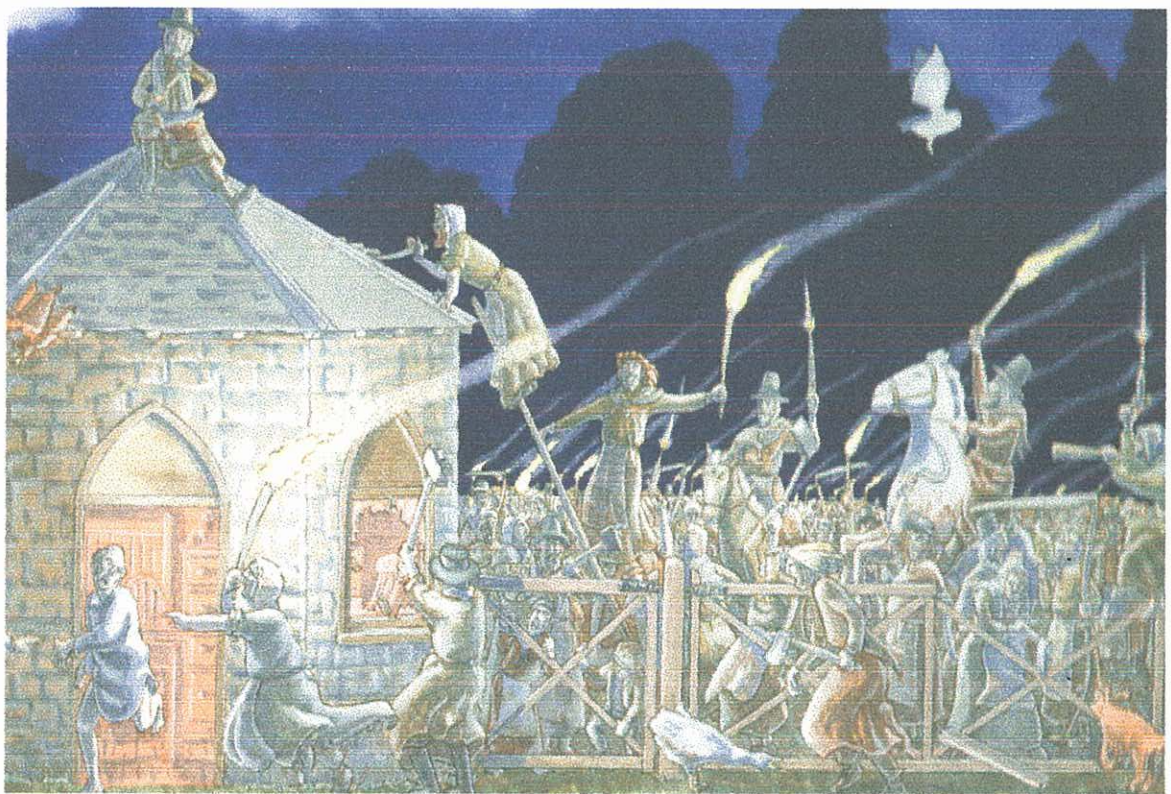


# BRO BECA

## HERITAGE AUDIT



Report No. 2002/107

Report Prepared for:  
PLANED / Antur Cwm Tâf Tywi



A R C H A E O L O G Y

CAMBRIA

A R C H A E O L O G Y

ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

REPORT NO. 2002/107  
PROJECT RECORD NO. 46549

**BRO BECA HERITAGE AUDIT**

By

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This report contains the results of a feasibility study designed by Cambria Archaeology and funded by PLANED, which addresses the need to create a methodology for recording events and places associated with the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Rebecca Riots in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire. It also identifies opportunities for promoting and interpreting those events and places.

The Rebecca Riots represent one of the most interesting periods in Welsh social and political history. Beginning at Efailwen, Carmarthenshire, in 1839 and spreading to many other parts of southwest and central parts of the country during 1843, Rebeccaism has come to symbolise the struggle of an impoverished and marginalized peasantry against the injustices of the Turnpike Road Toll network, which imposed burdensome costs on travel and trade across the region.

There is clear evidence that one of the key players in the Rebecca movement, the Carmarthenshire solicitor Hugh Williams, was an active Chartist and there is no doubt that the original aims of the movement were to improve the lot of the common people, the *werin bobl*, of the southwest. However, this general political and economic protest came to reflect the needs, aspirations and traditions of the communities where Rebecca's message was most warmly received. It often became a localised struggle between the populace and a perceived opponent, be that a Turnpike Trust, a magistrate or wealthy landowner, or even an unpopular neighbour.

Whilst it is true that rather inglorious acts of score settling, intimidation and outright criminality sometimes passed under the guise of Rebeccaism, the genuine expression of communal opposition to the Turnpike Trusts should not be overlooked. Nor should it be forgotten that the protest extended to other injustices, such as the tithe taxes exacted by the Anglican church and landlords from the largely Welsh-speaking and nonconformist population of the region, as well as the very nature of a society in which wealth and power were concentrated in the hands of the few. Rebeccaism was a dramatic and direct movement of protest that came from the people.

As a protest movement based amongst the people in their communities, usually well away from the gaze of "polite society" and the representatives of authority, Rebeccaism is also a phenomenon that is difficult for historians to deal with effectively. The bulk of that which has been written on the subject since the 1840s has been based on contemporary accounts, such as newspaper reports, or official documents such as records of court proceedings, military reports and the report of the Royal Commissioners enquiry into the troubles produced in 1844. Rarely is the body of locally documented history that is retained in the community and produced by the regional (especially Welsh language) press included in historic accounts. It is likely that there remains much to be documented even today, in terms both of stories and traditions as well as the physical evidence of the Rebecca Riots (tollgate sites, roads, buildings, the homes and graves of those involved etc).

That said, a number of very well researched and written histories have appeared. The earliest attempt at producing a comprehensive account of the riots was made by H. Tobit Evans in 1910. Pay Molloy, (1985), and David Williams (1986) have contributed particularly valuable general histories of the riots and their social context.

