

MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL CROSSES

A THREAT-RELATED ASSESSMENT 2010-11



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For Cadw



ymddiriedolaeth archaeolegol
DYFED
archaeological trust

DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2011/1
RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO. 100384

Mawrth 2011
March 2011

MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL CROSSES

A THREAT-RELATED ASSESSMENT 2010-11

Gan / By

R Ramsey and K Murphy

Paratowyd yr adroddiad yma at ddefnydd y cwsmer yn unig. Ni dderbynnir cyfrifoldeb gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf am ei ddefnyddio gan unrhyw berson na phersonau eraill a fydd yn ei ddarllen neu ddibynnu ar y gwybodaeth y mae'n ei gynnwys

The report has been prepared for the specific use of the client. Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited can accept no responsibility for its use by any other person or persons who may read it or rely on the information it contains.



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf
Neuadd y Sir, Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir
Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131
Ffacs: 01558 823133
Ebost: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk
Gwefan: www.archaeolegdyfed.org.uk



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited
The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo,
Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131
Fax: 01558 823133
Email: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk
Website: www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

Cwmni cyfyngedig (1198990) ynghyd ag elusen gofrestredig (504616) yw'r Ymddiriedolaeth.
The Trust is both a Limited Company (No. 1198990) and a Registered Charity (No. 504616)

CADEIRYDD CHAIRMAN: C R MUSSON MBE B Arch FSA MIFA.

CYFARWYDDWR DIRECTOR: K MURPHY BA MIFA

**MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL CROSSES:
A THREAT-RELATED ASSESSMENT 2010-11**

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	2
PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	3
METHODOLOGY	4
RESULTS	5
REFERENCES	6
 GAZETTEER	 8

MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL CROSSES: A THREAT-RELATED ASSESSMENT 2010-11

SUMMARY

The medieval and post-medieval crosses project forms an element of the Cadw grant-aided medieval and early post-medieval threat related assessment project.

In a scoping study, crosses were recognised as being under-represented on the register of scheduled ancient monuments. Recommendations made as part of this study will assist in rectifying this situation. There are over 100 crosses and related sites in southwest Wales. During this study 83 of these were assessed and field visits made to 60.

Several crosses included in the assessment are designated as listed buildings, and a few as scheduled ancient monuments. During the survey, several good examples were identified that currently have no statutory protection. None of the crosses visited survives in very good condition, many have been moved at least once, and most are damaged, often severely so. However, the results of the survey demonstrate that the crosses of southwest Wales are an important class of monument, and that many more are worthy of statutory designation.

INTRODUCTION

In 2010, Dyfed Archaeological Trust undertook a Cadw grant-aid scoping study of medieval and post-medieval sites and landscapes (Davis 2010), part of a pan-Wales project (undertaken by all four Welsh Archaeological Trusts). The aim of the scoping project was to identify all medieval and post-medieval sites recorded on the Historic Environment Record that have not been the subject of a previous threat-related assessment and to categorise them by site type. These site types were then analysed in greater detail, providing an indication of total numbers, numbers of sites represented by cropmarks, earthworks, documents or place-names, and which sites are scheduled. This scoping study recognised crosses as not having been subject to a threat-related assessment.

Site types within the general category of crosses include:

- inscribed stone (40 sites);
- incised stone (2);
- churchyard cross (17);
- cross (31);
- preaching cross (4);
- market cross (3);
- village cross (1);
- boundary cross (3);
- cross at St. Michael's (1);
- boundary mound/boundary cross (4); and
- inscribed stone/cross (1).

Of these 106 sites approximately 27 are listed buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Most are recorded as having some form of physical presence – as opposed to being known only through documentary sources.

Acting on the results of the scoping study, the Trust applied to Cadw for grant-aid to undertake a threat-related assessment of crosses in southwest Wales (Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire). This application was successful and the project, including fieldwork, was undertaken in late 2010 and early 2011.

PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The main aim of this project is to assess Medieval and post-medieval crosses on the Dyfed HER that have not been the subject of a previous threat-related assessment.

The overall project's aims are:

- Assessment of the archaeological significance of crosses in both a regional and national perspective;
- Assessment of the vulnerability of this element of the archaeological resource, review of scheduling, and recommendations for future management strategies; and
- Enhancement of the regional HER and Extended National Database.

The project's objectives are:

- To identify all crosses that require further assessment;
- To collate existing documentary evidence for the sites;
- To carry out a field assessment of those sites where necessary;
- To incorporate all the information into a database and enhance the Dyfed HER; and
- To advise Cadw on those sites which are of national value and currently without statutory protection.

METHODOLOGY

The scoping study identified 106 crosses that could potentially be assessed during this study. This 'snapshot' of the data held within the Dyfed HER was filtered to remove sites that:

- Pre-date AD1100;
- Post-date AD1750;
- Documentary evidence is vague;
- Cross is destroyed;
- Cross was reviewed for the Early Medieval Ecclesiastical project; or
- Location is unknown.

Sites were included that met the following criteria:

- Reviewed as part of Early Medieval Ecclesiastical project, but were not deemed to be early medieval;
- Cross has a physical presence;
- Site is a SAM; and
- Good documentary evidence available.

From this filtering process a list of 83 sites that required a desktop appraisal emerged. Of these, 14 have already been rapidly appraised for the Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites project, but were reconsidered. A further 11 sites were identified as SAMs and 16 as Listed Buildings; it was useful to examine these in order to provide a baseline dataset against which to compare the other sites. Only 8 sites were known from documentary sources, the others being recorded as having some sort of physical presence.

Dossiers containing information readily available were compiled on the 83 sites. During and following this process, further filters were applied to remove sites that were either contained within the fabric of a domestic or ecclesiastical building or not fixed to the ground, as these sites would not be suitable for scheduling. Field visits were then made to c.50 sites, including a small selection of scheduled sites, during which descriptions were made, sketch drawings made where appropriate and the crosses photographed. Data on all 83 sites for which site dossiers were compiled were then added to the Dyfed HER and the photographs catalogued.

This report is based on data collected during the project. A separate report has been prepared for Cadw containing scheduling recommendations.

RESULTS

Over 100 medieval crosses and related monuments are known from southwest Wales and are of crucial importance to our understanding of the period. Crosses have fulfilled various roles in the past, and any attempt to rigidly categorise such a group of disparate monuments closely is difficult. A cross that was erected for a specific reason may subsequently have taken on other roles as time passed. A churchyard cross, for instance, might become a preaching cross, a wayside cross, may double up as a memorial cross and so on, highlighting the dual or even multi-purpose use of crosses.

This project does not consider the early medieval crosses and inscribed stones that we have in the region, as these have been examined in other studies.

None of the crosses visited during the survey survives in very good condition, many have been moved at least once, and most are damaged, often severely so. Some have been restored or repaired at some time in their history. On occasions this repair is documented and may be obvious, but in some examples it is not clear whether a monument has been repaired and restored. Despite these caveats, the crosses of southwest Wales are an important class of monument, and this is acknowledged in the numerous examples that are designated as listed buildings, and the fewer examples designated as scheduled ancient monuments. However, there are several good examples that currently have no statutory protection.

Churchyard crosses form the most important group of monuments, and the most numerous type, investigated during this survey. Many examples sit on a stepped base or calvary, a good indication that the cross is in its original position, especially as many are located in the traditional position for a cross on the south side of the church close to the church door.

Other types of cross do not form a coherent group and comprise village crosses such as at Stackpole (PRN¹ 591), wayside crosses such as at Jeffreyston (PRN 3476), crosses of unknown function as at Mwche (PRN 39307), and moved crosses. An example of the latter is the Martyr's Cross (PRN 100492) moved from Haverfordwest to Dale Castle, with the original site marked by a modern monument (PRN 3010).

¹ PRN - Primary Record Number, unique identification number assigned to an archaeological or historical site recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record, as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, SA19 6AF

REFERENCES

Davis, O., 2010, *Medieval and Post-Medieval Sites and Landscapes: Scoping Report*, unpublished report by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, report no. 2010/47.

GAZETTEER

Arranged in PRN order

PRN 67; NAME: MARKET CROSS;

TYPE: Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval

NGR: SN41262000

COMMUNITY: Carmarthen; **COUNTY:** Carmarthenshire

CONDITION: Moved; **STATUS:** *None recorded*; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

The site of the Market Cross, which was removed probably in 1783. The stone shaft of the cross, measuring 3ft 4in long, plain and octagonal in section, was given to the County Museum in 1922. Nott's Monument (PRN 141) was later erected on the site.

LONG DESCRIPTION:

A careful search through the accessions register of Carmarthen museum has shown that the cross moved from Ystrad is not the market cross but (as GEE believed) "The cross which stood in the grounds of St Peter's church" with four figures depicted i.e St Peter, St John, the builder of the church and a bishop (pos. Bishop Bernard). According to the museum's list accession register (No 961) the original stone shaft (now in CM) is 3ft 4inch long, is plain and octagonal in shape. Apparently "for the last 50 years this shaft has lain neglected on the mount some 25 yards E from its original position to which it was possibly removed in 1783". It was removed to the museum in 1922 although it was given to the Carms Aust Soc in 1913. (Its removal being prevented by the Great War). See site 72. Further confusion arises from the site at which Ferror was burned but since appears to have been removed to Lammass street and hence to the spire of Abergwili church.

