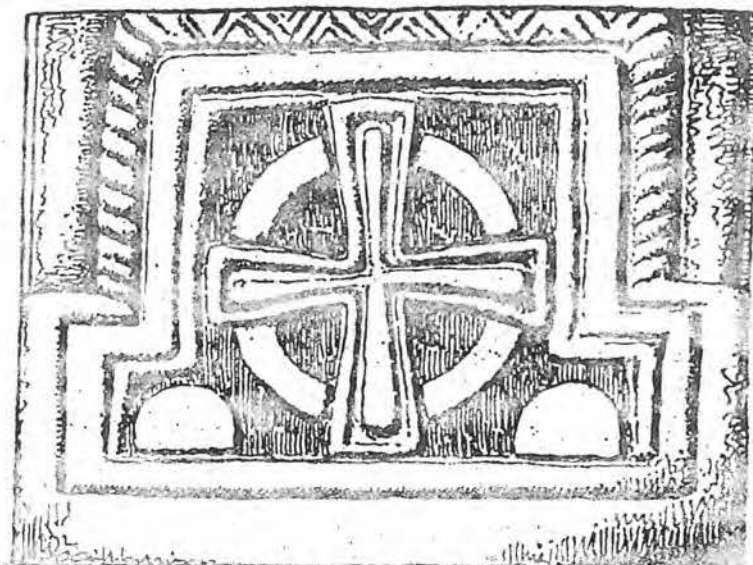


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WELSH HISTORIC CHURCHES PROJECT

GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



LLANBEULAN FONT . EAST END . H.H.H

GWYNEDD GAZETTEER - PART 2

CAERNARFON

Welsh Historic Churches Project

Gwynedd Gazetteer: Caernarfon

Introduction

This church survey was carried out during 1993-5 as part of a Cadw funded project which looked at all the pre-19th 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

Caernarfon Churches

Aber Parish Church
Aberdaron Parish Church
Abererch Parish Church
Beddgelert Parish Church
Betws Garmon Parish Church
Boduan Parish Church
Botwnnog Parish Church
Brynroes Parish Church
Caernarfon, St Mary's Church
Camguwch Parish Church
Ceidio Parish Church
Clynnog Fawr Parish Church
Criccieth Parish Church
Deneio Parish Church
Dolbenmaen Parish Church
Dwygyfylchi Parish Church
Edern Parish Church
Llanaelhaearn Parish Church
Llanarmon Parish Church
Llanbeblig Parish Church
Llanbedrog Parish Church
Llanberis Parish Church (Nant Peris)
Llanddeiniolen Parish Church
Llandegai Parish Church
Llandudwen Parish Church
Llandwrog Parish Church
Llandygwning Parish Church
Llanengan Parish Church
Llanfaelrhys Parish Church
Llanfaglan Parish Church
Llanfair is Gaer Parish Church
Llanfairfechan Parish Church
Llanfihangel Bachellaeth Parish Church
Llanfihangel y Pennant Parish Church (Crm)
Llangian Parish Church
Llangwnadl Parish Church
Llangybi Parish Church
Llaniestyn Parish Church (Crm)
Llanllechid Parish Church
Llanllyfni Parish Church
Llannor Parish Church
Llanrug Parish Church
Llanwnda Parish Church
Llanystumdwy Parish Church
Penllech Parish Church
Penmorfa Parish Church
Pentir Parish Church
Pistyll Parish Church
Treflys Parish Church
Tudweiliog Parish Church
Ynyscynhaearn Parish Church

ABER PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6900

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH65317268

DEDICATION: BODFAN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Arllechwedd

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>Good</i>

GENERAL

The site of a medieval church, listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 190), which was demolished in 1878 when a new church was built, fortunately south of the original church. The interest of the site is enhanced by the former presence of the adjacent llys, motte and associated bond village.

CEMETERY

The churchyard is irregular in form with a curved stone-walled boundary from the north around to the east with a substantial 3-4 m drop to the house and gardens of Tan y Fynwent on the north-eastern side. A linear wall bounds the road on the western side. The churchyard was extended on the south side in 1878 (NLW B/C/1). 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 and the northern wall was exposed during the improvement of the A55 in 1994. The main entrance to the churchyard was originally on the north with an entrance to the rectory on the eastern side. At present the main entrance is at the end of the road leading to the northern end of the churchyard extension. The area of the churchyard was given as 1 acre and 21 poles in a terrier of 1899 (NLW B/TI/1).

MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The medieval church at Aber, when described in 1776 prior to the construction of the western tower in 1811, consisted of a nave and chancel with a south chapel at the east end and a south porch (GAS/X/PE/1/56). Some of the windows were noted as being of the late 15th or early 16th century but it is unknown whether these were inserted or contemporary with the building of the church. Lewis described this building as "an ancient and spacious structure with a good square tower" and consisting of "a nave and chancel of equal length, the latter lighted with a series of low windows, differing in style and probably inserted at various times." (Lewis S 1833, ABE). The church with its additional tower of 1811 (Hughes and North 1924, 2) was demolished in 1878 when a new church was erected to the south in an extension of the churchyard. At present the location of the medieval church can only be traced as a raised area within the heavily overgrown original churchyard, although its location can be fixed from an outline ground plan of the medieval church made in 1878 to accompany the consecration documents for the new church (NLW B/C/1).

MODERN CHURCH

The present church at Aber was built in an extension to the south of the original churchyard in 1878 (NLW B/C/1) to a design by Pugin. Ashlin and Pugin (Clarke 1961, 27).

FITTINGS

A number of fittings from the earlier church are now to be found in the present church, particularly the Communion Table of mid 17th century date and font of Post-reformation date, as well as a number of 18th century memorials (RCAHMW 1956, 2).

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 22 p
 Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XVII pp 169
 Hughes & North 1924 *The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 152-155
 Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* ABE
 Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 192
 RCAHMW 1956 *Caernarvonshire Vol 1: East* pp 2-3

Snowdonia National Park Society 1984 Additional notes on the Churches *Hughes & North - The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 294

ABERDARON PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6901

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH17322637

DEDICATION: HYWYN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llyn

STATUS: Regular use

ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Good</i>	Survival of fittings	<i>Very poor</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 poor</i>

GENERAL

This church is mentioned c.1094 (Jones A 1910, 135) when the canons provided a boat for the passage of Gruffydd ap Cynan to Ireland. It is mentioned again in 1115 when the canons gave sanctuary to Gruffydd ap Rhys of Deheubarth. There is a document of 1252 which is an agreement between the abbot and canons of Bardsey and the secular canons of Aberdaron. It is listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254, where it had the highest value in the Deanery of Llyn. This site is almost certainly that of an early Welsh monastic church (Clas or Mother church), which developed into a portionary church in the 13th century. Its early history, and the presence of romanesque architecture, make it one of the most important sites in Gwynedd.

CEMETERY

The churchyard was originally curvilinear in form as shown in 1812 (GAS Cefnamlwch Estate Maps) and 1840 (GAS Tithe Map Aberdaron) and was terraced into the steeply rising ground on the east and north-east. The churchyard was extended to cover the steeply rising ground to the east and north-east in 1906 (Elliss W J 1950, 11). The present sea wall which was built in the late 19th century encroached on the southern boundary of the churchyard and in 1995 this wall had collapsed onto the beach. The churchyard has been covered with storm blown sand throughout its history.

CHURCH

A church of two equal aisles, the one to the north being the original nave and chancel, lengthened to the east in the 13th century. The south aisle was added in the 16th century. In the 18th century the western end of the south aisle was used as a school and the blocked window in the west wall of the aisle probably dates from this time. The church had fallen into disrepair by the early 19th century and was abandoned. A new church was built just outside the village to replace it. However the old church was restored in 1868 by Henry Kennedy of Bangor when the roof to the nave and chancel was built, a window inserted into the south door of the south aisle and the interior replastered. In 1906 the nave, chancel and south aisle were refloored with wood blocks, the north wall of the nave was replastered and the seating replaced.

NAVE

The lower halves of the central and western section of the north wall and the west wall of the nave of the church date from the 12th century, based on the dating of the plain Romanesque western doorway of three chamfered orders and the blocked round-headed doorway at the eastern end of the north wall. In the 13th century the church was extended to the east. The shortness of this extension implies that it replaced a 12th century apse. There is a possible straight joint just to the west of the blocked slit window in the 13th or 14th century north wall extension in the position of the projected apse.

CHANCEL

The extension of the chancel is dated by the two-centred relieving arch above the inserted early 16th century east window. Although this may be either 13th or 14th century in date the replacement of a semi-circular apse with a rectangular chancel in the 13th century is paralleled at Bangor Cathedral. In the 14th or 15th century the walls of the nave and chancel were raised, possibly due to the build-up of sand in the churchyard, and the belfry was added. The fragments of 15th century window tracery in the church suggest that a window or windows of that date were inserted into the south wall of the church. A slit window, now blocked, in the north wall of the chancel was inserted some time after the 13th century to add extra light to the altar. The east window of three trefoiled and ogee headed lights has been restored in late 15th century style, either in the 16th century or during the 1868 restoration.

SOUTH AISLE

In the early 16th century the church was enlarged by the addition of a south aisle, divided from the nave and chancel by an arcade of five bays. The arcade is supported on octagonal piers with moulded caps and bases, and is of four-centred arches. The east window, of five cinquefoiled and ogee-headed lights, the two eastern windows in the south wall, both

of three uncusped pointed lights within a four-centred head, and the blocked doorway at the west end of the south wall of the south aisle are contemporary with the arcade. The roof of the south aisle, although restored, dates from this time. Plastered walls with wood block floor.

FITTINGS

Font of 15th or 16th century being a plain octagonal gritstone bowl and pedestal. Two fragments of 15th century window tracery in the north aisle.

OTHER

Built of local rubble with gritstone dressings. The external walls are carefully pointed, and structural details are visible. The interior is plastered. Slate roof.

The floors are of wood blocks, laid in 1906.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society Vol 22* p
- Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Lofts in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XCVIII* pp 87
- Elliss W J 1950 The Church of Saint Hywyn, Aberdaron *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society Vol 11* pp 5-35
- Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XVII* pp 169-170
- Hall E H 1952 *A Description of Caernarvonshire 1809-1811* pp 306-307
- Jones A 1910 *The History of Gruffydd ap Cynan* pp 135
- Jones Rev H L 1849b Arvon Medieva V-VII *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol IV* pp 27-35
- Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 190
- Nash-Williams V E 1950 *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* pp 84
- Palmer A N 1886 The Portionary Churches of Medieval North Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol III* pp 194-196
- Pennant T 1991 *A Tour in Wales Vol II* pp 205
- RCAHMW 1964 *Caernarvonshire Vol III - West* pp 1-2

ABERERCH PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6902

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH39653657

DEDICATION: CAWRDAF

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llyn

STATUS: Regular use

ASSESSMENT RATINGS

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

GENERAL

An interesting medieval church, with some possible early work of the 13th century, but mainly of 14th to 16th century date. It developed from a simple single cell church to a longer church separated with a rood screen, to a double aisled church. The early roof trusses and 16th century stalls are noteworthy (RCAHMW 1964, 9-11).

CEMETERY

This church is mentioned in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt W E 1926, 190). The churchyard is polygonal in form with a stone-walled boundary. The east and south-east boundary may have originally been curvilinear. The churchyard has been extended on the east and south east side after 1889 and a curved raised area 1 m high marks the position of the east and south-east boundary within the present churchyard. The boundary to the churchyard has been straightened on the remaining sides and appears to have been encroached upon by property boundaries of the village on the north, west and south sides. The main entrance to the churchyard is on the west side and there is a further entrance to the north. The cemetery, because of its long period of use, is of good archaeological potential. In addition, the fields to the south of the churchyard and in the area of the houses on the north and west may also prove to contain archaeological remains.

CHURCH

A church with structurally undivided chancel and nave and a north aisle. The earliest work is possibly 13th century, but the majority of the present structure dates from the late 14th to the 16th century. The building appears to have developed from a structurally undivided nave and chancel, first with an extension to the east, then by the addition of a north chapel to the north of the chancel, and then by the westward extension of that chapel into a north aisle.

NAVE

A short stretch of walling on the north wall of the nave with the undiagnostic remains of the lower part of a blocked doorway may be earlier than the 14th century: the argument for this is that a door in this position would be of little use once the west 14th century door was built, also the wall is slightly thicker at this point, implying it is the remnant of an earlier structure built into the present building.

The walls of the nave and earlier chancel were rebuilt in the 14th or, at the latest, early 15th century. The west door, with rebated jambs and arched head, is probably of this date although the head has possibly been raised and rebuilt. The roof of the nave is original, of seven arched-braced trusses with cusped diagonal struts. Before the eastern extension was built trusses six and seven lay over the chancel, with truss seven concealed by a boarded ceiling.

CHANCEL

The 14th century chancel and nave was extended to the east in the late 15th century, and the eastern window in the south wall, of two trefoiled lights, and the roof of arch-braced trusses are of this date. The original east and north windows were re-used in the later north chapel. The east window, of five lights under a four-centred head and hood-mould, is of early 16th century date, presumably inserted when the north chapel was built. The tracery of this window has been renewed.

NORTH AISLE

In the early 16th century a chapel was added onto the north side of the new chancel, and the wall between was pierced with two four-centred arches of two hollow chamfered orders on octagonal piers. A straight joint is visible in the north wall of the aisle to the west of the central doorway. No joint could be seen between the chapel and the east wall of the chancel due to the presence of the later buttress. The late 15th century east and north windows of the chancel, the former of three lights under a four-centred head, and the latter of two trefoiled lights, were re-set in the walls of the north chapel.

In the late 16th century, a decision to add an aisle along the length of the north side of the church was made. A straight joint for this is visible in the masonry of the north wall to the west of the central door. The arcade of two openings, the roof of arch-braced trusses and the western window in the north wall, of three trefoiled lights, are of this date.

In the late 16th or early 17th century a central door with four-centred arch was inserted in the north wall.

In the 19th century the belfry was built, two windows added to the south wall of the church and a window inserted into the west wall of the north aisle. The large buttress against the east wall is possibly 19th century in date (RCAHMW 1964, 9-11).

FITTINGS

A former early 16th century screen with two sets of three seats across the north aisle was taken down in the 19th century and made into a group of five stalls with a reading desk, now in the chancel (Crossley and Ridgeway 1944, 84). There is a dug-out chest bound with iron at the corners with a collecting box attached to the one end of probable medieval date (RCAHMW 1964, 11). There is a late 13th century cross-slab set in the floor of the chancel, possibly the tombstone of Thomas Puleston (Gresham C A 1968, 73). There are two memorials dated 1692 and 1695. The fragments of stained glass, noted in the 19th century, are no longer present. The font is medieval.

OTHER

Built of local rubble with larger quoin stones and dressings of gritstone. Roof of modern slate.

The external walls are pointed with poor stone definition. The internal walls are plastered.

Timber floor inserted in the 19th century, but structural remains of the east wall of the earlier chancel should be expected, as also the north walls of the present nave and chancel, and the west wall of the north chapel.

There is a concreted drainage channel around the exterior.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 22 p 84-86
- Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Lofts in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XCIII pp 84-86
- Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XVII pp 170-171
- Gresham C A 1968 *Medieval Stone Carving in North Wales* pp 73-75
- Gresham C A 1968 *Medieval Stone Carving in North Wales* pp 73-75
- Hall E H 1952 *A Description of Caernarvonshire 1809-1811* pp 257
- Jones Rev H L 1856b Arvonâ Medieva IX-X *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol II pp 302-306
- Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* ABE
- Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 190
- RCAHMW 1964 *Caernarvonshire Vol III - West* pp 9-12

BEDDGELERT PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6906

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH59094802

DEDICATION: MARY

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Ardudwy

STATUS: Regular use

ASSESSMENT RATINGS

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

GENERAL

A former medieval Augustinian priory church, which became the parish church after the reformation, and for which there is good evidence for the existence of an early medieval monastic community preceeding the Augustinians, in particular the reference by Gerald of Wales c.1200. Nothing above ground is left of the former monastic buildings, but circumstantial evidence suggests they lay south of the church. The church consists of a continuous nave and chancel with a modern north transept opening off the nave. The earliest masonry work dates from c. 1230. The church underwent considerable restoration in the 19th century. Its chief attributes are the potential for both early medieval and medieval archaeology, the 13th century triple lancet windows and the two bay arcade from the same period.

CEMETERY

The cemetery is rectangular in form and is enclosed by a stone wall on the west, south and eastern sides. The churchyard is slightly raised on the east side. The tithe map of c.1840 shows no churchyard boundary. The churchyard has been extended twice with two rectangular extensions with modern burials, one on the south side and one on the west. By the 1915 Ordnance Survey 25 inch map both additions were in existence. A raised area to the south of the church and slightly outside of the present churchyard may suggest either the area of priory buildings or the extent of the earlier churchyard. It is probable that a larger enclosure may have existed, surrounding the present churchyard, and defining the precinct of the Augustinian house. The present housing to the north and north-west of the church may have encroached into this larger enclosure or the original churchyard. In addition, the fields to the west and south of the churchyard may contain earlier structural remains and boundaries associated with the abbey.

The 1915 Ordnance Survey 25 inch map locates the priory buildings to the south of the church. No details of the monastic layout within the churchyard area were noted from the archive sources, with the exception of two drawings by Moses Griffiths of the late 18th century. These showed traces of a north aisle of the church and suggested structures against the south side of the church (NLW Moses Griffiths Mss Book 27, 39, 46). The faculty of 1880 (NLW B/F/58) for the erection of the present north transept showed the location of the graves at this date. This faculty plan also shows a structure at the eastern end of the south wall, which was possibly an earlier vestry. This may also explain the patched walling at this point noted by the Royal Commission, possibly as a result of blocking the opening from this vestry after it had been removed. However, this structure does not appear on the faculty plan of 1901 (NLW B/F/59) and it may have been proposed but not built. The majority of the gravestones in the western section of the older churchyard have been cleared and laid flat.

THE MEDIEVAL CHURCH

Beddgelert church has a complex history, and the architectural evidence which remains is too slight to throw much light on the layout of the Priory church and cloistral buildings. In 1200, when Gerald described it, the church was still a native (Celtic) monastery, but it was adopted into the Augustinian rule shortly after. The monastic buildings were burnt down during the conquest wars of 1282-3, following which Anian, Bishop of Bangor, authorised an appeal for rebuilding in which he called it the most senior monastery in all Wales next to Bardsey.

It has been suggested that the north and west walls of the nave may be 12th century in date, because the stonework differs from that of the 13th century work in the east wall of the chancel (RCAHMW 1960, 16-18). This is possibly the case but the evidence is not very convincing.

The earliest dateable works are the north and east walls of the church which are c. 1230 and contain the triple lancet east window, the remains of a door with two-centred arch in the north wall of the chancel and the two bay arcade of pointed arches with three richly moulded orders. Internally in the south wall of the chancel there is a recess, now with a timber relieving beam, which may mark the position of the sedile.

A demolished north aisle formerly ran the length of the north side of the church and is evidenced by a stretch of

partially demolished walling, with the south jamb of a door projecting from the north west corner, and a similar projection with the south jamb of a window at the east end. This aisle also appears to be shown on the late 18th century drawing of I. Evans, although no east window is indicated, which also shows three windows on the north side (Pennant 1783, Pl X). The east window and the west door jambs have been identified as belonging to the 13th century by the similarity in gritstone to that used in the east lancets (RCAHMW 1960, 16-18), although the presence of only two arcades in place of four may mean that there was initially a north transept, which was later lengthened into an aisle, perhaps in 1286 during the rebuilding following the fire.

An 18th century drawing by Moses Griffiths which shows traces of the north aisle also shows a structure on the south side of the church (NLW Moses Griffiths Mss. Book 27, 29, 46). This may be partly confirmed by a sketch of 1827 (Jones Rev H L 1847, 153) which, although showing an external door of the 13th century at the west end of the south wall of the nave also shows high up in the south wall of the nave two small lancet windows, the height of which suggests the presence of lower roofed buildings on the south side of the church. Longueville Jones also mentions a blocked door in the centre of the south wall which may have led from the cloistral buildings on the south side into the central area of the church. It is also possible that the buttress projecting from the south east corner of the chancel is the remains of an early wall as it is of a different style to those on the east side.

The vousoirs of the blocked window above the modern inserted west window may be of the 13th century (RCAHMW 1960, 16-18). However, the head of the arch of this window is flatter than would be expected for an early 13th century window and contains a key stone in contrast to the relieving arches of the east lancets. In addition, the relieving arch above the west door may be of 13th century date.

There is a 2.4 m buttress, parts of which have been re-built, extending west from the north-west corner of the nave with a straight joint above. The purpose or date of this buttress is not clear. The straight joint lends itself to different interpretations. The west wall may have been built against a continuation of the buttress at a higher level. The straight joint would have survived when the buttress was lowered and the north-west corner rebuilt, probably in the 19th century. Alternatively the straight joint may have been the northern end of an earlier (12th century?) church which had been abutted by the construction of the north aisle. This would mean that the nave of the church was increased in width c.1230 which would appear unlikely. The north wall may have continued further west than at present. Part of this wall may have been retained as a buttress against which the west wall was built. This continuation of the north wall may even imply the presence of a west tower. This usually occurs at Augustinian houses over a central crossing, as at Penmon in the 12th century, but a west tower is present at Ynys Enlli in the 13th century. Former clas churches also have western towers as at Llaneilian. The interpretation of this feature must remain unanswered and can only be resolved by an examination of the internal wall after the removal of the plaster and the excavation of the area immediately to the west of the church.

