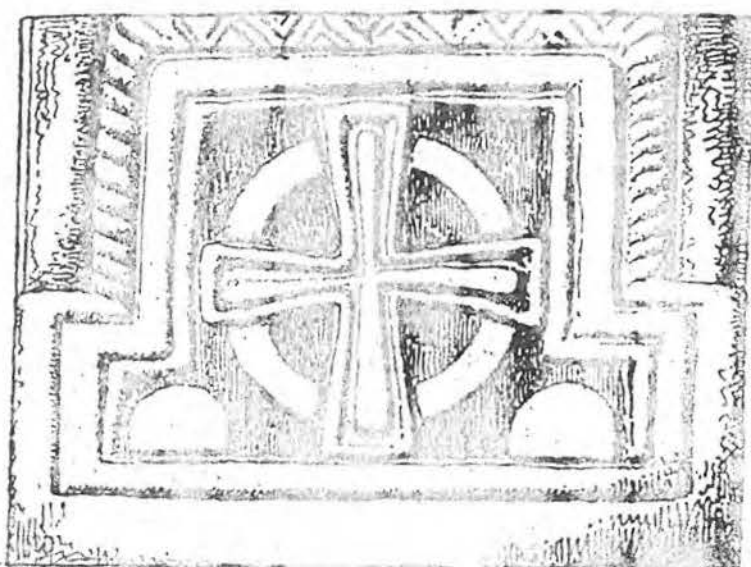


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# WELSH HISTORIC CHURCHES PROJECT

GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



LLANBEULAN FONT. EAST END. R.A.H.

GWYNEDD GAZETTEER - PART I

ANGLESEY

## Welsh Historic Churches Project

### Gwynedd Gazetteer: Anglesey

#### Introduction

This church survey was carried out during 1993-5 as part of a Cadw funded project which looked at all the pre-19<sup>th</sup> century Welsh churches in the ownership of the Church in Wales. An introductory report has been written which summarises the information within the gazetteer.

The gazetteer is fairly self explanatory: it is divided primarily into four geographic areas, Anglesey, Caernarfon, Conwy Valley and Meirionnydd, and within each area the churches are listed alphabetically. Each area is separately bound.

Each entry contains basic information e.g. its grid reference and dedication, and also its primary reference number (PRN) through which it can be identified within the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Sites and Monument Record.

Assessment ratings are given for six criteria. These ratings are not absolute, but are relative to the other churches within the project. Further study could well give rise to the need to change many of the ratings, which have been made in the light of a single field visit and present knowledge.

The text description is designed to give an adequate architectural description and history, and to highlight areas of particular importance.

The list of references following each entry are those which have been consulted, but they are not necessarily complete.

Andrew Davidson  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust  
1997

## Welsh Historic Churches Project

### Gwynedd Gazetteer

#### Anglesey Churches

Aberffraw Parish Church  
Amlwch Parish Church  
Beaumaris Parish Church  
Bodedern Parish Church  
Bodewryd Parish Church  
Bodwrog Parish Church  
Cerrigceinwen Parish Church  
Coedaneu Parish Church  
Heneglwys Parish Church  
Holyhead Parish Church  
Llanbabo Parish Church  
Llanbadrig Parish Church  
Llanbedr Goch Parish Church  
Llanbeulan Parish Church  
Llanddaniel Fab Parish Church  
Llanddeusant Parish Church  
Llanddona Parish Church  
Llanddyfnan Parish Church  
Llandegfan Parish Church  
Llandrygarn Parish Church  
Llandysilio Parish Church  
Llanedwen Parish Church  
Llaneilian Parish Church  
Llanerchymedd Parish Church  
Llaneugrad Parish Church  
Llanfachraith Parish Church  
Llanfaelog Parish Church  
Llanfaes Parish Church  
Llanfaethlu Parish Church  
Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf Parish Church  
Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll Parish Church  
Llanfair Y Cwmwd Parish Church  
Llanfair Yn Neubwll Parish Church  
Llanfairynghornwy Parish Church  
Llanfechell Parish Church  
Llanffinan Parish Church  
Llanfflewyn Parish Church  
Llanfigael Parish Church  
Llanfihangel Din Sylwy Parish Church  
Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd Parish Church  
Llanfihangel Yn Nhowyn Parish Church  
Llanfivrog Parish Church  
Llangadwaladr Parish Church  
Llangaffo Parish Church  
Llangefni Parish Church  
Llangeinwen Parish Church  
Llangoed Parish Church  
Llangristiolus Parish Church  
Llangwyfan Parish Church  
Llangwyllog Parish Church  
Llaniestyn Parish Church (Ang)  
Llanrhwydrys Parish Church  
Llanrhyddlad Parish Church

Llansadwrn Parish Church  
Llantrisant Parish Church  
Llechcynfarwy Parish Church  
Newborough Parish Church  
Penmon Parish Church  
Penmynydd Parish Church  
Penrhos Lligwy Parish Church  
Pentraeth Parish Church  
Rhodogeidio Parish Church  
Rhoscolyn Parish Church  
Tal Y Llyn Church (Ang)  
Trefdraeth Parish Church  
Tregaian Parish Church  
Trewalchmai Parish Church



## ABERFFRAW PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6903

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH35366879

DEDICATION: BEUNO

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Menai and Malltraeth

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Medium</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Very poor</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Good</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Very poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Medium</i>

## GENERAL

This church is almost undoubtedly on an early site (i.e. 6th century or earlier), as it lies close to the medieval Llys, reputed to be the principal seat of the kingdom of Gwynedd during the period of native rule. Excavations suggest the presence of Roman occupation also. It is listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt W E 1926, 192). Despite numerous restorations, the church is of interest both for its archaeological and architectural potential. The 12th century romanesque arch on the west wall is of particular note.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectangular in form (1815 UWB Llys Dulas/53), enclosed by a stone wall and is raised above the road to the east and north and 1-1.5 m above the school on the south side. The church is centrally located within the churchyard. The churchyard was extended on the western side in 1901 (NLW B/C/3), and the former western boundary can be traced as a raised area 0.5 m higher than the area of the extension. The churchyard falls away significantly from the church towards the road on the north side suggesting that the churchyard may have been extended in this area at an unknown date. The school may have encroached slightly on the southern boundary. There are simple entrances on the east, north and west sides with concrete paths to the church. The churchyard is well kept with evidence of grave clearance on the southern side of the earlier churchyard.

## CHURCH

A church of continuous nave and chancel, with a full length north aisle. The earliest masonry is of the 12th century, (the south door is 14th century, and the north aisle was added in the 16th century. Much of the church was rebuilt in the 19th century, and all the present windows date from a rebuilding of 1868.

The south wall of the nave of the church at Aberffraw is of the 12th century based on the contemporary date of the decorated arch (in the internal west wall of the nave) and the external string course. The north wall of this 12th century church probably lies beneath the two western bays of the north arcade and that for the west wall below the rebuilt west wall. It has been suggested that the arch now in the west wall, of two orders, the inner decorated with chevrons and the outer with animal heads, is the former chancel arch, and has been re-set in the western wall (RCAHMW 1937, 85-7). An alternative suggestion is that the completeness of the arch suggests that it may be in situ: the movement and retention of an architectural feature such as this is extremely unlikely before the 19th century (Glynne Sir S R 1900, 85-6, Hughes H H 1920, 28-30). If the arch is in situ then part of the present nave may have been the chancel of the 12th century church and the nave of the early church may lie within the churchyard next to the present west wall. It cannot be seen if the arch continues through the wall to confirm this hypothesis as the west wall has been completely rendered. However, although a possibility, it is a slight one only, and if instead the arch has been moved from the east end of the present nave, for which there is additional argument given below, there should be sufficient archaeological evidence remaining to obtain details of the earlier chancel. Lewis suggests there was a tower to the west of the church which was demolished and that the arch formerly lead into it from the church (Lewis S 1833, ABE)

In the 14th century a door with a two centred arch springing from chamfered impost was inserted into the western end of the south wall of the nave.

The single window on the south of the nave is modern, and matches the two chancel windows of modern date on the same side.

The south and east walls of the chancel would appear to be of modern build on earlier foundations (RCAHMW 1937, 1). It has also been suggested that all the windows and the walls of the chancel and the north aisle were re-built on the old foundations in modern times (RCAHMW 1937, 85-7). This would appear to be correct, although an illustration of c.1740 of

the south-east prospect of the church clearly shows tracery in the east windows of the chancel and north aisle which are very similar to the present 19th-century windows. Because the existing stonework is modern it seems probable that the two east windows are copies of the medieval windows. The style of the existing east window, of three trefoil headed lights with tracery in a two centred arch is typical of late 14th or early 15th century work.

In the 16th century a north aisle was added along the full length of the church, and the north wall of the nave and chancel were demolished and replaced by a four bay arcade of four-centred arches with two hollow-chamfered orders supported on octagonal piers. If the hypothesis suggested above that the east window is a copy of the original medieval one, then the style of the plainer east window of the north aisle probably dates from the mid or late 15th century. This presents a problem as the north aisle is generally thought to be 16th century in date on the basis of the arcade (RCAHMW 1937, 85-7). However, closer examination of the arcade reveals that the two eastern arches are set lower than the western arches and spaced closer together, although they are all of a similar style. It is highly unlikely that the arches of an arcade would have been built at different heights and spacings, unless the roof line of the north wall of the chancel was originally lower, which is a possibility if there was a separate chancel separated by the romanesque arch.

It appears very probable that the chancel was added or extended in the late 14th century, and that in the mid or late 15th century a chapel was added onto its north side and the intervening wall pierced with two arches. This explains the difference in height and spacing of the eastern and western bays of the arcade, and presence of an earlier window in the east end of the north aisle. No straight joint was visible in the masonry between the chancel and the north chapel as the walls are heavily pointed and a buttress has been added at this point. No joint was noted above the central pier but the presence of a lower set roof truss at this point may suggest the position of a screen.

A generation or two later, in the early 16th century, the north chapel was extended west to form a north aisle. No straight joint for this was visible in the masonry of the north wall as the walls are heavily pointed and a buttress has been added at this point. This suggestion is further validated by the presence of the piece of walling retained as the central pillar of the arcade, which would compensate for the spacing of the eastern arches, and add some symmetry to the arcade. A door in the north wall of the aisle, noted by Glynne in 1848, may have been contemporary with the construction of the aisle (Glynne Sir S R 1900, 85-6).

#### LATER DEVELOPMENTS

The 18th century sketch of the church shows three windows on the south side of the nave and chancel, of which the eastern window is of three round headed lights in a square frame, of typical 16th century date. The two western windows are square headed, and of probable 18th century date (NLW Bodewryd MSS 106A).

In 1840 the north vestry was added by Thomas Jones.

In 1868 the porch was re-built, parts of the walls re-built, buttresses added, and all the windows and the north door were replaced, and the present floor inserted.

In 1925 a heating system of raised pipes was introduced from a boiler room adjacent to the west wall of the vestry (NLW B/F/27). In 1960 electric lighting or heating was introduced (GAS W/PE/49/30) and some time after 1992 the boiler room was demolished (BDO Squire-Johnson 1992, Aberffraw Quinquennial).

#### FITTINGS

The octagonal medieval font has been recut. There are two copper collecting shovels dated 1777 and three interior memorials dating from 1714 to 1783.

#### OTHER

Built of local rubble with mainly modern sandstone dressings. Modern slate roof. The west wall is rendered; the remainder is pointed with medium stone definition. There has been recent re-rendering below the belfry and in the NW corner of the W wall. The interior is plastered.

In 1950 drainage trenches were dug around the east and west walls of the porch, and the south and east walls of the church. The sumps were located 4.2 m west of the centre of the west wall, 4.5 m north of the north-east corner of the north aisle, 5 m north of the eastern junction of the vestry and the north aisle, 4 m south-east from the south-east corner of the church, and 3 m south-east of the south-east corner of the porch.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 55
- Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XVII pp 85-86
- Holme G G 1926 Peculiar East Windows in Some Anglesey Churches *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol LXXVI pp 181-185
- Hughes H H 1920 Early Christian Decorative Art in Anglesey *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol LXXV pp 28-30
- Hulbert-Powell C L 1944 Carved Corbels, Brackets & Label Stops in Anglesey Churches *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 24-26
- Jones Rev H L 1846 Mona Medieva I-IV *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol I pp 61-63
- Jones Rev H L 1846 Mona Medieva I-IV *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol I pp 61-63
- Lewis M 1970 *Stained Glass in North Wales* pp 25
- Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* ABE
- Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 193
- RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 1
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## AMLWCH PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6904

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH44229294

DEDICATION: ELAETH

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Twrcelyn

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Very poor</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Very poor</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>None</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Good</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>None</i>

## GENERAL

The site of a medieval church is listed in the Norwich Taxation in 1254 (Lunt W E 1926, 195), however this was replaced by a new church in 1800. Although the later church was most probably built over the earlier one, it is possible traces of the former church still survive within the ground.

## CEMETERY

The present churchyard is an irregular shaped walled polygon with the church set in the northern half, which is at a higher level than the south. The earliest form of the churchyard appears to have been curvilinear, as evidenced in a sketch of the south prospect of the church and churchyard made by Lewis Morris in 1740 (NLW Bodewryd MSS 106A). The southern corner is therefore probably a later extension. A separate churchyard extension was made to the east and was connected beneath Tan y Farchnad (formerly School Lane) by an arched bridge. It is possible that the present curved line of Stryd Mona (formerly Church or Market Street) to the north may have followed the line of the churchyard, which had subsequently been encroached by the erection of houses. The west side may have been straightened to front Dinorben Square when the wall was rebuilt in 1878 (NLW B/F/28A). The churchyard entrances are on the west and east sides. The churchyard is well kept and has been cleared and landscaped. The memorials have been reset around the inside of the churchyard wall and against the walled bank of the path immediately to the south of the church. A 15th century stone pillar and capital have been re-used as a gatepost for the steps in the internal walled bank.

## MEDIEVAL CHURCH

There are no visible remains of the former medieval church.

A sketch of the south prospect of the church in 1740 by Lewis Morris shows a tower at the west, and a nave with a south porch which has an east window (NLW Bodewryd MSS 106A). The sketch is difficult to interpret, and there is not enough detail of the windows or doors for dating. However, the chancel appears to be shown with the roof at right-angles to the nave, implying the presence of north and south chapels or vestries at the east end. There is a window in the east wall of the chancel with buttresses on either side and a south doorway. The parish register contains a terrier of 1780 which details the dimension of the nave as 20 yards (approx. 18 m) in length and 14 yards (approx. 12.75 m) in width and the dimension of the chancel is given as 12 yards (approx. 11 m) in width (GAS W/PE/34/5). A width of 12.75 m for the nave is extremely wide, implying the presence of an aisle, possibly on the north side, as there is no sign of an aisle on the 1740 sketch. A width of 11 m for the chancel would correspond with the presence of the side chapels or vestries implied by the sketch. The re-used pillar and capital in the churchyard suggests that the aisle was built in the late 15th or early 16th century.

## MODERN CHURCH

The present church at Amlwch was built in 1800, designed by James Wyatt, and is neo-classical in style. It consists of a single celled nave and chancel with a west tower, which forms the western entrance into the church. The gothic windows were inserted in 1867 when the walls were repointed (NLW B/F/28A). Also at this time the seating within the church was changed, the pulpit and reading desk moved to the east and the western gallery removed (NLW B/F/28A). In 1930 the heating was introduced and a 2.75 m square boiler room was built on the north side which was demolished between 1985 and 1995.

## FITTINGS

There are four memorials remaining from the older church dating from 1560 to 1744.

## OTHER

Built of local rubble with dressed quoins and strings. Roof of modern slate.

There is a drainage trench 0.3 m deep on the north side of the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

**LIST OF REFERENCES**

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 55-56  
Gresham C A 1968 *Medieval Stone Carving in North Wales* pp 75-76  
Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* AML  
Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 195  
RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 2



## BEAUMARIS PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6905

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH60407613

DEDICATION: MARY

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Tindaethwy

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Very Good</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Very Good</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Good</i>

## GENERAL

The church built to serve the burgesses of the Borough of Beaumaris. The parish church for Beaumaris was Llandegfan, but in 1315 the burgesses asked that the Bishop of Bangor be instructed to consecrate the chapel they had built because the parish church was too far away (Carr A D 1982, 240). The whereabouts of this chapel is not known, but if not the present site, it is certain that this site was established by 1330. As one would expect, a good example of English work of the early 14th century with additions of the late 15th and early 16th centuries. The church contains some exceptional fittings, including the coffin with lid of Joan (Siwan) wife of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, and a late 15th century altar tomb.

## CEMETERY

The earliest known plan of the churchyard appears on John Speed's map of the town in 1610 and appears as a large rectilinear area bounded on the west side by the town wall, by a wall on the north and east and housing to the south. It is not clear whether the whole of this area was used as the churchyard because the southern half has depictions of trees similar to other open areas in the town. The present churchyard is of two rectilinear areas, one around the church and the other adjoining the north-west side, forming an "L" shape; these exclude the south area shown by Speed, which may therefore retain archaeological evidence of former burials, although it has been built over on at least two occasions. The north-west area is now a garden of rest, and is no longer used as a cemetery. The "L" shaped plan was in existence by 1817 (NLW B/MAPS/40). The churchyard is bounded by a stone wall on all sides and is raised from the surrounding roads by 2m on all sides. The western wall, adjacent to the church, and the northern wall of the extension may have re-used the fabric of the medieval town walls. It is not possible to determine whether the churchyard has been encroached upon by housing before 1817 but no encroachment has taken place since. The churchyard has two entrances, one on the east side and one on the west, which are lowered to the road level outside. The churchyard is well kept.

## CHURCH

The church at Beaumaris was built between 1330 and 1350 to serve the pastoral needs of the population of the newly founded Edwardian borough. The church of this date comprised a nave, with north and south aisles, a chancel and a west tower.

## NAVE

The nave clerestory has five 14th century round windows with quatrefoiled cusping on the south side, there are no traces of corresponding windows on the north side. At the west end an early 14th century door connects with the lower stage of the tower and the nave is separated from the chancel by an early 14th century chancel arch of two moulded orders.

## CHANCEL

The Royal Commission has dated the chancel as a late 15th century addition, based on the dates of the window in the north wall and the three windows in the south wall (RCAHMW 1937, 3-5). However, a closer examination of these windows shows that the horizontal plane of the stones of the jambs do not follow the coursing of the walls and the jambs are surrounded by small stones. This suggests that the windows are insertions and that the chancel walls are 14th century in date, and therefore contemporary with the early 14th century chancel arch. The north buttress, re-used as part of the west wall of the vestry, is also probably of this date. The roof line visible on the east wall above the chancel arch would therefore indicate that the roof line had been raised, possibly c. 1500, and not that of an earlier structure (RCAHMW 1937, 3-5). In the late 15th century or early 16th century three windows were inserted into the south wall of the chancel and a single window remains of this date in the north wall of the chancel. During the replastering of the interior of the vestry in 1995 (GAT FILE) a blocked window was noted in the north wall of the chancel. This window was in the same position and of the same width as its corresponding window in the south wall and consequently of the same date. The plaster in the vestry was not removed in the area where a central window in the north wall of the chancel, corresponding to that in the south wall, might have been expected. The present east window of the chancel is probably a 19th century copy of a window of the same date as the others inserted into the walls of the chancel.

## AISLES

The nave is divided from the aisles by early 14th century arcades of four bays. The south wall of the south aisle has a door and three windows of the early 14th century, as does the north wall of the north aisle. The presence of windows at the east and west ends of the aisles, probably of the same date as those in the north and south walls is evidenced. The lower jambs and sill of windows below the present east windows can be seen internally and externally at the east end of both aisles. The west windows of the south and north aisles are modern but the south aisle window retains some original early 14th century jambs. The west window of the north aisle also retains some original jambs and above it the pitch of an earlier roofline can be seen. Early 14th century piscinae are located at the east end of the south walls of both aisles. The pitch of what was probably the original early 14th century roof line is evidenced by the partial survival of a strip of the weathering in the east wall of the west tower, to the north of the window in the upper storey.

## TOWER

The west tower of four stages has original loops and an internal fireplace and stair.

## POST-REFORMATION DEVELOPMENTS

In the early 16th century a window was inserted into the east ends of both the north and south aisles and the walls of the aisles and chancel were raised and battlements added to the walls of the chancel, clerestory and aisles.

In the early 17th century two square framed windows were placed high in the north wall of the chancel. The lower half of these windows have been blocked off by the roof line of the present vestry, when it was increased in height. In the mid 17th century two windows were inserted into the north clerestory and one in the south.

It is possible that either the present vestry was built in the early 17th century or another was present in this position. This would explain the height of the original sills of the two early 17th century windows, before the lower halves of these windows were blocked. A vestry of this size appears in the plan of the church in 1817 (NLW/B/MAPS/40). The construction of the vestry had necessitated the blocking of one and possibly two late 15th or early 16th century windows and might indicate that the vestry was initially built in the early 17th century when the windows were placed high up in the north wall and an access door inserted into the north wall of the chancel. During the replastering of the interior of the vestry in 1995 (GAT FILE) a blocked window was noted in the north wall of the vestry, almost opposite the door into the chancel. This window may be contemporary with the construction of the vestry in the 17th century.

## 19th CENTURY AND LATER DEVELOPMENTS

The south porch appears on a plan of the church dated 1817 (NLW/B/MAPS/40). Although it is not clear when it was built, the lower walls may be late medieval as the line of weathering of an earlier roof to the porch can be seen within the present porch on the south wall of the south aisle. The porch was probably raised in the late 18th century to facilitate access to the gallery above the south aisle. The southern and western doors and the window above the south door in the south wall of the porch are also probably of this date. A door, of which no trace remains, was also noted in the south wall of the chancel (NLW B/MAPS/40) and is shown, with a porch attached, in the late 19th century (NLW B/F/50).

The church was restored by John Hall in 1825.

In the early 19th century the upper storey of the tower was restored and the parapets added. The vestry underwent restoration, the walls were raised, the present two windows and fireplace were inserted, a crossing wall constructed and the east doorway re-built. A porch was added to the south door of the chancel (NLW B/F/50).

The roofs of the nave, chancel, west tower, and the south and north aisles were replaced in the 19th century and the gable ends of the nave, chancel, and the south and north aisles were lowered.

At the end of the 19th century the church had galleries at the west end of the nave and above the south and north aisles (NLW B/F/50). These galleries were reached by three stairs. The stair to the gallery above the south aisle was situated within the porch and was entered by the blocked doorway in the west wall. The stair rose to a blocked square doorway above the south doorway in the south aisle giving access to the gallery. The gallery above the west end of the nave was reached by an external staircase on the north wall of the tower and through a doorway in the west wall of the north aisle above the position of the present window. The gallery above the north aisle was reached by an internal staircase to the east of the north door. The position of the floor beams for the galleries above the aisles can be seen in the stonework of the arcade piers. The jambs of a window above the present west window in the south aisle can be traced externally but clearly traced internally and probably lighted the west end of the gallery.

In 1902 a faculty was granted for the restoration of the church (NLW B/F/50). This restoration involved the removal of

the north and south galleries, the reflooring of the entire church on a 6 inch concrete base, the replacement of the pews in the nave and aisles, the relocation of the pulpit and choir stalls, the blocking up of the doors to the galleries in the south and north aisles, the replastering of the aisles, the raising of the sills of the two upper north windows of the chancel, the general reparation of the windows and the excavation of a drain around the church. A vault beneath the east end of the chancel was also noted, which can presently be seen as a low arch of voissiors at the base of the wall. These works appear to have been completed.

In addition the faculty proposed to retain the western gallery and to open up the door between the tower and nave into an arch. It also proposed to insert a window into the east end of the vestry, replace the east vestry door with a new one in the north wall into which two new windows were to be built. From an examination of the church it appears that none of these proposed works were carried out. It is possible that the sills of the north windows of the vestry were raised at this time.

#### FITTINGS

These are well described by the RCAHMW (1937, 7-8), but of particular note are the 13th century lid and coffin of Joan, wife of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth (Gresham C A 1968, 64-5) in the porch, and the alabaster altar-tomb of the late 15th century in the north aisle. Also of note are the misericords of c.1500 and the late 17th century altar. Most of the seating dates from the 1902 restoration.

#### OTHER

The majority of the building is largely of squared coursed rubble with well dressed quoins of limestone and sandstone dressings. The castellated parapets are of ashlar limestone.

The exterior is pointed with good stone definition. The interior is plastered with the exception of the clerestorey, the east and west walls above the chancel arch, the west wall of the south aisle and the internal walls of the south porch which are pointed. In 1995 the internal walls of the vestry were replastered.

Date Visited: 1994/5

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 Hulbert-Powell C I 1944 Carved Corbels, Brackets & Label Stops in Anglesey Churches. *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 28-32  
 Jones Rev H L 1855a Mona Medieva XVI-XVIII. *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol I pp 157-160 252-254  
 Jones Rev H L 1855b Mona Medieva XIX-XX. *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol II pp 53-55 312-315  
 Lewis M 1970 *Stained Glass in North Wales* pp 27-28  
 Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* BEA  
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## BODEDERN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6909

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH33348044

DEDICATION: EDEYRN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llifon and Talybolion

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Medium</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Medium</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Very poor</i>

## GENERAL

An original single cell structure of continuous nave and chancel dating, by the evidence of the north door, from the early 14th century. It was modified and new windows were fitted in the 15th century and it was heavily restored in the 19th century when a chancel, north chapel and porch were added (RCAHMW 1937, 18). Despite 19th restoration the medieval architecture is of interest.

## CEMETERY

The earliest part of the churchyard is pentagonal in form with a stone-walled boundary on all sides. A sketch of the churchyard was made by Lewis Morris c.1740 which shows the south, east and west walls, with the entrance in the south wall near the south-west corner (NLW Bodewryd MSS 106A). The churchyard is raised 1.5-2 m above the level of the roads on its west and south sides and from the houses and gardens on the east and north sides. The churchyard was extended on the north side in 1865 (NLW B/C/17) by the addition of 1 rood and 9.5 perches. The former linear northern boundary is now marked by an earthen bank on the north-west and east sides of the churchyard. In 1899 the total area of the churchyard was recorded as 3 roods (NLW B/TI/1). The original churchyard area was encroached by the curtilage of the house on the north-west side, as is shown by a comparison of the tithe map of 1848 and the Ordnance Survey map of 1924. The main entrance to the churchyard was originally on the south near to the south-west corner and was arched in 1740 (NLW Bodewryd MSS 106A). The ground falls away to the east from the position where the 19th century chancel meets the nave and may indicate the former build-up of the churchyard deposits against the original east end of the church. The original churchyard is well kept but the northern extension is heavily overgrown.

A recent quinquennial inspection has identified the need to lower the level of the churchyard around the church by 0.15m below the present floor level of the church (BDO Ap Thomas 1990, Bodedern). It has also been proposed to renew and rebuild the south wall of the churchyard facing the main road. Given the good archaeological potential for the survival of deposits within the churchyard and the fact that the southern wall is the earliest known boundary on that side it would be advisable to undertake archaeological investigation prior to the construction of the new wall and lowering of the churchyard.

## MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The medieval church was described in 1862 as "single aisled, sixty feet by seventeen feet internally, divided into a nave and chancel, with a porch over the doorway south of nave and a bell-cot over the west gable" (Jones Rev H L 1862, 117). The north doorway is the earliest dateable feature and is typical of the early 14th century.

In the 15th century the church was largely re-built, when the south doorway and six new windows were added. The two existing windows, of two cinquefoiled lights in a square frame, were inserted in the north wall of the nave to the east of the earlier doorway. Two similar windows, but one of three lights, were inserted in the south wall, and these are now the first and third windows from the east in that wall. These windows are visible on the sketch by Lewis Morris, made c.1740. Also inserted at this date was a new east window, now re-set in the east wall of the chancel, of three lights with vertical tracery in a two-centred head with moulded label, and a small west window of two trefoiled lights in a square frame. A small square aumbry was recorded under the 15th century east window (Jones H L 1862, 117). The present modern porch was preceded by an earlier porch, visible on the Lewis Morris sketch.

The church appears to have been re-roofed in the late medieval period.

## THE LATER CHURCH

In the 18th century a gallery was constructed at the west end of the nave and bears the date 1777; the supporting beam is purported to be the earlier beam of the old rood-loft (Jones H L 1862, 117).

The church was extensively restored by Henry Kennedy in the 19th century, probably at the same time that the churchyard

was extended in 1865 (NLW B/C/17). The upper parts of the walls of the nave were rebuilt and the 15th century door and windows were re-set with relieving arches constructed above them. A window was inserted at the western end of the north wall of the nave, to light the internal vestry, with a corresponding window in the south wall. Two further windows were inserted in the south wall of the nave. At this time a new narrower chancel was constructed together with a north chapel. The windows and arches of these extensions are contemporary with their construction, and the former 15th century east window was re-set at the east end of the new chancel. The south porch was re-built retaining the timbers of the medieval porch which was illustrated in the sketch of c.1740.

#### FITTINGS

The plain octagonal font is medieval. The gallery of 1777 is at the west end of the nave. The seating is 19th century in date and the communion table and two chairs in the chancel date from the early 18th century. The communion table, the combined pulpit and reading desk and the panelling behind the communion table re-use what are possibly Dutch late 17th century pierced carved softwood panels. There are eight interior memorials dating from 1693 to 1801.

#### OTHER

Built of local rubble; lower levels are uncoursed, upper levels are roughly coursed. Window dressings are of carved freestone. Modern slate roof.

The external elevations have been pointed with very poor stone definition on the lower south and north walls of the nave. The internal elevations are plastered.

The flooring is of stone slabs with timber boarding beneath the pews.

