
Cadw Scheduling Enhancement: **Medieval Stone Carvings**



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1.0 Introduction

This project has been grant aided by Cadw, and undertaken by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. It forms part of a wider scheduling enhancement project which aims to examine all monuments of medieval and post-medieval date. This report forms one of four projects being undertaken simultaneously to examine all ecclesiastical remains from the relevant period. The other three projects are: an assessment of medieval Holy Wells, an assessment of deserted medieval chapels; and an assessment of medieval monastic sites. The projects have been undertaken with the primary aim of providing consistent and accurate information to allow the creation of a database of medieval ecclesiastical sites in northwest Wales, so that sites considered to be of national importance can be identified.

The Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) lists 14 carved medieval stones, of which four are Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and one is a Grade II listed building. Further research uncovered records of a further 60 carved stones in the counties of Ynys Mon, Gwynedd, and Conwy, of which four are already SAMs and two are Grade II listed buildings. Some of the stones are known only from tradition or documentary sources, and their current location is unknown. The desktop research was taken as far as consulting all the known references and the First Edition 25inch Ordnance Survey of 1889. In some cases place or field names were searched for on the 1889 maps or followed up in the archives for the Tithe Schedules and maps, although constrained by time available.

2.0 Historical background

The medieval carved stone sepulchral monuments- grave slabs, effigies, and crosses- located within the Gwynedd HER have not previously been evaluated, nor has an assessment of stone carvings within northwest Wales been carried out prior to this report. Much of the detail has drawn upon the lists of stone carved monuments within Colin A. Gresham's book *Medieval Stone Carving in North Wales* 1968, and Dr. V.E. Nash-Williams's *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* 1950. The sepulchral monuments listed in this report fall into one of four chronological periods, each distinguished by its very own style of carving; first those belonging to the period after the conquest of Britain by the Normans, 1066-1237; second those belonging to the middle part of the 13th century up to the conquest of Wales, 1237-82; thirdly those belonging to the last years of the thirteenth century and the first half of the fourteenth century, 1282-1350; fourthly, after a gap of a full generation at the time of the Black Death, the period of stone carving contemporary with the reign of Richard II, 1380-1400. A fifth category has been used for the purposes of this report which covers stones of an uncertain mediaeval date.

The school of ecclesiastical stone carving in northwest Wales generally had its roots firmly established within the contemporary English style, and undoubtedly many of the finer carved stones were done by craftsmen brought in from over the border. Despite this, a number of stones demonstrate a truly Welsh influence by their peculiarities and deviation away from the contemporary standard in design and detail, which although never quite attain the same high standard as that of their English counterpart, 'belong not only to a provincial art trying to copy a maturely developed style, but also to an art with its roots in a strong native tradition' (Gresham. C.A. 1968).

3.0 Survey methods

Once a full comprehensive list of medieval ecclesiastical carved stones had been compiled, each stone was assessed against the criteria for Scheduled Ancient Monuments as set out in Annexe 3 of Circular 60/96 and reproduced below:

Period All types of monuments that categorise a category or period should be considered for preservation.

Rarity There are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which still retain some archaeological potential should be preserved.

Documentation The significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation, or in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.

Group Value The value of a single monument may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments or with monuments of different periods.

Survival/ Condition The survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.

Fragility/ Vulnerability Highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection which scheduling confers.

Diversity Some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.

Potential On occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling.

For a stone carving to be considered for scheduling it must have scored highly with each scheduling criteria, and must also not be located within a working church or be a listed building.

4.0 Numbers and distribution

Of the seventy-four medieval carved stones identified, the majority are located in the lowlands and are quite evenly spread (see fig. 1). Twenty-six stones were identified in the county of Ynys Mon, evenly spread across the island, located both on the coastline and inland. Twenty-eight stones were identified in Gwynedd, the majority located on the coastline and away from the upland areas. A further twenty stones were identified in Conwy county, the majority following the course of the Conwy Valley.

5.0 Types of medieval carved stones

As mentioned in ‘historical background’ the sepulchral slabs, crosses and effigies which constitute the known medieval stone carvings within the counties of north-west Wales, can be classified by their style and design into one of four chronological time periods; a fifth classification representing those carvings of unknown medieval origin. A full descriptive list of the medieval stone carvings in northwest Wales is provided in Appendix I.

Phase 1 carvings: 1066-1237

Much of the stone carving which developed in the early part of the medieval period and listed under the first chronological style of carving (1066-1237), had been rigorously governed by the nature of the coarse stones readily available within northwest Wales. The use of grits, conglomerates, and coarse sandstones forced the craftsman to use bold, easily cut forms which despite this, reached a level of intricacy in design demonstrated by the richly carved crosses of the 10th and 11th centuries. The following stone carvings belong to this phase, organised by county and their primary reference number (PRN).

Ynys Mon

PRN	Name	NGR	Status
32014	Tub-shaped font, Cerrig Ceinwen	SH42357371	
32021	Circular-headed cross, Cerrig Ceinwen	SH42357371	
32025	Inscribed slab, Heneglwys	SH42237612	
32026	Inscribed slab, Llangaffo	SH44626852	SAM
32027	Conical tub-font, Newborough	SH41986546	
32029	Circular-headed cross, Cerrig Ceinwen	SH42357371	

Gwynedd

PRN	Name	NGR	Status
4117	Llanelltyd Church, Inscribed Stone	SH71751954	
31994	Inscribed stone, Llanfihangel y Traethau	SH59503538	SAM
32028	Incised slab, Clynnog Fawr	SH41424967	SAM

Phase 2 carvings: 1237-1282

By the mid to late thirteenth century, the majority of stone carvings in northwest Wales were commissioned by important local families, many of whom took an active role in the founding and patronage of new religious houses. Much of the works

produced were finely carved stone memorials to mark their tombs, and the holy ground so provided. These pre-conquest carvings bore no inscriptions by which the family or individual could be identified.

Ynys Mon

PRN	Name	NGR	Status
2578	Lid of Princess Joan's coffin, Beaumaris	SH60407612	
2614	Inscribed stone cross, Llangaffo church	SH44626852	SAM
3015	Stone Heads, Findspot, Bodorgan Square	SH35436890	
31992	Expanded-arm cross, St. Eleth's, Amlwch	SH44209290	
31998	Carved slab, St. Pabo's, Llanbabo	SH37808680	
32000	Expanded-arm cross, Llanfair-y-Cwmwd,	SH44706670	
32001	Expanded-arm cross, St. Mary's	SH50608310	
32003	Expanded-arm cross, Llanfechell	SH36909130	
32013	Expanded-arm cross, Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd	SH45908370	

Gwynedd

PRN	Name	NGR	Status
31987	Decorated slab, Bangor Friary	SH58607280	
31993	Floriated cross, Bangor Friary	SH58607280	
31995	Floriated cross, Bangor Friary	SH58607280	
32012	Floriated cross, Bangor Friary	SH58607280	
32015	Floriated cross, Bangor Friary	SH58607280	
32023	Expanded-arm cross, Abererch	SH39703660	

Conwy

PRN	Name	NGR	Status
31996	Decorated slab, Gyffin	SH77607690	

Phase 3 carvings: 1282-1350

With the ending of the line of Welsh princes there was both an increase in the trade of the stone craftsman, and in new imaginative design. There was an influx of a class of men of non-royal blood to positions of power within Wales after the conquest, who were in closer contact with their English counterparts across the border and wished to emulate the finely carved tombs and knight effigies produced there. Undoubtedly, some carvings were produced by imported English craftsmen, but the demand for fine carvings created the impetus for local Welsh craftsmen trained in the old tradition but taking inspiration from the English style.

Many of the sepulchral slabs produced had wide borders with inscriptions in a heavy false-relief using lombardic text, and there was a clear shift in the types of stone used, with fine-grained stones of near the border being precedent. At this time there is also the emergence of locally produced military and heraldic effigies.

Ynys Mon

PRN	Name	NGR	Status
31999	Inscribed slabs, Llanfaes	SH60907750	SAM
32002	Four-circle cross, St. Mary's	SH50608370	

Gwynedd

PRN	Name	NGR	Status
32018	Ecclesiastical effigy, priest	SH58800100	
32019	Military effigy, unnamed Knight	SH58800100	
32020	Military effigy, Merig ab Ynyr fychan	SH72701790	
32022	Expanded-arm cross, Llanaber	SH59901800	
32024	Floriated cross, Bangor cathedral	SH58007200	
32030	Inscribed slab, Bangor Friary (later site)	SH58407250	
32031	Floriated cross, Bangor Friary (later site)	SH58407250	
32032	Floriated cross, Bangor Friary (later site)	SH58407250	
32033	Floriated cross, Bangor Friary (later site)	SH58407250	
32036	Expanded-arm cross, Llanfaglan	SH45506070	
32037	Expanded-arm cross, Llanfaglan	SH45506070	

Conwy

PRN	Name	NGR	Status
31981	Heraldic slab, shield and sword, Gyffin	SH77607690	
31982	Circular-headed cross, Conwy	SH78107750	
31983	Decorated slabs, Conwy	SH78107750	
31986	Floriated cross, Gwydir Castle	SH79606100	Grade II LB
31988	Decorated slab, Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, Gyffin	SH77607690	
31989	Four-circle cross, Conwy	SH78107750	
31990	Four-circle cross, Llandudno	SH77008380	
31991	Four-circle cross, Llandudno	SH77008380	
32004	Four-circle cross, Conwy	SH78107750	
32006	Four-circle cross, Conwy	SH78107750	
32010	Heraldic slab, shield and sword	SH77407050	
32011	Four-circle cross, Conwy	SH78107750	
32035	Decorated slab, Llandudno	SH77008380	

Phase 4 carvings: 1380-1400

There is not a single stone carving which can be accurately dated to the time of the Black Death, and it can be surmised that this was due both to a collapse in the economy as well as the death of many of the craftsmen. The evidence suggests that after the plague had subsided, stone carvings were being produced probably from a single workshop. The material used was almost always a very fine-grained grey stone, which allowed the carving of small, intricate detail. Every surviving piece carries an identical initial cross, and the intricate lettering appears to be from a single workshop.

Ynys Mon

PRN	Name	NGR	Status
31997	Floriated cross, Newborough	SH42006550	
32005	Inscribed slab, Llaniestyn	SH58507960	
32007	Decorated slab, Newborough	SH42006650	
32008	Inscribed slab, Newborough	SH42006550	

Gwynedd

PRN	Name	NGR	Status
32016	Military effigy, Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Madog	SH87403030	
32017	Civilian effigy, Eva, Bangor Cathedral	SH58007200	
32034	Civilian effigy, unnamed lady	SH58407250	

Conwy

PRN	Name	NGR	Status
31984	Floriated cross, Conwy.	SH78107750	
31985	Inscribed slab, Conwy	SH78107750	
32009	Military effigy, Gruffydd ap Dafydd Goch	SH79605660	Grade II LB

Phase 5 carvings: Unknown medieval date

The following carvings are clearly of medieval date, but are either too defaced or stylistically dissimilar from the above categories for a firm time period to be established.