POST-REFORMATION WORK

In the 15th or early 16th century a square headed window of four lights was inserted into the south wall of the chancel.

In 1611 a place for the erection of a seat below the choir was granted (NLW Dolfriog 22). Repairs are known to have been made to the church in 1630, which was described as a ruin, when a survey licence was granted (NLW Dolfriog 25). The nature of these repairs is unknown.

In the 18th century (from its style) a door was inserted into the north wall of the nave, now blocked and converted into a window.

19th CENTURY AND LATER RESTORATIONS

The south walls of the nave and chancel were extensively rebuilt in 1830 (Jones Rev H L 1847, 158) when the medieval doors and windows were destroyed. The document NLW Dolfriog 588 notes repairs in 1827, which may be part of the same restoration programme but no details of the repairs are given. The north aisle was demolished and the arcade blocked up. A faculty plan of 1880 shows a vestry on the south side of the chancel (NLW B/F/58). This was not present on the drawing of 1827, and may have been built as part of the 1830 restoration. The presence of an earlier vestry here may explain the area of patched walling noted by the Royal Commission, possibly blocking the opening after the removal of the vestry. However, there is no evidence that this structure was in existence and it is possible that it was planned as part of the faculty but not built. It does not appear on the faculty plan for the heating system in 1901 (NLW B/F/59) and may have been demolished between 1830 and 1880.

A faculty of 1880 survives for the erection of the north transept or chapel, re-using the arcade, and also shows a vestry on the south side of the chancel (NLW B/F/58). The window was inserted into the blocked 18th century doorway and the other windows were also probably inserted at this date and the chancel arch and porch added. The plan also shows the window in the north wall of the chancel above the 13th century door. This window was partially blocked as a result

of the construction of the vestry.

A faculty of 1901 contains a plan showing the proposed location of a boiler room where the present vestry stands and the location of the below floor piping in the chancel and to the west of the chancel arch (NLW B/F/59). It is probable that the present vestry and boiler house were built at this date, the plans being altered after the granting of the faculty. A brick built chimney was built into the north wall of the chancel and the boiler room floor was lowered 0.96 m.

The roof appears to be of 19th century date.

FITTINGS

The fittings are 19th century in date with the exception of seven memorials dating from 1672 to 1742.

OTHER

The building is of uncoursed local rubble, with some large stones added in the 19th century repairs. The old dressings are of gritstone, the modern ones of sandstone. Modern slate roof.

The external elevations have been pointed with good stone definition on all elevations with the exception of the upper part of the north wall and the east wall of the chancel which is not so well defined. The internal elevations are completely hidden by plaster. The stonework of the arcade into the north transept has been painted. No re-used architectural stone or stone sculpture was noted.

The central aisle is stone flagged with timber boards beneath the seating. The floor has probably been lowered to accommodate this flooring. However, the difference in height between the interior of the church and the deposits in the churchyard is not significant.

A shallow drainage trench, approximately 0.4 m deep, has been dug around the entire church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 22 p
- Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Lolls in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XCIII pp 87-88.
- Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XLII pp 171
- Gresham C A 1969 Parish of Beddgelert *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 30 pp 20-28
- Hughes & North 1924 *The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 220-227
- Jones Rev H L 1847b Arvona Medieva I-II *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol II pp 153-166
- Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* BET
- Pennant T 1991 *A Tour in Wales* Vol II pp 184-185
- Pierce A 1996 *Beddgelert* pp 2-3
- RCAHMW 1960a *Caernarvonshire* Vol II - Central pp 16-18
- Snowdonia National Park Society 1984 Additional notes on the Churches *Hughes & North - The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 297-298

BETWS GARMON PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6907

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH53585760

DEDICATION: GARMON

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Arfon

STATUS: Occasional use

ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>None</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>Very poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Very poor</i>

GENERAL

A medieval site, but now containing a church of 1841-2, which was built west of the earlier church. The earliest found documentary reference to the church and churchyard at Betws Garmon occurs in the Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535. Although a possession of the Augustinian priory of Beddgelert it is possible that the origins of the site may be earlier than the later Middle Ages, but there are no strong arguments for it dating from early medieval times. The archaeological potential of the medieval church is the chief feature of note.

CEMETERY

The original churchyard is rectangular in form and enclosed by a stone wall. It is not raised above the surrounding fields, which contain no traces of any earlier churchyard boundaries. There are extensions to the north and west, which pre-date 1915 and where modern burials have taken place.

A terrier of 1801 gave the dimension of the churchyard as 27 yards long and 26 yards wide (NLW B/TERR/77). This represents slightly less than half of the area of the churchyard represented in a sketch within the terrier of 1906 (NLW B/TI/1). In this terrier the dimensions were given as 66 yards long and 33 yards wide. This suggests that the western boundary of the churchyard lay within the vicinity of the eastern end of the present church.

The churchyard had been greatly altered since the tithe map of c.1840, which shows a confusing array of boundaries in the vicinity of the church, some of which run up to the church itself. The ordnance survey of 1901 shows the cemetery in its rectangular form. There are entrances on the south and north sides. The churchyard is well kept.

MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The medieval church lay east of the present building, and on a different alignment. Its location can be deduced from the position of the older graves on a similar alignment in the eastern part of the churchyard.

Two areas of graves on different alignments were noted at the west and east ends of the churchyard and it is possible that an area in the eastern half of the present churchyard represents the area of the medieval church. The Royal Commission had identified the church as lying in the vicinity of the east end of the present church. However, the end of the different alignment of the graves in the eastern half of the cemetery at this point represents the western limit of the original churchyard rather than the location of the church.

The dimensions of the church were given in a terrier of 1801 as 36 feet in length and 19 feet wide (NLW B/TERR/77) and in 1817 as 48 feet long and 15 feet 5 inches wide (NLW B/TERR/79). The variance of the measurements between the two terriers may have taken into account a western porch or a lengthening of the nave or that internal measurements were taken for the former and external measurements for the latter.

Lewis described the church as a 'small edifice in a dilapidated condition, romantically situated in a vale bounded by lofty mountains' (Lewis S 1833, BET).

The tithe map c.1840 showed a small building of the correct alignment to that of the church. However, it is difficult, due to the surrounding boundary changes, to be entirely certain whether this structure was the church or a building associated with the Inn to the east. At this date the medieval church may have been demolished prior to the erection of the present church in 1841-42 and consequently would not have been surveyed.

MODERN CHURCH

The present church at Betws Garmon was built in 1841-42 by the architect George Alexander in the revived romanesque style. A date-stone of 1842 can be found above the west door. The church was built on a different alignment to the west of the medieval church.

The church is a single celled nave and chancel, with a belfry at the west gable and a small apse at the east end. It has a door at the west end and six windows of two lights in the body of the church and three single light windows in the apse. There are two small vestries, partitioned off from the body of the church at the west end.

FITTINGS

The fittings are 19th century in date, with the exception of the 17th century communion table, an 18th century memorial and the font, inscribed 1614, which all come from the earlier church.

OTHER

Built of well coursed squared rubble with freestone dressings. The walls are clearly pointed externally with good stone definition. The interior is plastered. Some repairs were made to the internal plasterwork before 1988 (BDO Holland 1993, Llanbeblig).

The flooring of the church consists of slate paving with timber boards below the pews.

A drain runs around the course of the walls.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society Vol 22* p
 Hughes & North 1924 *The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 228-229
 Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* BET
 RCAHMW 1960a *Caernarvonshire Vol II Central* pp 53
 Snowdonia National Park Society 1984 Additional notes on the Churches *Hughes & North - The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 298

BODUAN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6911

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH32523774

DEDICATION: BUAN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llyn

STATUS: Redundant

ASSESSMENT RATINGS

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

GENERAL

A modern church built in 1894 in romanesque style, which replaced a medieval church, of which there is now no visible evidence (RCAHMW 1964, 21).

CEMETERY

The churchyard is irregular in form with a stone-walled boundary. It is slightly raised, less than 0.5m on the east and north sides, and is bounded by a road on the south side and by the boundary wall of Boduan Hall on the north side. There are two lych gates: the gate on the west is dated 1912 and leads to a tree lined avenue within the churchyard with a path of stone slabs, the south lych gate leads to the road. There is also an entrance on the north side leading to Boduan Hall. The churchyard is generally well kept, but the eastern half is heavily overgrown. There is a brick built memorial chapel which is now open to the elements within the north west side of the churchyard with gravestones to the Wyns of Bodvel.

MEDIEVAL CHURCH

There is no visible evidence for the medieval church either in the churchyard or forming part of the present church. There are vouchers and accounts for the building of a church at Boduan in 1765-7 (NLW Glynllifon), but it is not known whether that building replaced the medieval one or incorporated it. It is therefore also unclear whether the 1894 church was built over an 18th century church or a medieval church. The two bells are of 18th century date.

Lewis described the church built by the Wynne family in 1765 as a 'handsome modern edifice in the Grecian style of architecture' and containing some 'good monuments to members of the Wynne family' (Lewis S 1833, BOD).

MODERN CHURCH

The present church at Boduan was built in 1894 by Henry Kennedy in romanesque style, completely replacing the earlier church. It is cruciform in plan with a central tower, a western porch, and a stair turret and vestry at the junction of the north wall of the nave and the north transept. The south transept is one bay longer than that of the north.

FITTINGS

The roof, and fittings are 19th century in date, with the exception of four marble memorials to the Wynne's from the earlier church, dating from the early 17th century to 1773.

OTHER

The walls are totally rendered externally and plastered internally and show no signs of incorporating medieval fabric or stonework. The flooring of the church is of tiles with timber boards below the pews.

A drain may run around the course of the walls or there may be soakaways from the sumps.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

Davies D T (ed) 1910 *Hanes Eglwys a Phlwyfi Llyn* Edwards Rev J pp 230-245

Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* BOD

RCAHMW 1964 *Caernarvonshire Vol III: West* pp 21

BOTWNNOG PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6913

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH26253155

DEDICATION: BEUNO

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llyn

STATUS: Regular use

ASSESSMENT RATINGS

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

GENERAL

The site of a medieval church was listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt W E 1926, 190). The church was rebuilt in 1835 and again in 1885 but nothing remains of the medieval building (RCAHMW 1964, 24).

CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectangular in form with a stone wall on the north side and an earthen and stone bank on the west, south and east sides. The churchyard is raised 0.5 m above the surrounding ground except on the south side where it is raised 1-1.5 m. The east side is lower than that around the church which suggests that the churchyard may have been extended to the east in the past. The churchyard is still used for burial. The main entrance is located on the west side and there is a further entrance in the north-west corner. The area was given as 1 rood and 17 poles in a terrier of 1900 (NLW B/TI/4). The churchyard is well kept and encloses a well at the east end, near the churchyard boundary.

CHURCH

The present church was built in 1885, which replaced an earlier church of 1835, which in turn replaced a medieval church. Lewis described the medieval church as 'a small edifice in a very dilapidated state' (Lewis S 1833, BOT)

1835 CHURCH

This church, built by William Owen (Clarke M L 1961, 23), consisted of a nave, chancel, and the remaining western tower. It is recorded as having a low pitched roof and wooden mullioned windows. Internally it had box pews, a three-decker pulpit, communion rails and a gallery at the west end (X/PE/59/2). The dimensions of the combined nave and chancel built at this time was given as 44 feet in length and 24 feet wide (X/PE/59/2). These dimensions differ with those of the earlier medieval church, which was 31.5 feet in length and 19.5 feet wide (X/PE/59/2), even if one is an internal measurement and the other an external one. This suggests that the combined nave and chancel of the 1835 church was built over the medieval church to a longer and wider ground plan.

1885 CHURCH

In 1885 the combined nave and chancel of the 1835 church was taken down (X/PE/59/2) and a new nave constructed on the old foundations, 40 feet in length and 20 feet wide (NLW B/TI/4). There is a window in the south wall and two windows in the north wall. It was noted in the terrier of 1900 that almost all of the old church was taken down (NLW B/TI/4). This implies that some of the fabric of the 1835 church was retained, probably only the lower courses of the walls, and any good or well dressed stone were re-used (NLW B/TI/4).

The western tower from the 1835 church was retained to which a spire and windows were added.

A chancel, 20 feet long and 15 feet wide, was added at the east end (NLW B/TI/4). The chancel was built over a large number of graves and was constructed with arched foundations in an attempt to minimise their disturbance (X/PE/59/2). The chancel has a window in the east wall and another in the north wall.

The porch was built on the north side of the nave and bears a date inscription of 1885 and has a window in the west wall. The porch dimensions of 6 feet, 8 inches in length and 5 feet, 6 inches in width is given in the terrier of 1900 as a vestry (NLW B/TI/4), which was probably a mistake on the part of the compiler.

The roof beams were obtained from the wreck of an Italian steamer, the *Perveveranga* (X/PE/59/2).

In 1892 a heating system was installed (X/PE/59/2).

The church underwent restoration, for which no details have been discovered in 1908 and 1954. In 1959 electricity was introduced and in 1980 a faculty was granted for a screen (X/PE/59/2). Between 1987 and 1990 a vestry extension was

added to the south wall of the nave (Dobson Owen 1993, Botwnnog).

FITTINGS

The fittings, including the font, are all 19th century in date.

OTHER

Nave and tower built of well-coursed squared rubble, chancel of uncoursed local rubble; all openings have freestone dressings.

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

The central aisle and chancel are stone flagged with raised timber boarding beneath the pews.

There is a drainage trench, 0.3 m deep, with a concrete channel in the bottom, around the nave, chancel and south vestry but not around the tower.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 22 p
Davies D T (ed) 1910 *Hanes Eglwys a Phlwyfi Lleyn* Owen Rev T E pp 202-226
Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* BOT
Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 191
RCAHMW 1964 *Caernarvonshire Vol III West* pp 24

BRYNCROES PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6914

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH22623147

DEDICATION: MARY

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llyn

STATUS: Regular use

ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>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>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>None</i>

GENERAL

The church is listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt W E 1926, 190) but there are no architectural remains of that date.

CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectangular in form with a stone-walled boundary. There is a road on the south side and a drive on the north. The churchyard is raised 1.5-2 m on the south side, 1 m on the east side, 0.5 m on the north side and is level with the surrounding land on the west side. The area of the churchyard was given as one third of an acre in a terrier of 1776 (NLW B/TERR/142) and 3.5 roods in a terrier of 1793 (NLW B/TERR/143) and 1901 (NLW B/TERR/144). In a terrier of 1821 the dimensions of the churchyard were given as 91 yards in length and 42 yards wide (NLW B/TERR/149). A linear bank to the west of the church possibly marks an earlier boundary, with the churchyard extended to the west. The earliest gravestones in this extended area are late 18th century in date. However, the lack of early gravestones in the eastern half of the churchyard around the church may imply that this area represents an extension to the east rather than a western extension but there is no cartographic evidence to support this suggestion and it is possible that earlier graves were cleared from this area. The main entrance to the churchyard is on the south side of the church and the path to the church has been lowered to the level of the road. There is a brass sundial set in a wooden post to the west of the church dated 1692. Between 1987 and 1993 the north wall of the churchyard was rebuilt (BDO Holland 1993, Bryncoes).

CHURCH

The present church comprises a continuous nave and chancel, which was heavily restored in 1906. The fabric of the walls is probably medieval in date and the round-headed doorways in the west and north walls date from the late 16th century. The present west doorway is off centre to the earlier doorway of which the round-headed arch and south jamb survive. The present dimensions of the church correspond with the dimensions given in the earliest terrier of 1776 (NLW B/TERR/142).

It is possible that the chancel has been added to the nave doubling the size of the church. No straight joint can be seen to support this suggestion but the stonework shows a definite change either side of the centre of the south wall.

There are three blocked square-headed windows in the south wall of the church, and two in the north wall. These had wooden mullions and were recorded in plan and elevation prior to the restoration in 1905 (NLW B/F/91).

The roof re-uses 16th century trusses. These are of collar-beam arch-braced type which are strutted and multicusped.

LATER RESTORATIONS

The church was extensively restored by Harold Hughes in the romanesque style in 1905-6 for which a faculty with detailed specifications, elevations and plans has survived (NLW B/F/91). Five windows were inserted in the north wall and six in the south wall and the earlier windows were blocked. The walling directly above the windows was rebuilt. Part of the central section and the upper part of the east end of the north wall were rebuilt. The upper east wall and the eastern end of the south wall was completely re-built. Three romanesque style windows were built in the east wall with the central window being larger. The western porch was built at this time with a 1.5 m deep foundation for its west wall. A buttress was added to the north side of the north-west corner.

After 1906 but before 1987 a vestry was added to the western end of the north wall of the church and the 16th century blocked doorway was re-opened to give access from the vestry to the nave.

FITTINGS

The font is probably medieval in date. There are two interior oak memorials of 1666 and 1694 (Hughes H 1914, 411-13).

There are two wooden panels, one with the Lord's Prayer and Apostle's Creed dated 1691 and another with the Ten Commandments. The seating, pulpit and screen were added in 1905-6.

OTHER

Built of uncoursed local rubble (except for the modern porch which is coursed). Window and door jambs and heads of dressed granite. Modern slate roof.

The external elevations have been pointed with poor stone definition which allows only some of the blocked windows to be seen. The internal elevations are pointed; the lower sections are covered with wood panelling.

The church was refloored in 1905-6 and the floor level appears to be raised 1m above the churchyard level at the east end and 0.45m at the west end. The nave was floored in woodblock with tiled porch, aisles and chancel.

Drains were excavated around the church in 1905-6 and these extended 1.5m beyond the east wall with 0.1m drains leading to the eastern side of the churchyard (NLW B/F/91). A concrete based drainage channel, 0.3m deep and 0.45m wide, was visible running from the western corners of the porch around the walls of the church to the eastern ends of the south and north walls.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

Hughes H 1914 Memorial Tablets in Bryncroes Church *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XIV* pp 411-413

Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* BRY

Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 190

RCAHMW 1964 *Caernarvonshire Vol III - West* pp 25

CAERNARFON, St MARY'S CHURCH

PRN: 6917

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH47756295

DEDICATION: MARY

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Arfon

STATUS: Regular use

ASSESSMENT RATINGS

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

GENERAL

The chapel was built between 1307-16 to serve as the garrison chapel for the town. There is no evidence for a churchyard attached to the chapel.

The west walls of the church use the medieval town walls and the vestry uses the corner tower. There is a blocked doorway in the west wall which was probably a sally port for the medieval town.

MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The church was built between 1307 and 1316 and consisted of a nave and chancel with north and south aisles. The aisles were divided from the nave by arcades of four bays. The chancel was divided from the nave by a chancel arch and from the aisles by an arched opening. There is a piscina on the south respond. The original east window, of three trefoiled lights with flowing tracery in a pointed two-centred head, was re-set in the west wall of the nave.

VICTORIAN AND LATER RESTORATIONS

The church was extensively restored in 1814 when the south and east walls were completely re-built, with three windows in the south wall, and three in the east. Doors with porches were built at the west and east ends of the south wall.

Three windows were inserted in the north wall, where there is also a recess at the east end of the north wall of uncertain date. There was a west gallery which was removed in 1814.

In 1928 the west door of the church was blocked and the chancel screen and altar rails were replaced in iron (GAS W/PE/25/93, NLW B/F/208). Between 1988 and 1993 a new door to the upper level of the tower staircase was inserted to improve access to the roof.

FITTINGS

There is a late 18th-century organ case and a hatchment of c.1814.

OTHER

The internal walls are plastered and the external walls pointed with good stone definition.

The flooring of the church is of wood-block with a concrete floor to the south-east porch and a tiled floor to the south-west porch.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 22 p
- Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Lofts in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XCVIII pp 88
- Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XVII pp 172-174
- Hughes & North 1924 *The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 237-246
- Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* CAE
- RCAHMW 1960a *Caernarvonshire Vol II: Central* pp 123-124
- Snowdonia National Park Society 1984 Additional notes on the Churches *Hughes & North - The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 299

CARNGUWCH PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6919

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH37414182

DEDICATION: BEUNO

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llyn

STATUS: Redundant

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>None</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Very poor</i>

GENERAL

This church is included in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt W E 1926, 190). It is the site of a large medieval church which was replaced in 1882 by a new church. There are no visible remains of the former church.

CEMETERY

The stone walled rectilinear churchyard encloses a raised curvilinear area which probably represents the earlier churchyard. This raised area joins with the present boundary to the east and west of the church. There are traces of a curvilinear shallow ditch and low bank on the north side of the church. The gravestones within the earlier curvilinear churchyard are all dated prior to 1882, which corresponds with the date of the present church. It is probable that the churchyard was extended and enclosed with a rectangular stone boundary when the new church was built. There is an extension on the north side of the earlier churchyard which contains burials dated after 1886. The rectilinear churchyard is only slightly raised above the surrounding ground. The churchyard entrance is located on the west side. The area of the churchyard was given as 1 rood and 6 poles in a terrier of 1780 (NLW B/TERR/169). The churchyard is well kept but the stone boundary wall is collapsing on the east side. There are no signs of the medieval church within the churchyard.

MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The church was described in the 19th century as cruciform in shape and a terrier of 1776 records that the church was of six bays with two aisles, one of two bays on the south-east side, and another of two bays on the north-west side (NLW B/TERR/168). A late 15th and early 16th century east window from the medieval church was re-used for the church built in 1882. In the terrier of 1776 it was recorded that there was a font, and an old reading desk and pulpit. The pulpit was replaced by a two decker pulpit in the early 19th century.

Lewis states that the church was rebuilt with the exception of the east end in 1828 (Lewis S 1833).

MODERN CHURCH

The present church was built in 1882 by Henry Kennedy completely replacing the earlier church. It has a continuous nave and chancel with a square bell tower at the west end. There is a north door, two windows in the north wall and two windows in the south wall. The late 15th to early 16th century east window was re-set. There are two low arches, 4 m long, at the bottom of the centre of the south and north walls. These features may indicate the location of crypts, probably retaining the burial function of the demolished chapels of the medieval church.

FITTINGS

The roof, and fittings are 19th century in date with early 19th century benches, a bow pew and a double decker pulpit.

OTHER

Walls of roughly coursed local rubble. Frestone dressings and a modern slate roof.

The walls are pointed externally and plastered internally and show no signs of incorporating medieval fabric or stonework.

The flooring of the church consists of tile paving with timber boards below the pews.

No sign of a drain or soakaways were noted around the course of the walls.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society Vol 22* p
- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society Vol 22* p
- Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* CAR
- Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 190
- RCAHMW 1964 *Caernarvonshire Vol III : West* pp 27

CEIDIO PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6920

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH28783821

DEDICATION: CEIDIO

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llyn

STATUS: Redundant

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

This church is listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt W E 1926, 190). The church of continuous nave and chancel probably dates from the late 15th century, but it was heavily restored in Victorian times, and retains few early features.

CEMETERY

The churchyard is curvilinear in form with a stone-walled boundary and is overgrown in places. It is raised 0.8-1.5 m and is slightly encroached by a garden on the south side. The churchyard was extended around 1900 on the east side and the curvilinear bank, up to 0.6 m high, of the earlier eastern boundary can still be traced. There have been modern burials in the eastern extension. Sections of the west wall of the churchyard have collapsed. There is a lych gate on the south-west side of the churchyard.

CHURCH

The church comprises a continuous nave and chancel of the late 15th or early 16th century. The date for the walls has been reached on the basis of the roof dating to c.1500, of which three arch-braced trusses with diagonal struts survive. A blocked doorway, with a square head, at the west end of the north wall is probably of this date.

19TH CENTURY RESTORATIONS

In the 19th century the church was restored. The upper courses of the walls and the west gable were rebuilt, the roof restored and the belfry added. A door was inserted in the west wall of the church, three windows were inserted in the south and north walls and a window was inserted in the east wall. It is possible that the eastern two windows in the north wall are in earlier openings.

FITTINGS

The seating is 19th century in date and re-uses earlier pew ends, some of which are inscribed in a style c.1750.

OTHER

Built of roughly coursed boulders, except for the modern bellcote which is of dressed blocks. Modern freestone dressings.

The external elevations have been ribbon pointed. The east wall is hidden by ivy. Large sections of the north wall are pointed with very poor stone definition, in contrast to the south and west walls. The internal elevations plastered.

The timber floor of the church has been lowered 0.3-0.4m.

A shallow drainage trench was noted on the north side of the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* CE1
 Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 191
 RCAHMW 1964 *Caernarvonshire Vol III - West* pp 30

CLYNNOG FAWR PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6922

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH41444969

DEDICATION: BEUNO

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Arfon

STATUS: Regular use

ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Very Good</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>Very Good</i>

GENERAL

An excellent example of a late medieval church, largely erected during the late 15th and early 16th centuries, and comparable to work at Bangor Cathedral and the re-building at Holyhead. The site is mentioned in the *Annales Cambriae* during a Norse raid in 978, and has strong claims to being one of the more important Clas churches in Caernarfonshire, second only to Bangor. Like so many of the Clas churches, it adopted collegiate status after the conquest. Alongside the church is a 16th century chapel known as Capel y Bedd, built over an earlier stone structure of unknown date, but thought to mark the location of the saints grave. St Beuno's well lies alongside the road a short distance to the south. Good descriptions of the church are given by Hughes and North (1924 262-277) and RCAHMW (1960, 36-42).

CEMETERY

The churchyard is irregular in form and is enclosed by a stone wall, and is slightly raised on the west and north sides. It is possible that the irregular form is derived from extensions made before 1840. The south-eastern boundary is terraced into rising ground, forming an embankment for the present road. The churchyard is entered by a lych gate at the north-east corner of the churchyard. It is probable that a larger enclosure may have existed, surrounding the present churchyard, and defining the sanctuary area of the clas. The present housing to the north-east and south-west of the church and the road to the south-east may have encroached into this larger enclosure or the original churchyard. In addition, the fields to the north-east, west and south-west of the churchyard may contain earlier structural remains and boundaries associated with the clas.

Excavations to the south of the church in 1913 revealed the existence of buildings of uncertain function.

The 10th century sundial within the churchyard was found re-used as a footbridge at Pontllyfni to the north.

CHURCH

The present church of cruciform shape, consisting of west tower, nave, north and south transepts, chancel, north porch and a north vestry off the chancel was built between the late 15th and the early 16th centuries.

The chancel and the north and south transepts were built c.1480 and have embattled parapets with pinnacles at the corners. The chancel has two windows on the south side, an east window and one north window and is separated from the crossing by a chancel arch. The impressive east window of seven lights within a four-centred arch is echoed by the three light windows in the north and south walls. There are some mason's marks on the stones of the crossing. There is a sedilia and piscina below the western window of the south wall of the chancel and a lower doorway beneath the western window. There is an external stair turret at the junction of the chancel and the south transept which is entered from a door in the south transept.

The transepts have similar windows to the chancel on their west and east sides, and five light windows in the north and south walls, which also contain a lower door. There are two recesses in the north wall of the north transept and a single recess in the south wall of the south transept.

The nave was added c.1500, and is connected to the crossing by an arched opening. It has a north and south door at the west end of the north and south walls, embattled parapets with pinnacles at the corners, a window in the north wall and two windows in the south wall, similar, though not identical, to those in the chancel. The nave roof is original. It is of five bays between cambered beams supported by arched brackets and hammer beams alternately. The brackets and hammer beams, with spandrels filled with open tracery, have moulded bases resting on stone corbels. Each bay is divided into twelve panels with carved foliated bosses at every junction.

In the early 16th century a tower of three stages was added to the west end of the nave. It has an arched opening to the nave and a door in the south and west walls. The label stops of the western door are carved human heads, the

southern, of a mitred bishop is contemporary. Also at this date a north porch of two storeys was added, with windows in the west and east walls, and a recess in the south-west corner. The first floor is entered by a doorway in the east wall, reached by a wooden stair. A passage within the south wall from the first floor leads to a loop giving a view of the nave. A vestry of three storeys was added to the north side of the chancel. The vaulted ground floor is reached through a doorway from the chancel and the first floor is entered through a door in the west wall with an external stair. There is an east window to each of the three storeys and a north window to the upper two storeys.

LATER WORK

In the 17th century a vaulted passage, with later windows inserted in the east and west walls, was built connecting the south door of the tower to the Capel y Bedd.

In the 19th century the church was restored at various times. In 1827 the seating of box pews was replaced. A plan showing the previous seating arrangements and those proposed in 1827 has survived (NLW B/Maps/42). The roofs of the chancel and the south and north transepts were replaced in the 19th century.

FITTINGS

There is a 13th century roll moulded jamb stone lying within the tower. There are thirteen pre 19th century memorials, dating from 1609 to 1743. Although the seating was replaced in the restoration of 1827, the church retains a good collection of early 19th century pews with the addition of a late 17th century seat in the chancel, and a pulpit of c. 1700. There is a restored early 16th century screen of eight bays beneath the chancel arch. It has a central doorway and a rood loft above. This was restored in 1940, when pictures of the screen were taken before restoration (GAS X/PE/28/146). The choir stalls within the chancel are probably contemporary with the early 16th-century screen. There is a 17th century screen beneath the arch between the west tower and the nave, which has a door at the north end.

OTHER

The walls are of roughly coursed quarried rubble, with dressed quoins. The dressings are of grey, buff and red sandstone. The roof has a modern lead covering with slate over the porch and vestry.

The exterior is pointed with good stone definition. The walls are masked by plaster internally with the exception of the tower, passage and the upper room of the porch which are limewashed.

The church is stone floored.

In 1995 the internal walls of the vestry were replastered during which an opening in the north wall of the chancel was noted.

A drainage trench was excavated in 1913 along the south walls of the church.

CAPEL Y BEDD

This structure was built in the early 16th century. It has windows of that date in the east wall, of five ogee lights in a four-centred head, and in the north and south walls each of three lights, and a contemporary door in the north wall. In the east wall are credences. In the south wall is a piscina. There is an internal stair turret in the north-west corner.

In the mid 16th century a door was inserted in the west wall. A re-used 15th century window was re-set above the west door.

The roof is modern and the chapel was re-floored in 1913 when the internal area was excavated.

The chapel contains a cross inscribed stone from Glan Beuno.

Excavations carried out in 1913 found an earlier structure under the floor of the present chapel measuring 5m by 3m, with slight remains of additional walls to the west and east, and a series of burials including some cist graves (Stallybrass 1914). Lack of dating evidence makes direct association of this structure with Beuno's church impossible to corroborate, although it is likely that the structure does mark the site of his grave.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Butler L A S 1966 A Fire at Clynnog Church *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 27 pp 98-106
Carr A D 1982 *Medieval Anglesey* pp 274-275

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society Vol 22* p
- Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Lofts in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XCVIII* pp 88-92
- Evans A O 1931 Three Old Foundations *Y Cymmrodor Vol XLII* pp 68-107
- Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XVII* pp 174-177
- Hughes & North 1924 *The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 262-278
- Jones Rev H L 1848b Arvona Medieva IV *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol III* pp 246-257
- Jones Rev H L 1849b Arvona Medieva V-VII *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol IV* pp 118-121
- Jones T 1952 *Brut y Tywysogyon : Peniarth MS. 20 Version* pp 9
- Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* CLY
- Nash-Williams V E 1950 *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* pp 85-88
- Palmer A N 1886 The Portionary Churches of Medieval North Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol III* pp 186-197
- Pennant T 1991 *A Tour in Wales Vol II* pp 217-218
- RCAHMW 1960a *Caernarvonshire Vol II : Central* pp 36-42
- Snowdonia National Park Society 1984 Additional notes on the Churches *Hughes & North - The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 300-301
- Stallybrass B 1914 Recent Discoveries at Clynnog Fawr *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XIV* pp 271-296

CRICCIETH PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6925

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH50063832

DEDICATION: CATHERINE

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Eifionydd

STATUS: Regular use

ASSESSMENT RATINGS

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

GENERAL

A church of two equal sized aisles, possibly dating from the time of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, who may have been responsible for the dedication to St Catherine, but the dating evidence is not secure. A recent study of the church suggests five principal phases of building, starting in the early 13th century and ending in the 19th century. There is a slight possibility of the existence of a church prior to the 13th century, but there is no certain proof. The principal references are RCAHMW (1960, 57); Glynne (1900, 180) and GAT (1993).

CEMETERY

The churchyard at Criccieth is partly curvilinear on the south and eastern sides and has a gate in the west side, south of which is a stepped mounting block. The churchyard boundary is formed by a stone wall and was substantially raised above the level of the surrounding lane on the west, the road on the south and the garden to the east. The cemetery wall shows many changes due to rebuilding and the western, northern and most of the eastern boundaries are linear and recent in date. The banking of the former eastern boundary, at present within the adjoining garden, could be observed. The churchyard has been encroached on the western side by the building of an access lane and on the eastern and northern sides by the gardens of adjoining properties. The path to the west door has been lowered 0.5 m below the level of the churchyard. A sundial of 1734 has been set up on the churchyard wall. Modern burial has occurred in the western section of the churchyard and an extension of the church on the north side in 1993 has involved the excavation of burial deposits. The earliest known reference to the site is 1344 (Pryce A I 1929, 171).

CHURCH

A church of two equal sized aisles, of which the southern aisle could date from the early 13th century, although the north aisle dates from c. 1500.

A study of the church was carried out in 1993, which re-evaluated the earlier findings of the Royal Commission (GAT 1993, RCAHMW 1960, 57). Whereas the latter suggested the west end of the south aisle dated from c. 1300 and the remainder of the structure from c. 1500, the former suggests that the west end of the south aisle is early 13th century, and the east end is of the later 13th century. These suggestions principally result from a study of the fabric of the church, which suggests a difference between the north and south aisles, and a difference between the east and west end of the south aisle. It is therefore possible that the present east window (assuming it is a copy of the original window of c. 1300 date) could date the east end of the south aisle. The study also showed that the west door, rather than being rebuilt on its north side, had a new arch inserted and its threshold lowered.

Therefore the eastern part of the chancel appears to have been an addition of the late 13th or early 14th century, creating a continuous nave and chancel, and though the Royal Commission identified the east end of the chancel and the north aisle as being of one build, the slightly differing alignments and styles of the east walls of the chancel and north aisle suggests that they are not contemporary.

The north aisle and arcade was added c.1500, although the present arcade is a modern rebuild. A blocked doorway and window can be traced in the north wall of the aisle. A second blocked window in that wall, suggested by the Royal Commission, could not be identified.

The roofs, although rebuilt, have late medieval arch-braced trusses, some with foils formed from the struts, and some of the purlins and rafters are original.

The dimensions given in the terriers of 1784 (NLW B/TERR/228) and 1907 (NLW B/TI/1) corresponded with those of the church prior to the construction of the north extension in 1993.

All the windows of the church were inserted, probably into original openings, in the 19th century. A belfry was added

and a small round light was inserted in the western gable.

FITTINGS

Archaeological fragments of window heads of uncertain date were found to the south of the west door of the church and a mullion fragment is mounted on the churchyard wall.

There is a bench of 1753, a 17th century communion table base and late 18th century communion rails. There is one pre 19th century memorial dated 1692.

OTHER

Walls are of roughly coursed local rubble with gritstone dressings. The roof is of modern slate.

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

The flooring is of wood blocks below the pews and the aisles are stone flagged. The floor was lowered in 1911 (NLW B/F/119).

A drainage trench 1m deep was excavated against the north wall of the north aisle in 1957 and extended along the length of the north aisle in 1993.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 22 p
GAT 1993 St Catherine's Church, Criccieth *Report No 121* pp 1-20
Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XLII pp 180-181
Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* CRI
Pryce A I 1929 *The Diocese of Bangor during Three Centuries* pp 171
RCAHMW 1960a *Caernarvonshire Vol II: Central* pp 57-58.

DENEIO PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6926

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH37273574

DEDICATION: BEUNO

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llyn

STATUS: Redundant

ASSESSMENT RATINGS

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

GENERAL

Originally the parish church of the Borough of Pwllheli, although its status was that of a chapel under the church of Llannor, St Beuno's was taken down in 1879, when the present (now ruinous) cemetery chapel was built, and its functions were taken over by the new church of St Peter's (consecrated October, 1887) in the centre of the town.

The medieval church formerly lay in the north-west corner of the graveyard. Principal references are RCAHMW (1964, 31) and Davies (1910, 230-241).

CEMETERY

The first mention of the church occurred in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 190). The present churchyard is rectilinear with a curved stone-walled boundary. It has a road on the western side and at the west end of the north side. The earlier churchyard is located in the north-west corner of the present churchyard, to the north of the path from the west entrance. In 1840 the churchyard was rectilinear in shape with a possible extension at the east end of the north side. This area is slightly raised above the area of the churchyard extension and contains many pre-1859 gravestones. The churchyard was extended on the east side in 1859 (NLW B/F/121) when the medieval church was pulled down and replaced by a mortuary chapel in the extended churchyard and a new church built in the town of Pwllheli. This area of the churchyard is slightly overgrown. The entrance to the churchyard is at the south end of the west boundary adjoining the road. The dimensions of the churchyard were given as 40 yards (36 m) long and 40 yards wide (36 m) in a terrier of 1776 (NLW B/TI/1).

MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The site of the church medieval church lay in the north-western portion of the present churchyard. Its location can roughly be determined within the area where the graves post-date 1859.

In 1776 the church was described as a single celled nave and chancel with a north chapel, with dimensions of 15 yards in length and 7 yards wide with a cross aisle 8 yards square (NLW B/TERR/248).

Two galleries were built in 1730 (GAS X/PE/19/199) and noted in the terrier of 1776 (NLW B/TERR/248).

The church was described by Lewis as being "very small and in a state of great dilapidation....built somewhat in the form of the Roman letter L (Lewis S 1833, DEN).

This church was demolished in 1859, at which time it was proposed to use material from it for the cemetery chapel. This chapel was demolished in 1977, leaving a low ruin. No medieval material was noted in the walls of the demolished chapel.

No decorated masonry or fittings from the medieval church have survived.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* DEN
 RCAHMW 1964 *Caernarvonshire Vol III: West* pp 31-32

DOLBENMAEN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6927

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH50664314

DEDICATION: MARY

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Eifionydd

STATUS: Regular use

ASSESSMENT RATINGS

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

GENERAL

A small single cell church of the 15th century, restored with new windows and door in the 19th century. Its contemporary roof is by far its best feature. It stands adjacent to a motte.

CEMETERY

The churchyard is irregular in form with a stone-walled boundary. The boundary walls are linear but the shape of the western boundary suggests that this was once curvilinear which has been replaced with sections of linear walling. This is supported by the existence of an area around the church which is raised 1 m above the rest of the churchyard. The bank of this area can be traced just inside the northern corner of the churchyard and continues around to the south east of the lych gate. It is probable that the east, north and south sides of the churchyard were extended to give a more rectilinear shape to the churchyard, possibly in 1847 when the lych gate was built. The churchyard had been extended on the east side by 1927 (NLW B/C/28). The lych gate dated 1847 on the south side of the churchyard has a reset date stone of 1747 and is rendered internally.

CHURCH

The church consists of a continuous nave and chancel of the 14th or 15th century. This is dated by reference to the roof, which is the only dateable part remaining, and which consists of six arch-braced collar beam trusses with large cusped windbraces. A blocked window at the west end of the north wall is probably of this date.

Lewis describes the church as "a small structure in the later style of English architecture, built in 1432" (Lewis S 1833, DOL).

A gallery was mentioned in a terrier of 1811.

19TH CENTURY RESTORATIONS

In the 19th century the church was restored. A door was inserted at the west end of the south wall of the church, two windows were inserted in the south wall, a window inserted at the east end of the north wall and window was inserted in the east wall. The west wall was reconstructed.

FITTINGS

The seating was replaced in 1930 (NLW B/F/128) and there is panelling which re-uses some of the early 19th century gallery parapet.

There is a single memorial dated 1719.

OTHER

The walls are of local rubble with long quoins. The modern windows and door have roughly squared voussoirs.

The external elevations have been heavily pointed with very poor stone definition; the south wall quite recently. Ivy covers the section of the north wall where the blocked window was noted. The internal elevations are plastered. The west and north-west corner of the internal walls were replastered and the walls painted in 1930 (NLW B/F/128).

There is timber flooring beneath the pews, the aisle is concreted and covered with slate slabs and the chancel flooring is of York stone slabs. The re-flooring was carried out in 1930 (NLW B/F/128).

There is an indication of a shallow drainage trench around the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* DOL

RCAHMW 1960a *Caernarvonshire Vol II: Central* pp 65

DWYGYFYLCHI PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6930

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH73677730

DEDICATION: GWYNAN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Arllechwedd

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>Very poor</i>	Potential for archaeological investigation	<i>Poor</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>None</i>

GENERAL

The site of a medieval church, which was rebuilt in 1760 and again in 1889. Two window fragments from the medieval church are visible in the walls of the present church (Hughes and North 1924, 164-5; RCAHMW 1956, 85; Roberts D J 1977-8, 10-13).

CEMETERY

There was a church here in the 13th century, listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 as "Duygeuilby" (Lunt 1926, 190). The earlier churchyard may have been curilinear in form as suggested by the curve of the north-west, north and north-east boundary. It may subsequently have been extended to the south and made more rectangular in form, with curved corners at the north-east and north-west. The churchyard has a stone-walled boundary and is bounded by a road on the north-west, west and south sides. It is raised 1-1.5 m on the west and north sides and 2 m on the east and south sides. The churchyard was extended on the east side in 1871 (NLW B/C/32). The southern half of the former linear eastern boundary is now marked by a stone faced bank 0.5-1 m high. There is also a modern extension on the north side of the original churchyard which was used for burial until recently. The churchyard is entered through a modern lych gate in the south end of the west wall but there were also entrances at the west ends of the north and south walls (NLW B/C/32). The tarmaced paths into the churchyard have been lowered.