A recent drainage trench was observed around the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 57  
 Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Lofts in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XCVIII pp 68  
 Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XLII pp 87  
 Jones Rev H L 1862 Mona Medieva XXVI-XXVII *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol VIII pp 117  
 Lewis M 1970 *Stained Glass in North Wales* pp 30  
 Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* (BOT)  
 Palmer A N 1886 The Portionary Churches of Medieval North Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol III pp 194  
 RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 16-17

## BODEWRYD PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6910

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH40029058

DEDICATION: MARY

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Twrcelyn

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Poor</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Poor</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Poor</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Very poor</i>

## GENERAL

A small church of continuous nave and chancel with a north porch. It was heavily restored in the 19th century, and the earliest dateable features are of the 15th century (RCAHMW 1937, 18), although it was listed in the Valuation of Norwich of 1254 (Lunt W E 1926, 195).

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectilinear in form with a stone-walled boundary. The different alignment of the churchyard boundaries to the 15th century church suggests that the cemetery was aligned to an earlier church which had a different orientation to the present one. The churchyard is raised 0.5 m on the south-east and north-east sides.

The form of the churchyard has been changed from that shown by Lewis Morris's sketch of c.1740 (NLW Bodewryd 106c p399). The former linear north-west boundary is now marked by a bank within the north-west wall. On the west end of this bank, and at right angles to it, is a raised area, the lower area of which contains modern graves. The earliest of these graves is dated 1908. This implies that the south-western half of the present churchyard was extended at the turn of the century. The eastern area has been landscaped by the provision of a walled path from the road, with trees on either side forming a short avenue. It is probable that this area lay within the earlier churchyard and may contain medieval burials. There is a greater area of churchyard visible in the c.1740 sketch which may imply a contraction of the south-east side of the churchyard but the accuracy of the sketch cannot be relied upon.

The main entrance to the churchyard is on the north side with an arched entrance (NLW BODEWRYD 106c p399). There is a further entrance in the north-west wall.

The quinquennial inspection for 1984 (BDO Davies 1984, Bodewryd) identified the need to excavate soakaways at least 3m from the walls of the church. This was not referred to in the 1992 inspection and it is not known if the work was carried out. Any work in the cemetery may reveal an earlier church on a different alignment and should therefore be monitored.

## CHURCH

The architectural history of this church is difficult to recover because of the 19th century restorations. However it seems likely that, with the exception of the north porch, the walls are those of a medieval church. The earliest dateable architectural feature is the present doorway into the north porch, which is a round headed doorway with chamfered jambs of 15th century style. There was also formerly a "trifoliated single light window" of 15th century date in the west wall (Jones Rev H L 1861, 295) but there is now no evidence of this. In the late 16th century a window, of three lights in a square-headed frame, was inserted into the east wall of the chancel.

The north porch is unlikely to be medieval but it does appear in Lewis Morris's sketch of c.1740, and is described by Jones as a north chapel (Jones Rev H L 1861, 295), although it contained the only door.

In 1861 the church was described as having no windows in the north side and only one of a single light in the southern (Jones Rev H L 1861, 295). Later in the 19th century two windows were inserted in the south wall of the church, possibly utilising the original openings, and single windows were inserted in the west wall (replacing the single light 15th century window) and the north wall. The north window of the north porch and the church roof was also replaced at this time.

## FITTINGS

A 17th century pulpit was noted in 1861 but has since been removed (Jones Rev H L 1861, 295). There is part of an oak table top with a date inscription of 1611. The seating is 19th century in date. There are five internal memorials dating from 1679 to 1730 and a brass plaque recording bequests to the church by Queen Anne's Bounty for 1720 and 1727.

## OTHER

Built of local uncoursed rubble with freestone dressings.

The external elevations have been pointed with very poor stone definition.

The central section of the south wall of the church is obscured by ivy. The internal elevations are plastered.

The central aisle is tiled with timber boarding beneath the pews and a the chancel floor is of quarry tiles interspersed with slate tomb stones.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

Jones Rev H L 1861 Mona Medieva XXIV-XXV *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol VII pp 295

Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* BOD

Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 195

RCAMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 18

Skinner Rev J 1908 Ten Days Tour Through the Isle of Anglesea : December 1802 *Archaeologia Cambrensis Supplement* pp 67-68

## BODWROG PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6912

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH40027763

DEDICATION: TWROG

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Menai and Malltraeth

STATUS: Occasional use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	Medium	Survival of fittings	Poor
Potential for architectural investigation	Good	Potential for archaeological investigation	Poor
Value of documentary evidence	Poor	Group Value	Very poor

## GENERAL

A simple church of continuous nave and chancel built in the late 15th century with some restoration in the 19th century.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is irregular in form with a stone-walled boundary, with a road on the south side. The wall has been straightened on the south and north sides. It is unclear whether the churchyard was originally curvilinear or rectilinear in form as it appears to be a rectangle with rounded corners. This could also imply that the churchyard was originally curvilinear and that the main sides had been straightened out. However, there are no traces of external boundaries. The churchyard is raised on the north and south sides 1-1.5 m above the surrounding land and the road. The east side is raised 0.5-1.5 m and the west 0.5 m. The churchyard is located on a rock outcrop with extensive views of the surrounding landscape. The churchyard was used for burial until recently especially to the east of the church. The churchyard is entered by a simple opening from the road on the south side.

## CHURCH

The church consists of a continuous nave and chancel, the earliest dated remains of which are of the late 15th century. From this period are the south door, the north door (now a window), the east window in the north side, the east window, and the east window in the south side. The south door consists of a segmental head in a square frame, with the arms of Llywarch ap Bran in the right spandrel and probably a rose in the left. The north door has a four-centred head in a square frame with three bulls heads in the right spandrel and a leaf design in the left. The east window has three ogee lights with vertical cusped tracery in a four-centred head with casement-moulded jambs and splays. The two 15th century windows in the north and south walls are of two cinquefoiled lights in a square frame with casement-moulded jambs. In the 17th or 18th century simple rectangular windows were inserted in the centre of both the south and north walls.

The church was partially restored in the 19th century, when the roof was replaced with some rebuilding of the uppermost courses of the walls.

## FITTINGS

The font is medieval, but of uncertain date. There is a stone carved with a bull's head set above the south door. The seating is 19th century in date and there are two interior memorials dating from 1748 to 1872.

## OTHER

Built of local uncoursed rubble with freestone dressings. Modern slate roof.

The external elevations have been pointed with very poor stone definition, especially the recently re-pointed west wall. The internal elevations are plastered.

The flooring is possibly of stone slabs (this could not be established with any certainty as the area outside of the pews were carpeted), with timber boarding beneath the pews.

There is a recent drainage trench around the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Crossley FH 1944 Screens & Lofts in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XCIII pp 68  
 Hulbert-Powell C L 1944 Carved Corbels, Brackets & Label Stops in Anglesey Churches *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 34-35  
 Jones Rev H L 1862 Mona Medieva XXVI-XXVII *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol VIII pp 119  
 Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* BOD

Palmer A N 1886 The Portionary Churches of Medieval North Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol III pp 194

RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 20

Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 57

Jones Rev H L 1846 Mona Medieva I-IV *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol I* pp 64-65

Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* CER

Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 193

Nash-Williams V E 1950 *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* pp 52-53

RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 20-21

Skinner Rev J 1908 Ten Days Tour Through the Isle of Anglesea : December 1802 *Archaeologia Cambrensis Supplement* pp 37-1)

Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 195

RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 21



## HENEGLWYS PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6935

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH42247612

DEDICATION: LLWYDIAN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Menai and Malttraeth

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Medium</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Medium</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>None</i>

## GENERAL

An early site, dedicated to St. Llwydian, with an inscribed stone of c.600 set into a window sill. There are sculptured stones of the 12th century built into the walls of the present church. The present church was rebuilt in 1845 on the foundations of the 14th century with 15th century additions. Despite being rebuilt, this church contains interesting remains of medieval work (RCAHM 1937, 21; Jones H L 1846, 65-67).

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is curvilinear on the north and west sides, and linear on the south and east sides. It is stone walled and slightly raised above the surrounding fields. Between 1906 and 1920 the churchyard was extended on the east side. The earlier eastern boundary survives as a low bank within the churchyard. It is also possible that the churchyard was extended on the north-west side incorporating an area of rock outcropping. The church itself stands on a raised area which may be a rock outcrop and the area to the south, within the present churchyard, may be an extension of earlier date, probably when the church was rebuilt in 1842. The churchyard may have been completely curvilinear, around the raised area on which the church stands. The entrance at the south-west side of the churchyard re-uses a late-14th century door. The area of the churchyard was given as 2385 sq yards in a terrier of 1906 (NLW B/TI/2).

## MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The medieval church was demolished c. 1842, when the present church was built on its foundations, utilising much of the medieval masonry. The former church was described by Jones as consisting of a single aisle measuring 48ft long by 19ft wide internally. At the western end was a triple bell-gable. There was both a south and a north door into the nave. The interior was divided by a plain oaken screen about 19ft from the eastern end; and the roof was richly ornamented with chamfered principals. In the south wall were three square headed windows, the easternmost being of three cinquefoiled lights; while in the north wall was a single light window, west of the screen, with another near the altar of two cinquefoiled lights, both square headed. The eastern window in the chancel was of three cinquefoiled lights, which was subsequently moved to the church of Trewalchmai. High up in the western gable was a square headed window of two ogee headed trefoiled lights. All the workmanship was of good character and of 14th century date (Jones 1846, 66-7).

The former description suggests a church predominantly of the 14th century. It is not clear whether there was any 12th century work remaining, or if the earlier church had been completely re-built. The 12th century evidence comes from a series of stones decorated with billet ornament now built into the east wall, and carved lion head voussoirs above the north and south doorways.

## MODERN CHURCH

The present church at Heneglwys was built c. 1845 on the foundations of the medieval church and re-uses some of the windows from that church. It has an undivided nave and chancel with a porch on the south side. The north wall has a re-set doorway of the 14th century and three windows of the late 15th century. The south wall has a re-set window of the late 14th century and a doorway of the 16th century. The west wall has a re-set single window of the late 14th century. The south porch has a re-set doorway and a window of the late 14th century. All these re-set windows appear to have been placed in similar locations to those they originally occupied. The east window and the two eastern windows in the south wall are contemporary with the building of the church in 1842. The church has an angle buttress at each corner, the one at the south-east having a cross-inscribed stone set into it.

The church was further restored in 1897 by the architect Peter Shearson Gregory, when the exterior walls were re-pointed, the interior plastered and the floor and seating replaced (NLW B/F/167).

## FITTINGS

An inscribed stone of c.600 is set in the western north window and the font and stoup are 12th century in date.

## HOLYHEAD PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6915

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH24728262

DEDICATION: CYBI

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llifon and Talybolion

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Good</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Good</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Good</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Good</i>	Group Value	<i>Very Good</i>

## GENERAL

An early church site, said to have been granted to Cybi by Maelgwn Gwynedd in the 6th century, which is situated within a Roman fort. The earliest architectural evidence is of the 12th century, although the church mainly dates from a massive rebuilding carried out between 1480 and 1520, when a fine church typical of the period, and influenced no doubt by the re-building at Bangor Cathedral and possibly Clynnog, was erected. The plan, and possibly some of the masonry, of a 13th century chancel was retained. A tower was added in the 17th century. The church was much restored and added to during two Victorian restorations, the first by Sir Gilbert Scott. In addition to its being an excellent example of a late medieval church, the carvings in the south porch, and on the gable of the south transept are important, as much for their individuality as their quality of carving. There is a second church within the cemetery, Eglwys y Bedd, which may mark the site of the saints grave; the presence of similar chapels is paralleled at Llanelilian and Clynnog.

## CEMETERY

This church is mentioned in the Welsh annals in 961 (Jones T 1952,8) although there is strong secondary evidence for a date of origin in the 6th century and it is likely that the cemetery was first used in that period. A silver penny of late 10th century date was found inside the churchyard in 1952 (Dolley M & Knight J K 1970, 80-81).

The churchyard re-uses the walls and towers of a late Roman fort with a cliff on the east side. There are entrances through the walls of the fort on the east, south and north sides and a public footpath runs through the churchyard. It is well kept and grassed with a wall built recently along the paths in the churchyard. The grave slabs, many of which belong to the 18th century, have been laid flat during an earlier clearance.

The foundations of the demolished chancel of the Eglwys-y-Bedd lie in the area of the path between the south entrance and the church.

Excavations were conducted by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in 1992 in the area of the steps of the east entrance to the churchyard. The area had been disturbed by the construction of the present east wall of the churchyard, but a series of undated levelling deposits was recorded 0.35 m, 0.55 m, 0.85 m and 1.45 m below the level of the present churchyard (GAT 1992, No 41).

## THE CHURCH IN THE 12TH AND 13TH CENTURIES

There was a stone-built church at Caergybi in the 12th century as evidenced by the stones with chevrons re-set in the wall of the south transept, although whether from an earlier structure or from Eglwys y Bedd is not known. In addition, archaeological monitoring by GAT of excavations around Eglwys y Bedd suggested the presence of a structure earlier than the 14th century (GAT 1992, No 41-Phase 2).

During the restoration of 1877-79 some jamb and sill stones of 13th century windows were found in the walls. These were used to construct the lancet windows in the south and north walls of the chancel (Hughes H 1930, 358). The Royal Commission, however, suggest the sill, chamfered jambs and rear arch of the west lancet window are in situ, therefore dating the walls of the chancel to the 13th century. Although the evidence for in situ remains is not clear cut, the 13th century date is strengthened by the chamfered orders of the chancel arch which are of that date.

## THE LATER MEDIEVAL CHURCH

Towards the end of the 15th century and at the beginning of the 16th century a major rebuilding programme was carried out in three stages, dated on stylistic grounds to around 1480, 1500, and 1520 (RCAHMW 1937, 29).

The first phase saw the addition of the north and south transepts, dated on the evidence of the two windows in the north transept and the single window in the south, each of trefoiled lights in a four centred head with a moulded label. The battlemented parapets are of a later date, and probably date from the 1520 phase. The east window of the chancel, of three ogee lights with tracery in a two centred head, is of c. 1480 date, and it is possible that much of the chancel

was rebuilt at this stage.

The second phase of the construction of the church probably took place c. 1500 when the north aisle was built. The aisle has two windows and a door of that date in the north wall, the two windows each have three ogee lights with vertical uncusped tracery in a four-centred head; the door has a four centred head in a square frame. In the north wall of the tower a series of quoins near the west wall of the aisle is visible. It is probable that this is the remains of a buttress constructed against the west wall before the tower was built in the 17th century. The three bay arcade is of four centred arches supported on octagonal piers; the two western piers of the crossing are also of this date. The nave clerestory has four windows of double cusped lights in square frames on each side.

The final phase c.1520 involved the construction of the south aisle with its arcade of three bays, the east window, the battlemented parapets, the south door and two windows in the south wall of three cusped ogee lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head. The springing for the arches of the arcade is at a higher level than that on the north, and Hughes suggests that this is because the north aisle was built before the roof was raised, and the south aisle afterwards, to enable the church to continue in use during re-building (Hughes H 1930, 360). A door at the east end of the south wall of the aisle leads to an external stair turret. The south porch was also built at this time, with windows in the east and west walls of three cinque-foiled ogee lights in a four-centred head. Above the south door are carved decorative panels of unusual design, certainly for Anglesey, which include a canopied niche containing a Trinity, a shield bearing the arms of Llywarch ap Bran, and panels of tracery designs within an arch of trefoil cusping. Some of the original springers of the fan vaulting survived the restoration of 1877-79.

#### POST-MEDIEVAL DEVELOPMENTS

In the 17th century the west tower of two stages was built and is entered from the nave by a crude round-headed archway, similar to that of the chancel arch. Lewis suggests this tower replaced one previously "rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts" (Lewis S 1833, HOL). There is also a doorway in the south wall of the tower. The north wall was built against an earlier buttress, to the west of which is a blocked square-headed opening, possibly connected with the later vestry. If this opening is original it is possible that the internal stair turret is a later addition. The tower was built up against the Roman wall and the upper stage of the tower was built on top of it. The dating evidence for the tower is not secure, and a date of origin anytime from the 12th century to the 17th is possible.

In 1817 a vestry was added to the north of the western tower and was entered through a doorway inserted into the west wall of the north arcade.

The roofs underwent some restoration in 1813-4, re-using moulded timbers of c.1500, and the pitch of the roofs of the chancel and the transepts were lowered.

#### 19TH CENTURY RESTORATIONS

The church was extensively restored by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1877 and completed, after his death, in 1879. The plans and elevations for this restoration survive (NLW B/F/170) although it is clear that the entire scheme, as proposed by Scott, was not carried out. However, the chancel was re-built, and the buttresses at the east end were constructed, the church was re-roofed, the fan vaulting in the porch was replaced and the windows above the crossing were renewed.

The plans show that Scott intended to replace the opening from the tower into the nave with a doorway, but this was not carried out. Also future north and south chapels were allowed for as the moulded plinth around the east end of the north wall terminates where the east wall of the proposed north chapel was to be built.

The south respond for an opening between the north transept and the proposed north chapel and a west respond for a similar archway in the north wall of the chancel can be seen in the exterior elevations at the junction of the north transept and the chancel. On the basis of the presence of these responds and the plinth it can be assumed that the chancel walls and the east wall of the north transept were re-built. This would also have involved the re-setting of the windows. Some jamb and sill stones of 13th century windows were found within the walls which were used to construct the lancet windows in the south and north walls of the chancel (Hughes H 1930,358).

In 1896 a faculty was granted for the erection of the south chancel chapel first proposed by Scott in 1877 (NLW B/F/174). Plans and elevations of the chapel, designed by Arthur Baker, have survived (NLW B/Maps/150). This restoration involved the construction of arched openings into the south transept and chancel. Two windows were built in the south wall of the chapel and another in the east wall.

A further restoration of the church for which no details are recorded was made by Hughes in 1932 (NLW B/F/186).

Between 1984 and 1989 the vestry on the north side of the tower was demolished, the door way in the west wall of the

north aisle was blocked, the clerestory and the parapets were repaired and the tower was repointed (BDO Holland 1994, Holyhead).

Between 1989 and 1994 further repairs were made to the clerestory and the parapets of the nave and the south aisle (BDO Holland 1994, Holyhead).

#### FITTINGS

There is an early 18th century chair in the chancel, a mid 17th century communion table, a wooden board with the Royal Arms of 1817, a plain 18th century seat and a font inscribed 1662. The gallery and pulpit were restored in 1819 and the seating dates from the restoration of 1877-79. There is a painting of a Tudor Rose on the plaster of the east wall of the north transept. There are twenty one memorials within the church dating from 1619 to 1751. A late 15th century inscription can be found on the north gable of the north transept and a stone inscribed 1658 was once visible on the west wall of the tower.

#### OTHER

The walls of the chancel, transepts and stair-turret are of schist rubble with some grit; the walls of the north aisle are of schist blocks roughly coursed, those of the south aisle and south porch are of grit ashlar and those of the tower are of rubble. All the dressings are of sandstone or gritstone. The chancel roof is modern slate; nave and transepts possibly of lead.

The internal elevations are plastered over except for the pointed stonework of the south and north walls of the south chapel. The external pointing provides good stone definition.

The floor is tiled with timber boards beneath the seating throughout the church with the exception of a raised dais in the south transept and south chapel.

There is a brick lined drainage channel around the church from the north as far as the south-east angle of the south aisle.

#### EGLWYS Y BEDD

The second church within the churchyard at Holyhead, the Eglwys-y-Bedd, consisted of a nave and narrower chancel, divided by a chancel arch of the early 14th century.

In the west wall there is a window which has been dated to the 14th century by the Royal Commission but which may be later in date. Below this window is a blocked late 15th or early 16th century doorway.

The chancel was demolished, the opening blocked and a door inserted in the new east wall. In the 19th century the east door was blocked and a new door inserted. The church was used as a school in the mid 18th century and the windows probably date from this time. One of the windows in the south wall was blocked.

No access was gained to enable the flooring or the internal wall covering of the church to be recorded. The external pointing is such that the level of stone definition is sufficient to allow blocked features and fabric changes to be observed.

There is a drainage trench, 1-1.5 m deep excavated around the south, west and north walls. Archaeological recording during the excavation of this drain revealed evidence for foundations of an earlier structure underlying the present building, but no dating evidence was forthcoming (GAT 1992, No 41-Phase 2).

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 57-58  
 Dolley & Knight 1970 Some Single Finds of 10th & 11th Century English Coins from Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol CXLIX pp 80-82  
 GAT 1992a Investigations at Holyhead St Cybi Environmental Improvement Scheme *Report No 41* pp 1-2  
 GAT 1992b Investigations at Caer Gybi Holyhead Environmental Improvement Scheme *Report No 41 Phase 2* pp 1-22  
 Glynnie Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XLII pp 88-89  
 Hughes H 1930 Church of St Cybi Holyhead *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol LXXXI pp 355-365  
 Hulbert-Powell C L 1944 Carved Corbels, Brackets & Label Stops in Anglesey Churches *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 43-46  
 Jones Rev H L 1863 Mona Medieva XXVIII-XXIX *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol IX pp 1-6  
 Jones T 1952 *Brut y Tywysogion: Peniarth MS. 20 Version* pp 8  
 Lewis M 1970 *Stained Glass in North Wales* pp 49

Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* HOL

Palmer A N 1886 The Portionary Churches of Medieval North Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol III pp 177-200

Pennant T 1791 *A Tour in Wales* Vol II pp 286-287

RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 28-31

Williams M L 1947 The Portionary Church of Caergybi and Jesus College *Transactions of Anglesey Antiquarian Society* 1947 pp 38-55



## LLANALLGO PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6938

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH50138505

DEDICATION: ALLGO

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Twrcelyn

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Good</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Poor</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Very poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Medium</i>

## GENERAL

An interesting church now consisting of nave and chancel with north and south transepts. The transepts are not at right-angles to the chancel. The chancel and transepts are of the late 15th century, whereas the present nave is modern. The site occurs in the Norwich taxation of 1254 as "Davarn" (Lunt 1926, 196). The east window is a good example of 15th century work and the 13th century bell is of interest. St Allgo's well lies a short distance south-west of the church.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectangular in form with a stone-walled boundary. The churchyard is raised 0.5 m on the north and south sides. The churchyard was extended on the north side in 1929 when the present road was straightened (NLW B/C 41). The ground level within the churchyard rises towards the church in the western part of the churchyard. It is possible that the churchyard was extended on the west side before the earliest gravestone of 1835 although there is no clear boundary to confirm this. There is a modern extension of the graveyard further west. The east side of the churchyard has been encroached by the boundary of the adjoining rectory. The former linear southern boundary is now marked by a very low bank and a line of yew trees. The original churchyard was used for burial until recently. The entrance to the churchyard is on the north side.

## CHURCH

A church of cruciform plan consisting of a nave, north and south transepts, a chancel and a north porch.

A description of the church in 1859 (Jones 1859, 123-124) gives an interesting description of the church prior to restoration. Jones says "At the west end of the nave is a chapel, perhaps of earlier date. .... The west chapel is entered by a slightly pointed doorway in the south side, and is lighted by a loop in the gable; it communicates with the nave by an archway, nearly circular". Is this a reference to a 12th century doorway? The location of the chapel in comparison to the present nave is unknown, but may be under the west end. The modern doorway enters through the north wall. A screen, of which there is now no sign, formerly existed in front of the chancel, and early stalls were also mentioned (Crossley 1944, 68).

The chancel and the north and south transepts were built in the late 15th century. There are windows of this date in the east and south walls of the chancel, the former has modern tracery in a four centred head, the latter is of two cinquefoiled lights in a square head. The east walls of both transepts have a single light cinquefoiled window in a square head, and in the south wall of the south transept is a similar window of two lights. There is a projecting plinth, 0.15-0.2 m wide, visible at the base of the walls of the south transept and the chancel. A few of the trusses in the roof are of this date. The angle of the north and south transepts suggest that they are contemporary and may reflect an error in their laying out.

## 19TH CENTURY RESTORATIONS

The church was repaired in 1831 (Clarke 1961a, 58) but the details are not known.

The church was restored in 1892 when the nave was rebuilt on the previous foundations. It has been suggested that the nave was lengthened, and certainly Glynne describes it as being "remarkably short", although the present one is of no great length. Of intriguing interest is the west chapel mentioned by Jones (1859, 123) but not by Glynne (1900, 90) - does this lie under the extended nave? There are windows in the west, south and north walls of the nave with a door and porch at the west end of the north wall. During the restorations a window was inserted in the north wall of the north transept and the internal elevations of the nave and the north and south chapels were re-faced in brick. The roof was restored and the church re-floored.

## FITTINGS

The communion table in the vestry is dated 1776. There is a 13th century bell in the bell-cote, inscribed "Ave Maria Gracia plena". The seating was replaced in 1934 (GAS W/PE/55/24) and again in 1952 (GAS W/PE/55/25). There are several memorials dating from 1635 to 1793.

## OTHER

Walls of uncoursed local rubble with grit dressings. Modern slate roof.

The exterior is pointed with poor stone definition. The interior is painted brick except for the chancel which is plastered.

The internal elevations of the nave, and the south and north chapels, are painted over the brick facing and the chancel is plastered. The heavily applied external pointing of all the elevations do not allow any changes in the wall fabric or blocked or inserted features to be visible.

The church is floored with wood block tiling with timber boarding beneath the seating.

There is no evidence for a drainage trench around the walls of the church but there are sumps at the south-west corner of the south transept and at the north-west corner of the north transept.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 58  
 Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Lofts in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XCIII* pp 68-69  
 Glynn Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XLII* pp 90  
 Jones Rev H L 1859 Mona Medieva XXI-XXIII *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol I* pp 123-124  
 RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 3-4  
 Skinner Rev J 1908 Ten Days Tour Through the Isle of Anglesea, December 1802 *Archaeologia Cambrensis Supplement* pp 80

## LLANBABO PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6940

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH37818677

DEDICATION: PABO

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llifon and Talybolion

STATUS: Occasional use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Good</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Good</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Good</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Very poor</i>

## GENERAL

An interesting church, of continuous nave and chancel, listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 196). Of particular note is the 14th century memorial to St Pabo, the 12th century sculpture, and the 14th century east window.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is curvilinear in form with a curved stone-walled boundary. It is bounded on the north-west side by a road and on the south-west side by a stream. The churchyard is raised 0.5 m above the surrounding ground level. There is an entrance from the road on the north-west side of the churchyard dated 1836.

## CHURCH

A long single cell structure of continuous nave and chancel. The present structure probably dates from the 12th century, as evidenced by the chevron ornament and carved heads re-set above the modern door, and the single light round headed window in the south wall. How much of the present walling is of 12th century date is uncertain but probably includes the western half of the church.

In the late 14th century the east wall of the nave may have been re-built and the east window inserted. The south and north walls bulge out considerably near their centres and it is possible that the nave was extended in the late 14th century, although there is no straight joint in the fabric of these walls to confirm this. However, monitoring by GAT in 1996 indicated a difference in foundation type at this point, suggesting that the present chancel was either added onto the earlier structure in the 14th century, or the east end of the church was re-built (GAT 1996). The 14th century east window is of a single light with tracery under a two centred head. It is of a type which is replicated in three other churches on Anglesey. There was formerly a small aumbry in the east wall north of the window (Jones H L 1861, 298).

In the late 14th or early 15th century the roof was rebuilt with arch-braced trusses. Masonry changes suggest that the walls have been raised in height, but whether at this time or later is not known. A window of this date, a single cinquefoiled light in a square frame, was inserted at the eastern end of the south wall.

In the 18th century a door was inserted in the north wall of the chancel which was later partially blocked and re-used as a window.

## 19th CENTURY AND LATER RESTORATIONS

In the 19th century two windows were inserted in the north wall, a window inserted in the centre of the south wall and the 18th century door in the north wall was partially blocked and re-used as a window.

In the 1906-9 the church was restored by Harold Hughes (NLW B/F/197), for which plans, sections and elevations have survived (GAS W/PE/62/3-4). These plans are in some detail and show the areas of re-built walling and the seating arrangements before and after the restoration. In this the 12th century south window appears as square headed and it is possible that the round window head was added during the restoration. It is currently set back from the face of the wall. The upper east gable was re-built as was an upper section of the south wall of the chancel.

## FITTINGS

The seating, the pulpit, communion rails, altar and reading desk were replaced in 1906-9 (GAS W/PE/62/3-4). There is a 14th century stone effigy of St Pabo re-set on the interior of the north wall (Gresham 1968, 232-235). There are two memorials dated 1706 and 1782. Three carved stone heads and some chevron voussoirs of the 12th century have been re-set above the south door of the church. There is another carved stone head re-set above the doorway internally. The font, of the 12th century, is a circular bowl of fine gritstone.



## OTHER

The walls are of rubble with mainly gritstone dressings.

The external north and south elevations are heavily pointed with poor stone definition. The east wall is well pointed with good stone definition. The west wall and the west ends of the north and south walls are completely obscured by ivy. (The ivy has been cleared and some re-pointing carried out October 1995).

The internal elevations are totally hidden by plaster and

There is timber flooring beneath the pews, the aisle is concreted, 0.15 m deep. The re-flooring was carried out in 1906-9 (GAS W/PE/62/3-4).

A drainage trench was dug round the church in 1996 (GAT 1996).

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- GAT 1996 Llanbabo Church, Anglesey *Report No 225* pp 1-4  
 Gresham C A 1968 *Medieval Stone Carving in North Wales* pp 232-235  
 Holme G G 1927 Three Local monumental Effigies *Transactions of Anglesey Antiquarian Society* 1927 pp 41  
 Hughes H 1932a Notes on Llanbabo Church; Llanol, Llanfechell Church *Transactions of Anglesey Antiquarian Society* 1932 pp 57-59  
 Jones Rev H L 1861 Mona Medieva XXIV-XXV *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol VII* pp 298-300  
 Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 196  
 RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 34-35

## LLANBADRIG PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6941

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH37619463

DEDICATION: PATRICK

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Twrcelyn

STATUS: Occasional use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Good</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Poor</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Poor</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Very poor</i>

## GENERAL

A church of separate nave and chancel, of which the earliest masonry is probably of the 12th century (the font is that date, and the church is listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 196)), but which has been much restored; not least after a fire in 1985. However the celtic dedication and the presence of the early cross-slab suggest an earlier origin. The chancel arch is probably early 14th century, which is unusual on Anglesey, but c.f. Llangristiolus which has an excellent late 13th arch, and which also resulted in a chancel wider than the nave.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is polygonal in form, stone-walled and lies in a hollow between two rock outcrops to the east and west, and the cliff edge to the north. The eastern outcrop had been quarried out to make room for the chancel of the church. The churchyard was extended on the east side in 1930 (GAS W/PE/63/9). The former eastern linear boundary can no longer be traced within the churchyard. It is possible that the churchyard has been encroached by cottages on the south-east side. The original churchyard was used for burial until recently. The main entrance to the churchyard is through an arch in the south wall and there is an entrance on the north side leading to the a spring known as Ffynnon Badrig. An entrance, dated 1935, at the east end of the churchyard extension is now blocked. A gritstone window jamb has been re-used as a step for a stile next to the south entrance. The southern arched entrance is leaning badly, and is to be re-built following recording by students of University of Wales, Bangor.