## **2. “MAPPING” REBECCA**

This report does not attempt to construct an alternative historic account of the Rebecca Riots. Rather, it seeks to establish a methodology by which, ultimately, all relevant pieces of information relating to places, events and people associated with the Rebecca Riots can be “mapped” or assembled together in a manageable, accessible and sustainable format. This data would then be available as a resource for future study and interpretation by a wide range of interest groups, such as tourism operators, community groups, schools as well as interested individual researchers.

Cambria Archaeology, as one of the country’s four Archaeological Trusts, maintains the regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire. This is a dynamic and publicly accessible record of archaeological and historic sites in the region, which currently includes over 36,000 site records.

One of the most important features of the SMR is that information pertaining to any site can be entered into the database that lies at the heart of the system. This information can be processed and output in a variety of formats, including site descriptions, area gazetteers (which can be based on any required geographical area) and maps, in either a printed or digital format.

The flexibility offered by the SMR makes it exceptionally well-suited to recording places associated with all events and persons relevant to the Rebecca Riots. Subsequent sections of this report present examples of how that can be achieved in practice.

### 3. RECORDING REBECCA

Prior to this study, the SMR contained very little information directly related to the Rebecca Riots. Over 60 tollhouse and tollgate sites were recorded in the region, but not all were of relevance to the riots, and there was no historical data recorded explaining the role others played in the riots. Likewise, there were no records of events and people associated with Rebecca.

The SMR, in keeping with its traditional function as an archaeological record, largely contains records of places and physical remains, rarely of events or people. It was clear that changes to the structure of the SMR database, accompanied by the entry of relevant data into new and existing site records, could overcome this problem. (Appendix 1 provides a printed example of a completed site record taken from the database).

For the purposes of this exercise, the locations and details of all events described in the first three chapters of Pat Molloy's *"And they blessed Rebecca"* were entered into the SMR database. The database structure was also enhanced to include two new record fields;

- *Occurrence*, which allows details of an event or events that occurred at a place to be recorded, including the date (see 3.1)
- *People*, where the names and details of persons associated with a place can also be recorded (see 3.2)

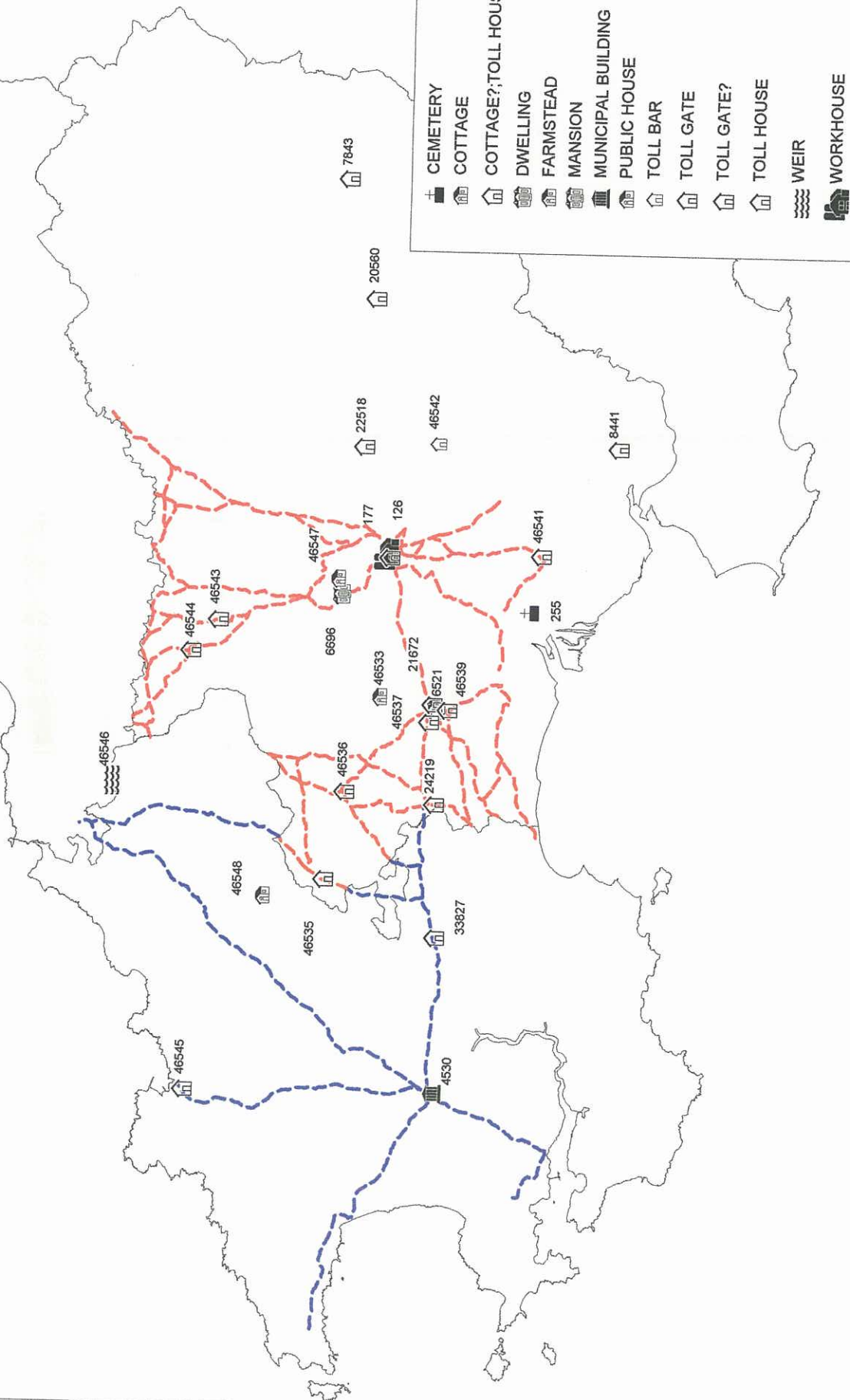
Map 1 is a print-out of a digital map generated directly from the SMR database, showing the locations of the 30 sites or places identified from Molloy's book. The site types are provided in the map key and each site has its own unique number, the Primary Record Number or PRN, by which it is catalogued in the SMR. The PRNs cross-reference to the entries in the Site Gazetteer below, which provide descriptions of each site and the events and people that are associated with them

