIVB)

The lighthouse at the south end of the island was designed by Joseph Nelson, who was also responsible for other Welsh towers at South Stack (Anglesey), Bardsey (Caernarvonshire) and Nash Point (Glamorgan). First application for a light was made in 1827 by Thomas Beecroft, for the Pembrey Iron and Coal Company, and the first light was exhibited on 26th January, 1829. The tower is round, 52 ft. high, and the light is 214 ft. above sea level. In detail and character it resembles the two towers at Nash, which were the last stone towers built by Nelson. It is flanked by single storey keepers' cottages; the two-storied houses to each side were added in the late 19th century. The light is now un-manned.

TENBY: ST. MARY'S CHURCH. BY W. G. THOMAS (Fig. 3)

The building has a complex history resulting from much rebuilding and enlargement throughout the medieval period. Trace of an early 13th-century nave of typical local plan and proportions, with a S. transeptal chapel and porch, can be detected in the S. and W. walls. By the end of the 13th century it had been almost completely rebuilt on an axis further to the N., with a long chancel and a substantial tower on its S. side. The addition of the existing N. and (later) S. aisles followed, and a tall octagonal spire was erected on the tower. The arcades (the N. arcade is unusual in having no capitals) show West Country characteristics, which is to be expected in view of the intense trading by sea with the Bristol Channel ports; the spire is very like that of Bridgwater, built in 1367. After an addition on its S. side, the chancel was extended further to the E. and heightened, incorporating a raised sanctuary and broad flight of steps, together with a notably fine wagon roof which can be dated by an inscription on its bosses to between 1461 and 1475. The N.E. aisle can be dated before 1482 by the tomb of Bishop Tully of St. David's on its S. side; it has an arcade of four-centred arches somewhat out of alignment with the earlier chancel wall. The W. doorway of this date has an unusual double-ogee head. The S. porch is of roughly the same date, and mention should be made of the W. porch which existed until about 1830. A fine example of an open trussed and braced roof extends over the wide S. aisle, and the nave roof retains interesting figure-bosses. Before mid 19th-century reconstruction the windows were all of typical late 15th-century form, some with square heads.

There are several monuments worthy of note, including a mid 14th-century female effigy, a late 15th-century cadaver, and the double tomb of local merchants named White with effigies and decorated alabaster panels dating from about 1482. The pulpit is dated 1634, and a late 15th-century bell cast in Bristol stands in the S.E. aisle. The earliest surviving tower bells are four of a ring of six cast in 1789 by Bilbie of Chewstoke.

W. of the church stand the slight remains of 'The College' built in the 15th century, possibly for the chantry priests (known from later records) or for the Dominican friars that Bishop Tully is said to have ejected (Yardley, *Menevia Sacra*, p. 76). The church itself was

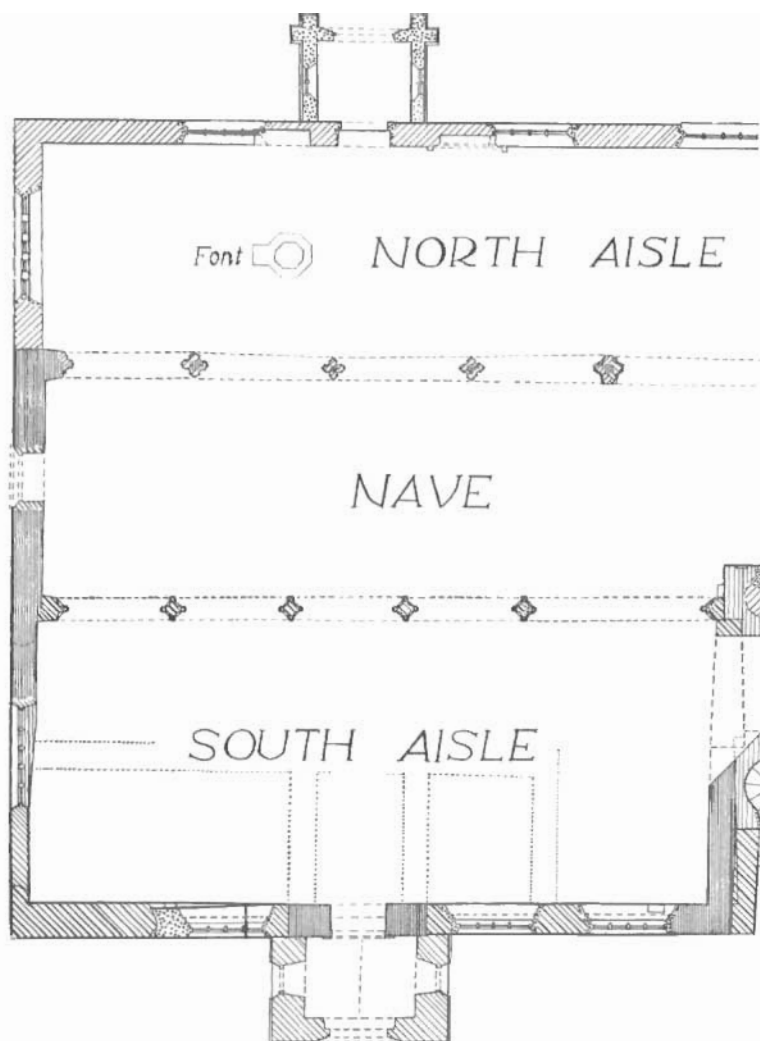
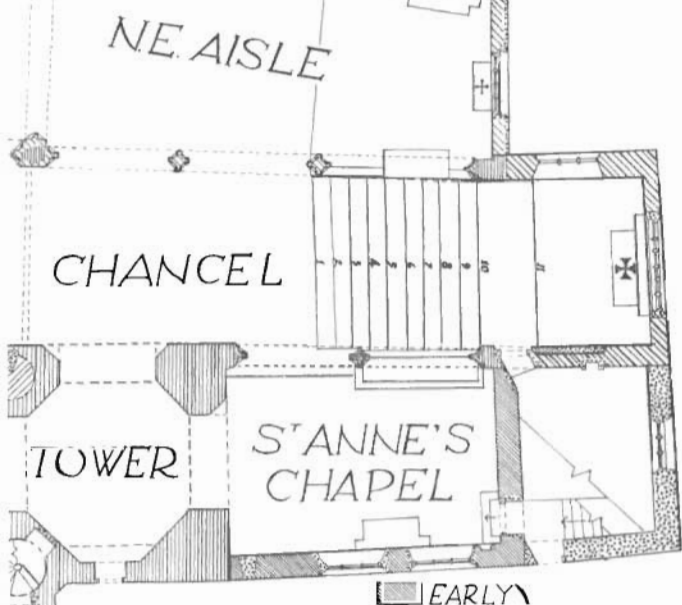


Fig. 3.

THE PARISH CHURCH of ST. MARY THE VIRGIN TENBY



EARLY

EARLY 13TH CENTURY MID 15TH CENTURY
LATE 13TH CENTURY LATE 15TH CENTURY
LATE 14TH CENTURY 19TH CENTURY

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 ft.

never collegiate and the location of a Carmelite convent here has arisen from confusion of Tenby with Denbigh in North Wales by Browne Willis' local informant.

Laws, E. and Edwards, E. H., *The Church Book of St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby* (Tenby, 1907).

Arch. Camb. (1909), 346-50; (1912), 6-22.

Thomas W. G., *Tenby Parish Church* (1961).

TOWN WALLS. BY W. G. THOMAS

Until late in the 18th century the Town Wall entirely surrounded the town, even along the top of the precipitous cliffs; its site is marked on Fig. 1 by a broken line. There were two main gateways to landward and others to the harbour, the castle, and the shores. The chief surviving length of the Wall in The Parade and White Lion Street remains substantially complete with a barbican gateway and six towers, though defaced by modern doorways; the North Gate and much of the internal parapet walk have not survived.

The original defence consisted of a simple length of embattled wall with loops at internal ground level (the lower series as now seen) and one open tower at the N.W. angle. The first additions are the barbican before the South Gate (or 'Five Arches' as it is known) and the D-shaped towers N. and S. of it, oversailing the original curtain wall. At this stage the southern termination was the round tower now incorporated in the Imperial Hotel. Some of this additional work can be associated with the royal grant of tolls for murage in 1328.

In 1457 an agreement between Jasper Tudor, earl of Pembroke (later Duke of Bedford), and the townsmen, provided for extensive re-fortification. To this date may be ascribed the general raising of the curtain wall and towers by 10 ft., with a new series of embrasures and loops served from a formerly continuous wall-walk carried on arches. In the case of the barbican of the South Gate, the original wall-walk became a covered gallery below the new higher wall-walk. The Wall was extended to the cliff edge with a small square terminal turret, and possibly the completion of the circuit belongs to this phase. Roughly contemporary was the large rectangular bastion provided with a garderobe and fireplace, having 'key-hole' gun-ports.

Most of the curtain wall immediately S. of the gateway was rebuilt during the Armada scare, as a datestone testifies. There are clear signs of other rebuilding of the wall-top which can be associated with 17th century expenditure noted in the municipal archives before the outbreak of the Civil War; the Wall was manned against a series of attacks, culminating in Col. Horton's three weeks' siege of 1648.

Laws, E., 'Notes on the fortifications of medieval Tenby', *Arch. Camb.* (1896), 177-92, 273-89.

THE OLD HOUSE. BY W. G. THOMAS

The Old House, or Tudor Merchant's House, in Bridge Street (Fig. 4) is the only fairly complete surviving example of early domestic architecture in the town. It is stone-built in three stories, gabled front and back. On the ground floor the internal partition with fragments of painted plaster is the only original subdivision now traceable. The large fireplace projecting at the rear with equally massive chimney and square shaft is characteristic of the district. The first floor has a notable fireplace on the S., with a tall round chimney shaft, and has also the largest three-light windows. The top-most floor is open to the roof, which consists of four collar-beam trusses ('raised crucks') resting on large corbels; though now slated, its gables suggest original thatching. A fireplace and adjoining two-light window on the E. or street front are set out from the wall face on corbels. Serving all three floors is a latrine-turret projecting at the N.W. corner. The original stair has gone but seems to have stood in the S.W. corner and was probably of wood. The house was restored by the National Trust in 1939.

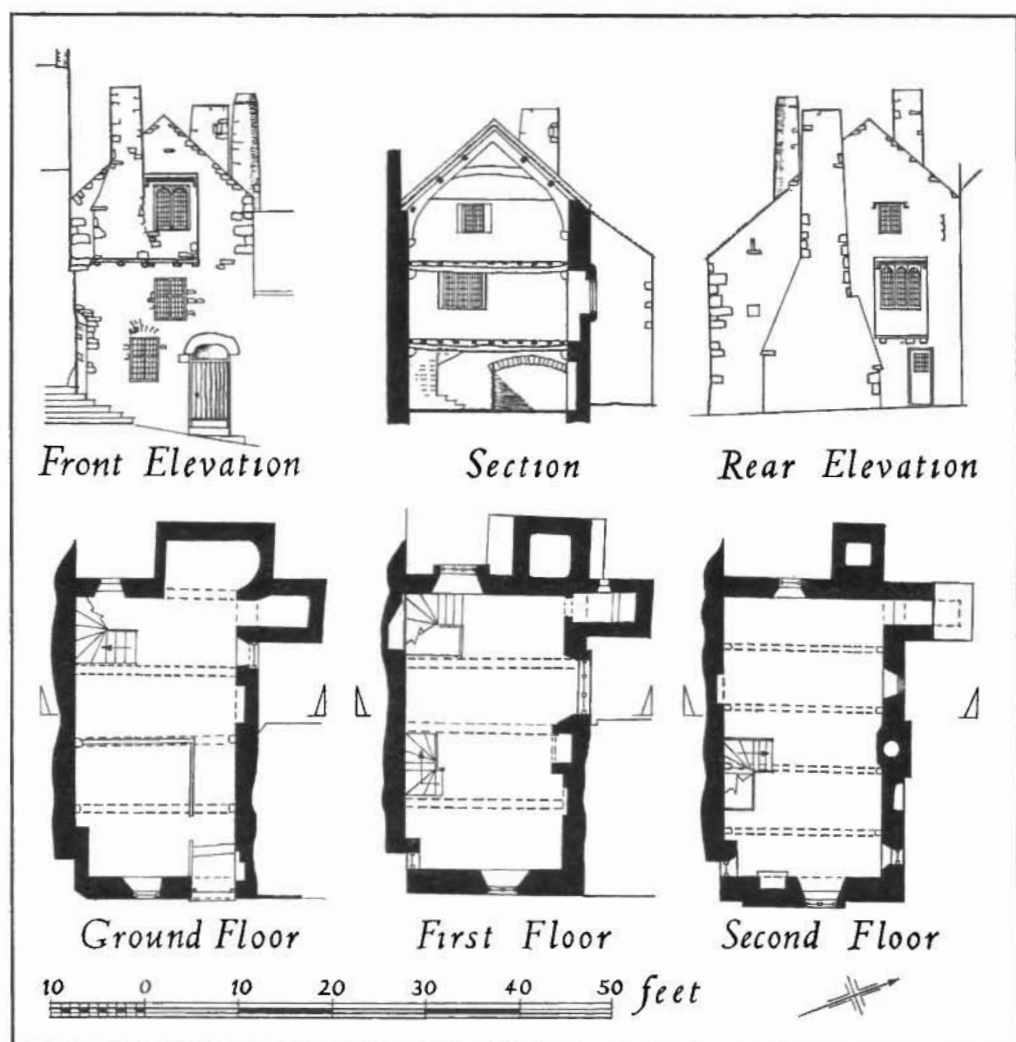


Fig. 4. The Old House, Quay Hill, Tenby

(Based on plans kindly provided by the National Trust)

TENBY CASTLE. BY W. G. THOMAS

The fragmentary remains on Castle Hill include a gate tower with an added barbican, a double tower on the summit, parts of three domestic buildings, and short lengths of embattled curtain walls above the shore exposed at low tide; three other towers formerly existed. Though a 'castle of Tenby' is first mentioned in 1153, nothing structural is likely to remain earlier than the 13th century when the castle functioned as a member of the lordship of Pembroke. Unfortunately, the quality of building is too primitive for close dating. A survey of 1386 refers to the lord's chamber, a horse-mill and a 'tripget', much of the structure being in a sorry state. The summit tower, a round tower heightened and enlarged to the W., is hardly

more than a look-out. The eastern of the two halls was adapted as a school and now houses the *Tenby Museum*. The appointment of constables is known from 1231, and though such appointments continued into the 16th century the castle seems to have been abandoned for military use from the beginning of the 15th century, except for a few months in 1648 when, after a victorious assault by Cromwell's troops, twenty pieces of ordnance were listed amongst the booty.