## CHURCH

A church of separate nave and chancel with a west bell-cote and modern south porch.

The most dependable dating is given by the chancel arch, which is of late 13th or early 14th century date. The nave appears to be earlier, and therefore the masonry of the nave is probably 12th century. The straight joint, slightly offset, between the nave and chancel is visible on the north and south sides of the church.

In the early 14th century the wider chancel was added to the nave. The chancel arch, two-centred with projecting abaci, and the western belfry are of this date and there is a 14th century niche in the south end of the east wall of the chancel. The west jamb of a blocked window is visible in the eastern end of the south wall of the chancel and may be contemporary with its construction.

In the early 16th century a window of three pointed lights in a four-centred head was inserted in the east wall of the chancel, and a simple three-light window with square head in the south wall of the nave. It is possible that the chancel was re-built and lengthened at this time.

The blocked jambs of two windows of uncertain date can be observed between the inserted 19th century windows in the north walls of the nave and chancel.

## 19TH CENTURY RESTORATIONS

The church was restored in 1840 and 1884 when the south door and north window were inserted in the nave, and the two south windows and the north window of the chancel were inserted. The south porch was also built at this time.

The church and roof were further restored in 1985 after a fire.

## FITTINGS

The seating within the church is modern but there are two 18th century benches in the porch. The 12th century circular font is decorated with an arcade of round-headed arches. There is a 9th to 11th century cross-inscribed stone and nine memorials dating from 1640 to 1792.

## OTHER

The walls are of uncoursed local rubble with freestone dressings. The roofs are modern.

The external elevations are pointed with poor stone definition. The interior is plastered and whitewashed.

There is timber flooring beneath the pews and the chancel is tiled.

There is a drainage trench around the church capped by the concrete pathway on the north and west sides of the church.

There is a trench 0.5 m deep along the east wall of the porch and the south wall of the nave and chancel.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 58-59

Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XVII* pp 90-91

Jones Rev H L 1862 Mona Medieva XXVI-XXVII *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol VIII* pp 43-44

Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 196

RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 36

## LLANBEDR GOCH PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6944

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH50937985

DEDICATION: PETER

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Tindaethwy

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Medium</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Poor</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Poor</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Very poor</i>	Group Value	<i>None</i>

## GENERAL

A church of cruciform plan, which has been much restored. The church is listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 195), but the earliest surviving decorated masonry is 15th century. It contains a good 15th century doorway, and a reading desk of 15th century bench ends from Llanelian church, but little else of note. The two transepts were family chapels, the one on the north for the Bold family of Glyn.

## CEMETERY

The original churchyard is curvilinear in form with a curved stone-walled boundary on the north and west sides. The churchyard is raised 0.5-1 m on the west and north-west sides and 1.5 m on the north side. The churchyard has been extended on the south side in 1870 (NLW B/C/46, NLW B/DL/56, NLW B/MAPS/53). The rectilinear extension has linear stone walls around it. The former curvilinear south and east boundary is now marked by a low bank to the south of the church. The churchyard is entered on the north-east side. There is an internal buttress on the north wall of the churchyard onto which a stone with the date 1778 has been set. The area of the original churchyard was given as 1 rood in 1870 (NLW B/MAPS/53) and the area of the extension as 1 rood and 11 perches (NLW B/DL/56).

## CHURCH

A church of cruciform plan, consisting of nave with bell-cote, north and south transepts, and chancel.

The nave and chancel were probably continuous and built before the 15th century. This is suggested by the presence of a door jamb west of the 15th century north door, and another opposite it in the west end of the south wall, presumably the south door referred to in 1847 (Jones 1847, 257). This suggests the former existence of opposing doors earlier than the 15th century. The modern window in the south wall does not appear to have been inserted directly into a blocked doorway as suggested by the Royal Commission (RCAHMW 1937, 38). The description of the former east window (Jones 1847, 257-8; Glynne 1900, 91) of three trefoiled lights with flowing tracery suggests it was of 14th century date.

In the 15th century the present north door, a pointed opening in a square frame with geometric patterns in the spandrels, was inserted, with re-set carved stone heads wearing mitres on either side.

The sill and head of the 17th century north window of the north transept has been restored. However, some voussoirs of a flat arch have survived above the window which suggests that there was a late 15th or 16th century window here, which was replaced in the 17th century. If this is indeed the case then the north transept may have been added to the church in the late 15th or 16th century before the south transept was added.

In the 17th century a window was inserted in the north wall of the north transept and the south transept, with simple square headed windows in the south and east walls, was added. The church was also re-roofed at this date.

## 19TH CENTURY RESTORATIONS

The church was is recorded as having been restored c. 1840 (Clarke 1961, 59) although Glynne appears to describe it in 1849 before restoration. Windows were inserted in the north and south walls of the nave, where formerly there had been none, the east wall of the north transept and in the east wall of the chancel. The roof was probably restored at this time and the upper gables of the transepts and chancel appear to have been re-built.

A further restoration took place in 1885 (Clarke 1961, 59).

## FITTINGS

There are portions of panelling from late 15th century bench ends in the reading desk which are from the church at Llanelian. There are two memorials dated 1661 and 1723. The font is an octagonal bowl of uncertain date.

## OTHER

The walls are of roughly coursed local rubble. Limestone dressings. Modern slate roof.

The external elevations are pointed with good stone definition. The interior is plastered.

The aisles are flagged with timber boarding beneath the pews.

In 1909 a drainage trench was excavated around the church (NLW B/F/216). In general this trench is 0.4-0.5 m deep and around the south wall of the nave and the south transept it is 0.6 m deep.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 59

Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XII* pp 91

Hulbert-Powell C L 1944 Carved Corbels, Brackets & Label Stops in Anglesey Churches *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 36-37

Jones Rev H L 1847a Mona Medieva V-VIII *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol II* pp 257-258

RC AHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 38

## LLANBEULAN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6948

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH37257547

DEDICATION: PEULAN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llifon and Talybolion

STATUS: Redundant

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Good</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Medium</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Good</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Very poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Very poor</i>

## GENERAL

An attractive church in a rural setting, listed in the Norwich Valuation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 193). Parts of the church may be of the 12th century, although it was added to in the 14th century and restored in modern times. However, despite the restoration work, the church is an excellent example of a small medieval church of early origin. The font is noteworthy.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectilinear in form, stone walled and is raised 1 m above the surrounding ground level on a rock outcrop. The churchyard is entered through gates on the south and west sides. The churchyard was used for burial until recently. The remains of a cottage, Ty'n Llan, lie south of the cemetery.

## CHURCH

A church of separate nave and chancel, with a south chapel on the south side of the nave, and a bell-cote above the west end.

There is 12th century work present in the form of the small re-set single light round-headed window in the east wall of the south chapel, and the rectangular font. In addition chevron mouldings were noted re-built into the west wall, but these are now hidden (Jones 1846, 67). Hulbert-Powell (1944, 23) believes the two heads which terminate the dripstone of the 15th century east window could also be 12th century. The chancel, dateable to the 14th century from the chancel arch, is certainly an addition to the nave, which probably makes the nave walls 12th century.

In the 14th century the chancel and south chapel were added, dateable from the pointed arches which connect them to the nave, although the chancel arch has been re-built and is now more segmental arched than pointed. There is a small rectangular blocked window in the north wall of the chancel of this date.

In the 15th century the east window of the chancel was replaced with the present one of two trefoiled lights in a square frame.

In the early 16th century the window of two square-headed lights was inserted in the south wall of the chancel.

In the 17th century a window of two square-headed lights with a square label was inserted in the south wall of the south chapel; there is a date stone of 1637 in the east wall.

## MODERN RESTORATIONS

Unfortunately, no record has been found of the restoration carried out at this church. Jones (1846, 67-70) says that there were two windows in the nave, one square headed of two lights in the northern side, and a modern single light window on the southern, so it would appear that all three existing nave windows post-date 1846. Jones also says the entrance was through a west "low circular-headed decorated door", which has since been blocked, but which is implied by the RCAHMW as being modern. It is visible on the inside as a simple rectangular recess. Jones describes the door in the south chapel (the present door) as "a circular-headed doorway, now blocked up". It is now pointed, and must have been re-built in the 19th century. It is difficult to know what date to make the circular headed doors, although typically, if not romanesque, they are 16th or 17th century in date. The pointed 14th century chancel arch, of two chamfered orders, has been re-built to a more rounded shape at some time. The bell-cote is of unknown but probably 19th century date.

All the roofs are modern.

## FITTINGS

The rectangular font decorated with a romanesque arcade on one long face, blank on the other long face, a wheel cross on one end and chequer work on the other is of the 12th century. There are five memorials dating from 1690 to 1793 and a re-used wooden panel in one of the benches dated 1664. The rest of the fittings are modern. There are colourful paintings on the west wall of the Ten Commandments and the Lords Prayer, both in Welsh, possibly 1930's.

#### OTHER

The walls are of uncoursed local rubble; the chapel is very roughly coursed with dressed quoins. Also some squared quoins at the east end. Gritstone dressings. Modern slate roof.

The exterior is pointed with medium to poor stone definition; the west wall is rendered, hiding the west door and chevron decorated stones. The interior is plastered.

There is timber flooring beneath the pews and stone flags on the remainder of the floor.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Hulbert-Powell C L 1944 Carved Corbels, Brackets & Label Stops in Anglesey Churches *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 23  
Jones Rev H L 1846 Mona Medieva I-IV *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol I pp 67-70  
Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 193  
RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 40



## LLANDDANIEL FAB PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6950

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH49577045

DEDICATION: DEINIOLLEN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Menai and Malltraeth

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Very poor</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Very poor</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Very poor</i>	Group Value	<i>None</i>

## GENERAL

A church which, although mentioned in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 193), contains little of medieval date, and is largely the result of Victorian re-building. The present structure consists of nave, chancel, south porch, north vestry and west bell-cote. This is probably all Victorian, but there is a possibility of some of the nave retaining parts of the medieval church.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectilinear in form with a stone-walled boundary which is curved at the north-west corner. The churchyard has been encroached on all sides by property boundaries. It is raised above the surrounding gardens. The churchyard was used for burial until recently. The entrance to the churchyard is at the south-west corner. The area of the churchyard was given as 5 acre and 62 poles and 6 perches in a terrier of 1906 (NLW B/TI/3).

## CHURCH

The present church is a result of considerable re-building in the 19th century. The only clue we have is the description of 1846 (Jones 1846, 434), where the church is described as consisting of "a single aisle, measuring forty feet by twenty feet externally, with two modern windows in the southern wall, and one in the northern; the eastern window is modern, but traces remain of a two-light window of ancient date. The western doorway is circular headed of the Perpendicular period, and the western wall is capped by a single bell-gable with an ogee covering. The font is circular and perfectly plain."

A terrier of 1834 gives dimensions of the church as 17 yards (55ft) in length and 5.5 yards (16.5ft) wide (NLW B/TERR/491). The difference between the two sets of dimensions is not easily explained given the short time span between them, and the fact that Jones implies a church of continuous nave and chancel.

It does seem likely that the medieval church was of a continuous nave and chancel (i.e. single cell), and that it contained 15th or 16th century work. It is also possible that the present nave incorporates the plan and part of the masonry of the earlier nave. Confirmation of this is visible in the walling around the east window in the south wall of the nave, which clearly shows that this window was inserted into a substantial area of earlier walling.

The vestry door contains reset medieval moulded jambs and a medieval carved human face as the keystone to the arch.

## 19TH CENTURY RESTORATIONS

The 19th century restorations at this church are not well documented. Clarke (1961, 59) records a notice in the church which says it was completely rebuilt in the mid 19th century, and restored and reseated in 1873. It is possible that the earlier work produced the church described by Jones (1846, 434), which certainly contained new windows, but not the present chancel. What can be said with certainty is that the present church of nave, separate narrower chancel, south porch, north vestry and west bell-cote is largely a product of 19th century work, with the possibility of some medieval walling retained in the structure of the present nave.

## FITTINGS

There is a memorial, dated 1723, retained in the church.

## OTHER

The walls are of uncoursed local rubble with modern limestone dressings. Modern slate roof.

The external elevations are pointed with medium to poor stone definition. The internal elevations are plastered; there is a dado around the chancel.



The aisle is floored with stone slabs, the sanctuary tiled and there are timber boards below the pews.

A drainage channel was noted around the circuit of the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 59

Hulbert-Powell C L 1944 Carved Corbels, Brackets & Label Stops in Anglesey Churches *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 39

Jones Rev H L 1846 Mona Medieva I-IV *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol I* pp 434-435

Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 192

RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 42

## LLANDDEUSANT PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6953

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH34578528

DEDICATION: MARCELLUS MARCELLINUS

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llifon and Talybolion

STATUS: Closed

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Very poor</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Medium</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Poor</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Good</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Very poor</i>

## GENERAL

A 19th century church, built slightly to the north of a medieval one. The presence of a 12th century font and the mention of the church in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 196) suggest a site occupied at least from the 12th century, or possibly earlier if the evidence for the former existence of an Early Medieval handbell is accurate. Of note is the archaeological potential of the demolished medieval church, and the 12th century font. Architectural fragments from the earlier church may be incorporated into the present structure (RCAHMW 1937, 45).

## CEMETERY

The earliest churchyard was rectangular in form with a stone-walled boundary. The churchyard has been extended on the north and east side by 550 sq yards when the new church was built to the north of the medieval church (NLW B/DL/794, NLW B/C/49, NLW B/F/231, GAS W/PE/4/22). The former linear eastern and northern boundaries are now marked by a raised area 0.5-1m above the extended section of the churchyard. The plan of the medieval church cannot be traced within the original churchyard. The original entrance to the churchyard is no longer visible and the present entrance is located on the south side of the eastern extension of the churchyard. There is a road on the south side. The dimensions of the churchyard were given as 33 yards in length and 30 yards in width in a terrier of 1776 (NLW B/TERR/501). The original churchyard was used for burial until recently.

## MEDIEVAL CHURCH

This church was demolished in 1868 when the present church was built to the north (NLW B/F/231). There are no visible remains of the medieval church in the cemetery.

A number of early descriptions were made of the church, from which it is clear it was a simple church of continuous nave and chancel of late medieval date. There were no windows in the north wall, and one of two lights and one of a single light with square mouldings in the south wall. The east window was cinquefoiled of three lights. There were round-headed doors in the north and south walls (Glynne 1900, 92; Jones 1861, 297; sketch by Lewis Morris, NLW Bodewryd Mss 106A). A terrier of 1776 gave the dimensions of the church as 16 yards in length and 7 yards wide (NLW B/TERR/501).

A scaled plan of the medieval church before its demolition in 1868, shows the seating, doors, position of the west gallery and the windows. The plan was accompanied by an elevation of the south wall (GAS W/PE/4/23).

The faculty papers note that the material from the old church was to be re-used in the new church. A memorial of 1767 and the 12th century font were moved to the new church.

## MODERN CHURCH

The present church was built by J. Williams in 1868, 30 yards to the north of the medieval church (GAS W/PE/4/22, GAS W/PE/4/24, NLW B/F/231, NLW B/C/49). It was proposed to re-use materials from the medieval church in the new church. The architect's plans, sections and elevations have survived (GAS W/PE/4/24). The church has a nave with a separate chancel, a south tower, with a steeple, at the west end of the nave, and a vestry to the north of the chancel.

The tower was re-pointed in 1936 (GAS W/PE/4/25).

## FITTINGS

There is a memorial from the medieval church dated 1667. The circular 12th century font decorated with round arches on plain pilasters is still in use. An early medieval handbell, which has now disappeared, is said to have come from this site.

## OTHER

The walls are of roughly coursed local rubble with gritstone dressings. Modern roof.

The exterior is pointed with good stone definition. The interior is plastered.

There is timber boarding beneath the pews and the aisles and chancel are tiled.

Traces of a drain were noted around the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 59

Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XIII pp 92

Jones Rev H L 1861 Mona Medieva XXIV-XXV *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol VII pp 297-298

RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 45

## LLANDDONA PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6954

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH57448083

DEDICATION: DONA

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Tindaethwy

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Very poor</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Poor</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Very poor</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Very poor</i>

## GENERAL

A church of cruciform plan built in 1873, probably on the foundations of an earlier church. Although descriptions of the former medieval church suggest a building of the later medieval period, mention is made of re-set chevron decorated stones, and the church is listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 195), thus suggesting the presence of a church on this site from at least the 12th century. The archaeological potential of the 12th century church and later medieval church is the main feature of note.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is irregular in form with a curved stone-walled boundary on the east, south and south-west sides. It is raised on the north-west, west, south and south-east sides and is terraced into steeply rising ground on the north-east side. The original churchyard would appear to have been curvilinear in form and has been extended at some date on the north side, possibly when the church was re-built in 1873. The churchyard was used for burial until recently. The entrance to the churchyard is on the south side.

The area of the churchyard was given as 1 acre and 33 poles in a terrier of 1899 (NLW B/TI/2).

The south aisle of the medieval church, which was not built over, lies within the churchyard adjacent to the present church.

The west boundary collapsed in 1991 and it was proposed to repair this and the bulging eastern boundary.

## MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The medieval church was demolished in 1873 when the present church was built (NLW B/F/233). Two mid-19th century descriptions and a 1740 sketch of the church remain (Jones 1847, 322-3; Glynne 1900, 92; Lewis Morris drawing NLW Bodewryd Mss 106A). In addition dimensions are given in the faculty request for demolition (NLW/B/F/233).

These descriptions suggest a church of continuous nave and chancel, which was lengthened, and then had two transepts added in the 15th century. A strange south chapel which belonged to the Bulkeley family was also built, probably in the 16th century, which communicated both with the south transept and the south side of the nave. The nave was entered through a round-headed west door, although there was also a large north porch.

Interestingly, chevron stones were recorded by Jones in a re-used location in the north wall of the nave, thus implying the former presence of a church in the 12th century.

## MODERN CHURCH

A church of continuous nave and chancel with north and south transepts was erected in 1873, seemingly built on the foundations of the medieval church but excluding the south chapel. A new north vestry and south porch were added. The round-headed west doorway of the 15th century has been re-built in the south wall of the nave.

## FITTINGS

The medieval font and an 18th century communion table have been retained in the present church. There is a stone reset over the east window with the date [1]566 upside down.

## OTHER

The exterior wall is pointed with good stone definition. The interior is plastered.

The aisles of the church are tiled and there are timber boards beneath the pews.

There is a drainage channel around the walls of the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 59  
Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XII* pp 92  
Hulbert-Powell C L 1944 Carved Corbels, Brackets & Label Stops in Anglesey Churches *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 37-38  
Jones Rev H L 1847a Mona Medieva V-VIII *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol II* pp 322-323  
Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 195  
RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 45

## LLANDDYFNAN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6956

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH50227870

DEDICATION: DYFNAN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Tindaethwy

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Good</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Medium</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Medium</i>

## GENERAL

An interesting church of nave and chancel with an unusual west annexe attached to the nave with a south door and porch. The whole may be a single building of the 14th century, with new windows fitted c. 1500. It was always one of the wealthiest churches in the taxations, although the source of its wealth is not known. It is listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 195), although there are no architectural remains from that date. Adjacent to the church is an interesting derelict house (Ty'n Llan) with its stair housed in a rear projecting wing, and internal partitions of straw rope. In the field south-west of the church is a Prehistoric standing stone. The church is one of the best examples of 14th century architecture on Anglesey, despite the later medieval additions and 19th century restorations. The south door with its occupied niches either side and above is also of particular interest.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is irregular in form, stone walled, with a curved boundary on the south-west side. The churchyard is raised 0.5 m above the surrounding ground level on the south and 1-1.5 on the east, north and west. The churchyard was extended on the south-east side by 516 sq yards in 1935 (NLW B/DL/886). The former curvilinear southern boundary is now marked by a bank, 1 m high. A new extension and car park has been made outside the north-east side of the churchyard. The west and north boundaries appear to have been encroached and the walls straightened. There is a curved bank against the north wall of the churchyard which may be the remnant of the original curved boundary on this side. The original churchyard was used for burial until recently. The original entrance was at the north-west corner but this was blocked in 1935 when a new entrance was made at the south-east corner. Set on the wall in the north-west corner is a dressed squared block of masonry with three drill holes in the top, probably for a sundial.

There is a 12th or 13th century gravestone incorporated into the path of Bodeilio, 1.2 km south-west of the church, which may have come from the churchyard.

## CHURCH

A church consisting of nave with west annexe and chancel.

The nave, chancel, and western annexe were all probably built together in the 14th century, as indicated by the simple two-centred arches with hollow chamfers which separate them, and the north door in the nave of two-centred head and chamfered jambs with broach stops (although this door was widened in the 19th century). A 14th century corbel has been re-set above the north door of the nave. There is a projecting plinth, 0.3 m wide, along the north wall of the nave.

The RCAHMS suggest the chancel was rebuilt c. 1500. However, the jambstones of the east window of c. 1500 do not line up with the coursing of the wall, indicating that it was inserted. The south and north windows of similar date also look as though they were inserted. It is therefore probable that the annexe, nave and chancel were all erected in the 14th century, but that new windows were fitted c. 1500.

There is no joint between the west walls of the annexe and the south porch, suggesting that although the porch has been rebuilt it is probably contemporary with the annexe, and that the present south door of the porch, of two centred-head and chamfered jambs, and the small cusped window in the east wall are in situ but re-built. The presence of a 14th century stoup next to the later interior door also suggests that there was a door here prior to 1500. The present door in the south wall of the annexe was inserted c. 1500 according to its style of round head in a square frame with casement-moulded jambs and carved spandrels containing a hart and hind on the east and two dogs on the west. The keystone has two human faces on the vertical and under sides. The moulded label is terminated on either side by a niche with a trefoiled head beneath a crocketed canopy. The east niche contains a statue of St. John and the west niche the Virgin Mary. There is a weathered inscription framing each figure. There is a further niche above the label containing the trinity (RCAHMS 1937, 46).



The dates 1682 and 1817 are cut into the arch of the south door of the porch possibly indicating restorations of the porch at those dates.

#### 19th CENTURY RESTORATIONS

In 1846-7 the roof was replaced and the belfry rebuilt. A window was inserted in the north walls of the nave and annexe, a window was inserted in the west wall of the annexe, and two windows were inserted in the south wall of the nave. One of the south windows of the chancel has been set in an internal recess and may have been inserted in a blocked doorway. The north door was widened and the remains of rood screen were removed. The east window and the north and south windows of the chancel were repaired (Jones 1847, 173-6)

#### FITTINGS

The fittings and memorials are 19th century in date, with transverse seating in the chancel. There is a minstrel gallery at the west end of the 17th century, with stairs to it. Set above the north door is a carved human head of probable 14th century date.

#### OTHER

The walls are of limestone rubble with gritstone dressings. The roofs are modern slate.

The external elevations are ribbon pointing resulting in medium stone definition. The interior is plastered.

The central aisle and chancel is stone flagged and there are raised timber boards below the pews. The floor of the nave is 0.4-0.5 m below the churchyard level and that of the chancel 0.3 m.

There are traces of a drainage trench 1.8 m wide on the north side of the church. There is a concrete path from the north door of the nave and around the annexe to the porch. There is a raised concrete drainage channel along the south walls of the chancel and nave.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 59  
 Glynn Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol VII pp 93  
 Hulbert-Powell C L 1944 Carved Corbels, Brackets & Label Stops in Anglesey Churches *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 35-36  
 Jones Rev H L 1847a Mona Medixia V-VIII *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol II pp 172-176  
 Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 195  
 RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 46

## LLANDEGFAN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6959

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH56387437

DEDICATION: TEGFAN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Tindaethwy

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Poor</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Poor</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Poor</i>

## GENERAL

A church of chancel and nave of probable 14th century with late medieval transepts and a 19th century west tower (erected by Lord Bulkeley in 1811, when he also erected towers at Aber and Llanfaes) and north chapel. It was heavily restored in 1901. An earlier church may have existed on the site, as one is listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 195). A church which is more interesting for its 19th century work than for the remaining medieval work, although the re-set south door is good.

## CEMETERY

The present churchyard is rectilinear in form with a stone-walled boundary which encloses an earlier curvilinear churchyard. The churchyard had been extended on all sides into a rectangular shape prior to 1840. It was then further extended on the north-east side in 1919 (NLW B/F/247), and again to the north more recently. The former curvilinear northern boundary is now marked by a bank, 1-1.5 m high, just to the north of the north chapel of the church. This earlier boundary is continued on the west side of the churchyard, where there is an area of curved walling. The original churchyard was used for burial in the 19th century. The entrance is on the south side from the adjoining road. The area of the churchyard was given as 0.748 acres or 3 roods in a terrier of 1906 (NLW B/TI/2).

## CHURCH

An original church of nave and chancel with added north and south transepts and south porch and a 19th century west tower and north chapel. Attached to the north transept is a large north chapel.

The nave was probably built in the early 14th century or earlier, as suggested by the re-set door of that date in the south wall of the porch. A sketch by Jones shows this door and also an early 14th century window in the south wall of the south transept (Jones 1859, 21-3). It is unusual to have a transept or side chapel at such an early date in Anglesey and it is probable that this window was moved from the east wall of the chancel, possibly in the late 15th or early 16th century.

The sketch also shows a three light window under a square hood-mould of the late 15th or early 16th century in the south wall of the nave and it is probable that the transepts and the porch were added at this date.

Some caution should be exercised in using the published sketch, because Glynne (1900, 224) says that all the windows were new in 1847 when he visited the church. It is possible that Jones sketched the church before restoration work, although it is odd he does not mention it given the article was not published until 1859.

The south wall of the church is not as wide as that of the north, east and west walls so perhaps the south wall was re-built, and the 14th century door moved to the porch in the late 15th century.

## 19th CENTURY AND LATER RESTORATIONS

The west tower of three storeys was added in 1811 and a door inserted into the west wall of the nave. The chapel was added to the north end of the north transept between 1820 and 1830 (NLW B/TI/2). The south window of the south transept was replaced in 1849 and a stone on the porch suggests that it was restored in 1878. In 1891 the altar rails were replaced and the altar enlarged (NLW B/F/243).

The church was extensively restored in 1901 by Peter Shearson Gregory and the plan and specifications for these works have survived (NLW B/F/244). All the windows and doors of the church were replaced, with the exception of the windows in the north wall of the north chapel and the south wall of the south transept, which was renewed in 1849. A new window was inserted in the south wall of the chancel. A heating chamber was inserted beneath the north transept and a chimney inserted into the north wall of the nave. The east wall of the chancel was completely rebuilt and all the walls were re-plastered internally and re-pointed externally.

The roof was replaced in 1901 and repaired in 1929 (NLW B/F/250).

#### FITTINGS

There is a 14th century font which was set externally against the south wall of the nave in 1902. There are ten memorials ranging in date between 1623 and 1773.

#### OTHER

The walls are of uncoursed local rubble with modern dressings. The roofs are modern slate.

The exterior is pointed with medium to poor stone definition and the interior is plastered.

In the 1901 restoration the tile and timber floor was lifted and the area below excavated to provide a 0.15m bed of concrete. The floor of the north chapel was lowered by 0.2 m. The floor was finished in wood block and tiling and the porch was floored with stone slabs.

A concrete lined trench was excavated around the church in 1901.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 59-60  
 Glynn Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XVII pp 91  
 Jones Rev H L 1859 Mona Medieva XXI-XXIII *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol I pp 21-22  
 Lewis M 1970 *Stained Glass in North Wales* pp 54  
 Laint W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 195  
 RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 49-50

## LLANDRYGARN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6960

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH38287960

DEDICATION: TRYGARN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Menai and Malltraeth

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Medium</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Poor</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Poor</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Poor</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Poor</i>

## GENERAL

A church, initially of continuous nave and chancel of the 13th century. A separate chancel was added in the 19th century. Despite modern restoration, the medieval architecture of the doors and west window is of interest.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectilinear in form with a stone-walled boundary and is situated on a rock outcrop. It is raised above the surrounding ground levels, 0.5-1 m on the east and south sides, 1-1.5 m on the west side and 0.3 m on the north side. There is an entrance at the south east corner and a stile in the south wall. There is a map showing the churchyard of 1724-7 (UWB MS Bodorgan 1579).

## CHURCH

A church of medieval nave and modern chancel.

The nave, which was formerly a continuous nave and chancel, probably dates from the 13th century, dated by the door now in the south wall of the chancel, but formerly in the north wall of the nave (Jones 1862, 121). This door has a two-centred head with quarter-round moulded jambs.

The single light window with tracery under a two-centred head of 14th century date, currently in the west wall of the nave, may well have started life as the east window; there are three other identical east windows to this within other churches on Anglesey.

The door in the south wall of the nave, with a round head in a square frame and trefoils in the spandrels, is of 15th century date.

The nave roof is of arch-braced collar beam trusses, of late medieval date.

## 19th CENTURY AND LATER RESTORATIONS

The church was extensively restored in the 19th century. The late 13th century north door of the nave was replaced with a window and re-set in the south wall of the chancel. The narrower chancel was added and the former east window re-set in the west wall. Two windows were inserted into the south wall of the nave and a two windows in the north wall. The buttresses and the belfry were added at this time.

In the external south wall of the chancel there is a re-set door jamb of uncertain date.