T James 1976

PRN 572; NAME: WARREN CHURCHYARD

TYPE: Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval, Modern

NGR: SR93229749

COMMUNITY: Castlemartin; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Restored; **STATUS:** listed building 16603 grade II; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A RCAHM visit to this site in 1922 recorded '..a restored cross, the shaft and head in one piece; it stands upon a base of three steps'. The Ordnance Survey, after a visit in 1965, considered the steps to be 'original' and the cross shaft and head to be modern. The monument lies some 6m to the south of the southern porch of the church and comprises a roughly square (3.4m sq. bottom step) platform of four steps to a height of c.1.2m upon which lies a 0.76m sq. by 0.2m high socket stone containing a 1.68m high chamfered (octagonal) shaft topped by a separate 0.6m diameter wheel cross to a height of 0.64m. The cross and shaft are unweathered and modern. The platform steps are well mortar pointed (recently repointed?) and may represent an original base for an earlier, perhaps medieval, churchyard cross.

R Ramsey 2010.



PRN 591; NAME: PARK HOUSE FIELD; VILLAGE CROSS
TYPE: Village Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval
NGR: SR98149610
COMMUNITY: Stackpole; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire
CONDITION: Damaged; **STATUS:** NPP; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A 3m sq by 1.05m high 3-stepped mortared limestone cross-base situated in the field some 76m to the south-east of Park House (PRN 6982). The base lies on a modern concrete foundation set in the ground. At the time of a recent site visit a fragment of the, possibly original, stone cross-head (of hard reddish sandstone) was lying against the bottom step of the base; the cross arms are chamfered and appear octagonal in section; one end is complete, the other truncated. The cross-head is chamfered to a point at the top but is truncated at its lower, shaft, end; the cross measures 0.86m from top to bottom and the cross arms are 0.6m long in total, with the whole fragment measuring c.0.21m thick. No cross shaft was present on the site or in the near vicinity. The base was restored, in its original location, in the mid-1970s under the auspices of Baron Bernard von Friesen immediately prior to the sale of the Stackpole Estate by the late Lord Cawdor (pers comm. the owner of Park House, daughter of the Baron). The RCAHM in 1925 recorded the presence of the three-stepped base and described loose stones lying around it as part of the cross pillar, no mention is made of the cross head being present at that time. The monument is considered to be the in situ village cross of the deserted medieval village of Stackpole.

R Ramsey 2011



PRN 628; NAME: ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH

TYPE: Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval

NGR: SR96619480

COMMUNITY: Stackpole; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Restored; **STATUS:** NPP , listed building 16603 grade II; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A c.3.1m square by c.0.83m high stone base of three steps supporting a 0.94m high octagonal shaft topped by a 0.49m high by 0.68m wide three-armed cross head. At the intersection of the cross, on its west side, a face has been carved in relief. The cross head is also octagonal but does not appear to truly match the style of the shaft, which suggests that the two elements may be of different periods, so the cross may therefore be a reconstruction. There is a centrally located hole drilled into the top of the cross head that may be evidence of the former presence of a finial. The RCAHM in 1925 considered the cross to be 'probably of 14th C date'. The base may be original but appears to have been relatively recently restored. The monument lies to the south of the church on the east side of the path leading to the south porch.

R Ramsey 2011



PRN 761; NAME: CAE'R CASTELL CROSS;ELMAT CROSS;MOREDIC CROSS;ELMON CROSS
TYPE: Cross; **PERIOD:** Early Medieval, Medieval
NGR: SN53442025
COMMUNITY: Llanarthney; **COUNTY:** Carmarthenshire
CONDITION: Near Intact; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

This short summary is taken from Edwards 2007: A monolithic cross formed from a slab. It has a circular cross-head with a central vertical panel of incoherent plaitwork. To either side of the central panel are two inscriptions. One in Latin: 'Elmon made this cross' and an Anglo-Norman one: 'Mercy and grace (on) Mo(-)dic'. Mod(-)dican can be reconstructed as Moredic. The cross is first mentioned in 1833 when it formed part of a stile to the churchyard. It was moved to its present position in the west tower of Llanarthney Church in 1913. The RCAHMS in 1917 stated that it had been brought to the churchyard from Caer Castell hillfort 2.25km to the southwest, but this is the only reference to this and is doubtful. Although the cross has ninth-tenth century parallels, the Anglo-Norman inscription means that it must be late eleventh century or later.

K Murphy December 2010

PRN 828; NAME: CWRT Y CEIDRIM STONE
TYPE: Inscribed Stone; **PERIOD:** Unknown
NGR: SN61310852
COMMUNITY: Llanedi; **COUNTY:** Carmarthenshire
CONDITION: Moved; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A stone, apparently bearing an inscription, is said to have been brought from a possible chapel site at Ynys-y-capel/Grys-y-capel (PRN 827) in 1874 (RCAHM 1917, 115 No.332) to Cwrt y Ceidrim house (now known as Plas Mawr) where it was used a doorstep, wearing away the inscription. It is unknown whether this was an early medieval or later medieval monument.

K Murphy December 2010

PRN 1110; NAME: ST TEILO'S STONE; CILRHEDYN CHURCHYARD

TYPE: Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval

NGR: SN27803488

COMMUNITY: Clydey; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Near Intact; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

The probable shaft of a churchyard cross, minus its head, situated in the churchyard to the south of the ruins of Cilrhedyn church. The monument comprises a 1.35m high upright monolith measuring 0.4m E-W by 0.3m N-S, approximately rectangular in plan, and situated centrally upon a 0.38m high mortared roughly hewn shale base measuring 1.8m E-W by 1.7m N-S. A recess sculpted into the east side at the top of the stone, to a depth of 0.17m and height of 0.31m, was recorded by the RCAHM in 1925 as having formerly accommodated a sundial, which had gone by that time. The stone reputedly bore Ogam inscriptions but the Ordnance Survey observed none during their visits to the site in 1966 and 1977. It is possible that chisel marks present on the stone, still discernible today (especially on its SW edge), were mistakenly interpreted as Ogam. A visit to the site in December 2010 found the churchyard heavily overgrown and neglected.

R Ramsey 2011



PRN 1187; NAME: ST ELLI'S CROSS

TYPE: Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval

NGR: SN50660053

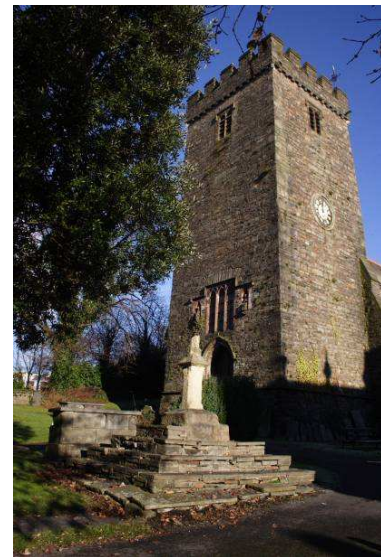
COMMUNITY: Llanelli; **COUNTY:** Carmarthenshire

CONDITION: Near Intact; **STATUS:** None recorded ; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

The RCAHM in 1917 described the churchyard cross, situated to the southwest of St. Ellwy's church west entrance, as a modern replacement of an earlier one, but added nothing more. In 1967 the Ordnance Survey described the monument as consisting 'of a medieval cross-base upon a calvary of five steps, surmounted by a modern cross-shaft'. The five-step rectangular platform (calvary) of neatly hewn mortared sandstone flags measures 4m E-W by 3.6m N-S at its base to a height of c.1m; the fifth step is restricted to being only 0.23m high by c.0.9m wide by 0.4m deep and is built up against the west side of a sculpted, nearly 1m square, sandstone monolith that acts as the cross plinth or socket stone. The plinth is itself partially stepped in appearance with a sculpted ledge or recess at a height of 0.3m around its east and northern sides to a level depth of 0.26m and 0.1m respectively; the height of the plinth stone is c.0.57m with the top equally chamfered on all sides to form a smaller square platform that accommodates the cross shaft. All that remains of the 19th century cross are three shaft elements of broached and chamfered yellow limestone or bathstone to a height of about 1.5m. The plinth stone is unusual and may represent an original medieval element. The stepped platform, which may also have medieval origins, was badly in need of consolidation at the time of the site visit in December 2010.

R Ramsey 2011



PRN 1218; NAME: ST DOGMAEL'S ABBEY
TYPE: Inscribed Stone; **PERIOD:** Early Medieval, Medieval
NGR: SN16494585
COMMUNITY: St Dogmaels; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire
CONDITION: Damaged; **STATUS:** guardianship ancient monument, scheduled ancient monument PE73; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

The following is a summary of Edwards 2007: An incomplete, shaped rectangular pillar with rounded angles. At the top is a deeply incised vertical line with traces of a horizontal line across the top. The ends of the horizontal line are linked part-way down to the vertical by slightly curving lines forming triangular shapes. Two letters - D and I occupy the shapes. Interpretation is uncertain. The stone may be part of Latin cross of early medieval date or a monument of later date. The stone now stands in the former vicarage coach house, now the interpretation centre for St Dogmael's Abbey; it was found in the abbey ruins.

K Murphy December 2010

PRN 1220; NAME: MANAIAN FAWR STONE; MANIAN FAWR STONE
TYPE: Carved Stone, Cross Incised Stone; **PERIOD:** Medieval, Early Medieval
NGR: SN1545
COMMUNITY: St Dogmaels; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire
CONDITION: Moved; **STATUS:** guardianship ancient monument, scheduled ancient monument PE73; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

This is a summary from Edwards 2007: This stone is now located in the former vicarage coach house, now the interpretation centre for St Dogmael's Abbey. First reported in 1880 lying on the road to Manian Fawr Farm, but it had been used as a gatepost on that farm. In the early 20th century it was also used as a gatepost, but later moved to St Dogmael's Abbey. It is a roughly shaped pillar with incised, complex decoration on one face, including birds' heads and a latin cross. The decoration is not easy to interpret, but it may consist of a 7th-9th century Latin cross, with later additions, or it may be wholly later medieval quasi-heraldic.