TUESDAY, 10TH JULY

CAREW CASTLE. *See p. 270.*

CAREW CROSS. BY C. A. RALEGH RADFORD

Carew Cross, standing over 13 ft. high, is one of the largest and finest of the early Christian monuments of Wales. The ring head and the faces and edges of the shaft are covered with frets and interlaces. On the faces the patterns are set in panels and variety is achieved by the skilful juxtaposition of coarser and finer designs. A small panel on the west, near the base of the shaft, has an inscription in straggling Insular majuscule which reads: MARGITEUT REX ETG(UIN) FILIUS (Maredudd the king, son of Edwin). Maredudd ap Edwin, fourth in descent from Hywel Dda, and his brother Hywel obtained possession of Dyfed in 1033. Maredudd was killed two years later.

V. E. Nash-Williams, *Early Christian Monuments of Wales*, no. 303; *Arch. Camb.*, (1949), 253-5; *Arch. J.*, III, 71 and LXVIII, 406.

HAVERFORDWEST, ST. MARY'S CHURCH. BY G. F. WEBB

The parish church of St. Mary at Haverfordwest is more closely linked by the character of its building detail with such 13th-century work as the nave of Llandaff Cathedral or the arcading from the great Monastery of Strata Marcella, now in the parish church of St. Idloes, than with other parish churches of the region.

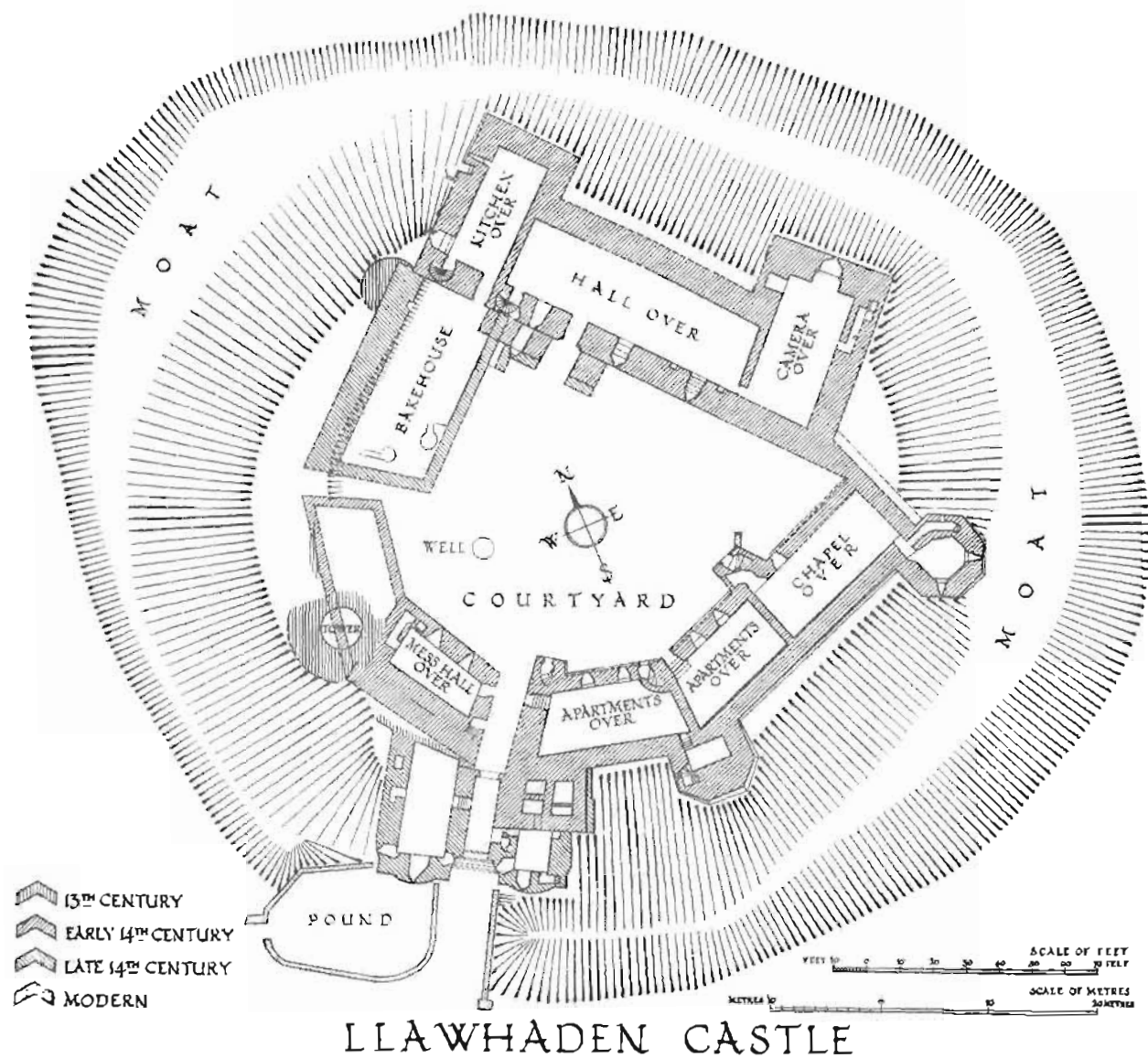
The church consists of a chancel and nave divided by a chancel arch: the chancel has an arcade of two bays originally giving on to the north chapel; the nave has an arcade of four bays only a little less sumptuous than those of the chancel and giving on to a north aisle. The S. and W. walls of the chancel and nave are all of the 13th century in their present character though they may in part represent the remains of an earlier church. All this 13th-century work is of remarkable distinction particularly in the sculptured capitals of the arcade piers and the details of the moulding of the S. windows.

In the late Middle Ages the N. chapel and the N. aisle were greatly enlarged, *i.e.* widened, and were combined to make a single architectural space. The nave was provided with a new and taller clearstorey and the whole chancel was re-roofed with fine panelled ceilings related to that of the nave of St. David's Cathedral, though rather less extravagantly elaborated.

Among the fittings and monuments are a pair of stalls with a fine bench-end representing St. Michael and the Dragon and bearing the arms of France and England quarterly as borne by King Henry V, the organ case of 1705, and the Phillips wall monument (a good London work of the first half of the 18th century) at the E. end of the N. wall of the chancel, are especially remarkable.

WISTON CASTLE. BY D. J. C. KING

The earthworks of Wiston Castle stand on the top of a gentle hill between Llawhaden and Haverfordwest, and immediately to the N. of the parish church. They are of imposing character, the bailey being fairly strong and of unusual area. It is of the wide and short 'bean-shaped' plan, and its bank rises as much as 14 ft. from the ditch. The motte, on the N. side, is ditched all round, but the bailey bank crosses its ditch to abut against its slopes. It is about 25 ft. high from a ditch 9 ft. deep, and its top is about 56 ft. across; it is a decidedly good example by Welsh standards. It is occupied by a stone shell-keep, fairly well preserved except



LLAWHADEN CASTLE

Fig. 5. Plan of Llawhaden Castle

(Crown Copyright; reproduced by permission of the Ministry of Public Building and Works)

on the N., where a great piece has fallen. The keep is polygonal externally, probably of about eighteen sides originally. Inside, its plan is irregular, and the walls vary from 6 ft. to 4½ ft. in thickness; they are 10 to 12 ft. high.

The castle, or rather the vill, is named after an early Flemish settler, whose name appears in Latin as Wizo or Witso, and in Welsh as Gwys (Guy?). It appears to have been the principal castle of the district of Deugleddyf, between the two branches of the Cleddau river, but its date of building is uncertain; Wizo was dead by 1130, but the first mention of the castle does not occur until 1147, in which year it was taken by the Welsh. It was again taken, with the aid of treachery, in 1193, being recaptured in 1195. Finally, Llywelyn the Great took it and destroyed it in 1220. The populace were bidden to give vigorous assistance to William Marshall II, Earl of Pembroke, in rebuilding the castle, and it has been suggested that the shell-wall is the earl's work; there is nothing unlikely about this, but the plain round-headed doorway, with no portcullis, suggests an earlier date; moreover, nothing more seems to be heard of the castle. It is quite possible that the fallen masonry on the N. was brought down when Llywelyn 'levelled' the castle.

R.C.A.M. (Wales & Mon.), *Pembrokeshire*, 418. Mrs. Armitage, *Early Norman Castles*, 279. Laws, *Arch. Camb.*, 5 ser. xv (1898), 269-70.

LLAWHADEN CASTLE. BY O. E. CRASTER

The castle (Fig. 5), which lies 7 miles E. of Haverfordwest and about 1 mile N. of the main road to Carmarthen, was a fortified residence of the Bishops of St. David's. The earliest castle was the 12th-century ring motte, the great ditch of which still dictates the shape of the monument. In the 13th century the bank round the inside of the ditch was replaced by a stone curtain flanked by projecting round towers. In the early 14th century this, in its turn, was swept away, and the castle was entirely rebuilt in the form of a series of rectangular blocks, some over-sailing the original curtain, set round a courtyard. The new buildings provided accommodation for a regular garrison and the bishop's household and guests. The castle is believed to have been dismantled by Bishop Barlow (1536-47).

NARBERTH CASTLE. BY W. HARRISON

The ruins of the Castle of Narberth (Fig. 6) rest upon a rocky spur of ground, some 250 ft. above sea-level, projecting southwards from the Town and facing Narberth 'Mountain' beyond the valley. The main route from Pembroke and Tenby to Cardigan passes at the foot of the site, which Richard Fenton, in *A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire* (1810) noted as 'stopping one of the most frequented passes of the County'.

Narberth (meaning appropriately 'on the ridge') is a name which occurs in the Mabinogi as a princely residence and in the Welsh chronicles as a fortified site attacked and destroyed, as in 1113, 1215, 1219 and 1257, during Welsh attempts to recover ground lost to the Norman invader. The early 'castles' referred to were most likely of earth and timber. The stone buildings, of which the survivals are so fragmentary, may belong to the late 13th or early 14th century. Of any stone structure preceding these, no trace has yet been identified. A Ministers Account of 1330-1 lists some of the furniture among the Goods and Chatels as two dining tables with trestles, three tables with trestles, four benches, two old coffers, one dresser, two chairs, three benches in the hall, one brass pot, one basin with laver and one brass plate. Also mentioned are two cross-bows and timber for the mangonel—hardly an impressive armament if the list is complete.

During the 12th and 13th centuries, the Lordship of Narberth (variously Neyrberd, Nerberd, Norberd, Nerbergh, Nerbert, la Nerber, in the Records) absorbed the Welsh lands astride the watershed between the Western Cleddau and the Daf, its components containing the wooded Canaston and Newton in the W., the open fields of Robeston, Narberth and Templeton in the middle, and the Welsh holdings of Velfrey over in the E. Through the area ran a number of high roads, some of them ancient ridgeways, while the main routes westwards from Carmarthen and northwards from Pembroke intersected within three miles of the Castle

in its key position. Among those who held the Lordship from the 13th to the early 16th centuries were William the Marshall, the Mortimers, the Perrot family, Bishop Gower, Thomas Carrewe (in 1404 for holding the Castle during the revolt of Glyn Dŵr), Edward IV's son the Prince of Wales, and Henry Duke of Buckingham. In 1516 it was added to the ever-growing estates of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, Lord of Dynevor and Lord of Carew, only to be lost on the attainer of his grandson Rhys ap Griffith in 1531. Leland notes the Castle as being 'a little preati pile of Old Syr Rhese given on to him by King Henry VIII'. When marcher lordships were being converted into shires, under the provisions of the Acts of Union 1536-42, Narberth was incorporated into the new shire of Pembroke. The forfeiture of Rhys ap Griffith's estates to the Crown was followed by the *Survey* of 1539, which included a description of Narberth Castle.

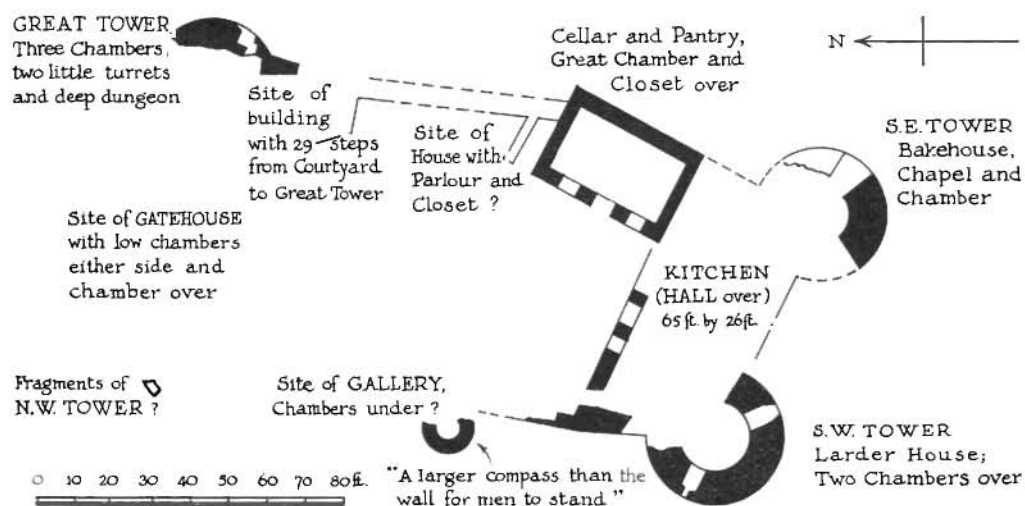


Fig. 6. Narberth Castle

While the Castle is said to have been inhabited as late as 1657, it appears to have decayed gradually from the late 16th century onwards. A survey of 1609 states 'the same castle is decayed and wasted for 20 years past and more'. Although it had seen plenty of action in its early days, there is no evidence that it played any significant part in the 17th-century Civil Wars. Nathaniel Buck's 'view', drawn it seems without very careful observation from the S.E. and published in 1740, at least bears witness to its tumble-down condition. The S.W. and S.E. towers are shown, along with the remains of gables and chimneys at the S. end of the ward, while to the N.E. rises what appears to be part of a tower surmounted by a high turret.

