

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An old Welsh name for Tenby was "Din-bych y Piscod," or the "Little Fishing Town," which name, when Norsemen harried the Pembrokeshire shores, became "Daneby," or the Danes' Town. Tenby Castle
and Town
Walls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

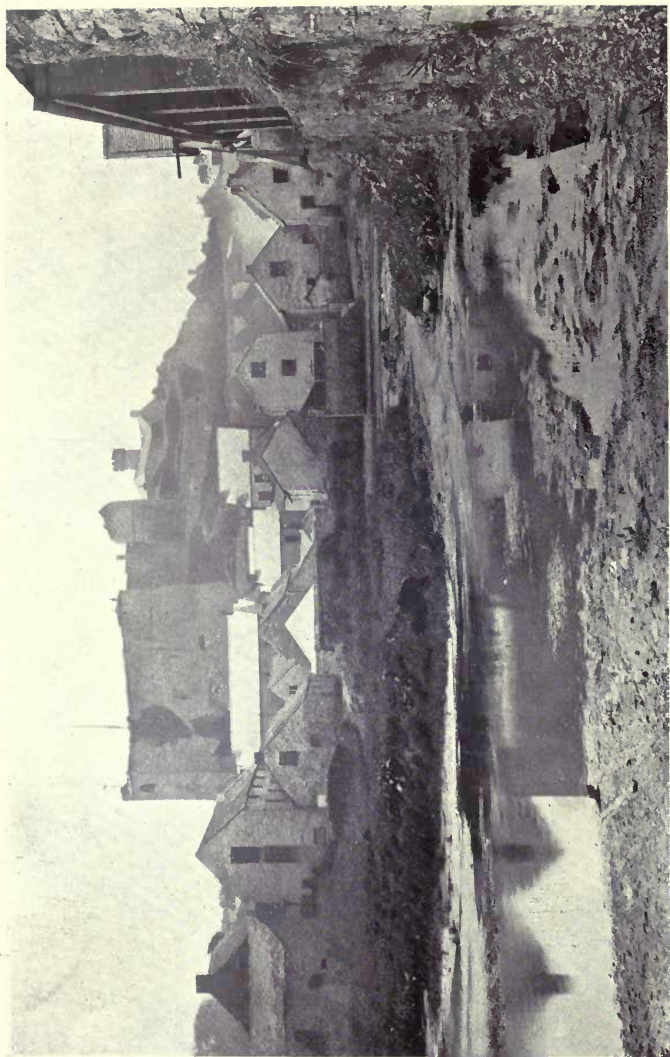
We know that in 1245 Warren de Munchensy and his wife Joan did much for Tenby Church, which had been destroyed by Maelgwn, and it is possible that he restored the castle, for he "repaired many ruinous places." The keep of Tenby Castle is the most ancient piece of masonry in the town, and may be Munchensy's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

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

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



PICTON CASTLE.



HVERFORDWEST CASTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Narberth
Castle.**

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

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

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

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



ROCHE CASTLE.

D. Bowen.



CULCERRAN CASTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Minor Castles.

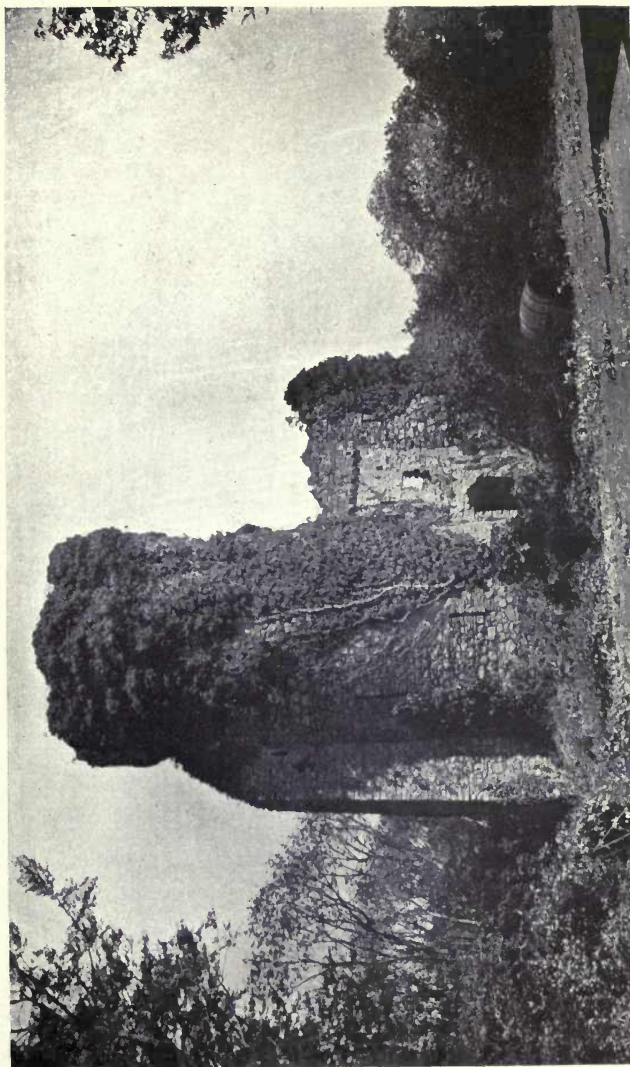
Roche Castle. Roche Castle stands high on a rocky eminence and forms one of the landmarks of Pembrokeshire. It consists of a "D-shaped" tower, built around, and enclosing a great mass of rough rock which rises from the floor of the basement. There was no portcullis and the stairs were contrived in the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