Before the additions to the church built in 1888 a plan was made of the position of graves that would be disturbed (NLW B/F/144).

In 1891 a tombstone was removed and the old gate leading to the road was blocked and a new, more convenient, entrance into the churchyard was made. Unfortunately no plan or reference which would indicate the location of the old or new entrance was made (NLW B/F/145). However, the earlier plan of the churchyard in 1871 shows an entrance at the west end of the south wall (NLW B/F/144) and the present entrance is now situated at the south-west corner. It is probable that this was the entrance that was moved in 1891.

MEDIEVAL CHURCH

Hughes and North (1924, 164) state that the medieval church was cruciform in 1760, before demolition, although they do not state their source. Lewis states that the church, which was dedicated to St Tegonwy, was "a small neat edifice" (Lewis S 1833). The medieval church cannot be traced within the churchyard or within the masonry of the present church. However, there is a 15th or 16th century window head re-used as a quoin in the south-west angle of the nave of the present church, and part of a window jamb re-set to the north of the west door.

MODERN CHURCH

The present church was built in 1760 and extensively rebuilt in 1889. A plan was made of the 1760 church before the 1889 rebuilding (NLW B/F/144). It consisted of a single celled nave and chancel with a west door, an east window and three windows in the south and north walls. The 1888 plan also shows the position of the stalls and benches. In 1889 the church was extensively rebuilt by the architect E M Bruce Vaughan. The west end was lengthened, an angular apse was added to the east end, a north vestry and a south chapel were built. The seating arrangements were changed and an underfloor heating system was introduced, running down the central aisle and turning into the vestry. The pews re-use some of the 18th century rafters. Four windows were inserted in the north wall and two in the south wall. The west door was built with three lancets above. A chancel arch was built and an arcade of two bays separates the nave and south chapel. The faculty plan suggests that the north and south walls of the 1760 church were retained. However, the absence of any differences in the build of these walls and the absence of blocked windows suggest that the walls were completely rebuilt from the foundation level, although it is possible that the walls were retained and refaced.

FITTINGS

There is a marble memorial, dated 1701, from the medieval church on the south wall of the nave.

In 1902 a new organ was placed in the east end of the south chapel, necessitating the repositioning of a stained glass memorial window of Queen Victoria (NLW B/F/146).

OTHER

The walls are of roughly squared quarried blocks, which are roughly coursed. The dressings are of sandstone.

The exterior is pointed with good stone definition. The walls are masked by plaster internally.

The aisle and altar of the church are floored with tiles and there is timber boarding beneath the pews. There is an underfloor heating channel down the centre of the aisle.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 32 p

Hughes & North 1924 *The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 164-165

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

RCAHMW 1956 *Caernarvonshire Vol I: East* pp 85

Roberts D J 1977 St Gwynin: The Parish Church of Dwygyfylchi *Transactions of Penmaenmawr Historical Society 1977-1978* pp 10-17

Snowdonia National Park Society 1984 Additional notes on the Churches *Hughes & North - The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 294

EDERN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6931

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH27953959

DEDICATION: EDEYRN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llyn

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>Poor</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Very poor</i>	Group Value	<i>None</i>

GENERAL

The site of a medieval church, rebuilt in 1867 on the footings of the former church, but with the addition of a south chapel to make a cruciform plan (RCAHMW 1964, 33; Glynne 1900, 181-2).

CEMETERY

This church is listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 190), although the site is assumed to be earlier. The churchyard is curvilinear in form with a curved stone-walled boundary from the west around south to the east which is raised 0.5-1 m above the surrounding ground level. There is a linear wall on the north and north-east side and a lane on the north-west side. The churchyard was extended on the north side before 1896 and recent burials have been made in this area. The former curvilinear northern boundary is now marked by the high, 4-5 m, bank of the raised area on which the church stands. The churchyard has been slightly encroached upon by housing on the south side. The main entrance to the churchyard is on the south-west side, with a further entrance at the north-west. The area of the churchyard was given as 1 acre in a terrier of 1776 (NLW B/TERR/297).

MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The medieval church was demolished in 1867 when the present church was built re-using the earlier foundations. In a terrier of 1776 the church was described as having eight bays (NLW B/TERR/297). The dimensions of the church were given in 1796 as 16 yards in length and 5 yards in width with a cross building 8.5 yards in length and 5 yards wide. The church was described in 1847 as having a continuous nave and chancel with a 15th or 16th century east window, no windows in the north wall and a single window on the south side (Glynne 1900, 181-2). It is possible that there was an arch between the north chapel and the chancel. There was a screen, probably related to a gallery, at the west end of the nave and in 1847 the benches were regarded as modern. There was a plain cylindrical font. No fittings were retained in the church built in 1867 although some of the roof beams of the 15th century were re-used in the north chapel.

MODERN CHURCH

The present church was built in 1867 by Richard Coad, to the same plan as the medieval church, re-using the foundations. A chapel was added on the south side to make a cruciform plan, a south porch was built and a vestry was added at the junction of the chancel and north chapel. It is unclear how much of the medieval fabric was retained; although it has been noted that the church was rebuilt from the foundations it seems that the stonework has been re-faced. The lower walls of the north chapel and the chancel appear to be of a different build to the nave and south chapel and may possibly be part of the medieval fabric. The nave has a south door, two windows in the west wall and two windows in the south and north walls. The north and south chapels have a single window in the west and north walls and the roof of the north chapel re-uses some 15th century roof trusses. The chancel has an east and a south window.

FITTINGS

There are no fittings or memorials from the medieval church. The chest described by the Commission was not noted, but may have been moved.

OTHER

The walls are of local rubble with dressed quoins. Some areas of walling, particularly the west and east walls of the south chapel, use smaller stone than the remainder. Freestone dressings.

The level of external pointing of the walls is sufficient to allow any fabric changes or features to be discerned. The walls are masked by plaster internally.

The aisle and altar of the church are floored with quarry tiles and there is timber boarding beneath the pews.

There is a drain along the south and north walls of the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society Vol 22* p
- Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Lofts in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XCVIII* pp 93
- Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XLII* pp 181-182
- Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* EDR
- Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 190
- RCAHMW 1964 *Caernarvonshire Vol III: West* pp 33

LLANAEHAEARN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6937

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH38704481

DEDICATION: AELHAEARN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Arfon

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>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Good</i>

GENERAL

A church of cruciform shape which, despite considerable restoration in 1892, still contains much of interest. The dedication to St Aelhaiarn, described as a pupil of St Beuno, suggests an early foundation, as do the collection of 6th century inscribed stones on the site (Nash-Williams 1950, 88). The 12th century nave is early for Caernarfonshire. The original layout was the typical single cell nave and chancel, with north and south chapels added in the 16th and 17th century, almost enveloping the chancel. The chancel was extended to its present size during extensive restorations in 1892 (RCAHMW 1964, 97-8; Hughes and North 1924, 279-81; Glynne 1900, 183). In addition to the 12th century nave and 14th century window and door, the 15th century screen and 18th century box pews are of note.

CEMETERY

The churchyard is irregular in form with a curved stone-walled boundary on the west side and linear boundaries on the south, north and east sides. The churchyard has been extended on the south and east side before 1840 and a large linear extension has been made on the eastern end of the north boundary. The former curvilinear southern boundary is now marked by a very low bank on the south side of the church from the curved western road boundary around south of the church and around the east side of the chancel to the north-east extension. The north side of the churchyard has been encroached by a property boundary. The original churchyard was used for burial until recently. The churchyard is entered from the road on the west side where the path has been lowered 0.5 - 1m below the level of the churchyard. There is an inscribed stone, which was dug up in the churchyard, in the western section of the churchyard.

MEDIEVAL CHURCH

A cruciform church of nave with bell-cote, north and south transepts, and chancel, with a vestry between the nave and north transept.

The nave was built in the 12th century and has a blocked round headed south door of basic construction with rubble jambs and voussoirs. The church possibly had a continuous nave and chancel at that date. The chancel was shorter than the present chancel and is shown in a sketch made before 1892 (Hughes and North 1924, 281).

In the 14th century a window of three segmental headed lights was inserted in the east wall of the chancel and a door with a pointed head was inserted in the west wall of the nave.

In the early 16th century a window was inserted in the south wall of the nave. The north chapel was added to the chancel which retains its original east window of two segmental-headed lights.

Later in the 16th century the south chapel was added. A re-set date stone of 1622 can be seen below the 19th-century south window.

In the 18th century the bell-cote was added.

VICTORIAN AND LATER RESTORATIONS

Shortly before 1848 the church was restored, and arches between the transepts and the chancel were added (Anon 1848, 81), but were removed later.

The church was restored in 1892 when the chancel was lengthened with windows in the south and north walls. The chancel has a cellar below its east end which is entered through a door and lighted by a small window in the east wall. In the north wall a chimney has been built for the heating system. The east window from the earlier chancel was re-set in the east wall. The arches between the chapels and the chancel were removed. Windows were inserted in the north wall of the nave, the north wall of the north chapel and in the east and south walls of the south chapel. A north vestry was added at the junction of the nave and the north chapel and was connected to the north chapel by the insertion of a door. The

roof was probably added at this date and incorporates three medieval arch-braced collar-beam trusses. The modern vestry has two similar medieval roof trusses as well as old purlins and wind-braces.

In 1930 the 12th century south door of the nave was blocked.

FITTINGS

The 15th century screen at the west end of the chancel consists of three bays on either side a central doorway, with tracery of leafed trefoils. The screen was moved to its present position in 1892, when it lost its medieval sill and loft (Crossley 1944, 96). There are portions of panelling from early 18th century pews in the north vestry and an 18th century pulpit. There are late 18th or early 19th century box pews in the nave and transepts. There is a re-set stoup to the east of the blocked doorway in the nave. A 6th century inscribed stone is set up on the internal west wall of the north chapel. There are two memorials in the north chapel dated 1702 and 1724.

OTHER

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

The exterior was re-pointed in 1986 with good stone definition on all but the nave. The interior is plastered except for the brick chancel which is painted.

The sanctuary is floored with tiles and woodblock and the nave and transepts have stone flagged walkways with timber boarding beneath the pews.

There is a stone walled drainage trench around the walls of the church 0.5m deep.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Anon 1848 Llanellhaearn Parish Church *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol III pp 81
 Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 22 p
 Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Lofts in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XCIII pp 96-98
 Glynn Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XVII pp 183
 Hughes & North 1924 *The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 279-283
 Nash-Williams V E 1950 *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* pp 88
 RCAHMW 1960a *Caernarvonshire* Vol II - Central pp 97-98
 Snowdonia National Park Society 1984 Additional notes on the Churches *Hughes & North - The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 301

LLANARMON PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6939

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH42313935

DEDICATION: GARMON

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Eifionydd

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>None</i>

GENERAL

A church of two equal aisles, largely of c. 1500 date, which probably has earlier masonry. There was a church here in the 13th century as it is listed in the 1254 taxation (Lunt 1926, 190) and the 7th century hand-bell and the dedication to St Garmon suggest an early date for the site. The 16th century windows and door with the screen are of interest and the hand-bell is of particular note.

CEMETERY

The churchyard is curvilinear in form with a curved stone-walled boundary and bounded by a road on the west, east and south sides. The churchyard is raised 0.75-1 m on all sides. There is a very low bank within the eastern portion of the churchyard which may signify an alteration of the line of the churchyard wall to the eastern outbuilding. The churchyard was used for burial until recently. The entrance to the churchyard is on the south side.

CHURCH

The church consists of two equal aisles and a modern south porch.

The western section of the north wall and the west wall of the nave appear to pre-date the construction of the aisles in c. 1500. The evidence for this is based on the presence of a straight joint in the walling just to the west of the eastern window in the north wall. It is possible, of course, that this joint is associated with a central re-built area in the north wall, and even further possible that the re-building became necessary if a north chapel had formerly existed and was demolished when the aisled structure was built. However, there is no hard evidence for this scenario, although there is a slight difference in alignment between the north and south aisles, so perhaps these are of a different date, although there is no straight joint visible at the east end. The north aisle has a late 16th century east window of three lights under a four centred head. The western doorway has a modern arch and there are two modern windows in the north wall, the eastern of three lights and the western of two lights.

The south aisle with its arcade of four four-centred arches was added c. 1500, when the east end of the north aisle was rebuilt. The south aisle contains an original east window, of three cinquefoiled lights under a four centred head. The window at the east end of the south wall, of two trefoiled lights under a square head, is also original but the window at the west end of three lights is modern. The original south doorway has a two centred arch.

In the late 16th century a window, of three lights under a four-centred head, was inserted in the east wall of the chancel.

19th CENTURY RESTORATIONS

In the 19th century the church was restored, windows were inserted in the west and the south walls of the south aisle, a door was inserted in the west wall of the north aisle, and two windows were inserted in the north wall. The roofs were replaced, the church was re-floored and the south porch added.

FITTINGS

There is a 15th century octagonal font. The seating is 19th century in date. There is an early 16th century screen between the nave and chancel, of seven bays (three either side a central door), of which only the framework remains (Crossley 1944, 98-9). There is an early medieval hand bell. There are seven memorials dating from 1686 to 1763. The 17th century box mentioned by the RCAHMS was not noted, but may be present.

OTHER

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

The exterior is pointed with poor stone definition, except for the south elevation which is ribbon pointed with slightly

better definition. The interior is plastered.

The aisles are quarry tiled with timber boards beneath the seating.

A drainage trench was observed next to the south wall of the south aisle and a trench was opened against the north wall of the north aisle in 1955.

It has been proposed that a drainage trench be excavated around the walls of the church, 1m wide and 0.15m below the floor level of the church, with soakaways through the churchyard. By revealing foundations, this may help elucidate the history of the north wall. It is also proposed to re-floor the nave and chancel which will involve laying down a concrete layer beneath the tiling. This may involve the disturbance of previously unidentified structural remains and burials. It is also proposed to re-point the west and east walls of the church, which would enable the relationship of the various parts to be studied in greater detail (BDO Pritchard 1987, Llanarmon).

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 22 p
Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Lofis in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XCIII pp 98-100
Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XLII pp 311
Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 191
RCAHMW 1960a *Caernarvonshire* Vol II Central pp 111-112

LLANBEBLIG PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6942

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH48746228

DEDICATION: PEBLIG

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Arfon

STATUS: Regular use

ASSESSMENT RATINGS

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

GENERAL

An imposing church, consisting of west tower, nave, north and south transepts, and chancel with north chapel and north vestry. The church was donated to the Abbey of Aberconway by Llywelyn ap Gruffydd in the 13th century, however the majority of the present structure is 14th century or later, and its status as the parish church of the Edwardian borough of Caernarfon has had a profound influence upon its development. The siting adjacent to a Roman fort, the finding of Roman burials within the cemetery, the dedication to St Peblig (supposed son of Macsen Wledig), and the location of an adjacent mithraeum all point to a site of importance in early Christian times, and potential for recovering archaeology from this period must always be borne in mind.

CEMETERY

The earliest churchyard was curvilinear in form and this boundary is still in use on the west and north-west sides. The present churchyard is irregular in form with a stone-walled boundary. The churchyard is raised 1 m high above the surrounding ground on the south and north sides. The churchyard was extended on the east side and the south side in 1865 (NLW B/C/44). Traces of a curved boundary, surviving as a low bank can be seen continuing from the curved north-west stone walled boundary and curves around the east side of the church to the south. The main entrance to the churchyard is on the north-west with a further entrance on the north-east side. The gravestones around the church have been cleared to form raised beds around the north, west and east sides, and other slabs have been laid flat around the south and east sides of the church.

CHURCH

A confusing church, of mainly 14th century date, consisting of west tower, nave, north and south transepts, and chancel with north chapel and north vestry.

One of the clearest descriptions of this church is that by Harold Hughes, written during restoration work, and it was he who first suggested (Hughes 1894, 85-91) that the south wall of the nave is 13th century, and pre-dates the transepts, but that the north wall is late 14th or early 15th century. The argument for this involves the alignment of the nave with the chancel (the south wall does align, but the north wall, which lies too far to the north, does not). A Roman altar was found in the footings of the south wall.

In the early 14th century the chancel and the north and south transepts were built, although the battlements were not added until the 15th century. There is a restored window at the west end of the south wall of the chancel which may be of this date and there is a credence table in the south wall. The south transept has 14th century angle buttresses and a piscina and tomb recess in the south wall. A window of this date was re-set in the north wall of the Vaynol Chapel and was probably originally located in the north wall of the chancel.

In the late 14th century or early 15th century the bottom stage of the west tower and the north wall of the widened nave, with a door at the west end, were built. The south window of the south transept and the south window of the nave were inserted.

In the late 15th century a window was inserted in the west end of the south wall of the chancel and the upper walls of the chancel were re-built and the battlements added. The chancel arch, removed in 1894, was of this date. An arch of this date has been re-set in the north wall of the chancel, its original position is not known. The roof of the nave, the crossing and the north transept are all of the late 15th century including arch-braced trusses and curved cusped wind-braces.

In the late 16th century the Vaynol Chapel was built on the north side of the chancel, with a segmental headed door at the north end of the west wall and a window in the east wall of four segmental-headed lights in a square frame. The original roof survives, with three arch-braced collar-beam trusses with cusped wind-braces. A late 15th century arch

was re-used as an opening into the chancel. The second and third stages of the west tower were built and there is a turret in the south-west corner. There are some re-used 16th century roof timbers from a porch of that date in the present north porch.

In 1775 the north transept was extended northwards.

In the 18th century a coved ceiling was added to the Vaynol Chapel.

19th CENTURY AND LATER RESTORATIONS

In 1822 a vestry was made by walling up the area between the extended north transept and the Vaynol Chapel. A doorway in the west wall connected the vestry to the north transept and a window was placed in the north wall of the vestry.

The church was restored twice in the 19th century. In 1839 the south wall of the nave was re-faced internally and the western window in the south wall was inserted. The north porch was re-built and the seating within the church was replaced. A plan of the church made for this restoration has survived (GAS X/PE/25/88).

A faculty was sought in 1885 for proposed restoration work for which plans by A. Baker of Kensington survive (GAS X/PE/25/90, GAS X/PE/25/91). This restoration work does not appear to have been carried out. Instead a faculty was granted in 1893 for a new set of proposals, for which plans have also survived (GAS X/PE/25/93). The 1885 proposals appear to have been scaled down in 1893 (NLW B/F/202). The vestry was turned into an organ chamber and large openings were made in the east wall of the north transept and the north wall of the chancel leading to the organ. A passage was created along the north side of the organ chamber and doors were inserted to connect this passage to the Vaynol Chapel and the north transept. As part of these works the seating, pulpit, altar rails, altar and choir stalls were replaced. The galleries were removed from the tower and the south transept. A new arch was made into the tower, a new chancel arch was made and it was proposed to insert a window in the north wall of the nave, although this was never carried out. The porch was restored and internal plaster removed. The plans show two small windows in the north wall of the north transept with a doorway in between.

Between 1894 and 1924 the north wall of the north transept was rebuilt, with a central window and a door at the east end of the wall, a door was insetted at the south end of the west wall and the arch between the crossing and the nave added. It is possible that this work was carried out in 1894 but did not appear on the faculty plan.

A boiler room was attached to the junction of the south transept and the chancel and there are steps cut into the churchyard leading to its entrance.

The roofs of the nave, chancel, and the south and north aisles were replaced in the 19th century.

FITTINGS

There are a large number of pre 19th century memorials present (RCAHMW 1960, 120-122). The seating was replaced in the restoration of 1894. The font, an octagonal bowl on a pedestal, is of the late 15th century. There are five 13th or 14th century grave slabs, six brasses of 1500-1760, an altar tomb of 1587, seven grave slabs of 1707-1795, and eleven memorials of 1593-1762. There is a delightful small stone effigy of a man with hands folded in prayer, dating from the 14th century, now over the west door of the Vaynol chapel. There is a carved stone head of the 15th century at the base of the west gable of the nave. Stones marked with the number 13 and 16 mentioned by the RCAHMW could not be found.

OTHER

The walls are of limestone and grit rubble, the latter sometimes in very large blocks. Gritstone dressings, with modern repairs in sandstone. The roofs are modern slate.

Internal and external pointing of the walls is sufficient to allow any fabric changes or features to be discerned.

There are concrete floors in the north porch and part of the crossing. The nave, part of the crossing and the chancel are floored with woodblock. The choir stalls and part of the Vaynol Chapel have timber boards below and there are slate slabs in the organ chamber and part of the Vaynol Chapel.

There is a brick faced drainage trench along the north wall of the nave.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 22 p
- Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Lofts in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XCVIII pp 93
- Davies A 1959 Llanbeblig Parish Church *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 20 pp 6-26
- Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XVII pp 184-186
- Hughes & North 1924 *The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 230-236
- Hughes H 1894 The Architecture of Llanbeblig Church *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XI pp 84-91
- Hughes H 1935 Llanbeblig Church *Transactions of Anglesey Antiquarian Society* 1935 pp 47-51
- RCAHMW 1960a *Caernarvonshire Vol II: Central* pp 119-122
- Snowdonia National Park Society 1984 Additional notes on the Churches. *Hughes & North - The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 298-299

LLANBEDROG PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6946

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH32943155

DEDICATION: IESTYN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llyn

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>Very poor</i>

GENERAL

A church of probable 13th century origins (nave) with 16th century chancel and modern south tower. The site is listed in the Valuation of Norwich of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 190). The 16th century screen is of note.

CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectilinear and bounded by a stone wall. It is not clear if the churchyard is raised, because the site is buried beneath deposits of hillwash from the slope to the west, and sand from the coast.

Excavation for a new vestry at the south-west corner of the nave in 1994 had shown that the site was buried by deposits of soil and sand to a depth of 2-3 m above the foundations of the 13th century nave (GAT SMR). The original ground surface consisted of sand and gravel. These deposits probably obscured any traces of the original boundary.

An area to the south of the present graveyard, which is occupied by trees and shrubs may contain an earlier boundary which was noted on a painting of 1866 which is kept in the church (GAT SMR). The north and west sides of the churchyard have been encroached upon by housing and gardens. There is an 18th century lych gate at the north-east side of the churchyard.

CHURCH

The church is a long continuous chancel and nave, separated by a 16th century screen, with a modern tower on the south containing the porch and belfry.

There is structural evidence in the form of a straight joint between the nave and chancel to indicate that the nave predates the chancel. Neither are easily dateable, as no early architectural sculpture remains, but it has been suggested (RCAHMW 1964, 34-5) that the chancel is of the same date as the screen; the nave is therefore earlier than the 16th century, and, because a church is mentioned in 1254, it could be 13th century. There are fragments of window heads in the memorial in the east wall of the chancel.

In the early 16th century the chancel was added and divided from the nave by a screen. There are traces of the joint between the nave and chancel in the north and south walls. The screen is of seven bays, three either side of a central door; each bay is made up of two lower panels divided by a through muntin, above which is a double rail with openwork carving between, and finally tracery of trefoiled heads with foliated pattern (Crossley 1944, 101).

19th CENTURY AND LATER RESTORATIONS

The church was repaired in 1827 and restored in 1865, when all the present windows were inserted. A porch was added to the south side of the church. A painting of the church after the restoration can be found in the church.

In 1895 the tower was added against the west end of the south wall of the nave. The porch was taken down and a door made from the nave into the small vestry against the west side of the tower. A window was inserted in the south wall of the nave just to the east of the tower. Plans and elevations have survived (NLW B/F/218).

In 1994 the vestry against the side of the tower was demolished and a new vestry added to the south-east corner of the nave.

FITTINGS

The octagonal font is probably 15th century. There is some stained glass of the late 15th century re-set in the west window showing an angel blowing a trumpet (shawm), and part of another head, probably Infant Jesus, with nimbus and glory. There is a memorial of 1730.

OTHER

The walls are of uncoursed rubble, with longer stones west of the straight joint and longer east quoins. Modern sandstone dressings. Modern slate roof.

The exterior elevations are pointed with good stone definition except for the north side where the definition is poorer. The interior is plastered.

The central aisle is stone flagged with timber boards beneath the seating.

A path has been dug in along the south wall of the church to the west door of the tower.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society Vol 22* p
- Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Lofts in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XCIV* pp 100-102
- Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XIII* pp 186
- Lewis M 1970 *Stained Glass in North Wales* pp 53
- Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 191
- RCAHMW 1964 *Caernarvonshire Vol III: West* pp 34-36

LLANBERIS PARISH CHURCH (NANT PERIS)

PRN: 6947

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH60655829

DEDICATION: PERIS

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Arfon

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>Very poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Very poor</i>

GENERAL

This is now known as Nant Peris, since a new church was built in Llanberis in 1885 by Arthur Baker. This church is of unusual plan, much restored in the 19th century, but assumed to consist of an original continuous nave and chancel of medieval date, to which a north and south chapel were added in the 16th century. In the 17th century the chancel was lengthened and an additional chapel was added on either side, thus converting the earlier chapels into transepts. An interesting church because of its many additions, and with a very fine 15th century roof, but heavily restored.

CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectangular in form with a stone-walled boundary: it is raised slightly above the surrounding ground level. A raised curvilinear area around the church may indicate the presence of an earlier churchyard which has subsequently been enclosed by a larger rectilinear churchyard. The churchyard was used for burial until recently. The churchyard has an extension on the north and north-western sides pre-dating 1914. The first extension westwards was added in 1887 (NLW B/DL/636). The buildings on the south-west side of the churchyard may have encroached on the earlier churchyard as there is a curved boundary, centred on the church, next to these buildings. The entrance to the churchyard is on the western end of the north side.

CHURCH

The fabric of the continuous nave and chancel is medieval in date, possibly pre-dating its 15th century roof, although the only hint of this is the pointed doorway in the north wall. The roof has arch-braced collar-beam trusses with cusped windbraces to stop-chamfered purlins.

In the 16th century chapels (i.e. the two present transepts) were added to the north and south sides of the chancel. The roof trusses in the north transept resemble those in the nave, and may well be the two eastern trusses re-used. The roof trusses in the south transept are similar, but thinner and of poorer build. Hughes and North (1924, 213) suggested the south chapel was slightly earlier, because of its separate roof and slightly thicker walls. A rood screen of seven bays with ogee design tracery may have been added at this point (Crossley 1944, 109-10).

In the early 17th century the chancel and the north and south chapels were extended eastwards. No clear joint between the original chapel walls and the extensions is visible, due to the heavy pointing. The corners of the earlier chancel were replaced with octagonal piers. The roofs of the east bays of the north and south chapels retain early 17th century collar beam trusses. The north chapel was separated from the north transept by a three bay screen of elliptical arches.

19th CENTURY RESTORATION

In 1848 the church was extensively restored by Henry Kennedy. All the windows were replaced and the east facade rebuilt, a plinth marks the level of re-building. The screens were heavily restored.

FITTINGS

The communion table re-uses some fragments from the early 17th century table. The rood screen is now at the west end of the nave. There are two 18th century benches and a 17th century poor box with three locks, now forms part of the rood screen.

OTHER

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

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

The church floor is of stone flags.

A drainage trench has been dug around the walls of the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society Vol 22* p
- Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Lofts in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XCIII* pp 109-111
- Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XVII* pp 187
- Hughes & North 1924 *The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 212-217
- RCAHMW 1960a *Caernarvonshire Vol II: Central* pp 164-165
- Snowdonia National Park Society 1984 Additional notes on the Churches *Hughes & North - The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 297

LLANDDEINIOLEN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6951

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH54576593

DEDICATION: DEINIOLEN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Arfon

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>Good</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Very poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Very poor</i>

GENERAL

A Victorian church built in 1848 south-west of a former medieval church, which was demolished when the new church was built. The potential archaeology of the former church is the principal feature of note.

CEMETERY

The churchyard is irregular in form with a stone-walled boundary which is curvilinear on the east side adjoining the road. The churchyard is raised 1-1.5 m on the east side. The south side has a drop of 2-3 m where the boundary has been encroached by a property boundary. The churchyard has been extended on the north and west sides since 1840. The former linear northern and western boundaries are now marked by a very low bank and a line of yew trees. It is unclear whether this boundary was originally curvilinear. In 1840 the eastern half of the churchyard was curvilinear with a straightened boundary on the south-west and west sides. The original churchyard was used for burial until recently. The churchyard is entered from the road on the east side. The medieval church was located within the area of the earlier churchyard to the north-east of the present church. In 1772 the dimensions of the churchyard were given as 62 yards by 35.5 yards with a circumference of 180 yards (Hughes and North 1924, 207). A stone re-set in the eastern entrance is dated 1692.

MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The date of establishment of the medieval church is not known. It was located to the north-east of the present church, between the yew trees and the road in an area surrounded by older gravestones. There are two dressed stones from the medieval church next to the porch of the present church.

In 1772 the church was noted as having a continuous nave and chancel, 59 feet long and 15 feet wide, a north transept, 18 feet 8 inches long and 14 feet 5 inches wide, and south transept, 15 feet 2 inches long and 14 feet 8 inches wide. It should be noted that these transepts were actually chapels attached to the east end of the church and an outline plan of this form of the church appears on the tithe map of c.1840. The height of the church was recorded as 18 feet (Hughes and North 1924, 206-7).

The medieval church was demolished in 1843 when the present church was erected to the south west.

MODERN CHURCH

The present church was built in 1843, by Wheightman and Hatfield, to the south-west of the medieval church. A plan with sketches survive (GAT SMR). The church has a nave with a separate chancel, north and south transepts, a vestry to the north of the chancel and a porch on the south side of the nave.

The west window was enlarged by Harold Hughes in 1930 (B/F/230).

FITTINGS

There are two memorials from the medieval church dated 1688 and 1720. The font is dated 1665.

OTHER

The walls are of roughly coursed local rubble with dressed jambs and heads, probably of sandstone. Modern slate roof.

The exterior is pointed with poor stone definition; there is ivy on the south wall. The interior is plastered.

There is timber boarding beneath the pews.

There is no trace of a drain around the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society Vol 22* p

Hughes & North 1924 *The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 206-207

RCAHMW 1960a *Caernarvonshire Vol II : Central* pp 171

Snowdonia National Park Society 1984 Additional notes on the Churches *Hughes & North - The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 296

LLANDEGAI PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6958

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH60077098

DEDICATION: TEGAI

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Arllechwedd

STATUS: Regular use

ASSESSMENT RATINGS

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

GENERAL

The church consists of nave, chancel, central tower, north and south transepts and west porch with a north vestry. By tradition the church was founded by Gwilym ap Griffith in the 14th century but, because of considerable re-building funded by the Penrhyn family, little of that date now remains. The church is essentially 16th century with 19th century additions. The fittings, particularly the 15th century alabaster altar-tomb, are of interest.

CEMETERY

The first mention of the church occurs in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 190). The earlier churchyard was curvilinear in form and the west, north and south boundary can now be seen as a banked raised area, 1-1.5 m high, around the church. The earlier eastern boundary has been retained by the present churchyard wall. The present churchyard has a stone-walled boundary and was extended on the south and north sides before 1840 and to the south-east side in 1930, for which a map has survived (NLW B/C/53). The deed of gift in 1930 mentions earlier indentures of 1839, 1875, 1887 and 1922 which may refer to earlier extensions (NLW B/DL/884). The churchyard is encroached on the north-west side by a property boundary. The original churchyard was used for burial in the 19th century. The entrance to the churchyard is on the west side with a tree lined avenue to the west door of the church. There is a 14th century stone sarcophagus in poor condition to the north-east of the chancel, and a rough cylindrical stone can be seen on the former linear southern boundary to the south of the chancel leaning heavily to the east. The cylindrical stone is said to have once formed part of a cross which stood over the sarcophagus, and that both formed the grave of the founder of the church who may be Gwilym ap Gruffydd (Hughes and North 1924, 141). A remarkable pyramidal tomb lies close to the cylindrical stone, which houses the remains of Benjamin Wyatt, the Penrhyn estate architect who died in 1818.

CHURCH

The church consists of a west porch, nave, north and south transepts, central tower and chancel.

Most of the nave is modern (1853), and the transepts and chancel are 16th century. It is possible that the east ends of the south and west walls of the nave pre-date the 16th century chancel. No straight joint can be seen between this and the extension of the nave in 1853 due to the density of pointing. The nave was slightly longer in length than the chancel as can be seen in the plan of 1818 (NLW B/MAPS/26). Any joint between the medieval wall fabric and the extension would be located beneath the western window in the south wall and behind the buttress in the north wall. It is possible that the nave was completely rebuilt. The bases of the chancel arch have been re-cut and are medieval. The 1818 plan also shows two windows each located at the west end of the nave which are different from those of the 16th century in the chancel and transepts. It is probable that these are medieval in date (NLW B/MAPS/26).

In the early 16th century the chancel, central tower and the north and south transepts were built. The windows of the chancel and the transepts are of this date, including the blocked north window of the chancel. The 1818 plan shows two similar windows each at the east end of the nave and a west door. Externally, at the corner of the south wall of the nave and the south transept there was a stair turret. This was entered through a door in the south wall of the south transept and may have led either to a rood loft or given access to the tower. The tower appears in a late 18th century drawing by Moses Griffiths, which also shows a window above the west door (Pennant 1991, Pl XXI).

In 1818 it was proposed to add a combined vestry and porch to the west end of the nave for which a plan has survived (NLW B/MAPS/26). This plan also shows the seating arrangements. It is not known whether the proposed works were ever carried out.

In 1853 the nave was extended westwards and furnished with new windows, and a west door and porch. A vestry was added to the external angle of the north wall of the nave and the north transept and had a boiler house below with a chimney inserted into the north wall of the nave. The boiler house was entered by a flight of steps against the north wall of the north transept. An opening was made between the north transept and the vestry. The entrance between the stair

tuurret and the south transept was blocked and an external entrance to the stair turret was inserted. The arches of the crossing and the tower were rebuilt and the east window of the chancel re-set. A gallery was added to the west end of the nave and the seating was replaced. The north window of the chancel may have been blocked at this date and the church re-floored. The roofs were replaced at this date.

FITTINGS

There is a marble memorial on the south wall of the chancel dated 1650 and an impressive marble memorial with statues to north. There is a later coloured marble reredos. The church used to contain the helm and spurs of Archbishop Williams c.1615 in date but they were stolen recently (1993?). There is a 15th century altar tomb with effigies at west end of the nave.

OTHER

The walls are of rubble with gritstone quoins and dressings. The embattled parapet is of ashlar.

The external elevations have been heavily pointed with poor stone definition. The interior is plastered.

There is a concreted drainage channel around the north and south walls of the nave and the chancel and the east walls of the transepts.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 22 p
- Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Lofis in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XCIII pp 102
- Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XVII pp 187-188
- Hand C R 1924a Llanfaes Friary and its Mystery Monuments *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol LXXIX pp 169-172
- Hughes & North 1924 *The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 139-143
- Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 191
- Pennant T 1991 *A Tour in Wales* Vol II plate XXI
- RCAHMW 1956 *Caernarvonshire* Vol I: East pp 103-105
- Snowdonia National Park Society 1984 Additional notes on the Churches *Hughes & North - The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 293-294

LLANDUDWEN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6962

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH27403687

DEDICATION: TUDWEN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llyn

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>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Very poor</i>

GENERAL

An odd shaped church, in the form of a "T", of nave, chancel and north and south chapels. The chapels presently end with the chancel, but the latter may once have been longer. A poem dated 1595 and written by Sion Phylip mentions the rebuilding of the church, and much of the structure is thought to date from then, although the nave may be on earlier foundations. 19th century restorations which included re-fenestration, and heavy pointing, make the sequence of building difficult to interpret. The presence of an earlier church is confirmed by its mention in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 190). The 18th century benches are of note.

CEMETERY

The earlier churchyard was curvilinear in form and this can now be seen as a banked raised area, 1 m high and 25 m in diameter, around the church. The present churchyard is rectilinear and has a stone-walled boundary with an internal bank against it 0.5 m high. This rectangular enclosure has been in existence since the 18th century when the present lych gate was built. The churchyard had been cleared of gravestones on the east, north and south sides. The entrance to the churchyard is on the west side with a tree lined avenue from the road.

CHURCH

A church of nave, with a chancel which opens out into two transepts, or chapels, on either side, the entire structure therefore forming a "T" shape.

A poem (cywydd) dated 1595 records the re-building of the church at that date, although it is possible that the nave contains remains of the earlier medieval church (RCAHMW 1965, 41).

There is evidence that the chancel was formerly longer than present, and narrower than the nave. This is indicated by the position of a straight joint between the chancel and south chapel externally in the east wall, and the projecting walling internally. This situation is also replicated by a possible wall scar on the internal face of the north side of the east wall of the chancel. A narrow chancel would appear to indicate a 12th or 13th century date but the presence of such a chancel can only be proved by further detailed survey or excavation.

Because the windows are modern, the date of the north chapel cannot be confidently established. There is slight evidence on the internal west face of the north chapel, at the eastern end of the north wall of the nave to suggest the chapel was added to a pre-existing nave, but this does not help much as we do not know if the chapel was attached to a nave post-dating 1595 or of medieval date. However, a late 16th century date, as suggested by RCAHMW, is the most probable, as that conforms with the date other chapels were added to churches in Gwynedd. The jambs and sill of an earlier north window can just be seen below the present window in the north wall of the chapel. There is an aumbry in the west wall of the chapel.

The east wall of the north chapel and the chancel appears to be one build: there is no external straight joint in the east wall between the chancel and the north chapel. The work differs in appearance and therefore probably date to the north wall of the chapel, which is thicker, and it more closely resembles the work of the nave. Perhaps this means the north wall of the chapel pre-dates the 1595 re-building. As possible confirmation of this, the east wall is close to 90 degrees to the north wall of the nave, suggesting it was built at the same time.

In the first half of the 17th century the south chapel was added. The east wall is of a slightly different alignment to the east wall of the chancel and there are slight traces of a straight joint, further to the south than the position indicated by the Royal Commission, although the external pointing makes this difficult to see. The south chapel has original windows on the east and south walls of two and three lights respectively, both with ovolo moulded jambs.

19th CENTURY RESTORATIONS

In the 19th century the church was extensively restored. The roof was renewed, and all the windows of the nave, chancel and north chapel were replaced with wooden ones. The floor was lowered substantially.

FITTINGS

There are 18th century benches on the north side of the nave. An application was made in 1903 to increase the seating within the church from 150 to 180 and it is probable that the rest of the seating is of this date (NLW B/MISC/172). The font is medieval and has a blank shield on one face. There are two memorials dated 1670 and 1733.

OTHER

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

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

The floor of the church has been lowered 0.4 m and the nave is quarry tiled. There are wooden boards beneath the pews in the north and south chapels and the sanctuary is stone flagged.

A drainage trench, with a concrete base, has been dug around the walls of the church. This trench is deeper on the north side of the church and the foundations of the north wall of the nave have been exposed.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 22 p
Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XVII pp 311-312
Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 190
RCAHMW 1964 *Caernarvonshire Vol III West* pp 41-42

LLANDWROG PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6966

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH45105607

DEDICATION: ST TWROG

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Arfon

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>Poor</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Poor</i>

GENERAL

The site of a medieval church of nave and chancel with double transepts on both sides. It was demolished in 1858 when a new church designed by Henry Kennedy was built. There would appear to be little left in the way of archaeological potential outside the modern church. Some 18th century memorials and a font of 1703 remain from the earlier church.

CEMETERY

The churchyard is curvilinear in form with a stone-walled boundary. It is raised up to 1 m above the surrounding ground levels. A linear wall bounds the road on the south side where the churchyard has been encroached. A road curves around the west and north-west sides. The south-east side has been encroached by property boundaries. There are outbuildings on the north side of the churchyard. There is a brick lych gate of the 19th century on the south side. The churchyard was used for burial until recently. The circumference of the churchyard was given as 143 yards in 1729 and 1776 (NLW LLANFAIR AND BRYNODOL P692, NLW B/TERR/569). The area to the north of the present north vestry of the church may contain the structural remains of the north chapel which was demolished in 1858.

MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The medieval church cannot be traced within the churchyard or the present church built in 1858-64. A sketch by Hughes and North of the east end of the church made from an old daguerreotype shows a tower with a spire at the west end, which was added in 1834, the fifteenth century east window, a north and south transept and separate chapels on the north and south sides of the chancel (Hughes and North 1924, 243-5). There was a three light window in the east wall of the south chapel, which was probably 16th century in date. In the south wall of the chapel was a window of uncertain date and a chimney built into the southern end of the east wall. There was a square headed window in the east wall of the north chapel which may have been early 17th century in date.

A terrier of 1729 records the dimensions of the body of the church as 22 yards 14 inches (approx. 19.2 m) in length and 6 yards 8 inches (approx. 5.6 m) in width. The dimension of the transepts were given as 11 yards (approx. 10 m) in width and 6 yards 8 inches (approx. 5.7 m) in width and those of the chapels as 5 yards 9 inches (approx. 4.7 m) in length and 4 yards 29 inches (approx. 4.4 m) wide (NLW Llanfair and Brynodynol P692).

A western gallery was added in 1834.

The church was demolished in 1858 when the present church was built on the site (NLW B/F/266). The ground plan of the present church suggests that it was built on the foundations of the medieval nave, north and south transept, west tower and the south chapel. There is a remote possibility that some of the wall fabric was retained but this could not be ascertained from fieldwork. The north chapel site is probably covered by a modern vestry.

MODERN CHURCH

The present large cruciform church with spire was built between 1858-64 by Henry Kennedy (NLW B/F/266, NLW B/C/60), and paid for by Lord Newborough.

FITTINGS

Three memorials dating from 1709 to 1749 were moved to the present church and the font of 1703 was moved to the porch. The pulpit in the present church re-used earlier carved panels of the 15th and 16th century. A carved stone panel of the 16th or 17th century, now much weathered, has been reset over the door to a family vault in the present east wall.