Ynys Mon

PRN	Name	NGR	Status
2113	Cross (Base) Stone, Capel Lligwy	SH49918631	SAM
2667	Decorated Stone, Capel Heilin (Removed)	SH44967726	
3010	Cross Shaft, Site of, Aberffraw	SH35326876	
3603	Croes Wion (Medieval Cross), S of Benllech	SH52128165	Grade II LB
6604	Carved Stone Head, Findspot, Aberffraw	SH36528100	

Gwynedd

PRN	Name	NGR	Status
2289	Inscribed Tombstone, Llanfihangel-y-traethau	SH59503536	SAM
4948	Cae Croes - Site of Medieval Cross	SH66600610	
32038	Inscribed stone, Bangor Friary (later site)	SH58407250	
32112	Inscribed stone, Bangor Friary (later site)	SH58407250	
32113	Inscribed stone, Bangor Friary (later site)	SH58407250	

Conwy

PRN	Name	NGR	Status
941	Cemetery & Inscribed Stone, Llech y Gwyr	SH67785660	
3467	Stone Head - Findspot, Penmaenmawr	SH72107663	
3981	Cross-Incised Stone, Penmachno Church	SH78985059	SAM

6.0 Threats and management

Of the seventy-four carved stones identified within this report, nine are of unknown whereabouts. A further eight stones are already Scheduled Ancient Monuments and three are Grade II listed buildings. One of the Listed stones, *Croes Wion* (PRN 3603) located to the south of Benllech should be considered for a change in protection from a listed building to a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Forty-two carved stones are located within working churches, and a further four stones are preserved within museums or in buildings where they are on display and protected, and therefore fall outside the criteria for scheduling. The *heraldic shield and sword* (PRN 32010) at Caerhun Hall fulfils the necessary requirements to be considered for Scheduled Ancient Monument status, but is in a state of poor preservation and as such does not score sufficiently highly against the SAM criteria to be recommended for scheduling.

The following seven stones, from the later Dominican Friary in Bangor and now located at Ysgol Friars, are considered to fulfil the necessary requirements and score highly enough against the scheduling criteria to be considered for scheduling (see appendix I for full descriptions).

Gwynedd

PRN	Name	NGR	Status
32030	Inscribed slab, Bangor Friary (later site)	SH58407250	
32031	Floriated cross, Bangor Friary (later site)	SH58407250	
32032	Floriated cross, Bangor Friary (later site)	SH58407250	
32033	Floriated cross, Bangor Friary (later site)	SH58407250	
32038	Inscribed slab, Bangor Friary (later site)	SH58407250	
32112	Inscribed slab, Bangor Friary (later site)	SH58407250	
32113	Inscribed slab, Bangor Friary (later site)	SH58407250	

Stones PRN 32030, 32031, 32032, and 32033 (see plates 1 to 6) date to the third stylistic phase of stone carving, 1282-1350, after the conquest of Wales. The stones are representative of the type of stone carving taking place within this period, and a reasonably high level of documentary research has been undertaken. All four stones are discussed in detail in Gresham's *Medieval Stone Carvings in North Wales*, and stone PRN 32032 is clearly mentioned by Pennant in his *Tour* when he describes 'an ancient Monument of one Griffith, whereon is engraved an antique cross and sword, work'd over a chimney piece, which was preserved and taken out of the old ruins'.

The stones have high group value as they all derive from the Dominican Friary in Bangor, and have since been preserved together at the school, which moved from the Friary site in 1900 to a new site in Ffriddoedd Road, and then again in 1999 to its present site, where they are on display in the foyer. The condition of the floriated crosses (PRN 32031, 32032, and 32033) and the inscribed slab (PRN 32030) are considered high, although no piece is entirely complete. The stones are currently

protected at the school, although some clear wear is being observed, and they would benefit from the long-term protection which scheduled status would infer.

The three smaller stones (PRN 32038, 32112, and 32113) are of less significance, but their high group value provides them with a sufficiently high score to recommend that they are included with the rest of the group for scheduling.

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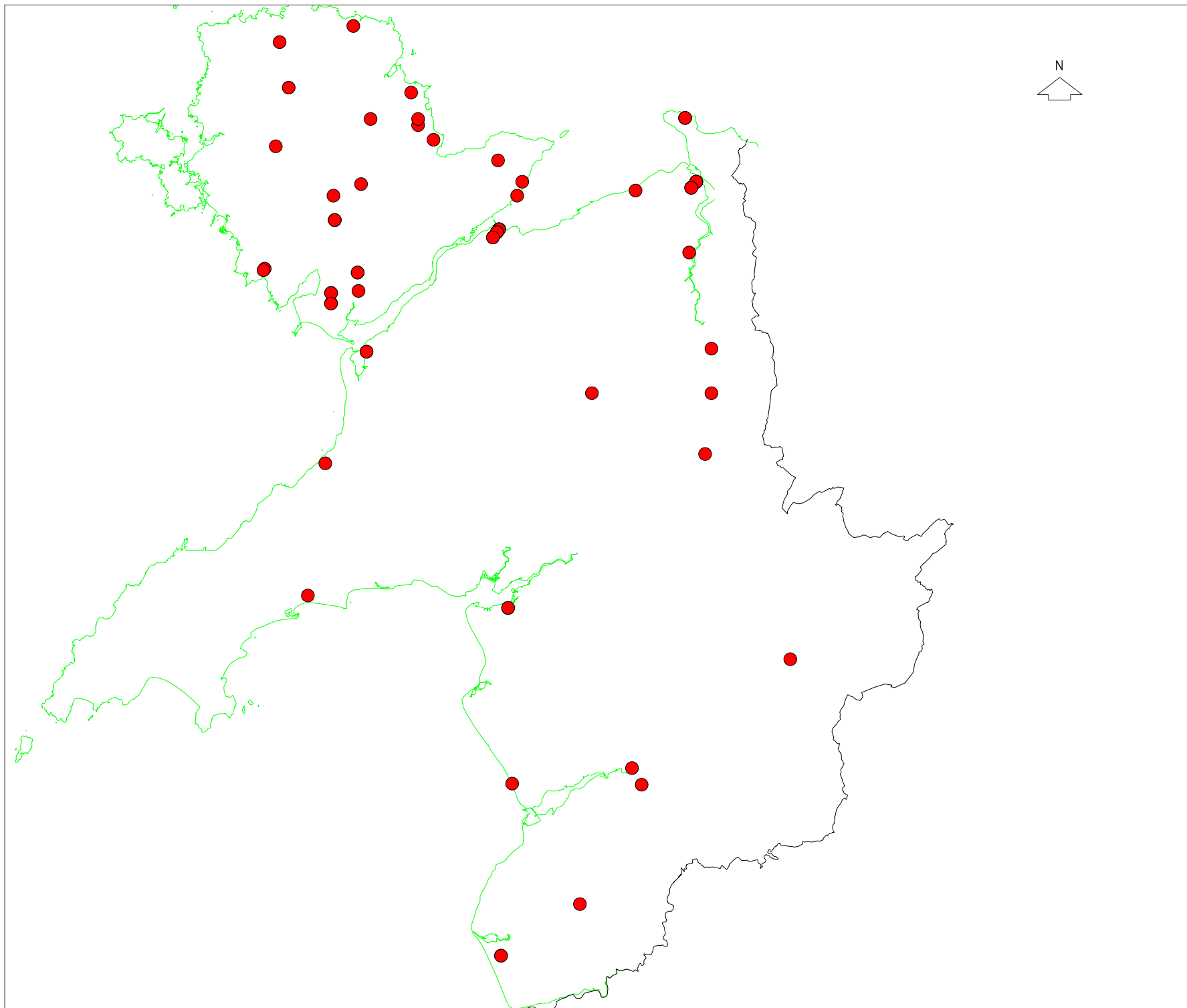
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● Location of stone carving

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**Figure 1: Location of
medieval stone carvings
1:500,000**



