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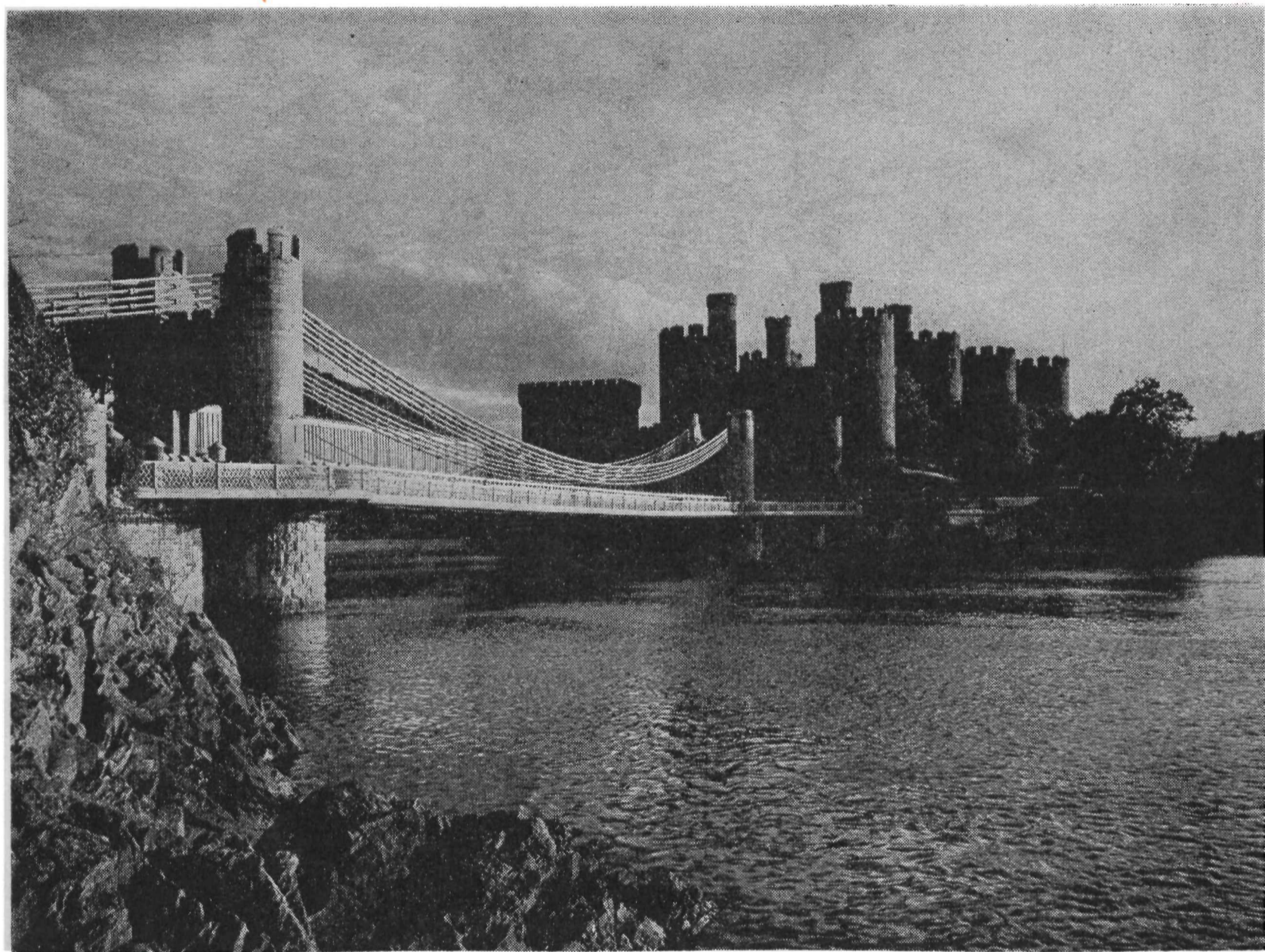
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CAERNARVONSHIRE

VOLUME I: EAST



CONWAY CASTLE AND SUSPENSION BRIDGE

A Survey and Inventory by
The Royal Commission on Ancient and
Historical Monuments in Wales
and Monmouthshire



Conway Castle (183, p. 46b) and Suspension Bridge (198, p. 69b).

AN INVENTORY OF THE
ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN
CAERNARVONSHIRE

VOLUME I: EAST
THE CANTREF OF ARLECHWEDD
AND THE
COMMOTE OF CREUDDYN



THE ROYAL COMMISSION
ON ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS
IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

1956

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CHAIRMAN'S PREFACE

THIS volume is the first of three covering Caernarvonshire. It contains entries relating to 680 monuments in the eastern part of that County. In its preparation, the Commission's staff have examined 1250 buildings and 900 possible earthworks. The appearance of the volume has been delayed by the war and by changes in staff.

The decision to divide the Inventory for the county into three volumes was taken in 1949, when it became clear that the material would be too bulky for a single volume. Much of the work done before that date lies in the area assigned to the remaining volumes. Of these, Volume II will cover Arfon and Eifionydd, and Volume III Llyn. Volume III will also contain appendices dealing with the general archaeology and history of the whole county.

This volume follows that of the Anglesey Inventory in general plan, but details of the arrangement of the material and of the principles followed in preparing the Inventory are set out in a separate section dealing with the Presentation of Material.

In addition to the illustrated Inventory, the volume contains the Official Report, with a list of the monuments considered especially worthy of preservation; an introductory note mentioning some of the more interesting monuments; a note on the presentation of the material; an account of the Graig Lwyd stone-axe factory; a list of "finds"; an account of the development of the road system; and notes on large sheepfolds and "peat houses", two types of fairly recent dry-stone construction which seem to be typical of the area.

The preparation of the Inventory has brought out clearly the great disadvantages of the Parish as a topographical unit, especially when dealing with an area containing many structures which long antedate the formation of the parishes. There is a further less obvious disadvantage in that the boundaries are subject to frequent changes. Any reform is made difficult by lack of knowledge as to how the majority of readers use the Inventory. It has been decided to make no change during the preparation of the three volumes for Caernarvonshire, but it would be appreciated if users would send their comments on the present arrangement, together with any suggestions, to the Secretary of the Commission. Whatever scheme is finally adopted, all the Commission's volumes will contain a List giving the Inventory numbers of all monuments in each parish.

In works of this nature mistakes are almost unavoidable, and corrections and criticisms will be welcomed with a view to their possible inclusion in some future edition. They should be sent to the Secretary of the Commission.

The contents of the volume, including the illustrations, are all Crown Copyright, but copies of the photographs can be purchased on application to the National Buildings Record, 37, Onslow Gardens, London, S.W.7; and prints of the plans and other drawings, usually to three times their scale as published, can be obtained from the Secretary, R.C.A.M. (Wales), 17, Queen's Road, Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire. The records of the Commission may also be consulted at that address by properly accredited persons who give notice of their intention.

R. RICHARDS

July 29, 1953

TERMS OF APPOINTMENTS

Royal Warrant Appointing ROBERT RICHARDS, ESQ., and IFOR WILLIAMS, ESQ., to be Members of the Commission.

GEORGE R.I.

GEORGE THE SIXTH, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, to Our Trusty and Well-beloved Robert Richards, Esquire, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and Ifor Williams, Esquire, Doctor of Literature, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Greeting!

KNOW YE that We reposing great confidence in your knowledge and ability do by these Presents appoint you the said Robert Richards and Ifor Williams respectively to be Members of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire, in the room of the Venerable Charles Frederic Roberts, Archdeacon of Saint Asaph, Master of Arts, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and of Henry Harold Hughes, Esquire, Master of Arts, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, both deceased.

GIVEN at Our Court at Saint James's the Twenty-sixth day of October, 1943; In the Seventh Year of Our Reign.
By His Majesty's Command. *Herbert Morrison*

Royal Warrant Appointing THOMAS JONES, ESQ., to be Chairman of the Commission.

GEORGE R.I.

GEORGE THE SIXTH, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, to Our Trusty and Well-beloved Thomas Jones, Esquire, Member of the Order of the Companions of Honour, Doctor of Laws, Greeting!

KNOW YE that We reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability do by these Presents appoint you the said Thomas Jones to be a member and Chairman of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire, in the room of Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor Ivor Miles, Earl of Plymouth, deceased.

GIVEN at Our Court at Saint James's the First day of February, 1944; in the Eighth Year of Our Reign.
By His Majesty's Command. *Herbert Morrison*

Royal Warrant Appointing ROBERT RICHARDS, ESQ., to be Chairman of the Commission.

GEORGE R.I.

GEORGE THE SIXTH, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, to Our Trusty and Well-beloved Robert Richards, Esquire, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries ; Greeting!

KNOW YE that We reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability do by these Presents appoint you the said Robert Richards to be Chairman of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire, in the room of Our Trusty and Well-beloved Thomas Jones, Esquire, Member of the Order of the Companions of Honour, Doctor of Laws.

GIVEN at Our Court at Saint James's the Sixth day of July, 1948; in the Twelfth Year of Our Reign.
By His Majesty's Command. *J. Chuter Ede*

Royal Warrant Appointing JOHN GORONWY EDWARDS, ESQ., THOMAS ALWYN LLOYD, ESQ., WILLIAM FRANCIS GRIMES, ESQ., and IDRIS LLEWELYN FOSTER, ESQ., to be members of the Commission.

GEORGE R.I.

GEORGE THE SIXTH, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting!

KNOW YE that We reposing great confidence in your knowledge and ability do by these Presents appoint you the said John Goronwy Edwards, Thomas Alwyn Lloyd, William Francis Grimes and Idris Llewelyn Foster respectively to be Members of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire, in the room of our Trusty and Well-beloved Thomas Jones, Esquire, Member of the Order of Companions of Honour, Doctor of Laws, Griffith Hartwell Jones, Doctor in Divinity, Doctor of Letters, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Sir John Edward Lloyd, Knight, Doctor of Letters, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Fellow of the British Academy, and Courtenay Arthur Raleigh Radford, Esquire, Master of Arts, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, who have resigned.

GIVEN at Our Court at Saint James's the First day of February, 1949; in the Thirteenth Year of Our Reign.
By His Majesty's Command. *J. Chuter Ede*

REPORT

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY

We, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed to make an *Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilisation, and conditions of life of the people in Wales and Monmouthshire from the earliest times, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation*, humbly submit to Your Majesty the following Report and Inventory of the Monuments of the Cantref of Arllechwedd and the Commote of Creuddyn in the County of Caernarvon, being the 9th Inventory and 11th Report on the work of the Commission since its first appointment.

2. We have to thank His late Majesty for the appointment of Dr. Thomas Jones as Chairman in succession to the late Earl of Plymouth; and of Mr. Robert Richards, as his successor as Chairman. Also for the appointment of Sir Ifor Williams, Professor John Goronwy Edwards, Professor Idris Llewelyn Foster, Mr. William Francis Grimes, Dr. Thomas Alwyn Lloyd, and Mr. Robert Richards in place of our late colleagues Mr. Henry Harold Hughes, Dr. Thomas Jones, Dr. Griffith Hartwell Jones, Sir John Edward Lloyd, Mr. Courtenay Arthur Raleigh Radford, and the Venerable Charles Frederic Roberts.

3. It is with great regret that we place on record the death on 1 October 1943 of our Chairman, the Right Honourable the Earl of Plymouth.

4. We have to record the severe loss suffered to the Commission through the deaths of Mr. Henry Harold Hughes, Master of Arts, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Member of the Royal Cambrian Academy, Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects; of Mr. William Garmon Jones, Master of Arts, formerly Librarian and Associate Professor of History in the University of Liverpool; of the Reverend Griffith Hartwell Jones, Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Letters, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; of Sir John Edward Lloyd, Knight, Doctor of Letters, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Fellow of the British Academy; and of the Venerable Charles Frederic Roberts, Archdeacon of Saint Asaph, Master of Arts, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

5. We have to record the resignation from this Commission of Mr. Thomas Jones, Member of the Order of Companions of Honour, Doctor of Laws, President of the University College of Wales at Aberystwyth; and of Mr. Courtenay Arthur Raleigh Radford, Master of Arts, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and we desire to express our thanks to them for their services.

6. Mr. Wilfrid James Hemp, Master of Arts, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, retired from the Secretaryship in 1946, after serving eighteen years with the Commission. We desire to record our thanks for his invaluable and unremitting assistance.

7. We have pleasure in recording the completion of our enquiries into the Cantref of Arllechwedd and the Commote of Creuddyn which form the Eastern part of Caernarvonshire, an area of about 145,000 acres in which we have recorded 680 monuments in 27 parishes.

8. We have prepared an illustrated volume containing a full Inventory of the Monuments in that area, which, under the advice of the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury, will be issued as a non-Parliamentary publication.

9. The form of the report follows, with minor modifications, that adopted in the Inventory of the Monuments in Anglesey. Details of the method of presentation of the material are set out in a separate section.

10. We desire to record our special thanks for valuable assistance in our investigations to the incumbents of the various parishes and to the owners and occupants of houses; also to Professor G. Bersu, Hon. F.S.A.; Miss L. F. Chitty, F.S.A.; Mr. A. Clegg; Mr. I. E. Davies; Mr. H. Ellis; Mr. Willoughby Gardner, D.Sc., F.S.A.*; Mr. R. T. Jenkins, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A., Curator of the Museum of Welsh Antiquities, Bangor; Mr. F. P. Jowett; Professor S. P. O'Riordain, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.; Mr. D. Paterson; Mr. A. J. Taylor, M.A., F.S.A.; Mr. N. Tucker; Mr. E. Vale; Miss M. Williams; and Mr. W. O. Williams, B.A., Caernarvonshire County Archivist.

11. We humbly recommend to Your Majesty's notice the following Monuments as especially worthy of preservation:

ECCLESIASTICAL

- | | |
|--|---|
| ABBEY. (1) Abbey ruins, 14th-century. | GYFFIN. (300) Medieval Parish Church; late 15th-century painted canopy of honour over chancel; Elizabethan parclose screen; 13th-century font. |
| ABER. (2) Elizabethan chalice. | LLANBEDR-Y-CENNIN. (305) Medieval Parish Church. |
| BETWS-Y-COED. (79) 14th-century stone effigy in Parish Church; 13th-century font. | LLANDEGAI. (330) Memorial, helm and spurs of Archbishop John Williams; <i>obit</i> 1650. |
| CAERHUN. (90) Medieval Parish Church; 16th- and 17th-century chalices. | LLANDUDNO. (360) The medieval Parish Church; 12th- or 13th-century font. (361) Gogarth, ruins of Bishop's Palace. |
| CONWAY. (182) Parish Church dating from late 12th century; 15th-century font; late 15th-century screen; memorials. | LLANGELYNIN. (443) The old Parish Church; 17th-century communion table and rails; pewter flagon 1638; 13th-century font. |
| DOLWYDDELAN. (222) Old Parish Church, early 16th-century, and contemporary screen; Celtic hand bell. | LLANGWSTENIN. (467) Stained glass panels, <i>ca.</i> 1500. |
| EGLWYS-RHOS. (283) Late 17th-century chalice. | LLANRHYCHWYN. (566) The medieval Parish Church; early 14th-century bell; 12th-century font; Communion rails 1636; pulpit and reading desk 1691. |

* *Obit* July 1953.

- LLYSSAEN. (595) The medieval Church.
 PENMACHNO. (610) Early 16th-century triptych; 12th-century font.
 PENRHYN. (648) Penrhyn Chapel, probably 16th-century.
 TREFRIW. (652) Pulpit dated 1633 in Parish Church; chalice 1701.
 TREWYDIR. (655) Gwydir-uchaf chapel 1673 with contemporary painted ceiling and gallery.

CASTLES

- CONWAY. (183-4) The Castle and Town Walls and gates.
 DOLWYDDELAN. (225) The Castle.
 LLANRHOS. (564) Degannwy Castle.

SECULAR BUILDINGS

- ABER. (4) Pen-y-bryn, built *ca.* 1600, with a slightly later tower, and 18th-century alterations.
 CAERHUN. (92) Farchwel, a mid 16th-century house with 17th-century alterations.
 (93) Maes-y-castell, the ceiling of 1582.
 (94) Llannerch-y-felin, a late 16th-century house.
 (95) Tyddyn-y-pwll. A small house built in 1703 and preserving most of its original features.
 CONWAY. (185) Plas-mawr. An important Elizabethan town house.
 LLANLLECHID. (474) Cochwillan, a mid 15th-century house, now used as a barn.
 LLANRHOS. (565) Bodysgallen; the S.W. block, dated 1620.
 LLECHWEDD. (583) Cymryd-isaf, a house of *ca.* 1500, with an addition of 1696.
 MAENAN. (602) Maenan, a small mansion of medieval origin with Elizabethan and later alterations and additions.
 PENMACHNO. (618) Pen-y-bryn, the barn standing N. of the house.

- PENRHYN. (649) Gloddaeth Hall; the 16th-century hall and E. wing, and the adjacent 17th-century block.

(650) Penrhyn Old Hall.

- TREWYDIR. (656) Gwydir, blocks A and B, early and mid 16th-century.

UNCLASSIFIED EARTHWORKS

- ABER. (11) Oval enclosure, Foel Dduarth.
 MAENAN. (609) Pen-y-Castell, Garreg Olau.

EARLY DEFENSIVE ENCLOSURES

- ABER. (12) Maes-y-gaer hillfort.
 CONWAY. (201) Hillfort on Conway Mountain.
 LLANBEDR-Y-CENNIN. (315) Pen-y-gaer hillfort.
 LLANGELYNIN. (452) Caer-bach, hillfort.

HUTS AND FIELD SYSTEMS

- ABER. (31) Homestead near Hafod Gelyn.
 (32) Enclosed hut-group near Bod-Silin.
 (33) Enclosed hut-group W. of Foel Dduarth.
 (59) Homestead near Maes-y-gaer.
 CAERHUN. (115) Huts and Enclosures, Pant-y-Griafolen.
 CONWAY. (203) Round Huts, Conway Mountain.
 LLANFAIRFECHAN. (399) Hut-group, Gwern-y-Plas.
 LLANGELYNIN. (454) Hut-group, Cerrig-y-Dinas.
 (457) Round hut near St. Celynin's Church.
 LLANLLECHID. (492) Huts and enclosures, Cwm Caseg.
 (494 and 495) Enclosed hut-groups E. of Llanllechid.

INSCRIBED STONES

(5th-11th centuries)

- LLANDUDNO. (376) Stone found at Tyddyn Holland, now in Eglwys-Rhos Church (No. 283).
 PENMACHNO. (646) Group of five stones in Penmachno Church (No. 610).

ROMAN SITES

CAERHUN. (166) Kanovium, Roman Fort.

CAIRNS

ABER. (67) Cairn Cemetery, Foel Dduarth.

LLANFAIRFECHAN. (425) Cairn, Cors-y-carneddau.

STANDING STONES

CAERHUN. (173) Standing Stones, Bwlch-y-ddeu-faen.

STONE CIRCLES AND ALIGNMENTS

DWYGYFYLCHI. (277) "Druids' Circle".

GYFFIN. (304) Stone circle.

LLANDUDNO. (380) Hwylfa'r Ceirw, stone avenue.

MEGALITHIC CHAMBERED TOMBS

CAERHUN. (178) Macn-y-Bardd Cromlech.

LLANDEGAI. (359) Burial chamber, Fron-deg.

LLANDUDNO. (378) Lletty'r Filiast, chambered cairn.

12. There have been many changes in the Staff of the Commission during the preparation of this volume. A list is given in a separate section. We desire to express our acknowledgement of the good work which they have accomplished.

All of which we submit with our humble duty to Your Majesty.

(Signed) R. RICHARDS (Chairman)

CYRIL FOX

IFOR WILLIAMS

J. G. EDWARDS

I. LL. FOSTER

W. F. GRIMES

T. ALWYN LLOYD

A. H. A. HOGG (*Secretary*)

July 1953

STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

DURING THE PREPARATION OF THIS VOLUME

(The names of those who have retired are shown in italics)

SECRETARIES

- Mr. W. J. Hemp*, M.A., F.S.A. Retired as Secretary November 1946, but continued to assist as part-time Senior Investigator until 1950.
- Mr. C. A. Raleigh Radford*, M.A., F.S.A. Appointed November 1946; resigned November 1948.
- Mr. W. E. Griffiths*, M.A., F.S.A. (Acting Secretary November 1948–September 1949).
- Mr. A. H. A. Hogg, M.A., F.S.A. Appointed September 1949.

INVESTIGATING STAFF

- Mr. L. Monroe*, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. Absent on war service March 1942–May 1946; resigned November 1946.
- Mr. G. C. Dunning*, B.Sc., F.S.A. Left for war service March 1942 and resigned.
- Mr. E. M. Jope*, M.A., B.Sc., F.S.A. Left for war service March 1942 and resigned.
- Mr. W. E. Griffiths, M.A., F.S.A. Appointed May 1946.
- Mr. D. B. Hague, A.R.I.B.A. Appointed February 1948.
- Mr. C. N. Johns, M.A. Appointed November 1949. Seconded to Foreign Office January 1951.
- Mr. P. Smith, B.A. Appointed November 1949.
- Mr. C. H. Houlder, B.A. Appointed September 1951.

LIST OF PARISHES

The Commotes within which the parishes lie are indicated as follows:

Arlechwedd Uchaf, AU; Arlechwedd Isaf, AI; Creuddyn, C;
Nant Conwy, NC

New parishes, not listed in the Inventory, are shown in parentheses

| | <i>Commote</i> | | <i>Commote</i> |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| The Abbey | AI | Llandudno | C |
| Aber | AU | Llanfairfechan | AU |
| (Bethesda) | | Llangelynin | AI |
| Betws-y-coed | NC | Llangwstenin | C |
| Caerhun | AI | Llanllechid | AU |
| (Capel Curig) | | Llanrhos | C |
| Conway | AI | Llanrhychwyn | NC |
| Dolgarrog | AI | Llechwedd | AI |
| Dolwyddelan | NC | Llysfaen | C |
| Dwygyfylchi | AU | Maenan | AI |
| Eglwys-Rhos | C | Penmachno | NC |
| Eidda | NC | Penrhyn | C |
| Gyffin | AI | Trefriw | NC |
| (Henryd) | | Trewydir | NC |
| Llanbedr-y-cennin | AI | | |
| Llandegai | AU | | |

ABBREVIATED TITLES OF REFERENCES

- Ant. Journ.* *The Antiquaries Journal*. The Society of Antiquaries of London.
- Arch.* *Archaeologia*. The Society of Antiquaries of London.
- Arch. Camb.* *Archaeologia Cambrensis*. The Cambrian Archaeological Association.
- Arch. Journ.* *The Archaeological Journal*. The Royal Archaeological Institute.
- Bangor MSS. . . . in U.C.N.W.
- Baron Hill MSS. . . . in U.C.N.W.
- B.B.C.S.* *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies*.
- Cal. Anc. Corr.* *Calendar of Ancient Correspondence concerning Wales*, ed. Prof. J. G. Edwards.
- Cal. Rot. Claus.* Calendar of Close Rolls, P.R.O.
- Church Plate* E. A. Jones, *The Church Plate of the Diocese of Bangor* (1906).
- Cymmr.* *Y Cymmrodor*. The Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion.
- Daniel G. E. Daniel, *The Prehistoric Chamber Tombs of England and Wales* (1950).
- Davies, *Denbighshire* E. Davies, *The Prehistoric and Roman Remains of Denbighshire* (1929).
- Davies, *Flintshire* E. Davies, *The Prehistoric and Roman Remains of Flintshire* (1949).
- Fenton R. Fenton, *Tours in Wales* (1804-13), *Arch. Camb.* Supplement 1917.
- Griffith, *Ped.* J. E. Griffith, *Pedigrees of Anglesey and Caernarvonshire Families* (1914).
- Grimes, *Prehist. Wales* W. F. Grimes, *Prehistory of Wales* (Cardiff 1951.)
- Harleian MSS. . . . in British Museum.
- Hist. Wales.* J. E. Lloyd, *A History of Wales from the earliest times to the Edwardian Conquest* (3rd. ed., 2 vols., 1939).
- Hyde Hall E. Hyde Hall, *A Description of Caernarvonshire* (1809-11), *Caerns. Historical Soc. Record Series*, No. 2 (1952).
- Jackson C. J. Jackson, *English Goldsmiths and their Marks* (1921).
- Jervoise, *Ancient Bridges* E. Jervoise, *The Ancient Bridges of Wales and the West of England*.
- Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass.* *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*.
- Leland J. Leland, *Itinerary in Wales* (ca. 1536-9), ed. L. Toulmin Smith (1906).
- Lewis, *Top. Dict.* S. Lewis, *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales* (2 vols., 1833).

- Lowe W. B. Lowe, *Heart of Northern Wales* (2 vols., I, 1912; II, 1927).
- Macalister, *Corpus*. R. A. S. Macalister, *Corpus Inscriptionum Insularum Celticarum*, vol. I (1945).
- Myv. Arch.* *The Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales* (2nd ed., 1801).
- Nash-Williams V. E. Nash-Williams, *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* (1950).
- N.L.W. National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.
- N.M.W. National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.
- O.D. Ordnance Datum.
- O.S. Ordnance Survey.
- Old Churches* H. Hughes and H. L. North, *The Old Churches of Snowdonia* (1924).
- Old Cottages* H. Hughes and H. L. North, *The Old Cottages of Snowdonia* (1908).
- Parochialia* E. Lhwyd, *Parochialia*, 3 parts, *Arch. Camb.* Supplements 1909-11.
- Pennant T. Pennant, *Tours in Wales, 1773-6*, ed. J. Rhys (3 vols., 1883) unless otherwise cited.
- Penrhyn MSS. In U.C.N.W.
- P.R.O. Public Record Office.
- Proc. Soc. Ant.* *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*.
- Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*.
- R.C.A.M. The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire.
- Rec. Caern.* *The Record of Caernarvon*, Record Commission (London, 1838).
- Star Chamber *Calendar of Star Chamber Proceedings Relating to Wales*, ed. Sir I. ab O. Edwards.
- Stowe MSS. In British Museum Library. Stowe MS. 1023 dates from about 1700.
- S.W.M., 1st Report *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 1941, pp. 50-72.
- S.W.M., 3rd Report *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 1951, pp. 99-158.
- Taylor, "Master James" A. J. Taylor, "Master James of St. George", *English Historical Review*, 1950, pp. 433-57.
- Trans. Cymmr.* *Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion*.
- U.C.N.W. Library of University College of N. Wales, Bangor.
- Welsh MSS. *Reports on MSS. in the Welsh Language*, Historical MSS. Commission.
- Wheeler, *P. and R. W.* R. E. M. Wheeler, *Prehistoric and Roman Wales* (1925).
- Williams, *Aberconwy* R. Williams, *History and Antiquities of the Town of Aberconwy* (1835).
- Wynn Papers* *Calendar of Wynn Papers (1515-1690)*, N.L.W. (1926).

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

THIS note is intended merely to draw attention to those monuments which show features of particular interest. Detailed discussions of the archaeological and historical settings and of the typology of the various structures described have been deliberately avoided, as it will be possible to treat of these matters far more adequately in the third and final volume of the Inventory for this county, when more material has been assembled. But the maps in Figs. 2-8, although primarily intended for use as indexes, do show the distribution patterns of some classes of monument.