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

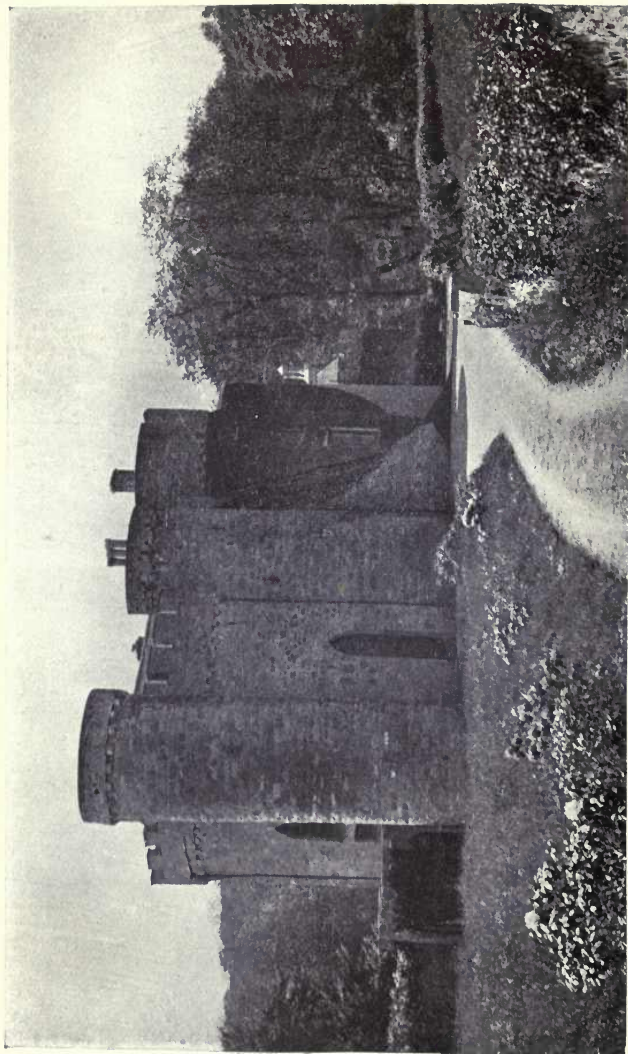
Some Tudor insertions point to a comparatively late date of habitation, but antiquaries vary in their views. Roche was garrisoned by Lord Carbery for the King in time of the Civil Wars. In 1644 Colonel Laugharne took it for the Parliament; but later in the same year it was re-captured by Colonel Gerard,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

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

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



BENTON CASTLE.



UPTON CASTLE.



ANGLE.



ST. DOGMAEL'S ABBEY

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

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

Benton.

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

Dale Castle.

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

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

Angle.

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

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

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

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

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

Stackpole.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lawrenny.

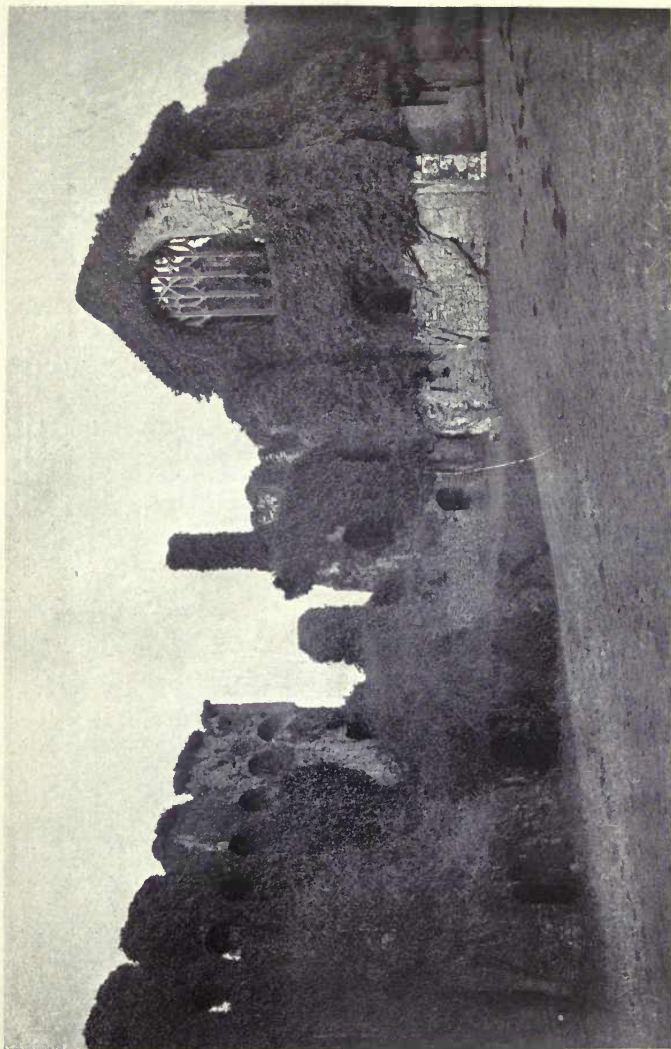
If an earlier building existed here, all trace has gone; the present mansion was erected by Mr. Lort Phillips in the 19th century.