Map 1 and subsequent maps also show part of the Turnpike road system, derived from a digital map created specifically for this study. It includes the road network as shown on a number of cartographic sources. The Carmarthenshire information is derived from a *"Map Illustrating Communications in Carmarthenshire, circa 1840"* (Lloyd, 1939). For Pembrokeshire, the detail comes from *"Turnpike Roads"* in the National Atlas of Wales (1989). 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey maps were consulted in detail to plot the correct course of the roads when the information was digitised. In the short time available to undertake this feasibility study, it was not possible to digitise the whole network, therefore only the main routes in Pembrokeshire and the roads of western Carmarthenshire were plotted.

Clearly, there is a great deal of additional material that could be added to the database and the digital map that was beyond the scope of this exercise, but which would create a comprehensive resource for anyone wishing to undertake future projects based on the Rebecca theme. There is literally no limit to the number of Rebecca-related events, people and places that can be added to the record.



**Map 1: Sites in the gazetteer**



### **3.1 OCCURRENCES**

Map 2 shows an alternative way in which the data stored in the SMR can be displayed. Drawing on the “Event Type” recorded in the database’s Occurrence field, a map can be produced showing not only where events occurred, but also what occurred.

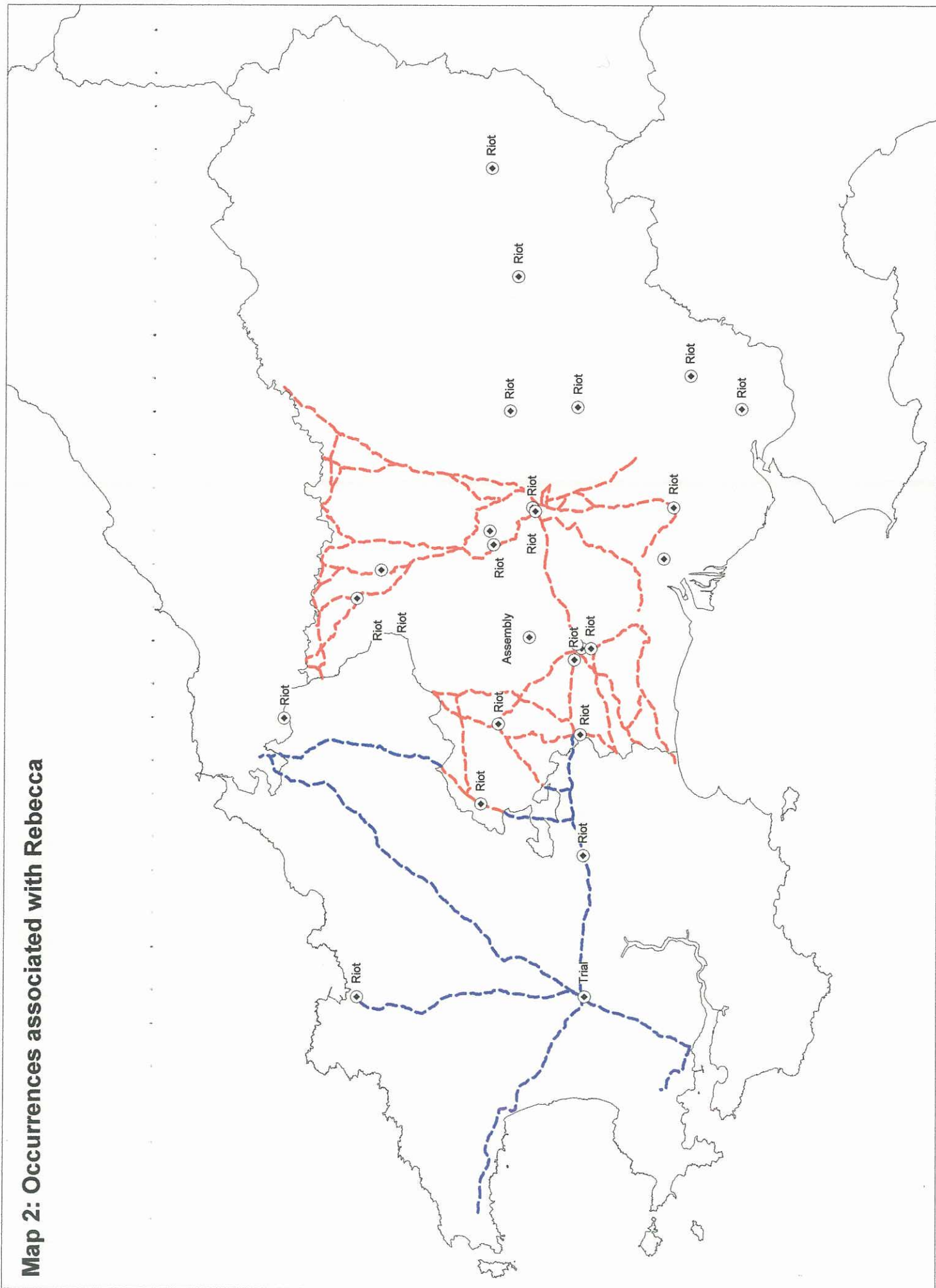
The glossary used for this map is a simple one, using only Riot, Trial and Assembly, but future refinement of the “Event Type” could expand the range of term used.

The Occurrence field also includes date information, which would make it possible to produce a series of maps arranged chronologically i.e. Riots during 1839; Riots during 1842 etc.