K Murphy 2010

PRN 1501; NAME: CROSS HOUSE
TYPE: Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval
NGR: SN05693909
COMMUNITY: Newport; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire
CONDITION: Destroyed; **STATUS:** NPP; **FORM:** Documents

SUMMARY:

It is reported that the village cross, stocks and whipping post stood on this site. The house now occupying the site is known as 'Cross House'.

K Murphy December 2010, from documentary sources.

PRN 1514; NAME: GARFETH

TYPE: Inscribed Stone, Non Antiquity; **PERIOD:** Unknown, Not Applicable

NGR: SN07593537

COMMUNITY: Nevern; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Moved; **STATUS:** NPP; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A stone was originally recorded as having incisions, possibly a cross of early medieval date. Later authorities indicate that these are plough marks.

K Murphy December 2010 from documentary sources.

PRN 1607; NAME: NEVERN ST BRYNACH'S CHURCH

TYPE: Inscribed Stone; **PERIOD:** Unknown, Roman, Post-medieval

NGR: SN08334002

COMMUNITY: Nevern; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Moved; **STATUS:** NPP; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A fragment of an inscribed stone has been re-cut to form part of a chancel window sill. The inscription is very faint. Its date is uncertain, but it was not included in Eward's 2007 survey of early medieval monuments. It may be a reused piece of post-medieval gravestone.

K Murphy 2010 compiled from documentary source.

PRN 1715; NAME: LLANPUMSAINT PARISH CHURCH; SS CEITHO CELYNIN

GWYN GWYNO & GWYNORO

TYPE: Inscribed Stone, Cross Incised Stone; **PERIOD:** Early Medieval, Medieval

NGR: SN41862905

COMMUNITY: Llanpumsaint; **COUNTY:** Carmarthenshire

CONDITION: Near Intact; **STATUS:** scheduled ancient monument CM165;

FORM: Other Structure

SUMMARY:

This description is a summary of Edwards 2007: A roughly-shaped rectangular-section pillar stone with a deeply incised equal-armed cross on one face within a lightly incised ring. The stone stands, possibly in situ, in the Llanpumsaint churchyard, south of the church. 7th-9th century in date.

K Murphy December 2010

PRN 1959; NAME: TREDDAFYDD
TYPE: Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval
NGR: SN0236
COMMUNITY: Cwm Gwaun; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire
CONDITION: Not Known; **STATUS:** NPP; **FORM:** Documents

SUMMARY:

According to the Ordnance Survey a stone cross was taken by Owen Hughes from Mynydd Melym and built into the walls of Treddafydd, a place of worship of the Calvinistic Methodists (PRN 1548). No trace of such a cross was seen in the 1960s in the then ruined chapel.

K Murphy December 2010 from documentary sources.

PRN 2170; NAME: GRIST THE
TYPE: Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval
NGR: SN3006110725
COMMUNITY: Laugharne Township; **COUNTY:** Carmarthenshire
CONDITION: Restored; **STATUS:** listed building 9630 grade II; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A c.1.23m diameter by 0.22m high circular socket-stone containing a modern cross standing on top of a 0.8m high cylindrical mortared stone rubble plinth in an open space known as "The Grist" in Laugharne. The socket stone, or cross base, was considered by the RCAHM in 1917 as being 'ancient'; the Ordnance Survey, in 1967, described the stone as 'probably medieval' and 'incorporated in the base of a modern market cross'. The stone, which resembles a millstone, may have its origins from the grist mill that once stood nearby and from which The Grist got its Name:. However, the area is still also known as Cross Square and the RCAHM considered that it may have only changed its Name: as a result of the removal of the original cross and shaft leaving only the circular stone base. The monument has Grade II listed building status.

R Ramsey 2011



PRN 2417; NAME: SEALYHAM FARM
TYPE: Incised Stone; **PERIOD:** Medieval
NGR: SM95752809
COMMUNITY: Wolfscastle; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire
CONDITION: Near Intact; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A cross-carved stone set in what appears to be a hedgebank, but is in fact a length of vegetation-covered stone boundary wall, on the south side of the road immediately to the east of a house named Dolwerdd. The stone is at least 0.65m high (where exposed above ground) and no greater than 0.99m wide; its depth is unknown because of its incorporation into the stone boundary. The exposed flat face of the stone has a 0.27m high simple Latin cross incised centre-left, which is obscured by an accumulation of lichen and moss growth. Nancy Edwards (2007) considers the cross-type as atypical of early medieval examples, concluding only that its date is uncertain. Historically, the stone was first described by Laws and Owen in the Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey between 1897 and 1906 but it became 'lost' until rediscovered in 1983. The amount of vegetation surrounding the stone and its close proximity to the road make it potentially vulnerable to loss or damage.

R Ramsey 2011



PRN 2625; NAME: ST DAVID'S

TYPE: Inscribed Stone; **PERIOD:** Unknown, Medieval

NGR: SM75152543

COMMUNITY: St David's and the Cathedral Close; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Moved; **STATUS:** NPP; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A pillar stone was found during repairs in 1955 to the boundary wall west of the Bishop's Chapel, near the entrance to the Palace at St David's. It is a water-worn boulder 13"x6"x4.5" and belongs to a series of 'monogram' slabs found in the St David's area. It has been moved into the cathedral.

K Murphy December 2010 compiled from documentary sources.

PRN 2667; NAME: PONTIFEX STONE

TYPE: Inscribed Stone; **PERIOD:** Medieval

NGR: SM7525

COMMUNITY: St David's and the Cathedral Close; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Moved; **STATUS:** NPP; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

The following summary is taken from Edwards 2007: An incomplete cross-slab with inscriptions found during building work in St Davids Cathedral in 1891 and now in the Porth y Twr exhibition centre. One face consists of a knotwork decorated ring and circle cross carved in high relief and a Latin inscription - 'Here rest Hed and Isac the sons of Bishop Abraham'. The reverse has a plain Latin outline cross carved in high relief. The inscription dates the stone to after 1078, and it is probably late eleventh or early twelfth century.

K Murphy December 2010.

PRN 2676; NAME: MAEN DEWI

TYPE: Inscribed Stone, Cross; **PERIOD:** Early-medieval;medieval

NGR: SM79972547

COMMUNITY: Solva; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Moved; **STATUS:** NPP; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

The RCAHM described, after a visit in 1921 to the parish church of St. David in Whitchurch, the presence 'Immediately in front of the churchyard gate.....an erect stone 22 inches above the soil and 19 inches in breadth; said with much probability to be the stump of a cross, or part of a calvary'. The Ordnance Survey carried out a field visit to the site in 1966 and the site is recorded on early edition OS maps as Cross remains. The stone is also recorded as being a possible Early Medieval inscribed monolith or part of a medieval cross. Other authorities have proposed that it may be a natural feature. A field visit at the end of November 2010 to the given NGR failed to locate the stone.

R Ramsey 2011

PRN 2885; NAME: POINTS CASTLE

TYPE: Inscribed Stone, Cross Incised Stone; **PERIOD:** Unknown

NGR: SM83022374

COMMUNITY: Brawdy; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Not Known; **STATUS:** NPP; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

Richard Fenton in 1811 recorded that a stone had been found in the mound of Pointz Castle (PRN 2782). A 'TAU CROSS' had been inscribed on the stone about 1" deep and 7" long. The stone has long since been lost.

K Murphy December 2010, compiled from documentary sources.

PRN 3010; NAME: MARTYR STONE

TYPE: Inscribed Stone; **PERIOD:** Post-medieval

NGR: SM95261559

COMMUNITY: Haverfordwest; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Moved; **STATUS:** NPP; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

The C16th Martyr stone (PRN 100492) formerly stood here, at the intersection of Dark Street and High Street in Haverfordwest, and is said to have been inscribed to the memory of one William Nichol who gained martyrdom by fire at this location in April 1588 as a Protestant under Queen Mary. The stone was moved from Haverfordwest for safe keeping to the grounds of Dale Castle sometime in the mid 19th century. In 1912 a machine-polished and inscribed red Balmoral granite pillar was erected on the original site in order to renew the commemoration, and it stands to this day.

R Ramsey 2011

PRN 3164; NAME: HANG STONE DAVY; HANGSTONE DAVEY

TYPE: Inscribed Stone, Cross Incised Stone; **PERIOD:** Unknown, Medieval

NGR: SM89581465

COMMUNITY: The Havens; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Near Intact; **STATUS:** scheduled ancient monument SAM PE078;

FORM: Other Structure

SUMMARY:

Hangstone Davey (Hang Stone Davy) is a stone associated with the legend of a sheep-stealer. The stone stands to 1.1m high and is 0.6m wide and 0.3m thick. Two plain crosses are inscribed on its front. It is probably medieval in date.

K Murphy December 2010 compiled from documentary sources.