**Picton
Castle.**

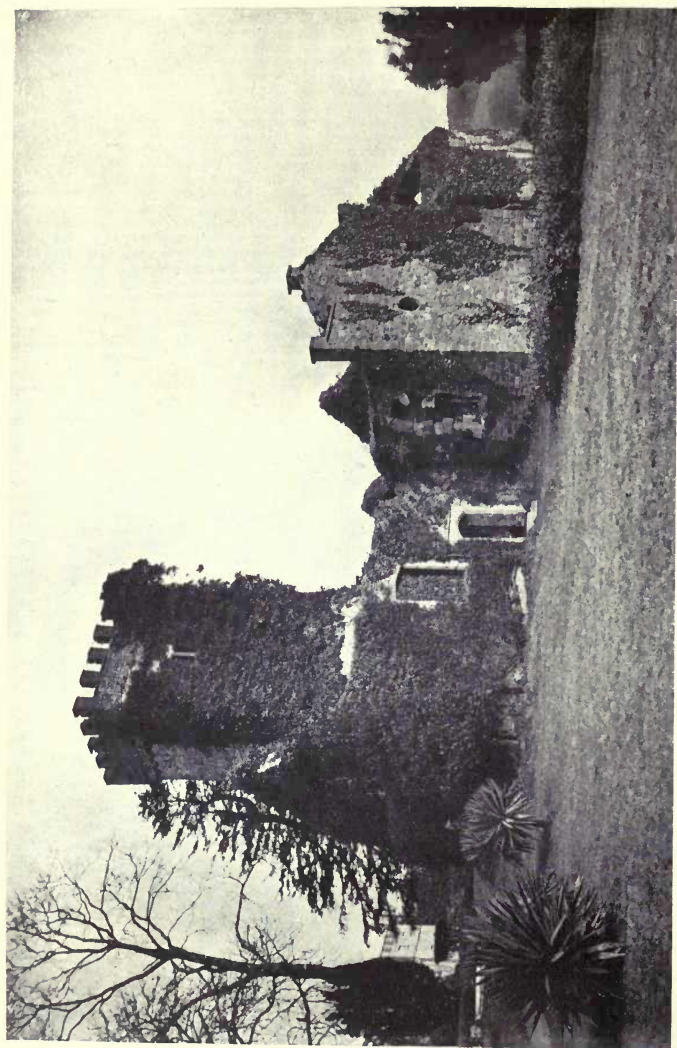
Picton Castle was founded by Wm. de Picton, a Norman knight in the following of Arnulph de Montgomery; the existing building suggests, however, an Edwardian rather than a Norman structure. Fenton says the building was oblong with six bastions, three on either side, and a portcullised, turreted gateway,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

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

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



LAMPHEY PALACE.



SLEBECH FRIORY.

children, who were certainly not held up to ransom.

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

**Wiston
Castle.**

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

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

**Amroth
Castle.**

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

Ecclesiastical Fortifications.

Lamphey Palace.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

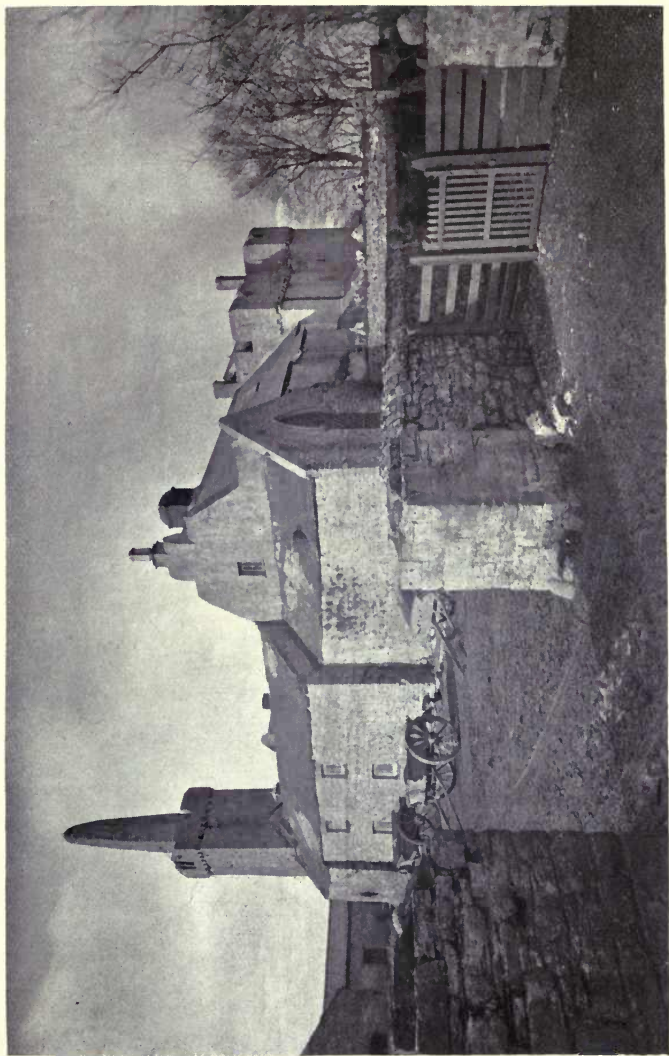
The Close Wall had four gates; of these the Tower gate only remains, situated in the N.E. angle of the Close at its highest point. The gate has slots for two portcullises; on the North it is flanked by an octagonal tower of fine workmanship in the style transitional between Early English and Decorated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

Llawhaden
Castle.

