

THE CHURCHYARD

The churchyard at St Teilo's contains five War graves, four from the First World War and one from the Second.

Within the churchyard you will also find 14 wooden crosses that form 'a walk through the Bible', a separate leaflet detailing this walk can be found by the crosses.



The churchyard is maintained to encourage a rich, diverse and interesting habitat for plant and animal life, the churchyards natural ecosystem has been supplemented by planting flowering shrubs, plants and blubs. These provide food for insects, including moths, butterflies and bees. As part of our Living Churchyard project we have developed an upper and lower river path where you can view some of the 26 different species of tree that can be found in the churchyard.



SERVICES IN THE PARISH

SUNDAYS

08:00	Holy Eucharist (Said)
10:30	Parish Eucharist
18:00	Evensong

WEDNESDAYS

09:30	Holy Eucharist (Said)
-------	-----------------------

FRIDAYS

19:00	Holy Eucharist (Said)
-------	-----------------------

BAPTISMS, WEDDINGS AND FUNERALS BY ARRANGEMENT

The Vicarage
10 The Pines
Mardy
Abergavenny
Monmouthshire
NP7 6HQ

01873 859881

Support us via [easyfundraising](https://www.easyfundraising.org.uk), it doesn't cost you a penny

easyfundraising
.org.uk

ST TEILO'S CHURCH



www.stteiloschurch.org.uk

 St Teilo's, Llantilio Pertholey

WELCOME TO ST TEILO'S



Although the present church dates back to the 14th Century, the site is an ancient centre of Christian worship.

The Book of Llandaff (a collection of Dark Age and medieval charters recording gifts of land to the church) records that in about AD 600, Iddon, King of Gwent, gave land at Llantilio Pertholey to St Teilo, then Bishop of Llandaff, for the sake of his soul and the souls of his parents. The site of the church is described as 'Where Bevan lies with his four companions', so it is assumed that Bevan may have been head of a small religious community on this site in the 6th Century.

Llantilio means 'the enclosure of Teilo' and Pertholey means 'defiled entrance', possibly a reference to the burial ground of Bevan and his friends who may have been early Christian martyrs.

Today the church serves the parish of Llantilio Pertholey, which includes the Mardy, and is nestled at the foot of the Skirrid Fawr, also known locally as the Holy Mountain.

One of the myths associated with this mountain concerns the tump that can be seen on the northern slope. The story is that the devil tried to seduce St Michael (remains of a church dedicated to the Saint can be found on top of the mountain) into evil ways. When St Michael refused, the devil stamped on the mountain, causing the lump of land to slip away.



Activity in the area can be traced back to the Dark Ages. The place name Mardy, which in Welsh is 'maerdy', has clear associations with Dark Age royal estates in Gwent.

The maerdy formed part of the personal property of the King under the control of the maer biswail who had responsibility for the royal cattle herds. The maerdy provided the cattle with summer pasture. It seems likely therefore that the Mardy formed part of the royal estates of the pre-Norman kings of Gwent.

The fact that the area was populated during the Dark Ages explains how the current site of the church has origins as a place of worship that go back even further, as indicated by the magnificent yew tree that can be found on the south side of the churchyard. The yew has a girth of over 22 feet and can be estimated to be 1200 years old.