Plate 1. Inscribed slab PRN 32030, from the west



Plate 2. Floriated cross PRN 32031, from the south

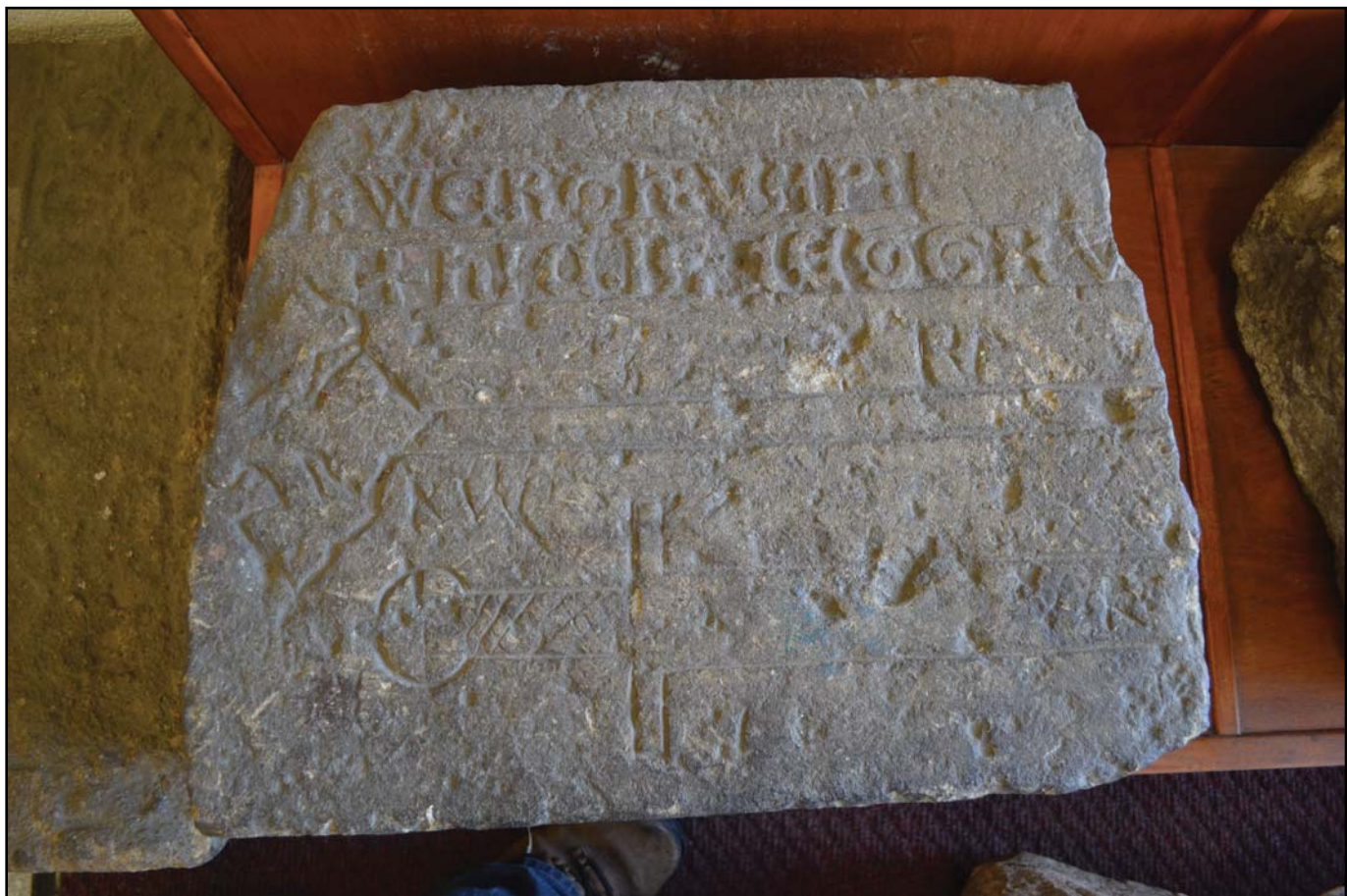


Plate 3. Floriated cross PRN 32032, from the south

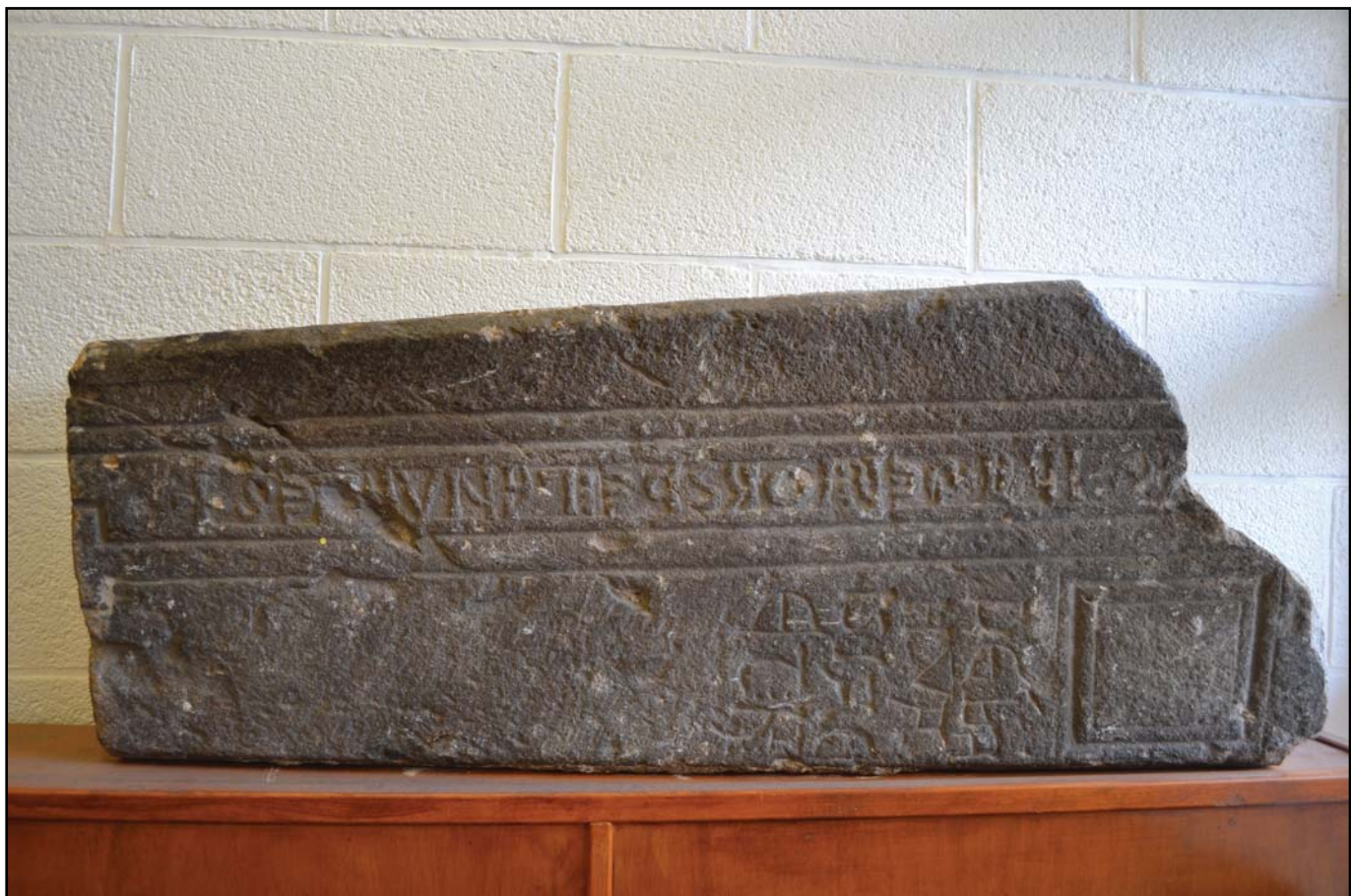


Plate 4. Floriated cross PRN 32033 lower half, from the south



Plate 5. Floriated cross PRN 32033 upper part, from the south



Plate 6. Group of stones at Ysgol Friars, from the south

APPENDIX I
GAZETTEER OF MEDIEVAL STONE CARVINGS IN NORTHWEST WALES

Conwy 941 Cemetery & Inscribed Stone, Llech y Gwyr SH67785660

HER: Site of cemetery and inscribed stone (moved to Capel Curig, now lost).

Conwy 3467 Stone Head - Findspot, Penmaenmawr SH72107663

HER: Stone head, presumably medieval, found behind boards in a cellar at Penmaenmawr. Appears to be female, some damage.

Conwy 3981 Cross-Incised Stone, Penmachno Church SH78985059

HER: Slab, head broken off, 1.45m long, 0.34m. Decorated with an incised cross on a three-stepped base.

Stone in Penmachno Church.

Conwy 31981 Heraldic slab, shield and sword, Gyffin SH776769

The parish church of St. Benedict, Conwy. The imperfect slab, which is without its head and foot, is of light-brown sandstone, and is built into the west wall in the modern porch. It now measures in length 3ft 10.5in, and in width tapers from 1ft 3in to 1ft. The shield occupies the upper part, and is surrounded by a border, which appears once to have contained an inscription now completely defaced except for a trace of one or two letters on the dexter side. Below the shield bendwise on the sinister side projects the bottom of a scabbard, and the remaining area is decorated with stiff conventional leaves springing from a central stem. Early 14th century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Conwy 31982 Circular-headed cross, Conwy SH781775

The parish church of St. Mary, Conwy. The upper part of a slab has been reset in the floor of the memorial chapel at the east end of the north aisle. It is said to have been found worked into the roof of a vault. Of coarse grey limestone broken across the middle and much weathered it resembles in design others from Abergeleu and Rhuddlan Friary. The present length is 2ft 10in, and width 1ft 1in, and the head is carved in false-relief with a circle containing a plain equal-armed cross having a six petalled flower in each quadrant. The shaft, with a knop below the head, is in incised outline. Early 14th century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Conwy 31983 Decorated slabs, Conwy SH781775

The parish church of St. Mary, Conwy. The worn and mutilated fragments of about a dozen slabs have been used to build the spiral staircase at the south side of the tower. The slabs form some of the steps above and below the point at which the external door opens on to the stair, and the carvings are mostly face upwards on the treads, where they are very worn, and little of their designs can be made out. The 4th step above is of red sandstone, and the carving is face downwards; from the small part of the carving that can be seen on it, it appears to be a four-circle cross similar to others in the church dated to about 1300. The 10th and 11th steps also have the carving downwards and part of an incised shaft with stepped base and incised sword on the dexter side of it is visible; this is work of early 14th century style. The other fragments are too worn to be certainly dated. Late 13th and early 14th century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Conwy 31984 Floriated cross, Conwy. SH781775

The parish church of St. Mary, Conwy. A mutilated fragment of a slab has been used to build the spiral staircase in the south side of the tower. It forms the third step above the point at which the external doorway opens on to the stair, and its carved side is downwards so that it is partly visible from below. The slab is of grey sandstone, 5 in thick, and a little more than half of the dexter side of the head is present, the rest having been trimmed away to form the stone into the shape of a step. The carving is in fair condition, and the design is similar to that at Cilcain, except that the main arms, as well as branching out into heavy lobes that touch on each side, also turn back at the ends in small three-lobed leaves based on the split-palmette motif. Late 14th century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Conwy 31985 Inscribed slab, Conwy SH781775

The parish church of St. Mary, Conwy. The worn and mutilated fragment of a slab has been used to build the spiral staircase in the south side of the tower. It forms the second step above the point at which the external doorway opens on to the stair, and the carving is on the tread, where it has suffered considerable wear. Some traces of decoration remain and also part of a label, probably a cross-shaft, with four letters of an inscription on it, all of which are characteristic of the late 14th century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Conwy 31986 Floriated cross, Gwydir Castle SH796610

Parish of Trewydir, Conwy. The cut-down head of a small slab has been built into the wall at the foot of the spiral staircase at the back of the principal block, which was built in the early and mid 16th century. It is of dark red-brown sandstone and has a bold moulding at the top, but this has been trimmed from the sides. It measures 1ft by 10.5in. The carving is well preserved and the cross is designed in a quatrefoil with a six-petalled flower at the centre, and decorative motifs between the arms inturning in the form of curled and lobed leaves. It has been suggested that this slab may have been brought from Maenan Abbey, and this may be so, as the design resembles one at the other Cistercian Abbey of Valle Crucis in general design and detail. C.1300. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Conwy 31988 Decorated slab, Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, Gyffin SH776769

The parish church of St. Benedict, Conwy. The slab, which is broken in two pieces across the middle where a part is missing, is set upside down in the west wall in the modern porch of the church. The slab is unusually small having had an original length of not more than 2ft 6in, its width tapering from 11in to 8.5in. It is of a pinkish-grey gritstone, battered in places, but not greatly weathered. The head consists of a circle surrounding four stylised floral designs springing from it, with a central eight-petalled flower. Below this is a plain expanded-arm cross occupying the space surrounded by the inscription in a border and reading from inwards starting down the sinister side. It is in false-relief Lombardic capitals. Several letters are slightly defaced, and three are missing altogether where the stone is broken. It reads 'Here lies Llywelyn ab Iorwerth'. Early 14th century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Conwy 31989 Four-circle cross, Conwy SH781775