A most valuable aid in reconstructing the plan of the Castle is found in the *Survey* of 1539, which provides a description along with measurements of the buildings. Many of these details agree substantially with a recent plan of the portions which have survived while others supply data concerning the location and use of other features which have long since disappeared. The principal points of interest are as follows:—

- (1) The castle buildings formed a quadrant court sloping down the hill from the north (town) end. The overall dimensions were 102 ft. on the N. end, 192 ft. along the E. side, 84 ft. on the S. end and 150 ft. along the W. side.
- (2) The castle was approached from the N. by means of a gatehouse 'with two low chambers either side the entering, in which is a prison house under one of the chambers'. Above these chambers was a room 39 ft. long by 15 ft. wide. No trace of the gatehouse remains.

- (3) 'Over the east part of the said gatehouse and on the east side' was 'the great tower 108 feet in compass within the battlements with a great deep dungeon, and above the battlements two little turrets'. The words 'over the east part of the said gatehouse' could be taken to mean that the N.E. tower was itself part of the gatehouse buildings, but the slight remains of this tower left standing are insufficient to contribute anything to the solution of the problem.
- (4) Adjoining the 'great tower' was 'a little storey' with a chamber over it, approached from the court by a flight of 29 steps. S. of this was a house 33 ft. long, containing a low parlour and closet with a chamber over. Though the sites of these premises are clearly indicated in the *Survey*, very little of their foundations is visible on the ground.
- (5) Still on the E. side and further S. again was a building 46 ft. by 25 ft. Here the vaulted pantry and cellar may be seen, but the great chamber which once rested upon them has vanished, apart from portions of its E. wall and some window openings.
- (6) The S.E. tower, once 81 ft. in compass within the battlements, has but part of its shell left. Here were the bakehouse with a chapel over it and a chamber over the chapel.
- (7) The S.W. tower, 66 ft. in compass within the battlements, held a buttery with two chambers one above the other. (A directional error in the *Survey* places this tower E. of the great chamber; a process of elimination of the rest of the information and the evidence on the ground help to place this feature in the S.W. corner.)
- (8) The kitchen with the Great Hall over it formed a building 66 ft. by 26 ft. across the S. end of the court.
- (9) Along the W. side of the court ran a curtain wall overlooking the main road, with a semi-circular projection 'a larger compass than the wall for men to stand for the defence of the castle'. This projection may still be seen, yet scarcely any of the curtain wall is left and nothing survives of a gallery or walking place about 76 ft. in length and 10 ft. in breadth, once standing by the wall and having three chambers or lodgings under it.

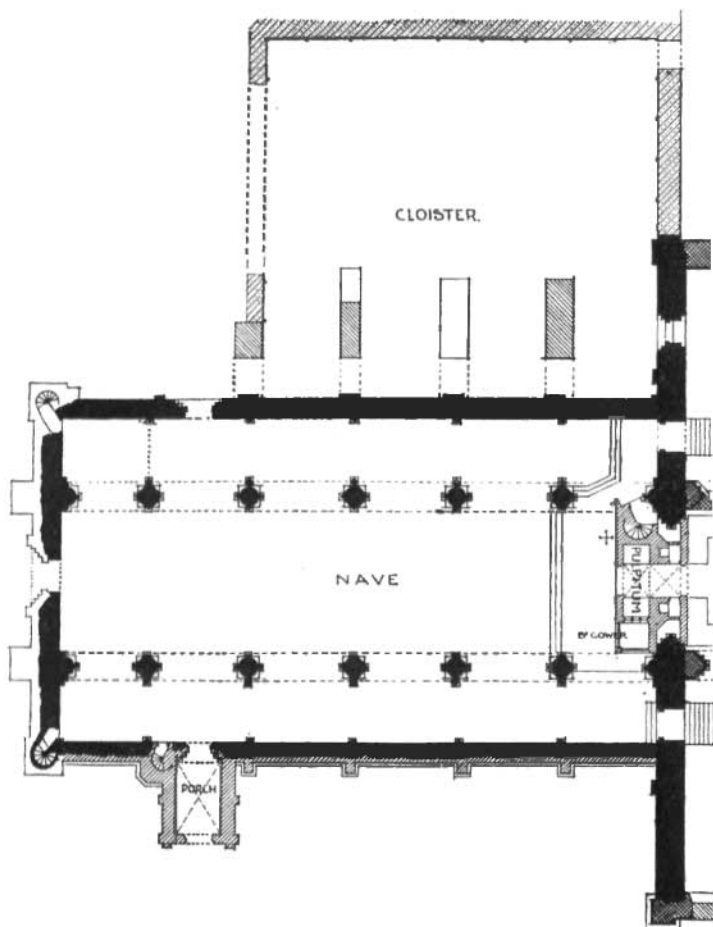
Some small fragments of masonry has been noticed *in situ* at the N.W. corner of the castle. No specific reference is made in the *Survey* to any tower on this spot, though it is stated that there were in all five towers, of which four have been accounted for if the projection on the W. side is included. The town-ward end of the Castle has been so badly robbed of its stone, and the bare rock is so near the surface, that it seems extremely doubtful whether an excavation would provide any new information about the buildings in this area. The *Survey* therefore remains a most important piece of evidence. It is to be hoped however that the compiler did not have to depend upon hearsay for the collection of his material.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH JULY

ST. DAVID'S:

ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL AND ST. MARY'S COLLEGE. BY G. F. WEBB

St. David's Cathedral (Fig. 7) stands on the site of a building said to have been destroyed by fire in A.D. 645. The present church was begun in 1180, and replaced a building to which sufficient work seems to have been done by 1131 to warrant a rededication. Of the church of 1180, the lower part of the E. wall of the Presbytery, the aisle walls, the W. walls of the Transept and the whole of the Nave including the W. arch of the Crossing, the lower parts of the aisle walls and the inside of the W. wall survive, together with the arcades, middle storey, and clearstorey. This work, especially the treatment of the middle storey and clearstorey as a unified design, is of great interest. It is the earliest known example of this treatment in the British Isles, its nearest neighbour in point of both date and place being Llanthony Abbey (Monmouthshire). Llanthony makes an interesting contrast with St. David's, as being of an extreme severity of handling as compared with the richness of St. David's though there are important resemblances in certain significant mouldings. After Llanthony, Pershore and



ST DAVIDS CATHEDRAL

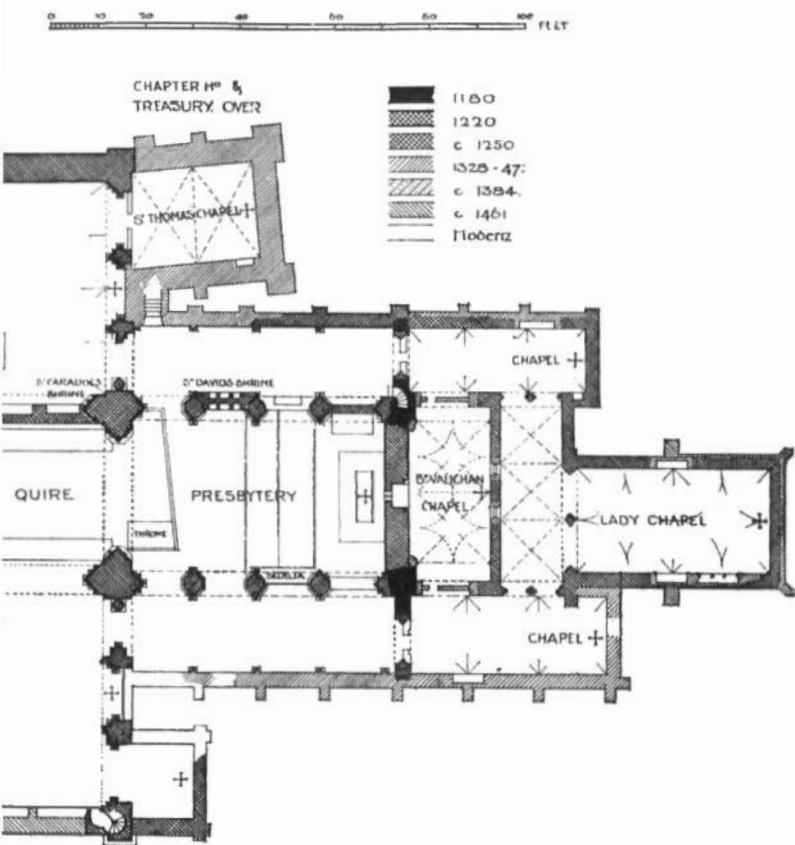


Fig. 7.

Southwell, and Christchurch, Dublin, shew the development of this system of combined clearstorey and middle storey in the course of the 13th century. In closer detail the work at St. David's links the building of the late 12th and early 13th centuries with that middle Western school which includes the eastern parts of Malmesbury, parts of Wells and Glastonbury to the South, and the W. bays of Worcester Cathedral and some work in the Shrewsbury district to the North. Mr. Lovegrove in his important paper on St. David's (*Arch. J.*, LXXXIII) stresses this resemblance with Worcester and the Northern examples of the school, and points out that Bishop Peter de Leia in whose episcopate the present building was begun had been Prior of Wenlock before his promotion.

The Norman central tower fell in 1220 and about that time, though not necessarily because of the fall, the eastern parts of the church were rebuilt. This was followed by an eastwards extension of the aisles to form eastern chapels, a lady chapel S. of the main axis, and a connecting ambulatory.

A great deal of reconstruction seems to have taken place in the second quarter of the 14th century under Bishop Gower. It included the S. quire aisle, the pulpitum, and St. Thomas' Chapel, now the chapter-house, with the library over. The arrangement of the imposing stone pulpitum is most unusual, and is only approached by that at Southwell, which has practically the same treatment of vaulting also found in the Cathedral at Bristol and on a large scale at St. Mary's church, Warwick.

The arrangement of the quire is typical of a church of secular canons. The stalls, with their misericord carvings are believed to have been executed in the time of Bishop Tully between 1460 and 1480. The screen dividing the sanctuary from the quire is not in its original position; it originally served as a screen to the pulpitum altars at the E. end of the nave.

In the early 16th century Bishop Vaughan (1509-22) converted the formerly open space between the E. wall and the ambulatory into a beautiful vaulted chapel. To do this he filled in the three large lancet windows at the back of the high altar. It is probable that he substituted for them a broad and low Perpendicular window above. At present the three original lights are blocked up, while above are a group of four lancets introduced by Sir Gilbert Scott in his extensive works in the middle of last century, in the place of a decayed 16th-century window.

The nave roof is generally accredited to the treasurer, Owen Pole (1472-1509); but the elaborate wooden carving and particularly the pendants which shew traces of Flemish renaissance work may well indicate a date of c. 1530. Monuments of importance include the shrines of St. David and St. Caradoc on the N. side of the quire. The former may not be in its original position and has suffered alteration.

During the 17th and 18th centuries the Cathedral was allowed to fall into decay, culminating in 1775 in the collapse of the roof of the Lady Chapel. In 1791 the W. wall too was in a dangerous state and John Nash, who was employed in its repair, produced a completely altered fenestration. The present W. front dates from 1862; it is the work of Sir Gilbert Scott, and is based on old prints of the original work. The eastern chapels were re-roofed early in the present century.

St. Mary's College stands to the north of, and parallel to, the nave of the Cathedral; the two buildings were formerly separated by a square cloister of which nothing now remains. The college was founded in 1377 by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, his wife Blanche, and Bishop Adam de Houghton for the maintenance of a master and seven priests. The building is said to have been considerably damaged by Nash in providing material for his work on the Cathedral; it consists principally of a large hall over a vaulted undercroft.

Arch. J., LXVIII (1911), 416-9. LXXXIII (1926), 255-283.

Architectural Review, CXII (October, 1952), 263-5.

Foord, E., *St. David's, Llandaff and Brecon* (1925).

Robson, P. A., *The Cathedral Church of St. David's* (Bell's Cathedral Series, 1907).

THE BISHOP'S PALACE AND ECCLESIASTICAL CITY. BY C. A. RALEGH RADFORD

St. David's or Mynyw (Latin: MENEVIA) was one of the most important Christian centres in Wales. The founder, St. David or Dewi Sant, lived in the 6th century and settled in the

little valley where the Cathedral now stands. In the early period the monastery was noted for its austerity; later it became a centre of scholarship. From this house came Asser, the learned Welshman whom King Alfred made Bishop of Sherborne.

A number of early stones have been found in or near the Cathedral and at other places in the Parish. The oldest preserved in the Cathedral is a pillar stone with a cross of the 7th or 8th century. Among the more important of the stones now in the Cathedral are: (1) a flat slab (broken) on which is a cross filled with elaborate interlace and having a seraph in the top dexter corner; 9th or 10th-century. (2) a round-headed pillar with a cross, which has the Alpha and Omega and the letters IHS XPS (for Jesus Christ) in the angles; perhaps 9th-century. To the left of the cross an inscription has been added in Insular minuscule; it reads: Pontificis Abraham filii hic hed et isac quiescunt (The sons of Bishop Abraham, Hed and Isaac rest here). Bishop Abraham was killed in 1080.

No architectural remains of early date survive in the city. At Whitesands Bay, on the shore to the W., the remains of an oratory were excavated. Though rebuilt, they suggest that in origin it dated from as early as the 10th century and perhaps earlier.

The Cathedral and Bishop's Palace, together with the medieval canons' houses, all stood within a walled enclosure. This is referred to as the new close (*novam clausam*) in a document of 1334. The present wall with slight rectangular towers is substantially of this date. The most important entrance was at *Porth y Twr* on the E. towards the modern city. This is a structure of two dates. The octagonal northern tower in two stages is the older. It is a fine building largely in ashlar and was erected in the last quarter of the 13th century by Bishop Thomas Beck (1280-93). It was probably intended to serve as a bell tower, a use to which it has again been put. The gate proper was added during the 14th century as a part of the new close. It is also in two stages. A small guardroom and postern flank the gate passage towards the older tower. On the other side is a vaulted chamber once used as a prison. The upper stage formed the quarters for the guard, with the portcullis chamber immediately over the gate passage.

The Bishop's Palace (Fig. 8) lies near the centre of the Close, opposite the W. end of the Cathedral. It consists of three long ranges around a courtyard, walled on the fourth side.