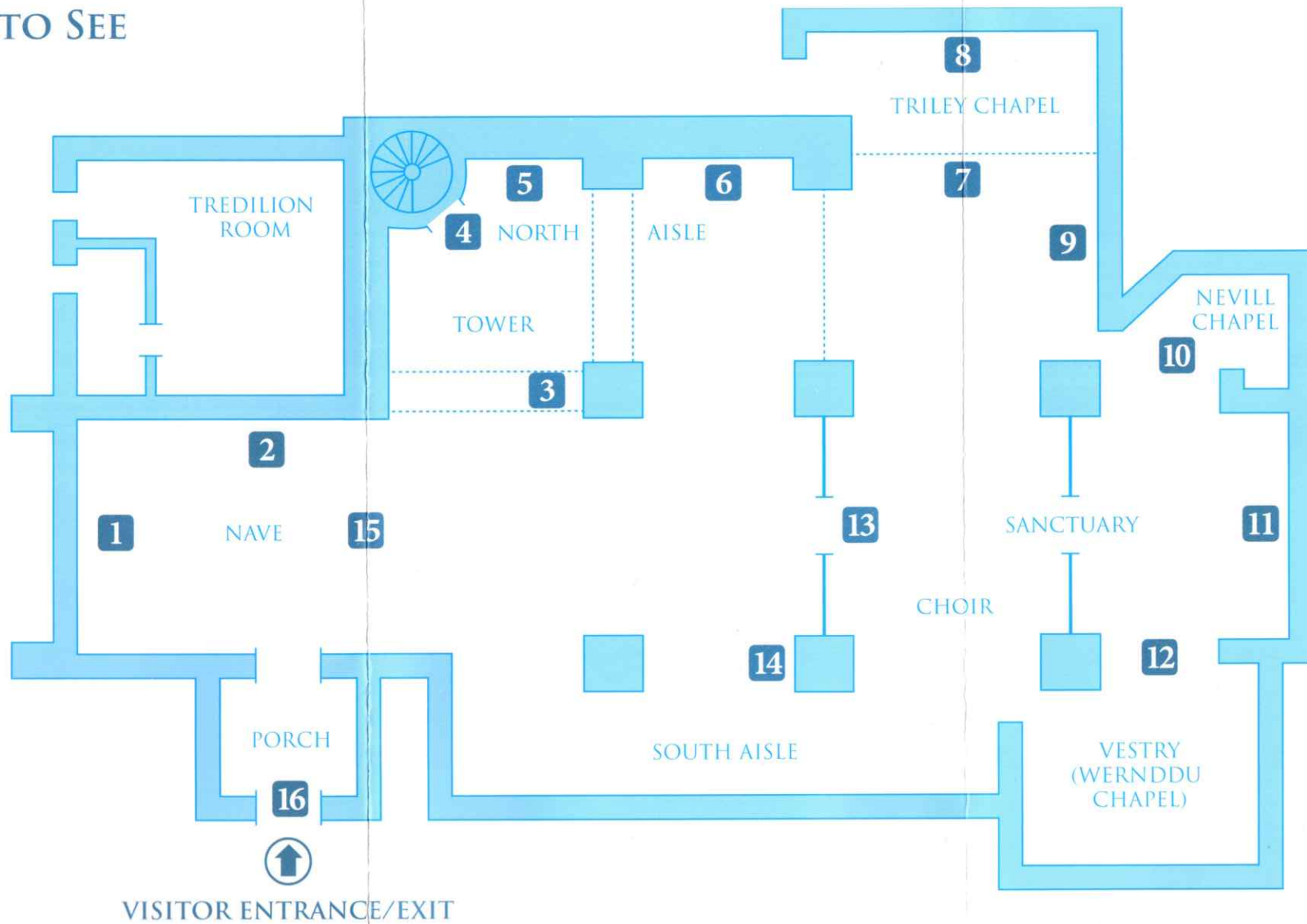
We hope you enjoy your visit and take away a greater sense of the presence of God in your life.

QUIZ QUESTIONS

Before you begin your tour please find below five questions that you will be able to discover the answer to as you tour the church

- 1 Where do you find a pineapple in St Teilo's Church?
- 2 Where has the spelling of Katherine's name been corrected?
- 3 What was remarkable about Solomon Jones?
- 4 Welsh in these parts 200 years ago!

THINGS TO SEE



- 1 WEST WINDOW** The West Window depicts The Ascension and was dedicated on the 17th December 1972. Designed by Mr Waugh of York, its contemporary style was commissioned to be symbolic of the contribution of the 20th Century to the glory of God. On either side of the window are biblical texts painted in the 18th century. Below this window you will find

- 7 CARVED COLUMNS** The carved timbered columns with cable pattern and arches of flowers which divide the Triley Chapel from the North Aisle are the outstanding feature of the church and believed to be over 500 years old. At the top of the middle appears to be a figure holding a shield or coat of arms, unfortunately no information is available to indicate what the figure is or what it is holding.

- 12 VESTRY** Today's vestry was previously the Wernddu Chapel and it was here in 1973 that a fire was started, you can still see some of the damage caused by this fire in the Chancel Arch. The woodwork here is a later design than that found in the Triley Chapel and incorporates the Tudor Rose.



two poems written by the Reverend Thomas Jones in 1588 to celebrate the defeat of the Armada and the publication of the Welsh Bible.

2 VICAR'S BOARD The vicar's board details the names of those who have served the parish since 1539.

3 FONT The font is the starting point for many people on their journey of faith. Through the act of baptism or christening, we identify ourselves with the church community. The water of baptism represents a leaving behind of the past, and a commitment to God for the future. The octagonal font has a full size bowl for the immersion of infants. At the base of the font you can just make out angels bearing a fleur de lys design.