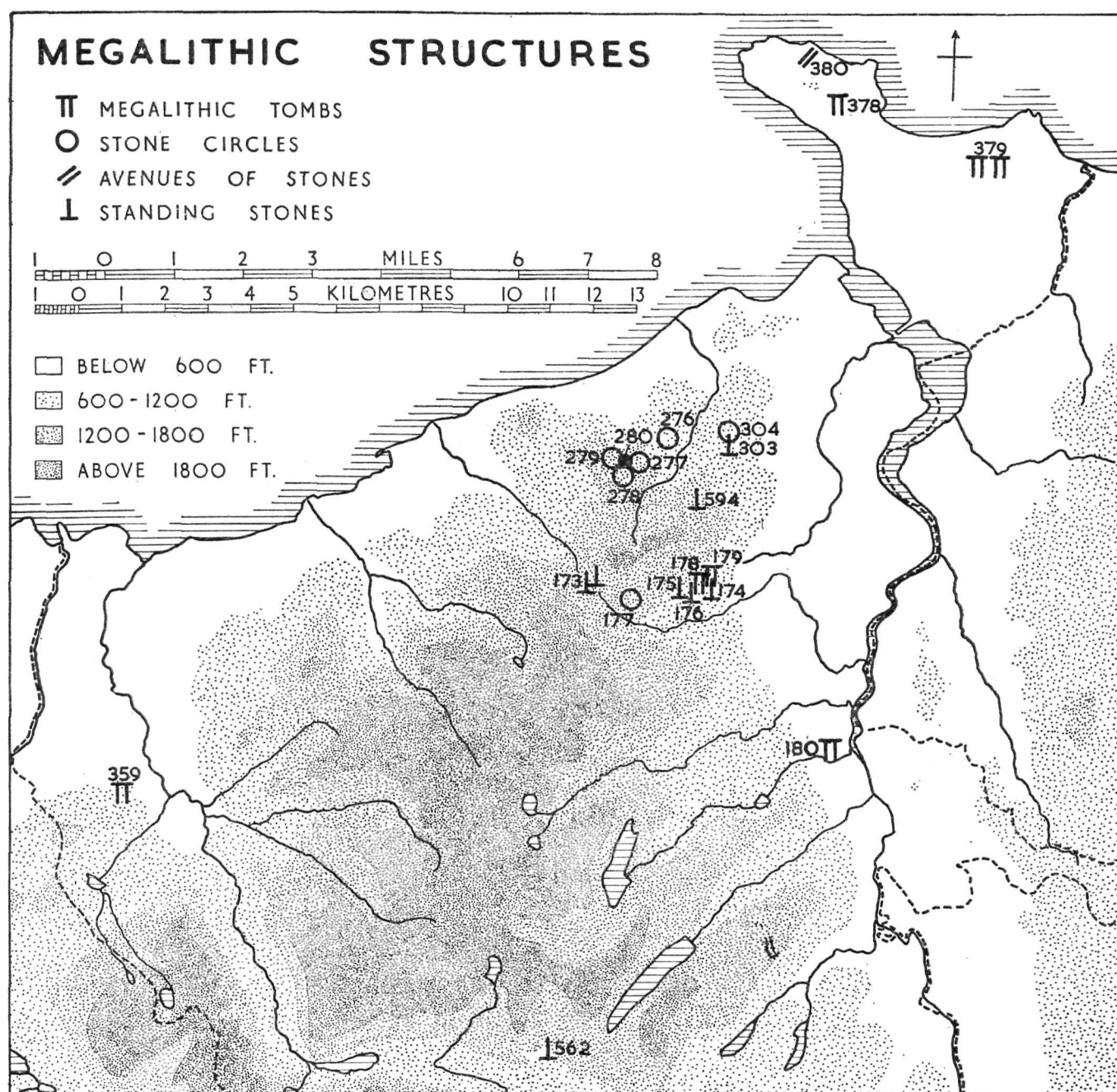


FIG. 2

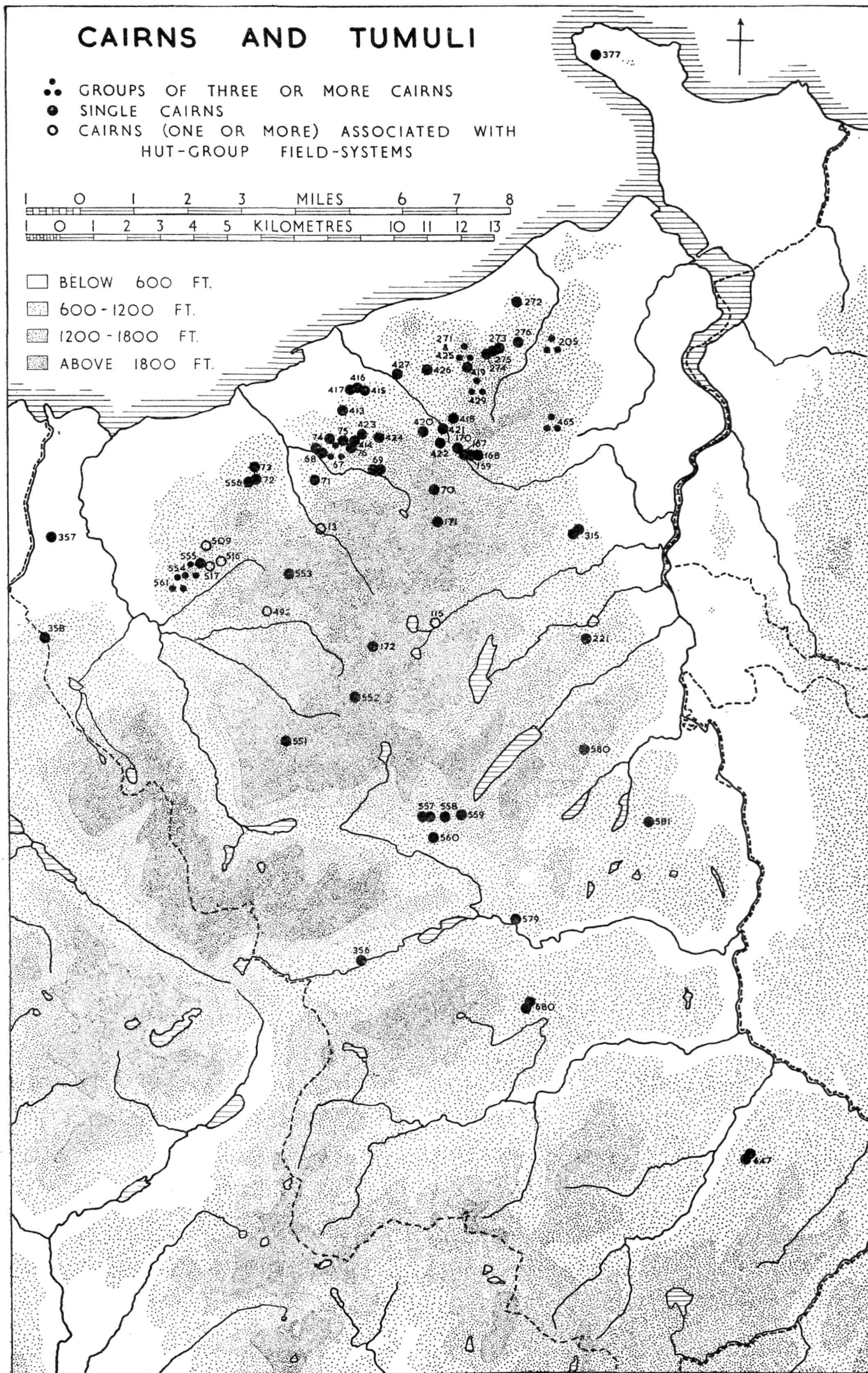


FIG. 3

The earliest structures considered individually are not very remarkable, but the stone circles show an interesting concentration (Map, Fig. 2), and the cairns (Fig. 3), although generally small, are numerous. They sometimes occur grouped in cemeteries.

The hill-forts (Fig. 4) include two notable examples. That on Conway Mountain (No. 201) appears to show two periods of construction, and consisted in both periods of a large walled area with a smaller fort at the W. end. The defences of Pen-y-gaer (No. 315) incorporate the rare feature of a *chevaux-de-frise*. Although dating material is lacking, it is practically certain that the foundation of almost all the hill-forts in this district can be placed in the pre-Roman Iron Age, but some were occupied throughout much of the Roman period, as for example the great fortress on Braich-y-Dinas (No. 252), now destroyed.

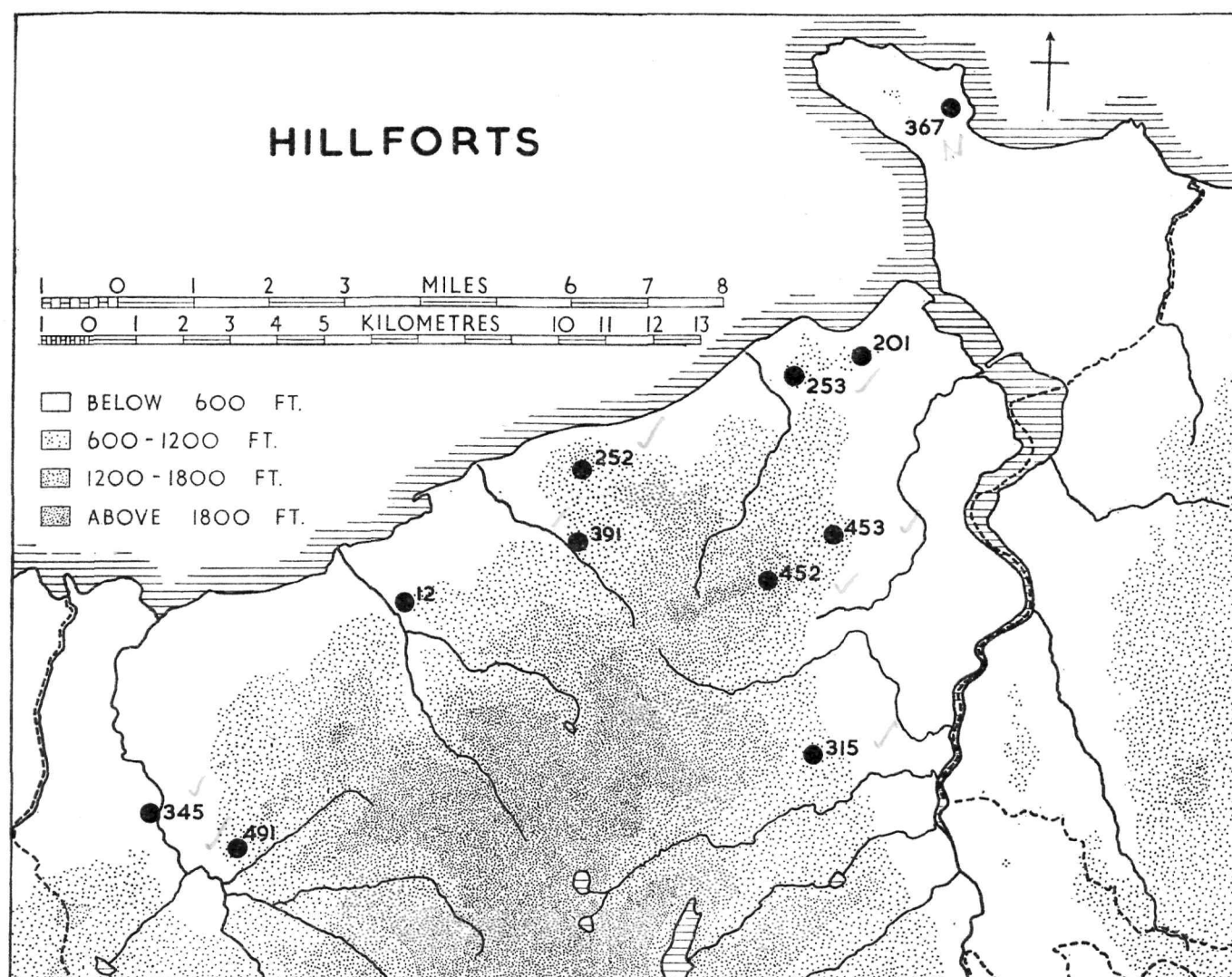


FIG. 4

Round huts are very common, either singly or in groups (Map, Fig. 5). Nothing is known of their date in this area. Some enclosed groups in other parts of Caernarvonshire were occupied during the Roman period.¹

Nos. 31 and 32 (Aber), 115 (Caerhun), 347 (Llandegai), 399 (Llanfairfechan), 492, 519, 527 (Llanllechid) and 591 (Llechwedd) provide good examples of the various types of hut represented in this volume. Extensive field systems occur associated with Nos. 18-23, 31-33 (Aber), 117-128 (Caerhun) and 494-506 (Llanllechid). The huts generally lie near the centre of the cultivated area.

¹ For a discussion of the remains see *Antiquity*, 1944, pp. 183 ff.; 1951, pp. 174 ff.; 1953, pp. 29-32; *Arch. Camb.*, 1950, pp. 38 ff.

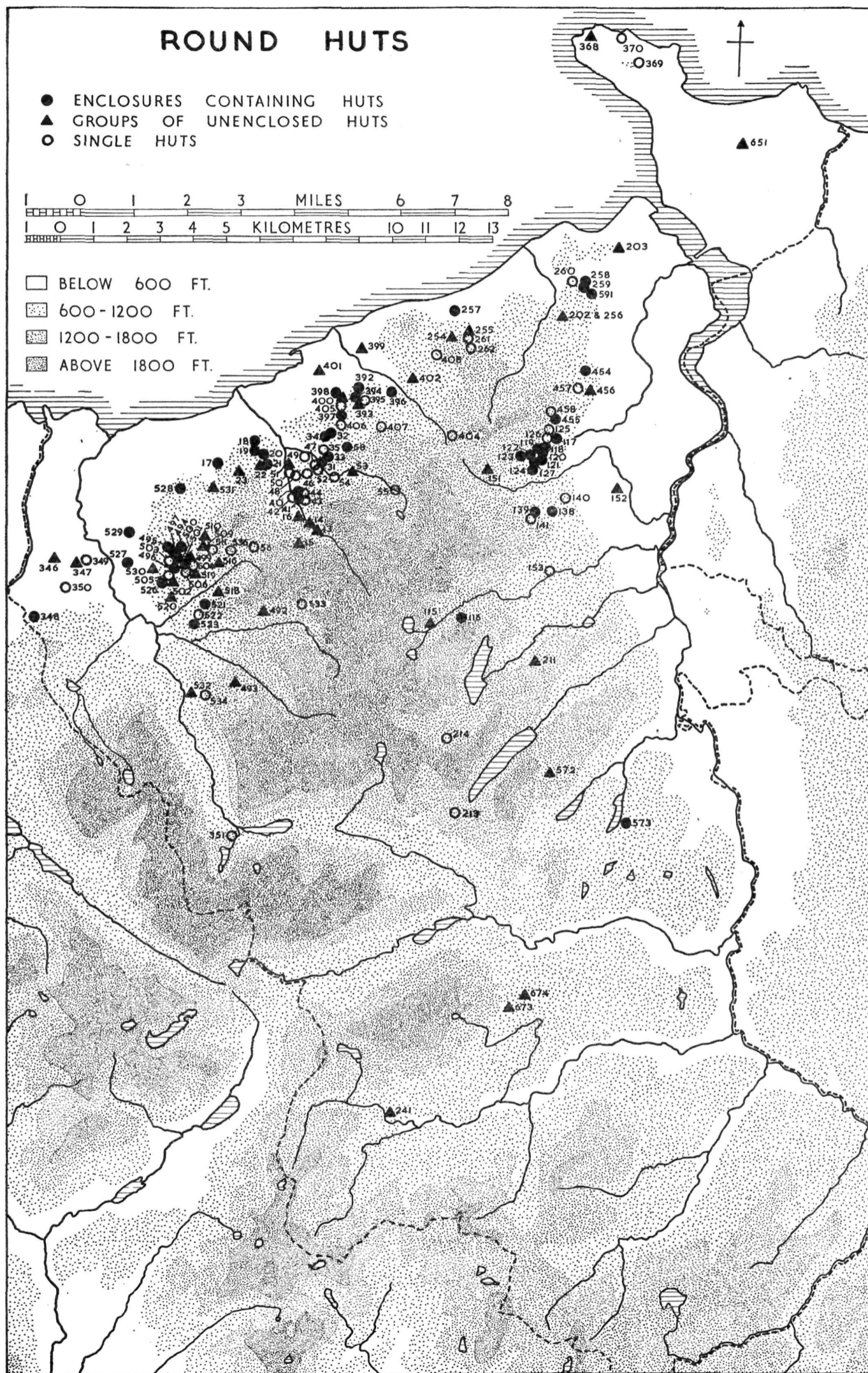


FIG. 5

The Roman military occupation is represented by forts at Caerhun (Kanovium, No. 166) and Bryn-y-Gefeiliau (No. 679). The former has been almost completely excavated but is now reburied, and some partial excavations have been made at the other site.

The only monuments which can be assigned with certainty to the Dark Ages are the group of 5th- to 6th-century inscribed stones at Penmachno (No. 646) and the single example found near Tyddyn Holland (No. 376).

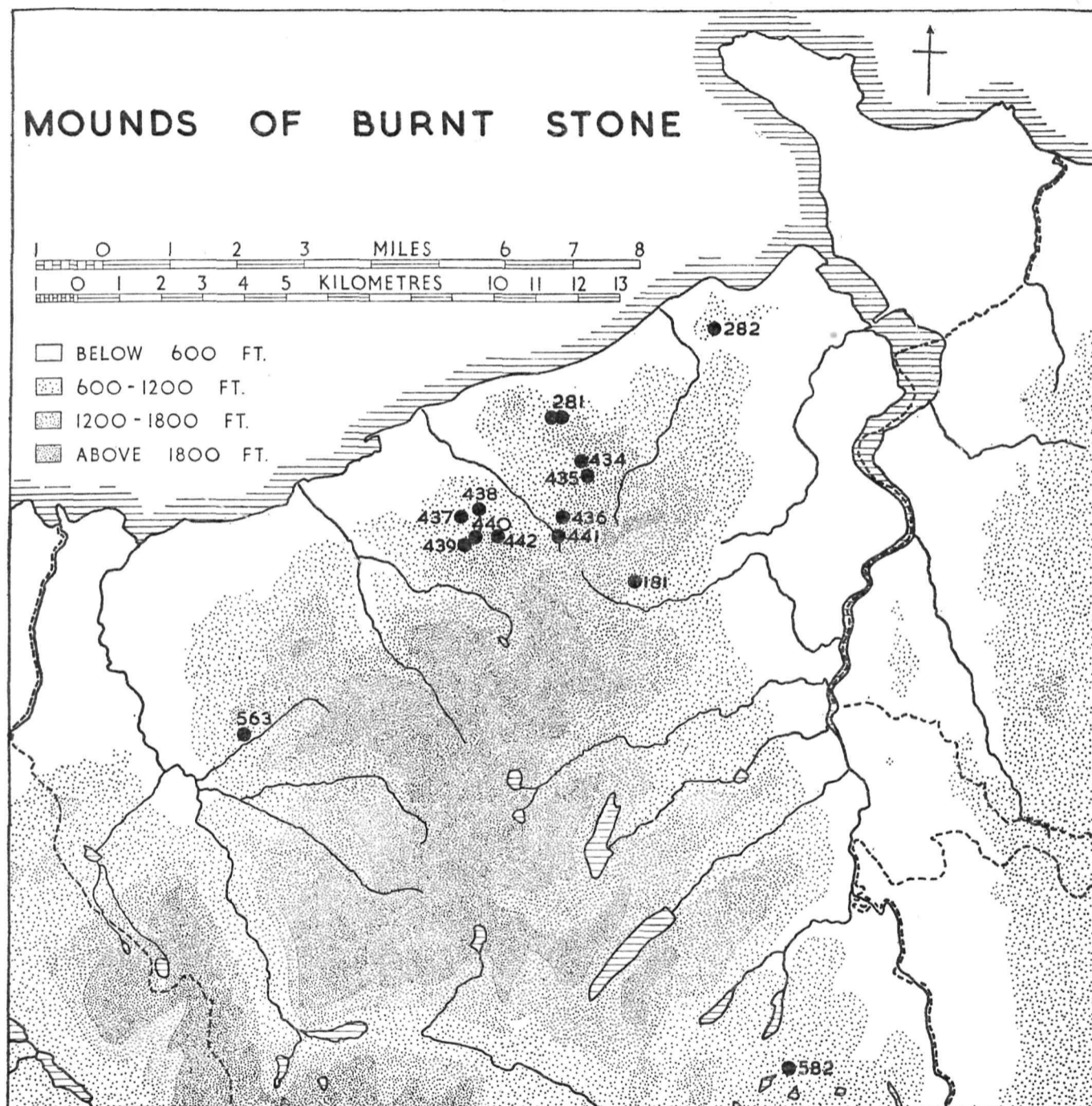


FIG. 6

The earliest domestic structures are the long huts (including many of the platform type¹). They are very numerous (Map, Fig. 7) but generally occur singly or in pairs; more complex groups, illustrated by plans, are therefore relatively fewer than among the round huts. Good examples are Nos. 59 (Aber), 129, 130 (Caerhun), 263 (Dwygyfylchi), 316 (Llanbedr-y-cennin) and 525 (Llanllechid). Long huts occur in

¹ First recognised as a distinct type by C. and A. Fox, *Antiquity*, 1934, p. 395. See also *Arch. Camb.*, 1939, p. 163.

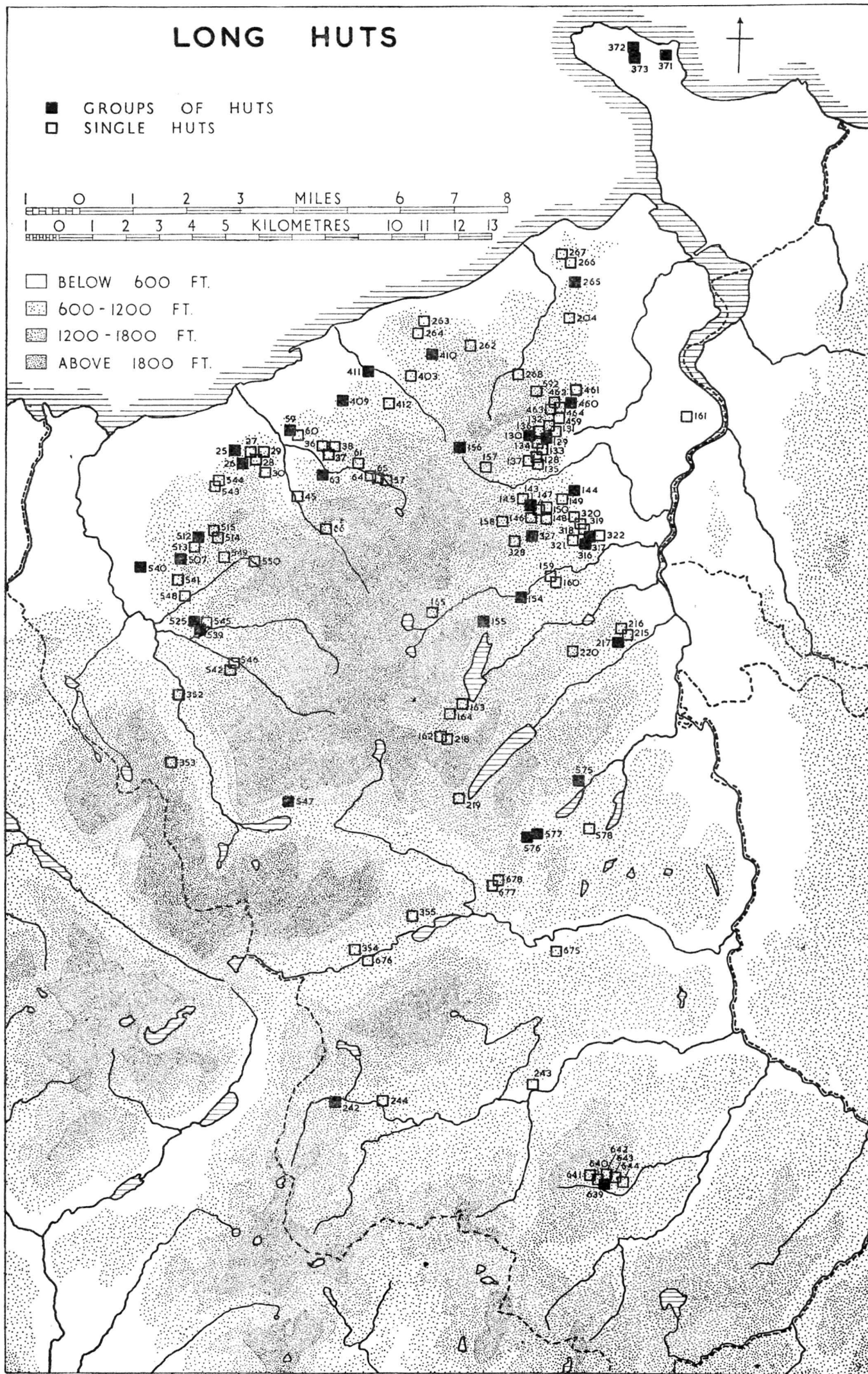


FIG. 7

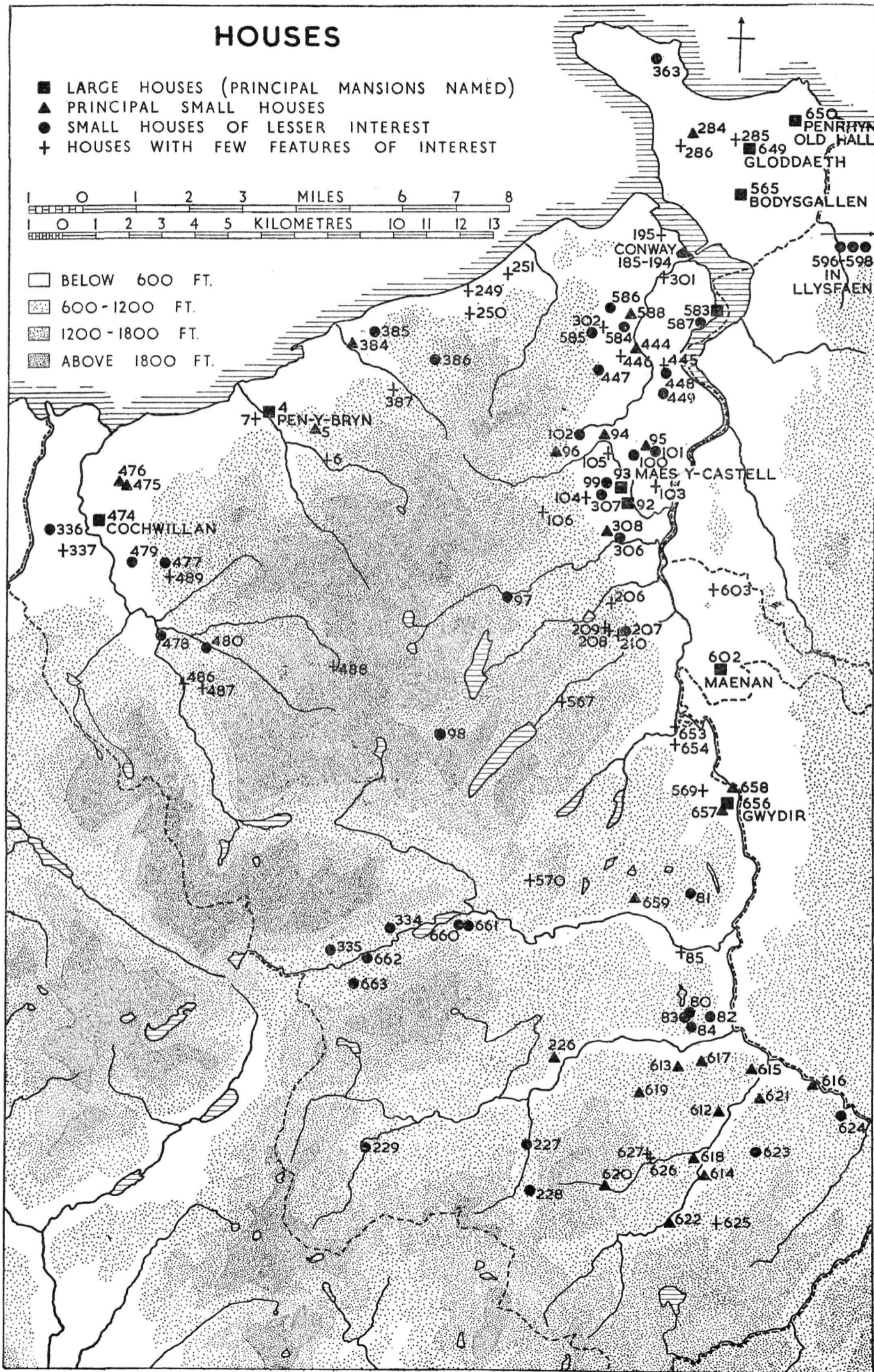


FIG. 8

association with field systems, as Nos. 25–29 (Aber), and 129–137, 143–150 (Caerhun), generally lying near the edge of the cultivated area, but in most cases the fields seem to have been previously cultivated by the users of the round huts. The fields associated with Nos. 316–325 (Llanbedr-y-cennin), however, seem to have had no earlier occupation. Two of the huts (Nos. 59, 144) can probably be dated to the 14th or 15th century.

Small farmhouses dating from the late 16th century onwards are common. Penmachno contains a noteworthy concentration of substantial 16th- to 17th-century dwellings (Nos. 612–622). Until the remainder of the county has been covered it is premature to discuss their typology and social significance.

Many of these buildings are referred to as “cottages” in the text. Although in modern times the word is commonly used for a small country house, this use is historically incorrect, and the term should apply only to the house of a landless labourer. Unfortunately, this was not realised until much of the material had been put into its final form; the modern usage has therefore been retained in this volume.

Among the larger houses mention should be made of the Elizabethan town-house of Plas-mawr in Conway (No. 185); the fine 15th-century hall at Cochwillan (No. 474) now a barn; the well-preserved 17th-century block at Bodysgallen (No. 565); the medieval hall with a 16th-century plaster ceiling at Maenan (No. 602); the fine 16th-century open hall at Gloddaeth (No. 649); and the earliest surviving building at Gwydir (No. 656), of about 1500 but showing a late development of the defensive tradition.