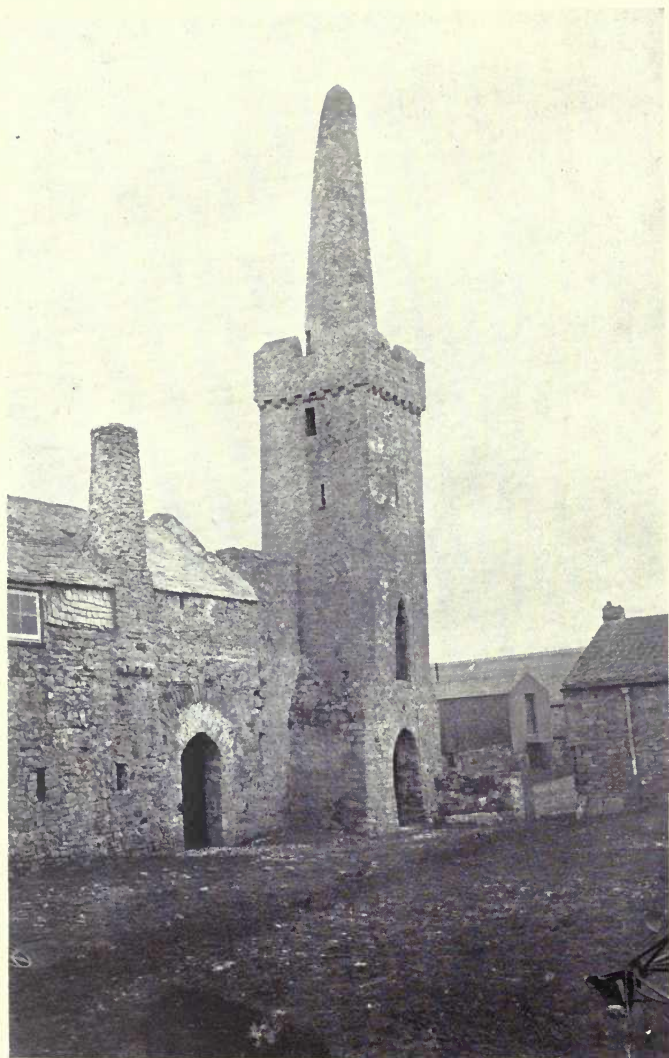
By right of the Barony of Llawhaden, the Bishop of St. David's holds a seat in Parliament, and it was said that the prelate was "a baron at Llawhaden, a bishop at St. David's, and a gentleman at Lamphey."

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

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



CALDEY PRIORY.



CALDEY PRIORY FROM W.

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

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

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

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

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

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

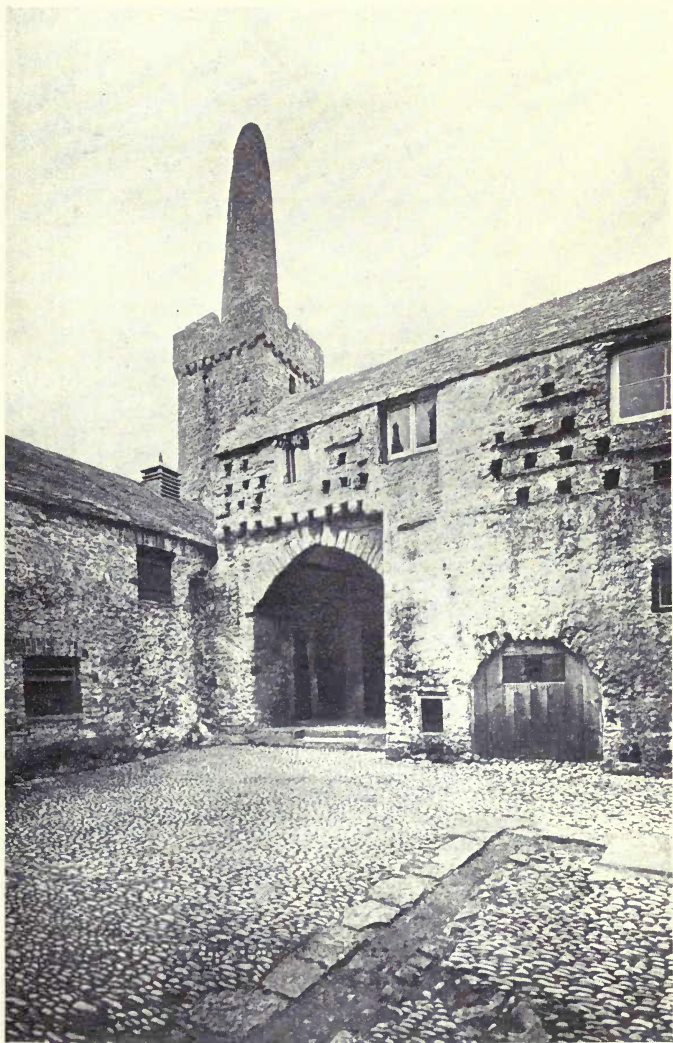
Llawhaden Castle is now rented by the Pembrokeshire Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings, from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who acquired it in 1837. This local society has already done much to preserve so interesting a relic.