PRN 3221; NAME: CROSSCOMBE;POPTON CROSS
TYPE: Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval
NGR: SM9100002360
COMMUNITY: Hundleton; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire
CONDITION: Moved; **STATUS:** NPP; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A T-shaped stone cross comprising a 1.21m high by 0.29m chamfered octagonal shaft supporting a horizontal 0.75m long by 0.17m high by 0.29m chamfered cross piece. The cross arms are heavily weathered compared with that suffered by the shaft to the extent that the previously octagonal shape now appears cylindrical; the carving evident centrally, less weathered on the east side, indicates the continuity of chamfering from the shaft up to the now missing upper element to the cross. Close to the top of the eastern side of the shaft there is a hole indicating, perhaps, the shafts use sometime as a gatepost. The monument is set in a modern concrete two-stepped base and is situated at the entrance of the Chevron oil refinery close to its staff car park and reception building; a plaque, recording the re-erection, in 1964, of the probably 14th century cross in its present location on the completion of the Pembroke refinery, sits at the base of the shaft on its eastern side. The RCAHM recorded (in 1922) a stone base of 3 steps on which stood an octagonal and plain stone shaft 4ft high supporting the 29 inch long diagonal arms of a cross with the upper member missing. At that time they were situated to the south of West Popton village at the crossroads. The Ordnance Survey (in 1965) described a T-shaped cross moved to NGR SM9100 0236 and set in a modern socket, remarking that it has been restored with the cross arms being of a different stone and later in date. A local man reported to the OS that he remembered the shaft being found in a field known as Cross Combe *circa* 1907 (at NGR SM907 035) before being re-positioned on the stone base at the village crossroads (at NGR SM9039 0335); the cross arms were possibly added at that time. The fact, however, that the cross arms are more heavily weathered may indicate that that element is in fact older than the shaft.

R Ramsey 2011.



PRN 3242; NAME: RHOSCROWDDER CHURCHYARD

TYPE: Churchyard Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval

NGR: SM90400221

COMMUNITY: Hundleton; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Damaged; **STATUS:** NPP, listed building 6592 grade II; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

An upright monolithic slab measuring 1.34m high by 0.43m wide by 0.2m thick set in a rectangular socket stone and standing on a nearly square single stepped (c. 0.20m high) stone slab platform. The socket stone at first site appears to be either weathered concrete or a degrading block of grey limestone (the Ordnance Survey in 1965 described it as a pumice-type stone), the presence of moss and other vegetation cover makes it difficult to fully characterise. There is evidence of possible chamfering on the edges of the west side of the stone but not on the east side edges. The whole slab is covered with thick white lichen which may obscure any inscription or incised cross that may be on it (there is no record of any such markings however). There is much evidence of ongoing weathering and the stone is exfoliating/flaking quite readily. Unusually, the monument is located on the north side of the church, some 11m upslope to the north of the north transept. The Ordnance Survey described the slab as having the appearance of a boundary stone rather than a medieval churchyard cross or pillar stone. The monument has Grade II listed building status grouped with St Decumanus's Church and the church hall.

R Ramsey 2011.



PRN 3276; NAME: MONKTON PRIORY
TYPE: Churchyard Cross; **PERIOD:** Modern
NGR: SM97970142
COMMUNITY: Pembroke; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire
CONDITION: Restored; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

It is recorded in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* (1882) that the churchyard cross was pulled down circa 1847 and some of the pieces placed within the church tower. The present cross (said to be in the same location as the original) is modern and set in a circular socket stone, measuring 1.2m diameter by 0.26m high, that resembles an old millstone. The socket stone may be the original stone from the former medieval churchyard cross. The cross is situated on a modern square five-stepped platform that bears a commemorative inscription 'To the Glory of God and the Memory of the Unnumbered Dead' over three steps on its eastern side; commemorating disarticulated human skeletons recovered from between the nave and chancel during restoration and building work in the church in the late 19th century. The monument is located in the churchyard to the south of St. Nicholas' Priory church.

R Ramsey 2011.



PRN 3287; NAME: MERLINS CROSS;MAUDLINS CROSS
TYPE: Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval
NGR: SM996009
COMMUNITY: Pembroke; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire
CONDITION: Destroyed; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Documents

SUMMARY:

A site visit was undertaken at the end of November 2010 to the recorded NGR, and its vicinity, within an area still known as Merlin's Cross in Pembroke. Extensive new building and garden landscaping throughout the area may have destroyed any remaining evidence of an original cross the only evidence for which appears to be documentary, as place Name: evidence on Ordnance Survey maps and as fields named 'Maudlin's Cross' and 'Chapel Field' on the Tithe Map and Apportionment of 1839. The Ordnance Survey failed to find any physical evidence of a cross during a site visit undertaken in 1965.

R Ramsey 2011.

PRN 3291; NAME: MARKET CROSS; THE GOLDEN CROSS
TYPE: Market Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval
NGR: SM98280154
COMMUNITY: Pembroke; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire
CONDITION: ; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Documents

SUMMARY:

The Golden or Market Cross of Pembroke stood at the west end of Main Street, on Westgate Hill, near the gateway to Pembroke Castle. It is mentioned in a charter of 1154, and is shown on an inset to Speed's map of 1610 and on a French plan of c.1650 (reproduced in RCAHM 1925). No trace of the cross remains. The charter of Henry II 1154 states: 'I will firmly enjoin that all persons who shall enter their ships into the Port of Milford Haven with merchandise to buy or sell on land, shall come to the Bridge of Pembroke and buy or sell there, or if they choose they may bargain at the Cross.'

K Murphy December, compiled from several sources.

PRN 3292; NAME: EASTERN CROSS
TYPE: Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval
NGR: SM98800133
COMMUNITY: Pembroke; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire
CONDITION: ; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Documents

SUMMARY:

The Eastern Cross in Pembroke stood on Main Street. No trace of it now survives. It is shown on Speed's map of 1610, and on a French plan of c.1650 (reproduced in RCAHM 1925), and is referred to by Richard Fenton in 1811.

K Murphy December 2010, compiled from several sources.

PRN 3476; NAME: JEFFRESTON

TYPE: Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval

NGR: SN08540611

COMMUNITY: Jeffreyston; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Damaged; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A plain Latin cross-head built into the wall of a specially built masonry alcove set in the hedgebank on the south side of the road about 1km from the village of Jeffreyston. The cross is 0.52m high by 0.37m wide (cross-arms) and is of roughly hewn stone. The cross was originally discovered during the demolition of a nearby 'clom'-built cottage and placed in its current location by a former parish rector. Most authorities consider it to be medieval and it has also been conjectured that it is the original head of the Jeffreyston churchyard cross (PRN 3477) viz: Nancy Edwards (2007), in her discussion of the stone, states that the cross-head is the top of the later medieval cross, still standing in the churchyard, and has now been replaced with a modern head.

R Ramsey 2011.



PRN 3477; NAME: ST JEFFREY & ST OSWALD'S CHURCH

TYPE: Churchyard Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval

NGR: SN08930650

COMMUNITY: Jeffreyton; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Restored; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A 2.4m high octagonal shafted cross with an equal armed cross-head measuring c.0.7m wide situated in the churchyard close to the southeast corner of the church tower. The cross is set in a crude roughly hewn rectangular socket stone that rests centrally on a two-stepped masonry platform. The shaft appears to be broach-stopped at its base and is tapering; there are two elements to the shaft, the smaller upper one has the remains of an iron pin in it indicating past repair and there are two newer looking rivets at the top of the lower element (all are on the west side). It is possible that the upper element of the shaft had been lying elsewhere and was added at a later date once re-discovered (*cf* photo in Rees, S 1992 and later DAT photos). The cross-arms are octagonal with widening ends. The RCAHM, in 1925, considered that the head was modern with the rest being original. It is described generally as a 14th century preaching cross by Sian Rees (1992); J Rigg of the OS (1965) considered that the cross-head and shaft were 'coeval and may be a modern restoration', whilst implying that the restored two-stepped base and socket stone may be original. Some authorities think it possible that the roadside cross (see PRN 3476) situated some 0.6km to the southwest of the church is the original cross-head to this monument.

R Ramsey 2011.



PRN 3485; NAME: CAREW HIGH CROSS

TYPE: Cross; **PERIOD:** Early Medieval

NGR: SN04670371

COMMUNITY: Carew; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Intact; **STATUS:** NPP, grade I listed building, guardianship ancient monument, scheduled ancient monument PE009; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A composite wheel-headed cross of sandstone on an igneous shaft decorated with panels of different interlace, curvilinear and geometric patterns. The small panel containing a short three-line horizontal inscription was once thought to commemorate Maredudd ap Edwin and from that the cross was dated to the late 10th-11th century. However, doubt has been cast on this by Nancy Edwards (2007) who says that the Maredudd inscription cannot be linked to ap Edwin. It is considered unlikely that the cross is in its original position but most authorities are agreed that it cannot have been moved too far given its size. The cross has Scheduled Ancient Monument and Grade I listed building status. On a recent site visit it was noted that the softer sandstone cross-head was suffering from flaking/exfoliation, probably made worse by the recent very cold winters.

R Ramsey January 2011.

LONG DESCRIPTION

A wheel-headed cross of sandstone on a harder igneous shaft decorated with panels of different interlace patterns. A small panel contains a short three line horizontal inscription thought to commemorate Maredudd ap Edwin, co-king of Deheubarth (South West Wales) with his brother Hywel, killed in 1035, thus dating the cross. Now set alongside the road immediately outside the outer ward wall of Carew Castle, PRN 3493. Whilst it is unlikely to be in its original position, it is not thought to have been moved far. The location of such a royal memorial and major monument in a known pre-Norman centre of power is thought significant. HJ June 1999 Reassessed by Nancy Edwards (forthcoming) - the Maredudd in the inscription cannot be linked with Maredudd ap Edwin and the cross therefore cannot be dated so closely. Although it is in more-or-less the same location as first reported, the provenance is unknown and it may have been moved - possibly from either Carew churchyard (PRN 46777) or Carew Castle llys site. The cross may be secular rather than ecclesiastical. NDL 2002 Group III ECM (cross), of late 10th-11th century date. More-or-less in the same location as it was recorded in 1811. The inscription has been reassessed by Dr Nancy Edwards. The Maredudd in the inscription cannot be linked with Maredudd ap Edwin and the cross therefore cannot be dated so closely, also throwing doubt on its function and date - although it still may be secular rather than ecclesiastical. NDL 2002 The Carew cross was a memorial to Maredudd who was killed in 1035. Maredudd and his brother Hywel became rulers of Deheubarth, the early medieval kingdom in what is now south west Wales, in 1033. Where the cross stood originally is unknown but it is thought that it has not been moved any great distance. It consists of a hard igneous shaft decorated with rectangular panels of patterns and on top of this a softer sandstone wheel headed cross. JH May 1999 based on Rees, S 1992 and Cadw 1997.