This map is a purely functional demonstration of the possible output from the database. The cartographic representation could be enhanced to be more creative and visually pleasing than the example produced. Extra information, such as community boundaries, rivers, settlements could also be added, and with the appropriate licence, Ordnance Survey digital map data could be included.



**Map 2: Occurrences associated with Rebecca**



### **3.2. PEOPLE**

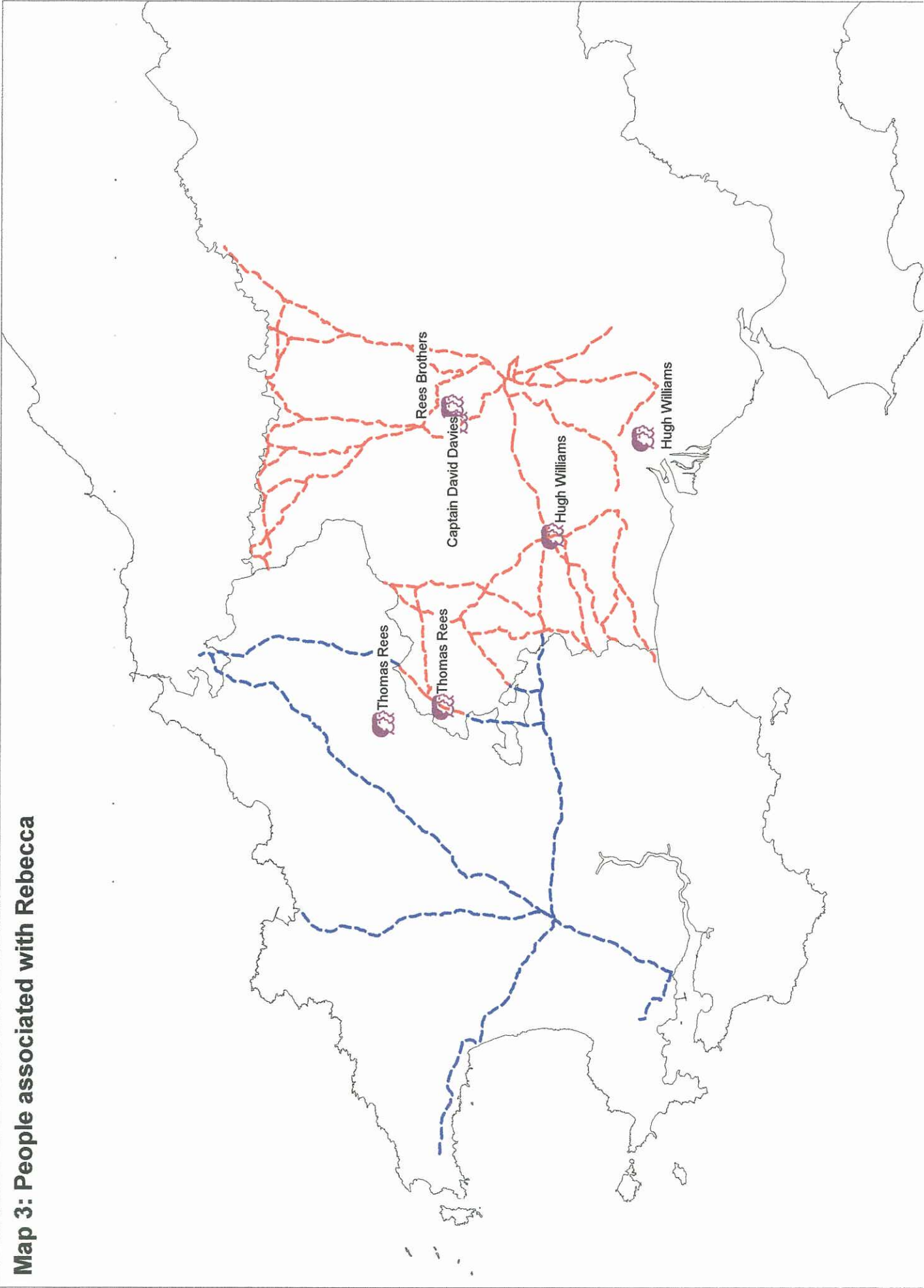
Map 3 shows how data recorded in the SMR's People field can be extracted to map places associated with people who played a role in the Rebecca Riots.

Only a few examples have been added to the SMR database at this stage;

- Thomas Rees, or Twm Carnabwth, the first Rebecca, who led the attack on the Efailwen gate in 1839 and who lived at Carnabwth, Mynachlogddu
- Hugh Williams, the Carmarthen solicitor and reputed mastermind behind the Rebecca movement, who's marital home was at Gardde, St. Clears, but who lived for much of the time in a cottage at Ferryside
- The Rees Brothers of Rhydymarchog, who are believed to have acted as Rebecca and her sister Charlotte when the Water Street tollgate in Carmarthen was destroyed
- Capt. David Davies, of Trawsmawr the magistrate who issued warrants against those suspected of taking part in the attack on the Carmarthen Workhouse

The dynamic nature of the database allows for any other people associated with specific events or places to be easily added in future.

**Map 3: People associated with Rebecca**



### 3.3 INTERPRETING REBECCA

Map 4 shows a number of places that are either deemed to be suitable locations or areas for interpretation of the Rebecca Riots, or are places where Cambria Archaeology's Heritage Promotion Department has previously been commissioned to produce interpretative panels that include Rebecca as a local historical theme.

The sites where interpretative panels already exist, or are in production, are;

- Newchurch
- Talog
- Cwmifor
- St Clears Mermaid Gate
- St Clears Castle
- Carmarthen Lammas Street

It is not known if interpretation of Rebecca has been undertaken by any other organisation.

The key sites identified at this stage as offering good opportunities for future interpretation by panel and/or leaflet are;

- Fishguard. To commemorate the town's occupation by Rebeccaites and also the attacks on local gates)
- Mynachlogddu. The home and grave of Twm Carnabwth)
- Narberth. To commemorate the failed attack on the workhouse and the attacks on tollgates in the neighbourhood.
- Ferryside. The village where Hugh Williams made his home.
- St Ishmaels. Where Hugh Williams's grave is to be found.