OTHER

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

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

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 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 22 p 103
Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Lofts in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XCVIII pp 103
Hughes & North 1924 *The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 253-255
Hughes H 1932b Notes on Llanfaglan Church; Llandwrog Church; Dinas Dinlle *Transactions of Anglesey Antiquarian Society* 1932 pp 62
RCAHMW 1960a *Caernarvonshire Vol II : Central* pp 182
Snowdonia National Park Society 1984 Additional notes on the Churches *Hughes & North - The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 300

LLANDYGWNNING PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6968

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH26623005

DEDICATION: GWNININ

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llyn

STATUS: Redundant

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>Very poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Very poor</i>

GENERAL

The site of a medieval church, of which few records remain, which was replaced by a new church on the same site in 1840. The site is an early one, as confirmed by the presence of a 13th century font, and the inclusion of the church in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 191). The potential for archaeological survival is, however, not high.

CEMETERY

The churchyard is curvilinear in form with a curved stone-faced bank on the north, south and east sides and a stone wall on the west side. The churchyard is raised 0.5-1 m above the surrounding ground levels. The churchyard has been encroached on the north-west side by the excavation of a deep trench next to a house. A road runs around the west and south west sides of the churchyard. The churchyard was extended on the south side c.1846 and the former southern boundary survives as a low curved bank, 0.5 m high. The churchyard is entered from the north-west. The path has been lowered 0.4 m. The area of the churchyard was given as 1 rood and 21 perches in a terrier of 1906 (NLW B/TI/3).

MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The medieval church, demolished in 1840, cannot be traced within the churchyard or as part of the present church. It is not clear whether the present church was rebuilt on the medieval foundations or to a new ground plan. No good descriptions of the church have been located. Lewis describes it as a "small church in good repair" (Lewis 1833), which is similar to Hall's description of 1809 as "small but well lighted and kept" (Hall 1952, 300). The 18th century communion rails and communion table, the 13th or 14th century font, and two memorials of 1721 and 1727 are now in the present church.

MODERN CHURCH

The octagonal western tower was built c.1835. It is similar to that of Botwnnog nearby. The combined nave and chancel was built, possibly to the ground plan of the medieval church, in 1840 by John Welch. There are windows in the west wall of the nave, on both sides of the tower, which have some brick voussoirs. There are three windows in the south wall and single windows in the south and east walls. The two western windows in the south wall and that in the north wall have brick voussoirs. The sills of the north window and the central south window have been raised. All the windows have wooden frames. There is a blocked doorway at the west end of the north wall of the nave and a door in the south wall. There is a blocked window and a date stone of 1840 in the west face of the tower.

FITTINGS

There is a round stone with a hole in the centre, of unknown function, set in the east gable. There is an 18th century communion rail and communion table, a 13th or 14th century font, and two memorials of 1721 and 1727, which were moved from the demolished medieval church.

OTHER

The walls are of uncoursed local rubble, with dressings of squared local stone. Modern slate roof.

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

The sanctuary has a concrete floor laid before 1987. The central aisle has been quarry tiled and there are raised timber boards, with their joists set on earth, below the pews.

There is the suggestion of a drainage ditch around the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society Vol 22* p
- Hall E H 1952 *A Description of Caernarvonshire 1809-1811* pp 300
- Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*
- Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 191
- RCAHMW 1964 *Caernarvonshire Vol III: West* pp 43

LLANENGAN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6975

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH29392702

DEDICATION: ENGAN; EINION FRENIN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llyn

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>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Very poor</i>

GENERAL

A superb church of late medieval date. It consists of a nave and chancel with continuous south aisle and south porch, and a west tower. Although of earlier origin, as suggested by the finding of the 12th/13th century stick pin and confirmed by the presence of the church in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 190), there is nothing to date the structure until the 16th century work. This later work, however, with its absolute dating, is in a relatively good state of preservation, the fittings including the rood screen and loft with adjoining stalls and the west tower with its latrine form one of the best preserved late medieval churches in Gwynedd, alongside Clynnog, Holyhead and Llaneilian. An excellent description of the church is given by the Royal Commission (RCAHMW 1965, 43-48), the tower inscriptions are discussed by Hemp (1942, 58-63, and early descriptions of the church given by Jones (1848, 216-21) and Glynne (1900, 312-13). The woodwork is discussed by Crossley (1944, 103-107). The popularity of the church as a place of pilgrimage provided the wealth for the late medieval rebuilding. Its popularity was reinforced by the supposed link between Einion and Ninian (Hemp 1942, 58-63).

CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectangular in form with a stone-walled boundary. It is raised 0.5-1m above the surrounding ground level on the south side, 2m on the north side 1.5-2m on the east side where it is bounded by a road. The churchyard was extended on the west side before 1907. The former linear western boundary is now marked by a very low bank, 0.5m high. The main entrance to the churchyard is a lych gate at the south-east corner, where the churchyard has been slightly encroached by housing. The lych gate has some 16th century roof timbers. There is a further entrance on the east side. A 12th or 13th century stick pin was found within the churchyard during grave digging.

CHURCH

The church of continuous nave and chancel has a full length south aisle, a west tower and a south porch.

Most of the church is late medieval, and that work combined with Victorian restoration removed almost all evidence of earlier work. However, the north and west walls of the nave are probably earlier than the chancel: the latter is built on a plinth, which does not continue beyond the mid point of the north wall, thus suggesting different phases of construction. Because a 13th century church is known to have existed, it is reasonable to expect the earlier part of the nave walls to be of that date, although there is no structural evidence for this. There is, however, no visible joint between the nave and chancel.

A door, of which no trace remains, was shown on a sketch of 1829 (RCAHMW 1964, 44) in the north wall, now replaced by the inserted western window. There is a blocked doorway high up in the north wall of the nave just to the west of the screen for a wall stair to a former rood loft.

LATE MEDIEVAL WORK

In the early 16th century the church was extended with the lengthening of the chancel and the addition of a south porch, west tower and south aisle. Three phases of work have been identified.

In the first phase the chancel was extended and the east window is of this date. There are inscriptions on the north gable and the east window revealing the probable date of 1521 (RCAHMW 1964, 45). There was formerly an original window in the position of the modern north window. The arcade of two openings in the south wall of the chancel differs from that south of the nave. It is possible that it was built either just before or after the south aisle. It is more likely to have been built before as a south chapel, with the building of the full aisle delayed for some reason.

In the second phase the remainder of the south aisle was added. The corbel at the north-east corner has the probable date 1531 (RCAHMW 1965, 45). There is a straight joint in the east wall between the aisle and the chancel. The arcade is of five bays. The rood loft was formerly reached by a wall stair in a projection of the south wall, clearly marked

on his plan, although no trace of this now remains (Jones H.L. 1848, 217). The east window, the original jambs of the western window in the south wall and the south doorway are contemporary with the construction of the aisle. There was a credence table to the south of the east window of the south aisle.

In the third phase the west tower and the south porch were added c.1534. The porch had an upper floor. The west tower of three stages has an internal stairway in the south-east corner and a doorway on the west side. An arch was inserted in the west wall of the nave to allow access into the tower. There is an inscription above the west door of the tower recording its construction in 1534 (Hemp 1942, 58-63). There was a latrine in the south wall of the tower which is now blocked.

The roof of the chancel, south porch and south aisle are early 16th century in date. The nave roof may be earlier but is 16th century in style. All have arch-braced collar-beams and the Royal Commission provides a detailed description of them (RCAHMW 1964, 45-46).

19TH CENTURY AND LATER RESTORATIONS

Before 1847 the west end of the nave was used as a school and in 1847 the church was restored by Henry Kennedy. The three windows of the south wall of the south aisle and the west window of the south aisle were restored following the original designs. The three windows in the north wall of the nave and chancel were inserted and followed the style of those in the south wall. The seating was replaced and the church was probably refloored at this time. The east arch of the arcade between the chancel and the south aisle was rebuilt. An internal fireplace and chimney were added to the north-east corner of the tower.

The church was restored in 1937-8 but no details of this restoration were found.

The upper stages of the tower were repointed and the roof repaired between 1992-5.

FITTINGS

There is a memorial of 1721 on the east wall of the south aisle. The late 17th century communion table and rails have been retained. The screen between the nave and the chancel and that in the south aisle date from 1520-30. The screens have contemporary stalls against their east sides.

OTHER

The walls are of roughly coursed rubble with large quoins. The medieval dressings are of grey gritstone, the modern ones of a finer yellow gritstone. The roofs are covered with modern slates.

The external elevations are pointed with poor stone definition. The walls are plaster internally.

The floors are of concrete with the exception of a brick floor in the south porch.

There is a shallow concrete channel 0.3 m deep on the north side of the nave and chancel, and the west side of the south aisle and porch. There is a similar trench 0.4 m deep along the south side of the south aisle. There is a gravel path around the west side of the tower to the south porch.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M.L. 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 22 p.
 Crossley F.H. 1944 Screens & Lofts in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XCIII pp 103-107
 Glynne Sir S.R. 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XVII pp 312-313
 Hemp W.J. 1942 The Llanengan Inscription *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XCVII pp 58-63
 Jones Rev H.L. 1848b Arvona Medieva IV *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol III pp 216-221
 Lunt W.E. (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 191
 RCAHMW 1964 *Caernarvonshire Vol III - West* pp 43-48

LLANFAELRHYS PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6981

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH21012681

DEDICATION: MAELRHYS

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llyn

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 church of continuous nave and chancel of which the nave is medieval in origin with an added chancel of unknown date. Extensive restorations have removed most of the early evidence. Archaeological evidence for the development of the church may remain in situ.

CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectilinear in form with a stone-walled boundary. It is raised 0.5-1 m on the east and west sides, less than 0.3 m on the north side and 1-1.5 m on the south side where the churchyard is bounded by a road. There is a mounting block and stile near the west end of the south wall. There is a possible external slightly curved raised area to the north of the churchyard. The entrance to the churchyard is on the west side and there was possibly a former entrance on the east side.

CHURCH

A church of continuous nave and chancel with modern west bell-cote.

The north wall of the nave is probably medieval, dated by the blocked door with pointed head of long voussoirs. The north wall also changes thickness where the later chancel was added.

The south wall of the nave is not parallel with the north wall and it has a blocked post-medieval doorway. This suggests that the south wall is probably later than the north wall and has been rebuilt. There is no change of thickness between the south wall of the nave and that of the chancel, although they are on slightly different alignments suggesting that they are not contemporary.

There are no features to date the addition of the chancel, although it is later than the nave, and could even be post-medieval in date. Two small blocked openings noted by the Royal Commission (RCAHMW 1965, 97) in the north wall were not visible.

In the 19th century the two windows in the south wall and the east window were inserted. The west wall was rebuilt with a doorway with windows on either side and the bell-cote added. The church was re-roofed and re-floored. Two internal vestries and gallery were constructed.

The seats on the south side of the nave were added in 1925 and a plan of the church was made at that date (GAS X/PE/32/17).

FITTINGS

There is a 15th century font and an early 18th century communion table. The seating is mid 19th century in date.

OTHER

The walls are of roughly coursed local rubble. Modern stone roof.

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

There are timber boards beneath the south pews and the sanctuary and tiles beneath the north pews.

There is a concrete path around the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- RCAHMW 1937 *Ancient Monuments in Anglesey* pp 65
RCAHMW 1964 *Caernarvonshire Vol III : West* pp 97-98

LLANFAGLAN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6984

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH45546068

DEDICATION: BAGLAN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Arfon

STATUS: Managed by Friends

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>Good</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Good</i>

GENERAL

An interesting church in a pleasing location, consisting of a 13th century nave, a modern chancel and north porch, and a rather dominant south chapel of c. 1600. The presence of a 6th century inscribed stone and two cross-incised stones of the 14th century are of interest. An associated well formerly lay east of the cemetery.

CEMETERY

The churchyard is "D" shaped in form with a curved stone-walled boundary on the west and south sides. A linear wall bounds the western side and the churchyard has been extended on the east side after 1843. The former curvilinear eastern boundary is now marked by a bank up to 1.5 m high. Externally, there is a low curvilinear bank in the field adjoining the north side of the churchyard which confines the curvilinear line of the churchyard. This bank implies that the churchyard was encroached upon before the lych gate was built in 1722. The churchyard is raised 0.5-1 m above the surrounding ground levels. The original churchyard was used for burial until the early 20th century. The main entrance to the churchyard is a lych gate dated 1722 at the north-east corner and there was possibly an entrance on the south-east side of the original churchyard as evidenced by a break in the internal bank. The churchyard wall has been re-pointed in places recently.

CHURCH

A church of continuous nave and chancel with a south chapel and a north porch.

The nave may have earlier origins than that suggested by the 13th century north door: although there are no dateable features to support this, the dimensions of the former chancel, given in a terrier of 1776 as 9 feet 3 inches in length and 11 feet 2 inches wide, shows that it was narrower and this is a feature usually associated with 12th century churches. There is a stone in the south wall of the south chapel which may be the rounded head of a small 12th century window.

The north door of the nave, with a two-centred head, is 13th century in date. There is no evidence for it having been inserted, so if there was an earlier nave, perhaps it was re-built at this time.

In the 14th century the east window, of two trefoiled headed lights under quatrefoil tracery, was inserted: this is now re-set in the modern chancel.

In the late 16th century or early 17th century the south chapel was constructed. There are original windows with round-headed lights in the south and east walls. The roof is of arch-braced collar beam trusses with cusped wind-braces. The nave was roofed in similar style, although with plain wind-braces, during the same period.

The chancel was rebuilt to a new ground plan c.1800 and the 14th century east window re-set. The north porch was probably built at this time, using a truss from the earlier chancel.

The church was restored and refloored in 1991 with no archaeological recording.

FITTINGS

A 6th century cross inscribed stone has been used as an internal lintel in the north door. There are two 13th century graveslabs re-used as the sill and lintel of the east window of the porch. There are three memorials dating from 1707 to 1738. There are 18th century box pews and the pulpit and reading desk are dated 1767. The communion rails and table are 18th century in date. The font is of the 13th century. The bell has been stolen recently.

OTHER

The older masonry is of rubble with gritstone quoins, and the chancel of rough ashlar. The roofs are of modern slate.

The external elevations of the nave and south chapel are pointed with medium to poor stone definition, those of the chancel with good stone definition.

The internal elevations are whitewashed.

The floor of the church is stone flagged.

There is a gravel filled drain around the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century. *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 22 p

Gresham C A 1968 *Medieval Stone Carving in North Wales* pp 102-104

Hughes & North 1924 *The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 246-250

Hughes H 1932b Notes on Llanfaglan Church; Llandwrog Church; Dinas Dinlle. *Transactions of Anglesey Antiquarian Society* 1932 pp 61-62

Nash-Williams V E 1950 *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* pp 88

Palmer A N 1886 The Portionary Churches of Medieval North Wales. *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol III pp 191

RCAHMW 1960a *Caernarvonshire Vol II: Central* pp 198-199

Snowdonia National Park Society 1984 Additional notes on the Churches. *Hughes & North - The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 299

LLANFAIR IS GAER PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6986

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH50176602

DEDICATION: MARY

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Arfon

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>Medium</i>

GENERAL

A medieval church which was much restored in the 19th century, and there are now few remains of early date. The memorials of the 17th and 18th centuries are of some interest. The church takes its name from a nearby hillfort. A re-used 14th-century window in a barn at Plas Llanfair nearby probably came from the church.

CEMETERY

The churchyard is curvilinear in form with a curved stone-walled boundary on the north and west sides. It was extended on the east and south sides in 1864 (NLW B/C/75), and further extended in 1917 but the location is not specified (NLW B/C/77). There is a more recent extension on the south side of the churchyard. The former curvilinear southern and eastern boundaries are now marked by a low bank within the churchyard. The churchyard is raised 4 m on the west and north sides above the road and shoreline. The original churchyard was used for burial until the late 19th century. There is a modern lych gate to the south of the church.

CHURCH

The church consists of a nave and separate chancel. Formerly there were no windows in the north walls (Glynne 1900, 313) but there was a window in the south wall of the chancel which has now been blocked up (Hughes and North 1924, 208-9). The heavy pointing of the external wall prevents this window from being seen. The remains of a 15th or 16th century relieving arch survive above the present east window. Two repaired arch-brace collar beam trusses re-used in the roof of the chancel belong to the 15th or 16th century and one in the nave is earlier than the 19th century. A date stone of 1644 in the south wall of the chancel probably indicates a restoration of the church.

19th CENTURY RESTORATIONS

In 1865 the church was restored by Gilbert Scott. The south porch was added and the two windows in the north wall of the nave the door and window in the south wall of the nave and the east and west windows were inserted at this date. The chancel arch and the recess in the north wall of the chancel were added. The church was probably refloored at this time.

FITTINGS

The seating is 19th century in date. There is a 14th or 15th century font: an octagonal bowl with three decorated sides. There are three memorials of 18th century date. On the south wall of the chancel is a datestone of 1644, and also a heraldic panel of c. 1600 (RCAHMW 1960, 200).

OTHER

The walls are of roughly coursed rubble with squared quoins and modern dressings. The roof is of modern slates.

The external elevations have been pointed with poor stone definition. The internal elevations are plastered with some panelling.

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

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 22 p
 Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XVII pp 313
 Hughes & North 1924 *The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 208-209
 RCAHMW 1960a *Caernarvonshire* Vol II: Central pp 200
 Snowdonia National Park Society 1984 Additional notes on the Churches *Hughes & North - The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 297

LLANFAIRFECHAN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6991

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH68297457

DEDICATION: MARY

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Arllechwedd

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>Poor</i>

GENERAL

A modern church, which was built on the site of a medieval one, in 1849. The earlier church may have had 12th/13th century work, a date confirmed by the inclusion of the church in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 192). No features of note remain from the earlier church. There may be some archaeological potential, but this will be limited as the modern church overlies the earlier.

CEMETERY

The churchyard is irregular in form with a stone-walled boundary. The original churchyard was curvilinear in form and stone walled but cannot be traced (GAS X/PE/14/3). The churchyard has been extended on the south side in 1862 and the lych gate and mounting stool destroyed (Hughes and North 1924, 158-9). The original churchyard has been cleared of gravestones. The dimensions of the churchyard was given as 45 yards in length and 42 yards wide in a terrier of 1749 in the parish register (GAS X/PE/14/3).

MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The medieval church was demolished in 1849, and no visible remains survive on the site.

The church had a nave and separate chancel, with transeptal chapels on the north and south sides and a porch on the south side of the nave. The dimensions of the church were given in a terrier of 1749 as 22 yards in length and 5 yards and 2 feet wide, with a north chapel 6 yards 8 inches in length and 3 yards wide and a south chapel 6 yards 4 inches in length and 3 yards 5 inches wide. The height of the church was given as 7 yards 8 inches and the chapels as 5 yards 11 inches (GAS X/PE/14/3).

A plan of the church was made before its demolition in 1849 by Henry Kennedy (Hughes and North 1924, 156) and a sketch of the church made (Hughes and North 1924, 157). The sketch shows a square headed window in the north wall of the nave and a square headed window in the angled wall between the nave and the north transept. The plan shows that the nave was narrower, and therefore earlier, than the chancel and may have been 12th or 13th century in date. A west gallery and a rood screen were also noted. The nave had a narrow south door of uncertain date. The sketch shows a west door with a flattened segmental arch which was probably 15th century in date. The chancel and the east window were of the 15th century. There were windows of similar date in the north wall of the north transept and the east wall of the south transept. The other windows were of the early 19th century.

MODERN CHURCH

The present church was built in 1849 by H. Kennedy. A ground plan of the present church was made in 1890 when it was proposed to extend the chancel (NLW B/MAPS/61, NLW B/MAPS/62); a north aisle had been added in 1885.

In 1925 the chancel screen was added by Herbert North (NLW B/F/322).

FITTINGS

A number of fittings were moved from the medieval church to the present church. There are three brass tablets of 1728, 1744 and 1753 and a marble tablet of 1756. The seating is 19th century in date. Portions of the 15th-century screen were re-used in the flooring.

OTHER

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

The exterior is 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 drain around the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society Vol 22* p
- Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Lofts in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XCVIII* pp 107
- Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XVII* pp 313
- Hughes & North 1924 *The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 155-160
- Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 191
- RCAHMW 1956 *Caernarvonshire Vol I: East* pp 118
- Snowdonia National Park Society 1984 Additional notes on the Churches *Hughes & North - The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 294

LLANFIHANGEL BACHELLAETH PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 6997

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH30413427

DEDICATION: MICHAEL

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llyn

STATUS: Redundant

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

Although listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 190), the earliest remains are now 17th century. The church is currently for sale.

CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectilinear in form with a stone-walled boundary and is slightly raised on the north-west, south-east and north-east sides. There are slightly raised areas outside the west ends of the north-west and south-east walls which may be a survival of an earlier churchyard boundary. The original churchyard was used for burial until recently. The entrance is on the south-west side. The churchyard walls were re-built in 1889 (NLW B/TI/2). The area of the churchyard was given as 1 acre and 21 poles in a terrier of 1899 (NLW B/TI/1).

CHURCH

The church consists of a continuous nave and chancel, the walls of which are probably late 17th century in date.

A gallery was built at the west end in 1847 and is reached by an external stair. The west doorway and the windows are definite insertions possibly of this date or the restoration of 1888-9.