PRN 3491; NAME: UPTON CHAPEL

TYPE: Churchyard Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval

NGR: SN02080469

COMMUNITY: Coshaston; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Restored; **STATUS:** NPP, listed building 6033 grade II; **FORM:**
Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A 1.75m high stone cross situated on a restored single-step rectangular masonry base some 2m to the south-west of the south-west corner of Upton chapel. The cross comprises a 1.32m high tapering octagonal shaft, broached at its base up to circa 0.5m, surmounted by a 0.43m high by 0.75m wide octagonal cross-head. A small, concrete-filled hole in the top of the cross-head indicates the probable former presence of a finial. No socket stone is visible as the rectangular base has been turned into a raised bed and is planted with shrubs and flowers. A late 18th to early 19th century painting of Upton Castle by Warwick Smith shows the cross, complete with a spherical finial, situated on a two-step stone base and in the same location as it is today. The general condition of the cross is good with only slight damage to the top of the shaft and the northern arm of the cross-head. The monument is listed as part of a group listing, Listed Building Grade II, along with Upton Castle and the chapel.

R Ramsey 2011



PRN 3643; NAME: ST ISSELL'S CHURCH

TYPE: Churchyard Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval

NGR: SN13260583

COMMUNITY: Begelly; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Restored; **STATUS:** NPP, listed building 18443 grade II; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A medieval churchyard cross located, unusually, on the north side of St. Issel's church some 5m from the north porch. The monument comprises a restored four-stepped masonry base (circa 3.1m square by 1.38m high) upon which is set a 1.41m high cross set in a socket stone. The cross comprises a 0.71m high by 0.22m square plain lower shaft of sandstone (probably modern) with a combined shaft and cross-head measuring 0.6m high by 0.25m above. The upper element has broach stops at its base with the remaining parts, including the cross-arms, being octagonal in section; it is possible that the cross-arms have been truncated, hence their stubby appearance. It is considered that the upper, cross, element is medieval. The socket stone measures 0.62m by 0.55m by c0.10m high and may be an original feature; two metal pegs have been driven or drilled into the surface of the stone to the north and south of the cross. The monument has Grade II Listed Building status.

R Ramsey 2011.



PRN 3662; NAME: AMROTH CHURCH

TYPE: Churchyard Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval

NGR: SN16310788

COMMUNITY: Amroth; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Damaged; **STATUS:** NPP, listed building 18855 grade II; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

The remains of a churchyard cross comprising a restored four-stepped rubble masonry base with a 0.6m high by 0.3m by 0.12m upright fragment of cross shaft centrally set on top of it. The shaft fragment is much weathered but there is a hint that it was chamfered and it may have at sometime appeared octagonal in section. The RCAHM, after a visit to the site in 1915, described it thus 'a fragment of the stem of a tall cross stands upon its original base'. The base may be original but it is much restored. There is a commemorative stone tablet on the second step of the base on its west side with the inscription 'PREACHING CROSS CIRCA 900'. The monument has Grade II Listed Building status and is located in the churchyard to the south of St. Elidyr's church.

R Ramsey 2011.



PRN 3702; NAME: WOOLMARKET CROSS; OLD RECTORY
TYPE: Market Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval
NGR: SN12970082
COMMUNITY: Tenby; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire
CONDITION: Moved; **STATUS:** NPP, scheduled ancient monument PE420, listed building 26423 grade II*; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

The Woolmarket Cross, Tenby, originally stood nearly opposite St John's Hospital. Nothing of it now survives at its original site. The shaft of the cross was found in Parson's Park and re-erected in the grounds of the Old Rectory, in the Norton, by R Fothergill in c. 1808. The cross now stands in the garden area of Merlin's Court Housing Estate at NGR SN 1310401035. The sandstone shaft is mounted on a modern base, and is 2.2m high, 0.35m x 0.25m at the base, tapering to the top.

K Murphy December 2010, compiled from documentary sources.

LONG DESCRIPTION

A medieval, 13th century, cross shaft mounted on the front wall of a square rubble stone well-chamber incorporating re-used medieval arcading; thought to be the original Tenby market cross. The well chamber has a narrow doorway towards the front, the head rising into the centre bay of a band of re-used late medieval arcading, possibly from a large window. Three cusped pointed heads and a half, one each end. Above is a projecting coping of flat stones, and then a two-step parapet of stone rubble upon which stands the cross itself. The cross has a square base, probably not medieval, with a sandstone shaft above. The shaft is octagonal in section, 2.2 m high and measures 0.35m by 0.25 m at its base. The well chamber behind has a slate gabled roof. The Ordnance Survey, the RCAHMW and Cadw report that the cross was found in Parson's Park and is considered to have originally stood in the centre of Tenby, nearly opposite St John's Hospital, from where it was removed c.1808. The monument is now located in the grounds of the Merlins Court Housing Estate. The cross has Grade II* Listed Building status and is a scheduled ancient monument.

R Ramsey January 2011 (after CM 2006).

PRN 3734; NAME: CANNA'S STONE; ST CANNA'S CHAIR
TYPE: Inscribed Stone; **PERIOD:** Early Medieval, Post-medieval
NGR: SN17701874
COMMUNITY: Henllanfallteg; **COUNTY:** Carmarthenshire
CONDITION: Near Intact; **STATUS:** scheduled ancient monument PE148;
FORM: Other Structure

SUMMARY:

The following is a summary of Edward's 2007 description: This stone is first mentioned in 1872 when it was in the centre of a field (known as Parc Maen) to the north of Llangan Church. It was moved to its present location in the corner of the field by 1915. It is a rough stone block with a lightly incised inscription: 'CAVN'. It is known as St Canna's Chair. Edwards (and others) consider it to be an antiquarian fake produced to augment the well cult of St Canna. The nearby well was destroyed in the 19th century.

K Murphy December 2010.

PRN 3753; NAME: ST JOHN'S CHURCH

TYPE: Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval

NGR: SN1131011520

COMMUNITY: Templeton; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Moved; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A 1.35m high tapering octagonal sandstone cross-shaft, with broached stops near its base, and set in an octagonal socket stone, is located in the churchyard to the southwest of St. John's church. The octagonal socket stone is chamfered and measures 0.8m across by 0.25m high; the cross-shaft appears to have recently been re-set into the socket with concrete. The cross was moved to the churchyard from its original siting at SN1131 1168, shown on the 1907 edition of the 25" Ordnance Survey map. The cross is mentioned by Richard Fenton in his Historical Tour Through Pembrokeshire (1811).

R Ramsey 2011.



PRN 3754; NAME: SQUARE STONE THE
TYPE: Cross, Stone; **PERIOD:** Medieval, Unknown
NGR: SN1049013990
COMMUNITY: Narberth; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire
CONDITION: Moved; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A dressed stone measuring 0.4m by 0.4m by 0.5m (roughly a cube), thought by the RACHM in 1925 to be a possible base or pedestal for a cross, is situated close to the northwest corner of Stone Ditch Farm. No socket is apparent on any of the five exposed sides and no other markings visible. Locally, the stone has been referred to and become known as 'The Lucky Stone'. There is no physical evidence to lend credence to the theory that the stone was ever used as a pedestal for a cross and there is no history of there being a cross in the vicinity.

R Ramsey 2011.



PRN 3782; NAME: ST ELIDYR'S CHURCH

TYPE: Churchyard Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval

NGR: SN14121090

COMMUNITY: Lampeter Velfrey; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Damaged; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

The base and socket stone for a churchyard cross are situated 2m south of the southeast corner of the church. The rectangular socket stone measures 0.54m by 0.64m by 0.23m high and sits centrally on a c. 0.75m high three-stepped 3.17m by 3.54m restored masonry base. There are some incised lines (or scratches?) on the upper surface of the socket stone that may be the weathered remnants of decoration. The socket itself is centrally located and measures 0.28m by 0.24m.

R Ramsey 2011.



PRN 3791; NAME: ST PETER'S CHURCH
TYPE: Churchyard Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval
NGR: SN15521442
COMMUNITY: Lampeter Velfrey; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire
CONDITION: Restored; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A 0.54m high two to three-stepped restored masonry cross base and original socket stone surmounted by a modern cross is situated in the churchyard to the south of St. Peters church. The base measures 2.9m by 2.57m and the broached rectangular socket stone is 0.56m high by 0.64m by 0.86m, both elements are considered to be medieval. The modern cross comprises a 1.26m high tapering broach-stopped octagonal shaft and a 0.6m by 0.6m equal-armed octagonal Latin cross-head. The RCAHM, after a visit to the site in 1918, recorded the presence in the churchyard of what they considered to be part of the cross-head of the original cross; and in 1965 the Ordnance Survey confirmed the presence of the fragment at NGR SN1553 1444. However, by 1975 (OS) the original cross-head was missing although the then vicar thought that it was still present somewhere in the churchyard. During a visit to the churchyard in December 2010 the cross-head was not found, but recent vegetation clearance undertaken had revealed stockpiles of worked stone/architectural fragments at the northern and eastern boundaries of the churchyard; the missing cross-head may be hidden amongst the collected stone.

R Ramsey 2010.