The Castle and walled town of Conway (Nos. 183–184) are of outstanding importance, perhaps the finest example surviving in Britain. The Castle at Dolwyddelan (No. 225) is noteworthy as an example of a native Welsh fortress; and that at Degannwy (No. 564) is of historical interest, although the masonry has been reduced to footings.

Conway Church (No. 182) is an important building showing work of many periods. It contains a notable screen. Outside Conway the churches are generally of extreme simplicity, usually with a transeptal chapel but all without towers. There are painted ceilings at Gyffin and Gwydir. The former (No. 300) is a late 15th-century canopy of honour, and the latter (No. 655), at Gwydir Uchaf Chapel, is an unusual and interesting late 17th-century example.

PRESENTATION OF MATERIAL

THE general arrangement of the Inventory is similar to that of the Anglesey volume, but there are some alterations. These, together with other information, are set out below.

Period Covered. The Inventory aims at recording all monuments up to the middle of the 18th century; after that, the standard of historical, architectural, or anthropological interest which a structure must display in order to qualify for inclusion increases steadily as the middle of the 19th century is approached. Nothing later than 1850 is included.

For particular types of structure the following rules are taken as guides.

Churches and Chapels are included up to 1850. Memorials are all noted up to 1700 in the churchyard and up to 1750 in the church, together with later monuments of particular interest. Houses and cottages are all recorded up to 1750, and later if of interest. Those which seem structurally earlier than the mid 18th century, but which are too ruined or modernised for early features to be visible, are listed. Late 18th-century buildings lacking any interest are noted in the Commission's records, but are not published. Bridges are recorded up to the latter part of the 18th century.

Within these limits the object has been to obtain a complete inventory, but an uncertain number of minor monuments, such as small cairns and isolated huts, have no doubt escaped record, although the area has been extensively searched on foot and the whole aerial photographic cover has been examined. Also, although all buildings shown on the M.S. Ordnance Survey of 1810-20 have been inspected, small cottages, on account of their great number (*ca.* 1100), have been subjected to a detailed internal examination only if their external appearance suggests that they are of the 18th century or earlier.

Parishes. The monuments are listed under parishes. The parish boundaries in the area have been subjected to considerable recent alteration, which seems to be still in progress, and the new parishes have seldom any historical significance. The boundaries adopted, therefore, are those of the 1901 edition of the 6-inch O.S. map. These generally coincide with the ancient boundaries. The only exception is Bethesda, which was cut out of Llanllechid during the 19th century, and is here treated as part of that parish. The numbers of the monuments now in parishes other than those under which they are described are noted in the appropriate places in the Inventory.

Numbering. The monuments are numbered consecutively throughout the Inventory. This is a departure from the method of numbering by parishes adopted in the Anglesey volume, but has been adopted to simplify reference.

Classification of Monuments. The division of entries into Ecclesiastical, Secular, and Unclassified tends to group together too many different types of structure under the last heading. A more detailed classification has therefore been adopted, following roughly reverse chronological order, as follows:

1. Ecclesiastical.
2. Masonry Castles.

3. Secular Buildings.
4. Bridges.
5. Medieval Earthworks (including Mottes).
6. Unclassified Earthworks.
7. Early Defensive Enclosures.
8. Huts and Field Systems (including associated structures).
9. Inscribed Stones (of the 5th to 11th centuries).
10. Roman Sites.
11. Cairns.
12. Cup-marked Stones.
13. Standing Stones.
14. Stone Circles and Alignments.
15. Megalithic Chambered Tombs.
16. Arrow Stones, etc.
17. Mounds of Burnt Stone.
18. Wells.

Form of Entries. The usual form of entry is a description of the monument, illustrated where appropriate by plans, drawings, and photographs. At the end, a note is given of the condition of the monument, the National Grid Reference,¹ and a date, either that of the latest detailed examination of the monument or, when a plan is given, of the date of the survey. These dates are not always known for monuments examined before 1949.

The recent increase in the attention paid to cottages and small houses has made it desirable to give these fairly full treatment, but it was found that unless the method of presentation were changed either the volume would be heavily overweighted with the description of these minor structures or features of possible significance would go unrecorded. It was decided therefore to eliminate the printed account of these monuments and to present almost the whole of the information by annotating the plans. Once this had been decided, it seemed obvious that a considerable economy of space could be made by extending this method of presentation to other minor monuments, and this has therefore been done.

Unless otherwise noted, each entry is based on an examination of the monument by members of the Commission's staff.

Any dimensions given are internal unless otherwise stated.

Plans. To simplify comparison, each plan is drawn to one of a standard series of scales,² the larger being those established by long use for architectural drawings and the smaller those used on the O.S. maps. For any given scale, the same style of drawing is used for any particular type of monument, and to reduce the chance of confusion between plans with scales differing in the ratio 1:2, Roman and sans-serif lettering

¹ As adopted in 1951 (*The Projection for Ordnance Survey Maps and Plans and the National Reference System*, H.M.S.O., 1951). Briefly, the first and second sets of four figures give distances to the S.W. corner of a 10-m. square enclosing the monuments, in dekametres E. and N. from the W. and S. boundaries respectively of a particular 100-km. square indicated by the two initial letters. (The bearings of the axes are not in fact exactly N. and E.) Where some figures are uncertain they are italicised. Unfortunately the Ordnance Survey Office cannot guarantee the permanence of the grid system, but if it is altered yet again enough known monuments are likely to appear on the maps for the grid to be re-established from them and hence for the sites not shown to be located, without the need for computation from Latitude and Longitude.

² Expressed as a natural reduction factor, 1: 3, 6, 12, 36, 72, 144, 288, 576, 1152, 2500, 5000, 10,560; or $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 3, 6, 12, 24, 48, 96, 208 $\frac{1}{2}$, 416 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 880 feet to 1 inch. Owing to their size, it has not been possible to adhere to this system for the painted ceilings at Gyffin Church (No. 300) and at Gwydir Chapel (No. 655).

is used alternately for the titles at each step in the series of scales. The parish and number of the monument are shown on each plan.

Form lines—approximate contours—are given at 10-foot vertical intervals where necessary to make the form of the ground clear. These are interpolated from a considerable number of spot-levels established tacheometrically, since to make an exact instrumental survey of each contour would have involved an unjustifiable expenditure of time. They are related to Ordnance Datum through a bench mark or trigonometrical station, or where neither of these is available they are tied in as closely as possible to spot-levels on the 1/2500 or to contours on the 6-inch O.S. map.

One exception has been occasionally allowed to the rule of accurate survey. Some of the small houses which are represented by annotated plans have been treated as approximately rectangular. The walls have been measured, but not the diagonals.

Generally the scale adopted has been the smallest which allows all visible features to be represented, but a uniform scale of 24 feet to 1 inch has been adopted for buildings. The earliest structure is shown black.

Each plan, unless otherwise noted, is from an entirely fresh survey made for this inventory by members of the Commission's staff. The 1/5000 and 1/10,560 scale maps of field systems are based on the 1/2500 O.S. maps, with detail added from aerial photographs and checked in the field.

Photographs. Unless otherwise noted, these have been taken specially for the Commission, or have been selected from the library of the National Buildings Record. The latter are indicated by the letters N.B.R. in the list of plates. These were taken by Mr. Bernard Mason. Plate 49 (top) is from a photograph by Dr. J. K. St. Joseph, and is reproduced by permission of the Air Ministry.

Heraldry. The heraldry of the county as a whole will be discussed in the final volume of the Inventory, but to avoid repetition in the description of monuments certain arms are indicated by the name of the stock to which they belong. These are :

Bulkeley : *sa. a chevron between 3 bull's heads cabossed arg.*

Collwyn ap Tangno : *sa. a chevron between 3 fleurs-de-lis arg.*

Ednyfed Fychan : *gu. a chevron erm. between 3 man's (or Englishman's) heads in profile coupéd arg. (At Plas Mawr, Conway, No. 185, the heads are erased and affrontée.)*

Gruffydd ap Cynan : *gu. 3 lions passant in pale arg.*

Hwfa ap Cynddelw : *gu. a chevron between 3 lions rampant or.*

Iarddur : *gu. a chevron between 3 stag's heads cabossed arg.*

Moreiddig (for Vaughan) : *sa. 3 boy's heads coupéd at the shoulders ppr. having snakes wreathed about their necks vert.*

Owain Gwynedd : *vert. 3 eagles displayed in fesse or.*

Tudor Trefor (for Mostyn) : *per bend sinister erm. and ermines a lion rampánt or.*

Place-names. These have where possible been spelt according to the recommendations of the Board of Celtic Studies of the University of Wales, but as much of the material had been put into its final form before these became available the spelling used in the current edition of the 6-inch O.S. maps has sometimes been retained.

Location of Monuments. As every site can be located accurately from the grid reference, a general map is no longer essential; such a map would have added considerably to the cost of the volume.

THE GRAIG LWYD GROUP OF AXE FACTORIES

THE prominent hills immediately overlooking the modern towns of Penmaenmawr and Llanfairfechan are mainly composed of a hard intrusive igneous rock which, though recognised only 130 years ago as suitable for large-scale commercial exploitation as road metal, was keenly sought in the Neolithic period for the manufacture of stone axes. The waste products of this prehistoric industry, in the form of flakes and roughed-out axes, mostly broken, have been found at several places in the parishes of Dwygyfylchi and Llanfairfechan. The best known site, and probably the scene of greatest activity, was the axe-factory on the screes of Graig Lwyd, though its relative importance has been to some extent exaggerated by the excavations of Mr. Hazzledine Warren; and it has been rightly suggested¹ that the name Graig Lwyd Group should be used as covering all the sites in the area, since it is at present impossible to distinguish between their products petrologically, or indeed archaeologically.

The importance of these axe-factory sites in themselves as a monument to one of the economic pursuits of neolithic man is reflected in the wide distribution of their products by trade throughout Great Britain, and the subject can be conveniently studied from these two aspects.

This account is a study of one axe-factory group and its products; it should be regarded as complementary to the work of the South-Western Museums' Sub-Committee on the Petrological Identification of Stone Axes, which has been concerned with the axe trade in its wider implications. Consequently the later sections contain without further acknowledgement many ideas originally advanced in the reports of that body, to which reference should be made.²

THE FACTORY SITES: GEOLOGICAL AND PETROLOGICAL

The Penmaenmawr Series appears to have originated as an intrusion of one large and two small igneous masses of Silurian age into the Ordovician shales of the area. There may have been other intrusions to seaward, since eroded. Petrologically the rock is quite distinctive, and specimens found away from the source of origin are easily recognised on microscopic examination of a thin section; hand specimens are misleading in that the rock weathers rapidly to several different shades of brown and grey, and even freshly fractured surfaces can exhibit features, such as white spots on specimens from Garreg Fawr, which do not alter the petrological identity of the rock. It has been described³ as "an augite-granophyre which macroscopically is a fine-textured, pale bluish-grey rock. Microscopically the rock consists of sparsely distributed small phenocrysts of turbid plagioclase feldspar, small rounded crystals and crystal groups of augite, and still smaller decomposed crystals of rhombic pyroxene in a micro-crystalline matrix of quartz and feldspar with rods and isolated crystals of magnetite".

Specimens taken from all parts of the intrusion show the same constitution, though the proportions of the minerals may vary slightly. While hardness and durability are consistent throughout, the additional property of easy flaking, giving good bulbs of percussion and fairly smooth conchoidal fracture, is only

¹ *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 1951, p. 120.

² *Ibid.*, 1941, p. 63; 1947, p. 51; 1951, pp. 120, 139 ff.

³ Description by Dr. H. H. Thomas in 1920, adopted as Group VII by South-Western Museums' Sub-Committee (*ibid.*, p. 119).

EXPLORATION

Before 1919 a few roughouts had been found by Mr. R. D. Darbishire and others, but no extensive search had been made for their origin. The first thorough exploration of the area was made by Mr. Hazzledine Warren in the period 1919–21 and, though his excavations were confined to Graig Lwyd and the scree below that spur, he noted the occurrence of flakes and roughouts at several widely scattered localities, and his suspicions that conditions were favourable for large-scale manufacture at some of these have been confirmed more recently. His excavations and finds have been fully described and figured, and the technology and other aspects discussed elsewhere;¹ the discoveries can be briefly summarised as follows:

As a result of a few chance finds of flakes and roughouts, trial excavations were opened at about fifteen places on the scree below Graig Lwyd, mostly just below the wall which bounds the modern quarry tip. Three of these revealed working floors and were extended into larger excavations, that at B on the map being the subject of particular study. It was shown to be the site of a large hearth, 15 feet by 20 feet in diameter, the base being “formed of selected stones 3 to 5 inches in diameter, covered by a good deal of charcoal, and many axes and flakes, more or less burnt”; a great mass of flakes and broken roughouts lay on the downhill side, and round this hearth and a number of smaller hearths nearby were accumulations of small chips produced in the final trimming process. The debris connected with this hearth appeared to belong to one general period of working. Apart from the products, waste and tools of axe manufacture, the only objects of interest were four broken polished axes, three of them reflaked, some waste flakes trimmed into scrapers and points, a few flint fragments and a flat pebble bearing geometric incised patterns, regarded by some as natural.

At many other points on the scree deposits of flakes and other waste were found, though not excavated. Two stone-built hut circles (see Monuments 255, 261) below the steepest crags were excavated; they were regarded as considerably later than the period of the factory. Above the quarry two working floors (D and E) were explored, one of them producing axes in every way similar to those from the site already described; several deposits of flakes were also found nearby.

Since 1922 excavation at Graig Lwyd by the Rev. H. G. O. Kendall² and collection by Mr. A. E. W. Paine and others have added to the great quantity of material recovered, and representative collections are preserved in the National Museum of Wales and many other museums throughout the British Isles. During the whole period up to the present, constant observation by Mr. Ivor E. Davies³ of Penmaenmawr has revealed further sites, including considerable deposits of workshop debris on the northern slopes of Dinas, Llanfairfechan, and of Garreg Fawr. Full excavation of these sites might well prove them to be comparable in importance to Graig Lwyd itself; minor excavations by Mr. Davies at Garreg Fawr have so far shown that the axes produced and the techniques used were generally similar to those of Graig Lwyd.

TECHNOLOGY

The techniques involved in axe manufacture were fully studied on the site by Mr. Warren.⁴ He distinguished three main stages in the production of roughouts, which were ground and polished elsewhere. The blocks of raw material were selected from the natural scree and perhaps also detached from the crags

¹ S. Hazzledine Warren in *Journ. Royal Anthropol. Inst.*, XLIX, p. 342; *ibid.*, LI, p. 165; *Arch. Camb.*, 1922, p. 1–36. Summary accounts in Lowe, II, pp. 8–23, and Grimes, *Prehist. Wales*, pp. 21–4.

² *Arch. Camb.*, 1927, pp. 141–6.

³ Thanks are due to Mr. Davies for information on many points, particularly with regard to the map of the factory area.

⁴ Warren, *loc. cit.*

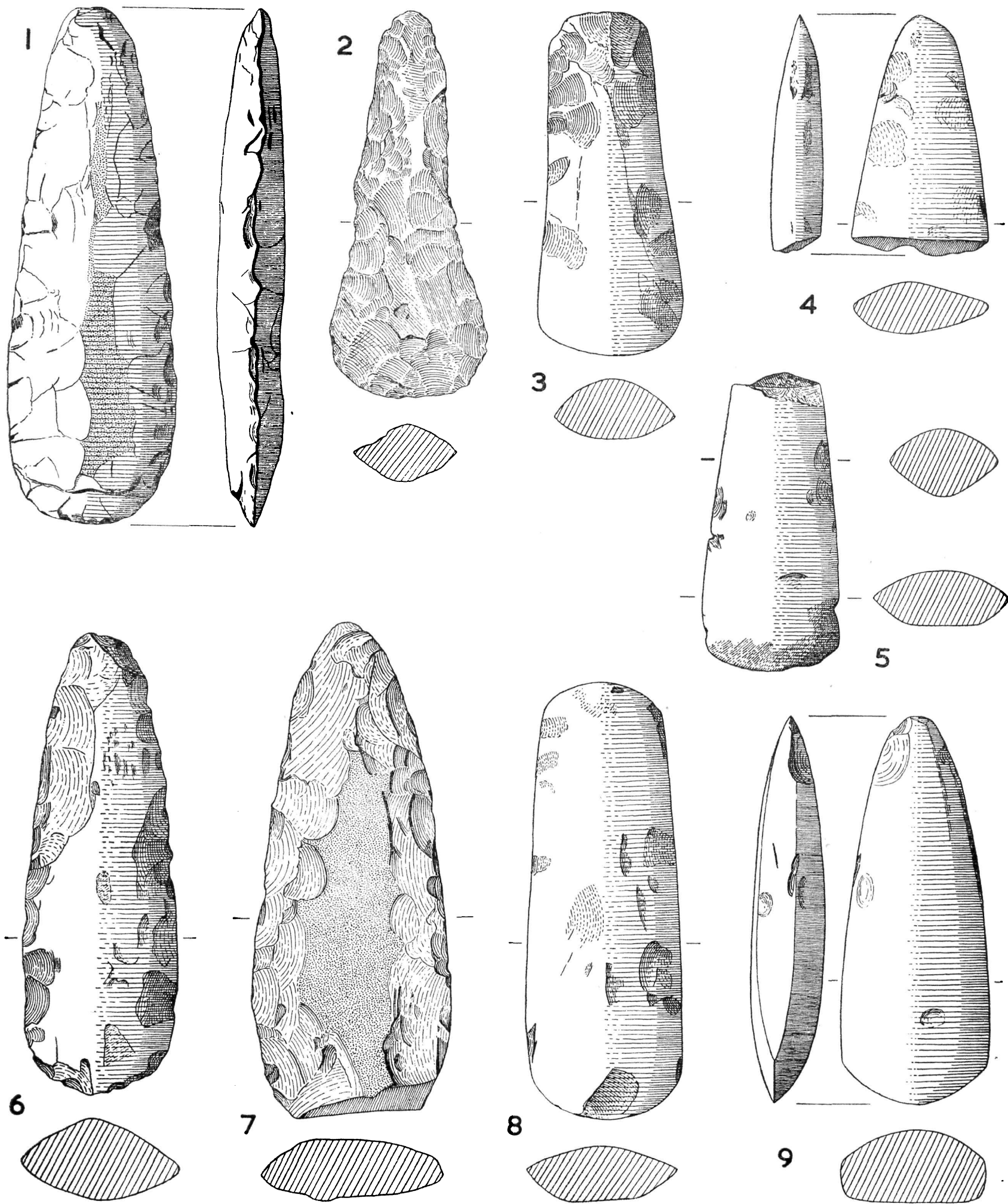


FIG. 10. GRAIG LWYD AXES ($\frac{1}{3}$)

1, Caer-Rhun Hall, Caerhun; 2, Graig Lwyd, Dwygyfylchi; 3, Coedfa, nr. Betws, Llanrwst Rural (Denbighshire); 4, Gannock Park, Llanrhos; 5, Penmaenmawr, Dwygyfylchi; 6, West Shore, Llandudno; 7, Foel Lwyd, Llanfairfechan; 8, Christ Church, Prestatyn (Flintshire); 9, Plas Mariandir, Llanrhos.

intentionally. These were first roughly flaked into a manageable form, probably on an anvil stone, and sometimes themselves consisted of thick flakes taken from very large blocks of scree. A more regular shape could then be obtained by the use of a suitably heavy hammer-stone; many large beach pebbles and boulders were found in a battered condition consistent with such use. In this intermediate stage the aim was to keep the axe reasonably thin by the removal of long flakes reaching beyond the centre line of the core, so that the final trimming could be devoted to producing a straight, regular edge and an even surface. A large proportion of the waste consisted of roughouts discarded because of excessive thickness in proportion to width, which in turn often arose from flaws in the stone. Most of the remainder of the failures consisted of axes broken in two in the final trimming process, many of them otherwise perfect and almost completed. The earlier stages of manufacture could be by-passed by the use of raw material in a tabular form arising from the presence of parallel joint-planes in the rock, sometimes little more than 1 inch apart. Some of the finest specimens were made by skilful trimming of such pieces, leaving a narrow strip of the joint-planes along the middle of each face (*e.g.* Fig. 10, nos. 1, 7). Such specimens naturally tend to be of a type with shallow pointed oval section, while those made of thicker blocks of scree as described above are thicker in proportion to their width even in the case of the most expert flaking (Fig. 10, no. 6). Furthermore, the tabular rock, because of its uniform thickness, is favourable for the production of long tapering axes with smoothly curved cutting edge, as distinct from the more or less parallel-sided ones with somewhat angular corners, including the double-ended type, from thicker blocks of scree.

Implements made on flakes naturally tend to be asymmetrical about the transverse plane, but some, with one face almost flat, can only have been intended as adzes. Many of the picks and rod-like forms could result from inexpert thinning during flaking, but some seem to have been most carefully made, and the narrower ones could have been chisels in the making. It must be borne in mind that, making allowance for limitations of raw material¹ and skill, the final form of the implement would be governed by its intended use and the traditions of its users. Mr. Warren noticed a few examples of what he termed "expanded cutting edge" (Fig. 10, no. 2), and one possible axe-hammer, pecked rather than flaked into shape. The question of the possibly late date of these is discussed later.

These remarks have of necessity been based on a study of roughed-out specimens found at or near the factory sites; those found at a greater distance have usually been ground and polished. The latter, however, can still be seen to fall into two main groups according to width-thickness proportion, as outlined above. Of the adzes and narrow forms no polished example has been recognised for certain, but a fragment of a polished cushion mace-head was found at Windmill Hill, Wilts. The purpose of the grinding and polishing process was primarily to produce a smooth and regular cutting edge, but was often applied thoroughly to the whole surface; more usually, however, a number of the deeper flake scars remain visible, even towards the cutting edge, as with polished flint axes. Since roughouts tend to have wavy edges as a result of the removal of flakes from alternate faces in their manufacture, the easiest way of finishing off the sides was by grinding a narrow flat strip on each side, a characteristic feature of the finished product (Fig. 10, no. 9).

Grinding and Polishing. Because no polished axes were found at Graig Lwyd, apart from the four broken ones which were probably personal possessions discarded, it is generally agreed that the factory sites were only occupied for the reduction of the raw material to easily transported roughouts intended for finishing elsewhere. The grinding and polishing could have been done at any place with abrasive material

¹ An allowance perhaps not fully made by Stone (*Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 1951, p. 132).

and water readily available, such as by the sea shore or some stream. Roughouts are found at sites far from Graig Lwyd, indicating that some of the axes were transported in an unfinished state, to be polished as required; but these are not common, and most of the trade would seem to have been in finished implements.

SETTLEMENT

It is clear that the makers of the axes were skilled to a degree that could only be attained by specialisation and by spending much of the year in the pursuit of their craft. The large hearth found by Warren at Graig Lwyd surrounded by quantities of small chippings suggests work in inclement weather; however, this is not conclusive proof of winter conditions, and to establish for certain the seasonal or perennial nature of the occupation of the factory sites would only be possible from biological evidence obtained at the workings.¹ Certainly no traces of permanent settlement have been found in the immediate vicinity of the factory, though there are several small sheltered valleys nearby suitable at least for temporary encampment. The nearest traces of settlement of Neolithic date were found on the Great Orme's Head, but nothing worthy of the term "permanent settlement" is known to have existed nearer than those in Flintshire or Anglesey.

DISTRIBUTION AND ASSOCIATIONS

The list (see Appendix, p. lii) gives all occurrences of identified or suspected implements of Graig Lwyd rock as known up to June 1953. A similar list was compiled by T. A. Glenn in 1935,² based chiefly on hand examination. In 1936 the South-Western Museums' Sub-Committee was set up; in their reports³ most of the earlier identifications have been confirmed and many new ones added. It should be stressed, however, that only the South-Western counties have been properly covered, although the work has recently been reorganised by the Council for British Archaeology; one sub-committee is at present covering the West Midlands, and Wales will soon be covered also.⁴ It will be seen that the inclusion of the unconfirmed specimens on the map (Fig. 11) does not materially alter the distribution as known at present except in North Wales.

Distribution. The evidence for the organisation of the trade may be radically altered by new discoveries or by further petrological identifications. At present there is no evidence for overland trade by specialist merchants, as no deposits of axes have been found which could be associated with such activity. Indeed, only two "hoards" have been found, and these contained only two and four axes respectively.

The distribution as at present known can best be explained on the assumption of hand-to-hand barter, starting from two or three main centres. The first of these, as would be expected, is Graig Lwyd itself. But there is a strong indication of an important secondary centre of distribution in the Bournemouth area,⁵ and perhaps one also in the Severn estuary. This implies bulk transport from Graig Lwyd to these points by the western sea route, a hypothesis supported by the single axe at Land's End (No. 59), and the two axes in Antrim (Nos. 85-6) provide a further indication of sea trade. No Graig Lwyd axe has as yet

¹ J. G. D. Clark, *Prehistoric Europe*, pp. 179, 248; *q.v.* also *passim* for a general discussion of the economic basis of prehistoric trade.

² *Arch. Camb.*, 1935, p. 215.

³ See footnote 2, p. xli. Thanks are due to Dr. Stone for supplying unpublished information on further research.

⁴ Many specimens in the National Museum of Wales have already been examined by Professor F. W. Shotton, F.G.S., and information supplied by him and by Dr. H. N. Savory, F.S.A.

⁵ See *Ant. Journ.*, 1950, pp. 150-1, for remarks on the use of this route in transporting the "bluestones" to Stonehenge. The role of this area as a point of entry to Wessex is more easily appreciated in considering the general distribution of stone axes. (*Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 1951, p. 136 and Fig. 9.)

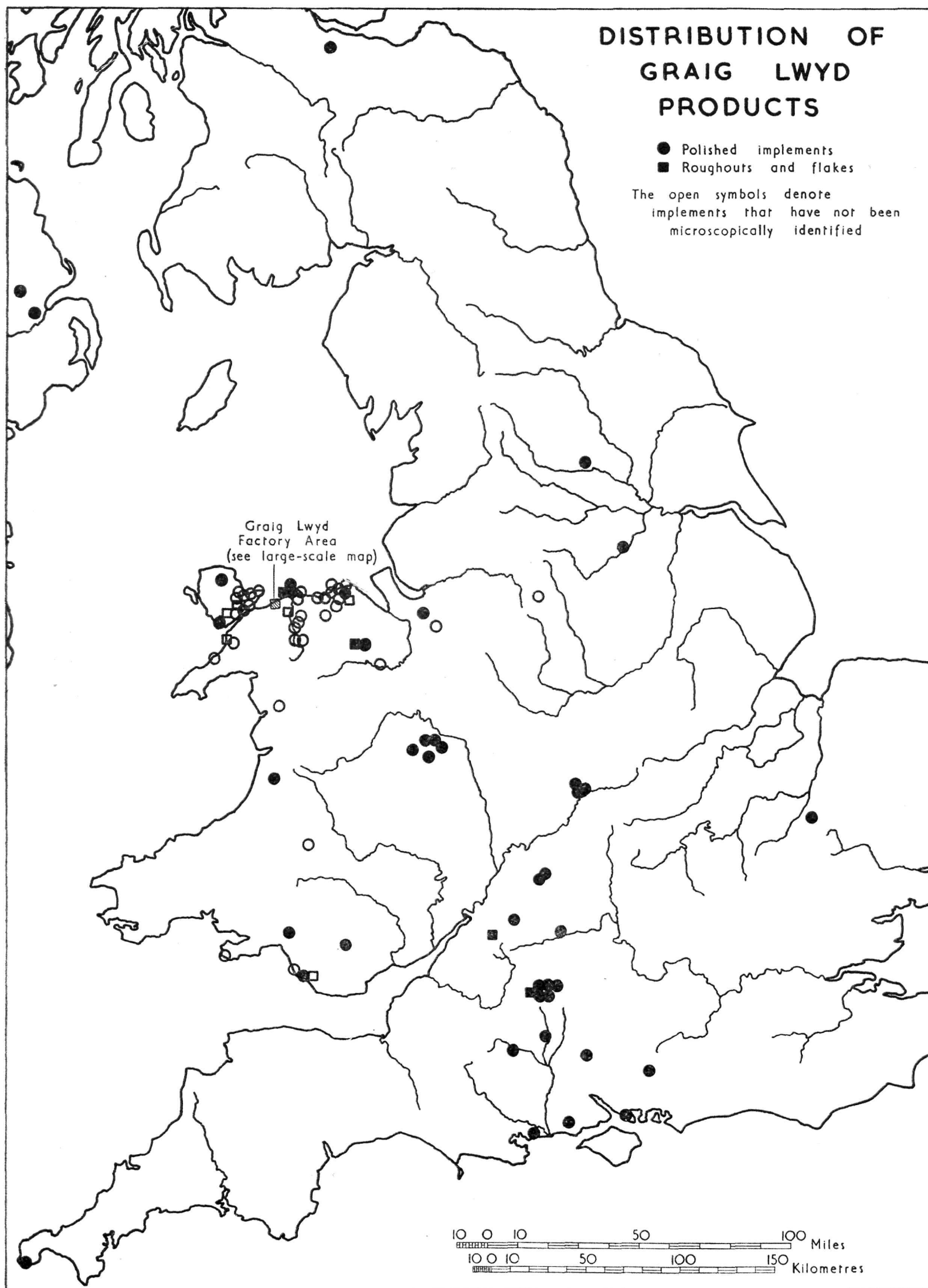


FIG. II

been identified from the Continent, although the material of two axes—from Jersey and Morbihan—is somewhat similar.¹

It is even possible that the whole operation of the factory was carried on by parties which travelled seasonally from Wessex, but there is as yet no evidence on this.