Probably the two most important locations that can be identified at this stage are;

- Efailwen. The site of the first attack on a tollgate. The present monument is difficult to access and there is scope to consider a major interpretation of the theme at a new site in the village. The creation of a "Rebecca Garden" or monument would be an appropriate development, perhaps related to a "Bro Beca" trail that incorporated Mynachlogddu and explored the life and surroundings of Twm Carnabwth.
- St Clears. The town was in many ways a focal point for the initial disturbances in 1842-3 and also has a rural hinterland to the north, between Efailwen and Cynwyl Elfed, which was a hotbed of Rebeccaism. There is scope for a major interpretation of the Rebecca theme here, possibly as the focal point for the whole Bro Beca strategy. A "Rebecca Centre" or museum might be considered as the objective. The position of St Clears at the "gateway" to the west makes this an attractive place from which to lead visitors into "Bro Beca." Its accessibility from communities in the region would also make it a suitable location for a centre which could become a focus for educational visits by schools in the district. This could link with interpretative developments at Efailwen and Mynachlogddu to offer the opportunity to explore some of the key sites and people associated with the origins of the whole Rebecca phenomenon.

Further to the east, but worthy of consideration are also;

- Cwmifor. The village where the Cwmifor Declaration was made, outlining Rebecca's demands of the authorities
- Mynydd Sylen. The location of a mass open-air rally held by Hugh Williams.

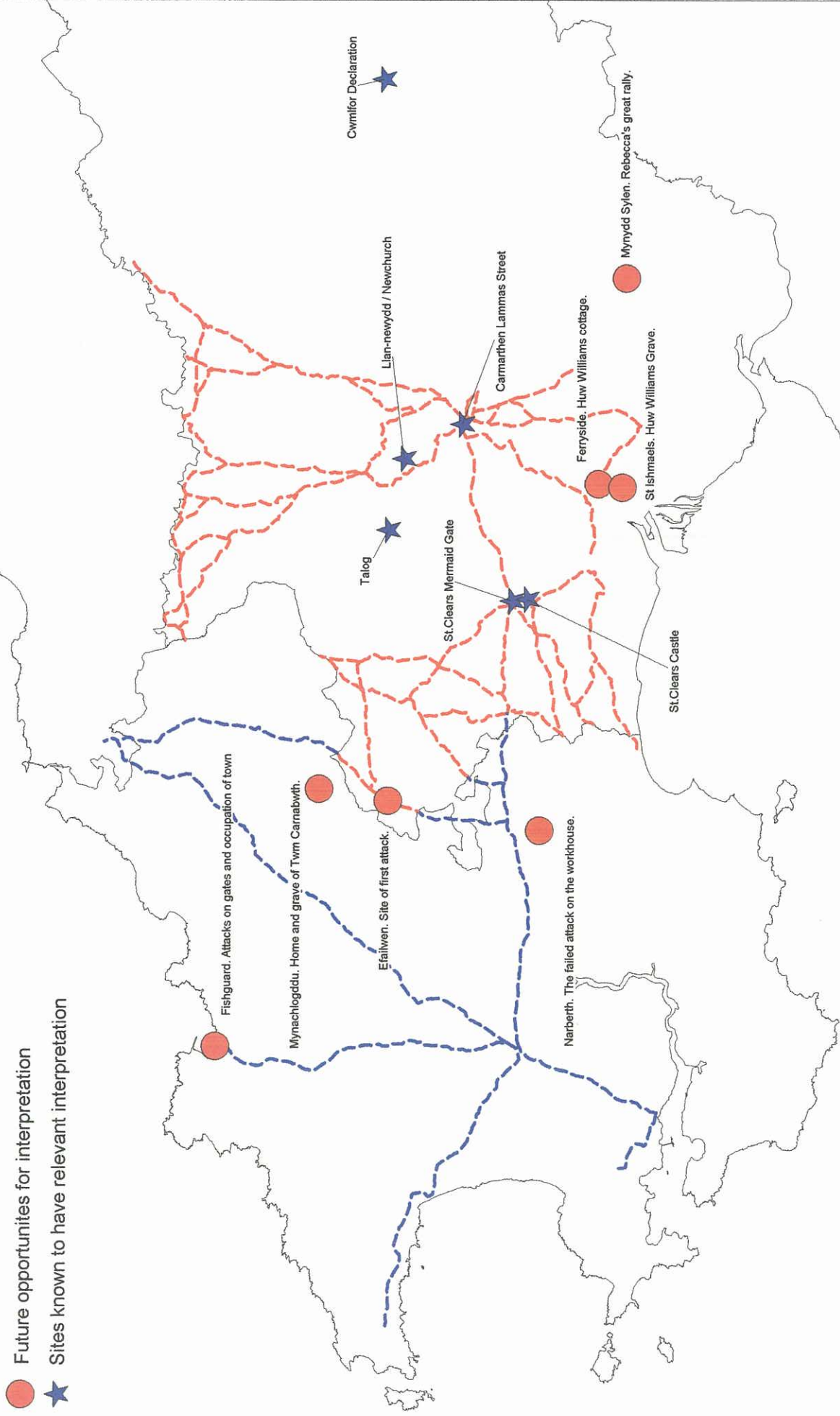
It is important to stress that these suggestions are based only on a brief, preliminary examination of the great body of evidence that relates to the Rebecca Riots in Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire. In no way do any of the above suggestions preclude the possibility that other communities might wish to develop their own interpretative strategies on the Rebecca theme.

From the attack on the tollgate at Burton, Pembrokeshire, to the great rally held at Llyn Llech Owain, Gorslas, Carmarthenshire, there are exciting and dramatic events recorded which do not appear in the following gazetteer. The strongest recommendation that can be made to close this report is that the Bro Beca database is further expanded in order that all communities in the region can better appreciate the relevance of the Turnpike Road system and the Rebecca Riots to their area.