PRN 3818; NAME: FROG'S HOLE HABOUR; DUKE'S BOTTOM

TYPE: Cross, Stone Block; **PERIOD:** Medieval, Unknown

NGR: SN24190854

COMMUNITY: Pendine; **COUNTY:** Carmarthenshire

CONDITION: Not Known; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

The following is a summary taken from the Ordnance Survey: A large rectangular stone with a central hole was found in 1909 when removing a fence of a disused garden. It was 2' to 2' 3" in width, 1'6" in height and the hole was a foot long its longer axis and 4.5" deep. It may have been the base of a cross. The stone is now lost.

K Murphy December 2010.

PRN 3995; NAME: LLANBADARN FAWR PARISH CHURCH

TYPE: Cross; **PERIOD:** Early Medieval, Medieval

NGR: SN59918100

COMMUNITY: Llanbadarn Fawr; **COUNTY:** Ceredigion

CONDITION: Near Intact; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

Group III ECM (cross) of probable 10th - 11th century date, inside Llanbadarn Fawr parish church PRN 4847, standing in the south transept. It was first mentioned in 1808 when it was standing in the churchyard PRN 816, in the angle between the south transept and the nave, where it may have been in situ. It was moved to a spot opposite the south porch in 1830, and moved into the south transept in 1916. Its 9th-12th century date range could put it into post-Conquest period. It was re-set in its present position in 1987. The carving is severely weathered.

N Ludlow 2004, from N Edwards

PRN 5051; NAME: ST MARY MAGDALENE'S CHURCH
TYPE: Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval
NGR: SN28151574
COMMUNITY: St Clears; **COUNTY:** Carmarthenshire
CONDITION: Moved; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

Parts of the base, or socket stone, and shaft of a cross have been built into the outer wall of the churchyard, immediately to the left of the gateway. The two fragments have been enhanced with concrete in relief to appear as if a whole cross. The socket stone may be octagonal (only three faces protrude from the wall) and appears to be chamfered on its upper surface; the exposed part measures 0.65m wide by 0.3m high with each exposed face averaging 0.28m wide. The shaft element is 0.66m high by 0.1m (average) wide and is much weathered. Edward Lhuyd, in 1699, recorded the existence of fragments 'of a popish cross near ye churchyard gate'. The RCAHM, in 1925, quoted Lhuyd and reported the presence of the cross built into the wall.

R Ramsey 2011.



PRN 5052; NAME: ST MARY MAGDALENE'S CHURCH

TYPE: Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval

NGR: SN28151574

COMMUNITY: St Clears; **COUNTY:** Carmarthenshire

CONDITION: Moved; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

There are two stone slabs incorporated into the threshold of the west doorway of St. Mary Magdalene's church, one of which is said to be part of one of the crosses mentioned by Edward Lhuyd in 1698 (RCAHM, 1917). The two stones may have formerly been one slab that has subsequently broken, both stones exhibit wear from being constantly walked upon. There is no evidence available to prove the veracity of the claim and no markings on the visible parts of the stones to indicate their former use, if any.

R Ramsey 2011.



PRN 5165; NAME: LAN-LAS ISAF
TYPE: Inscribed Stone, Non-antiquity; **PERIOD:** Unknown, Not Applicable
NGR: SN60324782
COMMUNITY: Llanfair Clydogau; **COUNTY:** Ceredigion
CONDITION: Moved; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

Stone from Lan-las Isaf Farm was identified as a possible inscribed stone during the Cellan Parish Survey in 1978. It was not considered an Early Christian Monument by Dr Nancy Edwards in her 2007 survey. Possibly not an antiquity.

N Ludlow 2004

PRN 5325; NAME: FOEL Y MWNT
TYPE: Preaching Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval
NGR: SN193520
COMMUNITY: Y Ferwig; **COUNTY:** Ceredigion
CONDITION: ; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Documents

SUMMARY:

Foel y Mwnt is a steep hill with a steep bare top projecting into the sea (see 1041). The sole source for the existence of a preaching cross on the summit is in a guide to the church (kept in the church). The guide also mentions a mortuary chapel on the summit of Foel y Mwnt. There is no trace of either on the summit, which is bare rock, and certainly no room for a mortuary chapel to have existed.

G Williams 1996.

PRN 6306; NAME: LLANDDEWI BREFI PARISH CHURCH
TYPE: Inscribed Stone, Cross Incised Stone; **PERIOD:** Unknown
NGR: SN66385531
COMMUNITY: Llanddewi Brefi; **COUNTY:** Ceredigion
CONDITION: Moved; **STATUS:** scheduled ancient monument CD047; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A stone was noted lying by the roadside 120 yards south of Llanddewi Brefi Church (at NGR SN 6632 5518) in 1975. The stone was described as 2' high and 1'4" wide with a lightly incised Latin linear cross on one face. It now stands at the base of the Llanddewi Brefi Church tower. N Ludlow in 2004 records that the stone had lightly incised lines on it, but no trace of a Latin cross.

K Murphy December 2010, compiled from documentary sources.

PRN 7322; NAME: EGLWYSCUMMIN CHURCHYARD

TYPE: Churchyard Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval

NGR: SN23101065

COMMUNITY: Eglwyscummin; **COUNTY:** Carmarthenshire

CONDITION: Damaged; **STATUS:** listed building 24490 grade II; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

Situated on the south side of the churchyard is a circular, c.1.45m diameter, stone-built cross base surmounted by a centrally located 1.11m high tapering upright stone slab that appears to be the crude shaft for a cross. There are no incised markings or inscriptions on the slab but a small socket hole has been drilled into the westerly edge of the top, centre, of the stone; the small hole may have held a cross-head or finial representative of a cross. Another small hole has been drilled into the east face of the shaft some 0.25m down from the top. The circular base, c. 0.35m in height, is composed of two courses of medium and large stones some of which appear to have been specifically dressed to form a circle. It is possible that the dressed stones are all that remain of an original single circular base stone (like a millstone?) with the other stones having been added during a period of restoration. At least two of the base stones have holes drilled into them. At its base the shaft is 0.2m square in plan; at a height of 0.2m and above it appears rectangular in plan, averaging 0.1m by 0.24m and tapering to a maximum width of 0.16m at its tip. The monument is Grade II listed building status.

R Ramsey 2011.



PRN 7401; NAME: ST GWINIO'S CHURCH
TYPE: Churchyard Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval
NGR: SN26112644
COMMUNITY: Llanwinio; **COUNTY:** Carmarthenshire
CONDITION: Damaged; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A 0.5m high by 1.3m by 1.4m two-stepped cross base, surmounted by a 0.8m (high) long by 0.18m by 0.24m rectangular stone cross-shaft, is located in the churchyard to the south of St. Gwinio's church. The base comprises a mix of slate and sandstone slabs to a height of 0.5m; the upper step is topped by a slate or phyllite slab with a socket-hole cut into it that holds the shaft. The base was covered by vegetation and snow at the time of the site visit in December 2010 so full characterisation was not possible. The shaft leans quite markedly to the south but is firmly set. There are four small holes drilled into the top of the shaft along with two small rectangular slots, all of these features being contained within a 0.13m square shallow recess carved into the stone; it is possible that a sundial may at sometime have been affixed to the top of the shaft. A RCAHM visit to the site in 1912 recorded only the presence of the cross base and shaft, no mention was made of either a cross-head or a sundial.

R Ramsey 2011.



PRN 7510; NAME: CHURCH LANE

TYPE: Churchyard Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval, Modern

NGR: SR9106798859

COMMUNITY: Castlemartin; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: ; **STATUS:** NPP, listed building 5950 grade II; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

The cross base and cross in the churchyard to the south of Castlemartin parish church appears at first sight to be wholly modern, or at best much restored. The RCAHM (1925) expressed the latter whilst the Ordnance Survey (1965) described the monument as 'entirely modern'. The masonry cross base is of four steps, 3.7m square and is 1.23m high; it appears to be modern, given its general good condition, solid construction and unweathered appearance. A centrally located broached stone plinth on the base, measuring 0.6m square by 0.23m high, is surmounted by a cross comprising four elements: the base of the cross shaft is octagonal in section, broached, and measures 0.29m square by 0.29m high upon which is the main shaft, also octagonal in section, measuring 1.25m in height and tapering slightly up from 0.29m to 0.25m wide; the horizontal cross-arms, a single element, are octagonal in section, span 0.71m and are 0.34m high. The upper, vertical arm, also a single element, is 0.55m high, octagonal in section and 0.23m in width and depth. The main shaft element appears to be slightly differently worked than the other parts of the cross, being less smoothly finished, perhaps suggesting that it may be earlier. The Ordnance Survey, 1975, considered the possibility that 'two portions of the shaft' may be original. The cross has Grade II listed building status.

R Ramsey 2011.



PRN 7552; NAME: NEVERN ST BRYNACH'S CHURCH
TYPE: Inscribed Stone, Grave Slab; **PERIOD:** Medieval
NGR: SN08334002
COMMUNITY: Nevern **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire
CONDITION: Destroyed; **STATUS:** NPP; **FORM:** Documents

SUMMARY:

The following summary description is taken from Edwards 2007: Antiquaries refer to what seems to be a medieval recumbent grave-slab with a cross and inscription at Nevern Church, apparently last used (1860) as part of the paving in the north side of the chancel. There is now no trace of it.

K Murphy December 2010.