The wall, together with the W. range, forms the earliest work, dating from the 12th or early 13th century. No detail now remains. The W. range was remodelled in the late 13th century in order to form two apartments on the first floor, over a vaulted undercroft.

The Gatehouse on the N. and the Bishop's Private Apartments in the E. range are the work of Bishop Thomas Bek (1280-93). They comprise a large Hall and smaller Camera on the first floor above a vaulted undercroft. Both have large two-light windows, originally transomed, and both retain a fine series of corbels originally supporting the roof. To the N. in the space between the Camera and the Gatehouse a small Chapel was added in the 14th century. At the back of the Camera an added wing of c. 1500 projects eastward. It was designed to provide greater accommodation within the apartments.

Bishop Henry de Gower (1327-47) added a Great Hall, Chamber and Chapel, which occupy the whole of the S. range and form the principal glory of the Palace. All three lie on the first floor above vaulted undercrofts. The Great Hall is approached by a wide flight of stairs passing through a projecting porch, which was adorned with statues in niches. The hall had lofty two-light windows with transoms. The whole group is finished with a battlemented wall-walk, carried high above the roofs on an arcaded parapet. The front of this parapet is veneered with polychrome decoration in local purple and white stone. The arcaded parapet forms a characteristic feature of the work carried out by Bishop Gower, both at St. David's and at Lamphey and Swansea Castle.

Linking the Great Hall and the earlier Private Apartments is a covered passage running across the E. end of the great hall to a porch added in front of the older hall. The central part of this passage masks the contemporary Kitchen, which has four great flues gathered in pairs against the end walls. Kitchen and passage are structurally later than the great hall, but are still mid 14th-century work, and probably form part of the design carried out by Bishop Gower. The characteristic parapet is added to the older work on this side of the courtyard.

The Palace was abandoned and the lead stripped from the roof after the Reformation.

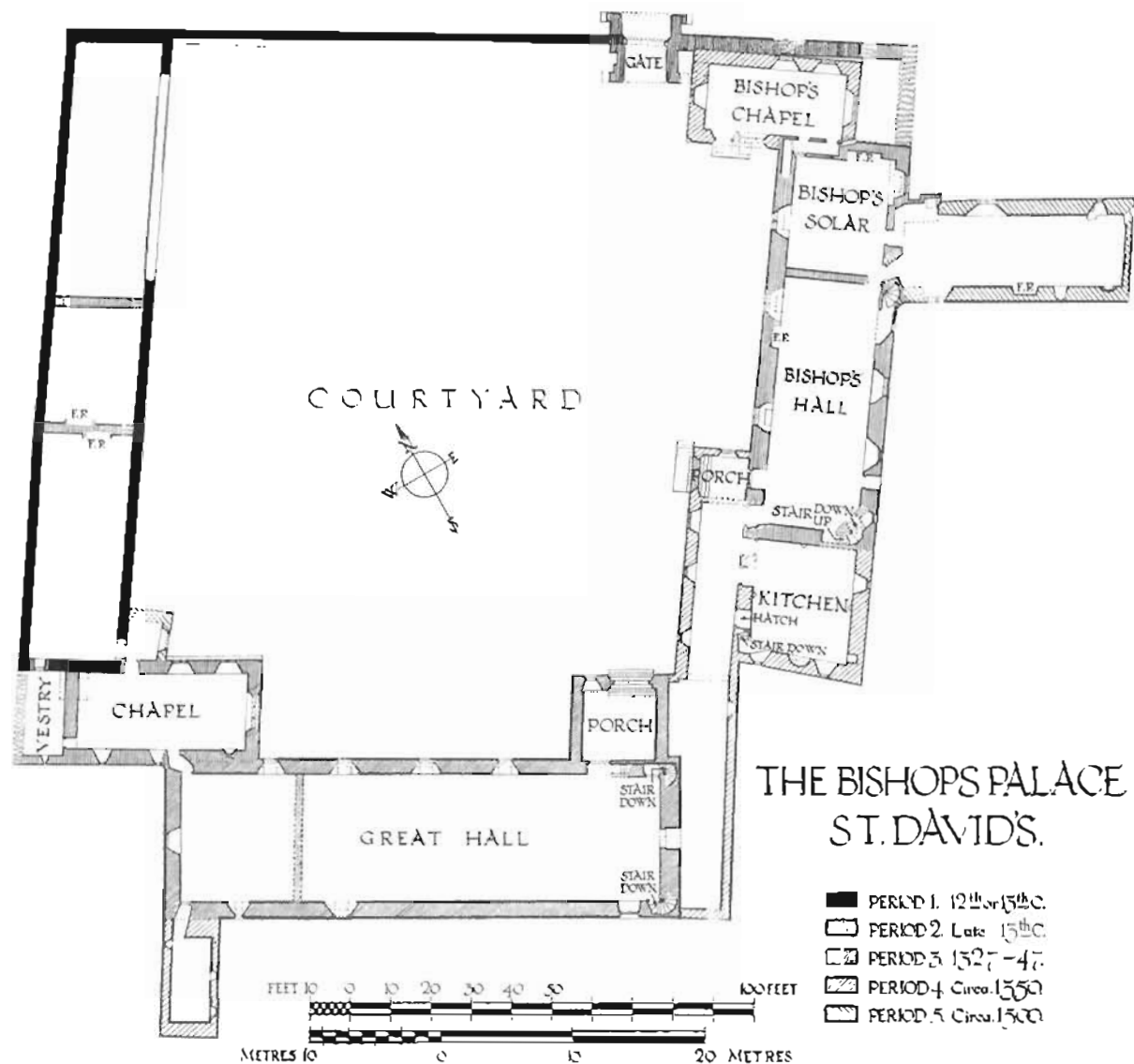


Fig. 8. The Bishop's Palace, St. David's
 (Crown Copyright; reproduced by permission of the Ministry of Public Building and Works)

- W. B. Jones and E. A. Freeman, *The Architectural History of St. David's*.
Arch. Camb. (1925), 87-120 (St. Patrick's Chapel at Whitesands Bay) and (1954), 1-17 (Porth y Twr).
 V. E. Nash-Williams, *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales*, nos. 370-83.
The Bishop's Palace, St. David's, Ministry of Works: Official Guide.

RHOSSON-UCHAF. By W. G. THOMAS

Of the group of interesting farmhouses in the St. David's area noted in 1883 by J. Romilly Allen, only Rhosson-uchaf remains substantially intact. Its noteworthy features include the large externally projecting fireplace with tapered shoulders and tall round chimney set beside the front entry, and the 'out-shuts' or extensions of the living space beyond the main walls in small roofed projections on both the long sides. It is not possible to date such structures firmly, despite the pointed head of the doorway, but a 15th to 16th-century date seems most likely. The raising of the roof for an upper storey, together with the gable-end chimneys, would seem to belong to alterations in the 18th century.

The houses with front projecting chimneys of the type which is datable in England to the 16th and 17th centuries (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, LXXXI (1949)) occur in S. Pembrokeshire with similar pent-roofed porches. Though many noted in the last century have disappeared, examples may still be seen in Templeton and St. Florence villages and in isolated instances elsewhere.

Arch. Camb. (1902), 17.

Peate, I. C., *The Welsh House* (3rd edn. 1946), 141, figs. 46, 47.

ST. JUSTINIAN'S CHAPEL. By C. A. RALEGH RADFORD

Porth Stinan was an early landing place for travellers to and from Ireland; the Chapel probably grew up in connection with this landing place, as the dedication in honour of an obscure Celtic saint is unlikely to have arisen after 1100. The present rectangular building is late medieval. Excavations revealed the foundations of an earlier building, probably of the 12th century, and several burials, some of which may be older.

Arch. Camb. (1926), 381-94.

ST. NON'S CHAPEL. By J. M. LEWIS

The ruined chapel of St. Non, mother of St. David, and its adjacent Well, are situated $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S. of the Cathedral. It is a small building, about 40 ft. by 20 ft., not quite rectangular in shape, and aligned N.-S., the site of the altar being marked by a step at the N. end.

A tradition based on the legendary account of St. David's birth connects the chapel with his birthplace. An early date for its foundation is suggested by the presence on the site of a cross-incised stone dated 7th-9th century, and also by the massive dry-built masonry at the base of the S. wall, but neither of these circumstances are by any means conclusive. Its alignment suggests that it may not always have been a chapel. It is first mentioned in 1335, and seems to have gone out of use at the Reformation. It was excavated by Baring-Gould in 1898, and was taken into guardianship by the Ministry of Works in 1947.

Dedications to St. Non occur elsewhere in South Wales (generally in the neighbourhood of David churches) and also in S.W. England and Brittany, where at Dirinon, her reputed burial place, there seems to have been an important cult connected with her name.

Arch. Camb. (1858) & (1898).

Nash-Williams, *Early Christian Monuments of Wales*, no. 372.

Baring-Gould and Fisher, *Lives of the British Saints*, iv.

Wade-Evans, *Life of St. David*.

Wade-Evans (ed.), *Vitae Sanctorum Britanniae et Genealogiae*.

ROCH CASTLE. BY W. G. THOMAS

Though hardly more than a large fortified tower, Roch Castle is remarkable for its situation and adaptation to its site, an isolated igneous outcrop on a prominent ridge. The barony of Roch appears as a member of the lordship of Haverfordwest when late in the 12th century Adam de la Roche (*de Rupe*) founded Pill Priory near Milford Haven, and members of this family were involved in the invasion of Southern Ireland.

The structure is a D-shaped tower with projecting smaller chambers, basically of the 13th century and subsequently modified (a lease of 41 Edward III refers to some reconstruction). The original entry was from high ground on the E., and the bailey was formerly defined by a double bank and ditch. The castle was occupied until the Civil War when it changed hands in several actions. Many features collapsed in the following ruination; in the present century it has been reconstructed within the original shell with a new wing added on the north.

Arch. Camb. (1852), 258-71 (charters); (1865), 361 (illustrated).

CLEGYR BOIA. BY PROFESSOR W. F. GRIMES

Clegyr Boia is one of the smaller igneous monadnocks which are a prominent feature of the St. David's peninsula. Its top is enclosed by defences which link the natural rock outcrops to form a small roughly rectangular habitation-site traditionally associated with one Boia, an Irish freebooter of the 6th century A.D. Excavations in 1943 showed that the ramparts were stone-faced with a passage-like entrance with shallow guard-rooms to the W., but no direct evidence was forthcoming to confirm the traditional date of the site. On the other hand, underlying the defences were two hut-sites producing abundant pottery which showed that the site had been occupied in Neolithic times. Clegyr Boia is important as the outstanding example of all too rare Neolithic settlement in Wales and for the evidence of contact with Ireland that it provides to augment that of the chambered tombs: the similarity of its pottery to that from Lough Gur, Co. Limerick, excavated by the late Professor O'Riordain is very strongly marked.

Audrey Williams, *Arch. Camb.* (1952), 20-47.

ST. DAVID'S HEAD PROMONTORY FORT AND CARN LLIDI

BY PROFESSOR W. F. GRIMES

The area of St. David's Head is a relatively unspoilt piece of cliff-land consisting of a small valley defined on the N. by the promontory of the Head and on the S. by the dominating igneous monadnock of Carn Llidi.

On Carn Llidi itself are two small cist-like burial-chambers which illustrate well one of the settings favoured by the tomb-builders of south-west Wales. Tombs of this type are no doubt comparatively late in the series, though none has as yet been dated by excavation. These examples have already been disturbed. A third burial chamber known as Coitan Arthur (Arthur's Quoit) in more ruinous condition stands amongst rock outcrops on the promontory; it was 'excavated' in 1894 without result.

The view over the head from Carn Llidi gives the best impression of the stone-walled enclosures which cover both flanks of the valley. A survey now in progress suggests that these remains are of two periods. The earlier, consisting of small irregular enclosures with which are associated a few huts and corrals, is probably of the Iron Age in a broad sense and no doubt relates to the promontory fort on St. David's Head. This system appears to be overlaid by a series of much larger enclosures defined by straight walls which run right across the valley. These probably represent an 18th or 19th-century enclosure-scheme. A recent burning-off of the gorse cover revealed that much of this land had in fact been under the plough in comparatively modern times.

The enclosures of both periods end on the W. on a more massive wall which runs obliquely across the promontory and evidently defines the inner territory of the St. David's Head promontory fort. The fort has the appearance of a work of two periods, but this was