Future work might enable community-based groups to take part in key aspects of data-gathering, such as the recording of local traditions relating to the Rebecca Riots or even the identification of the buildings or archaeological remains of the tollgates themselves, through map and archive study and field observation.

## Map 4: Interpreting Rebecca

- Future opportunities for interpretation
- ★ Sites known to have relevant interpretation



## **Bibliography**

Prof. H. Carter ed., 1989, *National Atlas of Wales*. University of Wales

John Lloyd, 1939, *The History of Carmarthenshire*.

P. Molloy, 1985, *And They Blessed Rebecca - Account of the Welsh Toll Gate Riots, 1839-44*.

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D. Williams, 1986, *The Rebecca Riots* (reprinted 1998).



# **BRO BECA**

## **SITE GAZETTEER**

**AROLWG TREFTADAETH BRO BECA**  
**BRO BECA HERITAGE AUDIT**

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	126	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN41082059
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	PENLAN		
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	WORKHOUSE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	A three storey building thought to be the original 1830's workhouse that was stormed during the Rebecca riots on Monday, 19th June, 1843. The gatehouse which is the listed structure was added to the three storey structure and was extant by 1844.		
<b>Digwyddiadau cysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated event</i>	This workhouse was stormed by a large force of Rebecca rioters in 1843. The riot was quelled by the arrival of the 4th Light Dragoons, who charged the rioters, sabres drawn, after the Riot Act had been read.		
<b>Pobl gysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated people</i>			
<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	177	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN40762032
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	WATER STREET		
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	TOLL HOUSE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	Site of a mid-19th century tollgate and tollhouse. Both were attacked by Rebecca rioters in May 1843.		
<b>Digwyddiadau cysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated event</i>	The Water Street tollgate in Carmarthen town was attacked and destroyed, along with the tollhouse, in a dramatic incident late on the night of Friday, 26th of May, 1843. On this occasion Rebecca was accompanied by her "sister" Charlotte; reputedly they were the Rees brothers of Rhydymarchog, Newchurch.		
<b>Pobl gysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated people</i>			
<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	255	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN363084
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	ST ISHMAEL'S CHURCHYARD		
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	CEMETERY	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	Cemetery still in use. Several Post Med tomb stones and stone slabs. AS Maull Nov 83.		
<b>Digwyddiadau cysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated event</i>			
<b>Pobl gysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated people</i>	The grave of Hugh Williams, reputed mastermind of the Rebecca Riots, is at St Ishmaels. He died at Ferryside on October 19th, 1874.		

**AROLWG TREFTADAETH BRO BECA**  
**BRO BECA HERITAGE AUDIT**

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	7843	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN72832449
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	TOLL HOUSE PONTARLLECHAU		
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	TOLL HOUSE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	There was a toll gate and tollhouse here in the mid-19th century, which was destroyed by Rebeccaites during 1842-43.		
<b>Digwyddiadau cysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated event</i>	There is a reference to three men being convicted of destroying the Pontarllechau during the Rebecca riots, but no specific date is known.		
<b>Pobl gysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated people</i>			

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	8441	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN503012
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	FURNACE GATE TOLL HOUSE		
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	TOLL HOUSE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	Site of a mid-19th century tollgate and tollhouse attacked and destroyed by Rebeccaites in August 1843.		
<b>Digwyddiadau cysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated event</i>	The Furnace tollgate was destroyed by Rebeccaites on August 2nd 1843, the first night of attacks on tollgates around Llanelli town.		
<b>Pobl gysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated people</i>			

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	20560	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN627220
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	LLANDEILO RHYNIS GATE		
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	TOLL GATE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	Site of a toll bar, removed by Rebeccaites in August 1843, the day after the attack on the Carmarthen Workhouse.		
<b>Digwyddiadau cysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated event</i>	A toll bar at Llandeilo'r Ynys was removed by Rebeccaites, the day after Carmarthen Workhouse was attacked.		
<b>Pobl gysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated people</i>			

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**AROLWG TREFTADAETH BRO BECA**  
**BRO BECA HERITAGE AUDIT**

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	21672	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN28351644
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	ST CLEARS		
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	TOLL GATE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	Two iron gateposts, allegedly the Tollgate posts, but not the actual gate itself. On the farm of Honeycorse in possession of Mr. E. Morse. He acquired them from his brother's farm at Four Wheels (Morfabach on 6" OS Map of 1975 - SN284142). He has donated them to St. Clears Community Council and believes that they are to be erected outside the Town Hall. Apparently the Tollgate stood in the vicinity of Wembley Garage on the Carmarthen Road.		

**Digwyddiadau**  
**cysylltiedig**  
*Associated event*

**Pobl gysylltiedig**  
*Associated people*

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	22518	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN50122268
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	GAT-FACH		
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE?;TOLL HOUSE?	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	Cottage shown on 1907 Second Edition Six-inch map is not indicated on 1964 Provisional Edition 6-inch map and it is presumed to have been abandoned during the intervening period. Its name and position (where a minor road joins on to the B4310 road) suggests that the cottage may have been a tollgate house.		

**Digwyddiadau**  
**cysylltiedig**  
*Associated event*

The tollgate at Llanegwad was destroyed by Rebeccaite in October, 1843.