Associations. The following is a summary of associations of greater or less significance, numbered as in the Appendix (p. lii).

3. *Llanallgo*. Polished axe found in digging the foundations of a house on the alleged site of a cromlech (described in Skinner's Tour, *Arch. Camb.*, Supplement, 1908, p. 82).

6. *Bryn yr Hen Bobl*, chambered tomb. A small roughout and several flakes, some from polished implements, some with secondary working, found on a hard clay floor beneath the monument; associated with Neolithic A and B pottery, leaf-shaped and *petit-tranchet* derivative arrowheads and other axes in circumstances generally suggestive of an occupation predating the tomb. (*Arch.*, 85, pp. 266, 269, 274).

8. *Newborough Warren*. Broken polished axe, surface find only, but other surface finds from nearby include leaf-shaped and *petit-tranchet* derivative arrowheads. Most pottery was Beaker, but *R.C.A.M. Anglesey*, p. lxii, mentions Neolithic B pottery, referring to cardium shell ornament in that tradition on what are plainly beaker sherds (Piggott in *Arch. Camb.*, 1933, pp. 70-3).

21. *Great Orme*. A scraper made from a fragment of polished axe, associated with a flint industry "distinct from Neolithic A as found at Gwacnysgor and Dyserth" (Glenn, *Arch. Camb.*, 1935, pp. 202-3).

31. *Abergele*. Polished axe *in situ* in upper estuary clay (see no. 48, Rhyl).

33. *Rhos-ddigre Cave*. The stratification is not clear from Boyd Dawkins' account (*Cave Hunting*, pp. 156-8); in addition to a polished axe and a fragment of another there were present fragments of a typical Neolithic A bowl and of a flat-based pot with bird-bone ornament, but it is not certain which of these, if either, was associated with the "burials in a contracted posture", and which belonged to the preceding "floor of occupation". (See also *Arch. Camb.*, 1935, pp. 204, 213; Davies, *Denbighshire*, p. 168.)

44. *Gwaenysgor*. King Charles's Bowling Green. Fragments of polished axes assigned to Graig Lwyd and also to Great Langdale were associated in an occupation layer with leaf-shaped arrowheads and typical Neolithic A pottery, though the presence of fragments of flat bases and of abnormal features of decoration "suggest a survival of the culture to a comparatively late date". (*Arch. Camb.*, 1935, pp. 191-4, 212-4. Note that all the fragments of axes from Dyserth Castle have been assigned to Group VI, Great Langdale, and not Group VII, but in view of the apparent contemporaneity of the two groups the remarks on the mutual relationship of the two sites are still valid.)

45. *Gop Hill*, North-West Cave. Near the entrance, but in no clear association, was a Graig Lwyd roughout. The burials in this cave probably belong to the culture represented by unstratified leaf-shaped and hollow-based arrowheads outside the cave, and by a flint industry of the type found at

¹ *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 1951, pp. 121-2.

Gwaenysgor scattered throughout the cave. A similar industry in the adjoining "rock-shelter" had been disturbed by burials of Beaker affinities (*Arch. Camb.*, 1935, pp. 194-200; Davies, *Flintshire*, pp. 276-84).

48-9. *Rhyl*. Two polished axes *in situ* in the upper estuary clay, and a third probably derived from the same deposit, which has also produced a normal Neolithic flint industry as well as bronze implements, and does not provide evidence of great chronological significance (*Arch. Camb.*, 1935, pp. 206-8).

50, 52-3. *Kenfig and Merthyr Mawr*. Unstratified finds, and hence of limited significance in an area so much frequented throughout prehistoric times; but note the occurrence within the same area of axes assigned to Groups VI and VIII.

56. *Upware*. A very important find of a polished axe in a position well defined in the post-glacial chronology of the Fenlands, being later than the Neolithic A horizon and immediately preceding the Fen Clay, which is regarded as the local equivalent in time of the submergence of the late Neolithic cultures on the Essex coast prior to the arrival of A beakers (*Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 1941, p. 69).

78. *Amesbury*. In a sealed ritual pit of Grooved Ware date near Woodhenge (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, LII, p. 295).

79. *West Kennet Avenue*. Two axe fragments, assignable to a late Neolithic or Grooved Ware context in the habitation site preceding the erection of the stones of the Avenue in Beaker times (*Antiquity*, 1936, p. 422).

80. *Windmill Hill*. A small roughout, two axe fragments and part of a perforated macehead, belonging to the later periods of the site's reoccupation (late Neolithic) (*Antiquity*, 1934, p. 346).

83. *North Deighton*. In a Peterborough habitation layer below a barrow, associated with axe fragments of Group VI.

84. *Cairnpapple Hill*, henge monument. Associated with late Western Neolithic pottery and an axe fragment of Group VI (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Soc.*, LXXXII, pp. 102-3, 123).

The pioneer study of the associations of Graig Lwyd products by T. A. Glenn¹ was largely based on hand examinations, and most of these from North Wales; apart from Windmill Hill and the West Kennet Avenue all the sites giving stratigraphically sound associations belonged to cultures which could only be described as "hybrid" or "survivals" (e.g. 44, Gwaenysgor), or else depended on tenuous comparisons of flint industries for their identification (e.g. 45, Gop Hill). This could be expected in a marginal area such as North Wales; but since the initiation of petrological identification it has become possible to establish the date of exploitation of Graig Lwyd with a fair degree of certainty in relation to the chronological framework of lowland Britain, and hence even to date other sites and petrological groups. Evidence from Scotland (84), Yorkshire (83), The Fens (56) and Wessex (78-80) all points to a general late Neolithic date (Peterborough and Grooved Ware) prior to the arrival of A beakers. No specimen has been identified from a beaker association, and though there is room for argument on the grounds of apparent cultural contact in the Avebury region, the Beaker people seem to have been nowhere connected with the axe

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1935, pp. 189-214.

trade itself. The perforated implement from Graig Lwyd at Windmill Hill has been recognised as of Late Neolithic type,¹ and even if the roughouts with expanded cutting edge and the waisted axe-hammer at Graig Lwyd cannot be allowed as abnormalities, they do not seriously affect the view that exploitation of the Graig Lwyd outcrops ceased with the arrival of beakers.²

Once the Graig Lwyd axe has been adequately dated in this way as a type object, it is possible to reconsider its associations on North Welsh sites as a separate problem. It can be quoted as yet another example of Fox's thesis³ that whereas Peterborough and Grooved Ware traditions had imposed on and had suppressed the earlier Western Neolithic in Wessex by the time of the development of the trade with Graig Lwyd, at the same time in North Wales Neolithic A groups continued to exist in a relatively pure state, absorbing, along with the use of the Graig Lwyd axe, other cultural elements in a minor degree, particularly ceramic "abnormalities" such as the flat base at Gwaenysgor (44). Generally speaking, in so far as they may be thought ever to have settled in North Wales, the exploiters of Graig Lwyd must have existed alongside the older Western Neolithic settlers; and though it may seem facile to refer every cultural irregularity to contact between the two traditions, yet it will be admitted that this must have occurred constantly.

In view of the strong Peterborough and Grooved Ware connections of the trade it is worth looking for sites in North Wales where these cultures are represented in a fairly pure form. At present only one possible settlement site answers to this (Bryn yr Hen Bobl (6); the acceptance of this site as a settlement would dispose of the only possible megalithic association of Graig Lwyd axes).⁴ But there are two other classes of site particularly to be associated with the Late Neolithic in Britain, namely cave-burials and henge monuments. The burial in Kendrick's Cave on the Great Orme (Monument No. 365) showed some features characteristic of the Peterborough tradition—a necklace of teeth, and horse jawbones incised with zig-zag markings. No examples of henge monuments, however, have yet been recognised; the stone circles of the uplands immediately behind Penmaenmawr, though possibly of later date, deserve mention because of their striking concentration in this area (see Map, Fig. 2).

¹ *Ant. Journ.*, XXX, p. 149.

² *Arch. Camb.*, 1935, p. 210.

³ Fox, *Personality of Britain*, 4 ed., p. 40.

⁴ *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 1951, p. 137.

NOTES ON THE FOLLOWING LIST OF
GRAIG LWYD SPECIMENS

Microscopically identified specimens are listed in heavy type.

Type. Four classes of specimen are distinguished on typological grounds :

- R Roughouts.
- F Flakes.
- A Axes (not differentiated from adzes), which have been ground and/or polished to some extent.
- M Macehead.
- f Fragmentary.

Parish. Civil parishes are given when known.

References. The best or fullest description of each specimen, including, if available, a figure and the circumstances of discovery. SWM reports—see footnote 2, p. xli.

Authority for identification as from Graig Lwyd :

(a) Microscopical identification.

SWM III South-Western Museums' Sub-Committee, with serial number.

FWS Professor F. W. Shotton, F.G.S., for Council for British Archaeology.

BEM B. E. Mainstre, F.G.S., Liverpool University.

(b) Hand examination : geological opinion.

NMW National Museum of Wales (Dr. F. J. North, F.G.S., and W. E. Howarth, F.G.S.).

SHW S. Hazzledine Warren, F.G.S.

(c) Hand examination : archaeologist's opinion, based on a first-hand study of Graig Lwyd, or on geological advice. Those given in parentheses are less reliable.

RCAM Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments (Wales and Monmouthshire).

TAG T. A. Glenn.

ED Rev. Canon Ellis Davies, F.S.A.

APPENDIX: LIST OF ALL KNOWN OR SUSPECTED IMPLEMENTS OF GRAIG LWYD ROCK

| No. | County | Type | Parish | Locality | References | Authority | Where preserved |
|-----|-----------------------|---------|-------------------|----------------------------|--|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | W A L E S Anglesey | R | — | — | Sir J. Evans, <i>Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain</i> , 2nd ed. (1897), p. 84 | RCAM | Geol. Mus., S. Kensington |
| 2 | | A | ? | Red Wharf Bay | — | TAG | Manchester Museum |
| 3 | | A | Llanallgo | Cae Marl | <i>RCAM Anglesey</i> , p. lxi (fig.) | TAG | Private possession |
| 4 | | 2 As | Llandysilio | Menai Bridge | Grimes, <i>Prehist. Wales</i> , p. 142, Nos. 54-5 (fig.) | NMW | National Museum of Wales |
| 5 | | R | Llandysilio | 'Refail Newydd, Castellior | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1935, p. 151 (fig.) | TAG | Bangor Museum |
| 6 | | R Fs | Llanedwen | Bryn yr Hen Bobl | <i>Arch.</i> , Vol. 85, p. 289 (fig.) | NMW | National Museum of Wales |
| 7 | | A | Llansadwrn | Trefor-wen | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1908, p. 293 (fig.) | RCAM | Bangor Museum |
| 8 | | Af | Newborough | Newborough Warren | <i>Trans. Ang. Ant. Soc.</i> , 1928, p. 21 | SWM 222 | Cambridge Mus. Arch. & Eth. |
| 9 | | A | Penmon | Bryn Caeau | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1908, p. 294 (fig. 5) | RCAM | Bangor Museum |
| 10 | | 2 As | Pentraeth | ¼ m. S.E. of Church | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1908, p. 293 (figs. 2, 3) | RCAM | Bangor Museum |
| 11 | | A | Rhosybol | Pwll-coch-uchaf | <i>B.B.C.S.</i> , XIII, p. 245 | FWS | National Museum of Wales |
| 12 | Brecon | A | Llanwrtyd | Schoolhouse garden | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1944, p. 142 (fig.) | NMW | Brecknock Museum |
| 13 | Caernarvon | A | Caerhun | Bwlch y Ddeufaen | Grimes, <i>Prehist. Wales</i> , p. 142, No. 56 (fig.) | NMW | National Museum of Wales |
| 14 | | R | Caerhun | Caer-Rhun Hall | Fig. 10, No. 1 | NMW | Central School, Dolgarrog |

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| No. | County | Type | Parish | Locality | References | Authority | Where preserved |
|-----|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--|------------|--------------------------------------|
| | WALES (cont.) | | | | | | |
| 15 | Caernarvon | Factory | Dwygyfylchi | Graig Lywd and near | Fig. 10, No. 2 | SWM 186-7 | Many museums, etc. |
| 16 | | A | Dwygyfylchi | Summit of Foel Lus | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1922, p. 2 | SHW | Private possession |
| 17 | | A | Dwygyfylchi | Top of Green Gorge | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1922, p. 2 | SHW | Private possession |
| 18 | | A | Dwygyfylchi | Penmaenmawr (town) | — | RCAM | Private possession |
| 19 | | A | Dwygyfylchi | Penmaenmawr (town) | Fig. 10, No. 5 | FWS | Private possession |
| 20 | | A | Llanaelhaiarn | Plas-yr-Eifl | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1928, p. 195 (fig.) | TAG | Private possession |
| 21 | | Af | Llandudno | Great Orme | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1935, p. 202 | for TAG | Untraced |
| 22 | | R | Llandudno | West Shore | Fig. 10, No. 6 | FWS | Private possession |
| 23 | | R | Llandwrog | Shore, Dinas Dinlle | <i>B.B.C.S.</i> , XIII, p. 245 | NMW | National Museum of Wales |
| 24 | | A | Llandwrog | Glynllifon Estate | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1935, p. 218 | (TAG) | Untraced |
| 25 | | 2 Rs | Llanfairfechan | Foel Lwyd | Fig. 10, No. 7 Lowe, I, p. 40 (fig.) | RCAM | Chester Museum |
| 26 | | Factory | Llanfairfechan | Dinas, N. slopes | — | — | Private possession |
| 27 | | Factory | Llanfairfechan | Garreg Fawr | — | SWM 573 | Private possession and Bangor Museum |
| 28 | | A | Llanrhos | Gannock Park | Fig. 10, No. 4 | FWS | Rapallo House, Llandudno |
| 29 | | A | Llanrhos | Plas Mariandir | Fig. 10, No. 9 | RCAM | Rapallo House, Llandudno |
| 30 | Cardigan | A | Melindwr | Pencraig-ddu mines | Grimes, <i>Prehist. Wales</i> , p. 144, No. 80 (fig.) | FWS | National Museum of Wales |
| 31 | Denbigh | A | Abergele Urban | Clwyd Avenue | Davies, <i>Denbighshire</i> , p. 27 (fig.) | (ED) | Untraced |
| 32 | | Afs | Abergele Urban | Town bridge | Davies, <i>Flintshire</i> , app., p. 430 | TAG | Untraced |
| 33 | | A Af | Llanarmon-yn-Ial | Rhos-ddigre cave | Grimes, <i>Prehist. Wales</i> , p. 152, No. 167 (fig.) | NMW FWS | National Museum of Wales |

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| No. | County | Type | Parish | Locality | References | Authority | Where preserved | |
|-----|------------------------|------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| | WALES (<i>cont.</i>) | | | | | | | |
| 34 | Denbigh | A | Llanarmon-yn-Ial | Bryniau | Grimes, <i>Prehist. Wales</i> , p. 142, No. 57 (fig.) | NMW | National Museum of Wales | |
| 35 | | A | Llandrillo-yn-Rhos | Shore, Colwyn Bay | Davies, <i>Denbighshire</i> , p. 196 (fig.) | TAG | St. Asaph Chapter House | |
| 36 | | R | Llanfair D.C. | Caeau Cochion | Davies, <i>Denbighshire</i> , p. 218 (fig.) | FWS | National Museum of Wales | |
| 37 | | A | Llangernyw | Y Wenlli | Davies, <i>Denbighshire</i> , p. 247 (fig.) | (ED) | Private possession | |
| 38 | | A | Llangollen Rural | Trevor Hall | Davies, <i>Denbighshire</i> , p. 271 (fig.) | (ED) | Private possession | |
| 39 | | A | Llanefydd | Y Foel Bach | Davies, <i>Denbighshire</i> , p. 295 (fig.) | (ED) | Llanefydd Church | |
| 40 | | 2 As | Llanrwst Rural | Coedfa, nr. Betws | Davies, <i>Denbighshire</i> , p. 337 (fig.) Fig. 10, No. 3 | (ED) | 1, private possession 1, St. Asaph Chapter House | |
| 41 | | A | Llanrwst Rural | Farmyard | Davies, <i>Denbighshire</i> , p. 338 (fig.) | (ED) | St. Asaph Chapter House | |
| 42 | | A | Llanrwst Urban | Pen-y-fron | Davies, <i>Denbighshire</i> , p. 339 (fig.) | (ED) | St. Asaph Chapter House | |
| 43 | | Flintshire | Af | Dyserth | Bryniau | — | RCAM | Prestatyn Museum |
| 44 | | | 5 Afs | Gwaenysgor | King Charles's Bowling Green, etc. | Davies, <i>Flintshire</i> , p. 148 (fig.) | FWS | National Museum of Wales |
| 45 | | | R | Newmarket | N.W. cave, Gop Hill | Davies, <i>Flintshire</i> , p. 283 (fig.) | NMW | National Museum of Wales |
| 46 | | | A | Prestatyn | Christ Church | Davies, <i>Flintshire</i> , p. 315 (fig.) Fig. 10, No. 8 | TAG | St. Asaph Chapter House |
| 47 | A | | Rhuddlan | Nr. River Clwyd | <i>B.B.C.S.</i> , XIV, p. 250 | RCAM | Prestatyn Museum | |
| 48 | 2 As | | Rhyl | E. of promenade | Davies, <i>Flintshire</i> , p. 324 (fig.) | NMW | National Museum of Wales | |
| 49 | A | | Rhyl | E. of promenade | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1923, p. 151 (fig.) | NMW | National Museum of Wales | |
| 49A | Glamorgan | | A | — | Aberdulais | — | FWS | National Museum of Wales |
| 50 | | A | Kenfig | Sker House | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1929, p. 147 (fig.) | NMW | Private possession | |

| No. | County | Type | Parish | Locality | References | Authority | Where preserved |
|-----|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--|------------|--|
| | WALES (cont.) | | | | | | |
| 51 | Glamorgan | A | Llanwonno | Pen y Foel | Grimes, <i>Prehist. Wales</i> , p. 147, No. 119 (fig.) | FWS | National Museum of Wales |
| 52 | | A | Merthyr Mawr | Merthyr Mawr Warren | Grimes, <i>Prehist. Wales</i> , p. 143, No. 69 | FWS | National Museum of Wales |
| 53 | | Rf 4 Afs | Merthyr Mawr | Merthyr Mawr Warren | Grimes, <i>Prehist. Wales</i> , p. 142, No. 51 | NMW FWS | National Museum of Wales |
| 54 | | Af | Rhossili | Paviland Cave | Grimes, <i>Prehist. Wales</i> , p. 142, No. 52 | NMW | National Museum of Wales |
| 55 | Merioneth | A | Llanelltyd | Gwndwn-uchaf | Grimes, <i>Prehist. Wales</i> , p. 142, No. 53 (fig.) | NMW | National Museum of Wales |
| | ENGLAND | | | | | | |
| 56 | Cambridge | A | Upware | Swaffham Engine Drain | SWM 1st report (fig.) | SWM 191 | Cambridge Museum Arch. & Eth. |
| 57 | Cheshire | A | Horton-cum-Peel | Peel Hall, Ashton | — | BEM | Chester Museum |
| 58 | | A | Tarporley | — | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1935, p. 215 | (TAG) | Chester Museum |
| 59 | Cornwall | A | Porthcurno | Treen | SWM 3rd report | SWM 710 | Private possession |
| 60 | Derbyshire | A | Peak Forest | — | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1935, p. 216 | (TAG) | Private possession |
| 61 | Gloucester | A | Lechlade | Butler's Court | — | SWM 822 | Private possession |
| 62 | | Fs | Nailsworth | — | SWM 1st report | SWM 171 | Wellcome Hist. Med. Museum & Stroud Museum |
| 63 | | A | Sapperton | Daneway | SWM 3rd report | SWM 324 | Private possession |
| 64 | | A | Upper Swell | Trafalgar Farm | SWM 1st report (fig.) | SWM 97 | Private possession |
| 65 | | A | Swell | — | SWM 1st report (fig.) | SWM 119 | Stow-on-the-Wold Museum |
| 66 | Hampshire | A | Bournemouth | King's Park | SWM 3rd report | SWM 347 | Christchurch Museum |
| 67 | | A | Lee-on-Solent | Shore | SWM 1st report (fig.) | SWM 175 | Basingstoke Museum |

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| No. | County | Type | Parish | Locality | References | Authority | Where preserved |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ENGLAND (<i>cont.</i>) | | | | | | | |
| 68 | Hampshire | A | Sway | North Sway | SWM 3rd report (fig.) | SWM 379 | Salisbury Museum |
| 69 | | A | Privett | — | — | SWM 747 | Alton Museum |
| 70 | | A | Stockbridge | — | — | SWM 742 | Winchester Museum |
| 71 | Shropshire | A | All Stretton | Longmynd | <i>Shropshire Arch. Soc. Trans.</i> , 1928, p. xi; 1949, p. 30 (fig.) | FWS | National Museum of Wales |
| 72 | | A | Much Wenlock | Stretton Westwood | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1935, p. 215 (fig.) | FWS | Shrewsbury Museum |
| 73 | | A | Rushbury | East Wall | <i>Shropshire Arch. Soc. Trans.</i> , 1898, p. 273; v.c.h., I, p. 202 | FWS | Shrewsbury Museum |
| 74 | | 2 As | Stapleton | Netley | Bagshaw, <i>Gazetteer of Shropshire</i> , p. 515. <i>Ex inf.</i> Miss L. F. Chitty | FWS | Private possession |
| 75 | Warwickshire | A | Baginton | — | <i>Proc. Coventry Nat. Hist. & Sci. Soc.</i> , II, 3, p. 76 (fig.) | FWS | Coventry Museum |
| 76 | | A | Canley | Training College | <i>Ibid.</i> (fig.) | FWS | Coventry Museum |
| 77 | | A | Coventry | Gibbet Hill | <i>Ibid.</i> , I, 6, p. 116 (fig.) | FWS | Coventry Museum |
| 78 | Wiltshire | Af | Amesbury | Near Woodhenge | SWM 3rd report | SWM 317 | Salisbury Museum |
| 79 | | 2 Afs | Avebury | W. Kennet Avenue | SWM 1st report (fig.) | SWM 13, 14 | Avebury Museum |
| 80 | | R 2 Afs Mf | Avebury | Windmill Hill | SWM 1st report (fig.) SWM 3rd report (fig.) | SWM 9 SWM 41, 143 SWM 1 | Avebury Museum |
| 81 | | A | Wylve | — | SWM 3rd report (fig.) | SWM 283 | Devizes Museum |
| 82 | Yorkshire, W.R. | A | Doncaster | Auckley | — | SWM 808 | Doncaster Museum |
| 83 | | Af | North Deighton | — | SWM 3rd report | SWM 323d | Yorkshire Museum, York |

| No. | County | Type | Parish | Locality | References | Authority | Where preserved |
|---------|--------------|------|-------------|------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| 84 | West Lothian | Af | Torphichen | Cairnpapple Hill | SWM 3rd report | SWM 375 | National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh |
| IRELAND | | | | | | | |
| 85 | Antrim | Af | — | Lyle's Hill | — | SWM 752 | Private possession |
| 86 | | Afs | Nr. Belfast | Squire's Hill | — | SWM 817 | Private possession |

Note added in press:—Nos. 85 and 86 have recently been re-examined, and have proved to come not from Graig Lwyd but from the Lake District and Northern Ireland (Tievebulliagh-Rathlin group of factories) respectively (E. M. Jope. *in lit.*).

The map (fig. 11) and the reference at the foot of p. xlvi therefore require correction.

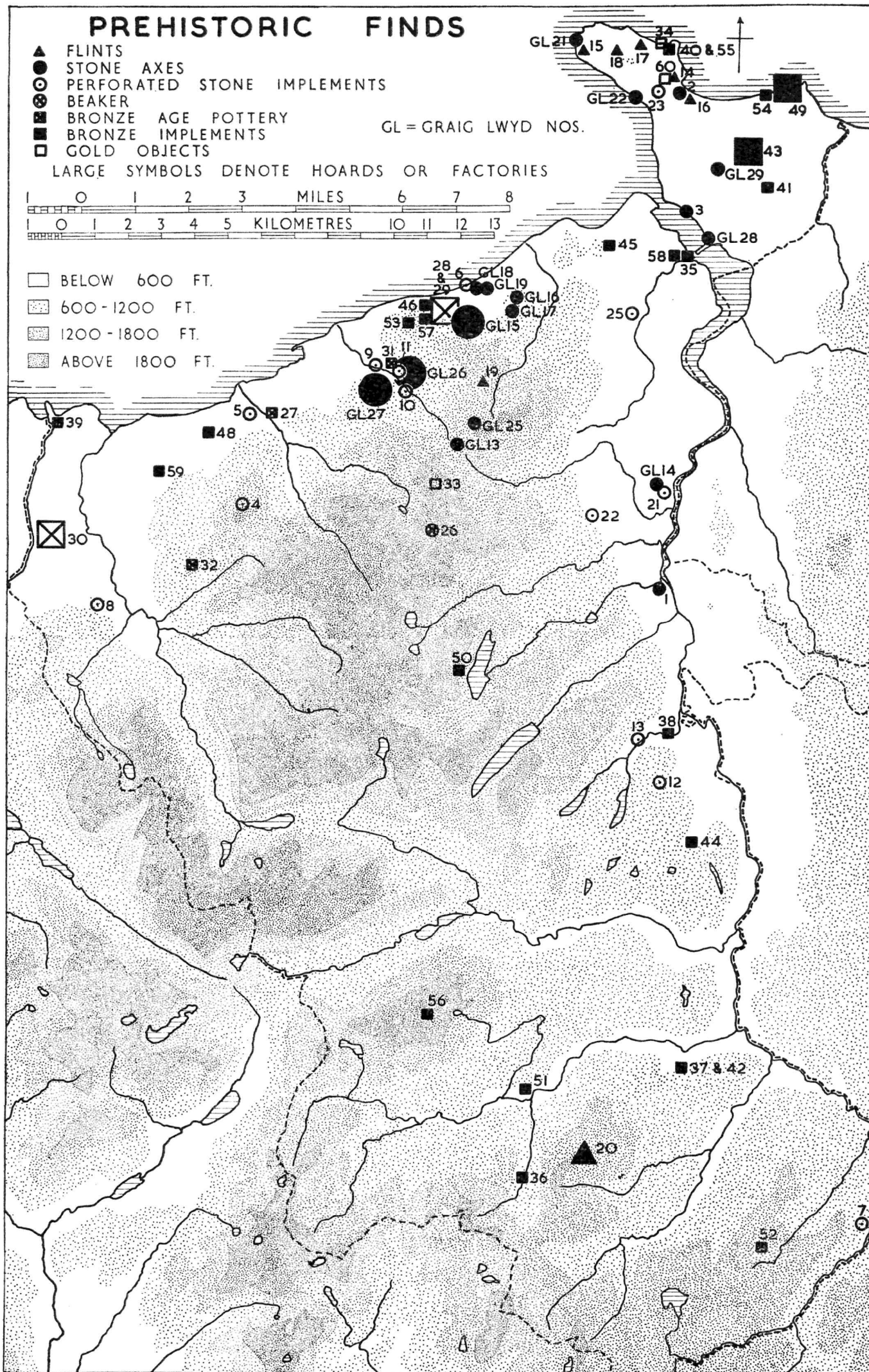


FIG. 12

LIST OF FINDS

(See Map, Fig. 12)

| No. | Object | Parish | Where found | References | Illustrations | Where preserved |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|--|----------------|---------------------------------|
| STONE IMPLEMENTS: NEOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGE | | | | | | |
| AXES¹ | | | | | | |
| (For axes made of Graig Lwyd rock see p. lii) | | | | | | |
| 1 | Polished axe | Dolgarrog | Conway valley floor | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1910, p. 332 (fig.) | | Untraced |
| 2 | Axe | Llandudno | | | Fig. 13, No. 6 | Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford |
| 3 | Polished axe | Llanrhos | Cae'r dial, Vardre | | Fig. 13, No. 5 | Rapallo House Museum, Llandudno |
| PERFORATED IMPLEMENTS | | | | | | |
| 4 | Axe-hammer | Aber | Moel Wnion | | Fig. 13, No. 4 | Private possession |
| 5 | Axe-hammer | Aber | College Farm | | Fig. 13, No. 7 | Bangor Museum |
| 6 | Axe-hammer | Dwygyfylchi | Near shore | Grimes, <i>Prehist. Wales</i> , p. 170, No. 356; <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1928, p. 224 | Fig. 14, No. 1 | National Museum of Wales |
| 7 | Axe-hammer | Eidda | Hafod-Ifan | Lowe, II, 101 | | Untraced |
| 8 | Axe-hammer | Llandegai | Pen-y-ffriddoedd | | Fig. 13, No. 1 | Bangor Museum |
| 9 | Axe-hammer | Llanfairfechan | Park Nant | Lowe, I, 98; <i>B.B.C.S.</i> , III, 350, No. 34 | Fig. 14, No. 2 | Bangor Museum |
| 10 | Axe-hammer | Llanfairfechan | Camarnaint | Lowe, I, 98; <i>B.B.C.S.</i> , III, 350, No. 33 | Fig. 14, No. 4 | Bangor Museum |
| 11 | Axe-hammer | Llanfairfechan | Ty'n-y-llwyfan | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1888, p. 170 (fig.) | | Unknown |
| 12 | Axe-hammer | Llanrhychwyn | Near Church | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1928, p. 223 | Fig. 14, No. 3 | Bangor Museum |
| 13 | Axe-hammer, partly perforated | Trefriw | Plas-Engan | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1928, p. 348 (fig.) | | Untraced |

lix

¹ No attempt has been made to distinguish adzes from axes.