## FITTINGS

The seating is 19th century in date. There are two internal memorials dated 1739 and 1750.

## OTHER

The walls are of uncoursed local rubble with gritstone dressings. The bellcote is of modern squared blocks. The roof is of modern slate.

The internal elevations are totally hidden by plaster and the external elevations are heavily pointed, with very poor stone definition.

The floor is tiled.

A recent concrete drainage channel was observed around the south, west and north walls of the nave.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 60
- Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Lofts in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XCIII pp 69
- Jones Rev H L 1862 Mona Medieva XXVI-XXVII *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol VIII pp 121
- Palmer A N 1886 The Portionary Churches of Medieval North Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol III pp 194
- RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 50-51

## LLANDYFRYDOG PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6967

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH44358535

DEDICATION: TRYFYDOG

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Twrcelyn

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Good</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Poor</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Poor</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Very poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Poor</i>

## GENERAL

A church, listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 195), now consists of a 14th century nave and later chancel. Despite considerable restoration in the 19th century, this church is of interest for its 14th century architecture, particularly the chancel arch, and its later east window. Few medieval remains are likely to have survived below ground however.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is curvilinear in form with a curved stone-walled boundary. The boundaries on the north side, where the churchyard is level with the surrounding ground, and the west side, where the churchyard is raised 1-1.5 m above the surrounding ground level, have been straightened. The churchyard is bounded by a road on the south and east sides where the churchyard is raised 0.5 m. On the north-west side there is a quarry just outside the boundary wall. The churchyard appears to have been encroached on the south-west side. The main entrance to the churchyard is on the south-east and there is a further entrance to the south-west. The path from the south-east entrance to the south door of the church has been lowered 0.3 m. A medieval cross base, to the south of the church, has been re-used as a sundial. The churchyard was lowered around the church during the restoration of 1861, the soil was spread throughout the churchyard, and the churchyard wall was raised 2 feet (NLW Bangor Parochial Records - Llandyfrydog/11, NWL E G Wright Deeds 44).

## CHURCH

A church of nave and chancel separated by a chancel arch with a modern south porch and north vestry.

The nave walls, the south door with two-centred head, the blocked north door, the south window of two trefoiled lights in a square frame, and the two-centred chancel arch are late 14th or early 15th century in date. The modern north and west windows of the nave are in their original openings and were copied in 1861 (NLW Bangor Parochial Records - Llandyfrydog/11, NWL E G Wright Deeds 44). The foundations of the chancel are also probably of this date.

In the late 15th century the chancel was re-built and the east window of three pointed lights in a four-centred head was inserted. There is a possible 15th century blocked window in the south wall of the chancel to the east of the 19th century buttress. The windows at the east ends of the south and north walls of the chancel are of the 16th century or later in date and may have been inserted in original openings. There is a blocked square headed doorway of uncertain date in the west wall of the nave.

## 19th CENTURY RESTORATIONS

In 1861 the church was extensively restored by Henry Kennedy. The elevations and sections of the church, before and after the restoration, have survived (NLW Bangor Parochial Records - Llandyfrydog/11). The written specifications have also survived (NLW E G Wright Deeds 44).

The porch was taken down and a shorter porch was built. The vestry was built on the north side of the chancel and a door opened into the chancel. The belfry and the buttresses were rebuilt. A window to light the pulpit was set high in the south wall of the nave and another window set in the blocked north doorway. The windows and south door were replaced with copies and the roof was replaced.

## FITTINGS

The plain cylindrical font is medieval. There is a memorial of 1791, an 18th century communion table, and 19th century seating.

## OTHER

The walls are of roughly coursed local rubble, with squared quoins and gritstone dressings. Modern slate roof.

The exterior is pointed with good stone definition, except for the south wall where definition is medium. The interior



was re-plastered in 1988.

The floor was lowered 0.5 m in 1861. The central aisle of the nave is stone flagged, with timber boards beneath the seating and the chancel is tiled.

During the restorations of 1861 the churchyard was substantially lowered around the church and a stone filled drain, 0.45 m deep and 0.35 m wide, was dug around the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century. *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 60  
Jones Rev H L 1859 Mona Medieva XXI-XXIII. *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol V* pp 174-175  
Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 195  
RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 51

## LLANDYSILIO PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6969

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH55127168

DEDICATION: TYSILIO

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Tindaethwy

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Good</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Medium</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Poor</i>

## GENERAL

A delightfully situated church, on a small island in the Menai Strait, which consists of a simple small continuous nave and chancel of 15th century date. A former church did exist, evidenced by its occurrence in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 194), from which a rough projecting plinth on the north wall may remain. The roof trusses and woodwork of the north door are noteworthy.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard was formerly rectilinear in form between two rock outcrops on a small island in the Menai Strait, reached from the mainland by a causeway on the north-east side. The present boundary wall follows the outline of the island but no trace of the earlier churchyard boundary could be found. There was a cottage on the north side of the island which was demolished and incorporated into the churchyard in 1930 (NLW B/F/275).

## CHURCH

The present church consists of a continuous nave and chancel, of probable 15th century date, but there is a projecting plinth at the west end of the north wall, from the window to the north-west corner, which may be the foundation of a pre 15th century nave.

The roof retains three collar-beam trusses with chamfered soffits, which come so far down the wall they can be considered as raised crucks.

The east window is typical of a number of Anglesey churches, being of three cinquefoiled lights with curvilinear tracery above under a two-centred arch with hood-mould. The tracery is a modern copy of the medieval window, but the hood-mould is original.

The north door is a square opening with a wood frame which contains a pointed door. The date of the woodwork is not known, but it is certainly fairly early, although probably not older than the 16th century. The RCAHMS suggest it formerly formed part of a porch.

There is a 19th century two light window in the north wall east of the door, where a small square window is shown on the sketch which accompanies H L Jones description (Jones 1846, 168). There is a similar 19th century two light window in the west end of the south wall.

In 1895 the east window was replaced by a copy and the timber flooring replaced by tiles (NLW B/F/269). The reredos and the communion table were also replaced.

## FITTINGS

The seating is 19th century in date. There are seven internal memorials dating from 1643 to 1788. The font is modern.

## OTHER

The walls are of limestone rubble with grit dressings. The roof is of modern slates.

The external elevations have been pointed with poor stone definition. The internal elevations are totally hidden by plaster.

The central aisle and south pews are stone flagged with timber boarding beneath the north pews and the sanctuary is tiled.

There are drainage sumps in the north-east and south-east corners.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 60  
Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Lofts in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XCIII* pp 69  
Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol VII* pp 93-94  
Holme G G 1926 Peculiar East Windows in Some Anglesey Churches *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol LXXVI* pp 184  
Jones Rev H L 1847a Mona Medieva V-VIII *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol II* pp 168-170  
RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 52

## LLANEDWEN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6970

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH51726825

DEDICATION: EDWEN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Menai and Malltraeth

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Very poor</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Medium</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Very poor</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Poor</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Very poor</i>

## GENERAL

A medieval site, which now contains a church built in 1856 when the earlier church was demolished. It is mentioned in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 192), although the descriptions of the demolished church suggest it was 14th century in date, unless the round door mentioned by Jones was 12th century, but this is unlikely. Some interesting fittings remain.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectilinear in form with a stone-walled boundary. The churchyard is raised 0.5 m above the surrounding ground levels on the north, west and south sides and 0.5-1 m on the east side. The churchyard was extended on the west side in 1924 (NLW B/C/63) from land given by the Marquis of Anglesey in 1913 (NLW B/DL/866). The former linear western boundary cannot be traced within the churchyard. The churchyard was used for burial until recently. The main entrance to the churchyard is on the west side, with a second entrance on the east side. There are a large number of 17th and 18th century gravestones in the churchyard.

## MEDIEVAL CHURCH

There are no visible remains of the medieval church, either within the cemetery, or built into the modern church.

The medieval church is described by Jones (1847, 49-50) who says "It possesses a single-bodied church, 52ft by 16ft, external dimensions, and 14ft 6in to the wall-plate; which, in its walls, is of Early Perpendicular character; but has had its windows entirely replaced by modern ones; nor do any valuable portions of them remain. The bell-gable at the western end of the church is of good design; and three curious small buttresses occur under the eastern window. The entrance is by a circular headed doorway in the western wall". Glynne (1900, 94) who visited it in 1850 describes it as having "no distinction between nave and chancel; the windows are square-headed, except the eastern, which is pointed, and has no tracery. Over the west end is an open arched belfry for one bell. There is a square-headed slit window on the south of the chancel".

The Royal Commission suggest the lower part of the west wall is medieval in date, although the evidence for this is not clear cut (RCAHMW 1937, 54).

## MODERN CHURCH

The present church was built between 1856 and 1859 by Henry Kennedy (NLW B/C/62).

The present church consists of a nave, a separate chancel, north vestry and a north tower at the west end with a steeple. There is a boiler house below the north vestry.

The church was replastered in 1886-7 (GAS W/PE/20/8) and the roof may have been repaired after 1932 (GAS W/PE/20/45).

## FITTINGS

A number of fittings were moved from the medieval church to the present church. Seven memorials dating from 1646 to 1766, the pulpit in the present church re-used earlier panels of the 17th century and the reading desk incorporates work of the late 15th century and the 17th century. There are three 17th century chairs and the rest of the seating is 19th century in date.

## OTHER

The walls of the church are of uncoursed limestone rubble, the tower is roughly coursed and the steeple is of dressed limestone blocks. The dressings are limestone. The roof is of modern slate.

The church is plastered internally and the external elevations are pointed with good stone definition, with the

exception of the south wall which has poor stone definition.

The church is stone floored, with under floor heating, and there are platforms of timber boards beneath the pews.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 60  
Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Lofts in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XCIII* pp 69-70  
Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XI II* pp 44  
Jones Rev H L 1847a Mona Medieva V-VIII *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol II* pp 49-50  
Lewis M 1970 *Stained Glass in North Wales* pp 58-59  
RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 54

## LLANEILIAN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6972

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH46979289

DEDICATION: EILIAN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Twrcelyn

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Very Good</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Very Good</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Good</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Good</i>

## GENERAL

A superb example of a late medieval parish church, with a norman tower and interesting range of fittings. It consists of a west 12th century tower, a nave and chancel of the late 15th century with a south porch of slightly later date, and a rood screen and loft between the nave and the chancel. To the south-east is St Eilian's chapel of the 14th century, linked to the chancel by a passage built in 1614. The entire church with all its fittings is of great importance. Remains of the 12th or 13th century church may still lie under the present nave. The well associated with the saint lies on the cliffs 500m north west of the church.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectangular in form with a stone-walled boundary. It is raised 1 m on the south side and is level with the surrounding ground on the other sides. The eastern side of the churchyard has been extended and is presently overgrown preventing any earlier boundary from being identified. There are entrances on the south and west sides of the churchyard. There is a finial cross above the south entrance and a late medieval cross to the south of the nave. In the base of the cross is a re-used jamb stone of uncertain date. There is a sundial of 1753 on the south wall.

## CHURCH

The western tower is 12th century in date. The arch into the nave has 12th century imposts and there are original windows in the north side of the second stage and all the windows of the upper stage. The pyramidal stone roof is original.

In the 13th or 14th century a new pointed arch was inserted between the west tower and the nave retaining the 12th-century imposts of the earlier arch. The stonework below the late 15th century string course appears to differ from that above. It is possible that this stonework is earlier in date.

The nave and chancel was built in the late 15th century and have embattled parapets with pinnacles at the corners. The chancel a window on the south side, an east window and one north window and is separated from the nave by a chancel arch. Under the chancel arch is an excellent late 15th or early 16th century rood screen and loft, which has a painted figure of death above the doorway. The loft is reached by a stair on the south side with two small lights in the south wall of the nave. The nave has a south and north door and a north and south window. There is a gargoyle above the south window. There are angle buttresses at the corners of the nave and chancel and a central buttress on the south and north walls of the nave. There are consecration crosses on the buttresses and lombardic inscriptions with the date 1480 on the north-east buttress of the nave and 1481 on the central south buttress. The roof of the nave and chancel is late 15th century in date and has carved figures on the springings of interest. The south porch was built in the early 16th century and has a stoup set in the wall.

A western gallery with the date 1533 on a possibly re-used panel was noted in 1849 (Glynne 1900, 95).

In 1614 (from a date stone set in the wall) a passage was built and a door inserted in the south wall of the chancel to connect with the Capel y Bedd (St. Eilian's Chapel).

## FITTINGS

The altar has a date inscription of 1634 (Glynne 1900, 95). There is a late 17th or early 18th century painting of St. Eilian in the nave. There are four pre 19th century memorials, dating from 1739 to 1795. The seating in the nave was replaced in the 19th century but there are two re-used bench ends with the dates 1690 and 1693. There is a late 15th century rood screen and loft of excellent quality beneath the chancel arch, described by Crossley (1944, 70-72). It has a central doorway and a rood loft above. The choir stalls within the chancel are contemporary with the rood screen and loft.



## OTHER

The walls of the chancel and nave are of rubble with gritstone dressings and parapets.

The tower and the passage are rendered externally and by plaster internally. The remainder of the external elevations are pointed poor stone definition. The internal elevations are masked by plaster.

The walkways, passage and sanctuary are stone floored and there are timber boards beneath the pews.

A drainage trench has been excavated along the north and east walls of the chancel and the north wall of the nave exposing the bedrock on which the church was built.

## ST EILIAN'S CHAPEL

The Capel y Bedd or St. Eilian's Chapel is a small rectangular building built in the late 14th or early 15th century to the south east of the main church. It has a west bellcote, with a carved head on the finial, a window of that date in the east wall and a contemporary door in the west wall. There is a recess in the south wall. The wooden west door and the roof are original. It is now linked to the church by a passage built in 1614, which connects to the original west doorway. In the early 16th century a door was inserted at the west end of the north wall. It is possible that this doorway has been re-set from elsewhere or is later in date. It would have been unnecessary to have a second door with access from the churchyard before the passage was built in 1614. In 1614 a window was inserted in the south wall.

## FITTINGS

There are three memorials dated 1696, 1702 and 1779. There is a medieval font and a late 15th century wooden chest in the chapel.

## OTHER

The walls are of uncoursed rubble with gritstone quoins, coping and dressing.

The external elevations are pointed with poor stone definition. The interior is plastered.

The floor of the chapel is of stone flags.

There is a deep drainage trench on the north side of the chapel.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Anon 1969 *Guide to Llaneilian Church* pp 1-9  
 Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Loffs in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XCIII pp 70-72  
 Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XLII pp 94-96  
 Holme G G 1930 Llaneilian and Penmon Church Towers. *Transactions of Anglesey Antiquarian Society* 1930 pp 54-59  
 Hulbert-Powell C L 1944 Carved Corbels, Brackets & Label Stops in Anglesey Churches. *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 40-41  
 Jones Rev H L 1861 Mona Medieva XXIV-XXV *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol VII pp 123-129  
 Lant W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 195  
 Pennant T 1991 *A Tour in Wales Vol II* pp 274  
 RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 59-61  
 Skinner Rev J 1908 Ten Days Tour Through the Isle of Anglesea : December 1802 *Archaeologia Cambrensis Supplement* pp 59-61

## LLANERCHYMEDD PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6976

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH41768409

DEDICATION: MARY

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Twrcelyn

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Poor</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Poor</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Good</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Good</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Medium</i>

## GENERAL

An interesting church, in a curious sort of way, because the nave and chancel are the results of a Victorian rebuild, but the tower is probably 12th century, with an east door to prove it. This, therefore, joins Llanelian (and Llanfechell?), as being one of the very few early west towers. One assumes, therefore, that despite its later subordination to Llanbeulan, it was once an important church, and possibly a Clas or Mother church of pre-Norman times. If so, the archaeological potential of the site is considerably enhanced, and the area covered by the larger circle outside the present cemetery may also be of interest.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectilinear in form with a stone-walled boundary. The churchyard has been extended on the south side twice, firstly before 1900 with a further extension after 1900. The pattern of the surrounding field boundaries suggests that the churchyard has been severely encroached and was originally curvilinear in form. There is a curved field boundary on the west side of the churchyard and the property boundary on the east side may reflect a similar boundary on that side. It is possible that the market square on the north side and the properties on the north and east side have encroached on the churchyard and that the stream to the west and the boundary from the east side around to the south formed an outer larger enclosure. There is a well within the possible west side of the earlier churchyard. The former linear southern boundaries are now marked by very low banks. The original churchyard was used for burial until recently. The main entrance to the churchyard, through an 18th century brick built lych gate, is on the south side. The dimensions of the churchyard was given as 8 poles in length and 8 poles in width in a terrier of 1804 (NLW B/TERR/1046).

## CHURCH

A church of nave and chancel with a west tower and south porch.

The west tower of the church has a round-headed doorway with square abaci, now heavily plastered, but almost undoubtedly of 12th century date, leading into the nave. It is thought that the lower stage of the tower is of this date. A 12th century chancel arch "round and low, springing from square piers with abaci square in section" was noted in 1844 (Jones 1859, 172-3).

A sketch of the church was made c.1740 by Lewis Morris (NLW Bodewryd MSS 106A). This shows the church from the north-east with the west tower, a long nave and a separate chancel. There is a door at the west end of the north wall of the nave with what appears to be a round arch, a square headed window of two lights in the north wall of the nave, a square headed window of a single light in the north wall of the chancel, and an east window, possibly of 3 lights under a four-centred arch, although Jones says it was similar to Penmynydd, which was three lights under a two-centred arch, which is much more likely. Also shown is a bell-cote on the east side of the tower in the same location as present. Jones believed the north door and east window to be of early 15th century date (Jones 1859, 172-3).

A terrier of 1804 gives the dimensions of the church as 84 feet in length inside and 19 feet wide, with a tower at the west end 13 feet 6 inches in length and 11 feet 6 inches wide (NLW B/TERR/1046). Similar dimensions are given by Jones (1859, 172-3) who describes the nave as 49 feet in length and 20 feet wide, the chancel 34 feet in length and 19 feet wide and the tower 14 feet square and 40 feet high.

In 1859 Jones wrote "The building, as it now stands, is of the beginning of the 15th century in its principal parts; but the side windows are modern insertions, and many important alterations have been recently effected. The present description of it applies to its condition in 1844" (Jones 1859, 173). It is difficult to know if the new windows are from the 1850 restoration, or are earlier 19th century work, although it sounds like the latter.

## MODERN CHURCH

In 1850 the earlier church with the exception of the tower was taken down and rebuilt by Henry Kennedy to the same ground plan (Clarke 1961, 60). A porch was added to the north door and the church was probably re-floored at this time. There is no early stonework visible in the existing church.

#### FITTINGS

There is a brass memorial of 1748/9. The octagonal font is probably of the 14th century. The seating is 19th century in date.

#### OTHER

The walls are of roughly coursed local rubble with modern dressings. Modern slate roof. Dressed string course at foundation level and below tower battlements.

The external elevations are pointed with good stone definition. The internal elevations are plastered.

The aisle and chancel are tiled and there are timber floors beneath the pews.

No surrounding drainage features were visible.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 60  
Hulbert-Powell C L 1944 Carved Corbels, Brackets & Label Stops in Anglesey Churches *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 42-43  
Jones Rev H L 1859 Mona Medieva XXI-XXIII *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol 4* pp 172-174  
Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 195  
RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 61

## LLANEUGRAD PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6977

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH49548416

DEDICATION: EUGRAD

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Twrcelyn

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Good</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Medium</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Good</i>

## GENERAL

An interesting church of small chancel and nave dating from the 12th century with a chancel arch of that date. An unfortunately large north chapel was erected in the 16th century. Modern windows have been inserted in the west and east walls. Of particular note are the 12th century remains and the 14th century stone crucifixion. The church is associated with the house and estate of Parciau; there is also a hillfort close by.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectangular in form with a stone-walled boundary. The corners of the churchyard are rounded. The churchyard has a raised area around the church which is possibly the remains of an earlier churchyard. The churchyard is lower on the north-west and west sides and was extended on the east to the north sides before 1859. The earlier north-eastern boundary is formed by the gentle slope of the raised area around the church. It is possible that the entire churchyard was enlarged before 1859. The main entrance to the churchyard is on the south-east side with further entrances to the north-west and north-east. The original churchyard was used for burial until recently.

## CHURCH

A church of nave and separate chancel, with a large north chapel, south porch and north vestry.

The nave and separate chancel are 12th century in date, dated by the round chancel arch with chamfered imposts and the single light round headed window (now blocked) in the south wall of the nave.

In the 14th century the north door of the nave, of two centred-head with chamfered jambs, was inserted. The round-headed south door is of 15th or 16th century date. A former east window visible on a sketch of 1859 (Jones 1859, 120) was of two cinquefoiled lights dating from c. 1500.

In the 16th century the north chapel, with a now blocked west doorway, was added. The north wall of the chancel was demolished at this time. A window was inserted in the south wall of the chancel, not recorded on the RCAHMW plan, but clearly shown on the sketch by Jones (1859, 120). The arch-braced collar-beam roofs of the chancel and the north chapel are also of this date.

In the late 17th century the nave was re-roofed and the belfry built.

There is a recess above the south door of uncertain date.

## 19th CENTURY AND LATER RESTORATIONS

In the 19th century the east window was renewed when the present three light one was inserted. New windows were also inserted in the north wall of the north chapel and in the west wall of the nave. A porch was added to the south door and a vestry was added to the north door.

There is a modern brick lined square window in the west wall which is now blocked.

A stove was also introduced to the chancel in 1936 (GAS W/PE/52/22).

## FITTINGS

There are three memorials dating from 1721 to 1783. Re-set in the north wall of the nave is an interesting stone wheel cross with the crucified Christ of 13th or 14th century date. The rest of the fittings and the seating are modern. The font, a plain tapered bowl, is 12th century in date. There are two stoops of uncertain date. A wooden panel dated 1644 is on the north wall of the nave, which formerly belonged to a pulpit and is described by Jones (1859, 122).

## OTHER

The external elevations are rendered except for the north and west walls of the chapel, which are pointed with poor stone definition. The visible walls are of uncoursed local rubble. The medieval dressings are gritstone. Modern stone roof. The internal elevations are plastered.

The floor of the church is concrete and is 0.4 m lower than the churchyard in the nave and 0.2 m lower in the chancel and north chapel.

In 1936 a concrete drain was excavated along the west and north walls of the nave and the west wall of the north chapel (GAS W/PE/52/22). The location of this drain and the drainage sumps are shown on the faculty plan.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

Hughes H 1896 Crucifix at Llancigrad Church, Anglesey. *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XIII pp 269-270

Jones Rev H L 1859 Mona Medieva XXI-XXIII. *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol I pp 121-123

RCAHMW 1937. *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 62

## LLANFACHRAITH PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6978

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH31328311

DEDICATION: MACHRAITH

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llifon and Talybolion

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Very poor</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Medium</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Poor</i>

## GENERAL

A modern church built in 1878 which replaces a medieval church of 12th century origins. The early date is confirmed by the presence of the church in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 196). The early heads built into the walls of the present church and the portion of a 10th century wheel cross are of interest. Although the floor of the church has been lowered, the site may retain deposits of archaeological interest given the early wealth noted.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is polygonal in form with a stone-walled boundary and is raised 0.5 m above the surrounding ground levels. A linear wall bounds the road on the eastern side and it is possible that the east end of the churchyard has been squared off. The west side appears to show evidence of having once been curvilinear. The churchyard has two entrances on the east side. Graves were cleared when the present church was built in 1878 (GAS W/PE/1/11, NLW B/F/293). The base and steps for a cross were noted in the north corner of the churchyard in 1862 (Jones 1862, 47-8).

## MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The medieval church cannot be traced within the churchyard or within the masonry of the present church built on the site of the old church in 1878 (GAS W/PE/1/11-12, NLW B/F/293).

There are two heads re-set in the west gable of the present church of possible 12th century date; these may be the ones shown on the sketch by Jones (1862, 48) of the former east window. Some stones from the medieval church were re-used for the internal facing of the church.

The church was described by Jones in 1862 as having a continuous nave and chancel, 50 feet in length and 17 feet wide. The south doorway, of "circular head with square abaci on the jambs" was almost certainly 12th century in date and the north doorway and east window, of two trefoil headed lights, were of the 15th century (Jones 1862, 47-8).

## MODERN CHURCH

The present church was built in 1878 by J. Williams (GAS W/PE/1/11-12, NLW B/F/293). New foundations were dug and the floor lowered 0.45m. Some stones from the medieval church were re-used for the internal facing of the present structure. It consists of a nave, a separate chancel, a north vestry on the side of the chancel and a south porch. There are two medieval heads set in the west gable of the church. There is a further much weathered stone in the west gable which may have been another stone head.

## FITTINGS

There is a fragment of a 10th century wheel cross in the present church. A brass tablet of 1738 and a 17th century pew remain from the earlier church. The seating is 19th century in date.

## OTHER

The walls are of uncoursed quarried rubble, with dressed quoins and modern dressings.

The exterior is ribbon pointed with medium stone definition. The interior is plastered.

The church was re-floored in 1910 (GAS W/PE/1/12-13). The aisle and the sanctuary are tiled and there are timber boards beneath the pews.

There is a drain around the church

Date Visited: 1994/5



## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 60
- Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XVII* pp 96
- Hulbert-Powell C L 1944 Carved Corbels, Brackets & Label Stops in Anglesey Churches *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 41
- Jones Rev H L 1862 Mona Medieva XXVI-XXVII *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol VIII* pp 47-48
- Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 196
- Nash-Williams V E 1950 *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* pp 53-54
- RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 64-65

## LLANFAELOG PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6980

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH33677300

DEDICATION: MAELOG

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llifon and Talybolion

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Very poor</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Poor</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Poor</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Good</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Very poor</i>

## GENERAL

A modern church built in 1878 occupies a medieval site. The site of the old church lies to the south of the present church, and archaeological remains should be preserved in situ, although nothing is visible. The church was listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 193).

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is irregular in form with a curved stone-walled boundary on the west and north-west sides and a linear stone walled boundary on the north and east sides. The churchyard is raised 2 m and has been extended on the east side. The former curvilinear eastern boundary is now marked by a low bank. The churchyard is very overgrown on the south and east sides making the former boundary difficult to trace. The original churchyard was used for burial until recently. The entrance to the churchyard is on the west side and there was a lych gate in 1862. A new churchyard was created north east of the church in 1931, on a separate site (NLW B/C/67).

## MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The medieval church was demolished in 1844 and cannot be traced within the churchyard. The present church was built to the north of the site of the old church in 1878 (NLW B/C/66).

The church was described in 1862 as having a continuous nave and chancel, 52 feet in length and 14 feet wide, with a chapel on the north side and a doorway at the west end (Jones 1862, 247-8).

## MODERN CHURCH

The present church was built in 1878 by Henry Kennedy and consists of a nave, a separate chancel, a north vestry on the side of the chancel and a south porch (NLW B/C/66).

## FITTINGS

A communion table of c.1700 and two memorials of 1785 and 1800 were moved to the present church.

## OTHER

The walls are of uncoursed quarried rubble with modern dressings. Modern slate roof.

The exterior elevations are pointed with good stone definition. The interior is plastered.

The aisle and the sanctuary are tiled and there are timber boards beneath the pews.

There is a gravel filled drain around the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 61  
 Jones Rev J L 1862 Mona Medieva XXVI-XXVII *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol VIII pp 122  
 Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 196  
 RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 65

## LLANFAES PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6982

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH60457787

DEDICATION: CATHERINE

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Tindaethwy

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Poor</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Poor</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Poor</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Good</i>

## GENERAL

A modern church built on the site of a medieval one in 1845. It is probable the modern church overlies the earlier church, although foundations may still remain under the floor. The wealth generated by the town of Llanfaes prior to its decline following 1283 would be expected to have produced a church of some note, and indeed it was the wealthiest on Anglesey in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 195). It is, however, recorded as being burnt during the revolt of 1294, and it possible that the remains described by Jones (1855, 80) are a re-building of the earlier church. The importance of the site suggests the archaeological potential must not be ignored should an opportunity arise to investigate it. The site of Llanfaes Friary, with its own church, lies a short distance south of the church.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is irregular in form with a curved stone-walled boundary on the south and east sides. The boundaries on the north and west sides are linear. The churchyard is raised 1 m above the surrounding ground levels and was extended on the north side in 1869 (NLW B/C/68). The former linear northern boundary is now marked by a low bank. The churchyard is entered from the north-east side. The original churchyard was used for burial until recently.

## MEDIEVAL CHURCH

This church was pulled down in 1845. It consisted of a nave, containing 14th and 15th century work, and separate chancel (Jones 1855, 80). There was an early 14th century north doorway in the nave and the east and north windows of the chancel were also of that date. The nave contained windows c. 1500 in date. There were two blocked windows in the north wall of the church of uncertain date.

The west tower was built in 1811 and had a spire 30 feet high. The tower was retained when the present church was built in 1845.

## MODERN CHURCH

The present church was built in 1845 by Weightman and Hatfield (Jones H.L. 1855, 81). The church as then built consisted of a nave, a separate chancel, and a north porch. The lower stage of the 1811 tower was retained and the upper stages and spire added.

In 1877 a chapel was added to the north side of the nave, the architect's plan of which has survived (NLW B/F/299). Six graves were removed for its construction.

The north chapel proved too small and was replaced in 1885 by a longer chapel which extended along the length of the nave to the north porch. Plans by the architect R.G. Thomas have survived of the church before and after this work (NLW B/F/300).

In 1890 a south aisle, with an organ chamber at the east end, and a south porch, were added by Henry Kennedy and a plan of the church and the new additions has survived (NLW B/F/301). A stone with a medieval carved face was re-set in the south wall of the aisle.

The sanctuary was re-floored in marble in 1902 and had a family vault beneath which was capped with concrete (NLW B/F/303).

There is a blocked doorway in the south wall of the tower and a blocked window in the first storey, both of uncertain date but probably early 19th century.

## FITTINGS

In the east gable of the church is a re-set cross-incised stone; in the south wall of the south aisle is a medieval carved human face. Six memorials, dating from 1728 to 1793, were transferred from the earlier church and remain in the

present church. The seating is 19th century in date.