PRN 7933; NAME: RHOSCROWDDER PARISH CHURCH; ST DECUMAN'S CHURCH
TYPE: Inscribed Stone; **PERIOD:** Unknown
NGR: SM90390220
COMMUNITY: Hundleton; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire
CONDITION: Not Known; **STATUS:** NPP; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

The RCAHM (in 1923) noted the presence of 'an inscribed stone built into the outside wall of St. Decuman's church', close to the southeast gateway. A visit to the site in 1975 by the Ordnance Survey failed to locate the stone. During a visit to the church in late November 2010 no inscribed stone was found built into the outside of the churchyard wall close to the southeast gateway. However, a 0.46m high by 0.48m wide by 0.07m thick sandstone slab bearing at least four incised straight lines was found set into the bank up against the outside (eastern) of the churchyard wall just to the left (south) of the southeast gateway. The incised lines were redolent of an Ordnance Survey benchmark and may very well be an early version of such. The stone has no mortar adhering to it to indicate that it may have previously been built into a wall. A large rectangular stone slab, 0.87m by 0.48m and 0.07m thick, incorporated into the top of the wall immediately to the south of the southeast gateway is the only other stone noted that looked in anyway unusual, but it bears neither inscriptions nor other discernible markings.

R Ramsey 2011.

PRN 9706; NAME: TROEDRHIW FERGAM
TYPE: Inscribed Stone; **PERIOD:** Unknown
NGR: SN281426
COMMUNITY: Beulah; **COUNTY:** Ceredigion
CONDITION: Not Known; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Documents

SUMMARY:

A visit to Troedrhiw Fergam in December 2010 failed to locate this supposed ogam-inscribed stone. The current owners knew nothing of the stone and neither did their immediate neighbours who had been caretakers at the farm for the previous 30- plus years.

R Ramsey 2011.

PRN 9941; NAME: PARC Y CERRIG SANCTAIDD; HOLY STONE; HOLLIS STONE
TYPE: Cross Incised Stone; **PERIOD:** Unknown, Early Medieval, Medieval, Post-medieval
NGR: SN26961062
COMMUNITY: Llanddowror; **COUNTY:** Carmarthenshire
CONDITION: Not Known; **STATUS:** scheduled ancient monument CM136;
FORM: Other Structure

SUMMARY:

Two adjoining fragments of a stone slab PRN 9941, with a 'ring-cross', the base of another orthostat, and two smaller stones, form a rectangular 'structure' within a stone-walled enclosure, with a stile bearing the inscription 'Parc-y-cerrig Sanctaidd, 1902'. The site as a whole has been interpreted as a 'leacht', or a field-altar similar in type to early medieval-medieval Irish examples, and is crossed by the parish boundary between Llanddowror and Llansadwrnen. However, Nancy Edwards (2007) suggests that the 'ring-crosses' are not of early medieval type, and not even true crosses at all, and suggest the structure may have been a windmill. She regards the site as post-medieval. However, K Murphy reports that the 'Holy Stones' are referred to in 18th century documents, suggesting that if the site is post-medieval, then it is at least early post-medieval. It is scheduled, and now surrounded by a post-and-rail fence, but is entirely choked with vegetation.

N Ludlow 2003

PRN 10112; NAME: LLANGENDEIRNE CHURCH

TYPE: Churchyard Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval

NGR: SN4563213964

COMMUNITY: Llangyndeyrn; **COUNTY:** Carmarthenshire

CONDITION: Near Destroyed; **STATUS:** listed building 82284 grade II; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A broach or hip-stopped carved limestone cross-base or socket-stone measuring 0.68m square and 0.45m high surmounted by a 0.59m high octagonal broached lower fragment of cross-shaft is all that remains of this churchyard cross. The bronze faceplate of a sundial, without a gnomon, is fixed to the top of the shaft. The cross remains are considered to be late medieval in date, and the monument has Grade II listed building status in its own right.

R Ramsey 2011.



PRN 11091; NAME: TREFRAN

TYPE: Inscribed Stone, Cross Incised Stone; **PERIOD:** Medieval, Post-medieval

NGR: SM86352008

COMMUNITY: Nolton and Roch; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Near Intact; **STATUS:** NPP; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A large upright stone in use as a gatepost has a small cross with a circle below it incised on one face, and the initials 'I T 1951' on another face. An adjacent boulder has a 'D' with horizontal cross line inscribed on it. Date uncertain, but likely to be post-medieval.

K Murphy December 2010, compiled from documentary sources.

PRN 11161; NAME: CHAPEL FARM

TYPE: Carved Stone; **PERIOD:** Unknown

NGR: SM857209

COMMUNITY: Nolton and Roch; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Destroyed; **STATUS:** NPP; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A piece of purple sandstone with two sets of parallel lines forming lozenges incised on it was discovered beneath the floor of Chapel Farm, Newgale, during building work in June 1980. The stone was broken up and lost.

K Murphy, December 2010, compiled from documentary sources.

PRN 11848; NAME: CAE'R FYNWENT; GODREGARTH; TRIDENT STONE

TYPE: Carved Stone; **PERIOD:** Unknown, Medieval, Post-medieval

NGR: SN643655

COMMUNITY: Llanddewi Brefi; **COUNTY:** Ceredigion

CONDITION: Moved; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

Found at Cae'r Fynwent, Godregarth, and exhibited by Mr S M Powell at Tregaron in 1931. It is an undressed fragment of local stone on one face of which is a 'trident'. This decoration has been pecked out, not carved. Its date is uncertain. Possibly a mason's mark. Its current location is not recorded. A similar stone is built into the wall of Tregaron churchyard (PRN 11850)

K Murphy, December 2010, compiled from documentary sources.

PRN 11850; NAME: TRIDENT STONE; LLANDDEWI BREFI PARISH CHURCH
TYPE: Carved Stone; **PERIOD:** Unknown, Medieval, Post-medieval
NGR: SN66385531
COMMUNITY: Llanddewi Brefi; **COUNTY:** Ceredigion
CONDITION: Moved; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

Stone, inscribed with `Trident' symbol, built into the churchyard wall at Llanddewi Brefi parish church PRN 5135. The trident probably represents a medieval or post-medieval mason's mark. A similar stone was found at Godregarth (PRN 11848).

N Ludlow 2004

PRN 13170; NAME: CARDIGAN MARKET CROSS
TYPE: Preaching Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval
NGR: SN17744599
COMMUNITY: Cardigan; **COUNTY:** Ceredigion
CONDITION: ; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Documents

SUMMARY:

John Speed's map of Cardigan, published in 1610, depicts the Market Cross as being situated just to the south of the junction of St. Mary Street and Market Lane on High Street. Nothing of the cross survives above ground.

R Ramsey, February 2011.

PRN 13181; NAME: Y GARN

TYPE: Inscribed Stone; **PERIOD:** Unknown

NGR: SM913390

COMMUNITY: Pencaer; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Not Known; **STATUS:** NPP; **FORM:** Natural Feature?

SUMMARY:

A recumbent monolith measuring 1.2m long by 0.5m by 0.6m lying on the ground next to the hedgebank in a field adjacent to the east side of the track leading to Garn Folch cottage. A local resident came across the stone in 1972 and wrote to J M Lewis, the then Assistant Keeper at the National Museum of Wales in Cardiff, saying that she thought it had been inscribed with a cross. J M Lewis wrote back saying that it could be an early Christian monument and that he would visit the site; however he forgot about the site for a number of years (until 1976) eventually informing DAT of its existence and it was then included on the HER. A site visit was eventually undertaken in late November 2010! There are definite scratches on the stone, but these appear to be the result of either glaciation or perhaps machine derived; with a very keen eye of faith it may be possible to discern a cross but I could not. It was too cold to make a rubbing, but that may decide the matter once and for all. Probably not an antiquity. Nancy Edwards did not include it in her 2007 study of Early Med. Inscribed Stones.

R Ramsey 2011



PRN 13220; NAME: TY NEWYDD
TYPE: Carved Stone; **PERIOD:** Unknown
NGR: SN35661667
COMMUNITY: Llangynog; **COUNTY:** Carmarthenshire
CONDITION: Moved; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A rough stone, 0.83m long, appears to have a face pecked out on it. It was found c.1980 during the removal of a hedgebank. The stone is now kept in Carmarthen Museum.

K Murphy, December 2010.

PRN 13378; NAME: UNKNOWN
TYPE: Incised Stone; **PERIOD:** Medieval, Unknown
NGR: SM71742367
COMMUNITY: St Davids and the Cathedral Close; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire
CONDITION: Not Known; **STATUS:** NPP; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

C Barker in 1988 recorded a displaced stone block, with its tip snapped off, lying on the W side of a rough pasture covered with field clearance stones. On the upper surface of the stone there is an engraving which would appear to be of a figure wearing a dress and belt (medieval?). The head of the figure has been removed along with the tip of the stone (see rough sketch on SRF sheet). The portion of the surviving figure is about 50cm high. A field visit by K Murphy (DAT) in July 1988 failed to locate the stone.

K Murphy, December 2010.

PRN 24787; NAME: CATHAYS FOOTPATH
TYPE: Inscribed Stone; **PERIOD:** Post-medieval
NGR: SN15180662
COMMUNITY: Amroth; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire
CONDITION: Intact; **STATUS:** NPP; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

The flat surface facing the path is clearly inscribed with the letters "LM" in capitals. The letters are carefully cut and imitate roman capitals with serifs. The impression is of the work of a careful amateur rather than that of a professional mason.

National Trust Archaeological Survey 1990

PRN 30886; NAME: LLANYCHLWYDOG PARISH CHURCH; ST DAVID'S
TYPE: Incised Stone; **PERIOD:** Early Medieval, Medieval
NGR: SN01213438
COMMUNITY: Cwm Gwaun; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire
CONDITION: Not Known; **STATUS:** NPP, scheduled ancient monument PE227;
FORM: Other Structure

SUMMARY:

This stone was found during excavations in 1985 at the redundant parish church of Llanychlwydog. It is wedge-shaped, 0.98m high and rectangular in section. The top is slightly dished and pockmarked. When first discovered a faint linear cross seemed apparent on one face, but on further examination this was shown not to be the case. Originally the stone had been set upright amongst long cist and other graves possibly of early medieval date. The stone was removed from its original position and positioned in the churchyard along with four early Christian monuments.