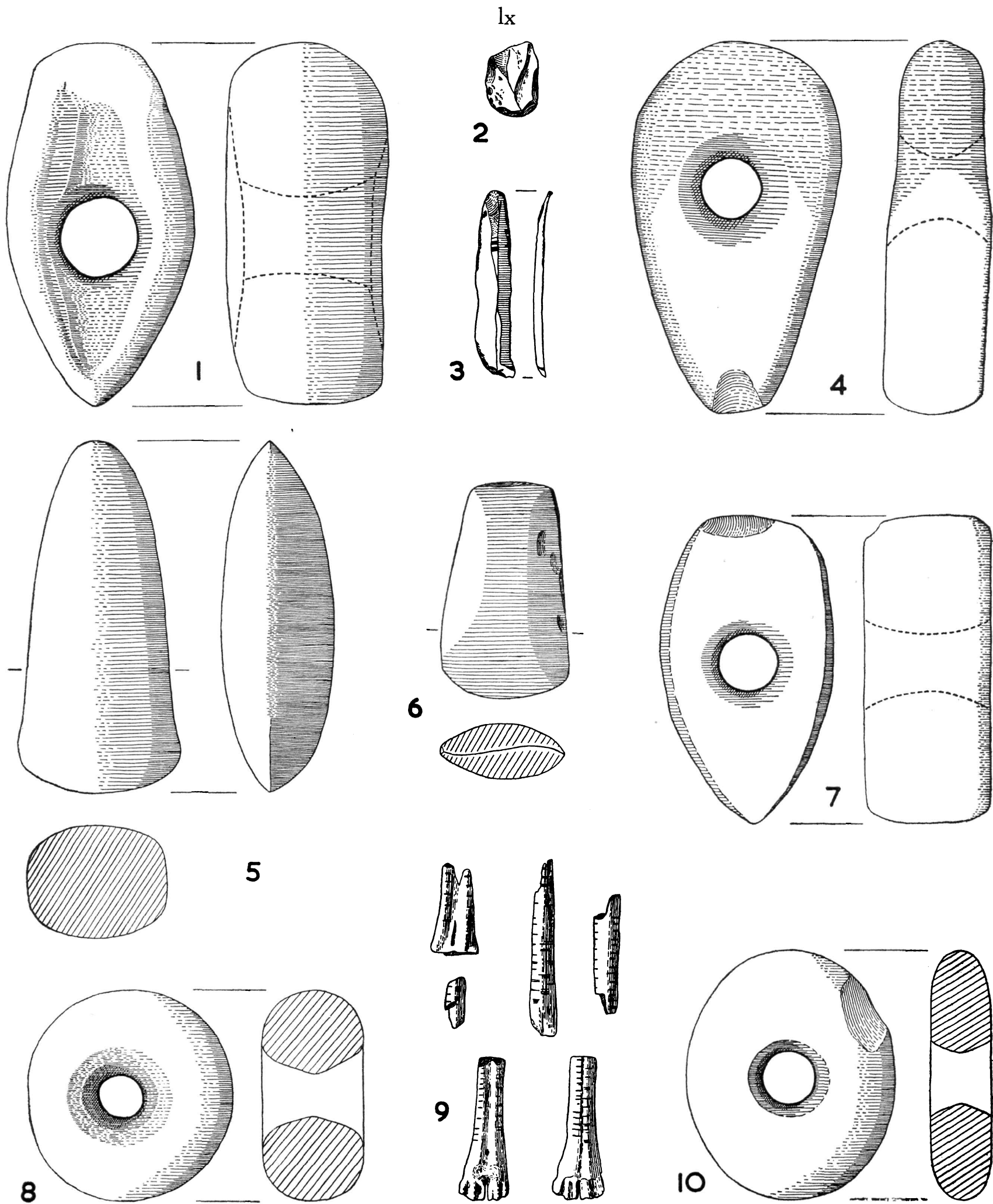


FIG. 13. OBJECTS OF STONE (1, 4-8, 10), FLINT (2-3) AND BONE (9) ($\frac{1}{3}$).

1, Pen-y-ffriddoedd, Tregarth, Llandegai ; 2, Great Orme, Llandudno ; 3, Llandudno ; 4, Moel Wnion, Aber ; 5, Cae'r dial, Vardre, Degannwy, Llanrhos ; 6, Llandudno ; 7, College Farm, Aber ; 8, Wern, Llanbedr-y-cennin ; 9, Kendrick's Cave, Great Orme, Llandudno (probably) ; 10, Abbey Road, Llandudno.

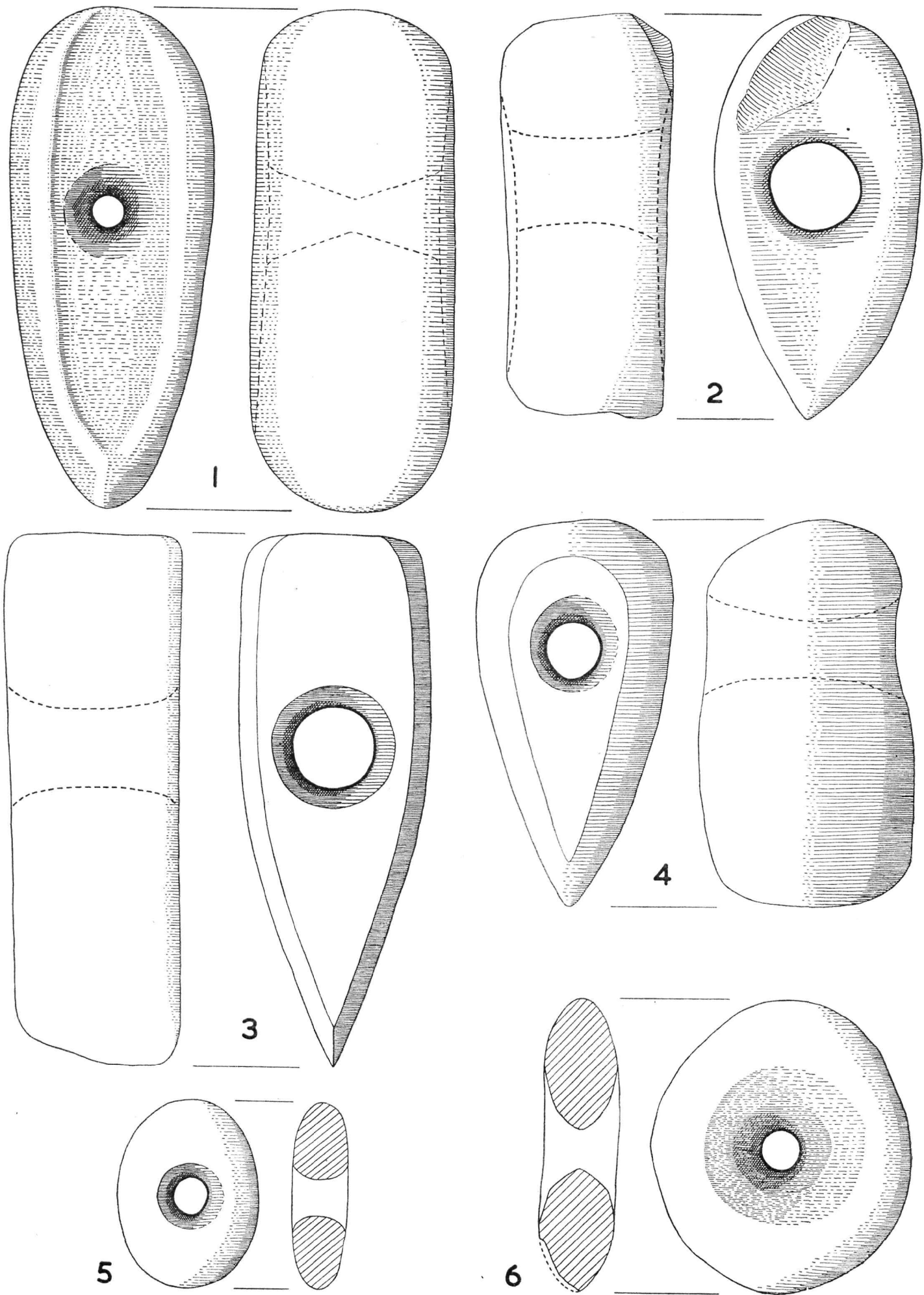


FIG. 14. PERFORATED STONE IMPLEMENTS ($\frac{1}{3}$).

1, Penmaenmawr, Dwygyfylchi ; 2, Park Nant, Llanfairfechan ; 3, Llanrhychwyn Church, Llanrhychwyn ; 4, Camarnaint, Llanfairfechan ; 5, Bodidda, Llechwedd ; 6, Kanovium, Caerhun.

| No. | Object | Parish | Where found | References | Illustrations | Where preserved |
|---|---|-------------------|--|---|-----------------|--|
| STONE IMPLEMENTS: NEOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGE (<i>cont.</i>) | | | | | | |
| FLINTS | | | | | | |
| 14 | Flints, human and animal bones, etc. | Llandudno | Kendrick's Cave | See Monument No. 365 | Fig. 13, No. 9 | Some bones in Llandudno Public Library |
| 15 | Flints, Graig Lwyd axe chip, etc. | Llandudno | Great Orme | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1935, p. 202; and <i>supra</i> xlvi and liii, No. 21 | | Untraced |
| 16 | Flint blade | Llandudno | | <i>Sturge Collection</i> (British Museum, 1931), p. 134 | Fig. 13, No. 3 | British Museum |
| 17 | Barbed and tanged arrow-head | Llandudno | Near St. Tudno's Church | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1937, p. 330 (fig.) | | Private possession |
| 18 | Scraper | Llandudno | Great Orme | Grimes, <i>Prehist. Wales</i> , p. 163, No. 279 | Fig. 13, No. 2 | National Museum of Wales |
| 19 | Flake | Llanfairfechan | Cairn, Bryniau Bugeilydd | See Monument No. 429 (ii) | | Untraced |
| 20 | Hoard of flakes | Penmachno | Ridge N. of Glasgwm | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1939, p. 106 (fig.) | | Bangor Museum and Ben-nar, Penmachno |
| STONE IMPLEMENTS: UNCERTAIN DATE | | | | | | |
| 21 | Holed stone, hour-glass perforation | Caerhun | Near Roman fort | | Fig. 14, No. 6 | Rapallo House Museum, Llandudno |
| 22 | Holed stone, hour-glass perforation | Llanbedr-y-cennin | "Hut circle above Wern" (unidentified) | | Fig. 13, No. 8 | Bangor Museum |
| 23 | Holed stone, hour-glass perforation | Llandudno | Abbey Road | | Fig. 13, No. 10 | Rapallo House Museum, Llandudno |
| 24 | Ground oval ball, 2.8 ins. by 2.3 ins. | Llanfairfechan | Penmaenmawr Mountain | | | Bangor Museum |
| 25 | Small holed stone, hour-glass perforation | Llechwedd | Bodidda | | Fig. 14, No. 5 | Rapallo House Museum, Llandudno |
| 25A | Holed stone, 4.4 ins. by 2.8 ins. by 1.2 ins. thick, hour-glass perforation | Penmachno | | | | Private possession |

Nos. 21, 23, 25, 25A, have surfaces apparently ground; No. 22 is pecked.

| No. | Object | Parish | Where found | References | Illustrations | Where preserved |
|-----|--------|--------|-------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|
|-----|--------|--------|-------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|

POTTERY AND BURIAL GROUPS: NEOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGE

| | | | | | | |
|----|--|----------------|---|---|----------------------|---|
| 26 | Beaker | Caerhun | Bwlch y Gwrhyd, in cist (unidentified) | Lowe, I, 38 | Fig. 15, No. 9 | Bangor Museum |
| 27 | Cinerary urn | Aber | Pen-y-bryn | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1864, p. 317 | | Unknown |
| 28 | 11 cinerary urns 2 pigmy cups Stone cup 2 bronze pins | Dwygyfylchi | Destroyed barrow, Braich-lwyd, Penmaenmawr | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1890, p. 243; 1891, p. 33 (fig.) ¹ | Fig. 15, Nos. 1, 3-8 | 2 urns, 1 pigmy—Bangor 1 urn, 1 pigmy, pins, cup—Grosvenor Museum, Chester 2 urns—private possession Other urns lost |
| 29 | Food vessel Fragment of cinerary urn | Dwygyfylchi | Penmaenmawr, exact site unknown, probably as last | Grimes, <i>Prehist. Wales</i> , p. 204, No. 613; p. 209, No. 637, 1 | Fig. 15, No. 2 | National Museum of Wales |
| 30 | Food vessel Rim of food vessel Base of small food vessel Fragments (not illus.) | Llandegai | Carnedd Howel | See Monument No. 357 | Fig. 15, Nos. 10-12 | Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford |
| 31 | Urn Fragments of urn | Llanfairfechan | Ty'n-y-llwyfan, in barrow | See Monument No. 427 | | Unknown |
| 32 | Cinerary urn | Llanllechid | Moel Faban cairn | See Monument No. 554 (iii) | Fig. 15, No. 13 | Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford |

GOLD OBJECTS: BRONZE AGE

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|-----------|---------------------------|--|--|--------------------------|
| 33 | "Gold image" | Aber | Carnedd-y-ddelw | See Monument No. 70 | | Unknown |
| 34 | 2 penannular gold ornaments (found with looped palstave, No. 40; and spear ferrule, No. 55) | Llandudno | Pigeon's Cave, Great Orme | W. Venables-Williams, <i>An Archaeological History of Llandrillo-yn-Rhos</i> , 61; Lowe, I, 48. Cf. Wheeler, <i>P. and R. W.</i> 174 (fig. 65) | | National Museum of Wales |

¹ A third pigmy cup is there ascribed to this site, but was found at Bryn Crug, Llanfair-is-gaer (*Arch. Camb.*, 1868, p. 259 (fig.)).

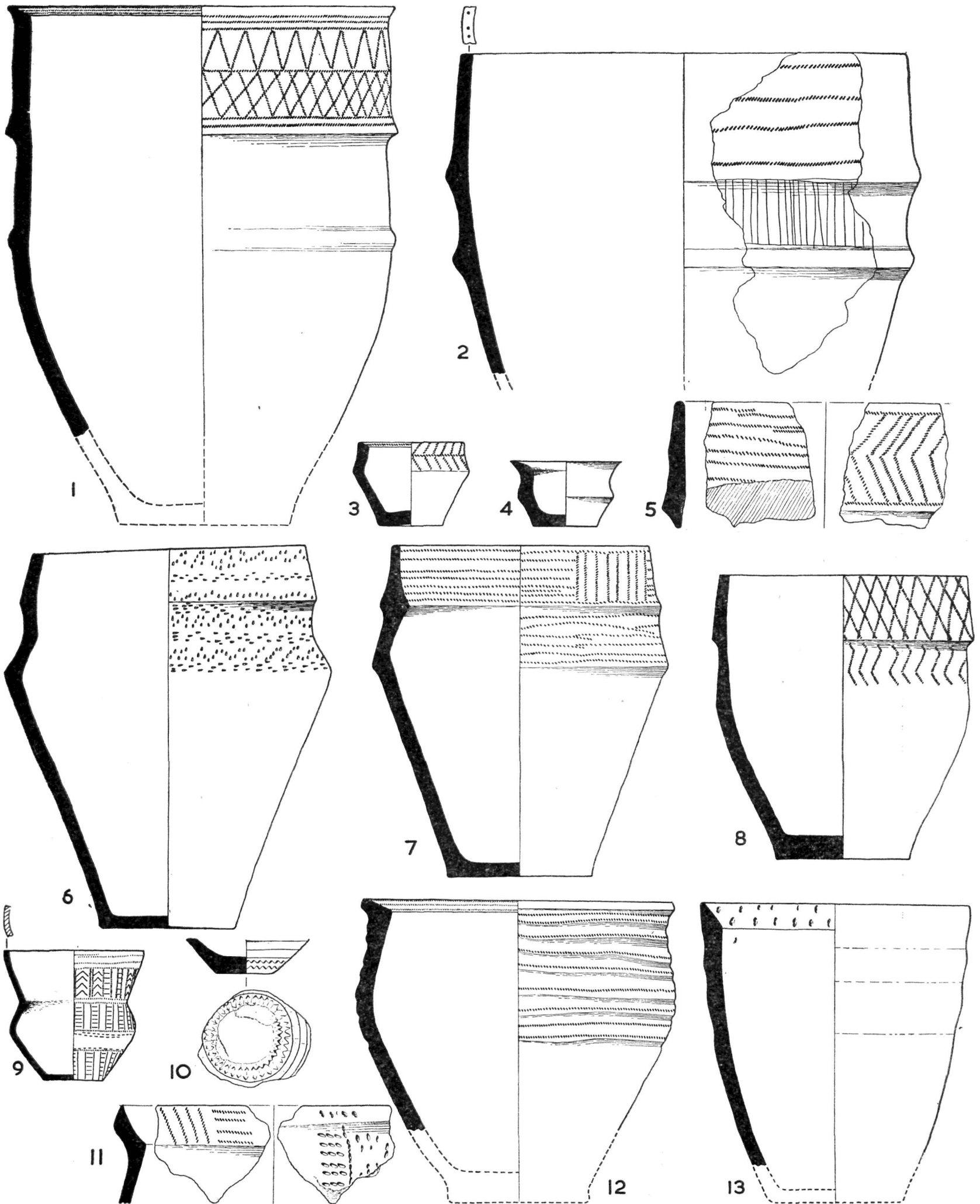


FIG. 15. BRONZE AGE POTTERY ($\frac{1}{4}$).

1-8, Braich-lwyd, Penmaenmawr, Dwygyfylchi ; 9, Bwlchy-Gwrhyd, Caerhun ; 10-12, Carnedd Howel, Llandegai ; 13, Moel Faban, Llanllechid.

| No. | Object | Parish | Where found | References | Illustrations | Where preserved |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---|----------------|---------------------------------|
| BRONZE IMPLEMENTS, ETC.: BRONZE AGE | | | | | | |
| 35 | Flat axe | Conway | Castle Rock | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1939, p. 91 (fig.) | | Rapallo House Museum, Llandudno |
| 36 | Flat axe | Dolwyddelan | Tan-y-bwlch | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1920, p. 282; Wheeler, <i>P. and R. W.</i> 127 (fig.); Grimes, <i>Prehist. Wales</i> , p. 173, No. 404 | | National Museum of Wales |
| 37 | Stone mould for flat axes | Penmachno | Bwlch-y-maen | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1924, p. 212 (fig.) | | Old Fish Inn, Betws-y-Coed |
| 38 | Decorated flat axe | Trefriw | Fairy Falls | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1926, p. 404; <i>Proc. Prehist. Soc.</i> , 1938, p. 299 | Fig. 16, No. 4 | Bangor Museum |
| 39 | Unlooped palstave | Llandegai (?) | College Wood, Penrhyn | | Fig. 16, No. 7 | British Museum |
| 40 | Looped palstave | Llandudno | Pigeon's Cave, Great Orme | See No. 34 above | | National Museum of Wales |
| 41 | Unlooped palstave | Llangwstenin | Cil-meityn-bach | Lowe, I, 44 | | Untraced |
| 42 | Unlooped palstave | Penmachno | Bwlch-y-maen | Lowe, I, 44 (fig.) | | Old Fish Inn, Betws-y-Coed |
| 43 | Hoard of palstaves | Penrhyn | "Within a field of Glod-daeth" | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1941, p. 205 (fig.) | | 5 at Mostyn Hall, Flints. |
| 44 | Looped palstave | Trewydir | Nant Bwlch-yr-haiarn | <i>B.B.C.S.</i> , XII, 60 | Fig. 16, No. 8 | National Museum of Wales |
| 45 | Socketed axe | Conway | Conway Mountain | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1932, p. 397 (fig.) | | Private possession |
| 46 | Socketed axe | Dwygyfylchi | Braich-lwyd, Penmaen-mawr | | Fig. 16, No. 6 | Private possession |

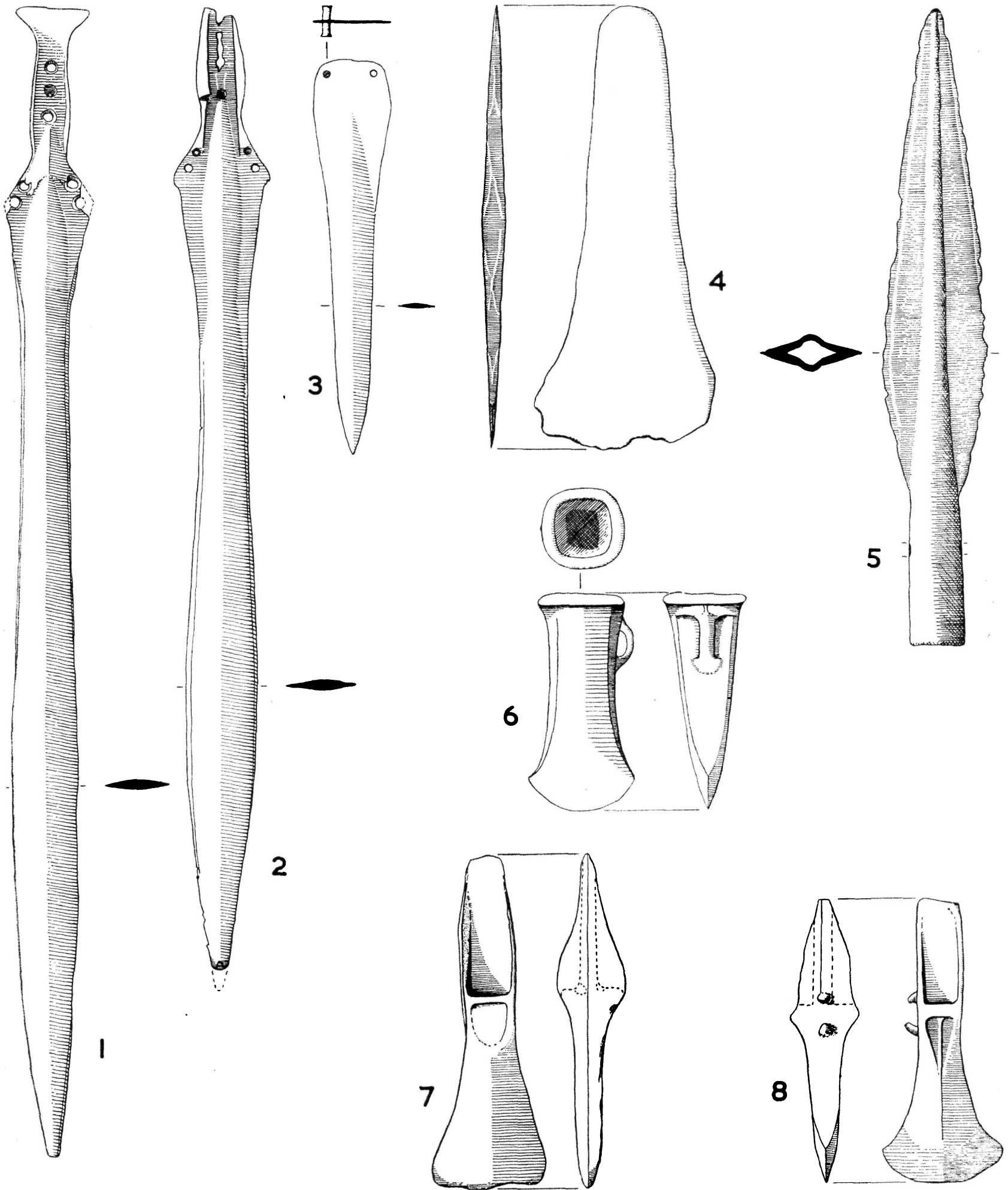


FIG. 16. BRONZE IMPLEMENTS ($\frac{1}{3}$).

1, Craig Eigiau, Caerhun; 2-3, Dolwyddelan; 4, Fairy Falls, Trefriw; 5, Creigiau Rhiwledyn, Llandudno; 6, Braich-lwyd, Penmaenmawr, Dwygyfylchi; 7, "College Wood, Penrhyn" (? Llandegai); 8, Nant Bwlch-yr-haiarn, Trewydir.

| No. | Object | Parish | Where found | Reference | Illustrations | Where preserved |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------|--|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| BRONZE IMPLEMENTS: BRONZE AGE (<i>cont.</i>) | | | | | | |
| 47 | Trunnion anvil | Conway Valley | Exact provenance unknown; perhaps Denbighshire | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1924, p. 326 (fig.); <i>Ant. Journ.</i> , V, p. 51 (fig.) | | Rapallo House Museum, Llandudno |
| 48 | "Bronze celt" | Aber | Wig-bach, in tumulus (unidentified) | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1864, p. 317 | | Unknown |
| 49 | "About 100 bronze celts" | Llandudno | Summit of Little Orme | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1909, p. 382 | | Unknown |
| 50 | Leaf-shaped sword | Caerhun | Craig Eigiau | Wheeler, <i>P. and R. W.</i> , 159 | Fig. 16, No. 1 | Bangor Museum |
| 51 | Leaf-shaped sword and dagger | Dolwyddelan | | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1904, p. 207; Wheeler, <i>P. and R. W.</i> , 159 | Fig. 16, Nos. 2-3 | British Museum |
| 52 | Knife-dagger | Penmachno | Eidda boundary | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1937, p. 174 (fig.) | | Llandudno Field Club |
| 53 | Looped spearhead | Dwygyfylchi | Braich y Dinas | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1927, p. 183 (fig.) | | Private possession |
| 54 | Riveted spearhead and animal bones | Llandudno | Creigiau Rhiwledyn | Lowe, I, 47; <i>Ann. Rep. Liverpool Geological Assoc.</i> , 1892, p. 54 | Fig. 16, No. 5 | Bacup Nat. Hist. Soc. |
| 55 | Spear ferrule | Llandudno | Pigeon's Cave, Great Orme | See No. 34 above | | National Museum of Wales |
| 56 | Shield | Trewydir | Moel Siabod | <i>Proc. Soc. Ant.</i> , 2 s., XXX, 169-70; Wheeler, <i>P. and R. W.</i> , 165 (fig.); Grimes, <i>Prehist. Wales</i> , p. 184, No. 522 (fig.) | | British Museum |
| 57 | 2 bronze pins | Dwygyfylchi | Barrow, Braich-lwyd | See No. 28 above | | Grosvenor Museum, Chester |

| No. | Object | Parish | Where found | Reference | Illustrations | Where preserved |
|-----|--------|--------|-------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|
|-----|--------|--------|-------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|

MISCELLANEOUS BRONZES

| | | | | | | |
|----|------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|---------|
| 58 | Bronze cup | Conway | Near Castle | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1860, p. 379 | | Unknown |
| 59 | "Brass utensils" | Llanllechid | Cae-Gwilym-ddu, in cist in cairn | W. Williams, <i>Observations on the Snowdon Mountains</i> (1802), 96 | | Unknown |

EARLY IRON AGE AND ROMAN PERIODS

(See Map, Fig. 17)

| | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|---|--|----------------------|
| 60 | Gold coin ¹ | Llandudno | Llwyn-fryn, Great Orme | <i>Proc. Llandudno Field Club</i> , X, 73; Grimes, <i>Prehist. Wales</i> , p. 226, No. 703 (fig.) | | Llandudno Field Club |
|----|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|---|--|----------------------|

For excavation and other finds from the following sites see under their respective entries in the Inventory :

(a) *Native sites*

Conway Mountain (201); Braich y Dinas (252); Pen-y-coed hut-group (257); Clearance mounds, Penmaen Mawr (269); Pen y Gaer (315); Pen y Dinas, Llandudno (367); Dinas, Llanfairfechan (391); Coed-uchaf hut-group (527); Degannwy Castle (564); Gwern-Engan hut-group (591).