#### OTHER

The walls are of roughly coursed rubble. Modern slate roof.

The exterior is pointed with good stone definition, except for the lower stage of the tower. The interior is plastered.

The aisle is tiled and there are timber boards beneath the pews.

There is a drain around the north side of the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

Carr A D 1982 *Medieval Anglesey* pp 233

Clarke M L 1961a *Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century* *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 61

Glynn Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XVII pp 96-97

Gresham C A 1968 *Medieval Stone Carving in North Wales* pp 96-97 256

Hulbert-Powell C L 1944 Carved Corbels, Brackets & Label Stops in Anglesey Churches *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 33-34

Jones Rev H L 1855a *Mona Medieva XVI-XVIII* *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol I pp 73-81

Lewis M 1970 *Stained Glass in North Wales* pp 60

Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 195

RCAIMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 66

## LLANFAETHLU PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6983

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH31268700

DEDICATION: MAETHLU

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llifon and Talybolion

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Medium</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Good</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Poor</i>

## GENERAL

A medieval church of continuous nave and chancel, dated by its windows to the 15th century, with a contemporary south porch, and a modern separate chancel. The church is listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 196), and it is possible that part of the nave dates from this period. The church has a good selection of memorials. The east window is very typical of other Anglesey examples (e.g. Llanfechell).

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectangular in form with a stone-walled boundary and is raised 0.5 m above the surrounding ground levels. The churchyard was extended on the north-east side in 1875, by squaring off the boundary which formed an angle on this side (NLW B/C/70). The former north-eastern boundary is now marked by a low scarp. The churchyard also appears to have been extended to the road on the south-west side. The original churchyard was used for burial until recently. There is a good collection of 17th century gravestones. The main entrance to the churchyard is on the south-west side and there is a stile in the north wall. The area of the churchyard was given as 1 rood and 24 perches in a terrier of 1801 (NLW B/TERR/649).

## CHURCH

A church of original continuous nave and chancel with south porch, seemingly of 15th century date, and a modern chancel.

There is a projecting plinth on the north side of the nave, extending approximately 11 m from the west end, which may indicate the presence of an earlier shorter nave which was then extended in the 15th century.

There are two windows of 15th century date in the south wall, each of two cinquefoiled lights in a square frame. The roof, which is hidden, may also be of this date. The former 15th century east window of three cinquefoiled lights in a two centre head was re-set in the east wall of the chancel built in 1874.

The south porch, although restored, has two stone benches along the sides, and is probably medieval in origin.

In the early 17th century two windows were inserted in the north wall of the nave; there is a date stone of 1618 above the easternmost window.

## 19th CENTURY RESTORATIONS

The church was extensively restored in the 19th century, when a new chancel was added and the east window re-set. The door in the south wall of the nave was renewed and a new window was inserted at the east end of the north wall of the nave.

The church was repointed, the west end re-plastered and the corbels of the chancel were built up by 0.25 m in 1905 (GAS W/PE/9/19).

## FITTINGS

The font is dated 1640. The communion rails are of the 18th century. The seating is 19th century in date, with re-used painted panels from 17th century box pews in the nave. There is a panel from a 17th century pulpit. There are twelve internal memorials dating from 1587 to 1795.

## OTHER

The walls are of uncoursed rubble with gritstone dressings; the later chancel is roughly coursed. Modern slate roof.

The external elevations are pointed with good stone definition, except for the north and south walls of the nave where

the stone is more obscured. The internal elevations are plastered.

The flooring is of stone slabs with timber boarding beneath the pews.

No drainage trench was observed around the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 61  
Jones Rev H L 1862 Mona Medieva XXVI-XXVII *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol VIII* pp 48-49  
Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 196  
RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 67-68



## LLANFAIR MATHAFARN EITHAF PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6987

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH50658239

DEDICATION: MARY

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Tindaethwy

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Medium</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Good</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Poor</i>

## GENERAL

A church which, despite considerable restoration, is of interest because of the remains of early stone carving which, together with slight architectural evidence, suggest the presence of a 12th century or earlier church. This is confirmed by the inclusion of the church in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 195). The earliest dateable part of the church is now the 14th century north doorway and 15th century chancel arch and east window. This latter is typical of a number of others on Anglesey.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectilinear in form with a stone-walled boundary. It is possible that the boundary was formerly curvilinear as the tithe map shows a curvilinear boundary on the north side which has survived within the extended churchyard as a low bank. The interior is raised 1 m on the east and west sides and 2-3 m on the south side, where it is bounded by a stream. The churchyard has been extended on the north side before 1926. The original churchyard was used for burial until recently. There is an entrance on the west side and on the north-west for the extension.

## CHURCH

A church of nave and separate chancel with a modern north vestry and south porch.

Restoration work, which involved renewing all the nave windows, makes dating difficult. However, the nave, with its 14th century north door with pointed head, is certainly earlier than the chancel, which was added in the 15th century according to its east window of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery under a two-centred head. Other evidence, however, suggests the nave is of two different periods: a difference in the exposed foundations along the north wall of the nave shows that the west end was originally earlier than the east. The extended work commences 2 m to the east of the present north door. A straight joint just to the west of the same door represents the jamb of an earlier door of uncertain, but presumably earlier, date. This suggests an original small nave was extended, and presumably a new chancel added, in the 14th century, when the existing north door was inserted.

In the 15th century the present chancel was added with the chancel arch, which is pointed with no abaci, and the east window. In the east wall of the chancel, north of the window, is a recess with a cusped ogee head. The collar-beam trusses of the nave are also probably of the 15th century.

In the 15th or 16th century a round-headed door was inserted in the south wall of the nave.

There is a blocked square headed 17th-century window of two lights in the south wall of the chancel.

## VICTORIAN RESTORATIONS

The church was restored in 1847 by Henry Kennedy when the north vestry and porch were added and the windows in the nave and the south wall of the chancel were inserted. The chancel was re-roofed and its north wall rebuilt. Plans for the restoration have survived showing the church before and after restoration and are kept by the Society of Antiquaries. Copies of these plans are deposited in the National Monuments Record in Aberystwyth.

## FITTINGS

There is an 11th century wheelcross in the cemetery north-west of the church. Alongside the north wall of the church are fragments of a 13th century slab bearing part of an expanded armcross, and the broken head of a slab bearing an incised four-circle cross of the 14th century (Gresham 1968, 75, 120). The communion table is dated 1667. There is a memorial dated 1724. The octagonal font is presumably late medieval. Jones (1847, 177) mentions the presence of cross-incised slabs on the steps of the two stiles, but these were not noted during the visit.

## OTHER

The walls of the nave are of uncoursed rubble limestone; the west wall is ribbon pointed, which gives it a different appearance, suggesting it has been partly rebuilt; the walls of the chancel are roughly coursed. Limestone dressings in the older windows. Modern slate roofs.

The external elevations are pointed with poor stone definition. The interior is plastered.

The flooring is of stone slabs with timber boarding beneath the pews.

There is a drainage trench 1 m deep and 1.5 m wide with a retaining wall and concrete base around the west end of the nave. The trench is continued on the north side of the nave where it is banked into the churchyard and rises to 0.3 m at the east end of the nave and continues around the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 61  
Gresham C A 1968 *Medieval Stone Carving in North Wales* pp 75-77 120-121  
Jones Rev H L 1847a Mona Medieva V-VIII *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol II* pp 176-177  
Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 195  
RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 69

## LLANFAIR PWLLGWYNGYLL PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6988

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH53697120

DEDICATION: MARY

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Tindaethwy

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Very poor</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Very poor</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Poor</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Poor</i>

## GENERAL

A modern church built over an earlier medieval one. This latter is of great interest because it seems to have had a semi-circular apse at its east end, which, combined with a 12th century chancel arch, must be pre-conquest in date. Confirmation of the existence of the church at this date is provided by its presence in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 195). Unfortunately no remains of the earlier church survive, but there could still be foundations under the present church.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard was originally curvilinear in form on the north, west and south sides and had a linear boundary on the east side. The churchyard was extended on the south side in 1853 when the present church was built and on the north and west sides in 1927 (NLW B/C/78, NLW B/DL/881). The churchyard was bounded by a brook on the north and west sides. The original churchyard was used for burial until recently. There is an entrance on the north-west side. A bronze pin of Early Medieval date was found in the cemetery in 1940 (Fox 1940).

## MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The medieval church was demolished in 1853 when the present church built on the site of the earlier church.

A good description of the earlier church has been given by Jones (1847, 170-171) and also by Glynne (1900, 97). The church had a continuous nave a separate chancel with an eastern apse, 51 feet in length and 14 feet wide, with a width of 11 feet 6 inches for the chancel. There was a square headed 17th century window at the east end of the apse. There were early 19th century windows, one in the north and south walls of the nave, one in the south wall of the chancel and one in the south side of the apse. A plain circular apsidal arch, probably of the 12th century, separated the apse from the chancel. On the north side there was an aperture between the apse and the chancel. The apse was stone vaulted and there were three semi-circular niches in the walls which may have been blocked windows. It has been suggested that the nave was a later addition. There was an early 19th century screen. The north door was 14th century in date. There was a western gallery in the nave.

## MODERN CHURCH

The present church was built in 1853. It consists of a nave, a separate chancel, north vestry, and a south porch with a tower and spire above. The lower stage of the 1811 tower was retained and the upper stages and spire were added. No fittings from the earlier church remain.

## OTHER

The walls are of uncoursed limestone rubble with modern dressings. Modern slate roof.

The external elevations are pointed with good stone definition. The church is plastered internally.

The aisle is tiled and there are timber boards beneath the pews.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 61  
 Fox C 1940 An Irish Bronze pin from Anglesey *Archaeologia Cambrensis* p 248  
 Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XI/II pp 97  
 Jones Rev H L 1847a Mona Medieva V-VIII *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol II pp 170-172  
 Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 195  
 RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 73



## LLANFAIR Y CWMWD PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6989

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH44706676

DEDICATION: MARY

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Menai and Malltraeth

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Medium</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Good</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Poor</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Poor</i>

## GENERAL

A small church, certainly of 12th/13th century date, as confirmed by its listing in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 192), but now heavily restored and with no architectural features earlier than the 18th century. However the 12th century font and the 13th century graveslab are of interest, as is the small size of the building, which must be early.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectilinear in form with a stone-walled boundary. The churchyard was possibly curvilinear initially as there is a raised circular area around the church on the east, south and west sides. The south side appears to have been extended and there are no graves in this area. The west side of the churchyard is encroached by property boundaries. The original churchyard was used for burial until recently. The entrance to the churchyard is on the south-west.

## CHURCH

The church consists of a continuous nave and chancel, the walls of which are probably medieval in date.

In the late 16th or early 17th century the church was re-roofed and there are re-used window mullions of this date in the north and south windows of the nave.

## 19th CENTURY RESTORATIONS

The church was extensively restored after 1810 and the door and window in the north wall, the two windows in the south wall and the east window were inserted at this time.

## FITTINGS

The font is of the 12th century; a rough oval bowl on a square block, patterned with various motifs including zig-zag patterns, crosses, and human heads. There is a very fine 13th century coffin lid on the north wall of the chancel with rich foliated carving (Gresham 1968, 65). There is a memorial of 1780. The seating is 19th century in date.

## OTHER

The walls are of local rubble with squared quoins and modern dressings. Modern slate roof.

The external elevations have been heavily pointed resulting in very poor stone definition. The internal elevations are whitewashed.

The flooring is of tiles in the walking areas and timber boarding beneath the pews.

A bricked over drain was observed around the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a. Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 61  
 Gresham C A 1968. *Medieval Stone Carving in North Wales* pp 65-66  
 Holme G G 1931. Early English Foliage Carving in Anglesey *Transactions of Anglesey Antiquarian Society* 1931 pp 103-106  
 Hulbert-Powell C L 1944. Carved Corbels, Brackets & Label Stops in Anglesey Churches *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 26  
 Jones Rev H L 1846. Mona Medieva I-IV *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol I* pp 435-436  
 Lunt W E (ed) 1926. *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 192  
 RCAHMW 1937. *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 74





## LLANFAIR YN NEUBWLL PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6990

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH29707783

DEDICATION: MARY

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llifon and Talybolion

STATUS: Redundant

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Medium</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Medium</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Poor</i>

## GENERAL

A small church, now only reached by foot across a field from the farmyard of Ty'n Llan. It consists of a continuous nave and chancel of probable 12th century origins, of which date is the font; also the church is listed in the Norwich Taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 193). Three windows are of the 14th and 15th centuries, the remainder are modern, inserted when the church was restored in the 19th century. The font is of interest.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectilinear in form with curved corners and is bounded by stone walls. It is raised 1 m above the surrounding ground levels. There is a western extension which pre-dates 1900, and the former western boundary is now marked by a banked terrace. The original churchyard was used for burial until the late 19th century. The main entrance to the churchyard is on the north-west side and there is a further entrance on the east side.

## CHURCH

The church consists of a continuous nave and chancel with a west bell-cote.

A sketch by Lewis Morris of c. 1740 (NLW BODERWYD 106C P396 shows a round headed door in the south wall of the nave, which is also recorded in 1847 by Jones: "the southern doorway, circular headed, is now blocked up, and has for its threshold a broken monumental slab" (Jones 1847, 48). A modern window now occupies the doorway, and the arch is no longer visible, however its former round shape suggests a 12th century date. The entrance is now through a north door, which is a simple rectangle.

The east window, of two pointed lights with a small pointed light above in a single frame with chamfered jambs and mullion, and the blocked south window of the chancel, a single light with trefoiled head, are 14th century in date.

In the 15th century the eastern window in the north wall, a single cinquefoiled light in a square frame, was inserted.

The roof has been rebuilt, but three arch-braced trusses of late medieval date remain.

There was formerly a gallery dated 1665 and a 17th century pulpit (Jones 1847, 48).

## 19th CENTURY AND LATER RESTORATIONS

The church was extensively restored in 1857 by Kennedy (Clarke 1961, 62) when the modern windows were fitted, the north door was modernised, the roof was rebuilt and the interior refitted.

## FITTINGS

There is a 12th century font: a circular bowl decorated in seven panels with incised saltires. There are two memorials dated 1730 and 1743. The seating is 19th century in date. The graveslab mentioned by Jones (of probable 12th century date) was not noted (Jones 1847, 48).

## OTHER

The walls are of uncoursed local rubble; the medieval dressings are of gritstone. Modern slate roof.

The external elevations have been heavily pointed resulting in very poor stone definition. The internal elevations are plastered.

The flooring is of stone slabs with timber boarding beneath the pews and the floor has been lowered 0.6 m below the level of the surrounding churchyard.

No a recent drainage trench was observed around the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 62  
Jones Rev H L 1847a Mona Medieva V-VIII *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol II* pp 47-49  
Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 193  
RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 76

## LLANFAIRYNGHORNWY PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6992

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH32729085

DEDICATION: MARY

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llifon and Talybolion

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Good</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Medium</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Good</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Medium</i>

## GENERAL

A very interesting church which, despite considerable restoration, still retains many features of interest. Its 12th century origins as denoted by the chancel arch, are confirmed by the inclusion of the church in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 196). The 16th century inscription is of particular interest, as are the east windows despite the new mullions and tracery, as they appear to follow the original designs. The south door is unusual. The possibility of an earlier chancel remaining under the present one is intriguing.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectilinear in form with a stone-walled boundary. The churchyard was extended on the south-west side in 1927 (NLW B/C/79) and the east side had been encroached by the adjacent agricultural buildings. The original churchyard was used for burial until recently. The entrance to the churchyard is on the west side.

## CHURCH

The church consists of a nave, chancel, south chapel, west tower and south porch.

The nave was built in the 12th century, dated by the round chancel arch the details of which are obscured by plaster. It is expected that a narrower chancel formerly existed within the area of the present chancel.

In the 14th century the south door, of pointed head in a square frame, and window of the nave, of two trefoiled lights in a square frame, were inserted.

In the late 15th century the present chancel was added, slightly narrower than the nave, and dated by the east window, now much restored with modern mullions forming three cinquefoiled lights, in an original two-centred head with hood mould and scroll terminals. The arch-braced collar-beam roof trusses are also of 15th century date.

In the early 16th century a south chapel was added. On the east respond of the arcade is the inscription "Sca Maria ora pro me David a Jaco" translated as "Saint Mary pray for me David ap Iago", which is assumed to have been inscribed at the time of building (RCAHMW 1937, cxxxvii). The east window, again much restored, is of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head with moulded label. Similarly the south window, of three lights in a square frame, is of the 16th century but much restored. The south chapel is divided from the chancel by an arcade of three bays with four-centred arches of two hollow-chamfered orders with octagonal columns. The arch-braced collar-beam trusses are original.

In the late 16th century a window of three round headed lights in a square frame was inserted in the north wall of the nave.

In the 17th century the west tower was added and a plain square-headed doorway was inserted in its east wall to connect with the nave. There are plain rectangular openings in the upper stage of the north, south and east walls. There is an original window on the west side below the parapet where the bell is housed.

The south porch is probably late-medieval and contains roof timbers of that date.

## 19th CENTURY AND LATER RESTORATIONS

The church was restored in the 19th century when the west door was added to the tower, the south arch of the porch was blocked and re-used as a vestry, a window was inserted in the north wall of the chancel near the chancel arch and many of the windows were restored.

A plan of a proposed chancel aisle is preserved in the Baron Hill MSS dated 1847. It was never built, but it is assumed that the architects, Weightman and Hadfield, were responsible for a part of the 19th century restorations (Clarke 1961,

62). Further restorations were undertaken in the 1860's (Clarke 1961, 62), and again in the 1930's (Hughes 1931, 362-3).

The tower was re-pointed in 1995.

#### FITTINGS

There are nine memorials ranging in date from 1715 to 1794. The seating is 19th century in date.

#### OTHER

The walls are of local roughly coursed rubble with gritstone dressings. Modern slate roof.

The external elevations are heavily pointed with very poor stone definition. The interior is plastered.

There are no traces of a drainage trench around the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 62
- Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XIII pp 97-98
- Hughes H 1931 Inscription on Arcade Respond in Llanfairynghornwy Church, Anglesey *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol LXXVII pp 362-363
- Hughes H 1932c Emblems on Coffin Lid, Llanfairynghornwy *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol LXXVII pp 201-202
- Hulbert-Powell C L 1944 Carved Corbels, Brackets & Label Stops in Anglesey Churches *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 43
- Jones Rev H L 1862 Mona Medieva XXVI-XXVII *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol VIII pp 50-51
- Lewis M 1970 Stained Glass in North Wales pp 61-62
- Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 196
- RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 74-75

## LLANFECHELL PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6993

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH36949127

DEDICATION: MECHELL

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Twrcelyn

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Very Good</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Good</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Good</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Good</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Good</i>	Group Value	<i>Good</i>

## GENERAL

A very interesting church of 12th century nave and chancel with a possible contemporary west tower, and later south transept. The 12th century work, although much of it is currently speculation, provides much potential for future work. The church is listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 196). There is excellent documentation of the church in the 18th century provided by diaries of William Bulkeley (Evans G N 1947, 70-9), which throw considerable light on the life of the church in those times. The font and 13th century cross slab are of interest. The location of the church in the centre of the village is unusual for Anglesey churches, the majority of which are isolated.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is curvilinear in form with a curved stone-walled boundary around the north west and south sides. A linear wall bounds the east side where the churchyard appears to have been encroached. The churchyard is raised 0.5 m above the surrounding ground levels. The churchyard was used for burial until recently. The entrance is on the south-east side. The area of the churchyard was given as 0.5 acres in a terrier of 1906 (NLW B/TI/3).

## CHURCH

A church of continuous nave and chancel with north and south transepts, a west tower and a south porch.

The nave was built in the 12th century, as confirmed by the round-headed south door of this date. There is also a blocked round-headed window at the west end of the north wall. A former small round headed window was noted in the south wall of the nave (Jones H L 1847, 45). Just west of the south transept are the remains of a blocked round headed arch.

The western part of the chancel is also of the 12th century. In the south wall is a 12th/13th century door with slightly pointed head and chamfered imposts. East of this door is a blocked 12th century arch. The presence of this arch suggests there was an aisle or chapel on the south side. If there was an aisle, there is just room for four arches, with the visible arch west of the south transept forming the western arch of the arcade. There is a parallel for a south transept of this date at Tywyn, Meirionydd. However, another explanation for the blocked arches would be the former presence of a central crossing with transepts and possible tower.

It has been suggested (RCAHMW 1937, 77) that the chancel was extended in the early 13th century but the lack of a straight joint in the north wall and the presence of an arch in the south wall suggests that the chancel is 12th century in date, although unusually long. The north window of the chancel, which re-uses a 12th century window head, is narrower than the early 13th century window in the south wall and may be of the 12th century.

To continue with the aisle hypothesis, the south aisle would appear to have gone out of use by the beginning of the 13th century, because the blocked door in the south wall of the chancel, which is transitional (i.e. the arch is slightly pointed) has been inserted in the blocked opening of the earlier arcade. There is a corresponding blocked doorway below the western 19th century window in the north wall of the chancel.

In the early 13th century a window was inserted in the south wall of the chancel and it is possible that the eastern part of this wall was rebuilt at this time. There is a blocked doorway in the north wall of the nave below the western 19th-century window which may be 13th century or slightly later in date.

In the 14th century the south transept with its pointed arch was added, dateable also by its east window. A south window of similar date is visible in a sketch of the church made c.1740 (NLW Bodewryd 106C P396; Jones H L 1847, 44).

The repaired east window, of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head and hood-mould with out-turned stops, was inserted in the 15th century. The arch-braced trusses of the nave and chancel are probably of this date.

In the north wall of the nave are the head, lower jambs and sill of a blocked window of uncertain date, which has a later window inserted in it.

In the 16th century the west tower was added. This has a window in the west wall of the lower stage and an opening into the nave of that date. However, given the size and implied status of this church in the 12th century it is possible that the lower stage of the tower is 12th century in date. Other examples of 12th-century western towers can be seen at Llancilian and Llanerchymedd.

The south porch has been rebuilt but was probably medieval in date.

In the 18th century the spire was added to the tower.

#### 19th CENTURY RESTORATIONS

The church was restored in 1840 and again in 1870 (Clarke 1961, 63). The north transept is of the latter date, although it may sit on earlier foundations. The two windows in the north wall of the nave, the window in the south wall of the nave, the window in the south wall of the chancel and the window in the north wall of the chancel were inserted in the 19th century. The roofs of the transepts were replaced.

#### FITTINGS

The communion table is of the 18th century. The square font, decorated with rounded arches, is 12th century in date. Some 15th century glass has been re-set in the north window of the north transept and there is 16th century glass in the east window of the south transept. There is a re-set medieval head above the south window of the south transept. There is a late 13th century gravestone in the porch. There are eight memorials dating from 1669 to 1763.

#### OTHER

The walls are of schist rubble with gritstone dressings. Modern slate roofs.

The internal elevations are pointed with good stone definition and the external elevations are heavily pointed with medium to poor stone definition.

The church is stone flagged with timber boarding beneath the pews.

There is no visible sign of drainage around the walls of the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 62  
 Evans G N 1947 Llanfelloch Church 1734 to 1760 *Transactions of Anglesey Antiquarian Society* 1947 pp 70-94  
 Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XVII pp 98  
 Gresham C A 1968 *Medieval Stone Carving in North Wales* pp 75  
 Hughes H 1932a Notes on Llanbabo Church, Llanol, Llanfelloch Church *Transactions of Anglesey Antiquarian Society* 1932 pp 57-59  
 Hughes H 1932d Llanfelloch Church *Transactions of Anglesey Antiquarian Society* 1932 pp 60  
 Hulbert-Powell C L 1944 Carved Corbels, Brackets & Label Stops in Anglesey Churches *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 41-42  
 Jones Rev H L 1862 Mona Medieva XXVI-XXVII *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol VIII pp 44-46  
 Lewis M 1970 *Stained Glass in North Wales* pp 62  
 Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 196  
 RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 77-78  
 Skinner Rev J 1908 Ten Days Tour Through the Isle of Anglesea : December 1802 *Archaeologia Cambrensis Supplement* pp 58-59



## LLANFFINAN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6994

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH49557550

DEDICATION: FFINAN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Menai and Malltraeth

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Poor</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Medium</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Poor</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Poor</i>

## GENERAL

The site of a medieval church, listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 1920), which is now occupied by a church built in 1841. Only the 12th century font and some memorials remain from the earlier church. In view of the uncertainty over the exact location of the earlier church, any ground disturbances within the cemetery and church should be monitored.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectilinear in form with a stone-walled boundary. The churchyard is raised 1-1.5 m on the west, south and south-east sides and is level with the surrounding ground on the north side. The churchyard was extended on the north side in 1926 (NLW B/C/80), and the former boundary is now marked by a very low bank. The churchyard has been slightly encroached on the north-east side by housing. The original churchyard was used for burial until recently. The entrance to the churchyard is on the north side and there is a stile on the west side. There is a sundial in the churchyard set on an octagonal stone base, column and head which may have been re-used from a late 15th or early 16th century arcade.

## MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The medieval church was demolished when the present church was built over it in 1841. No descriptions of the medieval church have been found.

## MODERN CHURCH

The present church was built in 1841 by the architect John Welch. It is presumed to lie over the site of the medieval church. The church consists of a continuous nave and chancel. There are three windows in the south and north walls, an east window and a door, flanked by windows, in the west wall. There is a possible fragment of a 12th century cross inscribed stone re-set in the south-east buttress. It is possible that the lower courses of the north wall of the medieval church were re-used but this remains uncertain.

## FITTINGS

The 12th century decorated font and two memorials of 1705 and 1764 were moved from the medieval church. The seating is 19th century in date.

## OTHER

The walls are of coursed local stone with modern dressings. Modern slate roof.

The church is plastered internally and the external elevations are pointed with good stone definition.

The aisle and the sanctuary are tiled and there are timber boards beneath the pews.

There is no indication of a drain around the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 62  
 Jones Rev H L 1846 Mona Medieva I-IV *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol I pp 300-301  
 RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 78-79

## LLANFFLEWYN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6995

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH34968905

DEDICATION: FFLEWYN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Twrcelyn

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Poor</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Medium</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Poor</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Poor</i>

## GENERAL

A site on which there was a church at least as early as the 13th century, as it is listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 196). However, it has been much restored, and by the end of the 18th century had lost nearly all its medieval features. Further restoration work in the 19th century removed the rest. It is possible the foundations of the present church are those of a medieval one. There is some potential for the recovery of archaeological remains at this site.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is curvilinear in form with a curved stone-walled boundary and is illustrated in a sketch made c.1740 by Lewis Morris (NLW BODEWRYD MSS 106A). The churchyard is raised 1-1.5 m on the east, south and west sides and 2-3 m on the north side where it has been encroached by a farmyard and has a linear boundary wall. The churchyard has an external extension on the south side but retains its former southern boundary wall. The original churchyard was used for burial until recently. The entrance to the churchyard is by an arched gate on the south-east side. The dimensions of the churchyard were given as 46 yards in length and 19 yards and 2 feet wide in a terrier of 1776 (NLW B/TERR/790).

## MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The earliest church at Llanfflewin, for which we have any detailed record, is illustrated in a sketch made c.1740 by Lewis Morris (NLW Bodewryd MSS 106A). This shows the church consisted of a nave with an additional chancel (it is possible that this owes a little to artistic licence) with a square-headed doorway at the west end of the south wall of the nave. There were two square-headed windows in the south wall of the nave, the eastern of a single light and the other a double light. In the south wall of the chancel was a further single light square-headed window. There is not enough detail in the sketch to comment on the date of the east window or any of the other features.

Two 19th century descriptions (Glynne 1900, 99; Jones 1862, 46-7) both describe the church as having no early features other than a small single light window in the north side and the bell gable, both of which suggested 15th century work.

The dimensions of the church were given in a terrier of 1776 as 46 ft in length and 13 ft wide (NLW B/TERR/790).

Allowing for some deviation in measurement this corresponds with the length (47 ft 6 in) and width (14 ft 9 in) given by the Royal Commission (RCAHMW 1937, 79). This suggests that the present church may retain the lower walls or at least the foundations of the medieval church. However, the present church has no dateable features earlier than 1764 (RCAHMW 1937, 79) and it is possible that the church illustrated in the Lewis Morris drawing of c.1740 had been re-built in the mid 18th century as a continuous nave and chancel, with the nave on a similar ground plan.

## MODERN CHURCH

The present church has a continuous nave and chancel with a south porch and a northern vestry. There is a south door and two square windows in the south wall. There is a single square window in the north wall towards the west end, and a round-headed window in the east wall.

## FITTINGS

The font is a nine sided bowl of probable 15th century date. There is a gravestone of c.1300 re-set in the sill of the east window. There are three memorials ranging in date from 1767 to 1779.

## OTHER

The walls are of uncoursed rubble with modern dressings. Modern slate roof.

The exterior is pointed with poor stone definition. The interior is plastered.

## LLANFIGAEL PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6996

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH32798281

DEDICATION: FIGAEL

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llifon and Talybolion

STATUS: Redundant

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	Poor	Survival of fittings	Good
Potential for architectural investigation	Medium	Potential for archaeological investigation	Medium
Value of documentary evidence	Poor	Group Value	Medium

## GENERAL

This church was listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 196), but it is now difficult to find anything of medieval date other than the font. Having fallen into disrepair in the 18th century, it was restored with a new roof, windows and door. However the foundations and part of the walling may well be medieval. It is in a pleasing location, with a large corn barn to the south-west, and an 18th century classical house to the north, thought to have been designed by John Cooper, who had been a pupil of Wyatt, and the architect of Bodorgan Hall: could he have been involved with the renovation of the church? The early 19th century fittings are noteworthy.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectilinear in form with a stone-walled boundary and is raised 0.5 m. It is bounded by farm buildings on the west, and the gardens of Plas Llanfigael on the north. The churchyard was used for burial until recently. The entrance to the churchyard is on the north-west side directly from the road.