**Pobl gysylltiedig**  
*Associated people*

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**AROLWG TREFTADAETH BRO BECA**  
**BRO BECA HERITAGE AUDIT**

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	24219	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN199161
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	TREVAUGHAN GATE		
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	TOLL GATE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	A tollgate attacked by Rebeccaites on January 15th, 1843. The gate was six miles from St Clears, towards Pembroke Dock. A detachment of Royal Marines sent to St Clears to quell the Rebecca protests had marched through the Trevaughan gate that day. When they arrived at St Clears, they were told an attack had been planned for that day against Trevaughan and had to march back immediately. By the time they arrived, the Trevaughan Gate had been destroyed. The two gates at Trevaughan were destroyed again on February 13th, 1843. After this attack, Lewis Griffiths of Pentypark Mill, Wiston, Pembrokeshire came forward to claim a reward for information - alleging that a farmer, Thomas Howell, Llwyndrissi, Whitland and a miller, David Howells, a near neighbour, were involved in the attack. The two were arrested on February 21 and committed for trial at the Blue Boar Inn, St Clears, a decision that immediately caused a riot in St Clears.		
<b>Digwyddiadau cysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated event</i>	A tollgate attacked by Rebeccaites on January 15th, 1843.		
<b>Pobl gysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated people</i>			

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	25038	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN53400595
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	GELLIWERNEN		
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	DWELLING	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	Historic home described by Francis Jones. The house was attacked and damaged by Rebeccaites in August 1843, seeking revenge against a tithe collector, John Edwards who resided there with his family.		
<b>Digwyddiadau cysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated event</i>	The scene of a major disturbance during the Rebecca Riots. A large body of Rebeccaites, perhaps 800, assembled at Llannon and marched to Gelliwernen, which was the home of John Edwards, an unpopular tithe collector. The house was attacked by gunfire, the gamekeepers cottage ransacked and the garden destroyed, but Edwards escaped with his life thanks to his daughter Hannah's appeal to the mob.		
<b>Pobl gysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated people</i>			

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**AROLWG TREFTADAETH BRO BECA**  
**BRO BECA HERITAGE AUDIT**

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	33827	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN08601576
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<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	ROBESTON WATHEN
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<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	TOLL GATE?	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
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<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	Site of a 19th century tollgate, attacked by Rebeccaites in 1843.
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<b>Digwyddiadau cysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated event</i>	A toll gate at Robeston Wathen was attacked and destroyed by Rebeccaites in early March, 1843. At the time two men were standing trial at Haverfordwest, accused of attacking the Trevaughan gate in Carmarthenshire. At Robeston Wathen, Rebecca addressed bystanders, threatening to "show no mercy" should the accused men be found guilty.
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<b>Pobl gysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated people</i>	
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<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	46533	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN28962085
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<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	FOUNTAIN INN
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<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	PUBLIC HOUSE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
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<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	Public house the village of Meidrim, originally known as The Wheaten Sheaf.
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<b>Digwyddiadau cysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated event</i>	According to tradition, Rebeccaites came here before marching to St Clears to destroy the Mermaid tollgate (probably in late 1842). One story has it that too much beer was drunk at the first meeting and the attack had to be postponed until the following evening.
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<b>Pobl gysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated people</i>	
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<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	46535	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN13412527
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<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	EFAILWEN
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<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	TOLL GATE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
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<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	The site of the Efailwen tollgate, the first tollgate to be attacked by Rebeccaites, on the evening of Monday, May 13th, 1839, led by Thomas Rees (Twm Carnabwth).
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<b>Digwyddiadau cysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated event</i>	The first tollgate to be attacked by Rebeccaites, led by Thomas Rees, Carnabwth, Mynachlogddu in the guise of Rebecca.
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<b>Pobl gysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated people</i>	Thomas Rees or Twm Carnabwth was the first man to lead Rebecca rioters in an attack on a tollgate
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**AROLWG TREFTADAETH BRO BECA**  
**BRO BECA HERITAGE AUDIT**

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	46536	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN20862368
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	MAES GWYNNE		
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	TOLL GATE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	The second toll gate to be attacked by Rebeccaites, Saturday 15th June, 1839. The gate was chopped to pieces.		
<b>Digwyddiadau cysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated event</i>	The second gate to be attacked by Rebeccaites.		
<b>Pobl gysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated people</i>			

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	46537	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN26881667
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	PWLL TRAP		
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	TOLL GATE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	Site of the Pwll Trap tollgate, destroyed by Rebeccaites on December 12th, 1842 and then again with an elaborate performance on January 2nd, 1843.		
<b>Digwyddiadau cysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated event</i>	The tollgate was attacked by Rebeccaites on the 12th December 1842. Rebeccaites attacked this gate for the second time on the 2nd January 1843. On the 12th October 1843, several hundred Rebeccaites marched to the empty gatehouse here and placed an invalid and paupered farmworker, James Thomas, and his family, in the house as his new dwelling, issuing a threat of violence against anyone who should try to move the family.		
<b>Pobl gysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated people</i>			

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	46538	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	PENTRE		
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	TOLL GATE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	Site of mid-19th century turnpike tollgate.		
<b>Digwyddiadau cysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated event</i>	The Pentre tollgate was destroyed by Rebeccaites, despite the fact that a detachment of Royal Marines had passed by a few hours earlier.		
<b>Pobl gysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated people</i>			

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**AROLWG TREFTADAETH BRO BECA**  
**BRO BECA HERITAGE AUDIT**

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	46539	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN27921515
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	MAES OLAND		
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	TOLL GATE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	Site of a mid-19th century turnpike tollgate.		
<b>Digwyddiadau cysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated event</i>	The Maes Oland tollgate was destroyed by Rebeccaites on January 15th, 1843, despite the fact that a detachment of Royal Marines had passed by a few hours earlier.		
<b>Pobl gysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated people</i>			
<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	46540	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN95831647
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	PRENDERGAST		
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	TOLL GATE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	Site of a mid-19th century tollgate belonging to the Fishguard Turnpike Trust.		
<b>Digwyddiadau cysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated event</i>	This tollgate, which belonged to the Fishguard Turnpike Trust, was destroyed by Rebeccaites on Wednesday, February 1st, 1843. The gate was stolen, rather than smashed. It was thought that Owen Tucker Edwardes of Sealyham was the leader of those responsible.		
<b>Pobl gysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated people</i>			
<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	46541	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN41110751
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	GARREG		
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	TOLL GATE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	A mid-19th century tollgate belonging to the Kidwelly Turnpike Trust's Garreg tollgate was destroyed by Rebeccaites on February 4th, 1839.		
<b>Digwyddiadau cysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated event</i>	The Kidwelly Turnpike Trust's Garreg tollgate was destroyed by Rebeccaites on February 4th, 1839.		
<b>Pobl gysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated people</i>			