4 TOWER DOOR This door, although locked today, leads to the tower where six bells hang, the smallest dated 1665; the largest dates back to before the reformation and bears the inscription – Saint George pray for us. The Tower and bells were restored in the early 1990s.

5 BENEFACTIONS BOARD The benefactions board details the charity that was available for the poor of the parish.

6 BRUTE MONUMENTS We are fortunate to have a number of memorials made by the Brute family of stonemasons from Llanbedr. The Brutes' are renowned for their painted monuments containing angels and flowers. There were three known generations of Brute stonemasons: Thomas (1698-1767); Aaron (1731-1801) and John (1752-1834).



Thomas Brute's angels were described at the time as 'droll bambini' and were characterised as 'naked except for a loin cloth tied rakishly in a bow, blowing on a trumpet'; one such example can be found on the monument to John Powell. Only the comparatively wealthy would have been able to afford these ornate monuments. Aaron's angels are subtly different from those of his father, as seen on the monument to Nicholas Vaughan, in that they have short, rather stubby wings. Aaron was also known for including containers of flowers on his monuments which we can also see here.

8 TRILEY CHURCH LEANTO A KITCHEN The Triley Chapel dates back to the 15th Century. During the restoration of the church under Vicar A.F. Hogan in 1890 three ancient altar stones were found scattered throughout the parish. One had been built into the kitchen fireplace to form the lintel; another was found in the floor of the porch at the entrance to the church, while the third had been used to form a stile. Today two of these altar stones can be found in the Triley Chapel (altar and stone altar slab). The copy of the Ghent altar piece was given to the church by Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert Ayshford Sanford and his wife Violet Sanford of Triley Court in memory of their sons Major Edward Ayshford Sanford and Lieutenant Peveril Ayshford Sanford who were killed in the Second World War (a plaque can also be seen in the Chapel). The original can be found in Saint Bavo Cathedral, Ghent and shows the Adoration of the Mystic Lamb.

9 ST TEILO WINDOW The St Teilo window designed by John Petts and installed in 1992 depicts many of the legends associated with St Teilo; fruit blossom to represent the fruit trees Teilo planted in Brittany. When a local lord offered him all the land he could encircle between sunset and sunrise, Teilo chose to ride on a stag to cover as much ground as possible in the time available.

10 NEVILL CHAPEL The small Nevill Chapel houses the Blessed Sacrament. The medieval stone altar found here is the one restored to use after being used as a stile. The stone ribbed roof in this chapel is unusual for this part of Wales; the recess in the wall may have been for a tomb and you can also see some medieval tiles. Whilst in this Chapel you may like take the opportunity to light a candle and offer a prayer.

11 REREDOS The reredos behind the High Altar was installed in 1921 as a memorial to the 1st World War and is inscribed with the following 'To the Glory of God and in grateful memory of the men of the parish who fell in the great war 1914-1918. This reredos was erected by the efforts of their surviving comrades and friends.' The reredos was designed by Mr Caroe and incorporates the flower design that can be found on the carved pillars in the church.



The Wernddu Chapel was the Chapel set aside for the use of the Earl of Pembroke who had a home at Wernddu in the parish (hence the chapel's name). William Herbert, 1st Earl of Pembroke was also known as 'Black William', and was the son of William ap Thomas, founder of Raglan Castle. William Herbert died in 1469, in his will he left funds for 'two priests to sing afore the Trinitie at Llantiliowe for my sake.' Masses were offered at Trinity-tide in this Chapel up until the 1990s as per Herbert's request. Today's vestry screen was designed by the architect George Pace and was one of his last designs before his death in 1975.

13 CHANCEL SCREEN The 19th Century Chancel screen, gift of the Hogan family, like the east window (behind the Altar), reminds us of the work of the Reverend Alexander Ferrier Hogan who was vicar here between 1872-1904. In 1890 the Reverend Hogan published his collection of historical and architectural notes on the church, sadly we have been unable to locate any copies of this work.

14 PULPIT The pulpit was carved in 1893, although the quaint carvings at the base are of an earlier date. The pulpit was carved by a gentleman of the road in return for hospitality he had received from Vicar Hogan.

15 ALTAR As you walk back down the aisle stop and turn around to view the altar and you will notice that all the arches of the Church are irregular. Also if you look at the barrel vaulted ceiling you will notice that the bosses have been removed probably during the reformation.

16 MAIN DOOR As you leave the main door of the church notice the vertical sundial above the door. To your left you will see the parish war memorial, originally a preaching cross, restored by Nathaniel Hitch in 1921 maintaining the medieval base.