(b) *Roman military sites*

KANOVIVM (166); Roman fort, Bryn-y-gefeiliau (679)

In general see the published lists in *B.B.C.S.*, I, 348, and XII, 112. But note also the following :

| | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|
| 61 | Coin of Constantine | Aber | | <i>Proc. Llandudno Field Club</i> , X, 71 | | |
| 62 | Coin | Llandudno | Near Cromlech, Great Orme | <i>Proc. Llandudno Field Club</i> , VII, 89 | | |
| 63 | Vase | Llandudno | Maes-y-mor | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1918, p. 363 | | |
| 64 | Coin hoard, 3rd C. | Llanfairfechan | Near Pinehurst | | | Some in Bangor Museum |
| 65 | Coin hoard | Penrhyn | In garden at Penrhyn Bay | <i>Proc. Llandudno Field Club</i> , X, 68 | | Unknown |
| 66 | "Roman reliques" | Trewydir | Mines, Nant Bwlch-yr- haiarn | J. Williams, <i>Faunula Grustensis</i> , 22 | | Unknown |

¹ Some doubt is thrown on the authenticity of this find by the discovery of an Egyptian amulet in the same garden.

| No. | Object | Parish | Where found | Reference | Illustrations | Where preserved |
|-----|--------|--------|-------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|
|-----|--------|--------|-------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|

ROMAN MINING AND METAL WORKING

(See also No. 66 above)

| | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--|--|--------------------------|
| 67 | Copper cake | Dwygyfylchi | Penmaenmawr | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1939, p. 92 (fig.) | | National Museum of Wales |
| 68 | Roman mining sites | Llandudno | Great Orme and Gogarth | See Monument No. 366 | | |
| 69 | 2 copper cakes, stamped | Llanllechid | Carnedd Llewelyn | <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1908, p. 118 ¹ | | British Museum |

MEDIEVAL AND LATER

For excavation and other finds from the following sites see under their respective entries in the Inventory:

Maenan Abbey (1); Hut-group on Foel Dduarth (33); Homestead, Maes-y-Gaer (59); Caer-Rhun Hall (103); Gogarth (361); Eglwys Cil Twllan (539); Degannwy Castle (564)

| | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|
| 70 | Leather buckler | Caerhun | E. side of Roman fort | Lowe, I, 134; and see Monument No. 166, under "Small finds" | | Rapallo House Museum, Llandudno |
| 71 | Leaden "bulla" of Pope Honorius III | Dolwyddelan | Uchel-graig | | | National Museum of Wales |
| 72 | Mortar | Llanrhos | | | | Built into the wall at Marl Hall |
| 73 | Mead vessel | Llanrhychwyn | Near Tal-y-llyn | | | |
| 74 | Cannon balls | Lechwedd | Tyddyn-cynnal | | | Tyddyn-cynnal |
| 75 | Gold ring of Bishop Alhstan | Llysfaen | | <i>V. & A. Catalogue of Rings</i> (1930), pp. 63-4, No. 227 (fig.) | | Victoria and Albert Museum |
| 76 | Jet ring | Penmachno | Near Glyn-Lledr | | | Old Fish Inn, Betws-y-Coed |

¹ The provenance of one of these was erroneously given as Conway.

THE ROADS OF EAST CAERNARVONSHIRE

THE development of the system of through-routes in this area may be divided into three periods. There is no evidence for the line of any long-distance pre-Roman trackways, although short lengths of walled road occur among the early field systems. In the Roman period carefully engineered highways were built, suitable for wheeled traffic, and the slight surviving remains of these will be described in detail. There is then a long gap in our knowledge of the evolution of the road system, but at the beginning of the 18th century the country is found to be traversed by a network of packhorse trails. In the latter part of the 18th century, the country was opened to wheeled traffic, and with the construction of Telford's highways in 1815-25 the layout of the road system reached nearly to its modern form. A detailed yard-by-yard description of the whole of the post-Roman roads and tracks would require too much space. All that can be done is to indicate their course on a map, to discuss their general character, and to draw attention to any sections which are particularly notable for any reason. Grid references are not given if the site referred to is shown on the 1-inch O.S. map.

I. THE ROMAN ROADS (Map, Fig. 17). In Wales, as elsewhere in Britain, the older antiquaries were prepared to accept any manifestly ancient track as Roman, provided that it followed a possible Roman route. In the account below only sections where there is clear evidence of Roman engineering have been accepted as certain, although the probable route can often be inferred where no convincing visible traces survive. There seems to be some indication that round huts tend to lie more thickly near the line of Roman roads, and this has been used as evidence for the possible route between Dolwyddelan and Bryn-y-gefeiliau.

(a) *Sarn Helen*. Although there can be little doubt that a road did connect Tomen-y-mur, Bryn-y-gefeiliau, and Caerhun, its surviving traces are very slight indeed. It enters the county near Rhiwbach slate quarry (SH 73864520) and runs almost due N. to the quarry (SH 73864592), where it joins the 18th-century road from Ffestiniog to Penmachno. In this section it appears as a slightly raised causeway, about 13 feet wide, with kerbstones visible in places. Where the peat is deepest it appears to have been laid in a cutting. A later packhorse trail follows the line, the paving stones having been thrown out to form banks along its edge, and this provides fairly satisfactory evidence that the paved road is in fact Roman, and not of 18th-century construction.

North of Rhiwbach quarry no trace of the Roman way could be found. Earlier writers have taken ancient packhorse trails as evidence for the line,¹ but without excavation to confirm the presence of paving or side-ditches this cannot be accepted. Any attempt to trace the route further would be purely speculative, but it may be noted that the traditional line along the Penammen valley is unlikely, as the sinuous course of the modern road would not have obliterated all traces of the necessary engineering works. The paving seen by Fenton² was probably that of a packhorse trail, and the massive stonework in the Afon Lledr seems to have been a weir.

¹ M. Marples, *Sarn Helen* (Welsh Outlook Press, ca. 1939).

² Fenton, 189. But for the line between Dolwyddelan and Bryn-y-Gefeiliau see Hemp in Hall, *Caer Llugwy*, pp. 60

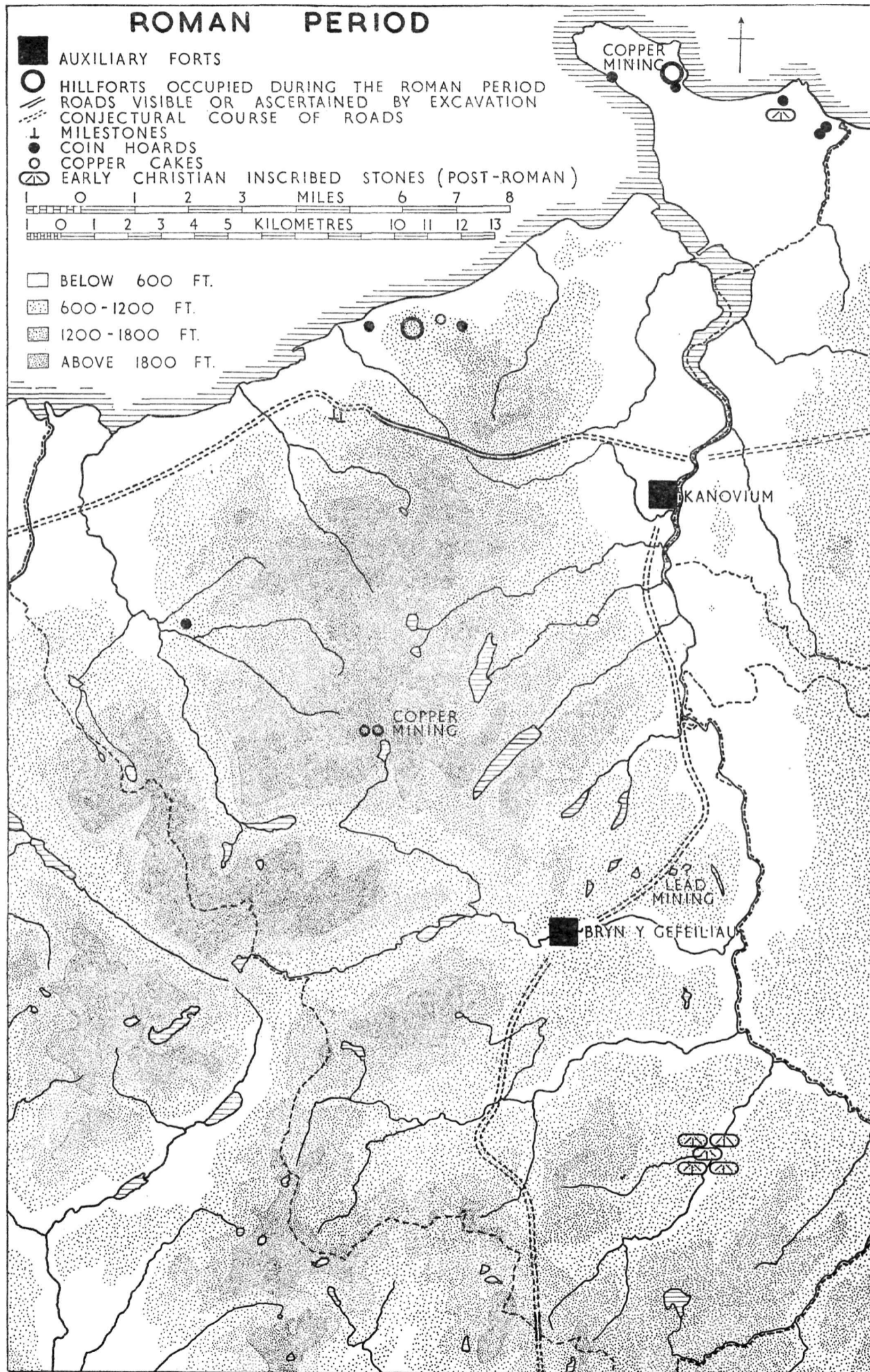


FIG. 17

(b) *Roman Road, Caerhun to Caernarvon.* At its eastern entry into the county the most probable course of the road seems to be that crossing the River Conway at or perhaps some way S. of Tal-y-cafn, passing through Ty'n-y-groes and Roe Wen, and connected with Kanovium (No. 166) by a short branch road. But no structural evidence appears until the 1000 feet contour is reached (SH 74237183) where faint traces of a bank appear under the S. wall of the existing track. Hence the road can be traced with few interruptions in two nearly straight sections, with a bend at SH 72687135, to SH 68907263, whence it curves round a hillside to end pointing 10 degrees W. of N. at SH 68837278, by a ruined cottage, Tyddyn-y-waen.

The sections are not perfectly straight. The first length has a slight bend at SH 73867168, where the stone pillar Ffon-y-cawr (No. 176) appears to stand on the S. edge of the *vallum*. The next stretch, through Bwlch y Ddeufaen, is made up of about 12 short straight sections which are laid out to follow the form of the ground, but which never depart more than 100 yards from the direct line as given.

The road is about 15 feet wide and appears either as a level shelf on the hillside, usually with slight quarry pits on the upper side, or as a raised bank about 2 feet high. The best examples of the shelf are at SH 73207148—72207150, SH 71277188—71007197, SH 69857225—69247250 (now with a wall built on it), and SH 68907263—68837278; and of the bank at SH 72007156—71707166, and SH 70507202—70257207. From the level at which this last section approaches the Afon Glan-sais (SH 70277206) it appears that the stream must have been crossed by a bridge. Trenches cut across the line¹ showed very little paving, and it was suggested that this had been removed for walling. At SH 71207190 clearance of overlying peat during work for the British Electricity Authority in 1952 revealed paving consisting of stones 1 foot to 1 foot 6 inches long, of irregular shape, and 4 inches to 6 inches thick. Separated from this by 1 foot 4 inches of sandy gravel was a similar layer of flat stones. The two layers perhaps represent two periods of construction, coinciding with the erection of the two Roman milestones found close together near Rhiwiau (see below). These indicate the further course of the road, and there is no reason to doubt that they were *in situ*, although the last visible trace of the road is pointing in a different direction, and sections cut near the stones² produced no satisfactory evidence. From this point there is no certain indication of the line of the road.³

(c) *The Milestones.* Three Roman inscribed stones have been discovered near the probable course of the Roman road from Kanovium to Segontium, and two of these were in the area under review. Both these were found in 1883 in a field called Caegwag on the farm of Rhiwiau-uchaf in Llanfairfechan parish (SH 67907275) separated by about 10 yards. They are both in the British Museum.

(i) a milestone⁴ erected in the third consulship of Hadrian (in 121, when the Emperor came to Britain) and recording the 8th mile from Kanovium. The inscription reads:

I M P . C A E S . T R A I
A N V S . H A D R I A N V S
A V G . P . M . T R . P . V̄
. P . P . C O S . I I I
A . K A N O V I O
. M . P . V I I I

¹ Lowe, II, 132-4.

² *Arch. Camb.*, 1912, p. 320.

³ W. J. Hemp, *Cymmr*, xxxiii, pp. 172-3, describes a possible route.

⁴ *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, VII, No. 1099. *Arch. Camb.*, 1883, pp. 170-1; 1912, pp. 225-6. Lowe, I, 136. *British Museum Guide to Roman Britain* (1922 ed.), pp. 24-5; (1951 ed.), p. 78. The readings given here for both stones are by Mr. R. P. Wright.

(ii) another milestone¹ erected by the Severi, probably between 207 and 209, after Septimius Severus and Caracalla came to Britain but before Geta was made Augustus. The inscription reads :

I M P . P C A E S
L . S E P . S E V E R V S
P . P . E T . M . A V R
A N T O N I N V S
A V G G . E T . P

The remainder of the stone is broken away.

2. THE PACKHORSE TRAILS (Map, Fig. 18). These generally appear as sinuous hollows, about 3 feet to 6 feet wide at the bottom and of varying depth, following a course dictated purely by the nature of the country traversed, and frequently dividing into a number of roughly parallel routes. They are impassable for wheeled traffic, but in some places long stretches have been roughly paved or, on steep ground, built up into steps. This deliberate improvement of considerable lengths of road, as distinct from the short causeways sometimes found in marshy places, seems beyond what would have been accomplished either by the packhorse drivers themselves or by the local inhabitants, and thus implies some centralised control, but there is no evidence as to the organisations which may have exercised this.

The earliest post-Roman documentary evidence for a road in this area is the 14th-century Gough Map, which shows the N. coastal road through Conway towards Bangor, but no certain traces of it can now be found, owing to quarrying and modernisation. A coach was brought along this route, with very great difficulty, in 1685.²

The best surviving examples of packhorse trails occur on the track from Dolwyddelan to Penmachno, on the N. of the modern road between Capel Curig and Dyffryn Mymbyr (SH 71405790—70525755), and near Pont Pen-y-benglog at the W. end of Llyn Ogwen (SH 64906053—64706077). This last section, forming a rude flight of steps,³ is that described by Pennant in 1773⁴ as “the most dreadful horse path in Wales”.

Although superseded by metalled roads for wheeled traffic, these trails may have continued in use by drovers until well into the 19th century.

3. THE 18TH-CENTURY ROADS (Map, Fig. 18). The development of roads for wheeled traffic in the latter part of the 18th century is well documented. Most of the material has been collected by Mr. H. R. Davies,⁵ and after about 1790 the growth of the road system can be traced from contemporary maps.⁶

The surviving sections of road are well engineered, although excavation and embankment are avoided where possible. The surface is metalled, 12 feet to 15 feet wide, and supported where necessary by dry-stone retaining walls.

It is interesting to note how many of these roads and their associated bridges are now regarded as “Roman”.

¹ *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, VII, No. 1100. *Arch. Camb.*, 1884, p. 244; 1912, pp. 317-8. Lowe, I, 138. *British Museum Guide to Roman Britain* (1922 ed.), p. 24.

² H. R. Davies, *The Conway and Menai Ferries*, 117.

³ F. Ward, *Arch. Camb.*, 1939, pp. 223-4.

⁴ Pennant, II, 313.

⁵ Davies, *op. cit.* See also A. H. Dodd, “The Roads of N. Wales”, *Arch. Camb.*, 1925, pp. 121-48. Reference should also be made to R. T. Pritchard, “The Post Road in Caernarvonshire”, *Trans. Caerns. Historical Soc.*, 13 (1952), pp. 9-25, which appeared after the preparation of this note.

⁶ 1794-7, maps of N. Wales by J. Evans; ca. 1805-10, sketches in E. Hyde Hall's *Description of Caernarvonshire*; 1810-25, MS. O.S. maps.

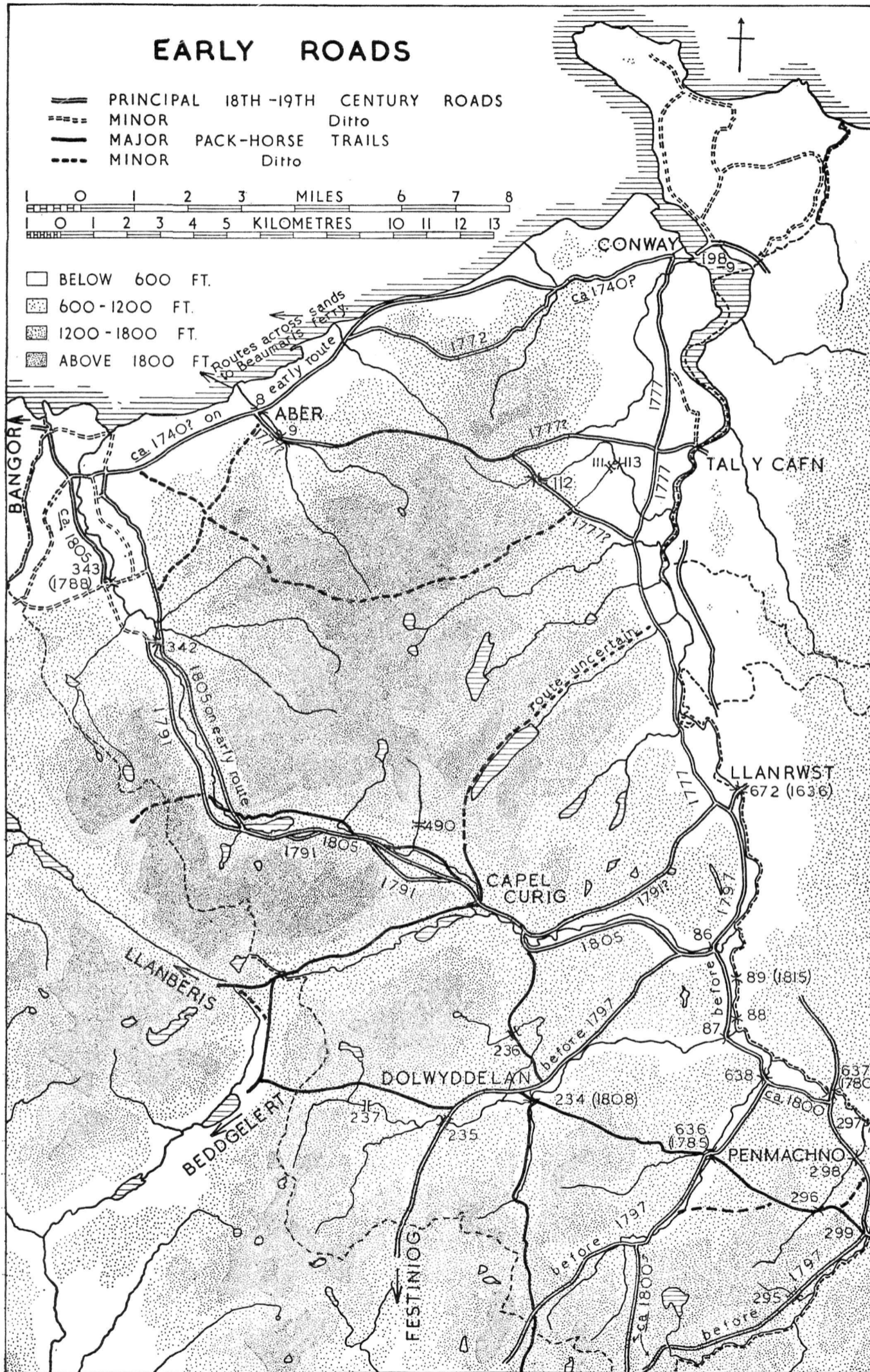


FIG. 18

4. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ROUTES. The track along the N. coast from Conway to Bangor seems to have been made possible for coaches by the middle of the 18th century,¹ but the passage along the N. face of Penmaenmawr remained very dangerous, and in 1772 a new route was made² joining Llanfairfechan and the foot of the Sychnant pass, across the high ground S. of Braich-y-Dinas and passing near the "Druids' Circle". Slight traces of this road survive, but the coastal route seems to have been improved, as it alone is shown in Evans' map of 1794, although the inland route is indicated as a minor track in Hall's sketch-map.

The road leading N. along the W. side of the Conway valley from Llanrwst bridge was turnpiked in 1777,³ but few traces of the old road remain. In the same Act the track through Bwlch y Ddeufaen was taken over, and some traces of engineering work survive at each end, but the central section seems to have been untouched.

The route through Nant Ffrancon was first opened up by Lord Penrhyn about 1791 with a road along the S. and W. side of the pass. This was superseded, about 1805, by a broad straight road carried on an embankment across the peat-marsh, and crossing to the E. of Nant Ffrancon by a bridge above the Ogwen falls. A small section of the arch survives below the present bridge. The valley of the Afon Llugwy W. of Capel Curig shows an interesting series of roadways, starting with the narrow sinuous packhorse trail. A typical section, 7 feet wide and roughly paved, can be traced along the bank of the Afon Lledr from about half a mile N.N.W. of Capel Curig (SH 71585899) to the rough abutments of the bridge shown on J. Evans' map as Pont Dol-llech (SH 71285928). The 1791 road survives higher up the hillside, now followed by a modern wall (SH 70935899—70095891—69555966), and the 1805 embankment runs in a direct line across the marsh (SH 71305895—67706035). Both these roads cross the streams by bridges of flat slabs resting on dry-stone piers. On the N. and E. of the valley the modern road generally follows Telford's line. Until about 1805 there was no direct route along the valley from Capel Curig to Betws-y-Coed, but the road cut across the hills through the lead-mining areas to Llanrwst.

Two roads entered the county from Ffestiniog on the S. One, through Dolwyddelan, ran W. of the modern line, crossing the "Roman Bridge" (No. 235) and passing N. of the castle, where the track still exists. From Dolwyddelan it crossed the hills to Betws-y-Coed by the track now shown as "Sarn Helen" on the O.S. map. The second route has now been cut by the Rhiwbach and Penmachno slate quarries. It left Ffestiniog up the Afon Teigl, passed through Bwlch Carreg-y-fran, and down Cwm Penmachno to Penmachno, hence down the valley along the line of the present road and along the W. side of the Conway valley to Betws-y-Coed. The line probably follows an ancient trackway as the bridge at SH 80685292 (No. 638) was "ancient" in 1662, but as a coach road it is unlikely to be earlier than about 1790. The bridge at Penmachno (No. 636) is dated 1785, but old fords exist higher up the valley. A section of the road survives just S. of Rhiwbach quarry. It is of interest as showing the complete decay into which a solidly built road can fall in 150 years of neglect. The route was superseded about 1800 by the track from Carog to Pont yr Afon Gam.⁴

¹ Davies, *op. cit.*, p. 201.

² *Ibid.*, p. 203.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 205-6.

⁴ Hyde Hall, 133.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

LARGE SHEEPFOLDS

CHARACTERISTIC features of the Snowdon area are the large multicellular sheepfolds, which seem to be unusual elsewhere. Their age does not justify an individual entry for each example.

They show great variation in detail (Fig. 19), but are all essentially similar in principle.¹ A converging passage leads to a gate opening into a large central enclosure, off which low openings lead to a number of smaller compartments. From each of these a further opening usually leads to the outside of the fold, either directly or through other compartments. The central enclosure is sometimes double. Where a stream is near, provision is made for dipping. The walls are well built of massive dry-stone masonry, the low openings being spanned with large stone lintels.

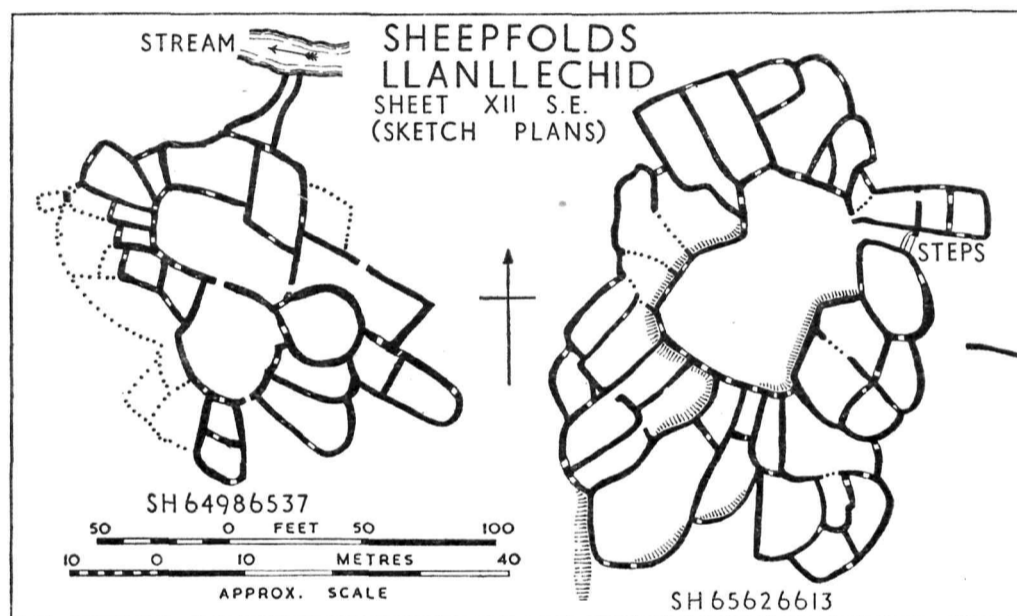


FIG. 19

They are used for sorting the sheep belonging to a number of farms which share a common sheepwalk. The flocks, on occasions such as shearing times, are driven into the central enclosure, and the individual sheep are then passed into the small cells, each of which is the property of a particular farm.

There seems to be no record of when they were built, but most of the existing examples are shown on the M.S. O.S. map of about 1810, and they are almost certainly to be associated with the great increase in sheep-farming which took place during the 18th century.²

¹ The plan of an example at Garreg Fawr (SH 68897330) is given in Hughes and North, *Old Cottages*, p. 69.

² *Snowdonia* (1949), p. 377.

PEAT HOUSES

In some parts of the mountains there exist long narrow rectangular buildings, of massive dry-stone masonry, known as Peat Houses (*Hafodtai Mawn*). Their construction is clear from the illustration (Fig. 20, Pl. 3). They were intended for the storage of peat under fairly dry conditions. They are not very common,¹

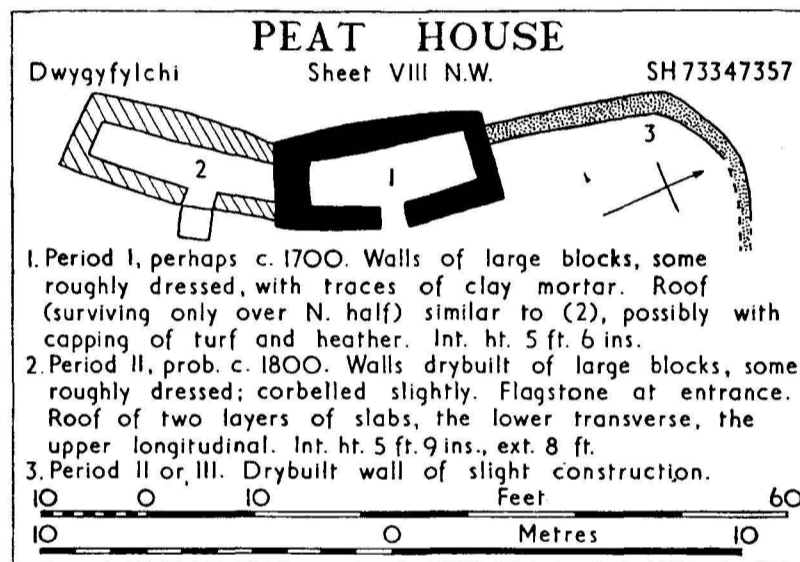


FIG. 20

as the more usual method of storing was as a heap, probably thatched, and resting on a Peat Stool (*Ystol Mawn*)—a platform of large stones intended to keep the peat off the ground. These are generally rectangular in plan, but sometimes round, and are very common, either singly or in groups. They often retain the mound of peat, and look deceptively like burial mounds.

¹ Another example, in ruins, occurs at SH 73917346 near the Maen Penddu (No. 594).

