

John Carew

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No Picture Available

Born: 1310 Carew Castle, England

Married: Margaret Mohun

Died: 22 May 1363 Ireland

Parents: John Carew & Joan Talbot

Sir John Carew was the son of Sir John de Carew and Joan Talbot.^{2,1} He married Margaret Mohun, daughter of John Mohun, 1st Lord Mohun.¹ He died in 1362.¹

Sir John Carew was feudal Baron of Odrone, Ireland.¹ He lived at Moulsoford, Oxfordshire, England.¹ **He lived at Carew Castle**, Pembrokeshire, Wales.¹ He fought in the Battle of Crécy in 1346.¹ He fought in the Siege of Calais in 1347.¹ He was Escheator of Odrone in 1349.¹

Information from online research at: Ancestry.com

Information and pictures of Carew Castle follows:

Much of what remains of Carew Castle today was the work of Sir Nicholas de Carew (died 1311), who was responsible in particular for the east and west ranges.

Carew Castle, Mill, and Cross, Pembrokeshire



Carew Castle is an immense ruin that dominates the landscape around it. The castle, with its 2000 years of history, has much to fascinate the visitor. Built over many years, it is seen at first glance as a medieval fortress with its walls and towers sitting across a field on the edge of the water. It was the site of the last medieval tournament in Wales, held in 1507.

The site was first home to an iron age fort, thought by archaeologists to be the location of a major celtic power centre. It has not been excavated as it lies underneath the

present ruins. The Norman motte and bailey castle was built by Gerald of Windsor c1100 after the Normans arrived in this area in 1093. All that survives of this castle is the old rectangular tower.

Gerald married Nest, a direct descendant of the celtic kings of the area and daughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr. Legend says that when the castle was raided by a distant cousin of hers, Owain ap Cadwgan, that she became a willing captive. She lived with him and bore two children by him. After her return to Carew, Gerald killed Owain. Her friendly ghost is supposed to haunt the castle today.



Gerald died in 1116 and his grandson, in the 13th century, added an east wall to enclose the inner ward, corner towers, and a stone great hall. Remaining from this time are a chapel and three towers.

In the late 13th century the castle was completely rebuilt when it came under the ownership of one of Edward I's officers, Sir Nicholas de Carew. The east range was remodeled, adding a hall and a chapel tower. The outer ward was walled and developed. The entire west range was added during this time. This consisted of two huge drum towers with private apartments and a new great hall, 80 feet long.

By 1480 changing times forced the de Carew family to mortgage the castle to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, later to become a powerful figure in Wales. He supported Edward IV and Richard III in the War of the Roses, then later changed sides and supported Henry Tudor. Sir Rhys was responsible for modernizing the castle. He added Bath stone windows, a gatehouse, and new apartments.

Between 1558 and 1594 an Elizabethan mansion was created by the new owner, Sir John Parrot. He added the three storey north range with a 150 foot long gallery. It was at this time that the village of Carew was created. The Crown confiscated the castle when Sir John was accused of treason and imprisoned in the Tower.



The castle and land was finally returned to the Carew family in 1607. In 1642 during the Civil War, the castle was taken over by the Royalists, then besieged and taken by Parliamentarians. They destroyed much of the castle. It was abandoned by the Carew family in 1686 after the war settlement had restored it to them. In the 18th and 19th centuries the castle became a "romantic ruin" and was painted by J. M. W. Turner.