## CHURCH

The church consists of a continuous nave and chancel, the walls of which are probably medieval, although no medieval openings remain. The west wall has been re-built in modern times.

The church was in ruins in the 18th century, and subscriptions were collected to repair it. However Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary* (1833) states "but a small portion of its ruins are remaining", implying it had not been renovated by that date, although it is difficult to know the date of Lewis's information. It appears most likely the church was re-built in the early 19th century, which means the 18th century date ascribed to the roof and east window by RCAHMW is incorrect. More archive research may well reveal closer dates for the repair. Perhaps repairs were started in the 18th century and completed in the 19th when more money became available (see Clarke 1961, 62 for a summary of the evidence).

## FITTINGS

The octagonal font is of the 14th century. The seating, pulpit, reading desk and communion rails were added in the early 19th century, and although rough, are good examples.

## OTHER

The walls are of uncoursed local rubble. Modern slate roof.

The external elevations are pointed with poor stone definition. The interior is plastered.

The flooring is of stone slabs with concrete bases beneath the pews.

A recent drainage trench capped with concrete was observed around the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a *Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 62-63  
 Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*  
 Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 196  
 RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 80

## LLANFIHANGEL DIN SYLWY PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6998

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH58808151

DEDICATION: MICHAEL

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Tindaethwy

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Good</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Good</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Good</i>

## GENERAL

Although this church is listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 192), no remains earlier than the 15th century are visible on site. Despite 19th century restoration, the church is an interesting example of a rural 15th century church, and a marked contrast to the later developments at Holyhead and Llaneilian. It contains a small nave (was this once longer?) with a narrower chancel separated by a two centred arch and typical three light east window. The 17th century pulpit is of particular note. The church is in an intriguing location immediately below the ramparts of a large hillfort.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectilinear in form with a stone-walled boundary which is curved on the north-east side. It is possible that the west side was extended as there is a slightly curved banked area within the west side of the churchyard. The original churchyard was used for burial until recently. The entrance to the churchyard was on the south-east side. The area of the churchyard was given as 2 roods in a terrier of 1906 (NLW B/TI/3).

## CHURCH

The church consists of a nave with bell-cote and a separate chancel which are probably of the early 15th century. The dating is provided by the two-centred hollow-chamfered chancel arch, and the re-set east window of three cinquefoiled lights in a two-centred head with hood mould and carved stops of an angel bearing a shield and a stag at gaze (RCAHMS 1937, 80). Also of this date is the window of two cinquefoiled lights in a square frame in the south chancel wall, and an adjacent blocked door. The roof of the chancel retains three 15th century arch-braced collar-beam trusses.

Jones provides a sketch of the church and one of the pulpit, and notes the church was in bad repair (Jones H L 1848, 45).

## 19th CENTURY RESTORATIONS

The church was extensively restored in the 1855 when the east window was re-set, the roof of the nave replaced and the pitch of the nave and chancel raised. The door and the north and south windows of the nave were inserted, and the west wall was rebuilt.

## FITTINGS

The font is of the 15th century and the communion table is 17th century in date. The seating is 19th century in date. There is a particularly interesting pulpit dated 1628. There are five internal memorials dating from 1729 to 1795. A fragment of a 13th century graveslab has been re-used as the head of the north window of the nave.

## OTHER

The walls are of uncoursed limestone rubble with limestone dressings. The roof is modern slate.

The exterior elevations are pointed with poor stone definition. The interior is plastered.

The flooring is of stone slabs with timber boarding beneath the pews.

No a recent drainage trench was observed around the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M I. 1961a. Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century. *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 63  
 Glynn Sir S R. 1900. Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses. *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XVII* pp 99

- Hulbert-Powell C L 1944 Carved Corbels, Brackets & Label Stops in Anglesey Churches *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 38
- Jones Rev H L 1848a Mona Medieva IX-XI *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol III* pp 44-46
- Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 195
- RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 80-81

## LLANFIHANGEL TRE'R BEIRDD PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7000

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH45908370

DEDICATION: MICHAEL

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Twrcelyn

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Poor</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Medium</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Poor</i>

## GENERAL

A modern church of 1888 on the site of an earlier church which contained features of 14th century date. A door and two windows have been retained from the earlier church, as have the font and communion table. There are three cross-incised stones set up on the south wall of the nave. The early stones, together with the inclusion of the church in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 195) imply a church of 12th/13th century date originally existed.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectilinear in form with a stone-walled boundary. The churchyard is raised 0.5 m. The churchyard has been extended on the east side in the 19th century and on the north side between 1889 and 1899. The former eastern boundary can only be suggested by the difference in the dates of the graves. The former linear northern boundary is now marked by a very low bank. There is a recent extension on the south side outside the earlier churchyard. The original churchyard was used for burial until the late 19th century. The entrance to the churchyard is on the eastern side. There is a cross of uncertain date set in a mill stone in the south-east corner and a possible cross base to the east of the church. The area of the churchyard was given as 1 rood and 20 perches with an addition on the north side in a terrier of 1899 (NLW B/TI/2).

## MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The medieval church was a continuous nave and chancel with a late 14th century east window and north door. There was a door in the south wall and a 15th century windows in both the north and south walls (Jones H L 1859, 175-6).

The church was restored in 1844 when the seating was replaced.

A plan and elevations of the church were made in 1887. This shows the internal arrangements of box pews. There were two windows in the south wall but no door. A simple north door of two-centred arch with continuous jambs, and a north window suggest 14th century dates, as does the east window, which bares a close similarity to four other windows on Anglesey of single light with simple tracery and a hoodmould with upturned stops, of which there are now five examples, although Jones (1859, 176) records it as having been badly re-built after the 1844 restoration. Kennedy has copied the idea of the earlier design in his window.

## MODERN CHURCH

The present church was built by Henry Kennedy in 1888 and may retain the lower walls or the foundations of the nave of the medieval church: there is a projecting plinth at the west end which may be of the earlier church. It has a nave and separate chancel with a north porch. The earlier north door has been re-set. A single cinquefoiled light in the north chancel wall, and a trefoiled light in the south wall are late medieval in origin, and are assumed to be from the old church.

## FITTINGS

There are two 12th century cross slabs and a 13th century graveslab set internally in the walls of the nave. The octagonal font is probably 15th century. There is a late 18th century communion table. There are four memorials ranging from 1743 to 1785.

## OTHER

The walls are of quarried limestone roughly coursed with squared quoins and limestone dressings. Modern slate roof.

The internal elevations are masked by plaster and the external elevations are pointed with good stone definition.

The church is tiled with timber boarding beneath the pews.



There is a drainage trench around the walls of the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 63
- Gresham C A 1968 *Medieval Stone Carving in North Wales* pp 75-76
- Jones Rev H L 1859 Mona Medieva XXI-XXIII *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol I* pp 175-176
- Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 195
- Nash-Williams V E 1950 *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* pp 55
- RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 84-85

## LLANFIHANGEL YN NHOWYN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7004

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH32157745

DEDICATION: MICHAEL

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llifon and Talybolion

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	Poor	Survival of fittings	Poor
Potential for architectural investigation	Poor	Potential for archaeological investigation	Medium
Value of documentary evidence	Poor	Group Value	Poor

## GENERAL

A medieval church of continuous chancel and nave which has been much restored, so little of medieval date remains. The church is listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 193). Now used by the Royal Air Force and is part of the Church of England.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectangular in form with a stone-walled boundary and is raised 0.1-0.5 m. The churchyard was used for burial until recently. The churchyard has been extended on the west side and has been built over in recent times by the additions of a western annexe and north-west parish room. The entrance to the churchyard is on the north side. The dimensions of the churchyard were given as 6 poles in length and 4 1/2 poles wide in a terrier of 1801 (NLW B/TERR/807).

## CHURCH

The church consists of a continuous nave and chancel, the walls of which are probably medieval.

The dimensions of the church were given in 1801 as 36 feet in length and 24 feet wide (NLW B/TERR/807). In 1847 the dimensions of the church were given as 46 feet in length and 21 feet wide (Jones H L 1847, 46-7). Jones describes the church as having an east window of the late 14th or 15th century, there was a north door of uncertain date and a corresponding door in the south wall which had been blocked up and re-used as window. There were two 15th century windows at the east ends of the north and south walls. One of these blocked windows can be seen in the external fabric of the south wall.

The church was restored in the late 19th century when some of the walls were rebuilt and the east window replaced. Three windows were added to the north wall and two to the south wall.

After 1924 an annexe was added to the west end and some time after this a northern extension was added to the annexe and a north porch to the medieval church.

The church has been recently (c. 1985) restored, when some rebuilding took place, and the interior was refitted.

## FITTINGS

The font is medieval. There is a memorial of 1780. The seating was added in the 19th and 20th century.

## OTHER

The walls are of local rubble with modern dressings. Modern slate roof.

The internal elevations are hidden by plaster. The external elevations are pointed with good stone definition.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 63  
 Jones Rev H L 1847a Mona Medieva V-VIII *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol II pp 46-47  
 Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 193  
 RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 85

## LLANFWROG PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7007

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH30118389

DEDICATION: MWROG

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llifon and Talybolion

STATUS: Redundant

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	Poor	Survival of fittings	Poor
Potential for architectural investigation	Poor	Potential for archaeological investigation	Medium
Value of documentary evidence	Poor	Group Value	Poor

## GENERAL

A modern church of 1864 was built over the earlier medieval church. The earlier church may have contained 12th century work, a date confirmed by the inclusion of the church in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 196). Although there may be some archaeological potential, much will have been destroyed by the construction of the new church.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is curvilinear in form with a stone-walled boundary and is raised 0.5-1 m. The churchyard is bounded by a road on the north, west and south sides. The north-east corner has possibly been extended from the original curved form to straighten up the wall. There are entrances on the south-west and north-east sides. There is a sundial dated 1935 in the churchyard.

## MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The medieval church was demolished in 1864 when a new church was built over it. There are no visible remains either within the churchyard or within the masonry of the present church (NLW B/C/82).

Two descriptions of the early church remain, by Jones (1862, 49) and by Glynne (1900, 100). The church had a continuous nave and chancel, 50 feet in length and 15 feet wide internally. The church walls may originally have been 12th century in date as there was a round headed slit window in the south wall. The south doorway was described as round headed but of 15th century date. There was a 15th century east window of two trefoiled lights, and a former screen was noted.

## MODERN CHURCH

The present church was built in 1864 by Kennedy and Rogers in late medieval style chiefly upon the site of the medieval church (NLW B/C/82). The church consists of a nave and separate chancel with a south porch and a north vestry on the side of the chancel. There are three windows in the north wall of the nave and two windows and a door in the south wall. There are two windows in the south wall of the chancel and an east window. There is no indication of the survival of medieval fabric or the re-use of medieval features.

## FITTINGS

Two memorials of 1673 and 1687 from the medieval church are re-set in the present church. The octagonal 15th century font remains.

## OTHER

The walls are of roughly coursed local rubble with modern dressings. Modern slate roof.

The church is plastered internally and the external elevations are pointed with good stone definition. The south wall of the chancel and parts of the south and north walls of the nave are obscured by ivy.

The floor is stone flagged, the aisle is tiled and there are raised timber boards beneath the pews. The floor appears to have been lowered 0.5 m.

There is a drain around the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 63  
 Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Lofts in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XCVIII pp 72  
 Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XVII pp 100

Jones Rev H L 1862 *Mona Medieva* XXVI-XXVII *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol VIII pp 49

• Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 196

RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 85

## LLANGADWALADR PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7008

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH38376926

DEDICATION: CADWALADR

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Menai and Malltraeth

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Good</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Very Good</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Good</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Good</i>

## GENERAL

An important church with many features of interest. It is essentially a 12th/13th century nave with a 14th century chancel and north and south chapels. The latter are the result of two families vying for importance, and although the north chapel is now 19th century, the south chapel remains in its dramatic original form when built in perpendicular style in 1661. The 15th century glass in the east window is of great importance (White 1969, 80-110), as is the Cadfan stone of c. 625. The church is closely linked with the early medieval (i.e. 5th century onwards) royal court, as confirmed by the presence of the Cadfan stone. The archaeological potential for the site must remain high, although much has obviously been disturbed.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectangular in form with a stone-walled boundary on the west side and iron railings on a low stone wall on the north, east and south sides. The churchyard is raised 0.5 m on the north, east and south sides and 0.5-1 m on the east side. The churchyard was extended on the south side in 1922 (NLW B/C/83) and again in 1939 (GAS W/PE/27/24). The former linear southern boundary is now marked by a stone faced bank. The original churchyard was used for burial until the early 20th century. The main entrance to the churchyard is on the south-west side with entrances in the north and west sides. In 1965 some rock was blasted in the lower part of the churchyard probably to form the extension there (GAS W/PE/27/24). There are some chamfered stones in the walling of the former southern boundary.

## CHURCH

A church of nave, chancel, north and south chapels and a south porch.

The nave is assumed to have formed the earliest church, and was probably built in the late 12th or early 13th century, the most likely date for the blocked north door of two centred head with fluted imposts.

The chancel and chancel arch were added in 14th century; the arch is pointed, and of two chamfered orders, although it has been reconstructed, possibly in the 17th century. The former east window of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery above (typical of a number of other Anglesey east windows) was, by style, c. 1400, although it contained glass figures dated to 1490. The space is now occupied by a 19th century window, but with much of the medieval glass re-set.

In 1661 the ornate south chapel was added in dramatic perpendicular style, with its multitude of buttresses on the angles of both bay and chapel, and its huge south and east windows of two rows of four trefoiled lights with vertical tracery above in a pointed arch. There is a doorway in the west wall with elliptical head in a square frame, the keystone contains the date 1661. The chapel connects to the chancel through a four-centred arch of two orders with semi-octagonal responds.

The north chapel was added in 1801 on the site of an earlier chapel of 1640 (tablet on side of chapel), although further work was carried out to the structure in the later 19th century (Senogles 1966, 42). It has windows of decorated style in the north and east walls.

## 19th CENTURY AND LATER RESTORATIONS

Restoration work was carried out in the mid 19th century, when the present door and the two windows in the south wall of the nave and the two windows in the north wall were inserted. The roof was also replaced, and the east window of the chancel was rebuilt at this time. A boiler room, demolished after 1937, was built.

In 1950 electric light was introduced and electric heating followed in 1956 (GAS W/PE/27/24).

## FITTINGS

Above the door is an inscribed stone of c. 625 date to King Cadfan (Nash-Williams 1950; RCAHMW 1937, 87).

- The east window contains excellent examples of re-set glass dating from c. 1490 (White 1969, 80-110) with text translated as "Pray for the good estate of Meurig ap Llywelyn ap Hwlcyn esquire; Marged ferch Ifan Fychan; Owain ap Meurig; Elen ferch Robert; who caused this window to be made" and picturing St Cadwaladr and the donors.

There is a medieval carved stone head re-set above the blocked door in the north wall of the nave and a stone above the eastern window in the south wall of the nave with a stags head in relief. There is a mural monument dated 1660.

#### OTHER

The walls are mostly of coursed sandstone with dressings of the same material. Modern slate roofs.

The external elevations of the walls of the nave, the porch and the north chapel are pointed with good stone definition. The external elevations of the east wall of the chancel and the south chapel are rendered. The internal elevations are plastered.

There is timber boarding beneath the pews.

There is a drainage trench around the walls of the north chapel, the east wall of the chancel, the south chapel and the west and north walls of the nave.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 63
- Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Lofts in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XCIII pp 72
- Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XLII pp 100-101
- Hulme G G 1926 Peculiar East Windows in Some Anglesey Churches *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol LXXI pp 184
- Hulbert-Powell C L 1944 Carved Corbels, Brackets & Label Stops in Anglesey Churches *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 46-48
- Jones Rev H L 1846 Mona Medjeva I-IV *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol I pp 160-169
- Lewis M 1970 *Stained Glass in North Wales* pp 63-64
- Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 193
- Nash-Williams V E 1950 *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* pp 55-56
- Pennant T 1991 *A Tour in Wales Vol II* pp 236-237
- RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 85-87
- Senogles D 1966 Llangadwaladr Church *Transactions of Anglesey Antiquarian Society* 1966 pp 38-49
- Skinner Rev J 1908 Ten Days Tour Through the Isle of Anglesea: December 1802 *Archaeologia Cambrensis Supplement* pp 34-35
- White R B 1969 The Llangadwaladr East Window *Transactions of Anglesey Antiquarian Society* 1969 pp 80-110.

## LLANGAFFO PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7009

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH44606853

DEDICATION: CAFFO

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Menai and Malltraeth

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Poor</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Good</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Poor</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Good</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Medium</i>

## GENERAL

The site is now occupied by a 19th century church, built next to the site of a demolished medieval church. This latter was not of particular note, although the 15th century door re-used as the cemetery entrance is of good quality. Of particular importance at this site is the large collection of incised stone crosses, which imply a local school operating in the area. This, and the foundations of the earlier church, give the site good archaeological potential.

## CEMETERY

The medieval church was located on a rock outcrop on the north side of the present churchyard. The original churchyard was curvilinear in form and is now a raised mound 2 m high. The churchyard was extended on the south and east sides. In the present churchyard are eight 7th to 11th century cross slabs, the head of a wheel cross, and a cross shaft. Set in the north wall fronting the road is a stone head and 15th-century architectural fragments. The north-west entrance re-uses the 15th-century door of the demolished church which has moulded jambs and two-centred head with hood-mould. Built into the wall above the doorway is a rectangular stone decorated with four-cord interlacement.

## MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The medieval church is described by Jones (1846, 301) as "a small and unimportant edifice... of a single aisle 55ft long by 12ft wide internally, with walls only ten feet high. The original style of the church was of decorated character, judging from the mouldings of the northern doorway, but the windows have all been altered.". A sketch of the church is given in an article by Pritchard (1898, 288-90), clearly showing the north doorway which now forms the entrance into the cemetery from the road.

## 19th CENTURY CHURCH

The present church was built in 1847 by Weightman and Hadfield. It consists of a nave and separate chancel with a south vestry and a west tower, built largely in Early English style, with single lancet windows. There is no indication of the survival of medieval fabric or the re-use of medieval features.

## FITTINGS

A large collection of early medieval cross-slabs and architectural fragments line the path outside the door of the church, and are also built into the north cemetery wall fronting the road (RCAHMW 1937, 88-9; Nash-Williams 1950).

The 12th century circular font tapers at the base to fit into a modern octagonal base. It has redressed panels decorated with chevrons.

Three memorials of 1630, 1660 and 1669 remain from the earlier church.

The Frondeg inscribed stone of the 6th century is in the vestry. A well preserved portion of a wheel cross head lies on the floor by the vestry door.

## OTHER

The walls are of local rubble with limestone dressings and quoins. Modern slate roof.

The external elevations are pointed with good stone definition. The interior is plastered.

The floor is part stone flagged, the aisle is tiled and there are raised timber boards beneath the pews.

There is a drain around the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5



## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 64
- Hulbert-Powell C L 1944 Carved Corbels, Brackets & Label Stops in Anglesey Churches *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 39
- Jones Rev H L 1846 Mona Medieva I-IV *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol I* pp 301-305
- Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 192
- Nash-Williams V E 1950 *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* pp 57-59+65
- Palmer A N 1886 The Portionary Churches of Medieval North Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol III* pp 191
- Prichard H 1898 Old Llangaffo Church and Cross *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XI* pp 288-290
- RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 88-89

## LLANGFN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7010

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH45807592

DEDICATION: CYNGAR

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Menai and Malltraeth

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Very poor</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Poor</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Poor</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Poor</i>

## GENERAL

The site of a medieval church, demolished in 1824 when a new church was built west of the earlier one. No visible signs of the earlier church remain, except for the 12th century font. The church is listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 193). The importance of the site is raised by the presence of the 6th century inscribed stone in the porch of the present church.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is irregular in form with a curved stone-walled boundary on the east side which probably represents the area of the original churchyard. This half of the churchyard probably contains the foundations of the medieval church, although no remains are visible. The western rectilinear side of the churchyard appears to have been added when the present church was built in 1824. The earlier gravestones have been cleared and laid flat in the earlier eastern half of the churchyard. There is an entrance dated 1890 on the south side and a further entrance on the north side.

## MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The form and date of the medieval church is not known. No plans or descriptions of the church have been found. It was located to the east of the present church and was demolished in 1824.

## MODERN CHURCH

The present church was built in an extension to the south of the original churchyard between 1824 and 1847. It consists of a nave, separate chancel and a west tower, all with pointed windows. The walls are of roughly coursed limestone blocks with modern dressings. Slate roof.

## FITTINGS

The 12th century font, a cylindrical bowl part decorated with chevrons, and two memorials of 1760 and 1799 remain from the earlier church. In the porch is a 5th-6th century inscribed stone with a Latin inscription in five lines, translated as "(The stone) of Culidor and of his wife Orvvita. (Here) he lies, (son) of Secundus" (Nash-Williams 1950, 59).

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M E 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 64  
 Jones Rev H L 1847a Mona Medieva V-VIII *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol II pp 42-44  
 Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 192  
 Nash-Williams V E 1950 *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* pp 59  
 RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 90

## LLANGEINWEN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7011

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH43977658

DEDICATION: CEINWEN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Menai and Malltraeth

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Medium</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Good</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Medium</i>

## GENERAL

A church of 12th century nave with later chancel and modern north chapel and west tower. The 13th century font is of interest, as are the early medieval memorial stones, which belong to the same school as the Llangaffo collection, and the presence of which raises the archaeological potential of the site. The church is listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 195).

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectilinear in form with a stone-walled boundary. The original churchyard was used for burial until recently. The entrance to the churchyard is on the east side.

## CHURCH

The church consists of a continuous nave and chancel, with a large north chapel, a south porch and west tower.

The present nave appears to be the oldest part of the church, dated by the 12th century round-headed blocked door in the north wall, although all the windows are modern.

The chancel was probably added in the 15th century, although no dateable features remain.

The roof of arch-braced trusses is probably 15th century, and it appears to include the chancel, although that part is ceiled.

In 1829 (although Clarke (1961, 64) says 1839 according to the North Wales Chronicle, but the Faculty report of 1928 says 1828-9) the north chapel was added to the chancel and the west tower built. The windows and doors are all of this date (NLW B/F/345).

In 1928 the church was restored by H. Hughes when the upper parts of the walls were rebuilt (GAS W/PE/21/18). The gallery was taken down in 1931 (NLW B/F/345).

## FITTINGS

The 13th century circular font is decorated with a foliated design. There are three internal memorials dating from 1591 to 1728. There are four cross slabs of the 7th to 9th century re-set in the western buttresses of the church.

## OTHER

The walls are of limestone rubble with grit dressings. Modern slate roofs.

The exterior elevations are rendered. The interior is plastered.

The flooring is of stone slabs with timber boarding beneath the pews. A recent drainage trench was observed around the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 64  
 Evans A O 1931 Three Old Foundations *I Cymruodor Vol XLII* pp 80-91  
 Jones Rev H L 1847a Mona Medieva V-VIII *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol II* pp 41-42  
 Nash-Williams V E 1950 *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* pp 56-61  
 Palmer A N 1886 The Portionary Churches of Medieval North Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol III* pp 191-192

RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 91-92

## LLANGOED PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7015

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH61178056

DEDICATION: CAWRDAF

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Tindaethwy

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	Poor	Survival of fittings	Medium
Potential for architectural investigation	Poor	Potential for archaeological investigation	Medium
Value of documentary evidence	Poor	Group Value	Medium

## GENERAL

A modern church, but retaining the 16th century north transept of the earlier church. The church is listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 193), and use of the site at this date is confirmed by the presence of a 12th century cross slab. The pulpit is of interest.

## CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectilinear in form with a stone-walled boundary. It has been extended on the south side at an unknown date and was extended to the north in 1906 (NLW B/DL/854). The former linear northern and southern boundaries are now marked by very low banks. The original churchyard was used for burial until recently. The entrance to the churchyard is on the south side. The area of the churchyard was given as 1 acre and 2 roods in a terrier of 1906 (NLW B/TI/3). There is a cross inscribed stone above the gateway to the churchyard.

## MEDIEVAL CHURCH

Two descriptions of the earlier church survive (Jones 1848, 325-7; Glynne 1900, 101-2). It was obviously a strange affair, described as of cruciform shape, but with the north chapel extending east to beyond the chancel. Most of the work sounds as though it was late medieval.

The north transept which now forms the north transept of the present church was built in 1612. It has an original window of three round headed lights in a square frame, and a segmental headed doorway, both in the east wall.

## MODERN CHURCH

The nave, chancel and south chapel and porch were built in 1881 to designs by Kennedy, probably on original foundations (Clarke 1961, 64). No medieval architectural masonry appears to be re-used.

In 1910 the north vestry was added with a heating chamber below and the present chancel floor was laid (NLW B/F/355)

## FITTINGS

There is a stoup in the porch. The octagonal font is 14th century. There is an incised cross of the 12th-century currently set outside the east door of the north transept. The pulpit contains 17th century work, and has the initials EI 1622 on one panel. There are two memorials of 1750, 1765.

## OTHER

The walls are of rubble with gritstone dressings for the original windows. Modern slate roof.

The exterior of the nave and chancel are pointed with good stone definition, that of the north chapel with poor definition.

There is timber flooring beneath the pews, the sanctuary is tiled and the walking areas of the nave and crossing are stone flagged.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 64  
 Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XLII pp 101-102  
 Jones Rev H L 1847a Mona Medieva V-VIII *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol II pp 325-327  
 Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 195  
 RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 92-93



## LLANGRISTIOLUS PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7017

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH45017357

DEDICATION: CRISTOLUS

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Menai and Malltraeth

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Good</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Good</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Poor</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Medium</i>

## GENERAL

A church of nave and chancel of possible 12th century origins, rebuilt in the 13th century, and rebuilt again on original foundations in the 19th century. The chancel arch is of interest, the construction of which can possibly be associated with Einion ap Gwalchmai ap Meilyr, who held the township of Lledwigan in the 13th century (RCAHMW 1937, pxxxviii). The font also is of interest.

## CEMETERY

The well kept graveyard forms a rounded rectangle in a raised location rising up from the south with a quarry on the east side. It is bounded by a stone wall. The interior is raised 1-1.5m on the north and south sides and 0.5m on the south east. There are traces of a former internal boundary on the north side where a raised area 1.5-2m high curves round from the nave to the west end of the church. The cemetery was extended on the north side in the 1940's, and provision has also been made on that side for a carpark. The western entrance to the graveyard has a modern arch over it. There is a lowered concrete path leading to the church.

## CHURCH

A church of nave with bell-cote, a chancel, and modern south porch.

The earliest clearly dateable feature is the chancel arch of the early 13th century. This arch is two centred, with three orders on the east and two on the west, each with roll mouldings. The orders are continued into the responds, which have three rolls on each edge (RCHAMW 1937, 95; Holme 1922, 202-6).

The chancel, which is wider than the nave, has a 16th century east window of five ogee lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with hood-mould. In the north wall is another early 16th century window of two rounded multifoliated lights in a square head with a moulded label.

A description of the church prior to the re-building describes it as having opposing doors at the west end of the nave, one at least of which was probably 14th century, and with late medieval windows. The present chancel arch and east window were described (Jones 1846, 64).

## 19TH CENTURY RESTORATIONS

The church was largely rebuilt in 1852 by Henry Kennedy, when all the remainder of the present windows were fitted, and the roofs renewed. The masonry appears to have been re-built from at least the base of the sills upwards; there is a noticeable change in the masonry at that level. The chancel arch shows no sign of having been rebuilt, and this may have been left standing during the rebuilding.

## FITTINGS

The circular 12th century font contains six decorated panels (illustrated in Hughes 1930, 253). There is a stone with roll moulding built into the south wall of the nave, west of the eastern window. There is part of a quern in the nave.

## OTHER

The walls are of limestone rubble with limestone dressings. Modern slate roof.

The exterior stone walls are all roughly pointed with fairly poor stone definition. The interior is plastered; the chancel arch is painted a deep red colour. The floor is of stone flags at the west end and beneath the aisles with timber boards elsewhere.

Traces of a former drainage trench can be seen around the church.



Date Visited: 1994/5

**LIST OF REFERENCES**

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century. *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 64  
Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses. *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XVIII pp 102  
Jones Rev H L 1846 Mona Medieva I-IV. *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol I pp 63-64  
RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 95

## LLANGWYFAN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7020

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH33596827

DEDICATION: CWYFAN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Menai and Malltraeth

STATUS: Occasional use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Medium</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Poor</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Good</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Poor</i>

## GENERAL

A simple single cell church situated on a small islet off the west coast of Anglesey with a rough stone causeway linking it to the mainland. In the 16th century a north aisle was added, but this was later removed. It is mentioned in the Valuation of Norwich of 1254, and may be 12th century in origin. It lost its parochial status in 1871 when the new church of St Mary's was built, but is still occasionally used for services. Of interest for its dramatic location and early date.

## CEMETERY

This covers the tiny islet of Llangwyfan and is bounded by a stone retaining wall 2-3m high. Part of this wall collapsed in 1977 exposing the rubble core. Steps allow access from the causeway to the east. A possible 12th century window head is incorporated into a later grave to the north of the church.

## CHURCH

A small single cell church, of probable 12th century origins. This early date is suggested by the presence of a very weathered string course east of the door which is typical of that date, and the low stone bench on the inside (Hughes 1897, 58-65).

The east window, of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two centred head has been much re-built but is originally of the 14th century. In the south wall is a small window of one cinquefoiled light in a square frame with moulded label, and a door with pointed head in a square frame and moulded label with decorated spandrels, now much weathered.

A north aisle and arcade was added in the 16th century. This aisle was removed during the first half of the 19th century and blocked up with masonry. It is illustrated in Skinner's 'Ten Days' Tour Through the Isle of Anglesey' in 1802 with a wooden truss supporting one of the arches (Skinner Rev J 1908). No trace of the north aisle can be seen externally through the heavy pointing, but internally it is visible. A single cinquefoil light of the early 15th century has been inserted into the blocking of the centre bay of the arcade.

The bell-cote on the western gable end has a very weathered apex stone but no longer houses a bell. The porch present in Hughes' plan of the church (Hughes H 1897) has since been removed.