The parish church of St. Mary, Conwy. The slab is set in the floor of the north aisle, against the north wall and partly covered by heating pipes. It is complete and of dark-grey sandstone with a length of 6ft 1.5in, and width tapering from 1ft 6in to 1ft 2in. The whole is carved in low relief, the head formed by four open-ended circles set back to back with four leaf-shaped projections on the lines of the arms. The long shaft is plain and narrow with a bar below the head and standing on a base of three steps. On the dexter side is an annular brooch. C.1300. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Conwy 31990 Four-circle cross, Llandudno SH770838

The parish church of St. Tudno. Fixed upright against the south wall of the Nave, and the most westerly of the monuments there displayed, the slab is complete but broken into six pieces. It was set in this position when the restorations of 1855 were taking place. The slab is of light-brown sandstone and measures 6ft 5in in length, tapering from 2ft to 1ft 7in. It has a narrow border round the edge, ribbed at the foot and for three-quarters of the way up the sides, but plain where it surrounds the head. The cross is formed of four open-ended circles set back to back and tied with bars of three strands; in the centre is a six-petalled flower. Three-lobed leaves project into the circles and branch out round the head into leaves which are naturalistic in the corners and formal elsewhere. The shaft is ribbed and rests on a base of two steps, decorated with two six-petalled flowers; on either side of it are curving stems, that on the dexter side are plain and branching out into naturalistic oak leaves and acorns; that on the sinister side decorated with grooving and ties of three strands, and breaking out into formal leaves and small bunches of fruit. Below the head the stem encircle two rounded brooches with indented edges, the one on the dexter side being slightly more ornate than the other. Below the base of the shaft are two square compartments containing two eight-petalled flowers. Early 14th century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Conwy 31991 Four-circle cross, Llandudno SH770838

The parish church of St. Tudno. The head of a slab is fixed against the south wall in the Nave to the east of the principal monument there displayed. Fastened below it is a modern copy of the centre part of that other monument, but with the design reversed, and so arranged as to join on to the foot of another slab, which in fact is of a different design and carved in a darker stone. The head is of light-brown sandstone, 1ft 5in high, and tapering from 1ft 8in to 1ft 7in. The carving is very little weathered or damaged. The cross is formed by four open-ended circles set back to back and tied by bars of three strands. In the centre of these and in the centre of each circle are six-petalled flowers, and foliations combining naturalistic and formal leaves. The slab had a narrow border round its edge. Early 14th century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Conwy 31996 Decorated slab, Gyffin SH776769

The parish church of St. benedict, Conwy. A very small broken fragment with carving on it, which appears to have been part of a sepulchral slab, is set in the west wall of the modern porch. It measures about 9in square, and the design includes a formal leaf and interlacing stems, one held in an animal's mouth. The detail is much weathered. C.1250-80. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Conwy 32004 Four-circle cross, Conwy SH781775

The parish church of St. Mary, Conwy. The slab is fixed upright on the east wall in the north porch. It is entire and hardly damaged or weathered. Of brown sandstone it measures 3ft 2.5 in. in length, tapering from 1ft 5in to 10.5 in. in width. The carving is in fine incised outline, and very accurately set out. The cross-head is formed by four open-ended circles set back to back and merging into each other, the open ends bulbous and with knops between each pair of circles. The shaft is slender and fleury at the foot. C.1300. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Conwy 32006 Four-circle cross, Conwy SH781775

The parish church of St. Mary, Conwy. Part of a broken slab has been reset in the floor of the memorial chapel at the east end of the north aisle, against the wall on the north side of the altar. It is of coarse grey sandstone, and broken across the middle. The measurements are length 2ft 1.5in, width 1ft, and the carving in relief is almost defaced. Traces can be seen of a cross formed by four circles placed back to back with a narrow shaft below. C.1300. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

The parish church of St. Michael, Conwy. The effigy is set in a shallow niche under a plain pointed arch which forms part of the north wall of the Chancel, possibly built in the 14th century. It is now roughly raised on stone blocks, and part of the slab has been cut away at each inner corner to fit it to the size of the niche, which is too shallow and too short for it. The monument is thus probably not in its intended position, but it was designed to be set against the north wall of the church. There is an inscription in raised Lombardic capitals in one line along the chamfered dexter edge of the slab, 'Here lies Gruffydd ap Dafydd Goch. Lamb of God have pity on me'. The figure (6ft 8in) lies on a slab measuring 6ft 10.5in in length and 1ft 10in in width, with the head resting on a tilting helmet, and the feet on a lion with attenuated body and head to the dexter side of the slab above the end of the inscription. The hands are joined on the breast in prayer and hold a heart between them. The open eyes and the nose have been damaged.

The upper lip has a drooping moustache and the lower a beard. On the head is a bascinet with dependent camail that covers the upper portions of the shoulders and chest. Parts of a hauberk are visible on the pectorals and ending across the thighs, at which places it is not covered by the tightly fitting, sleeveless jupon bordered with a fringe of oak leaves. The upper and lower cannons of the arm defences are studded and the elbows are capped. Shoulders and elbows are protected by cowters, those on the former decorated each with a five-petalled flower and on the latter with concentric circles. The hands are covered by strip-plated gauntlets with flared cuffs. The cuisses and poleyns are studded, as are the greaves, which cover the front and sides of the legs, with straps behind; the pointed sabatons are formed of overlapping fish-scale plates, and there are rowelled spurs. The figure is waisted, suggesting that a coat of plates is worn, and a single belt encircles the full breadth of the hips. This is decorated with a pattern of squares and clasped with a central shield-shaped buckle bearing the same arms as the jupon, and it supports a sword on the left side, broken away except for a small portion against the hip, and a dagger on the right side, also mostly broken. C. 1385. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Conwy 32010 Heraldic slab, shield and sword SH774705

Caerhun Hall, parish of Caerhun, Conwy. Three fragments of the lower half of the slab are loose on a wall in the outbuildings of the hall; they were found some years ago blocking up a chimney in the house, which was completed about 1896 on an old site. The parish church of St. Mary is less than a quarter of a mile away to the southeast, but whence the slab came is not certain, although Llanrwst is mentioned. It is of light brown sandstone, 3.5 in. thick. Two of the fragments fit together with a length of 2ft 7in. And the third formed one corner at the foot, which was originally 1ft 8.5in across. The design is the same as that at Llanasa, but only the lower part of the shield has survived, charged with a lion rampant, and one eight-petalled flower. It has a wide plain border. The sword is set diagonally behind the shield, and the lower part of the slab is filled with a design of three-lobed formal flowers branching from a central stem, which divided into two at the foot where it led to two five-lobed leaves, one in each of the lower corners, with three bunches of fruit in the spaces between. There was no inscription. Early 14th century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Conwy 32011 Four-circle cross, Conwy SH781775

The parish church of St. Mary, Conwy. The slab is set in a niche on the south side of the south aisle; the fabric of the church at this point is of the 14th century, but the slab does not belong where it is. It is complete, of grey sandstone 5in thick, somewhat weathered towards the foot, and measures 5ft 5in in length, tapering in width from 1ft 9in to 1ft 0.5 in. Round the edge is a narrow plain bevel. The head is carved in relief, and is formed by four open-ended circles set back to back and merging where they touch. The shaft is very slender, in incised outline, and stands on a base of two steps. C.1300. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Conwy 32035 Decorated slab, Llandudno SH770838

The parish church of St. Tudno. Part of the foot of a slab is now set against the south wall in the Nave to form part of a composite monument (the more easterly of the two), of which the head is a four-circle cross, and the centre a modern carving designed to link the two. This fragment is of brown sandstone, of a different quality of that used for the cross-head set above it, and the style and design of the carving is also not similar. The design more closely resembles that to be seen on the group of slabsshowing a shield and sword grasped by a hand as at Llanasa, but the detail is not quite the same. The fragment now measures 1ft 10in in length, and tapers from 1ft 3.5in to 1ft 1in, the outline being irregular on the dexter side near to the bottom, which is also mutilated. The design shows a plain central stem from which branch formal three-lobed leaves, two pairs remaining, between which are bunches of fruit. There was a three-ribbed border round the edge of the slab. Early 14th Century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Gwynedd 2289 Inscribed Tombstone, Llanfihangel-y-traethau SH59503536

HER: Roughly quadrangular pillar-stone in churchyard. It is over 1.9m high by 0.13m to 0.18m wide by 0.16m to 0.2m thick. A Latin inscription in 4 vertical lines, on on each face, reads "Here is the tomb of Wleder, the mother of Odeleu, who first built this church in the time of King Owain". <1>

Gwynedd 4117 Llanelltyd Church, Inscribed Stone SH71751954

HER: Llan Elltyd stone found amongst debris from an outbuilding a few years earlier. Measures 37ins long 17ins at its broadest and 11ins at its narrowest 6-8ins thick, and vaguely coffin shaped.

In half unical letters is enscribed VESTIGIU(M) REU HIC TENETUR IN CAPITE LAPIDUS ET IPSEMET ANTEQUAM (PER)EGRE PROPECTUS EST

The mark referred to is identified as a foot print on top of the stone.

The debased letter seems influenced by C11th manuscripts and probably dates from after 1125. It is a unique inscription because of its use of the word VESTIGIUM.

The stone which resembles a small coffin lid leans against the interior W wall of the church. It is as described. Its original site was not discovered.

Gwynedd 4948 Cae Croes - Site of Medieval Cross SH66600610

HER: Cae Croes is No.2319 on the Tithe Schedule and a cross may have stood here in the medieval period though there is no present indication of one. Visited in 1914. <1>

Gwynedd 31987 Decorated slab, Bangor Friary SH586728

The Dominican Friary, early site, parish of Bangor. The slab is now lost, but it is on record that it was placed in the slate yard of Mr. Edward Jones, Mount street Bangor, in February 1899. It was found in the previous year close against the wall of the Friary Church, 1ft 2in below the surface of the ground, but apparently not in-situ, as it was broken in two, with the head missing, and there was no interment under it. There is no record of its dimensions, but a photograph of it shows that it was carved with a central shaft formed of three-lobed leaves, with two larger leaves forming a base. The missing upper portion probably carried a floriated cross. The design and form of the leaves suggests a date similar to that of the other slabs found close by. C.1250-80. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Gwynedd 31993 Floriated cross, Bangor Friary SH586728

The Dominican Friary, early site, parish of Bangor. The slab is now preserved in the Museum of Welsh Antiquities, Bangor. It was discovered in 1899 on the site of the Friary. It was broken in four pieces, of which three survive, the foot being the missing part. The stone is a very coarse grey conglomerate, 4.5 in thick. The carving is in high-relief, and only slightly weathered. The present length of the slab is 5ft 6in, with a taper from 1ft 10.5in to 1ft 3.5in. The cross is set in a circle and formed by four quadrants set back to back with a quatrefoil in the centre and foliations filling the remaining spaces. The shaft is plain, and on either side of it, below the head, are two matching decorations formed by curling stems breaking out into, and surrounding, formal leaf-patterns. C.1250-1280. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Gwynedd 31994 Inscribed stone, Llanfihangel y Traethau SH59503538

The parish church of St. Michaels. A roughly quadrangular pillar-stone measuring 6ft 1in+ in height, 5 - 7.5in in width, and 6.5 - 8in in thickness. A latin inscription in four lines reads vertically downwards, one line to each face reading 'Here is the tomb of Wleder, the mother of Odeleu, who first built this church in the time of King Owain.' The lettering, which is rather carelessly formed, is a mixture of plain capitals and Lombardic majuscules based on uncial forms. The letters are adorned with straight serifs. Epigraphically, the inscription is of special interest as standing at the transition between the Romanesque and Gothic periods. Standing in-situ in the graveyard. Mid 12th century. (Nash Williams. 1950. p170).