Slebech Commandery.

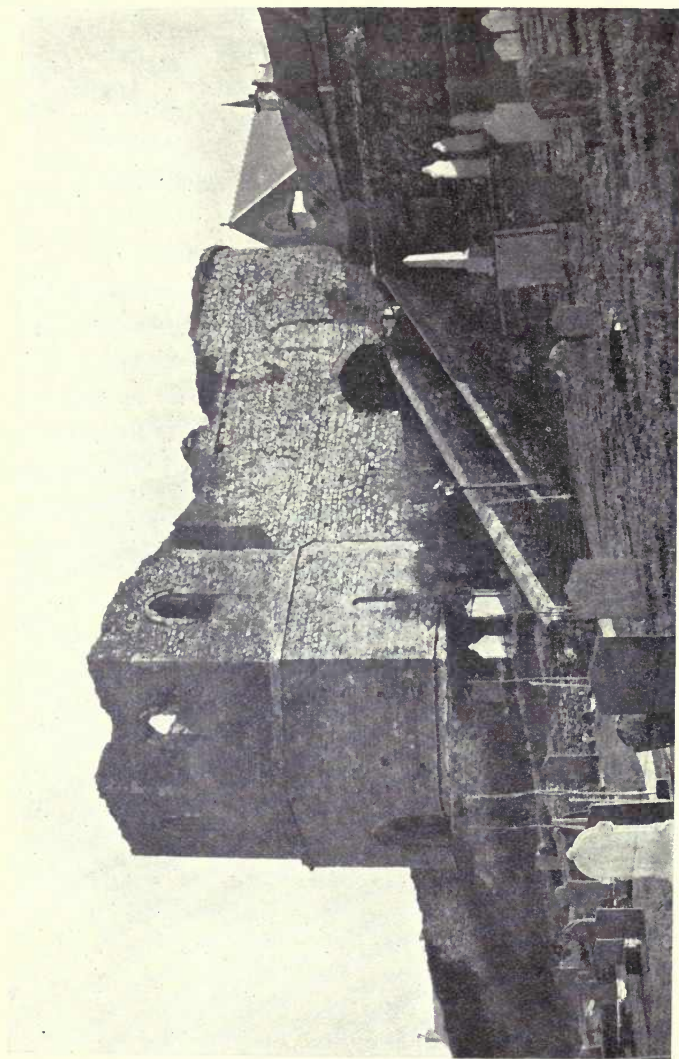
Very scanty are the relics of the celebrated Commandery, from which in days gone by Knights Templars and Knights of St. John of Jerusalem lorded it over the land.

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

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



GATEHOUSE, CALDEY PRIORY.



ENTRANCE TO CLOSE, ST. DAVID'S.

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

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

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

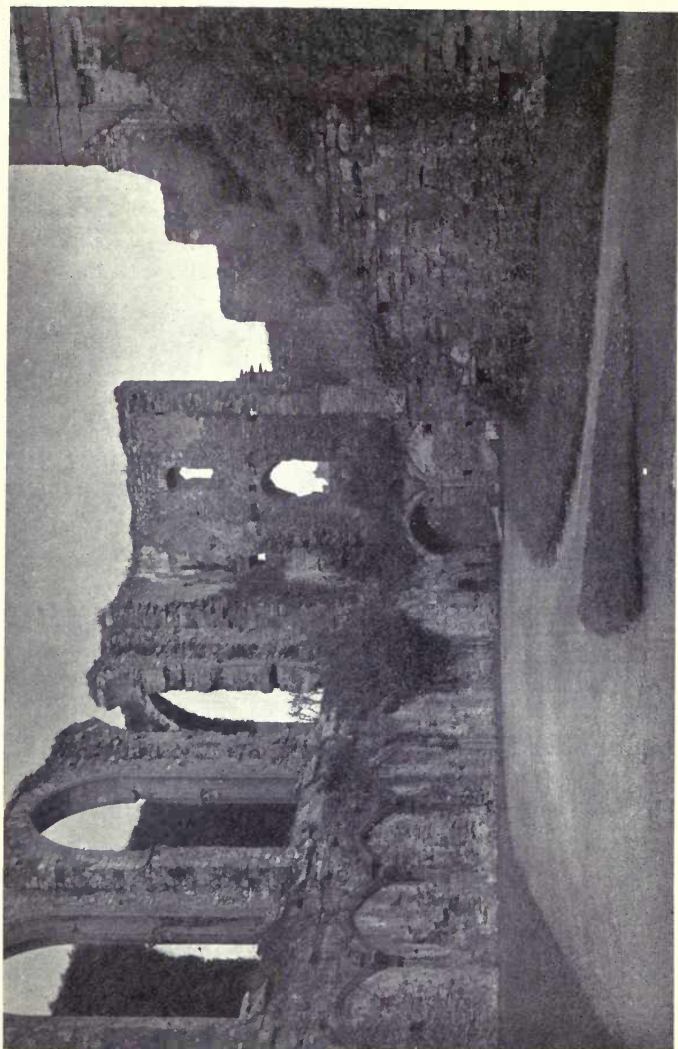
The island was so harried by pirates even in Elizabeth's reign that the inhabitants were unable to use oxen; Jones' Bay claims acquaintance with Paul Jones, the celebrated privateer. English Benedictines now sing the orisons of the old Black Monks on Caldey Island.

