



This item contains the Dublin core metadata attributes and Curatescape item type metadata fields for a story from the Ports, Past and Present archived collection on the digital repository of Ireland. It has been provided in .odt format for easy copy and pasting.

For more information about the Ports, Past and Present Project, see <https://portspastpresent.eu/>.

For more information about Omeka Classic, see <https://omeka.org/classic/>.

For more information about Curatescape, its Omeka plugin suite and this item type metadata schema, see <https://curatescape.org/>.

For a .csv containing tabular data for all stories, see the larger collection at <https://doi.org/10.7486/DRI.ht259b362>.

For an archived snapshot of the story as it appeared between 2020 and 2023 on <https://portspastpresent.eu/>, see the Relation field below.

Dublin Core

Title

Pembroke Dock | Doc Penfro

Subject

Pembroke Dock

Profile

Ports, Past and Present

Creator

Publisher

Ports, Past and Present Project

Date

2023

Rights

CC BY 4.0 International License

Relation

<https://perma.cc/2UKJ-73WR>

Format

Curatescape story

Language

English

Welsh

Coverage

51.69512161380905, -4.95348018843724

Curatescape Story Item Type Metadata

Lede

Pembroke Dock (Doc Penfro) and adjacent Milford Haven (Aberdaugleddau) both developed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries from small village settlements, Paterstown and Hubberstown, on the banks of the Cleddau river.

Lede (Welsh)

Story

Pembroke Dock (Doc Penfro) and adjacent Milford Haven (Aberdaugleddau) both developed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries from small village settlements, Paterstown and Hubberstown, on the banks of the Cleddau river. The vast natural harbour of Milford Haven was the point of departure for multiple invasions of Ireland, including those under Henry II and Oliver Cromwell, and the place to which Richard II returned from Ireland to meet his defeat by Henry Bolingbroke in 1399. Milford, on the north side, was founded as a new town in 1793 by Sir William Hamilton and his nephew Charles Greville, who invited a number of Quaker families from Nantucket to settle there and run a whaling fleet; from 1800 a naval dockyard was established there, building ships throughout the Napoleonic wars.

In 1814 the Royal Dockyard was transferred across the river to Pembroke Dock (initially known as Paters Dock), and a new town grew up around it. Royal navy ships were commissioned and built there for over 100 years, with the last one, the *Oleander*, launched in 1922. The base nonetheless remained a Royal Dockyard until it was transferred to the Milford Haven Port Authority in 2007. During the twentieth century Pembroke Dock was an important base for the RAF, and became the most significant centre for flying boats (seaplanes) in the world. In 1940 the Luftwaffe attacked the Dock, bombing a series of nearby oil-tanks and causing a massive conflagration.

This overwhelmingly military history has left a striking architectural legacy of admiralty buildings, Martello towers, barracks, a naval chapel and large-scale hangars (one of which saw the creation of the ‘Millennium Falcon’ built in 1979 for the Star-Wars film *The Empire Strikes Back*). Today, Pembroke Dock houses the Irish Ferries passenger service to Rosslare.

You can read a series of stories about the Pembroke Dock and its surrounds [here](#).

Story (Welsh)

Tyfu a datblygu a wnaeth Doc Penfro ac Aberdaugleddau gerllaw yn ystod y ddeunawfed ganrif a'r bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg o bentrefi bychain Paterstown a Hubberstown ar lan afon Cleddau. Roedd harbwr naturiol eang Aberdaugleddau yn fan cychwyn i nifer o ymosodiadau ar Iwerddon, gan gynnwys rhai dan arweiniad Harri II ac Oliver Cromwell. Dyma hefyd i le y dychwelodd Rhisiart II o Iwerddon i wynebu cael ei drechu gan Henry Bolingbroke yn 1399. Cafodd Milffwrd, ar yr ochr ogledol, ei sefydlu fel tref newydd yn 1793 gan Syr William Hamilton a'i nai Charles Greville, a aeth ati i wahodd nifer o deuluoedd o Glynwyr o Nantucket i ymsefydlu yno a rhedeg llynges forfila. Yn 1800 sefydlwyd dociau'r llynges yno lle buwyd yn adeiladu llongau gydol cyfnod rhyfeloedd Napoleon.

Yn 1814 symudwyd yr Iard Longau Frenhinol ar draws yr afon i Ddoc Penfro (a elwid yn wreiddiol yn Doc Paters), a thyfodd tref newydd o'i chwmpas. Buwyd yn comisiynu ac yn adeiladu llongau'r llynges frenhinol yno am dros gan mlynedd, gyda'r olaf, yr Oleander, yn cael ei lansio yn 1922. Er hynny, parhaodd y safle i fod yn Iard Longau Frenhinol hyd nes iddi gael ei throsglwyddo i ofal Awdurdod Porthladd Aberdaugleddau yn 2007. Yn ystod yr ugeinfed ganrif roedd Doc Penfro yn ganolfan bwysig i'r Awyrlu Brenhinol, a daeth yn ganolfan bwysicaf y byd i gychod hedfan (awyrennau môr). Yn 1940 ymosododd y Luftwaffe ar y Doc gan fomio cyfres o danciau olew gerllaw ac achosi Tân difrifol.

Mae'r holl gynhysgaeth filwrol wedi gadael pensaernïaeth drawiadol o adeiladau'r morlys, tyrau Martello, barics, capel llyngesol a hangarau enfawr (yn un o'r rhain y crëwyd y Millennium Falcon yn 1979 ar gyfer y ffilm The Empire Strikes Back o Star Wars). Erbyn heddiw, mae Doc Penfro yn gartref i wasanaeth teithwyr Irish Ferries i Ros Láir.

Factoid

The motto of the Folklore of Ireland Society (An Cumann le Béaloideas Éireann) is *Colligit quae superaverunt fragmenta, ne pereant.* (John 6:12) (Collect the fragments which have survived, lest they perish)

Related Resources

Patricia Lysaght, 'From "Collect the Fragments ..." to "Memory of the World"—Collecting the Folklore of Ireland 1927–70: Aims, Achievement, Legacy', *Folklore*, 130.1 (2019), 1–30: <https://doi.org/10.1080/0015587X.2018.1553333>

The Story of Ellen Black, The Schools' Collection, Volume 0878, Pages 115-16, archived at <https://perma.cc/4ZHT-9XL9>

Lady's Island thunder and shipwreck, The Schools' Collection, Volume 0878, Pages 158-59, archived at <https://perma.cc/9E5X-4LGA>

School Book for Oileán Mhuire (Lady's Island), Schools Collection, archived at <https://perma.cc/ZY3X-7322>

Official Website

Duchas.ie