Gwynedd 31995 Floriated cross, Bangor Friary SH586728

The Dominican Friary, early site, parish of Bangor. The slab is now lost, but it is on record that it was placed in the slate yard of Mr. Edward Jones, Mount street Bangor, in February 1899. It was found the previous year within the site of the Friary Church. It was entire, but its dimensions have not been recorded. It was carved in relief on a coarse-grained stone with the head formed by a circle containing a simple floriated cross, each arm of which breaks out into three lobes, with a central quatrefoil. There are leaf designs in the upper corners, and below is a narrow ribbed shaft ending in a circular knob on a splayed base. Over the shaft is laid a square frame, checky, four squares by four, the alternate ones filled with lead, of which one square was picked out soon after discovery. The style of the carving is of the second half of the 13th century, but perhaps not quite as early as some of the slabs found near. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Gwynedd 32012 Floriated cross, Bangor Friary SH586728

The Dominican Friary, early site, parish of Bangor. The slab is now preserved in the Museum of Welsh Antiquities, Bangor. It was discovered in 1899 on the site of the Friary. It is almost complete, only the top sinister corner being broken off and mutilated. The stone is a coarse grey conglomerate, becoming finer in texture towards the foot, particularly on the dexter side, where the carving is of higher finish. Parts of the surface are weathered or worn. The slab is 5in thick, and measures 6ft 2.5in in length, tapering from 2ft 2in to 1ft 6.5in. It is carved in relief with a floriated cross of eight arms set in a circle, with a plain shaft over which is set a small shield with sword diagonally behind it. The outline of the shield is not symmetrical, and it has a ribbed border. The field appears to be blank. On each side of the shield and in the spaces below it are graceful curving stems breaking out into formal leaves. The base of the cross is a simple curvilinear form with three circles as decorations. C.1250-80. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Gwynedd 32015 Floriated cross, Bangor Friary SH586728

The Dominican Friary, early site, parish of Bangor. The slab is now preserved in the Museum of Welsh Antiquities, Bangor. The first of those to be discovered on the site, it was found on 26 November 1898, somewhat to the north of the supposed position of the Friary Church. When first lifted it was undamaged, but on being moved about later it was first broken in two, and then in five pieces, of which two, the upper and lower dexter corners, are now missing. The stone is unusual, medium-grained, and of dark-blue colour. The slab is 5.5in thick, and has a deep bevel all around. The length is 6ft 10in, and there is a taper from 2ft 2in to 1ft 6in. The very ornate floriated cross is carved in relief within a circle, each arm branches out into five stems ending in three-lobed leaves, which freely overlap the adjacent ones to form an exceptionally graceful design. The narrow ribbed shaft is embellished in a restrained manner with similar leaves both laid on it and branching from it. The foot of the shaft is held in the mouth of a winged beast with long ears and curling tail, resembling in a simpler form that in a similar position on the slab of Princess Joan at Beaumaris. C1250-1280. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

The parish church of St. Deiniol. The effigy is placed in a recess in the north wall of the Sanctuary. The church is modern, built 1873. There is a local tradition that the effigy was found in a ditch between the village and Bala lake, where it is said to have been thrown by Cromwell's men. It is carved in a fine-grained grey stone, and was designed to be set against the north wall of the church, probably in a niche. The inscription is a long one and includes a date. It runs almost the length of the slab along its dexter side, which is bevelled, and continues in a second line above this on the flat surface of the slab from under the right elbow of the figure to beside the right foot. It is in Lombardic capitals of late 14th century type, damaged at three points, and reads 'Here lies Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Madog ab Iorwerth, on whose soul may God have mercy, Amen. A.D. 1395'. The figure (6ft 2in) lies on a slab (L. 6ft 2.5in, W1ft. 11in - 1ft 8.5in), the head resting on a tilting helmet, surmounted by a crest on the sinister side and much mutilated, and the feet on a lion. The hands are joined in prayer on the breast. The features of the face are well preserved except for the nose, the eyes are open, there is a moustache and a beard. On the head is a plain bascinet, from which a camail, fastened by vervelles, hangs down over the shoulders. The trunk is protected by a hauberk, and probably a coat of plates, the whole covered by a tightly fitting, sleeveless jupon, having a decorative band of alternate squares and crosses above a scalloped edge, and displaying the arms of the wearer. A decorated baldric crosses the right shoulder and ends in a hook for the shield over the left armpit. The arms are covered by hinged vambraces of plate and laminated spaudellers, the right one having roundels over the shoulder and elbow joints, the left not so protected, possibly because it would be under the shield, which is not included on this effigy. The points of the elbows are covered by decorative, scalloped caps with seven ridges. The hands are covered by flared gauntlets having four articulated scales on the back of each finger. A light belt crosses the upper part of the hips and supports the sword, nearly all of which is broken away. A broad, decorated belt encircles the widest part of the hips, and a dagger is attached to it centrally; here the sculptor has had to supply a support for its end, for it would, without this, have been impossible to carve it over the space between the thighs, and ne has carved this support in the form of a rose below the mail breeches. The leg harness is all of plate, hinged on the outside and strapped on the inside. The feet are covered by sabatons of overlapping scalloped plates riveted together; and round the ankles are straps holding the rowelled spurs. 1395. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

The Cathedral church of St. Deiniol, Gwynedd. The slab is set upright against the wall at the west end of the north aisle. It was discovered in 1879 under the floor of the Medieval chapter-house, on the north side of the Choir, where it was surrounded by the remains of burnt wood. It is of a light-brown and very fine-grained sandstone, incomplete at the foot, where as much as 6in or more may be missing. It is also considerably battered round the upper edge. The original measurements of the slab were about 6ft long, tapering from 1ft 10in to 1ft 8in wide. The figure lies with the head resting on a cushion set in a cinquefoiled arch surrounded with stylised foliage in the spandrels, of which only a part remains. Over the head is set a rose, the mark of the sculptor, and the background is strewn with four-petalled flowers, of which twenty remain, and there were doubtless others round the feet. On the head is a wimple fitting closely round the face, its edge having a fine frill that is continued down the opening in front, and shows on the inner side where it is folded back. The ends of the wimple hang in folds over the shoulders. Above this is set the square head-dress of the period, the lower part of which also hangs in folds over the shoulders, slightly above those of the wimple. The body is clothed in a long gown, close-fitting above but with the skirt falling in wide folds to the ankles; at the front are two pockets. The gown is fastened down the front from neck to hem with a long row of buttons, of which about 85 must originally have been shown, each with its buttonhole, and down the tight-fitting sleeves with many smaller buttons. Long lappets hang from the upper parts of the arms almost to the ground. The hands are raised with the palms outwards, and from the left hangs a set of prayer beads. Twelve large beads are shown for Pater Nosters separating thirteen groups of seven smaller beads for Ave Marias. Close to the beads are placed two large annular brooches and three smaller rings, all differently designed. The inscription is set round the edge of the slab on a slight bevel. Part of it is missing round the broken foot of the slab, and the end is obliterated along the top. It is in small lombardic capitals widely spaced, about 2.5in apart, each word being separated from the next by a four petalled flower and reads 'Here lies Eva who was the wife.....anwel, on whose soul may God have mercy'. Hitherto no satisfactory identification of the Eva commemorated has been made, but it may be taken as almost certain that she was Efa verch Gruffydd ap Tudur ap Madog ab Iarddur; and therefore her husband's name, which is missing on the foot of the slab, was Gwilym ap Gruffydd ap Heilyn descended from Ednyfed Fychan. C.1380. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

The parish church of St. Cadfan. The Nave and aisles are of the 12th century, the rest was rebuilt in the 19th century. Fenton records (Fenton, vol i. p110) before the rebuilding 'In the Chancel there are two plain Canopies, under which are two figures recumbent.' The effigy of the knight is now in a modern niche in the north wall of the rebuilt Chancel, and the priest is in a similar niche on the north wall, since extra decoration was added on the dexter side. There was no inscription. The length of the monument is 6ft 11in and its width is about 1ft 8in. The priest (6ft 1in) is shown with his head under a cinquefoiled arch, decorated with naturalistic foliage, and supported on each side by angels, which have been almost completely defaced; above the arch rises embattled work, and a simple design of narrow panels is carried down the dexter side of the monument. The feet rest on two mutilated lions set back to back. The figure is in full Eucharistic vestments; the alb hangs in rich folds to the feet, with the end of the stole over it on the left side, and is tight-fitting at the wrists where it is buttoned. Over this the chasuble is shown in an abundance of heavy folds, those dependent from the arms being treated so elaborately that the work has become almost meaningless in terms of folded cloth. The maniple hangs from the left arm, the hands being placed together on the breast in prayer. The amice is folded over the front of the throat in the usual manner, but the peculiarity of this effigy is that the hood is drawn over the head in the position that is usually only adopted during the actual vesting of the celebrant. Early 14th century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