CILGERRAN CASTLE

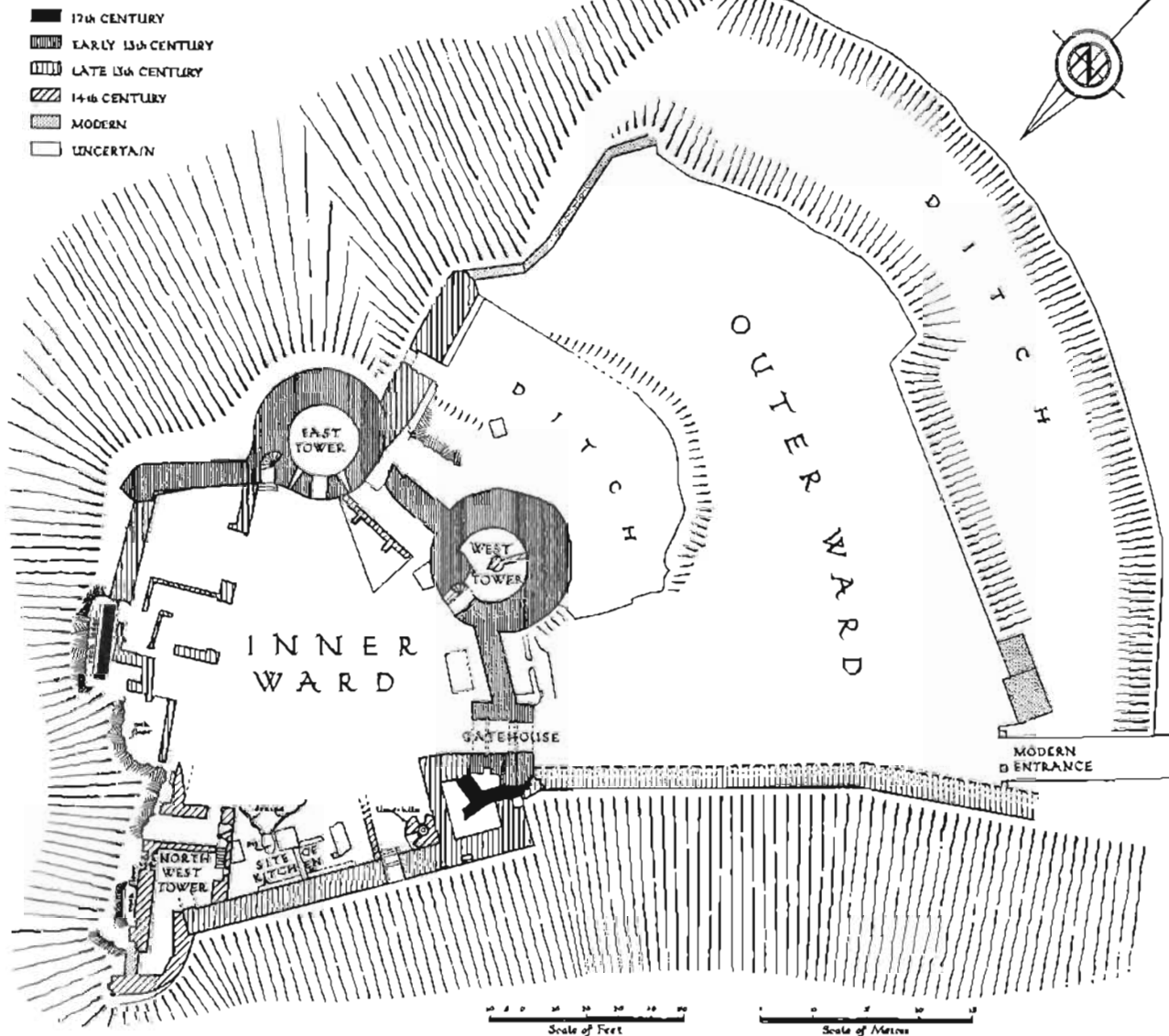


Fig. 9. Cilgerran Castle (Crown Copyright; reproduced by permission of the Ministry of Public Building and Works)

not put to the test in the 1894 excavations. An inner massive stone rampart, still partly faced externally, is preceded by two low walls of different character, drawn across the promontory in the usual way. The same narrow entrance faced with boulders, towards the S. end, served for both. Much of the enclosed area is rock outcrop but there is a good compactly ordered series of hut platforms. The few potsherds found with other material during the excavations were of indeterminate prehistoric character.

Baring-Gould and others, *Arch. Camb.* (1899), 125-131.

THURSDAY, 12TH JULY

CILGERRAN CASTLE. BY O. E. CRASTER

Cilgerran Castle (Fig. 9) lies on the S. bank, and at the tidal limit, of the river Teifi, which formed the boundary between the old Welsh Kingdoms of Ceredigion and Dyfed, and today still divides Cardigan from Pembrokeshire. By the 11th century the whole of South Wales apart from the modern county of Glamorgan had become part of the kingdom of Deheubarth. The death of its ruler Rhys ap Tewdwr in 1093 was the signal for the advance of the Normans into South-West Wales. Castles were built at Pembroke and Cardigan and the lordship of Cilgerran was formed out of the western commote of the cantref of Emlyn. It was held by Gerald of Windsor to whom Henry I had granted Pembroke castle.

It is not known whether there was a castle at Cilgerran from the first, and no traces of a castle mound have been found there, though five others that presumably date from the 12th century exist in the cantref of Emlyn. The Normans were not able to maintain their conquest, and Rhys ap Tewdwr's grandson, the Lord Rhys, succeeded in re-establishing Deheubarth. However, after his death in 1197 the kingdom soon fell apart; Cilgerran was captured by William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, in 1204, and, though lost to Llywelyn the Great, was recaptured by William Marshall the younger in 1223 and did not again fall into Welsh hands. William Marshall set about rebuilding the castle, and it was probably at this time that the principal surviving buildings, the two great circular towers and the S. and E. curtains, were built. Cilgerran retained its status as an independent lordship throughout the medieval period. During the 14th century it was held by the lords of Abergavenny, but by the 15th it was again associated with the earldom of Pembroke, and remained in the possession of the Crown or its chief adherents. Apart from being held for a time by Owen Glendower it played no further part in history.

The castle is perched on a rocky promontory high above the Teifi river, which here runs in a steep gorge. This and another stream make the site almost unassailable from the west and north. The castle consists of an inner ward defended on the landward side by two great circular towers and a gatehouse all joined by a curtain wall, and, separated from it by a rock-cut ditch, an outer ward protected by a wall and ditch. The towers are complete to their roof levels, and are of immense solidity being built of the local slate with the original openings of the same material, including fine two-light round-headed transitional windows. There are scanty foundations of buildings in the inner ward; the outer ward has not yet been excavated.

ST. DOGMAEL'S ABBEY. BY C. A. RALEGH RADFORD

St. Dogmael's Priory was founded about 1115 by Robert Fitz Martin, Lord of Cemais; it was a daughter house of Tiron. The site chosen for the conventual buildings was previously occupied by the old Welsh monastery or *clas* of Llandudoch, which is mentioned in the *Annals* in the 10th century.

An early inscription and a number of cross slabs survive from the older foundation. The inscription is in Ogham and Latin on an early 6th-century pillar stone now in the Parish church and commemorates a local chieftain; the Latin reads *SAGRANI FILI CVNOTAMI* (The stone of SAGRANI the son of Cunotamus). The cross slabs are mostly in the lapidary collection in the Infirmary.

SAINT DOGMAELS ABBEY

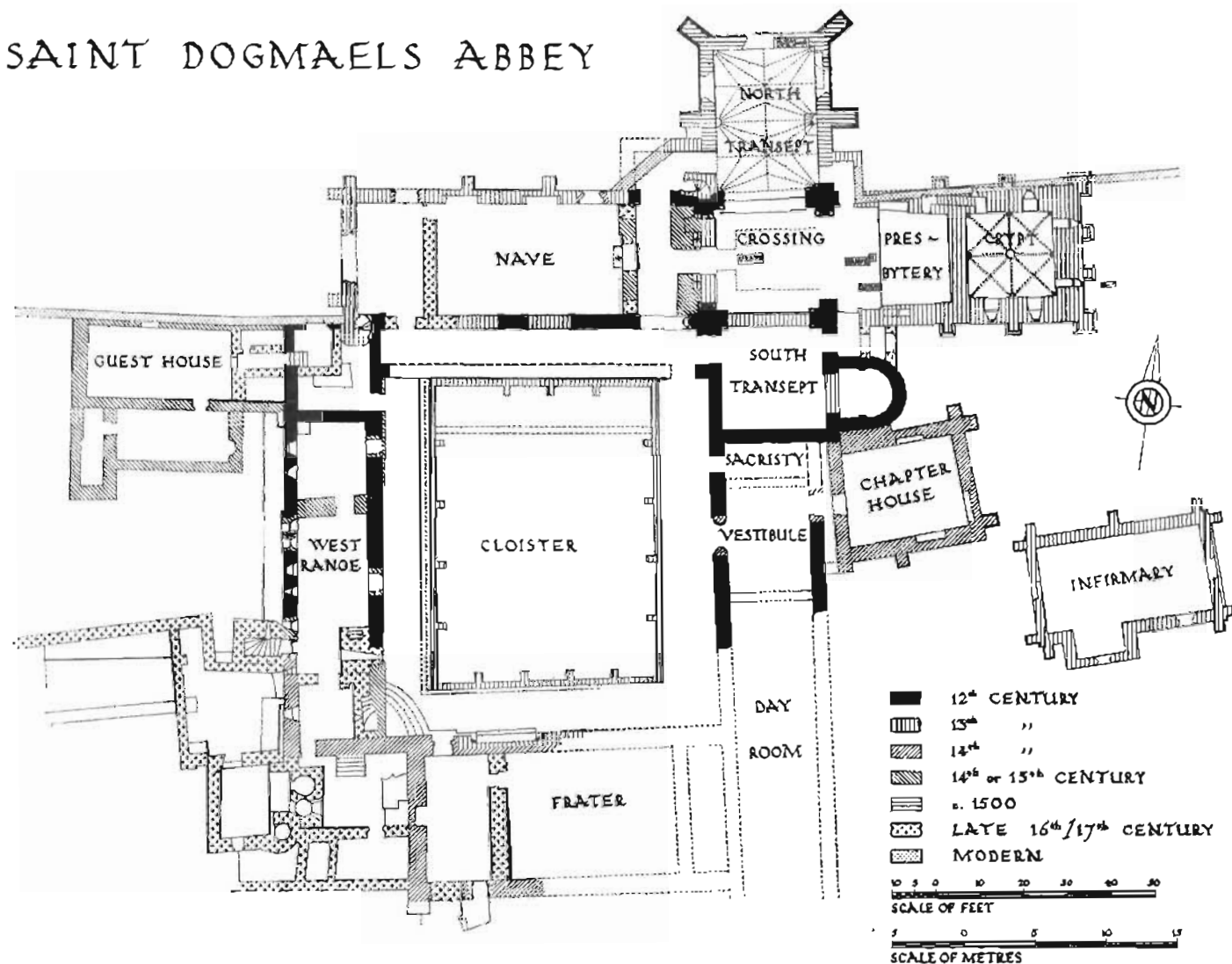


Fig. 10. Plan of St. Dogmaels Abbey

(Crown Copyright; reproduced by permission of the Ministry of Public Building and Works)

In 1120 the Priory became an Abbey, still retaining a closed connection with the French mother house of Tiron. The church (Fig. 10) was planned as a cruciform building with an apsidal eastern arm, apses opening off the transepts, and an aisled nave. Detail still *in situ*, especially at the base of the piers of the crossing, and that in the lapidary collection, shews that the church was largely built in the earlier part of the 12th century, though it is probable that the nave was not completed. Rebuilding was undertaken in the first half of the 13th century. The presbytery was extended and given a square E. end, with the high altar placed above a vaulted crypt. Capitals and other details in good Early English style shew that the cloister and the ranges enclosing it were rebuilt at the same time.

The abbey was largely destroyed in the wars at the end of the 13th century. The church was reconstructed with an aisleless nave. The N. door with the ball flower ornament and the great W. window, which has lost its tracery, are part of this reconstruction, datable to the early 14th century. The site of the S. aisle was thrown into the cloister, which was rebuilt at a higher level with walks covered by pent roofs carried on wooden supports; the slots for the sill beams of these supports are visible above the 13th-century level. The greater part of the surviving monastic buildings dates from this period.

The N. transept was reconstructed in the early 16th century. It was covered with a fine vaulted roof. The corbels carrying the spring of the vaults are still in position and the bosses are preserved in the Infirmary. The transept was probably designed as a private chapel and the fine cadaver now replaced in one of the tomb recesses was found near the crossing, where it had been dragged by plunderers.

The building was re-used as a Parish Church after the Reformation and the monastic buildings were adapted as the Rectory.

The 13th-century vaulted Infirmary lies E. of the E. range. Three walls stand to a considerable height. It has been used to house the early stones and architectural fragments found on the site.

Ministry of Works: Official Guide.

NEWPORT CASTLE. BY DILLWYN MILES

Newport Castle was established by William Martin, Lord of Cemais, after he was driven out of Nevern Castle by his father-in-law, the Lord Rhys, in 1191. The Castle stands on a spur overlooking the estuary of the river Nevern. William was the grandson of Robert Martin who had established his stronghold at Nevern before 1115 and who founded the Benedictine Abbey at St. Dogmael's. No part of the existing Castle was built before the end of the 13th century.

The Castle was captured by Llywelyn the Great in 1215 and in 1257 by Llywelyn the Last, but on both occasions it was soon recaptured by the Normans. Its heyday began to wane with the passing of the Martins in 1326, but that it was kept in repair is shown by the accounts for the years 1395 and 1398. During the revolt of Owain Glyndwr it suffered heavily, and in 1408 it was valued at half its normal worth because it was destroyed 'by the invasion of the king's rebels'. In 1497, when the Lord of Cemais was impeached for high treason and beheaded, his lands became forfeit to the Crown but they were restored to his son in 1534. Ten years later the Castle and the Barony of Cemais were purchased by William Owen, of Henllys. In 1583 his son, George Owen, the historian, records that the Castle had been 'in utter ruin for a long time', and so it remained until a century ago when Sir Thomas Lloyd, of Bronwydd, converted the Gate-house into a residence.

The present remains indicate that the Castle comprised a Gate-house with flanking towers, together with three other towers and a curtain wall. The eastern flanking tower was demolished during the restoration of 1859; the western one has an octagonal top-stage above a corbel-table. The Hunters' Tower, on the north-west of the ward, contains traces of an Early English fireplace with flues and the remains of a stone mantel. The south-western tower is largely a grass-grown mound, while that on the south-east is a massive D-shaped tower jutting out into the moat. Adjoining this tower is a vaulted crypt which has a central pier from which eight irregular ribs radiate and terminate in as many pilasters on the sides and angles of the chamber.

PICTON CASTLE. BY D. B. HAGUE

Picton Castle is a building of considerable interest despite its meagre recorded history. The original motte, more strategically placed on higher ground commanding the confluence of the eastern and western Cleddau, lies 600 yds. E. of the present building. This consists of a rectangular block with drum towers of unequal size at each corner; the entrance occupies the space between the eastern towers. A large block of c. 1800 has been added to the opposite end.

The castle was probably built by Sir John Wogan, Justiciary of Ireland 1295-1313. Perhaps the most interesting event in its history was its capture in 1405 by French soldiers who had recently landed at Milford to support the revolt of Owain Glyndwr; they may have damaged the hall windows which would explain why those shown in Buck's drawing of 1740 are late in character. After the revolt and the death of another John Wogan about 1420 the castle passed by marriage to the Philipps family of Carmarthen in whose careful hands the building remains to this day.

The plan is unusual and almost certainly was inspired by the 13th-century Irish castles of Carlow, Fern and Lea, which would have been familiar to Sir John Wogan and are more affined than the 14th-century castle of Nunney which has an open central court. The most unusual feature is the original entrance which was at basement level. This was altered in the 18th century when the forecourt was raised to its present level. Some features still visible and others revealed during recent repairs suggest that the hall, which stands on a vaulted undercroft, may have been reached by a straight flight of steps in line with the entrance passage. In the mid 18th century the hall and other apartments were redecorated, and in 1800 the castle was doubled in size by the addition of the W. block and upper stories over the hall. During the last three years extensive restorations have been made together with the removal of some of the later additions.