K Murphy, December 2010.

PRN 33738; NAME: ST FLORENCE CHURCH

TYPE: Preaching Cross; **PERIOD:** Medieval, Post-medieval

NGR: SN08220118

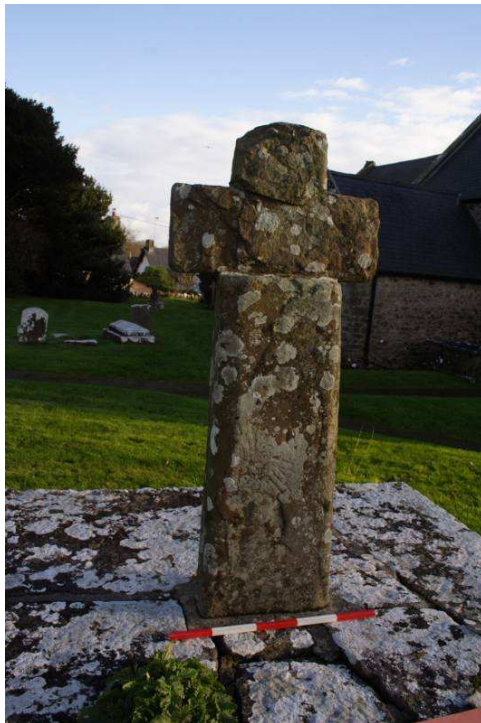
COMMUNITY: St Florence; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Intact; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A restored three-stepped 3.53m square by 1.0m high masonry base surmounted by a 1.14m high simple Latin stone cross is situated some 10m to the north of the NW corner of St. Florence church. The cross comprises a 0.8m high chamfered shaft, which tapers up from 0.32m to 0.28m in width, topped by a 0.47m wide by 0.34m high cross-head that appears to have been fractured and repaired (the upper arm has been cemented onto the horizontal cross-arms). The cross elements are all very weathered and appear oval in section as a result, even though they are all chamfered and were originally octagonal in section. There are several radiating lines incised on the west face of the shaft, which may be the weathered remains of original ornamentation.

R Ramsey 2011.



PRN 39307; NAME: MWCHE

TYPE: Inscribed Stone; **PERIOD:** Unknown

NGR: SN32501160

COMMUNITY: Llansteffan; **COUNTY:** Carmarthenshire

CONDITION: Not Known, Damaged; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A c.1.2m high by 0.4m wide stone carved into the shape of a wheel-headed cross, with sculpted ornamentation, and used as a gatepost on Mwche farm, was discovered during an archaeological appraisal for the Tir Gofal farm scheme (DAT Report No. 39110) in 1999. A site visit in December 2010 established that the stone is still in the same location but has been partly buried beneath a new hedge boundary leaving only its upper half exposed (the photograph shows how it appeared prior to the creation of the new boundary). The stone is quite clearly a 'rough-out' for a cross; could be associated with the Pilgrims Graves at St. Michael's church, Trefenty (PRN 61397) or the nearby Pilgrims Rest at St. Teilos church at Llandeilo Abercowyn (PRN 2186). Could also have functioned as a roadside preaching cross on the important medieval pilgrims route to St. Davids.

R Ramsey 2011.



PRN 46792; NAME: PENWAUN STONE
TYPE: Inscribed Stone; **PERIOD:** Early Medieval
NGR: SM98393737
COMMUNITY: Fishguard and Goodwick; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire
CONDITION: Moved; **STATUS:** scheduled ancient monument Pem 485; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

Group II ECM (cross-carved stone) in use as a gatepost on Penwaun Farm, Fishguard South. Located on the S boundary of a field Name:d Park Maen Dewy, 150m ENE of Penwaun farmhouse. First reported to Cadw in 1996, though the landowners had known of it for many years. Nancy Edwards describes it as a palimpsest, in that it has two distinct phases of carving on its face: the first phase is a linear ring-cross possibly dating to between the 7th and 9th century; the second phase comprises an incised equal-arm ring-cross with a central circular depression and herringbone parallel lines et al which may date from the 9th to 11th centuries.

N Ludlow 2002 (updated R Ramsey 2011) based on Edwards 2007

PRN 59495; NAME: ST TWYNNELL'S CHURCH CROSS
TYPE: Cross; **PERIOD:** Post-medieval
NGR: SR9495797583
COMMUNITY: Stackpole; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire
CONDITION: Intact; **STATUS:** listed building 17986 grade II; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A 2.3m square by 0.93m high four-stepped masonry base surmounted by a 2.5m high Latin cross stands in the churchyard to the south of St. Twynell's church. The cross comprises a 1.98m high broached octagonal stone shaft topped by a 0.83m wide by 0.52m high concavely chamfered equal-armed cross-head. The cross appears relatively unweathered and in good condition which suggests that it may be relatively modern, so too the base. The cross has Grade II Listed building status.

R Ramsey 2011.



PRN 59512; NAME: ST. ELIDYR'S CHURCH CROSS

TYPE: Cross; **PERIOD:** Post-medieval

NGR: SR9873597290

COMMUNITY: Stackpole; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Intact; **STATUS:** listed building 18007 grade II; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A c. 3.7m square by 1.29m high four-stepped masonry base surmounted by a 2.66m high Latin cross stands in the churchyard 1.5m to the south of the southeast corner of St. Elidyr's church. The octagonal chamfered stone cross shaft is 2.02m high and tapers from 0.3m by 0.26m at its base to 0.2m by 0.2m at the top. The horizontal cross-arms, a single element measuring 0.82m long by 0.2m high and 0.2m deep, are finely chamfered with diamond-square carved pointed ends. The top vertical cross-arm, also a single element, is chamfered with a pointed end and measures 0.32m high, 0.26m wide and 0.2m deep. The cross-arms are considered to be modern; the shaft is in very good condition but may be original. The shaft is set centrally into the base by shuttered concrete. The cross has Grade II Listed building status.

R Ramsey 2011



PRN 60485; NAME: CHURCHYARD CROSS AT CHURCH OF SAINT MARY
TYPE: Churchyard Cross; **PERIOD:** Post-medieval
NGR: SM9854205625
COMMUNITY: Burton; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire
CONDITION: Intact; **STATUS:** listed building 82708 grade II; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

Some 9m south of the church chancel, in the churchyard, is a 19th century monolithic Celtic cross surmounting a roughly square tapering socket stone centrally situated on a four-stepped octagonal rubble masonry base. The 0.6m square chamfered socket stone is very weathered and may be an original medieval feature. The stepped base is much in need of consolidation and may also be an original feature. The cross has Grade II Listed building status.

R Ramsey 2011.



PRN 61360; NAME: CHURCHYARD CROSS IN CHURCHYARD OF CHURCH OF SAINT LAWRENCE

TYPE: Churchyard Cross; **PERIOD:** Post-medieval

NGR: SN2072908924

COMMUNITY: Eglwyscummin; **COUNTY:** Carmarthenshire

CONDITION: Intact; **STATUS:** listed building 24496 grade II; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

In the churchyard, close to the south porch of St. Lawrence's church, is a circular socket stone containing a leaning (to the south) monolith considered to be the remnant shaft of a medieval churchyard cross. The shaft is of red sandstone and measures 2m long, tapering up from 0.29m by 0.24m at the bottom to 0.2m by 0.18m at the top; the edges of the stone are chamfered suggesting that it was at one time octagonal in section though it now appears more rectangular, with softer edges effected by the chamfering. At the top of the shaft there is a centrally located carved rectangular socket (mortise) measuring 4cm by 3cm and c. 2cm deep, which may have previously held a cross-head. Additionally there are two small circular drilled holes close to the top of the shaft on its west side. The socket stone, of light grey coloured sandstone(?), has a diameter of c. 0.67m and is c. 0.4m high; roughly centrally located is a 0.23m by 0.33m rectangular socket cut through the stone which accommodates the shaft monolith. The socket stone has the appearance of a millstone and is near perfectly worked. The monument has Grade II listed status.

R Ramsey 2011.



PRN 100492; NAME: MARTYR STONE

TYPE: Inscribed Stone; **PERIOD:** Post-medieval, Medieval

NGR: SM80500586

COMMUNITY: Dale; **COUNTY:** Pembrokeshire

CONDITION: Damaged; **STATUS:** None recorded; **FORM:** Other Structure

SUMMARY:

A sandstone monolith 1.29m high by 0.6m (tapering to 0.47m wide at top) by 0.25m set in concrete and overlooking the grounds of Dale Castle downslope to the south. The stone formerly stood at the intersection of Dark Street and High Street in Haverfordwest (at NGR SM 9526 1559) and is said to have been inscribed to the memory of one William Nichol who gained martyrdom by fire there in April 1588 as a Protestant under Queen Mary. The stone is much weathered now and suffering from ongoing flaking; the only possible trace of an inscription are a few lines carved into the stone on the bottom left corner of its southern face. Heavy lichen growth may be obscuring any further evidence of inscription. The stone was moved from Haverfordwest for 'safe keeping' sometime in the mid 19th century. In 1912 a machine-polished and inscribed red Balmoral granite pillar (PRN 3010) was erected at the original site in Haverfordwest to renew the commemoration, and stands there to this day.

R Ramsey 2011.



MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL CROSSES A THREAT-RELATED ASSESSMENT 2010-11

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2011/1

Mawrth 2011

March 2011

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by
K Murphy & R Ramsey

Swydd / Position: Trust Director

Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad / Date

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by James Meek

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: Head of Field Services

Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad / Date

*Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau
sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn*

*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*