The parish church of St. Cadfan. The effigy is placed in a modern niche in the north wall of the Chancel. There is no inscription on the effigy, but the edge of the shield is broken away, so it is not entirely certain that one never existed. The modern inscription painted on the wall above the monument is in Lombardic lettering, and was probably the work of W.W.E. Wynne of Peniarth. Any heraldic charge which also may have existed on the shield has also been completely defaced. The figure (6ft 8in) formerly lay on a slab (L. c.7ft. W.c.2ft - 1ft 7in.), but this is now entirely replaced with smooth cement, and the cushion on which the head of the effigy rests is also formed of cement. The feet rest on a headless animal, facing the dexter side of the slab; this was probably intended for a dog. The knight's head is covered by a pointed bascinet with peaked opening over the brows. The features are partly defaced, but the eyes remain; they are open, and the right one is carved over a fault in the stone in the form of a small black inclusion, which has the peculiarity that it gathers moisture from the air and actually causes the eye to weep. The camail hangs from the outside of the bascinet, and covers the upper part of the chest. A plain strap passes across it on the right shoulder, and supports the shield over the left arm. The body defence is a hauberk with long sleeves to the wrists; it hangs down as low as the knees. Over it is a plain, sleeveless surcoat, tight-fitting over the chest, but fuller in the skirt; it is confined at the waist by a broad belt with heavy central buckle, and is split down the front, where the open folds reveal the lower part of the hauberk. The arms, as well as being covered by the sleeves of the hauberk, are further protected by plain spaudellers over the shoulders, and circular cowters on the elbows, both held in place by straps round the arms. The hands are covered by gauntlets, tight-fitting at the wrists and with divided fingers, but the detail is defaced. The right hand holds the hilt of the sword and the left, protruding from under the shield, grasps the scabbard. The cuisses are not visible, but the rest of the leg-harness is all of plate. The poleyns enclose the knees and have pointed fronts; and the greaves are fastened to the front of the legs with four straps each. The sabatons are of laminated plates, and spur-straps surround the ankles. The tradition that this is the effigy of Gruffydd ab Adda of Dolgoch is so firmly entrenched that it is often quoted as if it were a fact, even by the highest authorities. The shield is so mutilated that it is impossible to say with certainty whether there was ever an inscription round its edge from which the belief could have originally derived, so it may have been no more than an assumption. C.1350. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Gwynedd 32020 Military effigy, Merig ab Ynyr fychan SH727179

The parish church of St. Mary. The effigy is placed on the sill of the most easterly window in the north aisle. The present church was built in 1716 and restored in 1864; in the original medieval church the effigy was in a niche under a low arch on the north side of the chancel, although it appears to have been designed to be free-standing or set against a south wall. The inscription round the shield is cut in Lombardic capitals, and is in perfect condition. It reads 'Here lies Meurig son of Ynyr fychan'. The figure (6ft 9in.) lies on a slab (L. 6ft 9in, W. 1ft 10in - 1ft 6in.) with the head resting on a cushion, and the feet on a folded napkin placed on the backs of two talbots, facing outwards in opposite directions; the one facing the sinister side of the slab bites the tail of a dragon, which has lost its head, but formerly served as a support for the tip of the sword, now broken off with the head. The features of the knight's face are rather long, the lip and chin clean shaven, and the eyes open. The head is covered by a mail coif, probably over a cervelliere, and hanging down over the shoulders and upper part of the chest. The body defence is a long-sleeved hauberk hanging down almost to the knees, where its plain edge appears below the sleeveless surcoat. The garment is tight-fitting unlike the examples from the earlier part of the century, which are more flowing, but it still resembles them in having a division up the front, and this is shown folded back. The lion rampant appears on the surcoat as on the shield, but the head is to the front and not guardant. Under the lower edge of the hauberk appear the ends of gamboised cuisses, which reach to the knees. The left hand is hidden by the shield; on the right hand is a long ribbed gauntlet covering the forearm, and of similar design to that shown on the Llanarmon and Gresford effigies. The elbow is further protected by a decorated circular cap. The hand grasps the hilt of the sword, which is naked and lies across the thighs. A broad belt encircles the waist. The legs are covered by poleyns and greaves of plate hinged at the sides, which, with those on the effigy at Towyn, mark the first appearance of plate armour in North Wales. The poleyns have a small lobe on the outside of each knee, but are otherwise plain. The sabatons are without detail, and straps round the ankles hold the spurs. C.1345. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Gwynedd 32022 Expanded-arm cross, Llanaber SH599180

The parish church of St. Bodfan. The fragment of a head of a slab was found in 1858 when the west wall, which was in danger of collapse, was being taken down. It is now built into the face of the wall at the west end of the Nave of this very fine example of an early 13th century church. The fragment now measures 1ft 8in in length, and 1ft 2in in width at the top. The dexter side is broken. It is of brown-gritstone, and carved in low-relief with an expanded-arm cross and plain narrow shaft. In each of the four spaces between the arms is a simple heart-shaped leaf with central rib. Late 13th century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

The parish church of St. Cawrdaf, Caernarvonshire. The slab is set in the floor of the Sanctuary, which is in the southern half of this double-aisled church (mostly of the late 15th century). It is at the northern end of the area enclosed by the altar-rails, entire, and hardly damaged. The stone is a coarse-textured brown conglomerate; it measures 6ft 6.5in in length, and is 2ft 3.5in wide, there being no taper. The carving is worn, probably through the monument having been underfoot and not through weathering, and is mostly in false-relief. The cross has expanded arms, the outlines of which are formed by arcs of true circles; the shaft is broad and plain, and stands on a base of three steps in incised outline. Over the shaft is set a plain shield, with a rounded base, and behind this a sword laid diagonally, the hilt with a circular pommel occupying one of the spaces between the arms of the cross on the dexter side. The upper space on that side has a small Maltese cross in it, and the two spaces on the sinister side have in them simple leaf-patterns and curling stems, which unite and twist down beside the shield to a third leaf at its foot. This is balanced by a very simple trail on the dexter side, and above the cross base are formal six-petalled flowers. A spear is laid up the length of the dexter side. It has been claimed as the tombstone of Thomas Puleston, since he is said to have been buried in Abererch church about the end of the 13th century. C. 1250-1280. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Gwynedd 32024 Floriated cross, Bangor cathedral SH580720

The Cathedral church of St. Deiniol, Gwynedd. The mutilated fragment of a slab is set in a sepulchral recess with a pointed arch of two orders of sunk-chamfer mouldings over it, in the south wall of the south transept. The recess appears to be about the year 1300 in date, but the slab does not belong to it, since in its original condition it would have been too wide, and probably too long also, to fit in that position. The slab is made of a coarse, grey, conglomerate stone, similar to that used for the monuments found at the Bangor Friary, and probably of local origin. About 7in have been trimmed away from the dexter side, and the foot is broken and missing. The present length is apparently about 5ft 4in, and the width between 1ft 6in and 1ft 7in, but exact measurements cannot be made as the monument is partly covered with cement, which also hides its thickness. It is carved in high-relief with a graceful floriated cross with a long, narrow, ribbed shaft, the base of which is missing. Each arm branches out into three parts, and each part is itself three-lobed. The carving is mutilated and weathered. The style is degenerate 13th century, and the monument is possibly of the same date as the recess in which it was placed at some much later date. Browne-Willis records that the cross was there in 1721, and that it was reputed to be the grave of either Owain Gwynedd or Owain Glyndwr- one over a hundred years too early, the other over a hundred years too late. In 1850 the recess was walled up, but marked by an inscription stating that it was the grave of Owain Gwynedd. Harold Hughes, who records these facts, suggests that it may be the tomb of Bishop Anian (1268-1305 or 6). C.1300. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Gwynedd 32028 Incised slab, Clynnog Fawr SH41424967

The parish church of St. Beuno, Clynnog Fawr, Gwynedd. A tall, narrow shaped slab, with slightly expanded head bearing an incised sundial. The slab measures 9ft 3in in height, and 1ft 10in in width at the base changing to 1ft 11in across the dial, and tapering to 1ft 7.5in at the top. The slab measures 5in in thickness. The dial consists of a semicircle, with the diameter (1ft 11in) uppermost, immediately below the central style-hole (for the style of gnomon), and divided by radial lines, ending in short cross-bars within circles, into four equal segments. The divisions follow the octaval system of time-measurement used in Anglo-Saxon England and in Ireland, with the 24 hours divided into eight equal periods or 'tides'. The pointers mark the middle of the tides. The present dial evidently belongs to the Irish series of free-standing slab-dials, as distinct from the block-dials characteristic of north and south England. This is the only example of the type known in Wales. Standing in the churchyard outside the SW angle of St. Beuno's Chapel. 11th - Early 12th Century. (Nash Williams. 1950. p88).

Gwynedd 32030 Inscribed slab, Bangor Friary (later site) SH584725

The Dominican Friary, later site, parish of Bangor. The fragment of a slab is now preserved at Friars school, Ffriddoedd road, Bangor, to which place it was removed when the buildings of the old friars school were demolished in the early years of the 20th century. It is the lower half, and is made of a very coarse-grained grey stone, 7in thick, the present length being 2ft 8.5in, and the width 1ft 9in. The surface is weathered and defaced; it is carved with a plain shaft on a three-stepped base. The inscription occupies the whole sinister side, being set out in two lines between the edge of the slab and the shaft. The letters are bold Lombardic capitals in false-relief, to be read from the dexter side, the upper line first. The beginning of both lines is missing and the surviving portion reads 'Here lies Madog ap....ap Tudur. Early 14th century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.) The stone was moved to the new school (opened 1999), where it is on display in the foyer.

Gwynedd 32031 Floriated cross, Bangor Friary (later site) SH584725

The Dominican Friary, later site, parish of Bangor. The slab is now preserved at Friars school, Ffriddoedd road, Bangor, to which place it was removed when the buildings of the old friars school were demolished in the early years of 20th century. It is a fragment of the upper part, and of very coarse grey stone, 10in thick. It measures 2ft 1.5in in length, and tapers from 1ft 5in to 1ft 3.5in, and is weathered and mutilated. A simple floriated cross with plain shaft is carved in incised outline with each arm ending in a trilobe. Early 14th century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.) The stone was moved to the new school (opened 1999), where it is on display in the foyer.

Gwynedd 32032 Floriated cross, Bangor Friary (later site) SH584725

The Dominican Friary, later site, parish of Bangor. The slab is now preserved at Friars school, Ffriddoedd road, Bangor, to which place it was removed when the buildings of the old friars school were demolished in the early years of 20th century. It is a fragment of a slab of grey sandstone, 6in thick, with both head and foot missing. It measures 2ft long and 1ft 7in wide, and the surface is weathered. Part of the cross-head survives in incised outline showing the end of the lowest arm branching out into three trilobes. The narrow shaft is plain and on the dexter side of it is a sword with a circular pommel and cross-hatching on the hilt. The inscription is on the sinister side in three labels starting below the head and running down the slab parallel with the shaft, but of varying lengths. It is to be read from the dexter side, but the labels are to be taken in the reverse order from the shaft upwards. The end of the first label is missing, as are the beginnings of the second and third. The letters are false-relief Lombardic capitals, and the remaining portions read 'Here lies Gruffydd son of Iorwerth son of....' Early 14th century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.) The stone was moved to the new school (opened 1999), where it is on display in the foyer.

Gwynedd 32033 Floriated cross, Bangor Friary (later site) SH584725

The Dominican Friary, later site, parish of Bangor. The slab is now preserved at Friars school, Ffriddoedd road, Bangor, to which place it was removed when the buildings of the old friars school were demolished in the early years of 20th century. It is broken in two pieces, and a part, mostly on the dexter side, is missing, as well as part of the foot.