FITTINGS

The font is of the 15th century and the seating was added in the 19th century.

OTHER

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

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

The flooring is of tiles with timber boards beneath the pews.

Traces of a drainage trench around the church are visible.

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 XVII* pp 314
 Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 191
 RCAHMW 1964 *Caernarvonshire Vol III - West* pp 53

LLANFIHANGEL Y PENNANT PARISH CHURCH (CRN)

PRN: 7002

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH52744486

DEDICATION: MICHAEL

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Eifionydd

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>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Poor</i>

GENERAL

A modern church, built c. 1840, on the site of the medieval church. No remains of the earlier church are visible, and no details concerning its character have been found. A few fittings from the earlier church remain.

CEMETERY

The churchyard is rectilinear in form with a stone-walled boundary and the churchyard is raised 0.3 m above the surrounding ground levels. Externally there is a raised bank, 0.5-0.8 m high, on the north side 1.5 m out from the north wall and parallel to it. This bank continues around the east and south sides. The churchyard was used for burial until recently. The entrance to the churchyard is on the north-west side. There are many 18th century graveslabs.

MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The earlier church was demolished c. 1840 (RCAHMW 1960, 65), and was probably built over after its demolition. No details of the medieval church have been found.

MODERN CHURCH

The present church was built c. 1840 over the site of the medieval church. It consists of a continuous nave and chancel. There are three windows in the south and north walls, an east window and a door with a window above in the west wall. There is no indication of the survival of medieval fabric or the re-use of medieval features.

FITTINGS

The mid 18th century communion table was retained and the late 17th century panelling from pews was re-set on the walls of the nave. There are two marble memorials of 1727 and 1760.

OTHER

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

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

The aisle and the sanctuary are stone flagged and there are raised timber boards beneath the pews.

There is no indication of a drain around the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

RCAHMW 1960a *Caernarvonshire Vol II: Central* pp 65-66

LLANGIAN PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7014

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH29562894

DEDICATION: CIAN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llyn

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>Good</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Medium</i>

GENERAL

A church of possible 13th century date, but much changed and restored. The church is listed in the Norwich taxation of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 190). A 6th century stone stands in the churchyard, and a similar date was obtained from charcoal below the cemetery wall, which raises the archaeological potential of this site.

CEMETERY

The churchyard was originally curvilinear in form, but was extended on the south-west and east sides in 1895. The former boundary on the east side is now marked by a low bank and a line of yew trees. The original churchyard was used for burial until recently. There is a 6th century inscribed stone to the south of the church. The main entrance to the churchyard is a lych gate on the west side. The northern stone walled boundary appears to have been encroached by proper boundaries. There is a stream on the south side and a road on the west side. A radiocarbon date of 430-670 AD was obtained from charcoal associated with daub at the base of the south wall of the churchyard when the wall was rebuilt in 1994. The area of the churchyard was given as 2 roods and 29 perches with a 3/4 acre extension in a terrier of 1900 (NLW B/T1-2).

CHURCH

The church consists of a continuous nave and chancel with a west porch and north vestry.

It is possible that much of the wall fabric of the nave may be as early as the 12th century or 13th century, as a church is known to have been here in the 13th century, but there is no direct evidence.

There are blocked doorways of uncertain date at the west ends of the north and south walls of the nave.

In the late 15th century the chancel was added, dated by the arch-braced collar-beam trusses that roof the nave and chancel. There is a staggered quoin joint in the south wall between the nave and chancel.

19th CENTURY AND LATER RESTORATIONS

Before 1852 the church was restored. The west wall was rebuilt with a doorway and the three windows in the north and south walls and the east window were inserted.

The church was restored by H. Kennedy in 1858 when the internal fittings were re-arranged (NLW B/F/353). The north vestry was probably added at this time.

Later a wooden porch was added to the west end.

FITTINGS

There is an octagonal font with the date 1638 inscribed. There are two memorials dated 1704 and 1780.

OTHER

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

The external east wall is pointed with poor stone definition, the remainder with good stone definition.

There is timber flooring beneath the pews, the aisle is carpeted.

There is a path and drainage around the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 22 p
- Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XVII pp 315
- Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 191
- Nash-Williams V E 1950 *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* pp 88-89
- RCAHMW 1964 *Caernarvonshire Vol III : West* pp 57-58

LLANGWNNADL PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7018

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH20883321

DEDICATION: GWYNHOYDL

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llyn

STATUS: Regular use

ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Very 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>Poor</i>

GENERAL

An important and attractive church, which even has Kennedy working in a sensitive manner when he restored the church in 1850. It is of three equal size aisles, of which the centre one is the earliest, starting life as a typical small single cell church. In 1520, dated by inscription, the north aisle was added, and the south one at a similar time. The arcades, east windows, roof trusses and font are all good examples of late medieval work, and particularly important because of the known date. The funds for the construction of such a church, in an area where the congregation was never large, must have arisen because of its location on the main pilgrim route to Bardsey. A cross-incised stone of the 7th - 9th centuries indicates activity on the site in early medieval times.

CEMETERY

The squarish graveyard, some quarter of an acre in extent, is surrounded by a stone wall. It is bounded by the road on the south, and open fields on the north and west. The principal entrance is from the road on the south.

CHURCH

A church of three equal aisles. The centre one is the earliest, which formed a typical small single cell church, but there are no details remaining to confirm its age, except that it is older than the two 16th century aisles. The east window of three lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred arch is 16th century, presumably added at the same time as the aisles. There is a blocked door in the west wall, now occupied by a modern window.

The north aisle was added in 1520, conveniently recorded on the east pier of the arcade in an inscription (RCAHMW 1965, 66). In the north wall are three modern windows, the west one of which occupies a former doorway. The east window of three cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred arch with hoodmould is original. There is a small blocked window in the west wall. The three bay arcade is of four-centred arches on octagonal piers.

The south aisle was also added in the early 16th century, although the exact date is not recorded. The east window of three cinquefoil lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred arch is similar to, but varies in detail from, the other two east windows. The east window in the south wall of two trefoiled lights with square head and moulded label is original; the west one was inserted in 1850. The south doorway with its four-centred arch and hood-mould is also original.

The arch-braced collar-beam trusses of the three roofs are early 16th century, but the purlins and rafters are modern.

19TH CENTURY RESTORATIONS

The church was restored in 1850 by Henry Kennedy. The roofs, modern windows and bell-cote all date from this restoration.

FITTINGS

There is a cross-incised stone of 7th to 9th century date set into the south wall. The 16th century font is a carved octagonal gritstone bowl with decorations on the faces, set on a plain pedestal and plinth. Two sides are decorated with carved heads, which Hemp suggests represent Henry VIII and Bishop Skeffington of Bangor (Hemp W J 1956, 147). There are inscriptions on the eastern repond and column of the north arcade, which record the building of the aisle in 1520 over the resting place of St Gwynhoydyl. There are three 17th century memorials in the church. The bell in the bell-cote is inscribed "St Gwynoydyl Ann Dom 1788". There are pieces of medieval stained glass re-set in the east window.

OTHER

All three naves are built of roughly coursed stone, with grey gritstone dressings. In 1943 the plaster was stripped from

the interior walls, and both the interior and exterior are now pointed, with good stone definition on the exterior but somewhat poorer on the interior.

New drainage channels were dug in 1994 to the west and north of the church and the gully to the east was replaced.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society Vol 22* p
- Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XVII* pp 315-316
- Hemp W J 1956 Llangwnadl Church *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol CV* pp 147-149
- Jones Parry T L D 1848 Arvona Medieva III *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol III* pp 146-150
- Lewis M 1970 *Stained Glass in North Wales* pp 66
- RCAHMW 1964 *Caernarvonshire Vol III: West* pp 65-67

LLANGYBI PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7022

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH42864117

DEDICATION: CYBI

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Eifionydd

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>Good</i>

GENERAL

A single cell church of which the east end is a 15th century extension. The site is famous for its accompanying well, of which substantial remains exist.

CEMETERY

The graveyard covering half an acre is bounded by a stone wall. In 1889 the cemetery was extended. The lych gate appears to have been rebuilt in the 19th century. There is a cross incised stone of 7th to 9th century date by the lych gate.

CHURCH

A single cell church, of which the east end is later than the west, with west bell-cote and south porch.

The western doorway in the nave, of simple pointed head, suggests a 14th century date and as it does not appear to be inserted it might be presumed that the nave was built at this time. In the north wall is a blocked window of presumed medieval date.

A straight joint in the north and south walls clearly indicates where the chancel was built onto the nave. The chancel retains its original 15th century east window of three ogee headed lights with vertical tracery in a four-centred arch. Also original are the two blocked plain rectangular windows in the north and south walls.

19TH CENTURY RESTORATIONS

The church was completely restored in 1879 by Henry Kennedy when the porch, the bell-cote, the chimney and the gable cross were added. The gable copings and kneelers were renewed, and the roof was heightened. The south doorway and all the present windows except the east window were inserted.

FITTINGS

The octagonal font of 15th century date is set on a modern pedestal and base. The bell in the bell-cote is dated 1677. The communion rails are early 18th century and the base of the oak communion table bears the date 1736. Wall paintings were noted during replastering in the 1950's (RCAHMW 1960, 202).

OTHER

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

The west end of the nave is heavily pointed while the remainder is more lightly pointed, with good stone definition. The interior is plastered.

A drainage channel is suggested by a slight lowering near the north wall of the church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society Vol 22* p
 Glynn Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XLII* pp 316
 Nash-Williams V E 1950 *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* pp 90
 RCAHMW 1960a *Caernarvonshire Vol II: Central* pp 201-202

LLANIESTYN PARISH CHURCH (CRN)

PRN: 7025

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH26983375

DEDICATION: IESTYN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llyn

STATUS: Regular use

ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Very 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>Poor</i>

GENERAL

A very interesting church, which recorded the second highest value of Lleyn churches in the Valuation of Norwich of 1254 (Lunt 1926, 195). This high value is reflected in the 13th century work, which was fortunately not replaced in later medieval times, but was in fact copied in the later aisle. It is a church of 12th century nave and chancel, extended to the east in the 13th century with a triple lancet east window, to which a south aisle was added in the 16th century. The 16th century font is of note.

CEMETERY

The well kept graveyard is rectilinear and slopes down from east to west. A stone slab path leads to the church from the entrance in the north boundary wall. It is bounded by a dry stone boundary wall. The interior is raised by less than 0.5m on the west and north sides. There is a road to the east and the graveyard has been encroached by a building in the north west corner. There are no traces of any extensions or former boundaries. Early slate gravestones date from 1691 to 1743.

CHURCH

The church consists of an undivided nave and chancel with a slightly shorter south aisle.

The west end of the nave is probably late 12th or early 13th century, dated by the blocked round-headed window in the south wall, and a similar window with later alterations in the north wall. The west doorway, with a pointed arch of rough stone voussoirs, is difficult to date, but could be of the early 13th century, although the RCAHMS believe it to be later, and contemporary with the chancel. Above the door are two lancets with pointed heads of probable late 13th century date. The length of the late 12th/early 13th century church is clearly shown by a straight joint in the north wall. The two north windows in the nave are modern.

The east extension can be dated to the 13th century by the east triple lancet window, in which the centre lancet is longer than the others. In the north wall of the chancel is an original doorway, but now blocked and containing a modern window.

The south aisle, added in the late 15th or early 16th century, is divided from the main body of the church by five four-centred arches of two orders springing from low octagonal piers with capitals. The east window is a copy of the 13th century triple lancet window in the chancel, but presumably of c. 1500. Similarly in the south wall is a blocked door with a simple round arch of rough voissours of early 13th century character, but in a wall erected c. 1500. In the south wall of the aisle are three modern windows; an earlier blocked window is visible by the modern west one. The west wall of the aisle contains a plain rectangular window in the gable.

19TH CENTURY RESTORATIONS

The church was restored in 1858 when it was re-roofed and a new floor inserted (Clarke 1961, 30). New windows were inserted. The central arches were dressed and restored and gravestones were removed from the chancel to the west wall. The upper parts of the walls of the south aisle appear to have been rebuilt when the modern windows were inserted into the south wall of the south aisle.

FITTINGS

The font is a carved octagonal sandstone bowl set on a square plinth probably dating to the early 16th century. There is a small head on the south side of the east respond of the arcade. Memorials include a stone slab dated 1639 and a slate panel dated 1742.

OTHER

The walls are of local rubble; the arcade is of fine gritstone. Modern slate roof.

The exterior is roughly pointed allowing reasonable stone definition, but ivy on some parts of the south wall of the south aisle obscure some of the stonework. The interior is plastered except for details. The wall footing of the original south wall of the nave is visible by the east pillar.

The floor has stone flags in the centre below the pews with raised timber boards elsewhere. The aisles and altar area are tiled.

A drainage channel less than 0.3m deep is visible round the west and south walls of the church and at the east end it is 0.5-1m deep. The foundation plinth is exposed at the east end of the south wall of the south aisle and the north wall of the chancel is also exposed.

In 1996 a proposal was put forward to divide the church into two halves with a perspex screen and curtains following the line of the pillars.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Lofis in Wales. *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XCVIII pp 107

Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses. *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XLII pp 316

Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 191

RC/AMW 1964 *Caernarvonshire Vol III West* pp 67-68

LLANLLECHID PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7026

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH62196869

DEDICATION: LLECHID

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Arllechwedd

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>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Poor</i>

GENERAL

The site of a medieval church, which was listed in the 1254 Valuation of Norwich (Lunt 1926,191), but was completely rebuilt in the 19th century. The foundations of the earlier church remain, and these form the main feature of archaeological interest.

CEMETERY

A rectangular cemetery, which was extended to the east when the new church was built. The original cemetery lay alongside the road, with open fields on its remaining sides. It is bounded by a stone wall, with access from Talysarn to the west and from the road to the east. A tabletomb of 1682 lies on what must have been the north side of the former church, unless it was placed in its present location after the demolition of the church. There is a sundial dated 1795 west of the porch of the present church.

MEDIEVAL CHURCH

The medieval church was taken down in 1846, when the new church was built. The earlier church lay east of the present building. The church was described as a "long, low ancient edifice consisting of a nave and chancel, with a small chapel or oratory on the south side" (Lewis S. 1833). A terrier of 1811 recorded the dimensions as 49ft long and 48 ft wide for the nave, and 20ft 3in long and 48ft wide for the chancel. The chapel was 15ft by 15ft 10in wide. The church had a stone floor and held 214 worshippers. At the west end was a modern building, which formed a school and vestry (Hughes and North 1924. 145-7).

The cemetery east of the present church is densely covered with burials, and it is not possible to make out the foundations of the earlier church.

The doorway and a stoup are preserved in the new church.

MODERN CHURCH

The present church was built in 1846 by Henry Kennedy in neo-norman style (Clarke M L 1961. 25). It contains within it the stoup, built inside the present doorway, and the principal doorway of the old church (according to Hughes and North, 1924) now leads into the present cellar; this door has a rounded arch of sandstone voussoirs.

FITTINGS

Apart from the stoup and the sundial mentioned above, the only other fitting remaining is the font which is probably the original re-cut to its present shape.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 22 p
 Hughes & North 1924 *The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 145-147
 Lewis M 1970 *Stained Glass in North Wales* pp 67-68
 Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 191
 RCAHMW 1956 *Caernarvonshire Vol 1: East* pp 134
 Snowdonia National Park Society 1984 Additional notes on the Churches *Hughes & North - The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 294

LLANLLYFNI PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7028

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH47065209

DEDICATION: RHEDYW

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Arfon

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>Medium</i>

GENERAL

A church of cruciform plan of which the nave is probably 14th century, the chancel 15th century and the transepts 16th/17th century. The church has been much restored, and all the present windows are modern. It did not prove possible to gain access to the interior of this church, but it has been reported that a number of blocked openings are visible. There would appear to be architectural potential at this church for further discoveries. There is the site of an associated well a short distance west of the church.

CEMETRY

A large cemetery of irregular shape, which was extended to the north-west and south-west in 1879 and again in 1906 (B/C/90 & B/C/91). It slopes steeply on the north side, where the cemetery is overgrown, and contains 18th and 19th century graves. The most modern graves are those furthest to the south-west. The cemetery is bounded by mortared stone walls, which retain the 1m high interior levels on the east and south.

CHURCH

The church consists of a nave and chancel with a west bell-cote, north and south transepts, and a south porch.

The 14th century nave is the oldest part of the building, dated by the north door which has a simple two-centred arch of slate voussairs.

The chancel was probably added in the 15th century. A straight joint is visible in the north wall just west of the transept, and one in the south wall further west, suggesting part of this wall was rebuilt when the chancel was added. The RCAHMW argue convincingly for the former presence of a chancel arch (RCAHMW 1960, 206), based on the evidence of kneelers for a higher roof in the north and south walls.

The transepts were added in the late 15th and early 16th centuries. The northern transept inclines to the west and the south inclines slightly to the east.

The restoration plans of 1839 show two narrow blocked windows in the south wall of the nave and another at the west end of the north wall (B/MAPS/60). It did not prove possible to obtain keys to see the interior of this church, but it was recorded in 1973 that the plaster had been stripped off the interior, and that two small blocked windows were visible in the east wall and a square blocked opening visible in the south wall (Snowdonia National Park 1984, 300).

19TH CENTURY RESTORATIONS

The church was extensively restored 1839, and again in 1879 by Lloyd of Caernarfon. A new roof using the old trusses was built, new windows were inserted and a south porch was built.

FITTINGS

The octagonal stone font probably belongs to the 15th century. Memorials include a carved stone panel in the south wall of the nave dated 1603 and an 18th century inscribed slate slab at the west end of the nave.

OTHER

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

The exterior is pointed with good stone definition.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

Crossley F H 1944 Screens & Lofts in Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol.XCV/III pp 108

Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol.XVII pp 316-317

Hughes & North 1924 *The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 256-261

RCAHMW 1960a *Caernarvonshire Vol II: Central* pp 206

Snowdonia National Park Society 1984 Additional notes on the Churches *Hughes & North - The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 300

LLANNOR PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7029

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH35383725

DEDICATION: HOLY CROSS

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llyn

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>Poor</i>

GENERAL

This church has been much restored, but retains 13th century masonry, which confirms the date provided by its inclusion in the 1254 Valuation of Norwich. It is essentially a single cell church with a west tower of late medieval date. The 6th century stone is of interest.

CEMETRY

The overgrown one acre graveyard is squarish with evidence of a curvilinear origin in the height difference of a former internal boundary to the east of the church. It is surrounded by a raised stone wall, which was repaired in 1912 and again in 1920 (XPE/55/9). There is a lych gate which was dedicated in 1930 (XPE/55/22).

CHURCH

The church consists of an undivided nave and chancel, a west tower, a south transept and a south porch.

The church has been considerably restored, but it is likely that the nave and chancel are 13th century in origin. This date is derived from the east window, now modern, but a copy of the original triple lancet described by Glynne as "a tolerable First Pointed triplet, without mouldings", and presumably not dissimilar to the example which survives at Llanestyn. No other dating evidence for this period remains. The windows on the north side are modern, although Glynne records one in that wall near the east end, which must have been replaced by the present window, unless there is a blocked one further east which cannot be seen. The south window in the chancel was inserted in 1855, but formerly lay further west, and was put in its present position in 1905. The south windows in the nave are modern, but are in older openings which have been modified. The present south door is modern. The two-centred archway to the tower is now blocked, with a door through.

The west tower was built in the late 15th or early 16th century, of which only the lower stage is original. The west doorway is apparently a later insertion (RCAHMW 1964, 74).

There was formerly a south chapel, east of the present transept, which was taken down in 1855. It would appear to have been late medieval in date (Glynne 1900, 317). The present transept was built in 1905.

19TH CENTURY RESTORATIONS

Complete restoration was undertaken by Henry Kennedy in 1855 when the Bodvel chapel, to the south of the chancel, was pulled down, the chancel was shortened by moving the east gable wall to the west. The second window from the west end of the south wall was replaced by the south door and a porch was added. The only north window was removed when the chancel was shortened and three modern windows were inserted. The roofs were renewed. The upper part of the tower was rebuilt (CRO XPE/55/17).

Further work was undertaken in 1905 when the present south transept was added by H Hughes (XPE/55/19).

FITTINGS

There is an inscribed stone of 6th century date in the porch, the Latin inscription of which translates as "(The stone) o Figulinus, son of Loculitus. He lies here." (Nash-Williams 1950, No. 95). There is an inscribed stone of c. 1600 in the porch from the old Bodvel chapel. The modern font has a hollow-moulded octagonal limestone base from the 15th or early 16th century. Memorials include two gritstone slabs in the churchyard with dates of 1671 and 1692 and a slate slab of 1700.

OTHER

The walls are of roughly coursed rubble with larger quoin stones. Modern slate roofs.

The exterior is pointed; the stones of the tower are completely covered and those of the chancel are barely visible. The interior is plastered. The floor was raised 14 inches during the 1852 restoration.

A French drain was dug around the church in 1852 with an outfall at the south west corner (XPE/55/17). Further drainage work was undertaken in 1901 (XPE/55/9).