AN INVENTORY OF THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN CAERNARVONSHIRE

THE ABBEY

The Abbey is a very small parish comprising meadow land on both sides of the River Conway and, at the foot of the rising ground to the east, the site of Maenan Abbey, one of the greater medieval monasteries of Wales. Slight remains of the monastery constitute the only monument of the parish.

ECCLESIASTICAL

(I) MAENAN ABBEY (Fig. 21, Pls. 22, 36). The Cistercian abbey of Aberconwy, which was established in the last decade of the 12th century by monks from Strata Florida (Cards.) and received its principal charter from Llywelyn the Great as prince of North Wales, was removed to Maenan by Edward I

Aberconwy or Conway Abbey.⁴ It was thoroughly demolished at the Dissolution, timber and stone being taken to Caernarvon for the royal buildings there.⁵ Window tracery and other details appear to have been utilised at Gwydir Castle also (No. 656).

The subsequent house called Maenan Abbey, built from the old materials,⁶ is now represented only by a tablet with the date 1654 and the initials of John and Dorothy Wynne (of Melai, Co. Denbigh),⁷ and by an inscribed sundial top of 1662, now in Rapallo House Museum, Llandudno.

Structural remains.—In the lawn in front of the house, excavations made in 1924 by a former owner, Dr. G. H. B. Kenrick, K.C., have exposed the foundations shown in Fig. 21, probably part of the church. The few remaining stones of the first course and a single step of a newel stair still in position at the angle show that the old floor level is a few inches beneath the lawn. At the S.W. angle only the lower footings remain with a little of the infilling above, probably representing an engaged corner pier from which the facing stones have been robbed. Some sandstone of a coarse reddish kind is used along with the local stone. The contemporary masonry details (Fig. 21), most of which lie in the excavation, are all of this sandstone. Other finds are (i) a gold noble of Edward III (type of 1327–60) which was picked out of the mortar beside the newel stair, where it stood on edge as if it had been placed there, a view that its mint condition goes to confirm; (ii) a small brass bell 2 ins. high, from near the S. face of the return⁸ (Plate 22).

The human burials which were discovered in the excavation lay with feet to the E.⁹ Five had been found previously in building the tower of the present house, as well as a great number in building a greenhouse nearby.¹⁰

The building at the foot of the bank to the E., of which a corner of rubble work is visible, one or two courses high, appears to be separate from the medieval plan and is perhaps modern. But from the surface of the bank beyond it, towards the boundary wall, come two fragments of Gothic carving in gritty sandstone¹¹: (iii) a finial or stop decorated with two human heads, the one beardless, the other cowed (Plate 36); (iv) a small piece of volute or ball-flower ornament.

Built into the S. front of the house, above the dating tablet next the tower, is a corbel of medieval style, said to be older than the house¹²; it is grotesquely carved with a man's face, the tongue hanging out, tendrils or ivy-leaves ornamenting the cheeks; its antiquity is doubtful. Other displaced details,

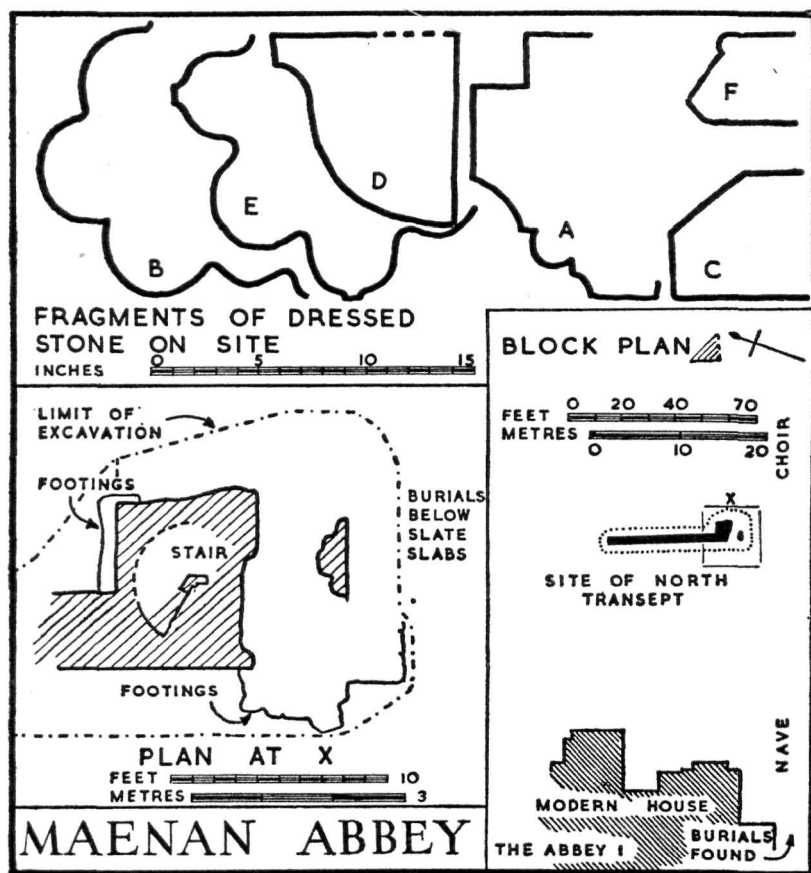


FIG. 21

in 1283 in order to make room for his new castle and town of Conway¹ (*q.v.* Nos. 182 *seq.*). In compensation they were granted the township (*villa*) of Maenan, with exceptional privileges,² and were assisted to build a new monastery,³ henceforward known either by that name or by the old name,

shown in Fig. 21, are (a) arch mouldings, some retaining their medieval dressing, in an archway, S. of the house, that formerly stood in a brick vault beneath the old house¹³; (b) and (e) arch voussoirs; (c) plinth; (d) corbel; (f) pieces of a hood mould or string course collected in or near the conservatory beyond the archway. (The pedestal of Gothic style nearby comes from the war-damaged House of Commons.)¹⁴

The partly ruined 18th-century building behind the house, S.W. of the stable yard, is said to stand on "two very large underground rooms about 10 ft. high"¹⁵ (since used as cess-pits), which remain to be explored.

¹ Topographical study of possessions granted, C. A. Gresham, "The Aberconwy Charter", *Arch. Camb.*, 1939, p. 123.

² Charter in Dugdale, *Monasticon*, V, 674, No. 4; see Lowe, I, 460. See also *ibid.*, p. 456, for translation of *inspeximus* of Edward III from "Register and Chronicle of the Abbey of Aberconwy" (Harleian MS. No. 3725). Cf., *Cal. Chancery Rolls, various, 1277-1326*, pp. 275, 283, 286, 292; *Cal. Charter Rolls, 1226-1516*, I, 279; and Taylor, "Master James", p. 440. Papal Bull approving of transfer, Stevens, *Additions to Dugdale's Monasticon*, app. 301. Enquiry into privileges by the Black Prince, *Rec. Caern.*, pp. 144-5, 256. See generally Lowe, I, 266-84.

³ *Cal. Chancery Rolls, various, 1277-1326*, p. 291.

⁴ So Leland, 84.

⁵ *Cymmr.*, 1917, pp. 82-4

⁶ Pennant, II, 305-6. For an 18th-century picture see Lowe, I, 279.

⁷ Griffith, *Ped.*, 376 (married 1651). The site was granted to Ellis Wynne in 1563 (*Cal. Patent Rolls, 1560-3*, II, 586).

^{8, 9} Circumstances of discovery personally related by Dr. Kenrick. In Jan. 1953 the coin was purchased by Mr. Robert Rennie, formerly of Gwrych Castle; the bell was presented to the National Museum of Wales.

¹⁰ Recorded by a former owner, T. Elias, *Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass.*, 1898, p. 41.

¹¹ Also found by Dr. Kenrick. Now in Rapallo House Museum, Llandudno.

¹² T. Elias, *loc. cit.* The "gargoyle" must be this corbel.

¹³ *Ibid.* The arch was re-erected in its present position by Dr. Kenrick.

¹⁴ As stated by Dr. Kenrick.

¹⁵ T. Elias, *loc. cit.* Possible extension of monastic site to W. is noted by A. J. Taylor in *A Hundred Years of Welsh Archaeology* (1946), p. 146.

Condition: reduced to foundations, which have been extensively robbed.

SH 78946569

2 xii 50

14 S.W. Unnoted

ABER

Aber is a village and large parish on the sea coast. It comprises a small coastal strip and a large area of mountain land extending to the headwaters of the Afon Goch and Afon Anafon. The principal monuments are the motte Pen y Mwd (No. 10), the house Pen-y-bryn (No. 4), and the hill-fort Maes y Gaer (No. 12). The parish is rich in small prehistoric and medieval sites.

In the early 13th century, and probably before,¹ one of the main residences of the princes of Gwynedd was at Aber. There is no evidence as to its actual site, but it is possible that it stood on or near the motte Pen y Mwd.²

¹ *Hist. Wales*, I, 236; II, 686, 765.

² According to Leland (p. 84), part of the building still stood in his time. He gives Llan Boduan as an alternative name for the motte.

A similar motte in Monmouthshire has produced archaeological evidence for occupation early in the 13th century (*Arch. Camb.*, 1936, p. 247).

ECCLESIASTICAL

(2) THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. BODFAN (Plates 25, 27) was entirely rebuilt in 1878. The older church lay to the N., its site being indicated by a group of modern tombstones surrounded by much older ones.

Fittings—*Communion Table*: with heavy turned moulded legs and plain chamfered stretchers, to the top of which fillets have been attached. The top is modern, but the moulded top-framing of the original table is visible behind the modern pierced vine-scroll carving. The ball-feet are modern. Mid or late 17th-century. *Font*: octagonal bowl of yellow sandstone, sides slightly convex, 2 ft. 3 ins. in diameter and 1 ft. 7 ins. high; the inside is cylindrical and lined with lead bearing the initials and date R.O. J.P. 1675. The pedestal is modern.¹ The marks of the bar and lock with which the font was secured are visible on the top. Post-Reformation, probably recut in 1675. *Font-cover*: of deal, probably late 18th-century. *Memorials*: Interior—W. wall (i) white marble plaque on grey marble slab, with cornice and pediment containing a shield bearing the arms of Hwfa; to Richard Jones of Bod-Silin, 1720; also Lumley Owen of Bod-Silin, relict of Maurice Owen of Ty-obry, Merionethshire, 1784; (ii) marble slab with frame and cornice, shield above bearing a coat of arms, (*argent*) on a chevron (*sable*) 3 bezants and *inescutcheon*; crest, a *demi-pegasus* (*azure*) winged and *semée* of *estoiles* (*or*); to Sir Thomas Bond, 1734; also his wife Lady Dorothy Bond, 1738; (iii) brass plate in a wooden frame, to Mary, wife of John Hughes of Caerberllan, Denbighshire; also the above John Hughes, 1752; (iv) marble urn in a niche with pediment above, to William Griffith, late Rector of Aber, 1773; (v) oval marble plaque with surround bearing fluted pilasters and rosettes, to Rev. Richard Owen of Bod-Silin, Rector of Rhoscolyn, Anglesey, 1788; also his wife Mary, 1797; on upper floor of tower, (vi) slate slab to William Rowland, 1764; also Margaret Morgan, 1734. Exterior—(vii) N. of church, stone slab to Katherine Jones, wife of Thomas Owen, 1690; also David Williams, 1800; also Margret Davies of Bod-Silin, 1801. *Plate 2*: (i) silver chalice (Plate 27) with beaker-shaped bowl on which is a double band intersecting four times; stem moulded at top and bottom with small diamond-shaped decoration; foot bears an ovolo moulding and three rows of incised hyphens; maker's mark, a bird's head facing dexter in a shield; *ca.* 1575; (ii) silver chalice with plain beaker-shaped bowl and moulded foot; in the centre of the bowl are engraved the letters I.H.S., a cross and three nails in a halo, and the inscription "The Gift of John Jones, D.D.³ to the Church of Aber/Carnar:shire Anno 1712"; London date-letter 1712-13 and maker's mark WA, with anchor in a shield; (iii) paten-cover to match, with moulded foot engraved with the letters I.H.S., a cross, and three nails in a halo; the rim bears the same inscription as the chalice, and the date-letter and maker's mark are the same; (iv) plain silver paten with truncated foot, inscribed on the rim, "The Gift of Mr. Richard Fletcher to Abber Church 1677"⁴; (v) tall silver flagon (Plate 25) with plain cylindrical body, narrow moulded lip, domed cover, and scrolled thumbpiece, the handle terminating in a plain shield; inscribed "The Gift of

John Jones D.D. to the Church of Aber: A.D. 1719"; London date-letter 1719-20 and maker's mark F.A. with pellet between (? William Fawdery); (vi) plain silver paten with moulded edge and truncated foot, inscribed "The Gift of HUGH DAVIES, Rector to the Parish of Aber 1794"⁵; London date-letter 1793-94, maker's mark illegible.

Old Churches, 152.

¹ A cylindrical gritstone shaft 9 ins. high and 1 ft. 7 ins. in diameter, possibly the original pedestal, lies outside the porch on the W. side.

² *Church Plate*, 57.

³ Of Plasgwyn, Pentraeth, Anglesey, Dean of Bangor 1689-1727.

⁴ Richard Fletcher, son of Thomas Fletcher of Treborth, Bangor, canon of Bangor 1667-72.

⁵ Hugh Davies was a well-known Welsh naturalist; born in 1739 at Llandyfydog, Anglesey, son of the Rector, Lewis Davies, became Rector of Beaumaris in 1778 and of Aber in 1787.

Condition: rebuilt.

SH 65327263

3 vi 37

7 S.E.

(3) CHAPEL, now used as a dwelling-house. It was erected as a Calvinistic Chapel in 1822, and used as such until 1897, when it was converted into a house by the insertion of partitions and a central chimney. The walls are of rubble, rendered on the E. front with modern plaster. The roof is of slate. The building is rectangular in plan, and originally contained at the N. end the chapel itself, 27 ft. square, and S. of this the minister's house, of two storeys with a chimney on the S. side. The rear of the house was formerly a stable, with a loft above, the doorway of which is now blocked.

Two tall windows remain in both the front and rear walls of the chapel, and at the N. end of the front is an original projecting porch with a round-headed doorway and in its S. wall a small window. The diagonally boarded ceiling within the chapel is also original.

Condition: good.

SH 65767249

28 vi 49

7 S.E. Unnamed

SECULAR BUILDINGS

(4) PEN-Y-BRYN (Fig. 22, Plates 67, 94) was the residence of the Thomas family at least from 1705,¹ and possibly earlier, as they moved from Carmarthenshire to Aber about the middle of the 16th century.² The house is of two storeys with a tower of four storeys at the W. end. The central block and its porch date from ca. 1600, the tower probably from a little later. Alterations were made early in the 18th century, and the E. wing added. The S. or kitchen wing is modern. The barn to the N., a 17th-century building overlying and incorporating older stonework (see below), apparently occupies the site of an older house, possibly that first built by the Thomases.

The walls of the house are rubble with roughly dressed quoins, the tower coated with modern rough-cast. The earliest windows have gritstone dressings. Old slates remain on the roofs both of the central block and tower. The eaves of the central block retain their projecting hollow mould, the N. gable its moulded coping and carved kneelers. The chimneys are square, that at the gable of the E. wing being larger than the others, and have modern capping.

Elevations (Plate 67): In the N. Front of the central block the window E. of the porch and those in the dormers are original; of three and two transomed lights respectively, they have gritstone jambs, mullions and transomes of recessed ovolo section, and serve to date the central block ca. 1600. Dressings of the same mould have been used to frame the modern sash window W. of the porch. Slightly below first floor level near the N.E. corner is the outline of a blocked landing window. The porch is probably contemporary with the central block;

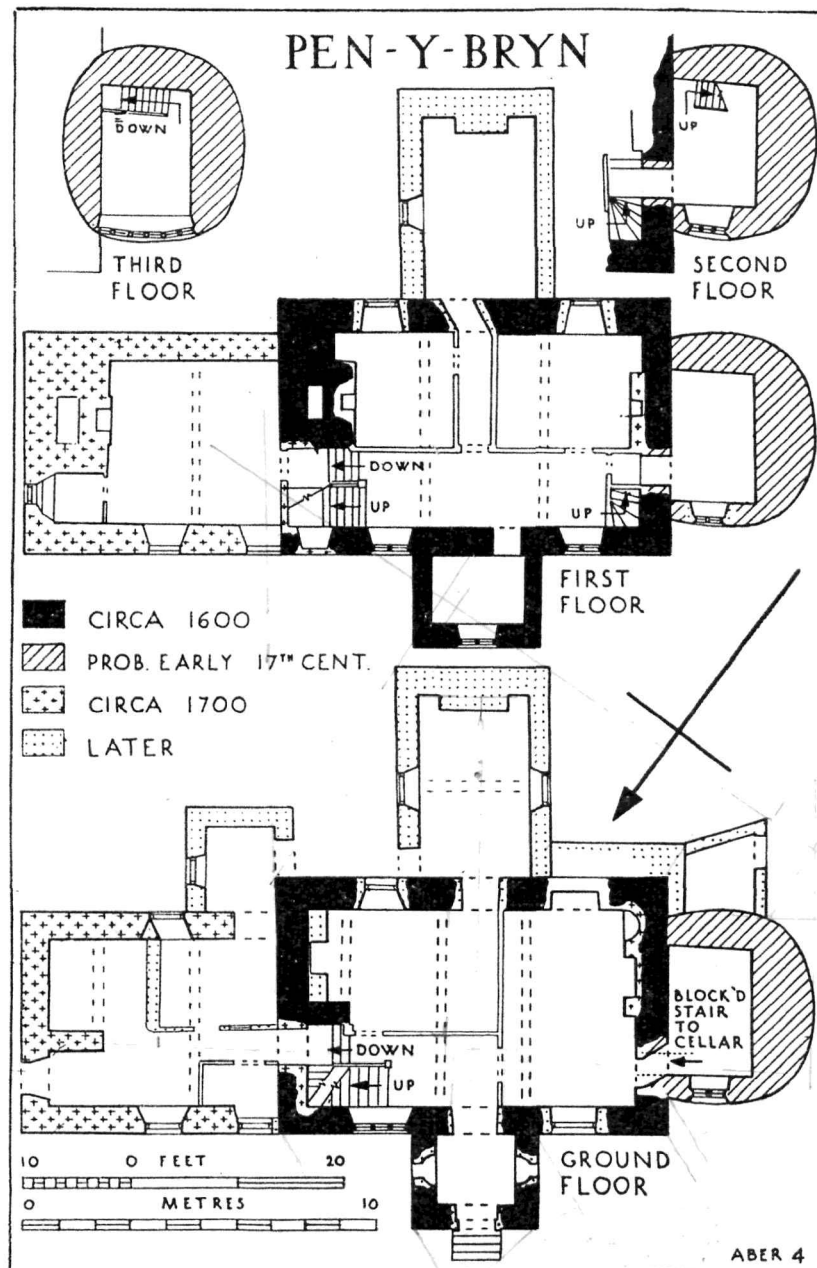


FIG. 22

but the present arched and pilastered doorway was not in position in 1810.³ The window frames are moulded like those of the central block; at the ground floor on either side of the porch there is a single transomed light, formerly unglazed, and at the first floor a window of two lights below a label that is horizontally returned and stopped. But the frame of the last differs from the others in being chamfered internally, instead of moulded. The windows of the *Tower* similarly combine the mould and chamfer; those at the ground, second and third floors have their original stone frames, of two, three and six

transomed lights respectively; that at the first floor, of two lights, is a modern replacement in wood. In the *E. Wing*, at least the tall first-floor windows retain their early 18th-century proportions, since their panelled reveals belong to wainscot of that date. The contemporary doorway in the *E. Gable* is square-headed. A similar doorway on the *S. Front*, next the central block, retains both frame and rough door of the period. The modern *S. Wing* contains early fragments, notably a segment of an arched window built into the *S. wall*.

Interior: The house has been much modernised. The internal divisions of the *central block* nowhere correspond to the old ceiling beams, which still exist though plastered over, but relate rather to the additional *E. and S. wings*. On the ground floor the original wide fireplace remains in the *E. room*. The fireplace in the *W. room* is modernised. Beside it is a semi-circular wall niche of the 18th century, framed with moulded pilasters and surmounted by a half dome of plaster, the arch of which is ornamented with a dropped keystone. The flat-arched recess in the *S. wall* apparently represents a blocked doorway or window. From this end of the block the tower is entered by a doorway driven obliquely through the end wall (as if to avoid a former fireplace), and from the tower the cellar beneath the *N. part* of the block and the porch was reached by a flight of stone steps, still existing but closed by the present wooden floor. In the doorway leading to that part of the cellar which underlies the porch, a blunt-pointed timber head is re-used. The *E. wing* originally contained a single room on both floors, the wainscoting of the upper proving that the extension was made not much later than 1700 (Plate 94); the lower room, now subdivided, has a wide fireplace like that at the adjacent end of the central block. The main staircase was then inserted. As it stands it is evidently a reconstruction, but is essentially of that date; it has a moulded hand-rail with flattened top, a straight string, rather thick turned balusters and half responds set against large square newels. On the landing a mural cupboard, lined with panelling of similar date, occupies the embrasure of the blocked window already noted from the outside in the *N.E. corner* of the central block. The single room on the *first floor* of the *E. wing* is fully lined with contemporary wainscoting. A double row of recessed and fielded panels is divided by a dado-rail of bolection mould and finished with a moulded cornice against the ceiling. Two horizontal panels occupy the space above the fireplace, the upper having a moulded frame of bold projection, and to the *N.* a door to a small room completes the design. The fireplace itself appears to be later, its mantelshelf resting on twin three-quarter round columns with moulded capitals and bases. In the *central block*, the *S.W. bedroom* has similar wainscoting, but on the two outer walls only; inwards the partitions are re-used in-and-out boarding, which has been moulded to match and is united with the wainscoting by a continuous cornice at the ceiling. Here the fireplace has its contemporary bolection-moulded surround. The other bedroom has been reduced in size by the passage to the modern *S. wing*. From the first floor to the attics the hand-rail of the main stairs is like that of the lower flight but the balusters are plain. The *roof* of the central block appears to have been remade in the 18th century, perhaps when the *E. wing* was added. In

the latter the tie beams of the roof trusses have been raised to enable the attic floor to be used. Modern stairs give access to the upper floors of the tower, the roof of which is carried on two collar-beam trusses intersecting at right angles.

The *Barn* 50 yards to the *N.*, a rectangular building, 30 ft. by 15 ft., of three bays, is built of uncoursed rubble masonry containing a number of well-dressed gritstone slabs. Its *W. side* stands on a projecting course of large rubble which extends beyond it, showing that a longer building once occupied the site. That this was an earlier house seems likely from the number of dressed stones utilised in the rougher masonry of the barn. The stout construction of its steeply pitched queen-post roof trusses suggests a date of *ca.* 1700.

Pen-y-bryn Cottage, immediately *N.E.* of *Pen-y-bryn*, is a small rectangular house of two storeys, built of uncoursed rubble with large quoins. The masonry is similar to the *E. wing* of *Pen-y-bryn*, built *ca.* 1700. The roof is of slate.

The *W. front* contains a doorway and window, the *N. gable* a modern window which may replace an earlier one. The *N. gable* has a stepped coping. A small dormer has been added on the *E. side*. The ground floor contains an original fireplace at the *S. end* with heavy beam. The floor is divided into two by a modern partition below an original ceiling beam. Apart from a single roof principal of simple type, the remaining woodwork and internal fittings of the house are modern.

1 Garthewin MS. No. 2089, U.C.N.W.

2 Griffith, *Ped.*, 202.

3 Drawing by R. Colt Hoare, "Views in Wales", N.L.W., Vol. 9, No. 25.

Condition: of all buildings, good.

SH 65827273 (House) 25 i 49 7 N.E.
SH 65847279 (Barn)
SH 65847275 (Cottage)

(5) BOD-SILIN (Fig. 23). BOTFYLYIR or BOTSILYN in 14th century. *Rec. Caern.*, 15. Ruins *N.* of present house are probably of cruck-building. *Old Cottages*, 11.

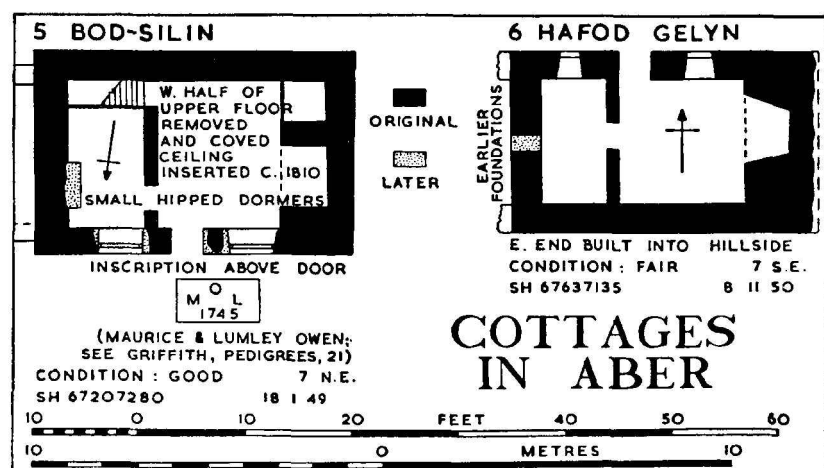


FIG. 23

(6) HAFOD GELYN (Fig. 23). Rebuilt in the 18th century on the ruins of an earlier structure extending further *W.*, probably referred to in 1648 (*Wynn Papers*, No. 1865).

(7) ABER

(7) RECTORY, apparently originally a small 17th-century house of two rooms, extended and given "Gothic" N. and W. fronts in stucco early in the 19th century.

Condition: good.

SH 65437262

21 ii 50

7 S.E.

BRIDGES

(8) ABUTMENTS beside Afon Aber. On the W. bank only the footing of large boulders remains, the upper work having been destroyed by the erection of a modern house. The E. abutment stands 12 ft. high, the sides appearing as steeply sloping banks except on the N., where a vertical stone face, mortared, stands 8 ft. high, with a retaining wall 4 ft. high added to the lower part. This abutment is approached by an old grass-grown road 15 ft. wide, diminishing to 10 ft. at the

bridge. Both road and bridge are shown on the 1822 M.S. Ordnance Survey.

Condition: ruined.

SH 65627278

12 ii 48

7 N.E. Unnoted

(9) BONT NEWYDD. A single barrel-vault of about 25 ft. span over the Afon Aber. The voussoirs of the arch are inset a few inches from the face of the wall above. The width of the roadway is 12 ft., of the parapets 1 ft. 6 ins. each. There is no sign of widening. Stones embedded in the river under the bridge suggest the former existence of a ford. The bridge is marked on the M.S. Ordnance Survey of 1822, and a crossing is shown here on J. Evans' map of 1794.

Condition: good.

SH 66267200

12 ii 48

7 S.E.

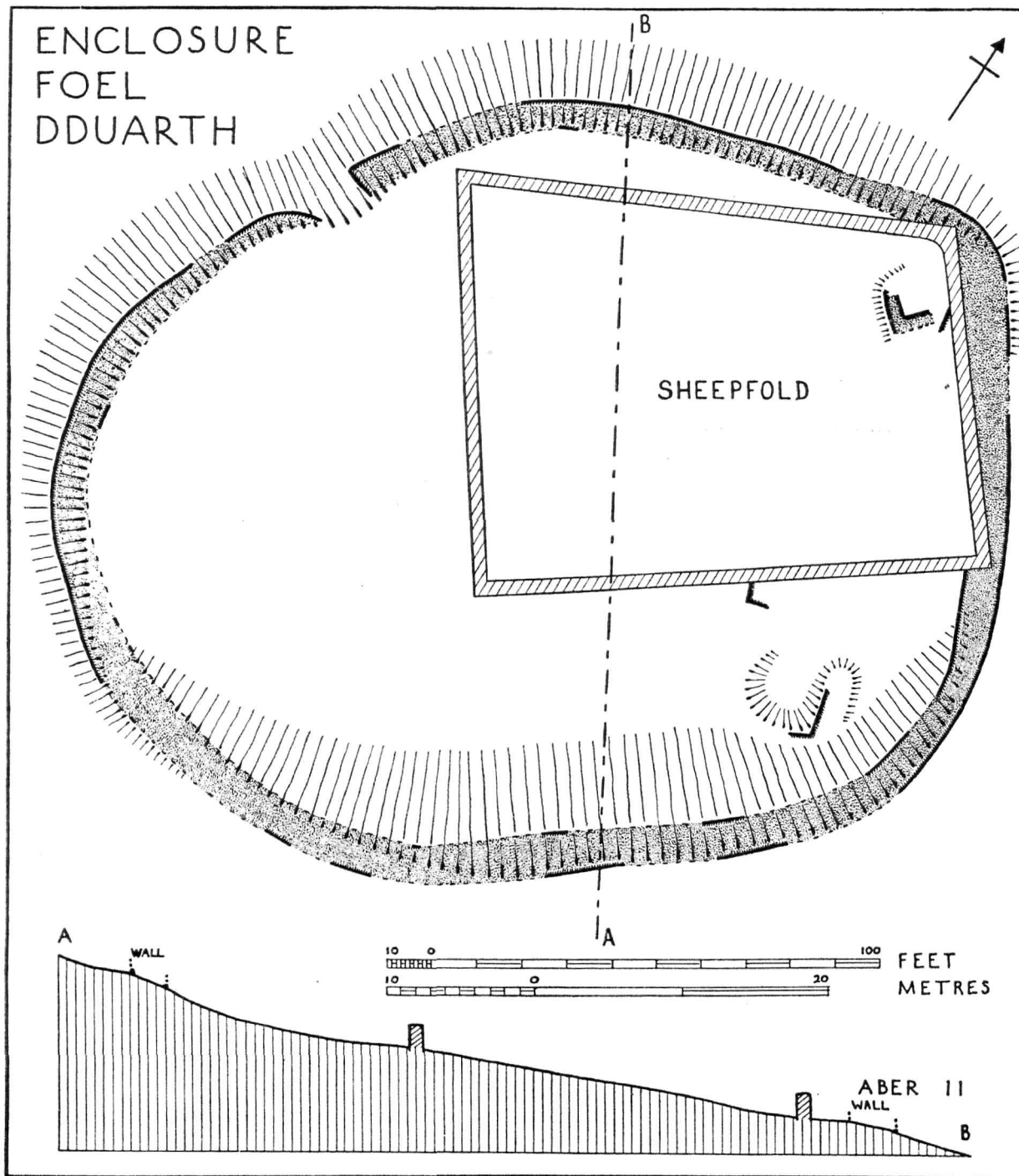


FIG. 24

MEDIEVAL EARTHWORK

(10) PEN Y MWD. Earthen motte situated where the narrow valley of the Afon Aber debouches into the strip of coastal plain, at about 100 ft. above O.D. in level ground on the S.W. bank of the river.