County Life, 7-28 Jan., 1960.

PENTRE IFAN. BY PROFESSOR W. F. GRIMES

Pentre Ifan is a guardianship monument of the Ministry of Works. In its present condition it incorporates primary visible features (its chamber, etc.) with others, such as its cairn, which were revealed by excavation and are presented in restored form to give a complete impression of the monument in all its aspects. The rectangular chamber, with its portal opening into a crescentic orthostatic façade, makes Pentre Ifan the outstanding example in Pembrokeshire of the 'Clyde-Carlingford' long cairn, the source of which is to be sought, broadly speaking, round the northern part of the Irish sea. The superficial characters of other tombs suggest that they have the same origin (though they may well be due to more than one movement): they are evidence of the strength of the Clyde-Carlingford colonisations which widely affected other lands round the Irish Sea besides Pembrokeshire.

W. F. Grimes, *Arch. Camb.* (1948), 3-23.

MOEL TRIGARN. BY PROFESSOR W. F. GRIMES

This hill-fort occupies the most easterly of the knolls which make up the main range of the Prescelly Hills. It lies just to the E. of the stonehenge 'blue-stone' rock outcrops and commands the prehistoric route known as the Flemings' Way which traverses the width of N. Pembrokeshire. The hill is named from the three large cairns, presumably of the Bronze Age, which occupy its summit. The hill-fort consists of three enclosures, the uppermost roughly oval with two others on the lower slopes to the N., their ends overlapping the entrances of the main area. The defences in all cases consisted of stone ramparts. The total area of the fort is relatively small (about 11 acres); it is densely covered with hut platforms which occur also on the slopes outside the defences. The excavation of some of the hut-sites in 1899 produced a quantity of indeterminate Iron Age material, without any pottery, but Romano-British sherds have been picked up on the site and its occupation may therefore have continued (or been renewed) in Roman times.

Baring-Gould and others, *Arch. Camb.* (1900), 189-211.

GORS FAWR STONE CIRCLE. By J. M. LEWIS

This circle (SN/134294) is situated on moorland to the E. of an area of marsh containing streams and springs feeding a tributary of the Eastern Cleddau.

It is an irregular circle of maximum diameter 73 ft. consisting of 15 stones, their spacing varying between 10 ft. and 18 ft. They range in height from 3 ft. to 1 ft., those in the S.E. quadrant being at the present day noticeably taller than the rest.

About 440 ft. N.N.E. from the centre are two standing stones, both just under 6 ft. in height. They are 47 ft. apart, their faces in the same plane, facing S.E. They do not appear to be sited in any obvious relationship to the circle, but the occurrence of outlying stones at other circle sites leads one to suspect that they may be part of the monument.

This is one of the two stone circles in the Prescelly area, the other being Meini-Gwyr (*see below*).

Ordnance Survey: *Map of South Wales showing distribution of long barrows and megaliths*, No. 36.

MEINI-GWYR. By PROFESSOR W. F. GRIMES

An embanked stone circle consisting of a simple bank, formed from surface-scrapings (there is no ditch) with entrance to W., retaining two of its original 17 stones. The site was excavated in 1938, when the positions of the remaining stones were exposed together with a passage-like treatment of the entrance and other features. Datable evidence was scanty but suggested that the circle may have gone out of use by the Middle Bronze Age. Meini-gwyr is within sight of the sources of the stonehenge blue-stones in Prescelly and lies beside the early land route which has the best claim to have been used in transporting the stones. The area is relatively rich in round barrows, several of which are close at hand and there are standing-stones and other antiquities.

FFYNNAN-BRODYR. By PROFESSOR W. F. GRIMES

This is an earthwork of unusual type. Though occupying an open commanding position it is not military in purpose. It consists of a large, much spread, bank with a simple entrance to the S.W., but lacks a ditch: the enclosed area is lower than the ground outside the bank, which was formed by excavating material from the interior. The most likely explanation of the site seems to be that it is a variation on the henge-monument or embanked circle, which is represented by Meini-Gwyr.

FRIDAY, 13TH JULY

LAMPHEY PALACE. By C. A. RALEGH RADFORD

Lamphey was a residence of the Bishops of St. David's as early as the 11th century, but the buildings at that date and for long after must have been of timber. In the 14th-century survey, known as the Black Book, it appears as an important manor with two watermills, a windmill, a dovecot, a garden, three orchards and a park which sheltered a herd of 60 deer.

The oldest remains are a Hall of the early 13th century (Fig. 11). The hall lay on the upper floor running E.-W., with a kitchen of slighter construction running S. from the E. end. The screens passage and service rooms lay at this end of the hall, as is shewn by the position of the main door in the N. wall. The hall is a plain building, but the Bishop's camera, added soon after 1250, was designed on a grander scale with fine detail. It lay in the same line as the hall, running W. from the upper end. A small turret with a latrine, set near the centre of the S. side, formed the Bishop's bedchamber.

The great expansion of the palace was carried out under Bishop Henry de Gower (1327-47). He built a new Great Hall set at a slight angle to the E. of the old hall. This new hall was also on the first floor, above a vaulted undercroft. It has the same arcaded parapet with the battlemented wall-walk carried high over the roof as is used in Bishop Gower's

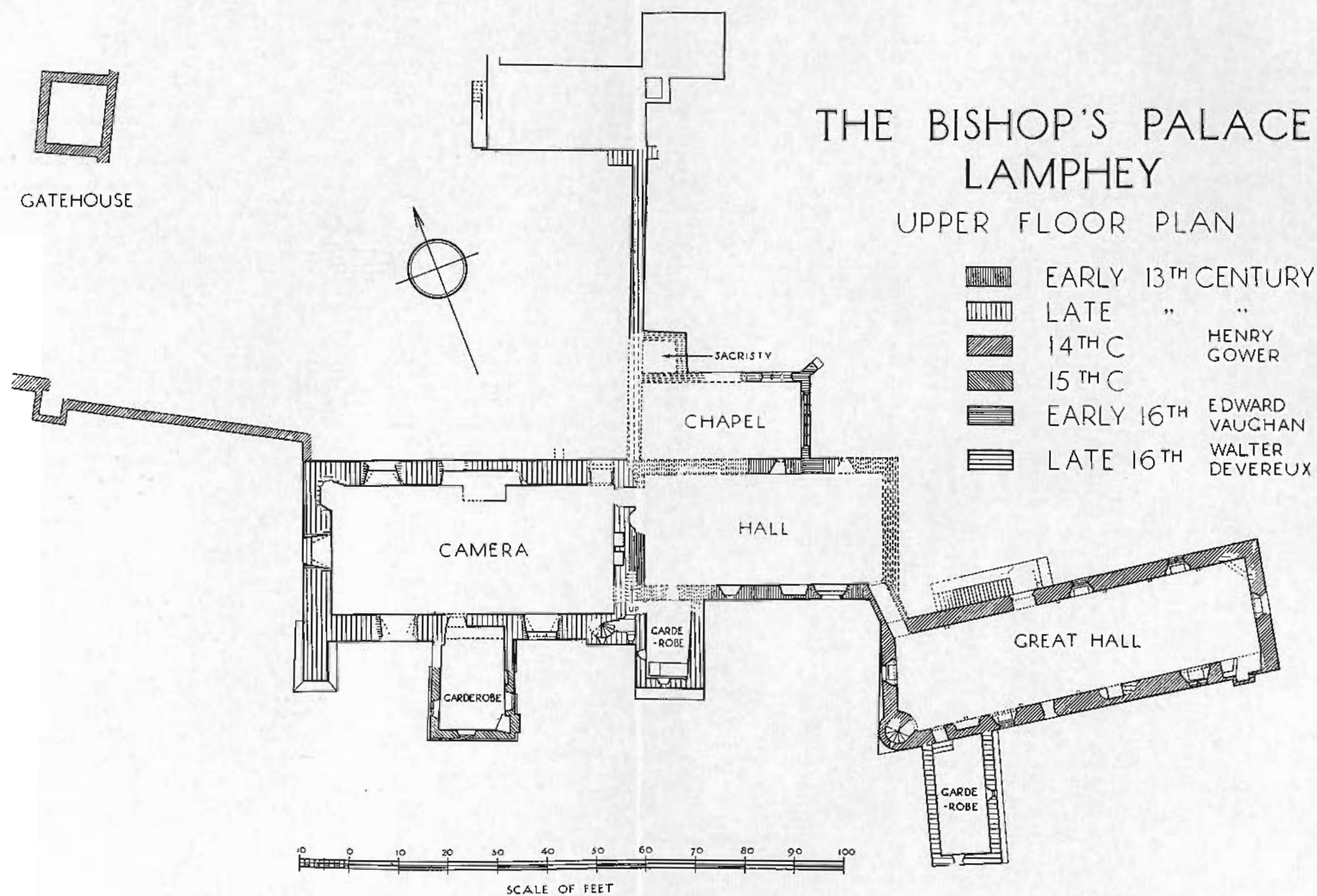


Fig. 11. The Bishop's Palace, Lamphey
(Crown Copyright; reproduced by permission of the Ministry of Public Building and Works)

work at St. David's, but here the work is carried out in local limestone without the polychrome adornment that distinguishes the work in the Cathedral city. The Gate of the inner court still stands with the characteristic parapet crowning the tower. The ruins of buildings within the outer court include an interesting vaulted cellar probably for the storage of wine and ale. This has been uncovered in the course of the recent clearance of the garden which formerly covered most of the site.

The Palace was remodelled in the early 16th century by Bishop Edward Vaughan (1509-23). He built a new Chapel on the N. side of the 13th-century hall and inserted a third storey above the late 13th-century camera. His work can be traced by the Perpendicular windows in yellow freestone. After the Reformation the property passed to the Devereux and became the childhood home of Robert, Earl of Essex, Elizabeth's favourite. The stream, which bounds the valley to the S. has been dammed and extensive swampy areas mark the position of the medieval fishponds. A long narrow walled enclosure between the Palace and these fishponds formed a garden. The walls of the courts and of the garden date from the 13th and 14th centuries.

Arch. Camb. (1938), 1-14. Ministry of Works: Official Guide.

PEMBROKE CASTLE. BY A. J. TAYLOR

Pembroke takes its name from Pen-fro, the 'land's end' that formed the southernmost of the seven cantrefws of the ancient kingdom of Dyfed. In the summer of 1093 the district was overrun by the forces of Roger of Montgomery, the first Norman Earl of Shrewsbury, and entrusted by William I to Roger's younger son Arnulf. The castle was Arnulf's foundation and its first constable was his steward the well known Gerald of Windsor, grandfather of Giraldus Cambrensis and founder of the Irish house of FitzGerald. Under him Pembroke's stockaded defences withstood a siege in 1094 when many other newly constructed castles fell and were demolished. In 1098 Arnulf gave the church of St. Nicholas, in Pembroke castle, 'a castle of his in Wales', to be a cell of the Norman Abbey of St. Martin of Sees, thereby establishing the 'alien' priory of Monkton.

On the fall of Arnulf and his brothers (1102) Henry I granted 'the castle of Pembroke' to Gerald, who in 1105 seems to have rebuilt it 'in the place called Little Cengarth'. There, says Giraldus, 'he deposited all his riches, with his wife, his heirs and all dear to him; and he fortified it with a ditch and wall, and a gate-way with a lock on it'. This, presumably, marks the establishment of the castle on the present site.

In 1138 the Earldom of Pembroke was conferred on Gilbert FitzGilbert of Clare, to whom as lord of Gwent (pre-eminently the cradle of the famous South Wales archers) as well as to his son Richard FitzGilbert (*d.* 1176), the name 'Strongbow' was applied. Richard's heir was his daughter Isabel, married in 1189 to William Marshal, to whom the earldom was granted ten years later. The stone castle in its present form is largely the creation of William (*d.* 1219) and his five sons William (*d.* 1231), Richard (*d.* 1234), Gilbert (*d.* 1241), Walter (*d.* 1245) and Anselm (*d.* 1245); in particular the great round keep (Pl. XLIIIb), the most impressive single structure remaining and one of the finest towers of its kind in Britain, is almost certainly the work of the first William Marshal; it may already have been standing when King John crossed from Pembroke to Ireland in 1210. After 1245 the earldom passed to Henry III's half-brother William de Valence (*d.* 1296) through his marriage to William Marshal's granddaughter Joan de Munchensy; on the death of Aymer de Valence in 1324 it was inherited by his nephew Lawrence Hastings (*d.* 1348) whose son John Hastings (*d.* 1375) and grandson of the same name (*d.* 1389) were the last direct descendants of the Clare earls of Pembroke.

After being held by Henry IV's youngest son Humphrey Duke of Gloucester from 1414 to 1447 Pembroke was granted by Henry VI in 1452 to his half-brother Jasper Tudor. Thus it was that in January 1457 the castle witnessed the birth, a few months after the death at Carmarthen of his father Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, of Henry Tudor the future King Henry VII; his mother, Edward III's great-great-granddaughter Lady Margaret Beaufort, had not then yet reached the age of fourteen and was to outlive her famous son. The boy spent much of his youth in the castle under the care, first of his uncle Jasper, and

afterwards of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. When Jasper and Henry returned from exile in 1455 it was to the familiar coast of Milford Haven that they sailed. When Leland visited Pembroke in c. 1540 he saw 'in the utter ward . . . the chaumbre wher King Henri the VII was borne, in knowlege whereof a chymmeney is new made with the armes and badges of King Henri the VII.' What is reputed to have been this fireplace was restored in 1929, and may be seen on the second floor of the tower that now bears the King's name, the next to the west of the Gatehouse.

Pembroke had an eventful history in the Civil War. From 1642 to 1647 the castle was the chief Parliamentary stronghold in south-west Wales. In 1648 John Poyer, the governor, changed sides, and in May to July of that year Cromwell himself directed the siege of the castle. Thereafter the defences were slighted, much damage being done in particular to the Northgate, Barbican, Henry VII and Westgate Towers. Very substantial works of restoration were undertaken after the acquisition of the castle by Sir Ivor Philipps in 1928; the conservation of the Keep has more recently been undertaken by the Ancient Monuments staff of the Ministry of Works, acting as agents for the present castle Trustees and their lessees the Pembroke Borough Council.