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 XVI* pp 317

Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 190

Nash-Williams V E 1950 *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* pp 90

RCAHMW 1964 *Caernarvonshire Vol III: West* pp 73-74

LLANRUG PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7033

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH52696308

DEDICATION: MICHAEL

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Arfon

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 cruciform plan which has undergone much restoration, and now retains few features of medieval date. The 18th century lych gate is of interest.

CEMETRY

The overgrown graveyard forms a long rectangle tapering to the east. It is bounded on the north by the road and to the west by a footpath. A stone wall marks the boundary to the west and north and an earth bank to the south and east. There are traces of a former boundary within the existing one outlined by trees and a raised bank to the east and south. The rendered lych gate in the north west corner of the boundary wall was erected in 1714. It is a square building with a slate roof and square headed openings with stone lintels and an original roof. Two new gates and railings were fitted in 1902 (B/F/380). There is a small outbuilding to the south of the east end of the nave.

CHURCH

The church is cruciform with very short transepts, a north porch, and a south vestry in the angle between the south transept and chancel.

Dating is difficult because of the thorough restoration work. The only firm date is given by the arch-braced collar-beam roof trusses of the 15th century in the nave, chancel and transepts. Those in the transepts have been re-used, and the suggestion has been made that they would have formerly roofed the chancel where the crossing is now situated (RCAHMW 1960, 213). The masonry of the nave, the walls of which have a distinct batter, is likely to be older than the roof trusses, as may the chancel walls. It is not possible to date the transepts, but RCAHMW suggest 16th or early 17th century (RCAHMW 1960, 213).

The nave has a north door with simple square head containing a frame with elliptical arch, probably of the 17th century. East of the door is a modern two light window, with a similar window in the south wall. A recess in the rendering at the centre of the western gable end shows a possible blocked doorway or window.

The east window of the chancel is modern. In the north wall is a single light window of medieval date but with a modern head. The south wall is modern, probably built in 1856 with the vestry.

The north and south transepts have modern two light windows in their end walls.

The west bell-cote, with its inscribed bell of 1767, was probably added in 1767.

The north porch appears fairly modern, but has a re-used medieval truss, and the former 18th century door of the church is now the outer door of the porch.

19TH CENTURY RESTORATIONS

The church was repaired in 1793 but no part was taken down (XPE/22/18). The north porch was built at the beginning of the 19th century.

The church was restored by Henry Kennedy in 1856, when the east window was replaced, together with the windows in both transepts and the windows in the north and south walls of the nave. The south wall of the chancel was removed when the modern vestry was built.

Three stained glass windows were inserted in 1902 (B/F/380). At this date also the old church door was fixed to the porch.

A modern skylight has been inserted in the north roof.

FITTINGS

There are three internal memorials dating from 1729 to 1781. The doors, pulpit and reading desk were installed in 1902 (NLW B/F/380).

OTHER

The exterior is fully rendered, with modern dressings. The interior is plastered.

There are sumps at the north east and south east corners of the chancel. A draincover, with a pipe showing 0.7m down, at the south west corner of the nave probably follows the west gable to the gate.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 22 p

Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XVII pp 318

Hughes & North 1924 *The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 210-211

RCAHMW 1960a *Caernarvonshire Vol II: Central* pp 212-213

Snowdonia National Park Society 1984 Additional notes on the Churches. *Hughes & North - The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 297

LLANWNTA PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7039

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH47595868

DEDICATION: GWYNDAF

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Arfon

STATUS: Regular use

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>Medium</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Very poor</i>

GENERAL

The site of a medieval church, which was taken down in 1848 when the new church was built. The memorials in the new church are of interest.

CEMETERY

A long cemetery, which has been extended to the north-west. The boundary around the southern end, where the church is situated, is curvilinear, but the extension is straight sided. Bounded by a road and houses on the south, south-west and east sides, but open fields on the north.

MEDIEVAL CHURCH

This church was taken down in 1848 when the new church was built. Its location within the cemetery is not known.

A description of the old church is given by Glynne (1900, 318), where it is described as a "small, rude cruciform church, with a turret containing two bells. The transepts have square-headed perpendicular windows, one of good character, with label and corbel heads. There is a large excrescence on the north side, used as a school, and a rude wooden porch. The east window has three other lancets, but it is not clear whether they are original. There are rude pointed arches opening from the nave to the transepts, but no division of chancel. Above the east end of the chancel the roof is boarded. The interior is very gloomy, and the fittings of the rudest kind."

The east window, if it was a triple lancet of 13th century date, sounds interesting.

MODERN CHURCH

The church was built in 1848 by George Alexander in the Norman style. The interior of this church was not seen.

FITTINGS

Access was not gained to the interior of this church. Fittings recorded by the RCAHMS (1960, 219) included fragments of an altar tomb dated 1612; an 18th or 19th century chest; a pair of collecting shovels dated 1772; an early 18th century communion table. Sixteen memorials of 17th and 18th century date are described. Two bells in the western bell-cote are said to be inscribed 1724.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b. Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 22 p 1
- Glynne Sir S R 1900 Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol XVII pp 318
- Hughes & North 1924 *The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 250-252
- Palmer A N 1886 The Portionary Churches of Medieval North Wales *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Vol III pp 191-192
- RCAHMS 1960a *Caernarvonshire Vol II: Central* pp 219-220
- Snowdonia National Park Society 1984 Additional notes on the Churches *Hughes & North - The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 300

LLANYSTUMDWY PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7043

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH47403859

DEDICATION: JOHN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Eifionydd

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>Poor</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Medium</i>

GENERAL

This church was rebuilt in Gothic style in the 19th century, but it may retain some medieval stonework in the foundations.

CEMETRY

The well kept graveyard is surrounded by a stone wall. The interior is raised, particularly where it is bounded by roads on the north and west. There are traces of a former boundary where there is a slight rise in height close to the church. The graveyard has been extended on the east side and north sides in relatively modern times. There is a lych-gate at the western entrance to the churchyard.

CHURCH

The medieval church was completely rebuilt by Kennedy in 1862 (Clarke 1961, 25). No description of the medieval church has been found. The masonry at the south-west corner of the nave is uneven, and indicates earlier work.

The new church is cruciform in shape, with a mixture of window styles including square headed in the north and south walls, three pointed windows in the west wall and a window of three cinquefoil lights with curvilinear cusped tracery in a pointed arch at the east end. The walls are of snecked rubble with modern dressings. Modern slate roof.

No fittings remain from the earlier church.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

Clarke M.L. 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 22 p.
 RCAHMW 1960a *Caernarvonshire Vol II Central* pp 232

PENLLECH PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7052

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH21993440

DEDICATION: MARY

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llyn

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 church of continuous nave and chancel, which was largely rebuilt in 1841. The church was mentioned in the Valuation of Norwich of 1254 (Lunt W E 1926, 190), and the blocked windows at the east end of the north and south walls may be of this date. The early 19th century internal fittings are of note.

CEMETERY

The cemetery forms a rectangle extending to a quarter of an acre with the south east corner cut off. It is well kept with evidence of occasional recent burials. An adjoining farmyard has encroached to the north. The north east corner is curved with a cutting down to the east gate. Another entrance to the south east has been closed. The graveyard is bounded by a stone wall. The interior is raised by 1.5m in the north and 0.5m elsewhere. There are no traces of earlier boundaries or extensions.

CHURCH

A church of continuous nave and chancel with bell-cote, all of which was much rebuilt in 1840. RCAHMW suggest the medieval chancel was built later than the nave, but although this is very probable, the evidence based on the remaining medieval masonry is slight.

There are three blocked lancet windows, one at the east end of the north wall, and one either side the present east window in the south wall. Only a single jamb and the sill are clearly visible of each of the windows, and their identification as lancets is not certain though probable (RCAHMW 1965, 85).

All the present windows are modern and pointed with Y tracery in wooden frames; the east window is in a metal frame. The north door is modern, with plain jambs and segmental arch with stone voussoirs.

The lower parts of the north and south walls may be medieval, but the upper parts have all been rebuilt; the old rougher masonry is clearly visible amongst the newer. The east wall appears to be of original build, but the west wall has been rebuilt.

FITTINGS

The font, a plain cylindrical bowl, is probably medieval. A stone cylinder alongside the font may be part of the original base. The furniture of benches with three box pews is early 19th century.

OTHER

The walls are of local rubble. Modern slate roof.

The exterior is pointed with good stone definition, although ivy in the middle of the south wall is becoming a problem. The interior is plastered.

The floor has been lowered 0.5m from the ground level to the south and 0.3m from the ground level to the north.

There are stone flags under the nave pews, timber boards under the chancel pews and tiles in the aisle. There is no evidence of any drainage system.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 190
 RCAHMW 1964 *Caernarvonshire Vol III - West* pp 85-86

PENMORFA PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7055

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH54124028

DEDICATION: BEUNO

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Eifionydd

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>Poor</i>

GENERAL

A small church of continuous chancel and nave of medieval date, of which the chancel is later than the nave. Much restored, so it is now difficult to date, with mostly modern windows. The three-light east window is intriguing but of unknown date. The medieval glass in the west window is of note. Structural repairs should be monitored so that new information can aid interpretation of the structure.

CEMETERY

The well kept graveyard slopes from the north to south. A mound in the north west continues outside the western boundary. The ground falls away steeply on the south side to the road and stream. This section has a, probably natural, curve with a vault dug into the bank about 5m above the level of the road. The graveyard is bounded by a stone wall and is raised 0.6m to the east and 2-5m above the road to the south. There are traces of a former boundary where the graveyard was extended to the north in 1896. There is also a very recent extension to the west. The graveyard has been encroached by a house to the north east. Entrances are found to the east and north of the church with a 19th century rebuild of an earlier lych gate. A tablet set in the south wall of the lych gate bears the date 1698 and the door furniture may be from the original gateway of this date. The path has been lowered about 0.3m near the church.

CHURCH

The church consists of a continuous nave and chancel with a north vestry and a south porch.

Although undivided the nave, which has an internal batter, pre-dates the chancel, which does not. A straight joint separating the two parts is visible on the north side of the church. The dating evidence is best given by glass which was formerly in the east window, and has been dated to the period 1600-1610 (Breeze 1905, 147-52); some of this glass still remains in the west window. The chancel was possibly built at that time, and the nave at an earlier period.

The west wall of the nave contains a small round-headed window of unknown date (possibly 16th century?) set within the blocking of a doorway with segmental arch - this is visible from the inside only, as the exterior is rendered. The doorway appears even later in date from appearance, so perhaps the west window is 19th century. The window contains fragments of 16th century glass (Breeze 1905, 147-152). The rectangular window above probably provided light for an 18th century gallery. The south doorway has a rounded head and is probably of 16th century date (although RCAHMW say late 15th century). There are two modern windows with wood frames in the south wall, below the easterly one of which can be seen two straight joints which form the jambs of a very narrow blocked door. In the north wall is a modern window and a simple narrow door through to the vestry. A vestry is recorded in a terrier of 1801, so the door and vestry are assumed to be 18th century (RCAHMW 1960, 66-7). The roofs are modern.

The east window of the chancel is of three round headed lights of equal size with chamfered jambs. The sill has been raised. These windows would usually be considered as 16th century in date, but RCAHMW argue reasonably convincingly that they could be 14th century and were originally in the former east wall of the now nave, thereby dating the nave to the 14th century. This theory is difficult to prove or dis-prove, and must simply remain as a possibility until more evidence comes to light. There is a modern window in the north wall and in the south wall of the chancel.

In the lower courses of the exterior north and south walls are long stones with a number of shallow bored holes of unknown purpose.

Above the western gable end is a large rendered bell-cote with an open arch and a single bell which is surmounted by a cross made of 16th century mullions.

The vestry, of 18th century date, has a simple door, and fireplace with chimney.

19TH CENTURY RESTORATIONS

Extensive restoration was undertaken in 1899 by John Douglas, when modern windows were inserted in both north and south walls, the south wall was partially rebuilt and the roof was replaced. Douglas had recently completed work for R M Greaves at his house "The Wern", and was then asked by Greaves to carry out the work to the church (Hubbard 1991, 271).

FITTINGS

An alabaster memorial on the E wall of the chancel to Sir John Owen, Clenenny, dated 1666. Two 17th century chairs. A brass and copper crozier mounted on a modern pole in the chancel is said to have belonged to Bishop Humphrey Humphreys of Bangor, 1689-1701.

OTHER

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

The exterior of western gable end is rendered. The remainder of the exterior is pointed with reasonable stone definition, but with some ivy on the north-east of the chancel.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Breese C E 1905 Old Stained Glass in St Beuno's Church, Penmorfa *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol V* pp 147-152
Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society Vol 22* p
Hubbard E 1991 *The Work of John Douglas* pp 271
Lewis M 1970 *Stained Glass in North Wales* pp 87
Pennant T 1991 *A Tour in Wales Vol II* pp 196-197
RCAHMW 1960a *Caernarvonshire Vol II - Central* pp 66-67

PENTIR PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7060

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH57256709

DEDICATION: CEDOL

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Arfon

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>Good</i>
Value of documentary evidence	<i>Medium</i>	Group Value	<i>Medium</i>

GENERAL

The site of a medieval church which was pulled down in the mid 19th century when the existing church was built south of the earlier one. The archaeological potential of the earlier church is of interest.

CEMETERY

The graveyard is bounded by a road to the west and surrounded by a stone wall. It is raised 0.5m to the north and west sides. The site of the old church is to the north of the present building. A low wall 9m long running north to south is said to be on the site of the east wall of the old church. Graves which pre-date the church are found to the west of this wall suggesting they formed the floor of the Sanctuary (Hughes and North 1924, 205). There are traces of a former boundary where a raised bank, 0.5m-1m high, runs to the east of the stretch of old wall with a curve at the north east corner. Burials outside are post 1846. The south boundary can be seen as a higher slate revetted area to the west, and in line with, the north wall of the church. The graveyard has been encroached on the north side by a chapel. The entrance to the graveyard is to the south of the western side.

MEDIEVAL CHURCH

No description of the medieval church has been found. It was mentioned in 1521, and in 1694 a new chapel was built, whether entirely replacing the old or as an addition is not known (Hughes and North 1924, 204-6). The church was demolished in 1847.

MODERN CHURCH

The present church was built to a design by Kennedy in Decorated style in 1847-8 (Clarke 1961, 25). It consists of a nave and smaller chancel with a south porch at the western end of the nave and a south vestry at the western end of the chancel. There is a tall bell-cote above the western gable end with two 17th or 18th century bells.

FITTINGS

Fittings from the old church include the oak communion table dated 1702 and ten engraved brass plates, set on the window sills of the north side of the nave, dated 1664 to 1744.

OTHER

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

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

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 22 p
 Hughes & North 1924 *The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 204-206
 Lewis S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* BAN
 RCAHMW 1960a *Caernarvonshire Vol II: Central* pp 242-243
 Snowdonia National Park Society 1984 Additional notes on the Churches: *Hughes & North - The Old Churches of Snowdonia* pp 296

PISTYLL PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7062

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH32824232

DEDICATION: BEUNO

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llyn

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 pleasantly situated small church of continuous nave and chancel. It is probably of 12th century origin, but it has been much restored. However, there is both architectural and archaeological potential provided by the early date and lack of subsequent development. The 12th century font is of interest, and so is the late medieval roof. The church is listed in the Valuation of Norwich (Lunt W E 1926,190).

CEMETERY

The well kept graveyard is rectilinear and slopes down from east to west. There is a sharp drop to the stream on the west. The cemetery is bounded by a stone wall. There are traces of a former internal boundary in a raised area to the south where the graveyard was extended in 1896. The entrance to the graveyard is to the south east with a concrete path to the church.

CHURCH

The church is a small low building with a continuous nave and chancel. The earliest western part of the church could date to the 12th century with an extension to the east in the 15th century, as noted by slight changes in the masonry, and the presence of a boulder plinth around the west half of the church but not the east. The church has been much restored, although the medieval church is unlikely to have consisted of more than a south door and east window.

The west door has a four-centred arch of stone voussoirs, of probable 15th century date. There are two modern heavy buttresses either side the west door. There is only one small window in the north wall which may also be of 15th century date. A similar one in the south wall is now blocked, and there is a larger modern window alongside it. The south doorway has been blocked and now contains a two-light window. The east window of two simple rectangular lights is also modern. The roof has been restored, but retains five arch-braced collar-beam trusses of late medieval date. Also retained are the original purlins and rafters and panelling between the wall plate and lower purlin.

The upper part of the north wall has been rebuilt. There is a serious crack close to the western gable end.

A bench around the inside of the chancel wall is at the height of the original sanctuary.

The tall modern bell-cote above the western gable end has a small open arch with a single bell dated 1735.

19TH CENTURY RESTORATION

The modern windows in the south wall had already been inserted when Glynne visited the church in 1850 (Glynne Sir S R 1900,319-320) so restoration must have taken place before this date.

FITTINGS

The circular carved gritstone font with chain decoration probably dates to the 12th century.

OTHER

The walls are of local rubble. Modern slate roof.

The exterior and interior elevations are pointed with good stone definition. The stone flagged floor has been lowered with the threshold for the south door being 0.3m above the present floor level.

There is a drainage channel 0.6m wide and 0.3-0.6m deep at the west end of the building.

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 XVII* pp 319-320
Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 190
RCAHMW 1964 *Caernarvonshire Vol III : West* pp 89-90

TREFLYS PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7073

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH53443785

DEDICATION: MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Eifionydd

STATUS: Regular use

ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Survival of Medieval architecture	<i>Poor</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>Poor</i>	Group Value	<i>Medium</i>

GENERAL

A small church of nave with later chancel, much restored in the late 19th century but of probable 14th century date. The 6th century inscribed stone is of note, and its presence enhances the archaeological potential of the site.

CEMETERY

Rectangular with church at east end. The principal entrance was possibly once from the south, although now it is from the road to the west, where a new carpark has been made. The cemetery has also extended into the field in the north in recent times. The interior of the cemetery is raised above the surrounding area on the east side.

CHURCH

A nave with later chancel.

The nave is the earliest part, but unfortunately the only dating evidence is provided by the west door of two-centred arch of thin voussoirs, of probable 14th century date. The west bell-cote is also probably of this date; it has a projecting plinth at the base of the bell opening. The coping stones of the roof rest on long kneelers.

H Hughes described the church in 1906 (Hughes 1906, 311-14), after its restoration of 1888-9. He records that prior to restoration the church consisted of a nave and chancel separated by an arch, which, although semi-circular, could have been of any date, and the small chancel beyond was thought not to have been old. The roof was of simple collar-beam trusses.

19th CENTURY RESTORATION

In 1888-9 the present chancel was built onto the nave; straight joints are visible in the north and south walls. All the windows date from then, as does the present roof.

FITTINGS

The font is a small round bowl of medieval date. The bell is dated 1743. An inscribed stone with a Chi-rho monogram and the inscription "Iaconus fili min /Iacit", of 6th century date, dug up in the churchyard in 1904.

OTHER

The walls are of local rubble with modern dressings.

The exterior is pointed with poor stone definition. The interior is pointed and whitewashed.

There is a drain at the west end, and sumps at the NE and SE corners.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Hughes H 1906b Trelllys Church, Caernarvonshire *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol XI* pp 311-314
 Nash-Williams V E 1950 *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* pp 93
 RCAHMW 1960a *Caernarvonshire Vol II Central* pp 246-247

TUDWEILIOG PARISH CHURCH

PRN: 7077

PRE 1974 COUNTY: Caernarfon

NGR: SH23823677

DEDICATION: CWYFAN

DIOCESE: Bangor

RURAL DEANERY: Llyn

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 dating back at least to the 13th century, as the church is listed in the Valuation of Norwich of 1254, but which contains a modern church built in 1849. No remains of the earlier church are visible, though some fittings survive in the present church.

CEMETERY

A predominantly rectangular cemetery, although the north side curves, and the continuation of this curve round the east side of the church can be seen as a raised bank. The north wall is of different character, and is older than the west wall. There is a lane bounding the west side, and a road on the south. The main entrance is on the south, with blocked entrances on the south and north ends of the west wall. The interior is raised by 1.5 - 2.0 m above the outer ground level.

MIEVEAL CHURCH

The medieval church, pulled down in 1849, was probably of continuous nave and chancel with a south transept (RCAHMW 1965, 107). No plans appear to have survived of this church. The medieval church is assumed (because of lack of space) to underlie the later church.

MODERN CHURCH

The present church was built by George Gilbert Scott in 1849; it consists of nave, chancel and south porch. The windows are of early English style (plate tracery), with the exception of the east window which is three light decorated.

FITTINGS

It did not prove possible to gain access to the interior of the church; the following fittings have been described by the RCAHMW (1965, 106-7): bench inscribed 1709, two chests of late 18th century date, communion table inscribed 1713.

OTHER

The walls are of dark snecked rubble with light coloured quoins and dressings. Modern slate roofs.

Date Visited: 1994/5

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Clarke M L 1961b Church Building & Church Restoration in Caernarvonshire During the 19th Century *Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society* Vol 22 p
Lunt W E (ed) 1926 *The Valuation of Norwich 1254* pp 190
RCAHMW 1964 *Caernarvonshire Vol III West* pp 106-107