Church Towers and Fortified Parsonages.

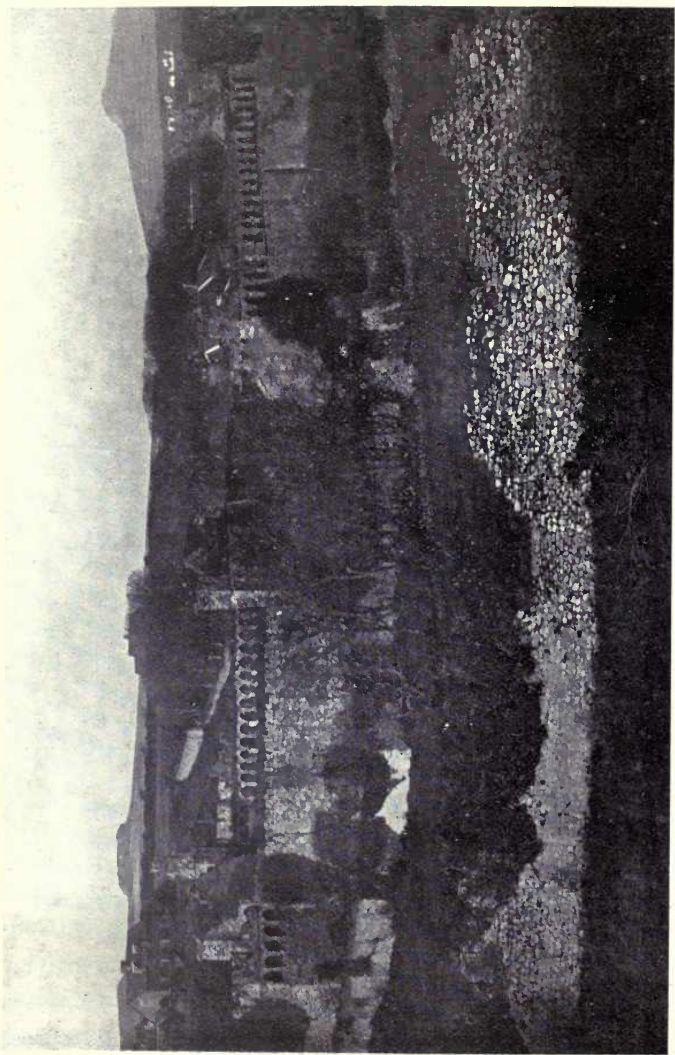
In our war-swept county even church towers were fortified, for as Mr. Edward Laws says in his "History of Little England beyond Wales," of those days, "Every church tower was a stronghold and many smaller fortresses dotted the land."

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

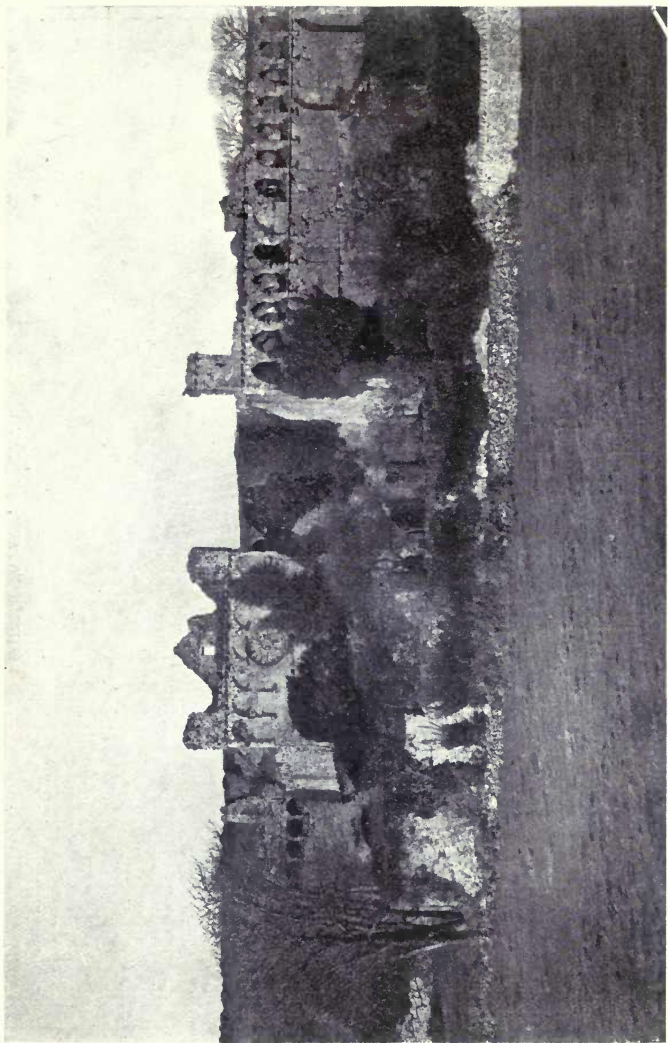
Even the clergy had sometimes fortified dwellings; there is an interesting specimen of such a Parsonage at Carew.



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



BISHOP'S PALACE, ST. DAVID'S.



BISHOP'S PALACE, ST. DAVID'S.



BISHOP'S PALACE, ST. DAVID'S.

Notes on the Conventual Churches.