The arched-braced collar-beam trusses have been much repaired, but are late medieval in origin.

## 19TH CENTURY AND LATER RESTORATIONS

The church was restored in 1893 under Harold Hughes and further repairs were carried out between 1902-1904. These included building the retaining wall, inserting the new window in the south wall, and a new floor. The exterior was re-pointed, the roof renewed (with the old trusses), and new church furniture installed. Money is currently (1994) being raised to re-roof the church.

## FITTINGS

There are three interior memorials with dates of 1730-1799.

## OTHER

The walls are of local uncoursed rubble with gritstone dressings. Modern slate roof.

The exterior is pointed with medium to poor stone definition on the north, south and west elevations, and medium to good on the east.

There are no visible drainage features at the site.

Date Visited: 1994/5

**LIST OF REFERENCES**

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 64-65  
Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XIII* pp 102-103  
Hughes H 1897 Llangwyfan Church, Anglesey *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XII* pp 58-65  
Jones Rev H L 1846 Mona Medieva I-IV *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol I* pp 156-158  
Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 194  
RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 97  
Skinner Rev J 1908 Ten Days Tour Through the Isle of Anglesea : December 1802 *Archaeologia Cambrensis Supplement* pp 43-44 89

## LLANGWYLLOG PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7021

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH43387967

DEDICATION: CWYLLOG

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Twrcelyn

STATUS: Occasional use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Medium</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Good</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Poor</i>

## GENERAL

This church was included in the Valuation of Norwich of 1254, but there are no architectural features of that date: the earliest features are of the 15th century. Although much restored, the church retains interest for its 18th century fittings and the presence of the annexe.

## CEMETRY

The well kept rectangular graveyard is on ground sloping to the south with a ridge running along part of the south side. The dry stone boundary wall is curved to the south and east where it is 1-1.5m high but straight to the west and north where it is 0.3m high. There is an entrance at the north east corner and a stile at the north end of the western boundary wall. There is evidence of the path being lowered.

## CHURCH

A church of continuous nave and chancel, with an unusual west annexe.

The earliest datable features are of the 15th century. The east window is of three trefoiled lights in a four centred head with hoodmould, of that date but much repaired. The north door has a pointed head in a square frame with moulded label.

Considerable work was carried out in the 16th century, which includes the north and south windows of the chancel, and the centre window in the north wall, all of three simple square-headed lights with chamfered jambs and mullions. The west window in the south wall, of two square lights with chamfered jambs and mullions, has been inserted into an earlier door opening.

The annexe was also added in the 16th century, dated by the north round-headed doorway with chamfered jambs and moulded label, as illustrated in Jones (1859, 172) although this is now blocked with a modern window inserted. In the south wall is a window of two round-headed lights in a square frame with moulded label; this window has recently been re-built with new masonry but to the same style as the original. There is a chimney on the western gable end of the annexe from the fireplace installed in the 18th century. Jones suggests this was once a part of the nave, but was walled off for use as a schoolroom. This may have been done during the 1854 restoration work. The roofline of the annexe is lower than that of the remainder of the church.

## 19TH CENTURY AND LATER RESTORATIONS

The church was restored in 1854 by D Roberts of Beaumaris who preserved the 18th century fittings (Clarke 1961, 65). The modern windows and north door probably date from this restoration, as also do the roofs.

More recent restoration work has included the replacement of the north 16th century window in the annexe with a similar modern one, and the renewal of weathered mullions in the remaining medieval windows.

## FITTINGS

The cylindrical font with carving of knot work, apparently never finished, is of the early 13th century. The bell dated 1662 is inscribed with three bulls' heads and the initials 'R B W E M C W E T'. The communion rails, the pulpit and the reading desk are dated c1769. The seating is late 18th century. There are three interior 18th century memorials.

## OTHER

The walls are of roughly coursed local stone with limestone dressings.

The whole of the exterior is pointed with good stone definition. The interior is plastered.

A 0.3m deep drainage trench exposes the foundation stones of the south wall of the church and a 0.6m deep trench exposes the eastern foundations.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 65  
Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Lofts in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XCIII pp 73  
Jones Rev H L 1859 Mona Medieva XXI-XXIII *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol V pp 171-172  
Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 193  
RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 98

## LLANIESTYN PARISH CHURCH (ANG)

PRN: 7024

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH58507959

DEDICATION: IESTYN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Tindaethwy

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Good</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Good</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Poor</i>

## GENERAL

First mentioned in the Valuation of Norwich of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 191), the present single cell church is of the 12th century, although the east end is probably a 14th or 15th century extension. The 12th century font and 14th century Iestyn stone are particularly noteworthy.

## CEMETRY

The well kept graveyard covering 0.3 acres has been extended on the west side of the church. It is of an irregular shape with a curved boundary from west of the church running around the north to the east side. The rest of the boundary is irregular but straight sided and the whole is surrounded by a dry stone wall with an entrance in the south east. There have been recent burials on the east side of the church.

## CHURCH

A church of structurally undivided chancel and nave with a south chapel and a south porch; the east end of the church is slightly narrower than the west.

The nave is dated to the 12th century by the blocked round-headed door in the west wall, discovered during restoration work in 1954. There is a possible straight joint visible in the north wall about 1 m high, suggesting that the chancel is of later date. If this is correct, then changes in the masonry above that height suggest the upper levels were rebuilt when the chancel was added. The south doorway of c.1500 has a rounded head in a square frame with moulded jambs and decorated spandrels. There is a single 15th century truss across the nave west of the chapel opening.

The 15th century east window of the chancel, of three cinquefoiled lights with curvilinear tracery in a two-centred head with hood-mould, is typical of a number of Anglesey churches.

The south chapel is probably 16th century, and has a three light window of that date, although much restored, in the south wall. In the east wall is another much restored window incorporating 14th century dressings. The opening to the chapel is spanned by a beam of medieval date.

The porch has been rebuilt, but is medieval in origin, and contains one 15th century truss.

## 19TH CENTURY RESTORATIONS

The church was restored in 1865 by D Roberts of Beaumaris, to which date the re-roofing and north window can be ascribed. Further restoration was undertaken in 1954, when the west doorway was uncovered.

## FITTINGS

The cylindrical font carved with incised decoration in three bands (including chevrons, round-headed arches and crosses) is of the 12th century. This has been illustrated by various people, but see particularly that by Hughes (1930, 250). The monumental carved sandstone slab of St Iestyn c. 1380 is said to have lain in front of the altar but since the first half of the 19th century it has been fixed upright on the west wall of the south transept. It is described and illustrated by Gresham (1968, 230-33) where it is linked to a similar slabs at Llanbabo and Bangor. The communion table and rails date from the late 17th century. There is an 18th century inscription on a stone tablet on the north wall of the chancel with benefactions to the poor of the parish. There is a hexagonal stoup by the north door. The hinge of the south door is dated 1764 (RCAHMW 1937, 107) (N.B. this was not noted in 1994).

## OTHER

The walls are of uncoursed rubble with gritstone dressings. Modern slate roof.

The exterior is pointed with reasonable stone definition, apart from the western gable end of the nave which is

rendered. The central blocked doorway in this gable wall is pointed. The interior is plastered.

Drainage channels are present around the whole church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 65  
Gresham C A 1968 *Medieval Stone Carving in North Wales* pp 230-233  
Holme G G 1926 Peculiar East Windows in Some Anglesey Churches *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol LXXV pp 181-183  
Jones Rev H L 1847a Mona Medieva V-VIII *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol II pp 323-325  
Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 195  
Pennant T 1991 *A Tour in Wales Vol II* pp 265-266  
RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 107  
RCAHMW 1960b *An Inventory of Ancient Monuments in Anglesey: Corrections & Additions 1937-1959* pp 15  
Skinner Rev J 1908 Ten Days Tour Through the Isle of Anglesea: December 1802 *Archaeologia Cambrensis Supplement* pp 84-86



## LLANRHWDRY'S PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7030

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH32219322

DEDICATION: RHWDRY'S

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Lliffon and Talybolion

STATUS: Occasional use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Good</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Medium</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Poor</i>

## GENERAL

A small church in an isolated coastal location, which can only be reached on foot. It consists of a 12th century nave with 13th century chancel. It is included in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 196). The building is of interest for its 12th century date (particularly the south door), and its cruck roofs.

## CEMETERY

A square cemetery, although the east side is curving, and one feels, although there is no evidence, that the west square end is part of a later expansion. It is enclosed by a stone wall, and has open fields on all four sides.

## CHURCH

A church of nave with later chancel which has a small north chapel.

The nave of the church is 12th century, a date provided by the round-headed doorway with imposts in the south wall. The only window is a modern one with wood frame in the south wall. There is a bench around the inside of the west wall, and an 18th century gallery above. The roof contains a single collar-beam truss, which is probably a pair of crucks similar to those in the chancel.

The chancel was probably added in the 13th century: the two-centred chancel arch with square responds and plain imposts is of this date, as is the small single light window at the east end of the south wall. The east window of two cinquefoiled ogee lights with vertical tracery in a two-centred head is 15th century, which is probably the date of the east wall which does not lie at right angles to the two side walls. The single window in the north wall and the one in the centre of the south wall are modern. The three bay roof of the nave contains two pairs of crucks, of which the lower halves of the blades are buried in the walls, except for the north blade of the east cruck which has been exposed by the removal of the wall for the north chapel.

The north chapel is of unknown date, but probably post-reformation. The RCAHMW date the two blocked windows to the 18th century.

The church has been recently restored, but details of work undertaken during the restoration are not known.

## FITTINGS

The plain cylindrical font is of 12th century date. There are two 17th century memorials and one of the 18th century inside the church.

## OTHER

The walls are of local rubble, with gritstone dressings in the older windows and brick voussoirs in the new. Modern slate roof.

The exterior is pointed with good stone definition. The interior is plastered.

A gravelled drainage channel runs along the exterior of the south wall.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Hulbert-Powell C L 1944 Carved Corbels, Brackets & Label Stops in Anglesey Churches *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 38  
 Jones Rev H L 1862 Mona Medieva XXVI-XXVII *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol VIII pp 49-50  
 Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 196

RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 108

## LLANRHYDDLAD PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7032

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH30608956

DEDICATION: RHYDDLAD

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llifon and Talybolion

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	Poor	Survival of fittings	Medium
Potential for architectural investigation	Poor	Potential for archaeological investigation	Medium
Value of documentary evidence	Poor	Group Value	Poor

## GENERAL

The site of a medieval church which was pulled down in 1854 when a new church was built. The earlier church appears to have been of largely 15th century and later date in its final form, although its inclusion in the Valuation of Norwich of 1254 (Lunt W E 1926,196) suggests an earlier date, as does the presence of an early-medieval hand-bell.

## CEMETERY

A rectangular cemetery situated on a sloping hillside with views out to the west and south. It is bounded by a stone wall, with roads to the south and east. The main entrance is through the south corner.

## MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The medieval church was pulled down in 1854 when it was replaced by a new church. The earlier church has been described as consisting of a nave and chancel, with a small chapel on the southern side of the former, and a porch covering the south-west door. The windows were all either debased or modernized; but the chancel arch, circular headed, and perhaps of the 15th century, remained. It was simply chamfered without piers, otherwise we would have consigned it to an earlier date. The font was a plain circular basin, perhaps of the twelfth or thirteenth century. A lych gate with a pointed archway under a low-stepped gable stood in the wall of the churchyard (Jones 1862, 50). A terrier of 1780 records the following dimensions: chancel 6 yds long 4 yds wide, nave 12.5 yds long, cross aisle 5 yds long, 5.5 yds wide (NLW B/Terr/1070).

The location of the earlier church is not known, but there is no visible evidence of it in the churchyard, and it probably underlies the modern church, although RCAHMW say the new church was built "near" the site of the old one (RCAHMW 1937, 109).

## FITTINGS

It was not possible to gain access to the new church, but the following fittings were recorded by the RCAHMW: a portable celtic bell of 7th to 9th century date, found in the wall of the old church; two 17th century chairs; a plain cylindrical font of medieval date.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 65  
 Jones Rev H L 1862 Mona Medieva XXVI-XXVII *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol VIII* pp 50  
 Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 196  
 RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 109

## LLANSADWRN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7035

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH55387588

DEDICATION: SADWRN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Tindaethwy

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Poor</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Good</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Poor</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Medium</i>

## GENERAL

A modern church built in 1881 on the foundations of the medieval church. The 6th century inscribed stone commemorating the founder of the church is of particular note.

## CEMETRY

The well kept almost circular graveyard covering nearly half an acre is bounded by a raised ivy covered dry stone wall. There is an extension to the north east and evidence of recent burials. The entrance to the churchyard is located to the west of the church. A beam re-used in the modern lych gate is dated 1735. Agricultural buildings are encroaching on the south west of the cemetery.

## CHURCH

The church consists of a continuous nave and chancel with a north chapel and a north porch. The present structure dates from a re-building of 1881 by Kennedy on the old foundations, when a small building in the churchyard used as a stable was also pulled down (NLW B/F/383). Plans of the new church survive (NLW B/F/384), but these do not include plans of the earlier church. In 1896 the chancel was either still being built, or was re-roofed and refitted from designs by Demaine and Brierley of York (B/F/384).

The medieval church was described in 1847 as consisting of "a single aisle, forty nine feet 6 inches long, by sixteen feet six inches wide externally, with a chapel twenty feet by seventeen feet six inches on the northern side. The walls are only six feet high outside to the eaves of the roof. In the western wall is a small square-headed loop, and on it a single bell-gable, on one step, with an elegantly curved ogee coping. A modern doorway is in the northern wall of the nave; and in the southern are two square-headed perpendicular windows, and one modern. The eastern window of the church is a small one of two lights, pointed but not foliated, and decorated in character. On the gable above it is the fragment of a cross, which, from the remains of its foliations, must have been of unusual elegance.". The 6th century inscribed stone is also mentioned (Jones 1847, 259-60).

## FITTINGS

In the eastern wall of the chapel there is an early 6th century inscribed stone containing a latin inscription commemorating Sadwrn, the founder of the church (Nash-Williams 1950, 61-3). There are two chairs, an oak chest and a font all of the 18th century. There are nine 18th century internal memorials and fifteen exterior memorials dating from 1653 to 1748.

## OTHER

The walls are of local rubble with modern dressings. Modern slate roof.

The exterior walls are pointed with horrible ribbon pointing but reasonable stone definition, with the exception of the south side of the church which is rendered.

Drainage channels are located on the south side of the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 65  
 Glynn Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XI* pp 103-104  
 Hulbert-Powell C L 1944 Carved Corbels, Brackets & Label Stops in Anglesey Churches *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 38-39  
 Jones Rev H L 1847a Mona Medieva V-VIII *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol II* pp 259-260  
 Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 195

Nash-Williams V E 1950 *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* pp 61

RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 109

## LLANTRISANT PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7036

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH34958406

DEDICATION: AFRAN; IEUAN; SANNAN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llifon and Talybolion

STATUS: Managed by Friends

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Medium</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Medium</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Poor</i>

## GENERAL

This church is listed in the Valuation of Norwich of 1254 (Lunt W E 1926, 193) where it is referred to as Ecclesia de Clansann. The present church was probably built in the 14th century with a south chapel added in the 17th century. It was replaced in 1899 by a new church which lies 1.5 Km east. The old church is maintained by the Society for Friendless Churches, and is reached by footpath. The font and 19th century box pews are noteworthy.

## CEMETERY

A "D" shaped cemetery, of which the straight edge forms the south side, enclosed by a dry stone wall. The interior is raised on the north side, and on the west side of the church. There is rock outcropping to the north-east. It is surrounded by fields on the north and west, and farmbuildings on the south. There is no evidence of extensions or former boundaries to the graveyard. There are 18th and 19th gravestones and tombs. The gravelled area around the church was extended during the 1995 repairs, and a new gravelled path, 0.75m wide and 0.75m deep, was constructed from the church to the gate. The boundary wall and fence were also repaired at this time.

## CHURCH

A church of continuous nave and chancel with a south chapel.

The east window of the chancel, of two trefoiled lights with a small shield shaped light above under a segmental arch defined by a hood-mould above, is of late 14th century date. It appears to have been inserted, and just to the south are possible window jambs built into the wall. The north window in the chancel is 17th century with a modern head.

The 15th century south door of the nave has a round head in a square frame with moulded label and casement moulded jambs. The step of the south door is a re-used graveslab. East of the door is a square headed window of two lights with chamfered jambs and a projecting label across the top of probable 17th century date. West of the door is a modern rectangular window. The north wall was re-built in the 19th century; it contains one modern door at the west end and a window containing 17th century work at the east end. Recent drainage works have revealed a foundation plinth along this wall which may be medieval. There are no windows in the west wall. The west bell-cote with pointed opening is thought to be 17th century (RCAHMS 1937, 114). There are five arch-braced collar-beam trusses, of which the south sides of the eastern two rest on a wood beam that forms the top of the opening to the south chapel.

The south chapel is an addition of the 17th century, dated by original windows in the east and south walls, each of two lights with chamfered jambs. In the west wall is a modern window like that at the west end of the nave, which appears to have been inserted into a blocked doorway. South of the window is a straight joint that may indicate a former window.

## 19TH RESTORATIONS

The church was restored and the north wall of the chancel was rebuilt in the 19th century. Further work was undertaken in 1968 when the church was re-roofed, re-pointed and re-plastered (WPE/5/4). In 1995 the church was repaired by The Friends of Friendless Churches with the help of a grant from Cadw. Work included renewing defective slates, stonework, pointing, plaster and window lights, improving drainage facilities both inside and outside the building, repairing boundary features, doors and furniture.

## FITTINGS

The late 12th or early 13th century font is a carved cylindrical bowl on a square plinth. The communion rails date from the 17th century. There are three 17th century and one 18th century memorials inside the church. The box pews and pulpit are 19th century.

## OTHER

The walls are of local rubble with gritstone dressings. Modern slate roof.

The exterior is pointed with medium to good stone definition. The interior is plastered.

The stone flag flooring has been lowered by at least 0.3m-0.4m. There are timber boards below the box pews.

French drainage channels 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep were excavated around the church in 1995 lowering the ground level. A trench 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep was also excavated on the inside of the walls and filled with gravel.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 65  
Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XIII* pp 104  
Jones Rev H L 1862 Mona Medieva XXVI-XXVII *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol VIII* pp 121-122  
Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 193  
RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 113-114



## LLECHCYNFARWY PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7045

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH38128110

DEDICATION: CYNFARWY

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llifon and Talybolion

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Poor</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Poor</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Poor</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Good</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Good</i>

## GENERAL

This church was listed in the Valuation of Norwich of 1254 (Lunt W E 1926, 193), a date confirmed by the presence of the 12th century font. However the present structure largely dates from a re-build of 1868, prior to which the earliest dateable evidence was 14th century. In 1926 a series of cist burials were found west of the church when clearing ground for a cemetery extension (Anon 1926, 96). The presence of the cist graves and other 12th century evidence raises the archaeological potential of this site. The name (i.e. Llech=stone) is derived from the former presence of a large standing stone which stood a short distance north of the church.

## CEMETRY

The well kept square graveyard is surrounded by a dry stone wall. There are entrances to the north east of the church and in the south west corner of the graveyard. An adjacent rectangular field was added to the north west of the graveyard in 1929, donated by the Meyricks of Bodorgan (NLW B/C/97).

## MEDIEVAL CHURCH

This church consists of a continuous nave and chancel with a west bellcote, a south chapel and a north porch.

The entire building was rebuilt in 1868, on its earlier foundations. A description of the church prior to the rebuilding describes it as dating from the middle of the 15th century with an east window "of two lights, trefoiled, with the central space above them, in the heads of the arch, formed in the shape of a shield". This description sounds identical to the east window still at Llantrisant church. Over the window of the chapel was a stone inscribed with "1664 / W.B"; this stone is still present.

## MODERN CHURCH

The church was rebuilt by Kennedy and O'Donoghue on the original foundations when the porch was added in 1868. The windows are typical Kennedy, being a mixture of square headed with trifoliated lights, and curvilinear under a pointed arch. The head of the window in the north wall lies above wall-plate level, which has necessitated the need for a gable in the longitudinal wall. From the inscription it appears that the chapel was built by the Bolde family of Tre'r Ddol in 1664, and the masonry of the chapel may be original.

## FITTINGS

The circular bowl-shaped font of the 12th century is decorated with five rectangular panels, of which four contain an incised saltire. A brass plate on the sill of the north window in the nave is dated 1756, and records the bequest of interest on £500 yearly to two old housekeepers of unblemished character. There is a marble memorial to Helen Bold of Treddol dated 1631, and two 18th century memorials to the Eirianell family. The stone on the south wall of the chapel, dated 1664, has already been mentioned.

## OTHER

The walls are of roughly coursed local rubble with modern dressings. Modern slate roof.

The exterior walls are pointed with good stone definition. The interior is plastered.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Anon 1928. Graves Near Llecheynfaryw Church. *Transactions of Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 96-97  
 Clarke M L 1961a. Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century. *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 66  
 Jones Rev H L 1862. Mona Medieva XXVI-XXVII. *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol VIII pp 116-117  
 Lunt W E (ed) 1926. *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 193

RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 116

## NEWBOROUGH PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7051

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH41986546

DEDICATION: PETER

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Menai and Malltraeth

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Good</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Good</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Good</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Good</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Very Good</i>

## GENERAL

A church with a long but confusing history. It was associated with the pre-conquest Llys of Rhosyr, of which the foundations to the west of the church are in the process of being excavated, and then with the borough created by Edward I. The 14th century windows are typical of English work, and are almost undoubtedly a result of the presence of English masons at Beaumaris.

The church has been much restored, and is also heavily rendered, so is difficult to date. The windows and doors would suggest a 14th century date for the chancel, but the unusually long nave is presently undateable. The RCAHMS suggest a 14th century east section, with a lengthening to the west in the 15th or 16th century, presumably using the south door and north doors as evidence. Earlier writers, particularly Owen (1919, 112-180) following Williams (1873, 270-274) suggest, on the basis of the mention of the church of St Peter and that of St Mary in the Chronicles for 1156, that there were two churches in line, and that the two were joined in medieval times by roofing over the intervening space. The change in roof levels and timbers is cited as evidence for this, but unfortunately these have been much restored, and are not valid evidence.

There is much to discover at this site, and any underground work or work to the standing structure needs to be carefully monitored.

The 14th century architecture, the 12th century font and the 14th century sepulchral slabs are of note.

## CEMETERY

The well kept rectangular graveyard is surrounded by a modern mortared wall. The interior of the graveyard is higher than the surrounding ground level probably due to the accumulation of sand within the walls. The graveyard was extended, in 1882, on the south side down to the road with the previous boundary being marked by a low bank. There is a modern extension to the west. The entrance to the graveyard is to the east of the church with a path cut through the deposits to the south porch.

## CHURCH

The church is a long low narrow building with a southern porch and vestry.

The chancel, which has a slightly lower roof line than the nave, is almost certainly 14th century. The east window of this date has three trefoiled ogee lights with three cusped quatrefoils in a two-centred head with hood-mould and carved head-stops. In the north wall are two windows, the east of which has two trefoiled lights with a trefoil in a two centred head with hood-mould and carved head stops; the western one is a single trefoiled light. In the south wall are two similar windows, in between which is a 14th century doorway with chamfered jambs and a two-centred head now leading to a modern vestry. In the south wall of the chancel is a 14th century piscina with chamfered jambs and a two-centred head.

The chancel arch is modern and pointed.

The nave has four windows in the north wall, and a blocked doorway. The details of the doorway are rendered, but it appears to be 14th century from its pointed head and chamfered jambs. The east window of two trefoiled lights in a square frame with moulded label is c. 1500, the next window is modern, there is then a single lancet window of 13th century date, then another modern window. On the south side are three modern windows, two of them of two trefoil headed lights in square frame, and the west one similar of a single light. The south doorway has chamfered jambs and an elliptical arch with a moulded label. The south porch has a similar doorway but with moulded jambs.

## 19TH CENTURY RESTORATIONS

The church was restored in 1850 (Williams 1873, 270-274) when it would appear that the buttresses were added, the south windows of the nave were inserted and the chancel arch was built. Further restoration was carried out in 1886 when the vestry was added. The eaves level of the chancel roof were lowered during restoration (RCAHMW 1937, 118). A heating system was installed in 1930 (NLW/B/F/421).

#### FITTINGS

On the west wall of the vestry are two fragments of 9th-11th century carved stone. The carved cylindrical gritstone font, with four decorated panels, is of the 12th century. In the porch is a medieval stoup. There are three 14th century sepulchral slabs; a floriated cross recording the death of Ellena; a decorated slab recording the death of David Barker, in a recess in the north side of the sanctuary; an effigy of Matheus ap Elye, a priest, in a recess in the south wall (Gresham 1968, 209-224). On the north wall of the nave is a 14th or 15th century stone bracket or stop carved with a human head. Two internal family memorials are dated 1689 and 1803.

#### OTHER

The walls are of local rubble, but much rendered. The dressings are gritstone. Modern slate roof.

The exterior is completely rendered, and nearly all detail is hidden. The interior is plastered.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 66  
 Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XVII pp 105  
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 Hulbert-Powell C L 1944 Carved Corbels, Brackets & Label Stops in Anglesey Churches *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 40  
 Jones Rev H L 1846 *Mania Medieva* I-IV *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol I pp 426-429  
 Jones T 1952 *Brut y Tywysogion: Pemaith MS 20 Version* pp 59-60  
 Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 192  
 Owen H 1919 St Peter's Church, Newborough, Anglesey *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XIV pp 112-180  
 RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 118

## PENMON PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7054

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH63048072

DEDICATION: SEIRIOL

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Tindaethwy

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Very Good</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Good</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Good</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Good</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Good</i>	Group Value	<i>Very Good</i>

## GENERAL

This was a priory church of the Augustinians, with the remains of the conventual buildings lying to the south of the church, including the Prior's house attached to the south transept which is still occupied. Before being accepted into the Augustinian Order, the church was a Clas church of some importance dedicated to St Seiriol. It assumed parochial status following the dissolution.

The history of the Priory has been traced in some detail by Carr (1986, 18-30). It would appear that the church may well have still been a Clas church when the earlier remains of the present structure were built, and that it did not become Augustinian until around 1237. This would mean that the rebuilding of the chancel and the building of the conventual buildings was the responsibility of the Augustinians, but that the remainder of the church, including the tower and crossing, is a former Clas church.

The priory church at Penmon is the best surviving church of Gwynedd dating from the period of native rule, and contains some of the best examples of Welsh romanesque architecture. The sculptured crosses are of particular note. The group value of the site is enhanced by the presence of the well and adjoining cell of Seiriol, of probable Early Medieval date, the later conventual buildings, the remains on Ynys Seiriol, and the presence of the 10th/11th century sculptured crosses.

## CEMETERY

The cemetery lies around the north and west sides of the church, surrounded by a high stone wall on the north and west sides. A disused quarry lies immediately north, possibly the source of stone for some of the conventual buildings, and open fields lie to the west. South of the east end of the church is the cloister. South of the west end of the church the ground falls away steeply to the present road level. East of the church is a modern extension to the cemetery. There are two re-used dressed stones, possibly rebated door jambs, in the south-west entrance.

## CHURCH

A cruciform church, with a house attached to the south transept.

The earliest part of the church is the nave which was built in the middle of the 12th century during the early years of Owain Gwynedd's reign. The central tower and the north and south transepts were added in the latter half of the 12th century. The chancel was probably built in the early 13th century but was rebuilt in the 15th century on the earlier foundations and restored in 1855. The north transept and the east wall of the south transept were also rebuilt on the old foundations in 1855.

The nave has three original round headed windows with splayed reveals on the north, west and south walls. There are chamfered plinths on each wall, the northern having been restored, and original buttresses on the north and south walls. The original south doorway has square inner jambs and outer jambs with detached shafts with scalloped capitals and roll-moulded bases. There is a possible blocked window above this doorway seen in shadows in the plaster but no evidence externally. The arch is of one roll-moulded order enclosing a tympanum illustrated in the Anglesey Inventory (RCAHMW 1937, pl 179). The north doorway, of chamfered jambs with a shouldered arch, was inserted in the 13th century.

The central tower of three stages has a low pyramidal stone spire with a modern cross above. There are original round arches at the bases of the west, south and east walls while the northern arch was rebuilt in 1855. The arches are described and the decorated west arch illustrated in the Anglesey Inventory (RCAHMW 1937, 120, pl 177). The second stage of the tower has a small window opening into the south transept with a round arch and splayed reveals. The upper stage of the tower has windows in all four walls of two round-headed lights with those in the south and west walls being modern.

The north transept rebuilt on the original foundations in 1855 has modern north and east windows. The blind arcading in the north transept appears to be rather badly restored.

The south transept has a blocked round-headed window in the south wall and evidence of a similar window in the west wall. A round arch scar also shows under oblique lighting in the west wall similar to the one visible in the south wall. There is a modern window in the rebuilt east wall containing fragments of Medieval glass removed from the replaced 15th century east window. Above this window is evidence, in the outside stonework, of a 12th century window. There is internal wall arcading on the south and west walls of the south transept each with five bays (RCAHMW 1937, pl 178).

The rebuilt chancel has seven modern windows and a modern doorway with a slate roofed wooden porch. The west wall of the chancel appears damp. In the fabric of the west end of the north wall of the chancel there is a possible re-used architectural fragment showing a cross.

#### 19TH CENTURY RESTORATIONS

The 19th restorations were undertaken by Weightman and Hadfield when the chancel, the north transept and crossing arch and the east wall of the south transept were rebuilt. Later work included the restoration of all the openings in the chancel and the north transept and the east window in the south transept. The roof was also replaced.

#### FITTINGS

The church contains four carved crosses described and illustrated in the Anglesey Inventory (RCAHMW 1937, 121, 123, pl 179, 180, 181). Of the two free standing crosses one c1000 is in the south transept and the other c1000, retrieved from the deer park, is in the nave. A wheel cross from the apex of the tower has been built into the east wall of the south transept and a plain 12th century latin cross is set in the north wall of the chancel.