It is of grey, coarse-grained stone, probably of local origin and 8in thick. The length is now 5ft 8.5in, and the width tapers from 1ft 8in to 1ft 3in. The head is a floriated cross carved in relief within a circle; each arm ends in a fleur-de-lis, and has branching from it two three-lobed leaves. There is a flower at the centre with ten petals. The shaft is in incised outline, plain and narrow, and stands on a stepped base, the lower part of which is missing. On the dexter side is a pastoral staff in incised outline, most of the crook broken away, and the top missing. On the sinister side, below the head, is a square marked out with incised lines. The inscription runs down the dexter side, in a label between the shaft and the staff, in one line to be read from the dexter side. It is in false-relief straggling Lombardic capitals of early type, partly broken away near the beginning and defaced by a large chip near the end. It reads 'Here lies Brother Iohannes of Llanfaes'. C. 1300. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.) The stone was moved to the new school (opened 1999), where it is on display in the foyer.

Gwynedd 32034 Civilian effigy, unnamed lady SH584725

The Dominican Friary, later site, parish of Bangor. The effigy is lost and has probably been destroyed. Until the end of the 19th century it was built into one of the walls of the old Friars School. Fenton in his 'tours' describes it as 'mean sculpture on soft stone', and it had suffered so much at the hands of the students that it was probably not worth moving to the new Friars School with the other monuments at the beginning of the 20th century. The illustration in Arch. Camb., made in the middle of the 19th century before the detail had been entirely defaced, but without scale, suggests that the carving was in low-relief. The figure lay with hands joined on the breast in prayer, and was dressed in a manner similar to that shown on the Eva monument in the cathedral, with pleated skirt, tight sleeves, and the square head-dress of the late 14th century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.) The stone was moved to the new school (opened 1999), where it is on display in the foyer.

Gwynedd 32036 Expanded-arm cross, Llanfaglan SH455607

The parish church of St. Baglan. The church is 14th century with later additions and the slab has been built into the comparatively modern north porch to form the sill of an opening in the east wall. It is entire and hardly damaged, although part of the head and foot are covered by masonry. It is of a light-brown stone, 7in thick, and measures 6ft 1in in length, tapering in width from 1ft 5.5in to 1ft 3in. On it is carved in incised outline an expanded-arm cross set in a circle. The shaft is plain and the base is not visible. On the dexter side is the outline of a boat with high prow and stern. This is likely to be a late addition. Early 14th century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Gwynedd 32037 Expanded-arm cross, Llanfaglan SH455607

The parish church of St. Baglan. The slab forms the head of the opening in the porch of which the companion monument is the sill. It is very slightly smaller, being 5ft 3in in length, tapering from 1ft 5in to 1ft 3in in width, and of the same brown stone, 6in thick. On it is incised rather more deeply an expanded-arm cross in a circle, with plain shaft, behind which near the head, is a cross-bar short roughly executed. The base was probably stepped, but the stone is worn at that point and partly covered by masonry. Early 14th century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Gwynedd 32038 Incised stone, Bangor Friary (later site) SH SH584725

Most likely from the later Dominican Friary site in Bangor, and now resides at Ysgol Friars in Bangor along with six other stones. The block is of grey-sandstone and measures 50cm by 24cm by 22cm. There is one smooth face which bears the initials I.O. in an incised square. Beneath this is what looks like a date year, possibly 1798. The stone was moved to the new school (opened 1999), where it is on display in the foyer.

Gwynedd 32112 Incised stone, Bangor Friary (later site) SH SH584725

Most likely from the later Dominican Friary site in Bangor, and now resides at Ysgol Friars in Bangor along with six other stones. The block is of grey-sandstone and appears to be a jam for a window or door. It measures 30cm by 30cm by 23cm and bears the letter M in incised outline. There are some further incisions above the letter which may be a date year but are too weathered to read. Some further circular marks to the right of the stone may have been a floriated or foliage design but is far too weathered to be certain. The stone was moved to the new school (opened 1999), where it is on display in the foyer.

Gwynedd 32113 Incised stone, Bangor Friary (later site) SH SH584725

Most likely from the later Dominican Friary site in Bangor, and now resides at Ysgol Friars in Bangor along with six other stones. The stone is of grey-sandstone and measures 33cm by 22cm by 23cm with two parallel incised lines on one face, possibly representing a mason's mark. The stone was moved to the new school (opened 1999), where it is on display in the foyer.

Ynys Mon 2113 Cross (Base) Stone, Capel Lligwy SH49918631

HER: A stone, 2 1/2ft by 1 3/4ft with a socket 1 3/4 feet, is probably the base of a churchyard cross of uncertain date. It is in the nave of Capel Lligwy.

As described by RCAHM.

Irene Carruthers believes that the cross base is no longer in Capel Lligwy. No further information.

Ynys Mon 2578 Lid of Princess Joan's coffin SH60407612

HER: C13th coffin lid of Joan, daughter of King John. A remarkable lid, formerly at Llanfaes friary, (SH67NW3) and now in S porch of church of St. Mary and St. Nicholas. Early in C18th it was found face down in a ditch near Llanfaes: the stone coffin which it had covered being used as a watering trough.

The coffin lid, which is a 6ft long and 3ins thick, commemorates Joan, the natural daughter of King John (by Agatha, daughter of Robert, Earl of Ferrers) and wife of Llewellyn the Great.

Llanfaes was founded by Llewellyn the Great in memory of his wife, who died in 1237. The prince followed her in 1240 and it is unlikely that the coffin lid would have been cut after his death.

Both removed to Baron Hill by Sir Richard Bulkeley who erected a building for their preservation.

The coffin and lid as described by RCAHM are still in the S porch of Beaumaris parish church.

Ynys Mon 2614 Inscribed stone cross, Llangaffo church SH44626852

HER: Shaped square-headed slab tapering slightly to the foot. 59ins x 17 1/2 at top, diminishing to 15ins at bottom. Face filled with large incised outline Latin cross with wide rounded arm-pits, tapering arms and small central linear ring cross. Stem flanked by a pair of steps on either side and a stepped or barred foot. C12th-C13th (?). Opposite N door of church. Cast No 02.175.

Slab 4ft 9ins long with an incised cross with rounded angles between arms and a circle in the centre containing a cross, the stem stands on a step and its centre cuts through two steps.

Slab 4ft 9ins long, incised cross with stepped slipper base (C12th-C13th).

Stone as described, opposite N door of church. 1986 visit.

Ynys Mon 2667 Decorated Stone, Capel Heilin (Removed) SH44967726

None

Ynys Mon 3010 Cross Shaft, Site of, Aberffraw SH35326876

HER: There is a cross shaft, raised on steps and supporting a sundial, in the SE corner of Aberffraw church yard.

The cross shaft is no longer in the church yard and nothing is known of it.

Ynys Mon 3015 Stone Heads, Findspot, Bodorgan Square SH35436890

HER: Two weathered sculptured stones, only surviving 2 of an original dozen, found in Bryn Awel, 31, Bodorgan Square, Aberffraw earlier this century. Both stones have a number of sculpted heads and probably date to the 1st half of the C13th and represent parts of the llys building which could not be reused in 'modern' housing. <1>
2011: The whereabouts of only one stone is now known. It lay within Ysgol Aberffraw for some years but was then moved to Llys Llewelyn, countryside and accommodation centre where it is now on display in the heritage room. (full description see FI file).

Ynys Mon 3603 Croes Wion (Medieval Cross), S of Benllech SH52128165

HER: Wayside cross, Croes Wion, 1 1/4 mile NE of St. Patrick's Church. Only the base and lower part of the shaft of a cross of rough gritstone remain; Medieval. Condition good.

As far back as the year 1414, Croes Wion was the rendezvous of a great number of inhabitants of the surrounding districts, and in Croes Wion in those days was held what was known as Y Farchnad Fawr (The Big Market). Previously, the remains of the cross had been built into the ruins of a wall on the opposite side of the road, the bottom part having been laid as a hearthstone at Plas Coronwy Isaf. Some years ago, parts of this cross were discovered by the Anglesey Antiquarian Society and were reconstructed in their present position, with a suitable commemorative tablet.

SH 52148164 Croes Wion (LB) remains of.

The remains of the cross-shaft, Croes Wion and base are now situated at SH 52128165 with a commemorative tablet. The cross base is 0.8m by 0.7m by 0.5m high and the shaft is 0.4m by 0.2m by 0.8m high. Surveyed at 1:2500.

Ynys Mon 6604 Carved Stone Head, Findspot, Aberffraw SH36528100

None

Ynys Mon 31992 Expanded-arm cross, St. Eleth's, Amlwch SH442929

The parish church of St. Eleth, Anglesey. The slab is standing loose against the wall, upside down, on the south side of the west porch in the late Georgian church built c.1800. It was removed to this position from the ruinous building the walls of which are still standing in the churchyard on the north side of the main entrance gate, where it had been used as a lintel-stone above the fireplace. This building, which incorporated a number of dressed gritstones, was probably built with materials derived from one of the earlier churches on the site, and it was used as a temporary prison and as a mortuary. The slab was cut down to fit its position there, and about 1ft of the head is missing; otherwise it is in good condition and unweathered. It is of a very coarse grey grit or conglomerate, 5in thick and now measures 5ft 4in in length, tapering in width from 1ft 9in to 1ft 5in. It is carved in relief with an expanded-arm cross, of which only the lower half remains, and a plain shaft ending in a spike. On each side of the shaft are curving stems uniting below it and growing from the points of the bottom arm of the cross. These break out downwards into secondary stems, which curl round in an

unusual and rather awkward fashion to end in trilobed leaves. The work is similar to that on the slab at Llanfechell 4.5 miles away to the west, and probably from the hand of the same carver. C. 1250-1280. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Ynys Mon 31997 Floriated cross, Newborough SH420655

The parish church of St. Peter, Anglesey. The slab is set upright in the east wall of the modern Vestry. It is broken at both the head and foot, where parts are missing, and the dexter side is covered with cement. The stone measures 4ft 11in in length, and tapers in width from 1ft 5in to 1ft 1in. Only part of the head remains, but there is sufficient preserved to show that the design was a rather poorly carved example of that to be seen at Cwm and elsewhere, having in the centre a Maltese cross with lanceolate leaves between the arms and curving leaves projecting from the ends of them. The inscription runs down the sinister side of the slab, and a few letters are missing at the end. It is in false-relief Lombardic capitals of the late 14th century style, but not as well carved as those on the two other monuments in this church of the same period. Late 14th century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Ynys Mon 31998 Carved slab, St. Pabo's, Llanbabo SH378868

The parish church of St. Pabo, Anglesey. The slab is now set against the north wall of the nave. It is said to have been dug up in the graveyard during the second half of the 17th century, and it was probably defaced and broken into three pieces, as it is at present, before being thrown out of the church to be buried at the time of the Reformation. From its design it would appear to have lain originally on an altar tomb, either free-standing, or against the south wall. The slab measures 5ft 10in long by 2ft 5in wide, and is of light grey, fine-grained sandstone, between 5in and 6in thick. It is carved in low relief to show the saint as a king with crown and sceptre. C. 1380. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Ynys Mon 31999 Inscribed slabs, Llanfaes SH609775