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

**St. Dogmael's
Abbey.**

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

**Religious
Houses at
Tenby.**

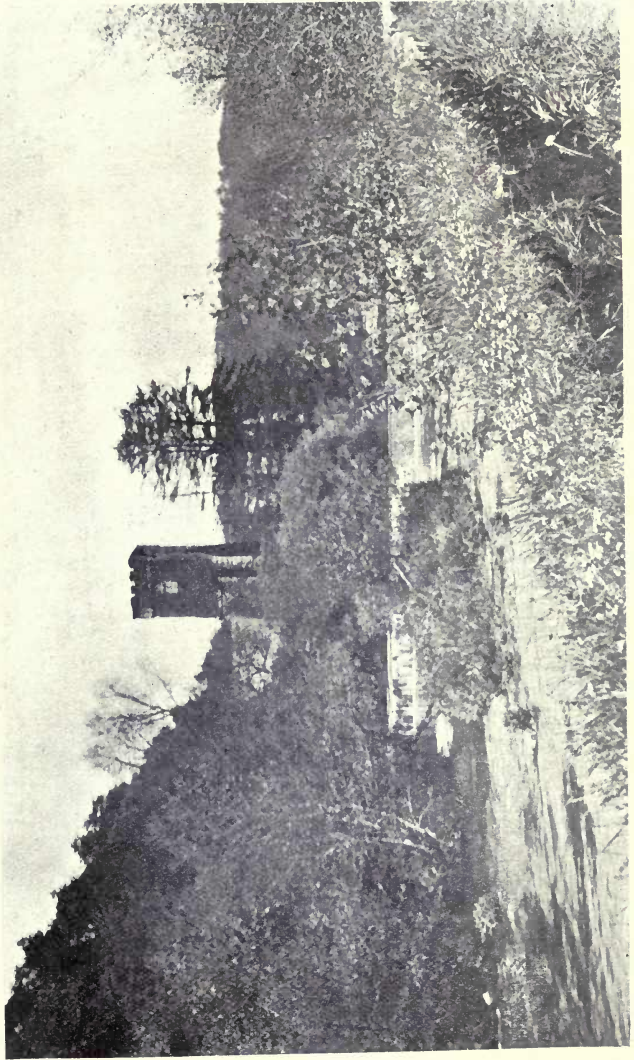
Monkton Priory at Pembroke stands on the rise facing the castle. The conventual buildings have been destroyed, and what remains of the Priory is incorporated in the church. It was attached to the Abbey of Seez in Normandy by Arnulph de Montgomery in 1098; was confiscated as an alien Priory in 1416 and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

**Monkton
Priory.**

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

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

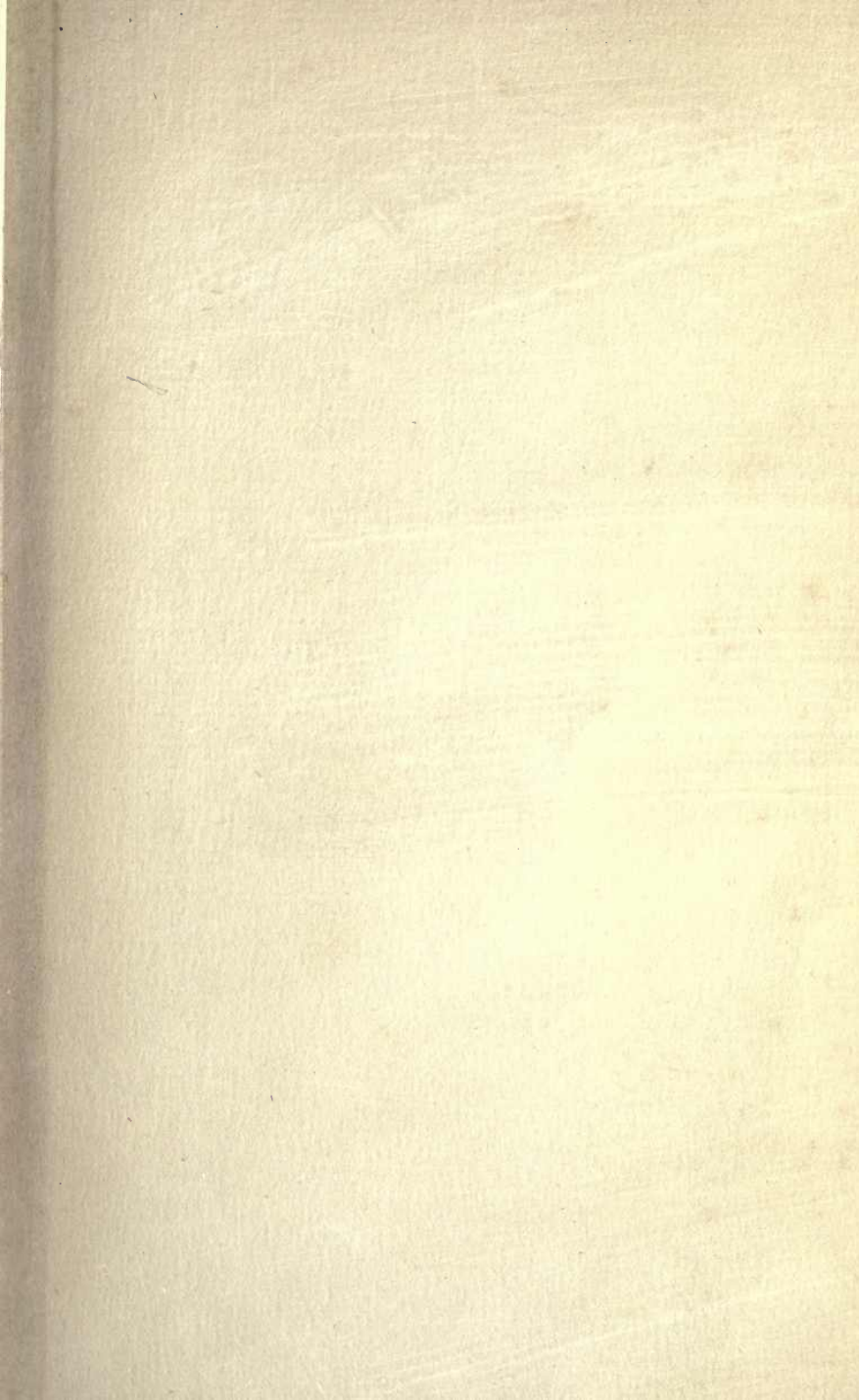
**Haverford-
west
Priory.** This was an Augustinian house dedicated to St. Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr; founded by Robert de Hwlford, first lord of Haverfordwest. At the Dissolution it was granted to Thomas and Roger Barlow. The picturesque ruins are situated in pleasant meads by the river side.