**AROLWG TREFTADAETH BRO BECA**  
**BRO BECA HERITAGE AUDIT**

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	46542	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN50471643
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	LLANDDAROG		
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	TOLL BAR	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	Site of a mid-19th century turnpike tollgate.		
<b>Digwyddiadau cysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated event</i>	A toll bar and its associated toll box near Llanddarog village were attacked and burned by Rebeccaites on Thursday February 16th, 1843. Suspicion was expressed that the destruction was caused to enable a wedding party to pass through free of charge on the Friday.		
<b>Pobl gysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated people</i>			
<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	46543	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN35233465
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	BWLCHYCLAWDD		
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	TOLL GATE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	The site of a mid-19th century tollgate owned by the Newcastle Turnpike Trust.		
<b>Digwyddiadau cysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated event</i>	The Bwlchyclawdd tollgates owned by the Newcastle Turnpike Trust. It was attacked by Rebeccaites on the February 21st, 1843, the night before the trial of Thomas and Howells (accused of attacking the Trevaughan gate in February) began in Haverfordwest Shire Hall. The gatehouse was destroyed again on June 16th, 1843.		
<b>Pobl gysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated people</i>			
<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	46544	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN32573690
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	BWLCHYDOMEN		
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	TOLL GATE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	Site of a mid-19th century tollgate, owned by the Newcastle Turnpike Trust.		
<b>Digwyddiadau cysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated event</i>	The Bwlchychydomen tollgate, owned by the Newcastle Turnpike Trust, was attacked by Rebeccaites in April 1843. It was replaced, then smashed again.		
<b>Pobl gysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated people</i>			

**AROLWG TREFTADAETH BRO BECA**  
**BRO BECA HERITAGE AUDIT**

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	46545	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SM95403676
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	FISHGUARD		
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	TOLL GATE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	A tollgate on the edge of Fishguard town was destroyed by Rebeccaites in mid-May, 1843.		

**Digwyddiadau cysylltiedig**  
*Associated event*

A tollgate on the edge of Fishguard town was destroyed by Rebeccaites in mid-May, 1843. This was the final gate to be broken in the "first phase" of the 1843 Rebecca Riots - the last of 26 gates and bars to be destroyed during 5 months of activity.

**Pobl gysylltiedig**  
*Associated people*

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	46546	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN21394362
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	GORED CASTELL MAELGWN		
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	WEIR	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	Site of a fish weir which was in use in the mid-19th century. The fish weir on the Teifi, near Castell Maelgwn, was destroyed by Rebeccaites in 1843. A weir is shown at this point on the Cilgerran parish tithe map of 1844.		

**Digwyddiadau cysylltiedig**  
*Associated event*

The fish weir on the Teifi, near Castell Maelgwn, was destroyed by Rebeccaites during the summer of 1843.

**Pobl gysylltiedig**  
*Associated people*

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	46547	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN38902454
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	RHYDYMARCHOG		
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	A working farmstead with historic association with the Rebecca riots.		

**Digwyddiadau cysylltiedig**  
*Associated event*

**Pobl gysylltiedig**  
*Associated people*

The Rees Brothers of Rhydymarchog were said to have acted in the guise of Rebecca and her sister Charlotte, who led the attack on the Water Street Tollhouse in Carmarthen, the first time that Charlotte appeared. It is said that the Rees family were from Cardiganshire and only stayed at Rhydymarchog for about 2 years. They are named on the tithe survey of 1844.

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**AROLWG TREFTADAETH BRO BECA**  
**BRO BECA HERITAGE AUDIT**

<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	46548	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN11923032
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	CARNABWTH;TREIAL		
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	COTTAGE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	A cottage built by Thomas Rees or Twm Carnabwth, originally as a ty unnos. It was also known as Treial or Trial during the 19th century, and as Carn-y-buwch on 20th century maps. It was modernised in the later 20th century and remains in use.		
<b>Digwyddiadau cysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated event</i>			
<b>Pobl gysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated people</i>	Thomas Rees or Twm Carnabwth was "the first Rebecca." He built a ty unnos here, which was later replaced by a more substantial cottage. Originally called Treial, the name Carnabwth was in use by the 1851 census, but Trial is used on Rees gravestone at Bethel, Mynachlogddu, where he was buried in 1876. RPS Nov. 2002		

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<b>Cyfeirnod</b> <i>Record Number</i>	46550	<b>Cyfeirnod Grid</b> <i>Grid Reference</i>	SN5208
<b>Enw</b> <i>Name</i>	MYNYDD SYLEN		
<b>Math o safle</b> <i>Site Type</i>	HISTORICAL SITE	<b>Cyfnod</b> <i>Period</i>	Post Med
<b>Disgrifiad</b> <i>Description</i>	The site of a rally of over 8,000 Rebeccaites in August 1843, led by Carmarthenshire solicitor Hugh Williams, who read out a petition to the Queen calling outlining the people's grievances.		
<b>Digwyddiadau cysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated event</i>	The site of a huge gathering of Rebeccaites, including farmers, labourers, colliers, numbering over 8,000 people according to contemporary reports. The meeting was called by Hugh Williams, who read out a petition to the Queen describing the people's grievances and calling for justice.		
<b>Pobl gysylltiedig</b> <i>Associated people</i>			

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**BRO BECA HERITAGE AUDIT**

**REPORT NUMBER 2002/107**

**PRN45649**

This report has been prepared by Paul Sambrook

Position: Heritage Management Projects Officer

Signature ..... Date .....

This report has been checked and approved by Louise Austin on behalf of Cambria Archaeology,  
Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Position: Principal Archaeological Officer

Signature ..... Date.....

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may  
have on the content or presentation of this report