Three locally carved 12th century heads are built into the masonry of the nave above the arch leading into the tower crossings described by Hulbert-Powell and a fourth head is preserved over the interior of the south door. A sculptured figure of a medieval mason and another of a nude female figure are fixed in the west wall of the south transept (Hulbert-Powell C L 1944, 21-24).

The square stone font c1000 has three decorated sides and one plain. There are four interior memorials dating from 1645 to 1788 and seventeen exterior memorials dating from 1696 to 1839. A 12th century piscina is set into a pillar and a 13th century enamelled bronze plaque, found during restoration of the chancel, is in a glass case in the chancel.

#### OTHER

The walls are of limestone rubble with squared quoins and limestone dressings. The roof is mainly modern slate.

The exterior walls are pointed with good stone visibility. The interior walls of the nave, chancel and north transept are plastered. The interior of the south transept is roughly plastered and whitewashed. The floor of the nave is stone paved. The chancel has stone flags down the central aisle and timber boards under the pews. There is a drainage channel around the south side of the nave and the west side of the south transept.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Carr A D 1956 The Priory of Penmon *The Journal of Welsh Ecclesiastical History* Vol 3 pp 18-30  
 Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 66  
 Ellis Rev P C 1855 Mona Medieva XV *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol I pp 36  
 Glynn Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XVII pp 105-106  
 Holme G G 1924 Penmon Priory *Transactions of Anglesey Antiquarian Society* 1924 pp 3-32  
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 Hughes & North 1924 *The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 1-17  
 Hulbert-Powell C L 1944 Carved Corbels, Brackets & Label Stops in Anglesey Churches *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 21-24  
 Jones Rev H L 1848a Mona Medieva IX-XI *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol III pp 143-146  
 Jones Rev H L 1849a Mona Medieva XII-XIV *Archaeologia Cambrensis* pp 44-60 128-134 198-204  
 Lewis M 1970 *Stained Glass in North Wales* pp 87  
 Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 195  
 Nash-Williams V E 1950 *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* pp 65-67  
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 Snowdonia National Park Society 1984 Additional notes on the Churches. Hughes & North - *The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 287-288





## PENMYNYDD PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7056

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH51727492

DEDICATION: GREDIFAEI

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Tindaethwy

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Very Good</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Very Good</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Medium</i>

## GENERAL

A good medieval church of nave and chancel built c. 1400 on the site of an earlier church with few later alterations except for the addition of a small north chapel in the 15th century. It was saved from destruction in the 19th century when Kennedy drew up plans for complete rebuilding; fortunately Longueville Jones intervened, and supervised the restoration work which was carried out in a very sympathetic manner. The alabaster altar tomb is of particular interest.

## CEMETERY

The rectilinear graveyard is bounded to the north and west by roads and encroached by a farm to the east. It is surrounded by a stone wall and is raised 0.5m to the west, 0.5-1m to the south and 1-1.5m to the north and east. There are no traces of former boundaries but the graveyard has been extended to the west in recent years with burials starting in 1950. An extension to the south west provides a driveway and car parking facilities. The only entrance to the graveyard is in the south and the short path to the south porch has been lowered. There is an 18th century sundial with a brass dial on a stone base to the west of the west wall of the porch.

## CHURCH

A church of nave with bell-cote for two bells, chancel, north chapel and south porch.

The present structure dates from the 14th century, but an earlier building formerly stood here, as evidenced by a series of chevron decorated voussoirs built into the present west and south walls. Confirmation of an earlier structure is given by the inclusion of the church in the Norwich Taxation of 1291.

The nave and chancel of the present church were built c. 1400, of which date are the windows, doors and chancel arch. The nave has a south door with moulded jambs and pointed head, and a south window of two trefoiled lights in a square frame. In the west wall is a window of three lights, the centre one trefoiled with a transome above, and vertical tracery, forming an upper trefoil headed light, in a two-centred arch. In the north wall is a window with a single trefoiled light, and a narrow north doorway with chamfered jambs, which has been blocked and a window inserted with a new rounded head. The roof of the chancel and nave has been repaired in modern times, but retains arch-braced trusses of late medieval date.

The chancel has an east window of three trefoiled ogee lights with tracery forming elongated quatrefoils in a two-centred head. In the south wall is are two windows and a door. The eastern window is of two trefoiled lights in a square frame, the western is a single trefoiled light. The door in between has chamfered jambs and a two-centred head. In the north wall are two windows each with two trefoiled lights in a square frame. The chancel arch is original, of two chamfered orders with a two-centred arch. There is a late 14th or early 15th century sedile with hollow-chamfered jambs and a two-centred head in the south wall of the chancel.

The north chapel opens out from the north wall of the nave through a two-centred arch with hollow-chamfered orders of typical 15th century date. It has a small east window of a single trefoiled light in a square frame.

The south porch, of 15th century date, has an outer doorway with two-centred head and hood-mould and chamfered jambs. There is a small trefoil-headed light in the east wall.

## 19TH CENTURY RESTORATIONS

The church was restored and refitted in 1848, according to the plans and under the direct supervision of the Rev Henry Longueville Jones, when the upper courses of the walls of the church were rebuilt and new fittings were designed from medieval work. The detail of the desk, for instance, was modelled on the tomb of the poet Gower at Southwark (Hemp W J 1930,470).

## FITTINGS

The plain octagonal stone font, of the late 14th or early 15th century, has a chamfered base. Two brackets on the interior of the east wall form a pair with unusual carved quatrefoil bases (Hulbert-Powell 1944, 40). There are two late 17th century oak chairs in the chancel and a late 17th or early 18th century communion table. An inscription on a brass plate in the vestry bears the date 1717.

In the north wall of the chapel is a tomb of contemporary date (with the chapel) which consists of a plain chamfered slab under an ogee canopy, known in 1848 as the "Founder's Tomb" (Hemp 1930, 468).

Also in the north chapel is a fine alabaster altar tomb with recumbent Tudor effigies of Gronw Fychan and his wife c. 1385. This is purported to have come from Llanfaes Friary following the dissolution. Until the 19th century restorations it was in the chancel, but was moved to the north chapel for safekeeping. See RCAHMW (1937, 130); Holme (1935, 52-58); Hemp (1930, 468-70); Hand (1924, 164-169).

Five other interior memorials date from 1683 to 1783.

There are two stones bearing the shields of Tudor arms on the east outside wall of the chancel, and one on the inside south wall of the chancel.

## OTHER

The walls are of roughly coursed limestone with dressings of limestone. Modern slate roofs.

The exterior of the church is pointed with medium stone definition. The interior is plastered. The floor has been lowered and covered with timber boards and tiles in the north chapel.

There are drainage channels with concrete base and walls 0.3m deep around the building.

Date Visited: 94/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

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 Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Lofts in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XCVIII pp 73  
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 Hand C R 1924a Llanfaes Friary and its Mystery Monuments *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol LXXV pp 164-169  
 Hemp W J 1930 Penmynydd Church *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol LXXXI pp 468-470  
 Holme G G 1935 Armoured Effigy - Penmynydd Church *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* 1935 pp 52-58  
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## PENRHOS LLIGWY PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7059

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey  
 DEDICATION: MICHAEL  
 DIOCESE: Bangor

NGR: SH48058591

RURAL DEANERY: Twrcelyn

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Medium</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Medium</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Poor</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Medium</i>

## GENERAL

A much restored medieval church of nave and chancel with modern south porch and south vestry. It retains its chancel arch and east window of c. 1400 and a restored late medieval roof. The 6th century inscribed stone is of interest.

## CEMETERY

The graveyard is roughly oval oriented north west to south east with a straight section on the narrow north west side where the churchyard has been extended. The south and part of the west boundary follow the irregular course of a stream. The graveyard is bounded by a stone wall with parts of the south section in danger of collapse into the stream and other parts to the south being recent. The area to the south of the chancel is overgrown while the rest is well kept with evidence of recent burials. The ground is raised 1-1.5m within the graveyard. There are traces of a former internal boundary to the north west where a raised area can be seen sloping to the north. From the north west of the church a dip, possibly an old path, leads to this raised area. The east of the graveyard has been encroached by an adjoining property with the raised area of the former graveyard still faintly visible in the garden. There are styles into the graveyard from the east and south with the main entrance from the north west. The path approaching the church has been lowered.

## CHURCH

This church consists of a nave with west bell-cote, chancel, north porch and north vestry.

The church has been restored, and dating is difficult. The earliest dateable feature is the east window of c. 1400, which is of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred arch with hood-mould. Of similar date is the chancel arch, which has a two-centred arch of two chamfered orders and chamfered responds. The north door of the nave is of probably original, and has chamfered jambs and a two-centred head. All the remainder of the present windows are modern, mostly cinquefoiled lights in square frames. The south door is modern. At the east end of the south wall is a blocked window but with no dateable characteristics. The roofs contain late medieval arch-braced trusses, some of which have been repaired or renewed, particularly in the nave.

The tall bell-cote above the western gable end of the church has a pointed open arch and a single bell dated 1777. The small modern vestry has a chimney on the north wall and a small window in the east wall. The north porch has a pointed outer arch and small east window.

## 19TH CENTURY RESTORATIONS

The church was restored in 1865 by Henry Kennedy who inserted the new windows and added the porch and vestry (Clarke 1961, 67).

## FITTINGS

An inscribed stone, c. 550 with Roman letters, is set in the south wall of the chancel (Nash-Williams 1950). The octagonal gritstone font looks fairly new, but may have been re-cut. There are two internal memorials date dated 1732 and 1802. A medieval semi-octagonal stone stoup with a splayed base is located just to the east of the north door. A 14th or 15th century stone cross, which had been removed from the old bell-cote, previously reported (RCAHMW 1937, 132) to be in the churchyard was not noticed.

## OTHER

The walls are of roughly coursed limestone rubble, with limestone dressings. Modern slate roofs.

The exterior elevations are pointed, much of it ribbon pointed, with medium to good stone definition. The interior is plastered.

There are stone flags at the west end of the aisle and timber boards under the pews. The altar area is tiled.

A drainage trench 0.3m deep runs around the chancel.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 67  
Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XVII pp 107  
Jones Rev H L 1861 Mona Medieva XXIV-XXV *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol VII pp 295-296  
Nash-Williams V E 1950 *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* pp 67  
RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 132  
Skinner Rev J 1908 Ten Days Tour Through the Isle of Anglesea : December 1802 *Archaeologia Cambrensis Supplement* pp 76-78

## PENTRAETH PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7061

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH52337844

DEDICATION: MARY

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Tindaethwy

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Medium</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Medium</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Poor</i>

## GENERAL

A medieval church of continuous nave and chancel of probable 12th to 14th century date, with a later south chapel. The church was restored in the 19th century, and the majority of openings are now modern. The church is listed in the Valuation of Norwich of 1254 (Lunt W E 1926,195).

## CEMETERY

This was originally an oval graveyard (B/C/110) which was extended by donations of land to the east c. 1884. This extension has straight sides. It appears that the boundary was straightened on the north side when houses were constructed there, and on the west and south sides by roads so that the present graveyard is rectangular with rounded corners and an extended north east corner. The graveyard has a stone wall boundary and is raised by 1m to the north, south and west. Traces of the former boundary can be seen in a curved bank, 0.6-0.8m high, enclosing the church around the east side. There are two entrances on the south side of the graveyard, with the main one being the most westerly, and one on the north side.

## CHURCH

A church of continuous nave and chancel with west bellcote, south chapel and south porch.

The church has been heavily restored, and it is not possible to date the structure with any accuracy. The east wall of the chancel has been rebuilt, but it contains a re-set window of c. 1400 of three cinquefoiled lights with curvilinear tracery in a two-centred head with modern hood-mould; this style of window is found in a number of churches in Anglesey. The east window in the north wall of two cusped lights in a square frame is of late 16th or early 17th century date. There is a straight joint visible east of this window, which either marks the extent of the 19th century rebuilding, or, more probably, the site of an earlier east end, which would mean the chancel was extended in medieval times.

The remainder of the windows, mostly cinquefoiled lights in a square frame, and the door are all modern. The south doorway is dated 1882.

The south chapel was probably built in the late 16th century, although the opening from the church and the windows have all been renewed, except for one rebuilt two light window in a square frame in the east wall.

## 19TH CENTURY RESTORATIONS

The church was restored in 1821 and refitted in 1839. It was partly rebuilt in 1882 by Henry Kennedy (Clarke 1961, 67).

## FITTINGS

A barrel-shaped gritstone font with a rough square base is set up as a stoup in the porch; it is of possible 12th century date. Above the stoup are fragments of a 17th century window head. Interior fittings include five memorials dated 1722 to 1771 and a brass plate dated 1774.

## OTHER

The walls are of roughly coursed limestone rubble and squared quoins. Older dressings of grey limestone, modern ones of red sandstone.

The exterior is pointed with medium to good stone definition. The interior is plastered.

The floor is timber boarded.

Drainage includes a rock filled channel around the porch, the south wall of the nave and the west wall of the south chapel.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 67  
Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XVII* pp 107-108  
Holme G G 1926 Peculiar East Windows in Some Anglesey Churches *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol LXXXI* pp 184  
Jones Rev H L 1847a Mona Medieva V-VIII *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol II* pp 258-259  
Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 195  
RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 137-138

## RHODOGEIDIO PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7064

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH41158547

DEDICATION: CEIDIO

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Twrcelyn

STATUS: Redundant

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	Medium	Survival of fittings	Poor
Potential for architectural investigation	Poor	Potential for archaeological investigation	Good
Value of documentary evidence	Poor	Group Value	Medium

## GENERAL

A simple single cell church, which was re-built in 1845, incorporating the east window and door from the earlier church. The circular raised cemetery is of interest. The east window, because it forms one of a specific Anglesey type, is of interest.

## CEMETERY

The cemetery is circular, and stands some 2m above the road which sweeps round it on the east side. Open fields lie to the north, south and west of the church. Its size was given as 26 poles in 1906 (NLW B/TI/2).

## CHURCH

Lewis describes the church as 'a small edifice supposed to have been built c.630' (Lewis S 1833, CEI).

The present church of continuous nave and chancel, which was rebuilt on the old foundations in 1845 under the direction of the rector Rev. Hugh Wynne Jones (Jones H L 1847, 45). The east window is one of the Anglesey 14th century single light windows with curvilinear tracery in a two-centred arch with hoodmoulding, of which there are at least three other examples on the Island. The north is round headed with chamfered jambs, of possible 16th century date. The remainder of the windows were described as modern in 1937 (RCAHMW 1937, 144), but this could not be confirmed because they are now boarded over. The roof was re-slatted in 1777 (GAS WPE/41/4).

## FITTINGS

It was not possible to gain access to the interior of this church, and all the windows were boarded over so the interior was not visible. The fittings recorded by the RCAHMW in 1937 included a 15th century octagonal font, a bier of 1746, a Communion table of c. 1700, and two 18th century memorials.

## OTHER

The walls are of local rubble with gritstone dressings. Modern slate roof.

The exterior elevations are rendered with medium stone definition.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a: Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century. *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 67  
 Glynn Sir S R 1900: Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses. *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XVII* pp 88  
 Jones Rev H L 1847a: Mona Medieva V-VIII. *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol II* pp 45-46  
 Lewis S 1833: *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* CEI  
 RCAHMW 1937: *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 144



## RHOSCOLYN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7068

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH26827571

DEDICATION: GWENFAEN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llifon and Talybolion

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	Poor	Survival of fittings	Poor
Potential for architectural investigation	Poor	Potential for archaeological investigation	Medium
Value of documentary evidence	Medium	Group Value	Medium

## GENERAL

A new church of 1875-9 built on the site of a medieval church, which was demolished when the new church was built. A good 15th century door has been re-set in the modern church, and the 15th century font remains, but no part of the early church was noted.

## CEMETERY

A polygonal cemetery, wider on the west side than the east. On the east side the wall appears to have been straightened to accommodate the east end of the church. Situated on a rock outcrop with excellent views across to Snowdonia. It is bounded by a track on the north side, and open fields on the south and west. On the east is open ground between the church and the road. The southern area of the cemetery is an extension of the original (NLW B/F/460). Within the cemetery is a bronze memorial to five members of the lifeboat crew of the Ramon Cabrera, of Rhoscolyn, who died 3 December 1920 trying to save the SS Timbo off Caernarfon Bar.

## MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The medieval church was demolished in 1879 when the present church was built. Descriptions of the earlier church are given by Jones (1846, 436) and Glynne (1900, 108). The medieval church was a small building of continuous nave and chancel with a west bell-cote with two bells, and a south porch. Within the south side were two square-headed windows, and on the north a single light square-headed window. The east window was of two cinquefoil lights with quatrefoil in the head. There were opposing doors at the west end, the south one had a round head in a square frame with decorated spandrels, the north one had a four-centred head. There was a dominant western gallery.

No remains of the medieval church were noted, and it is assumed to lie under the modern church.

## MODERN CHURCH

The present church, of nave with bell-cote, chancel and south porch, was built in 1875, although the chancel was not added until 1879 (Clarke 1961, 67; NLW B/F/457, which is a plan of the proposed chancel). Reputed to be to a design by Sir Gilbert Scott (Clarke 1961, 67). It is built in a sort of Early English style with simple paired lancets, and a triple lancet at the east end.

The 15th century south door of the medieval church has been re-set as the south door for the new church.

## FITTINGS

The octagonal font is 15th century. The bell is dated 1611. There are some 12 memorials, the earliest 1623.

## OTHER

The walls are of snecked rubble with modern dressings. Modern slate roof.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 67  
 Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XVII pp 108  
 Jones Rev H L 1846 Mona Medieva I-IV *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol I pp 436  
 Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 193  
 RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 145

## TAL Y LLYN CHURCH (ANG)

PRN: 7069

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH36667285

DEDICATION: MARY

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llifon and Talybolion

STATUS: Redundant

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Medium</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Medium</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Medium</i>

## GENERAL

A small church in an isolated position, although it served a reasonable sized township in medieval times (Carr 1982). It is not a parish church, the position of which is held by Llanbeulan church; it appears to have served the southern end of Llanbeulan parish. A nave and chancel with later south chapel; the 12th century date typically attributed to the nave because of the west door is doubtful, despite the former presence of a 12th century font here. The chancel is probably 16th century and the chapel 17th century.

## CEMETERY

Now bounded by a relatively modern (19th century?) stone wall enclosing a polygonal shape, it is likely that the original cemetery was curvilinear, and lay more closely around the foot of the raised mound. The church sits on a raised mound, which the RCAHMW suggest could be Prehistoric. The road forms the west boundary which is the main entrance to the church, and open fields the remainder.

## CHURCH

A church of nave and separate chancel with small south chapel.

The nave has been dated to the 12th century from the round arched west door (RCAHMW 1937, 41), but there are no imposts, and the simple construction, with the presence of a relieving arch above, suggest a later date. The roof of the nave contains two 15th century collar-beam trusses, and one 17th century truss at the west end.

The chancel arch is a wide four-centred arch of the 16th century, with chamfered jambs. RCAHMW suggest an earlier date for the chamfer stops on the west side, but this is doubtful. However, the arch appears to have been rebuilt, and the chamfers on the south terminate at a different height to those on the north. The 16th century east window is of three round headed lights in a square frame with moulded label.

The south chapel was probably added in the 17th century, and has simple single light windows of that date in the east and west walls, and a single roof truss of that date.

Modern windows were inserted into the north nave wall and the north chancel wall in the 19th century.

## FITTINGS

There is a 15th century octagonal font. There is no sign of the 12th century font mentioned by RCAHMW, who later report it being moved to Penrhos Garnedd (RCAHMW 1960). One of the benches is dated 1786. A stone bench runs along the interior of the nave walls.

## OTHER

The walls are of local rubble with gritstone dressings and quoins.

The exterior is pointed with good stone definition. The interior is plastered.

The floor is of stone flags.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses. *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol. XLII pp 108-109

Jones Rev H L 1846 *Mona Medieva I-IV Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol I* pp 155-156

Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 195

RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 41

## TREFDRAETH PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7072

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH40867039

DEDICATION: BEUNO

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Menai and Malltraeth

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Good</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Good</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Good</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Poor</i>

## GENERAL

An interesting and attractive church, but considerable restoration work has taken place, and its architectural history is very difficult to elucidate. Either it is a 12th century church with later chancel and south transept, or it is a single build of the 13th/14th century. Whichever is the case, a south transept of that date is unusual. The font and medieval glass are of note. One gets the impression there is still much to learn about this church.

## CEMETERY

A polygonal shaped cemetery, bounded by a stone wall, with tracks on the north-west and south-west sides, and a cottage on the south-east side. A former boundary may be visible in the north side of the churchyard. The south and west sides seem very large, but there is no obvious sign of an extension. The main entrance is in the south-west wall. There is a sundial dated 1754 west of the porch. A new carpark has been constructed north-west of the cemetery.

## CHURCH

A church of chancel and nave, with a south transept, south porch, and modern north vestry. The church has been much restored, and dating is therefore not easy.

Although the RCAHMW date the nave and chancel to a single build, there are straight joints visible in the exterior masonry just to the east of the two easternmost windows in the north and south nave walls which suggests the chancel is of later date. The arch which has been erected inside the south chapel is probably the former chancel arch, and stylistically this is of late 13th - early 14th century date, so we could postulate the chancel was added to the nave at this time, which would make the nave 12th century in date. There is a plinth on the north side of the nave which runs east from the straight joint, also implying construction of the chancel in a different period. However, the change in alignment of the chancel wall east of the straight joint is difficult to explain - there is no corresponding change in the north wall.

The east window of the chancel is a typical Anglesey window of c. 1500, of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head with hood mould and scroll-stops. In the north wall is a reset window also c. 1500 of two multifoiled lights in a square frame with moulded jambs and a moulded label having carved human head-stops. The opening to the south transept now has a modern lintel, but the responds appear 13th - 14th century. There is a small cinquefoiled headed light in a square frame which looks modern in the south wall which lights the sanctuary. The roof is a modern barrel vault.

The nave is lit by four modern windows, two in the centre of the south wall, and one either side the vestry in the north wall. In addition there is a small rectangular light with chamfered jambs in the west wall of c. 1500 date. The north door of c. 1500 has a flattened four-centred head with chamfered jambs, and this now leads into the modern vestry. The south door is similar, though slightly wider.

The south transept has a blocked window in the east wall, a modern window in the south wall and a west door with a two-centred head with through roll-moulded jambs and 13th - 14th century in date. Across the chapel has been erected a two-centred arch of a single roll-moulded order of similar date; this is assumed to be the earlier chancel arch, although when it was moved is not known.

The south porch, although modernised, is late medieval. There is a blocked window in the east wall. The outer dressings are modern. The roof is dated 1725.

The bell-gable was re-constructed in the 19th century (Jones 1846, 297).

## VICTORIAN AND LATER RESTORATIONS

Jones (1846, 297) states that "The church [has] been lately repaired in a judicious manner, but without any restoration of importance being attempted". Further details of that restoration have not been found, but by 1903 further work had been carried out because Jones describes the window now in the north chancel wall as in the south wall. However a plan by Harold Hughes (CRO WPE/16/14) of 1903 clearly shows the church as it is now. Repairs undertaken by Hughes included re-roofing, re-pointing the west wall, and re-plastering part of the interior.

The upper courses of some of the walls appear to have been rebuilt; there is a marked change from coursed square blocks to rubble building at the west end of the church. The date of this re-building is not known.

Further work was carried in the 1950's by Quiggin and Gee of Liverpool, who added the wood block floor to the south chapel, paved the sanctuary and chancel floors with stone flags, and removed the Victorian panelling from the sanctuary (CRO WPE/16/77).

#### FITTINGS

The 12th century font is a cylindrical bowl with six panels of decoration, four containing a diagonal cross, one knotwork and one blank. In the south window of the chancel is reset glass of late medieval date showing part of a crucifixion (Lewis 1970, 90). The communion rails and table are 18th century. There are fragments of a 14th century cross-slab with inscription, and some 16 17th and 18th century memorials in the church.

#### OTHER

The walls are of roughly coarsed rubble with gritstone dressings.

The exterior is pointed with poor stone definition. The interior is plastered.

The floors are stone flagged with timber boards under the pews.

There is a drain along the north wall.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 67  
 Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XVII pp 109  
 Hulbert-Powell C T 1944 Carved Corbels, Brackets & Label Stops in Anglesey Churches *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 40  
 Jones Rev H L 1846 Mona Medieva I-IV *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol I pp 297-298  
 Lewis M 1970 *Stained Glass in North Wales* pp 90  
 Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 193  
 RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 147-148

## TREGAIAN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7075

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH45127971

DEDICATION: CAIAN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Menai and Malltraeth

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Medium</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Medium</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Poor</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Poor</i>

## GENERAL

A small church of probable 14th century date, although with possible earlier origins as there is a 12th century font. The east window is of interest being one of four (formerly five) identical windows found on Anglesey.

## CEMETERY

A cemetery of rectilinear shape, bounded by the road on the east, and farm buildings on the north. Stone wall boundaries; the west and south sides in disrepair. On the east side there may be traces of a former boundary where a raised area curves slightly to the south.

## CHURCH

A small building of continuous nave and chancel with north and south doors.

The earliest date is given by the east window, which is one of the single light windows with tracery in a two-centred head with hoodmould of 14th century date, which is typical of a number of other Anglesey churches. In the south wall is a 15th century doorway with two-centred head in a square frame with moulded label and trefoils in the spandrels. The remaining windows are all probably of the 17th century, of square-headed lights with chamfered jambs; that in the north wall has a moulded label. There is a blocked north doorway of uncertain date. The roof of arch-braced collar-beam trusses is late-medieval but repaired. The west bell-cote appears to be of 15th century date.

The east wall is bulging slightly - has this been re-built at some time?

## FITTINGS

Tub-shaped font with central band of irregular chevrons, of 12th century date. Two 18th century memorials, one brass. A stone mortar inside the door. The remainder of the fittings are modern.

## OTHER

The walls are of roughly coursed rubble with dressings of grey gritstone. The roof is modern slate.

The north, south and east walls are pointed with good stone definition, the west wall is pointed with poor stone definition. The interior walls are plastered.

The floor is of stone flags and timber boards.

There is no trace of a drain around the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Jones Rev H L 1847a Mona Medieva V-VIII *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol II pp 44-45  
 Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 192  
 RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 149



## TREWALCHMAI PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7076

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Anglesey

NGR: SH39047611

DEDICATION: MORHAIARN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Menai and Malltraeth

STATUS: Regular use

## ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Good</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Medium</i>
Potential for architectural investigation	<i>Medium</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Medium</i>

## GENERAL

Trewalchmai was a medieval township granted to the poet Gwalchmai ap Meilyr (fl 1130-80). The church may be listed in the Valuation of Norwich of 1254 as "Trewas". The present building of continuous nave and chancel with north chapel is largely of late medieval date, although with probable earlier masonry. The church was held with Heneglwys in the 19th century, and the rector, Rev. J Wynne Jones, was responsible for restoring both churches, which involved replacing the east window in Trewalchmai with the former window from Heneglwys. Despite its restorations, the church is of interest for its late medieval architecture, and potential archaeological evidence from earlier medieval times.

## CEMETERY

On a spur of outcropping rock, it is curvilinear on the east and west sides, with a rectangular extension on the south. There is a sharp break of slope 1.5m high where the earlier cemetery ended. A terrier of 1929 records an addition to the cemetery, but does not specify where (NLW B/C/117). Modern extensions to the cemetery have been opened on the north and east sides of the church. There is a large mound north-west of the porch cut into by the path. The main entrance is on the north, although paths formerly ran all round the church.

## CHURCH

A church of continuous nave and chancel, with a north chapel and north porch.

The church has been restored on a number of occasions, and dating is hampered by this. The north chapel is of c. 1500 as given by the date of the aisle, and this probably post-dates the chancel, although there is little visual evidence.

The north door of the nave is a re-built 12th century door with chamfered imposts, although these do look a little fresh to be original. However, it is possible that the walling of the nave, at least, and possibly also the chancel, is of the 12th century.

In the south wall of the nave is a window and door of c. 1500 date. The doorway has a round head in a square frame and moulded label, now blocked; the window is of two trefoiled lights in a square frame with moulded label. The east window of the chancel is of three cinquefoil lights with curvilinear tracery (modern) in a pointed arch; this window was brought from Heneglwys church in the mid 19th century, but was said in 1846 to have replaced one of similar date (Jones 1846, 159).

The north chapel of c. 1500 is separated from the chancel by an aisle of two bays with four-centred arches of two hollow-chamfered orders on an octagonal pier and semi-octagonal responds. The original east window is of three ogee lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred head with moulded label. In the north wall is an original window of two trefoiled lights in a square frame with moulded jambs and label.

A datestone of 1674 on the east wall of the chancel with the wardens initials probably dates restoration work, which included the two south windows of the chancel (the westerly one has the date "1674" scratched on the sill), the west window, and the present roof.

## VICTORIAN RESTORATION

Restoration work in the first half of the 19th century (Jones H L 1846, 158-60) by Rev. J Wynne Jones included the insertion of the two north windows in the nave, the insertion of the westerly of the north chapel windows, the insertion of the present east window from Heneglwys, and the construction of the north porch. The south door was blocked at this time.

## FITTINGS

The font is an octagonal bowl which was cut from a round one in the 19th century; originally medieval. There is an



inscription on a stone set in the east wall of the chancel "OG GT WARDEN 1674". There are two 18th century memorials inside the church.

#### OTHER

The walls are of local uncoursed rubble with gritstone dressings. The roofs are modern slate.

The exterior walls are pointed with reasonable, though not good, visibility of detail. The interior is plastered.

The inside floor is lower than the surrounding cemetery, of stone flags and wood boards.

Date Visited: 1994/5

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961a Anglesey Churches in the Nineteenth Century *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* pp 68  
Holme G G 1926 Peculiar East Windows in Some Anglesey Churches *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol LXXVI pp 184  
Jones Rev H L 1846 Mona Medieva I-IV *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol I pp 158-160  
Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 193  
RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 149-150