MONKTON PRIORY CHURCH. BY W. G. THOMAS

The priory church of St. Nicholas and St. John the Evangelist, Monkton, is virtually all that remains visible of the Benedictine priory of Pembroke. In 1098 Arnulph de Montgomery, whose forces had over-run south-west Wales, granted his church of St. Nicholas at Pembroke to the community established by his father at Sees in Normandy. From this grew the alien priory at Pembroke as a cell of Sees, endowed with some lands and the advowsons of several local churches as well as fixed payments from other churches. But its early career was checked from time to time by the Crown's wartime seizures of alien houses and the subsequent farming out to laymen. After the general confiscation of alien priories in 1415 the priory was in the possession of duke Humphrey of Gloucester until he assigned it to St. Alban's Abbey in 1443, having obtained an absolute grant of it and licence in mortmain two years previously. Following the Dissolution, the priory was acquired by the Vaughans of Whitland and afterwards by the Devereux, earls of Essex. The parish of Monkton which had long been served by a vicar continued to use the nave of the church, while the rest of the fabric became ruinous (being private property) until the restoration of 1882-1907.

An original location for the priory church actually within Pembroke castle ('... *ecclesiam sancti Nicholai in eodem castro positam*') in Arnulph's deed of donation) may have been brief, but the earliest work at Monkton is of the late 12th century. The nave has one surviving splayed loop light and a S. doorway remarkable for its heavy roll mouldings unbroken by abaci; the Romanesque head-stops are modern, but the outer arch of the porch re-uses some original shafting, possibly part of the first chancel arch. The length of the nave, which is roofed with a stone pointed-barrel vault and is aisleless, suggests that it originally accommodated the monks' choir. Transeptal chapels were added to N. and S.; the former has been demolished and the latter forms the base of a tower probably of 15th-century date but restored. Before the modern restoration, the chancel arch in the E. wall was quite small apparently with a rounded head. Built against the N. wall is an outer wall, probably part of the domestic buildings, but also supporting the nave wall and incorporating later massive buttresses; patches of modern repair in this outer wall include the pseudo-lights.

The chancel is large enough to have taken the monks' choir leaving the nave entirely to parochial use; vicars of St. Nicholas are first recorded in 1347. The only period when the priory was free of the crown's intervention (1327-38) coincides with the episcopacy of that great building bishop Henry Gower (1328-47) who was often at the priory. An external niche above the modern east window has ball-flower ornament characteristic of that period, which also figures on Gower's tomb in St. David's Cathedral. The entry from the conventual buildings which lay on the north side has been obliterated by the modern vestry, but here and to the west are traces of a barrel-vaulted undercroft, possibly carrying the dorter from which a narrow internal squint gives a view of the east end of the chancel.

Adjoining the chancel is a small chapel which may be regarded as either a Lady Chapel or the prior's chapel. Corbels at the west end indicate a former gallery such as might have been available to the bishops of St. David's in their frequent periods of residence here in the 14th century. The 15th-century tomb on the N. side of the chancel was at one time set at the E. end of the nave, probably at the time of the ruination of the chancel. The modern font stands on the base of its shafted Early English predecessor.

The adjoining *Priory Farm* seems to have been a part of the conventual group, and a medieval dome-vaulted dovecot is within a short distance.

Monkton Old Hall (which was not visited) stands on the S.E. side of the churchyard but is not certainly part of the domestic buildings of the priory. It is an interesting medieval building, consisting of a hall, screens passage and service rooms, all over a vaulted undercroft, with another floor above. The undercroft, partly rock-cut, and vaulted in three bays with plain square ribs, is reached from above by a wall-stair. The hall, restored and modified, has lost its original fireplace on the N. though its tall round stack on a projecting base remains; the W. gable fireplace is an insertion. A doorway formerly inserted in the S. wall now serves as a window in the W. gable. A 14th-century doorway at the N.W., if in its original position, suggests a solar wing there, now rebuilt. At right angles to the hall a two-storey wing contains the screens passage, originally approached by steps under a large arch now closed in. A large early 14th-century fireplace in the room above has been re-set there, possibly from the hall. This floor and a wing to the N.E. are reached by a stone newel stair. Left ruinous for most of the 19th century, the Old Hall was restored in 1879 but only made habitable again by the present owner.

Priory Church: *Arch. Camb.* (1852), 181; (1882), 316; (1909), 165-202.

Old Hall: *Arch. Camb.* (1868), 70; (1880), 248-52. Turner and Parker, *Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*, II, 317.

ST. GOVAN'S CHAPEL AND WELL. BY W. G. THOMAS

Situated in a narrow fissure in the precipitous cliffs just above high water, the well and its attendant chapel are evidence of the cult of a Celtic missionary whose name occurs in Irish martyrologies as Gobham and may also be the St. Gavan known in Brittany. The well, represented by a reconstructed well-head, was frequented for cures as late as the mid 19th century. It is reached only through the small stone-vaulted chapel built against the cliff face, with doorways on the N. and W. probably of 14th-century date, and single-light windows. Beside the stone altar with its original altar-slab is the doorway to a small chamber or anchorite's cell contained in the rock face.

F. Jones, *The Holy Wells of Wales*, 208.

POPTON FORT. BY A. D. SAUNDERS

Milford Haven is one of the few defended ports in the British Isles where the construction of fortifications was virtually left to the last 150 years. This is surprising because, besides providing a very large land-locked harbour, the Haven was for a long time the chief point of embarkation for Ireland. Militarily its importance was great. If seized by an enemy it would have provided a useful base for privateering or for launching an invasion on either Ireland or England.

It was included in Henry VIII's programme of coastal defence when two blockhouses at the Haven's mouth were built, and in 1595 a local man, George Owen, produced a well argued case for siting batteries on Rat Island, Stack Rock and Dale Point. But it took 250 years for his foresight to be appreciated. Apart from a few batteries erected in the middle of the 18th century nothing was done until, in the 1840's, attention was given to the defence of Pembroke Dock as a result of the establishment of a naval dockyard. A few years later small forts were constructed at West Blockhouse Point, Dale Point, Thorn Island and Stack Rock. This somewhat piecemeal development came to an end in 1858 with the

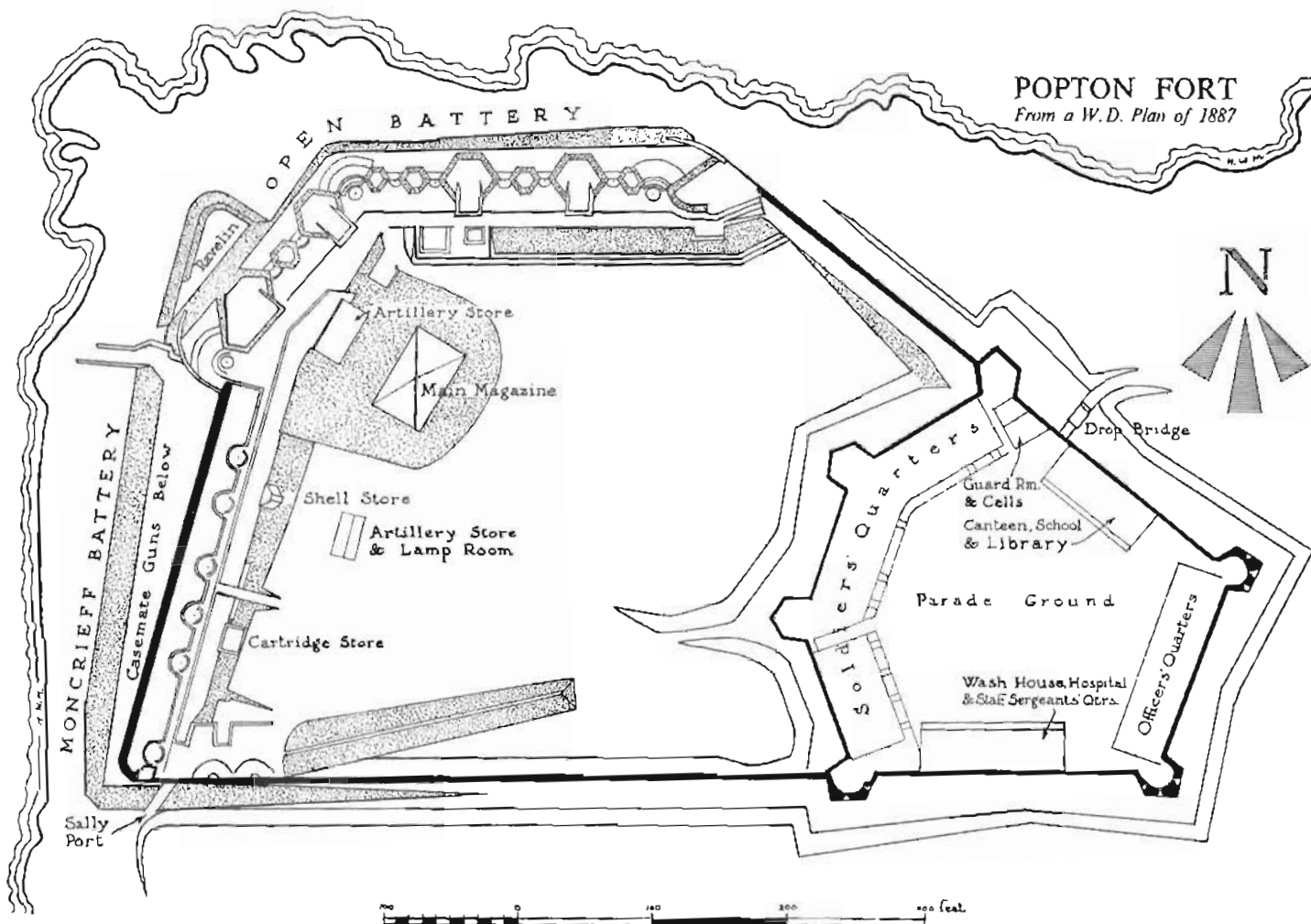


Fig. 12. Plan of Popton Fort

publication of the report of a Parliamentary Committee on Milford Haven, which proposed two further lines of defence behind the earlier batteries. The first was to include a strengthened Stack Rock, Chapel Bay and South Hook; the second, Hubberstone and Popton, so that even if the outer defences were silenced the inner lines, 7,000 yards from the dockyard, would prevent bombardment 'even by rifled guns of the largest range'. When the Royal Commission report on defence appeared in 1860 the Commissioners had little to add when they came to consider Milford Haven. More attention was given to the possible threat of landward attack, and a ring of forts was proposed behind Milford Haven itself and Pembroke Dock. Of these, however, only Scoveston was constructed. In addition, possible landing places between Freshwater West and Tenby were to be fortified. St. Catherine's Island, Tenby, as a result was begun in 1868 for 11 guns, 6 of them in casemates. With the completion of these forts in the 1870's the defences were unaltered apart from the modification of gun positions to take improved weapons.

Popton Fort (Fig. 12) was begun in 1859, together with Hubberstone, and the greater part of the work was completed by 1864. As designed, possibly by W. F. Drummond Jervois, then Assistant Inspector General of Fortifications, Popton was to mount 45 guns in two faces just above the water's edge, one tier in casemates the remaining 20 guns on the roof. They were to bear on the whole space between Chapel Bay and Milford Church. By 1869 the battery had been modified. There were now casemates for 11 guns, protected by iron shields, and 20 more in open battery. In the rear and connected with the battery by a wall and ditch was a defensible barracks. This was in the form of an irregular hexagon, flanked by musketry from 'bastionettes' at the angles. In addition, light guns could be mounted on the roof. Accommodation for 10 officers and 240 men was arranged against the walls round a central parade. The barracks was so planned as to protect not only itself but the battery below from *coup de main*.

In overall plan Popton illustrates the change in design which had taken place in fortifications since the turn of the century. The defence in depth provided by the 'bastion system', with which Vauban's name is always linked, began to give way to the provision of rings of self-contained fortresses of simple plan, known as the 'polygonal system'. The main advantage was the separation of the main armament from the guns involved in the protection of the fort. At Popton the sea battery was protected by the defensible barracks which, nevertheless, unlike other forts in the Haven, retains in its plan a hangover of the old bastion style.

The alterations carried out by The British Petroleum Company to convert the fort into an oil tanker terminal have not affected its basic design.

HODGESTON CHURCH. BY W. G. THOMAS

The small, much-restored church at Hodgeston is unremarkable except for the unusually elaborate triple sedilia and double piscina. These features, though mutilated and restored, belong to a 14th-century reconstruction of the chancel and are not easily accounted for in this once 'free chapel' which has no record of a chantry or of any connection with a religious house. There are the typical local features of pointed barrel vault to the 13th-century nave, and a small western tower; in the latter is an inscribed 15th-century bell. There was apparently a stone screen across the chancel arch. The church possesses a chalice of 1568 and paten of 1569, the oldest parochial church plate in the county.

DEVIL'S QUOIT BURIAL CHAMBER, ANGLE. BY PROFESSOR W. F. GRIMES

A much ruined example of a Megalithic burial chamber, probably of simple type when complete. It has not been excavated. It is isolated from others of its type and its particular interest is that it lies beside the south Pembrokeshire ridgeway, which from Angle can be traced throughout the length of the peninsula, with the alternative coastal route which also passes close at hand known in part as the Welsh Way.

CASTLEMARTIN RATH. BY PROFESSOR W. F. GRIMES

This earthwork is the 'castle' in Castlemartin; it is the head of the manor standing in its usual position beside the church, and like many such it never became more than a stockaded enclosure. Elsewhere the early earthworks were sometimes replaced by fortified manor houses;

in other places more obviously medieval earthworks, moats or simple castlemounds, survive. The present site consists of a single bank with a very broad external ditch; it is possible that it owes something to other than Norman builders, though there are one or two other ring-works in similar relationship to medieval settlements elsewhere in Pembrokeshire.

FISHPONDS CAMP, BOSHERSTON. BY PROFESSOR W. F. GRIMES

This 'camp' was substituted for Merrion Camp, Warren which could not be visited because of crops.

The site occupies the tip of a promontory between two steep-sided valleys, now drowned as artificial fishponds, which formerly opened to the sea at Broad Haven about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile away to the S.W. As a promontory fort the site is different from most in the region, enclosing a relatively large area (about 3 acres) which is cut off from the rest of the ridge on the landward side by straight double banks, parallel to one another and well spaced out, with a simple slightly staggered entrance towards the south-western end. The site is weakest on this side because the defences finish on a somewhat shallow outcrop some distance back from the steeper scarp of the valley, leaving the flank exposed.