The Franciscan Friary of Llanfaes, Anglesey. The fragments of several inscribed stones are lying loose in the grounds of the house known as Friars to the southeast of the church, and built on the site of the friary. The foot of a slab of brown gritstone formerly held the brass of the figure of a priest with a lion at the feet, of which the matrix only remains, and round it a border with an inscription in sunk Lombardic capitals of early type. Two fragments of similar gritstone carry parts of an inscription in a like border. Five other fragments have sunk Lombardic capitals forming parts of inscriptions along their edges. Early 14th century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Ynys Mon 32000 Expanded-arm cross, Llanfair-y-Cwmwd, SH447667

The parish of St. Mary, Anglesey. The church has no structurally distinct chancel, and the richly carved slab is set, upside down, on the north wall of the Sanctuary. It is one piece, and of a fine-grained grey stone. In several places the carving has been battered away, particularly along the top of the slab, otherwise the surface is in fair condition. There was originally a half-round moulding, about 2in wide down both sides and probably along the top and bottom as well, but much of this has been broken away. The measurements are 5ft 8in in length, with a taper in width from 1ft 11in to 1ft 6in. The slab is carved in low relief with an expanded-arm cross, the spaces between the arms being filled with rich foliations, and these are continued downwards over the remainder of the surface, branching off from a central decorative stem, in six convolutions on each side arranged unsymmetrically. Mid 13th century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Ynys Mon 32001 Expanded-arm cross, St. Mary's SH506831

The parish church of St. Mary, Anglesey. The broken fragment of a slab is loose on the floor at the west of the Nave under the Gallery. It is of coarse-grained grey limestone, and measures 1ft 8in in length with a width of 1ft 2.5in. On it is carved in incised outline part of a simple expanded-arm cross and plain shaft. Late 13th century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Ynys Mon 32002 Four-circle cross, St. Mary's SH506837

The parish church of St. Mary, Anglesey. The broken head of a slab is loose on the floor at the west end of the Nave under the Gallery. It is of local coarse-grained grey limestone, and much weathered. It measures 2ft 1.5in in length and tapers in width from 1ft 5.5in to 1ft 4.5in. The cross-head is carved in false-relief, and is formed by four open-ended circles set back to back, somewhat separated and tied with double ribbed bands. In the centre of each circle is a three-lobed leaf with stem projecting outwards. Below the head two incurved incised lines mark the beginning of the shaft. C. Early 14th century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Ynys Mon 32003 Expanded-arm cross, Llanfechell SH369913

The parish church of St. Mechell, Anglesey. The slab is set upright in the south porch

on the west side of the door. It is entire and is of coars-grained local grit stone, the rough nature of which has necessitated the use of a bold design of simple forms. The slab measures 5ft 7in in length, and tapering from 1ft 8in to 1ft 7in in width. It is carved in low relief with a large expanded-arm cross on a plain shaft, and conventional three-lobed leaves on each side. C. 1250-1280. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Ynys Mon 32005 Inscribed slab, Llaniestyn SH585796

The parish church of St. Iestyn, Anglesey. The slab is said to have lain formerly on 'a raised mass of masonry' in front of the altar, but since at least the first half of the 19th century it has been fixed upright on the west wall of the south transept, where it is partly embedded in the plaster. The slab, which measures 5ft 10in in length and 1ft 11in in width, is carved in low-relief with the full length figure of the saint lying with his head on a rectangular cushion within a cinquefoiled ogee-headed arch, the cusps and spandrels of which are filled with formal leaf patterns. He is shown as a bearded man dressed to represent a hermit, in a long tunic falling loosely to the ankles and girded round the waist with a twisted cord, over which it is pulled and turned down in a heavy fold. C.1380. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Ynys Mon 32007 Decorated slab, Newborough SH420665

The parish church of St. Peter, Anglesey. The slab is set in a recess with a semicircular arch over it, and level with the floor on the north side of the Sanctuary. The whole of the Chancel is of the early 14th century, but this monument is not in its original position; it has however, been in this recess for some long time, as it was discovered there in its present mutilated condition when the church was restored in 1850, and a high-backed pew which covered the recess was removed, revealing it under a mass of dirt and plaster. It is of grey sandstone, roughly trimmed down the dexter side, and with the foot missing. The top may have originally been square. It measures 5ft 4in in length, tapering from 1ft 6in to 11in. The head is circular, and of a rather florid design. From a central rose (the trademark of the carver) radiate sixteen stems, which turn inwards and outwards in alternate pairs to form palmette motives divided by pairs of split-palmettes. The narrow fillet round the circle is crossed over itself at the bottom and carried down the centre of the slab on each side of the inscription. On the dexter side of this a simple running leaf pattern with formal five and four-lobed leaves is in strong contrast to an elaborately designed trail of naturalistic oak-leaves and acorns branching from curling stems on the sinister side. The inscription is in false-relief Lombardic capitals beautifully designed and carved in the style characteristic of the late 14th century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Ynys Mon 32008 Inscribed slab, Newborough SH420655

The parish church of St. Peter, Anglesey. The monument, which is broken at the foot and not complete, is set in a niche under a semicircular arch, on the south side of the Sanctuary and level with the floor. The stone had a length of 5ft 11in and a width of 1ft 9in, and is carved with the effigy of a priest, the head and shoulders in high relief, but with the lower vestments in a flat conventional treatment. The head rests on a cushion under an ogee-headed arch, cusped and decorated with formal leaf patterns in the spandrels. The hair, with a circular tonsure, falls on each side of the temples to end in small curls over the ears. The face is long with a narrow chin, and deep lines descend from the nose on either side of the mouth. The hands hold a chalice with a hemispherical bowl supported by a long narrow stem decorated with a knop, which like the foot is now featureless. Of the vestments, the alb is visible only at the wrists, where there are apparels, or some form of fastening. The maniple hangs stiffly from the left arm and has an expanded end with a fringe. The folds of the amice rise up on each side of the neck, but are damaged, while the folds of the chasuble, which are rendered with some care, are well preserved. There are no orphreys shown, and only one end of the stole hangs down below the left side of the chasuble, which forms an acute point with a plain narrow border. The long inscription is placed round the edge of the slab, partly in two lines, and reading from inwards. It has suffered damage near the bottom of the stone, where in two places it is entirely missing, while part of the top is not at present visible, as it is covered with modern plaster and cement. Late 14th century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Ynys Mon 32013 Expanded-arm cross, Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd SH459837

The parish church of St. Michael, Anglesey. Part of the cut-down head of a slab built into the south wall in the Nave near the west end, in that part now used as a Vestry. It is set on its dexter side. The church was rebuilt in the 19th century. The stone is broken across below the head and trimmed down both sides to square it up as building material. It is of coarse-grained grey limestone, and now measures 3ft 9in in length and 1ft 5in in width. On it is carved in rough incised outline an expanded-arm cross, the ends of two arms missing, and below it part of a plain shaft. Above the cross is an unusual added decoration formed by a square with concave sides, and at each corner a trilobe. In the centre of the main cross is a four-armed figure, and at one side of it a quatrefoil. Late 13th century. (Gresham.C.A. 1968.)

Ynys Mon 32014 Tub-shaped font, Cerrig Ceinwen SH42357371

The church of St. Ceinwen, Cerrig Ceinwen, Ynys Mon. A tub-shaped cylindrical stone font measuring 1ft 10in diameter, and 1ft 4.5in in height. The font is decorated around the outer wall with four square panels filled variously with interlaced patterns carved in high relief including a double-beaded cruciform knot, a double-ribbon cross with knotted arm-ends, a plain quadruple knot, and a pair of plain interlinked oval rings. The back is plain. Inside church. 12th century. (Nash Williams. 1950. p53).

Ynys Mon 32021 Circular-headed cross, Cerrig Ceinwen SH42357371

The church of St. Ceinwen, Cerrig Ceinwen, Ynys Mon. A square-headed slab with the top partly fractured away, tapering slightly to the foot. The slab measures 5ft in length, and 1ft 8in wide at the top tapering to 11in at the base. The face is edged with a border-line enclosing an incised four-leaf ring-cross with small roundels in the interspaces, with a hollow cross-bar and long, faintly tapering stem below filled with a straight fret. The stem is mounted in a square base with fretted lower edge, and is joined to the cross-bar above by two quarter circles. It is currently incorporated as a lintel in the southern door of the church. 12th Century. (Nash Williams, 1950. p53.)

Ynys Mon 32025 Inscribed slab, Heneglwys SH42237612

The church of St. Llwydian, Heneglwys, Ynys Mon. A rough pillar-stone with both ends fractured away, stands 1ft 10.25in high and 1ft 0.75in wide. It has a latin inscription reading vertically downwards in three lines '...son of Ev..lies here. May his soul rest in peace.' The inscription is in debased capitals and minuscules. Despite the primitive character of the monument, the style of the lettering and the formula used are consistent with a medieval rather than an Early Christian attribution. Located inside the church, set in the sill of a west window on the north side. 12th century. (Nash Williams. 1950. p53).

Ynys Mon 32026 Inscribed slab, Llangaffo SH44626852

The church of St. Caffo, Llangaffo, Ynys Mon. Shaped square-headed slab tapering slightly to the foot, measuring 4ft 11in in height and 1ft 5.5 in in width tapering to 1ft 3in at the base. The face is filled with a large incised outline Latin cross with wide rounded arm-pits, tapering arms, and small central linear ring-cross. The stem is flanked by a pair of steps on either side and has a stepped or barred foot. Located in the churchyard opposite the north door of the church. 12th-13th century. (Nash Williams. 1950. p59).

Ynys Mon 32027 Conical tub-font, Newborough SH41986546

The parish church of St. Peter, Newborough, Ynys Mon. A truncated conical tub font with chamfered rim is located inside the church. The font measures 1ft 11in in diameter at the base, tapering to 1ft 8in at the top and measuring 1ft 6.5in in height. It is made from gritstone and is decorated around the outer wall with three raised square panels containing deeply cut designs, including a plain cruciform interlaced knot formed of four conjoined triquetras, a double vertical row of debased double-beaded loop-pattern, and a conventional cruciform ring-knot. The back is plain. 12th century. (Nash Williams. 1950. p65).

Ynys Mon 32029 Circular-headed cross, Cerrig Ceinwen SH42357371

The church of St. Ceinwen, Cerrig Ceinwen, Ynys Mon. Upper part of a square-headed slab with rounded angles. The face is decorated with a sunk 'Maltese' cross in a moulded circle on a plain raised stem. Inside the parish church near the south door. C. 12th century. (Nash Williams. 1950. p50.)



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