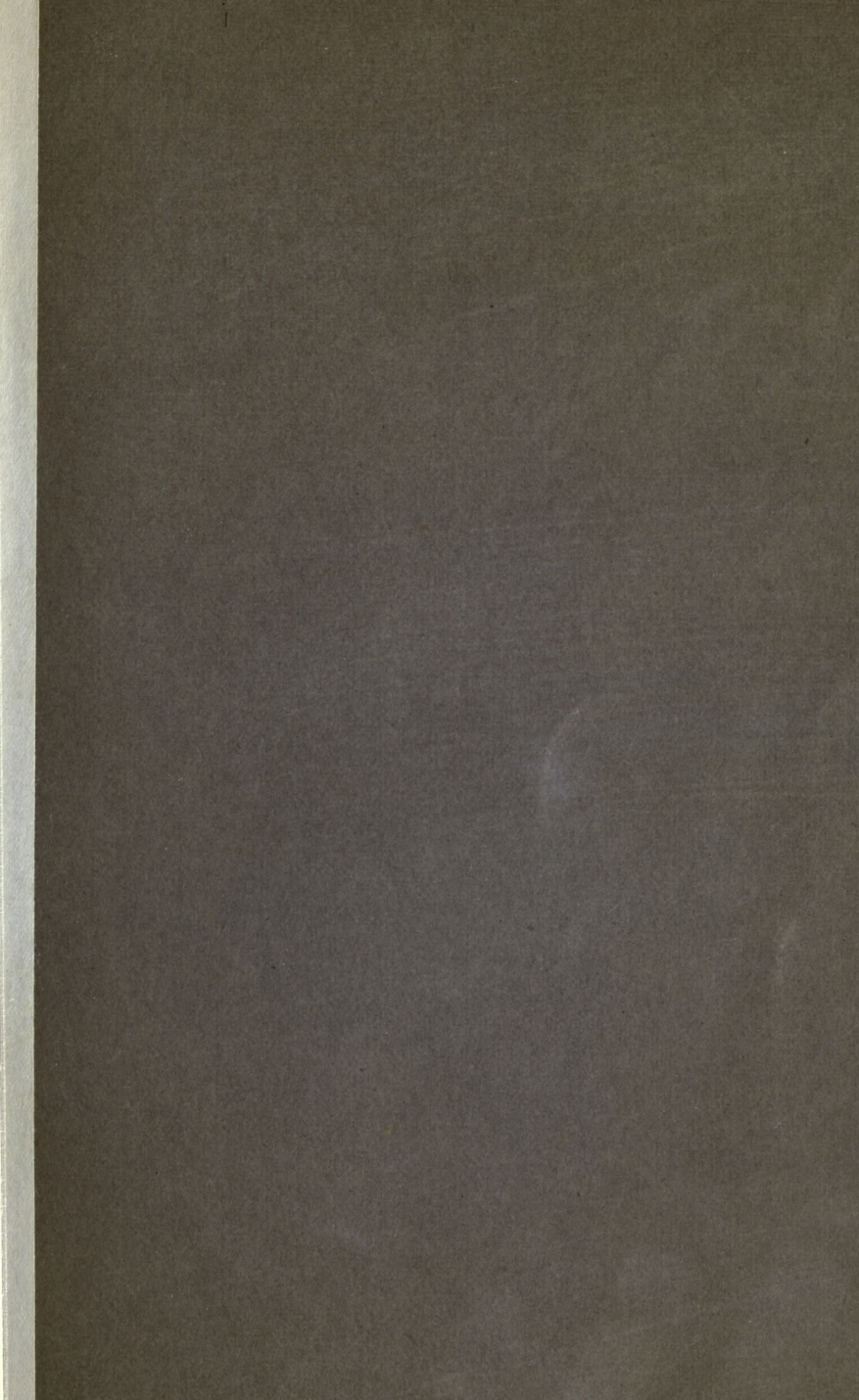
LLAWHADEN CHURCH.



ST. FLORENCE, NEAR TENBY.









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