In its general character and setting, with access to a sheltered landing place, the site irresistibly recalls such more famous settlements as Hengistbury Head on the south coast, and it seems likely to mark an early phase in the Iron Age settlement of extreme south-western Wales. Excavation of a midden behind the defences in 1927 produced in addition to much food debris a ring-headed pin of bronze wire (*Arch. Camb.* (1928), 175 ff.).

HAROLD'S STONE. BY J. M. LEWIS

Standing stones are comparatively rare in the southern peninsula of the county, but this is one of three local stones known as the Devil's Quoits (SR 967958). It is over 6 ft. high, and stands at the edge of a field, apparently on a mound with stones piled round its base. It may be that the mound is due to field clearance, but without excavation it is impossible to decide. It may be worth noting however that the peninsula has produced a round barrow incorporating a standing stone with a burial at its foot (Kilpaison Burrows, Rhoscrowther, see *Arch. Camb.* 1926).

Its name refers to a tradition at least as old as Giraldus Cambrensis, who records that Earl Harold, in his brilliant campaign against the Welsh in 1063, set up stones inscribed '*Hic fuit victor Haroldus*' to mark the sites of his victories. No inscriptions of this kind have ever been found, but the name has attached itself to a number of standing stones in South Wales.

DRY BURROWS BARROW GROUP. BY PROFESSOR W. F. GRIMES

These barrows form the largest single concentration of Bronze Age burial mounds in the county: in addition to the main group of seven there are several outliers in the neighbourhood. Several of them, not specified, were excavated in 1811 by John Fenton, son of the historian of Pembrokeshire. His descriptions refer to cremations and other features, but are not very specific. An interesting feature however is the mention of 'coal' in addition to 'charcoal' associated with the remains. This if true is the first reference to coal in the Bronze Age in Pembrokeshire, though it has been recorded elsewhere. At Dry Burrows the coal would have required to be brought from beyond Milford Haven to the north. The barrows lie beside the Ridgeway where it turns northwards to avoid broken country.

SATURDAY, 14TH JULY

LLANYBRI INDEPENDENT CHAPEL; FORMERLY ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

BY D. B. HAGUE

Llanybri, formerly a chapel of ease to the church of Llanstephan, is unusual in being transferred from the established church to the Independents late in the 17th century. Until 1878, when it was purchased by the congregation, an annual rent of 5 shillings had been paid. Its mantle of non-conformity has masked its medieval features, but two much weathered narrow lights in the E. wall suggest that the chancel may have been added in the late 15th century. Limewash recently fallen from the N. wall has revealed part of a two-centred

LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE

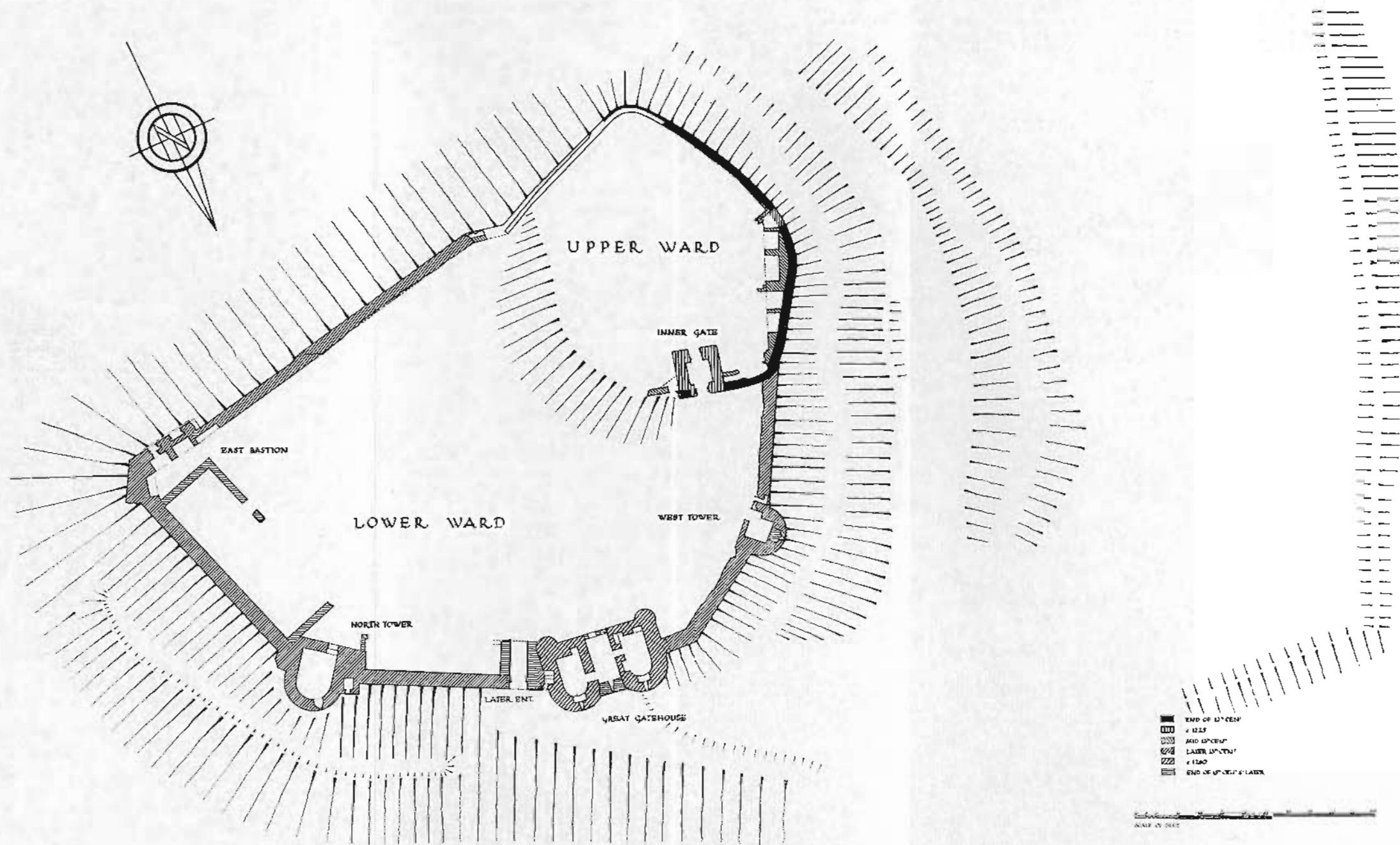


Fig. 13. Plan of Llanstephan Castle
(Crown Copyright; reproduced by permission of the Ministry of Public Building and Works)

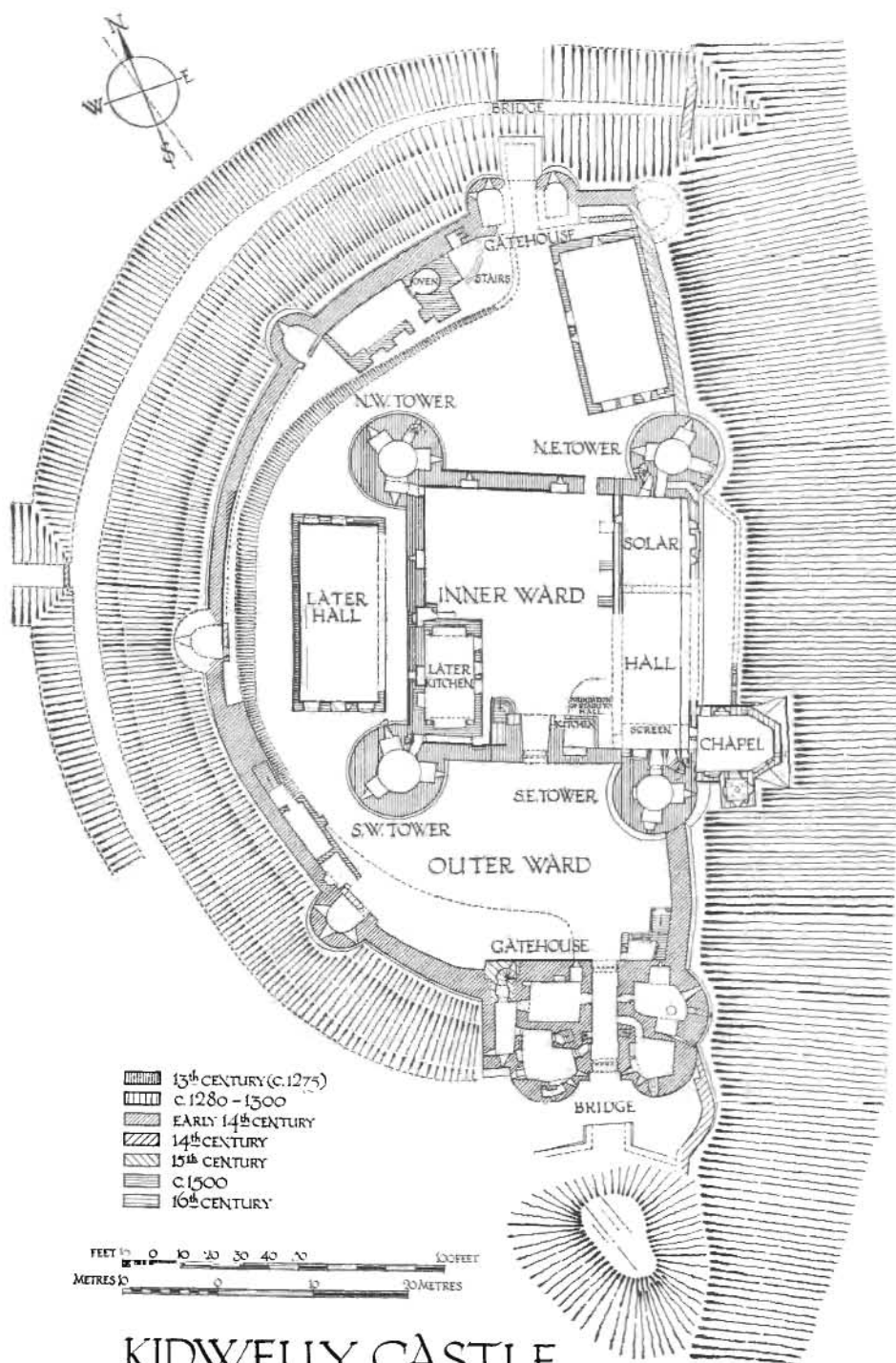


Fig. 14. Plan of Kidwelly Castle

(Crown Copyright; reproduced by permission of the Ministry of Public Building and Works)

head of a doorway of rough masonry which could be as early as the 13th century. The top of the W. tower was removed in the middle of the last century; the vaulted ground floor is reached by a segmental headed doorway in the W. wall; a pointed opening into the church has been blocked. Above the tower door is a stone clock-face dated 1879 with the 'hands' marked at 9.50. All the other openings are late; the building has been abandoned and is in danger of collapse.

LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE. BY O. E. CRASTER

Llanstephan Castle (Fig. 13) stands on high ground overlooking the estuary of the river Towy (Tywi), 9 miles S.W. of Carmarthen. It is first mentioned in 1146, when it was captured by the Welsh. From 1158 it was generally held by the English. At the end of the 12th century the castle and lordship came by marriage to William de Camville, a Devonshire landowner, whose family continued to hold it during the 13th and first part of the 14th centuries.

The earliest existing masonry dates from the early 13th century. The most striking feature of the castle, however, the twin-towered Great Gatehouse, was probably built at the end of the 13th century — the period of Edward I's conquest of Wales. This entrance was later blocked and a smaller gateway made beside it. The Ministry of Works accepted guardianship of the castle in 1959.

KIDWELLY CASTLE. BY A. J. TAYLOR

The Welsh commote of Cydweli was granted by Henry I in 1106 to his justiciar Bishop Roger of Salisbury, to whom can be attributed the establishment of the first earth and timber castle. The semi-circular plan of its enclosure (Fig. 14) recalls, on a small scale, the curving layout adopted for another of Bishop Roger's foundations, the borough of Devizes; while an association with the former seat of his bishopric is seen in his bestowal, before 1115, of the new church of Kidwelly to be a dependent priory of Sherborne Abbey. On or before Roger's death in 1139 the lordship was obtained by Maurice de Londres, lord of Ogmere and Eweny in the Vale of Glamorgan, in whose family it remained until 1244, when Hawise de Londres brought it in marriage to Patrick de Chaworth (*de Cadurcis*, i.e. Chaources, now Sourches, near Le Mans; *d.* 1259). Their son Payn de Chaworth succeeded after an interval of minority and, dying childless in 1279, was himself succeeded by his brother Patrick who died in 1282. Payn and Patrick were both absent with King Edward I on Crusade from 1270–74, and the square inner ward with its four corner towers, which together comprise the earliest surviving masonry in the castle, is most likely to have been built shortly after their return. As 'captain of the army of West Wales' in the war of 1277 Payn occupied a position of high importance, and documents of 1277 and 1278 attest his residence at Kidwelly at this time.

The lordship passed in 1282 to Matilda de Chaworth, then a minor, whose marriage to the king's nephew Henry of Lancaster in 1298 placed Kidwelly among the estates of the future Duchy. The hall range on the E. side of the inner ward, together with the chapel tower projecting from its S.E. angle, are likely to be approximately of the latter date. The modernisation of the castle was completed in the early years of the 14th century by the erection, on the line of Bishop Roger's curving rampart, of a stone outer curtain with flanking half-round towers and twin-towered gateways at its eastern extremities. Of these the main gatehouse, to the S., underwent extensive rebuilding between 1389 and 1422. Late medieval alterations include the construction of a free-standing hall in the outer ward and a kitchen to serve it in the S.W. angle of the inner ward, the intervening curtain of which was pierced to allow communication from the one to the other.

Kidwelly was granted by Henry VII to Sir Rhys ap Tudor, passing eventually to the Earls of Cawdor to whom the castle still belongs; under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments Acts the Commissioners of H.M. Works were constituted guardians of the ruins by the present Lord Cawdor in 1927.

A full account of the castle, and of excavations to establish its evolution undertaken by Mr. Raleigh Radford and Sir Cyril Fox in 1930–31, will be found in *Archaeologia*, LXXXIII (1933), 93–125.