The mound is nearly circular, 22 ft. high and 120 ft. in diameter at the base. The top is oval, 57 ft. by 48 ft. There is some indication of a ditch on the S. There is no visible evidence for any masonry structure, nor for the presence of a bailey.

There is no documentary evidence for the date of the motte,¹ but it may have been constructed by Hugh of Avranches, Earl of Chester, in the late 11th century.²

¹ But see above p. 2.

² E. S. Armitage, *The Early Norman Castles of the British Isles*, 261.

Condition: good; a few trees grow on the mound.

SH 65647266

27 xii 48

7 S.E.

UNCLASSIFIED EARTHWORK.

(11) OVAL ENCLOSURE¹ about 200 ft. by 160 ft. (Figs. 24, 27) on the N. slope of Foel Dduarth, at about 1000 ft. above O.D., on ground falling towards the N. The upper side is cut into the slope, and the lower forms a terrace about 5 ft. high. The wall varies from 5 ft. to 10 ft. in thickness and seems originally to have been built of rounded boulders on a base course faced on both sides with orthostats or with large slabs laid on edge, some individual facing stones reaching 6 ft. long, 2 ft. high and 1 ft. 6 ins. thick. It is best preserved on the N. side where in places it stands 3 ft. high.

The entrance, 11 ft. wide, lies on the N. and cuts through the

wall obliquely. It may have been slightly inturned, but is too ruined for certainty.

The interior shows indeterminate traces of two or perhaps three roughly rectangular structures with stone-faced walls about 3 ft. thick. Fenton refers² rather obscurely to an inner circular structure.

¹ This seems formerly to have been known as Buarth-Merched-Mafon (The sheep-pen of Mafon's Daughters), *Arch. Camb.*, 1864, p. 319; *Welsh MSS.*, Vol. II, pt. II, 453.

For the name Mafon, earlier Mawan, and for the derivation of Anafon from Nant mawen (as in *Rec. Caern.*, 138-140), see R. J. Thomas, *Enwau Afonydd a Nentydd Cymru*, 76.

² Fenton, 181.

Condition: fair, robbed to build a large modern sheepfold.

SH 68007175

10 v 49

7 S.E. Unnamed

EARLY DEFENSIVE ENCLOSURE

(12) MAES-Y-GAER (Fig. 25). The fort crowns a bold hill forming the western end of a spur overlooking the Aber Valley. The ground falls steeply on all sides except the E., where gentler slopes lead down to a broad saddle before rising again to the main mass of the spur. The hill reaches a maximum height of 730 ft. above O.D. near the S.W. end of the fort, the summit being marked by a modern cairn. The fort is roughly pear-shaped and measures 400 ft. long from N.E. to S.W. and 220 ft. in maximum width. The highest part of the hill contains much outcrop; the remainder is grass-grown and free from stones, and falls to the N. in a series of natural terraces, the largest of which may have been artificially scarped to provide sites for huts immediately behind the rampart.

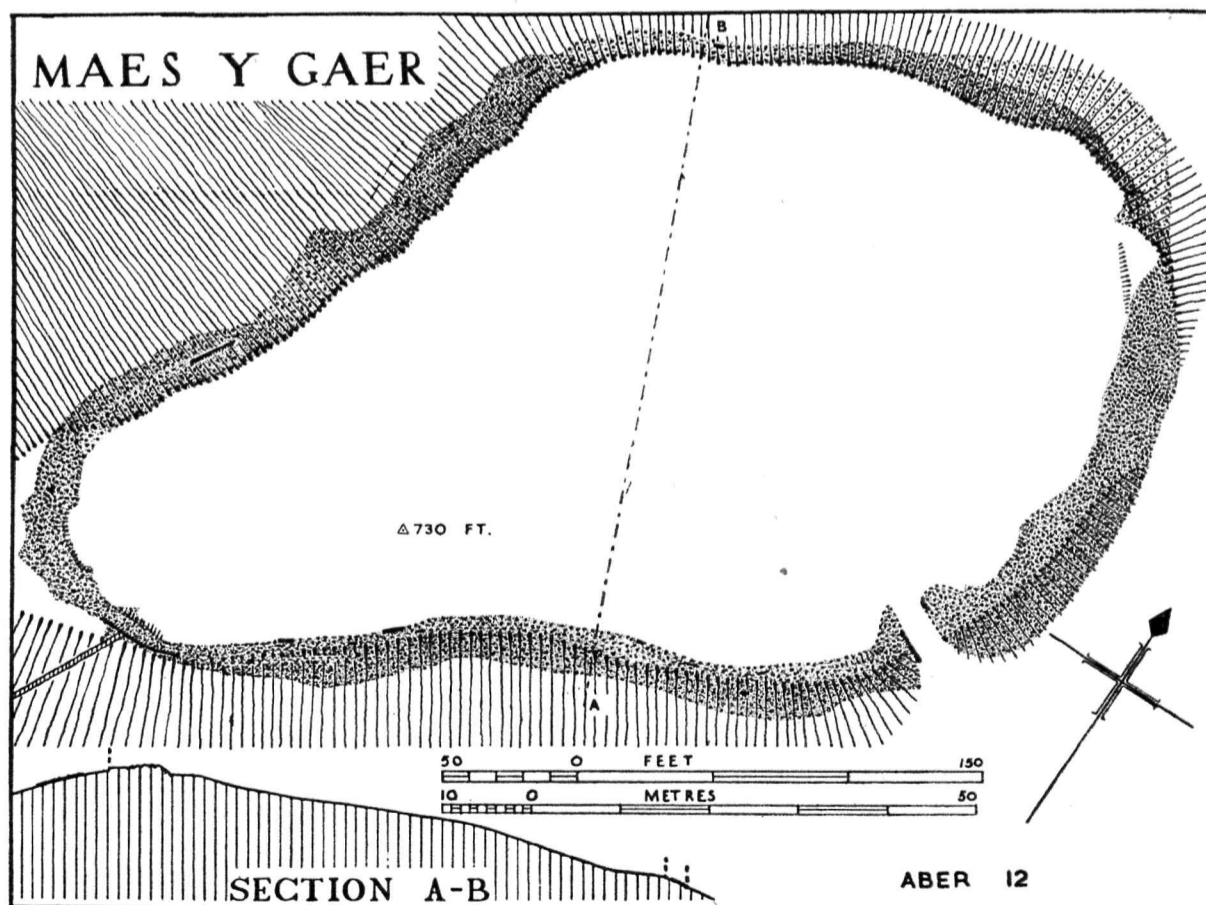


FIG. 25

The defence consists of a single stone rampart encircling the hill roughly on the line of the 700 ft. contour. No datable object is recorded from the site. The *rampart* consists of a mass of loose stones between faces composed of large stones laid lengthwise in rough courses so as to present a smooth outer face. The width between the faces is 8 ft., though an inner face is visible only in places along the S. side. Traces of the outer face also are visible along this side. No surviving wall face is visible along the E. and N.E. sides of the fort, where the rampart forms a ruined bank of stones up to 30 ft. wide. Along the N. and N.W. side the rampart follows the edge of a broad terrace, the slope of which is littered with fallen stones. Traces of the outer face are visible at points, 8 ft. below the crest of the terrace. The W. side runs more or less straight and climbs gradually to the main ridge of the hill; several stretches of the outer face are visible, in places preserved to a height of 2 ft. At the S.W. end of the fort the rampart cuts sharply across the end of the spur, and at the point where it turns again to run towards the E., a stretch of outer wall-facing is preserved for a length of 35 ft. A ruined field wall climbing steeply up the hill from the S. abuts against this with a straight joint. The crest of the rampart along most of the S. side bears the ruins of a stone wall 3 ft. thick, which is almost certainly a continuation of the field wall mentioned above. No ditch is visible anywhere outside the rampart.

The *entrance* lies on the S.E. and is badly ruined, but enough remains to show that it was 11 ft. wide and consisted of an entrance passage about 20 ft. long leading up into the fort, its sides faced with large stones in the manner of the outer face of the rampart. To form a passage-way of this length the ends of the rampart were inturned slightly. There are no traces of guardhouses.

Interior. The area enclosed is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The terrace behind the rampart along the N. side, and the similar but narrower terrace along the S. side, may have been artificially levelled so as to provide sites for huts, but none can be identified with certainty.

Condition: stonework much robbed for field walls.

SH 66327251

16 ii 48

7 S.E.

HUTS AND FIELD SYSTEMS

✓ (13) HUTS AND ENCLOSURES. An extensive group of huts and enclosures on a small flood-plain in the narrow gorge of the Afon Goch, at about 1,400 ft. above O.D. The flood-plain forms a level area about 300 yards by 100 yards, bounded on the S.W. by the river and on all other sides by moraine material or by the steep stony slopes of Llwydmor Bach. The site has been partly disturbed by later rebuilding, so that some details, in particular the number of huts, are uncertain.

A low ruined wall of rough stones encloses an area about 300 ft. by 200 ft., very roughly rectangular in plan, but with sides bulging outwards and corners rounded off. The long axis lies N.W.-S.E., and the S.W. side follows the edge of a river terrace about 20 ft. from the water. Two shallow marshy gulleys run from S.E. to N.W. across the enclosure. Just within the S. corner are two huts, 7 ft. and 10 ft. in diameter with walls of loose stone. At the W. corner, just outside the

enclosure, is a single hut, 10 ft. in diameter, with a wall 2 ft. thick showing traces of an inner and outer face. Near the middle of the N.W. side, within the enclosure, are ruined structures which have been disturbed by rebuilding but which seem to comprise two oval enclosures containing huts. The first enclosure is 55 ft. long from N.W. to S.E. and 35 ft. wide. It contains at its S.E. end a hut 15 ft. in diameter with a wall of loose stones 3 ft. thick, and possible traces of two further huts of 9 ft. diameter to the N.E. Of the second enclosure, which lies 13 yards to the N.W., only the N.E. side remains, composed of a single curving row of large boulders. This enclosure contains two huts 10 ft. and 12 ft. in diameter, with walls of large blocks laid lengthwise. One seems to have been partly rebuilt as a sheep-shelter. Just outside the E. corner of the main enclosure is a group of ruins comprising three or four huts and a small cairn. Nearest to the enclosure is a mound about 2 ft. high with much fallen stone lying about, and on it are remains of what seem to be two contiguous huts of about 10 ft. diameter. They have however been rebuilt to form sheep-shelters. Two similar huts, with walls about 4 ft. thick of loose stones, stand 9 yards to the S.E. The cairn, a structureless mound of stones 10 ft. in diameter and 1 ft. high, stands about 5 yards further S. From each pair of huts a short length of field wall runs N.E.

Within the main enclosure are uncertain indications of a single hut near the E. corner, and the N. corner is cut off from the rest of the area by a ruined wall, forming a roughly rectangular enclosure about 45 yards from N.W. to S.E. and 30 yards wide.

On the opposite bank of the river are traces of field walls surmounting a small bluff.

Condition: fair.

SH 67306935

19 x 48

12 N.E. Unnoted

(14) HUTS AND ENCLOSURES. Three circular huts associated with small irregular enclosures, on the E. side of the Afon Goch, at about 1,250 ft. above O.D. The enclosures cover an area 70 yards by 60 yards, partly on a natural level terrace above the river and partly on scree-covered slopes above, and are defined by wandering walls about 1 ft. high, of large piled boulders. The huts occupy small level platforms in the sloping ground on the E. Their dimensions are as follows:

(i) Diameter 9 ft., with a rough wall of piled stones, about 4 ft. wide and 1 ft. 6 ins. high.

(ii) Diameter 13 ft., 9 yards S.E. of (i). The wall only survives on the E. and N.E. where it forms a revetment 1 ft. 6 ins. high. To the S.E. are traces of a small irregular annexe 8 ft. wide.

(iii) Diameter 13 ft., 18 yards S. of (ii). The wall is of large piled boulders, and stands 2 ft. 6 ins. high, with an entrance 2 ft. wide on the S.W.

Condition: much robbed to build sheepfold.

SH 67106960

28 viii 47

7 S.E. "Sheepfold"

(15) HUTS AND ENCLOSURES. On the E. side of the Afon Rhaiadr-bach, at a height of about 1,750 ft. above O.D., an area roughly 100 yards square is covered with the ruins of

slight enclosure walls. Some of these are probably early, of similar character to No. 13, and there are six or more sites which may be the remains of circular huts, but the area has been extensively built over with later enclosures for sheep-farming, and it is not possible to distinguish the earlier structures with certainty.

Condition: much ruined and disturbed by later building.
SH 66706897 28 ix 49 12 N.E. Unnoted

(16) HUTS AND ENCLOSURES. A scattered group of round huts on a small shelf about 1400 ft. above O.D., above a precipitous drop to the Aber valley.

Their dimensions are given below. Their walls are generally 2-3 ft. thick, of loose stones, mostly with no visible facing.

- (i) Diameter 9 ft., with traces of an inner wall face.
- (ii) Diameter 10 ft., 15 yards E. of (i).
- (iii) Diameter 10-11 ft., 70 yards N. of (ii) on the brink of the cliff, forming a small circular level platform on the sloping ground. The wall is 4-6 ft. thick.
- (iv) Diameter 9 ft., 55 yards S.E. of (i).
- (v) Traces of a much ruined hut similar to (iv) and adjoining it on the N.W.

(vi) An isolated hut, diameter 12 ft., about 150 yards S. of the main group.

Faint vestiges of enclosure walls remain near the huts, and there are further traces about 300 yards to the S.W. just above Rhaiadr-bach.

Condition: poor.
SH 66706970 28 ix 49 7 S.E. Unnoted

(17-30) EARLY FIELDS AND DWELLINGS, Ffridd Ddu (Fig. 26). South of Aber, the slopes of the hills up to about the 1000 ft. contour carry extensive traces of early occupation. This can be separated into two main periods. The earlier seems to include remains of 5 or 6 hut-groups and 5 unenclosed huts, all circular, with which may be associated two areas of terracing. The terrace cultivation has been subsequently ploughed over and partly obliterated, and this ploughing has also damaged the hut-groups. It is probably connected with the occupation of rectangular buildings, distributed over 7 sites, some on earlier hut-groups. The early terracing seems to show rather closer association with the unenclosed huts than with the enclosed hut-groups, but the prolonged occupation of the area makes certainty impossible.

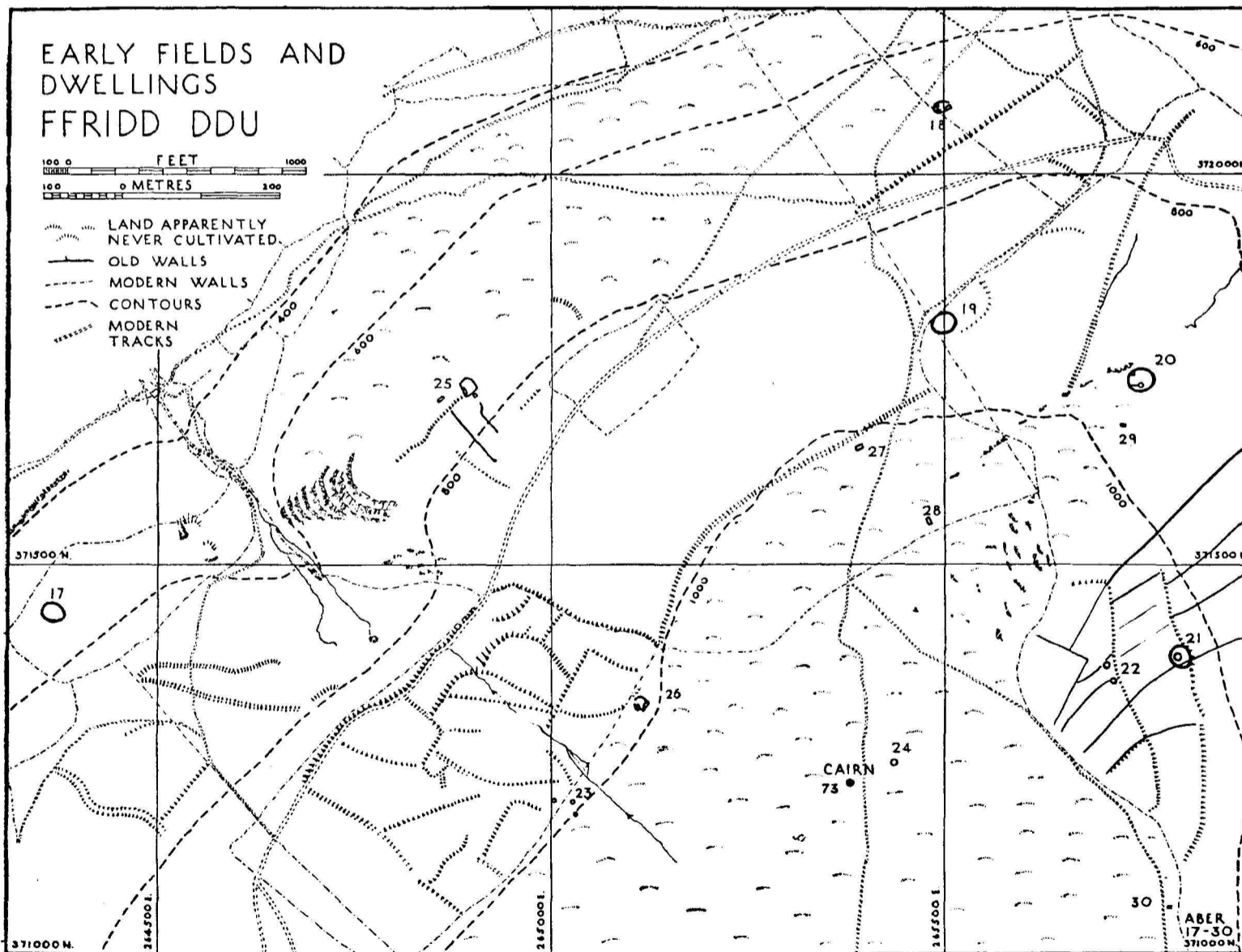


FIG. 26

The western group of early fields (65007130) is in fairly good condition. Their banks, standing from 3 ft. to 5 ft. high, seem to have been substantial enough to compel the later ploughmen to accept the early lynchets as field boundaries. The plan therefore preserves much of the earlier field layout. Three unenclosed circular huts (No. 23) lie near the upper edge of the cultivated area. Remains of an enclosed hut-group (No. 17) lie a short distance to the W., and what may be traces of another (No. 25) lie to the N.

In the eastern group (65707130) only two lynchets running N.-S. parallel to the contours seem to belong to the earlier period. They stand about 3 ft. high. Two unenclosed huts (No. 22) and an enclosed hut-group (No. 21) seem to be contemporary with the lynchets or later, but certainty is not possible without excavation.

The gap between these two areas shows no clear evidence of the earlier cultivation, but occasional faint traces suggest that later ploughing may have obliterated it.

The area covered by the later cultivation is indicated on the plan (Fig. 26). Where the earlier terracing and the lie of the ground permit, the fields are roughly rectangular, divided parallel to the contours by slight lynchets and up and down the slope by rough walls, probably no more than accumulations of stones cast off the fields. Their area varies considerably, but is generally about 1 or 2 acres where the boundaries survive with sufficient certainty to enable it to be determined. The surface is covered with traces of ridges and furrows, the ridges being of variable width, from about 5 ft. upwards. They lie in all directions relative to the slope of the ground, but are rather more frequently perpendicular to the contours than parallel to them.

Rectangular buildings lie near the boundary between the cultivated and uncultivated areas, generally (Nos. 26-30) on the upper edge of the cultivated area, but sometimes (Nos. 18, 25) at the lower edge of it, where the ploughland terminates at the brow of a steep slope. The name *Cras*, now applied to an outcrop which runs for about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of a mile W.S.W. from No. 30, occurs (as ITRAS, ICIA, YCRAS) in *Rec. Caern.*, pp. 138-40.

Condition: Fair, in parts damaged by modern ploughing. At the date of the investigators' visit, the eastern area of early terracing was being broken up by a heavy plough.

SH 65007150 7 ii 50 7 S.E. Unnoted

(17) ENCLOSURE. An oval enclosure, about 100 ft. by 67 ft., with long axis W.N.W.-E.S.E., on ground sloping gently downwards to the N.W. The site has been robbed of stone and ploughed over, but is almost certainly the remains of an enclosed hut-group.

Condition: poor.

SH 64377144 7 ii 50 7 S.E. Unnoted

(18) ENCLOSED HUT-GROUP. An egg-shaped enclosure about 70 ft. long by 35 ft. wide, with its long axis E.-W., on ground falling towards the N. The entrance is at the narrower (E.) end. At the W. end are two huts, the southern of 15 ft. and the

other of 10 ft. diameter. A rectangular building 12 ft. by 8 ft., probably secondary, lies against the S. wall at the E. end.

Condition: poor; damaged by ploughing and robbed.

SH 65507208 7 ii 50 7 S.E. Unnoted

(19) ENCLOSED HUT-GROUP. A level circular area 90 ft. in diameter, on ground sloping gently to the N.E. It is surrounded by a wall of earth and small stones 7 ft. thick, faced on both sides with large stones. Facing stones are only visible near the entrance, which lies on the E. side of the enclosure and is 6 ft. wide. The wall is almost entirely destroyed and remains only as a slight bank. No trace of huts is visible in the interior, but the site is probably a destroyed hut-group. There are traces of terraced fields in the vicinity.

Condition: almost entirely destroyed.

SH 65507181 19 x 48 7 S.E. Unnoted

(20) ENCLOSED HUT-GROUP. Circular enclosure 100 ft. in diameter, on ground sloping towards the E. The wall survives only as a slight bank of stones and earth, with no trace of facing. The enclosed area is cut into the slope on the W. and terraced out on the E. S. of the centre is a much ruined, round hut of 24 ft. diameter, connected by a slight bank to the enclosure wall on the W. Against the inner side of the enclosure wall on the N.W. is a rectangular structure 16 ft. by 10 ft., with walls of earth and large stones.

Condition: poor.

SH 65757174 19 ix 49 7 S.E. Unnoted

(21) ENCLOSED HUT-GROUP. An oval enclosure 105 ft. by 75 ft. with long axis N.N.W.-S.S.E., on ground falling to the E. The wall is of rough stones, but its character has been obscured by the addition of stones from the adjacent fields. The N.E. side coincides with one of the early lynchets. Near the wall of the enclosure on the S.W. is a hut of 30 ft. diameter with an entrance on the N.E. A later field wall crosses the enclosure.

Condition: poor.

SH 65807138 7 ii 50 7 S.E. Unnoted

(22) ROUND HUTS. Two huts about 100 yards W. of No. 21, just above one of the early lynchets. They are 25 ft. in diameter, cut into the slope on the W. to a depth of 3 ft. and terraced out on the E. The walls, about 6 ft. thick, are of small stones faced on both sides with slabs.

Condition: fair.

SH 65717137 and 65727135 7 ii 50 7 S.E. Unnoted

(23) ROUND HUTS. Three huts, just above the more westerly group of early terraces. That on the W. has a diameter of about 20 ft., that on the S. 24 ft., and the third 27 ft. The walls have been much robbed and survive merely as low banks of earth and small stones.

Condition: poor.

SH 65007120

SH 65037119

SH 65037118 7 ii 50 7 S.E. Unnoted

(24) RING OF STONES. The footings of a wall of piled stones 4 ft. thick, forming a circle with a diameter of 36 ft., on open moorland. A single leaning orthostat 2 ft. high stands on the inner edge of the circle on the S. Piled stones against the inner side of the circle on the W. suggest the remains of some internal structure. The nature of this circle is uncertain. Its diameter is unusually large for a hut in this area.

Condition: much ruined.

SH 65447125 19 x 48 7 S.E. Unnoted

(25) ENCLOSURE WITH LONG HUTS. A group of indeterminate remains on level ground, above steep slopes facing N. The main feature is an irregular enclosure about 65 ft. in diameter. The N. and E. walls form straight lines bowed outwards slightly; the W. wall is much ruined and the S. wall almost completely destroyed. The walls are 1 ft. high, of earth and small stones with an outer face of large boulders.

At the S.E. corner of the enclosure are traces of a much ruined structure of uncertain plan about 15 ft. across. It is not clear whether this stood inside or outside the enclosure.

Within the enclosure, set against the W. wall, are traces of a rectangular structure.

30 yards W. of this enclosure is a small rectangular building (64867171), 16 ft. long and 9 ft. wide with its axis N.E.-S.W. The walls, 2 ft. 6 ins. thick and 1 ft. 6 ins. high, have an earth core faced on both sides with large stones.

Traces of ancient fields and plough-marks are visible in the vicinity of the above remains. A field terrace apparently contemporary with the enclosure leads off to the W., and there are other traces of lynchetting as well as walls consisting of single lines of large stones up and down the slopes which rise behind the buildings. The remains may represent more than one period.

Condition: poor.

SH 64897173 19 x 48 7 S.E. Unnoted

(26) ENCLOSURE WITH LONG HUTS. A roughly circular enclosure of about 85 ft. diameter, on ground falling to the N.W., just above the more westerly group of early terraces. The position of the entrance is uncertain but may have been on the W. The boundary wall is reduced to a slight bank of earth and stones. Against it on the S.W. is a rectangular building lying N.W.-S.E., 24 ft. by 18 ft., with rounded corners. The walls are now banks of earth and small stones about 2 ft. high and up to 10 ft. thick. A gap of 8 ft. on the N.E. probably indicates the entrance. A similar building 27 ft. by 18 ft. lying N.E.-S.W., adjoins the boundary wall on the S.E. The orthostat which has fallen across the wall on the N.W. is perhaps the S.W. jamb of the entrance. The space between these buildings and the boundary wall seems to have been enclosed by a wall joining the adjacent corners of the two rectangular buildings, to form an irregular enclosure about 16 ft. across, but it is possible that this represents the remains of a free-standing circular hut.

Condition: poor, much robbed.

SH 65117132 19 ix 49 7 S.E. Unnoted

(27) LONG HUT, on ground falling to the N.W., just outside the bank which marks the limit of medieval cultivation. The hut measures 24 ft. by 11 ft. lying E.N.E.-W.S.W., with the entrance in the E.N.E. end. The walls stand about 1 ft. 6 ins. high, and are completely overgrown with turf and heather.

Condition: fair.

SH 65397165 7 ii 50 7 S.E. Unnoted

(28) LONG HUT, 35 ft. by 16 ft., lying N.N.W.-S.S.E. cut into the slope at the upper (S.) end.

Condition: overgrown and almost destroyed.

SH 65487155 19 ix 49 7 S.E. Unnoted

(29) LONG HUT. A very small platform house, without hood wall, 15 ft. by 10 ft., lying E.-W., cut into the slope on the W. and terraced out on the E. The walls, 3 ft. thick, are of earth and stones, faced on both sides with large stones. The hut stands just outside the area of medieval cultivation.

Condition: much ruined.

SH 65737168 19 ix 49 7 S.E. Unnoted

(30) LONG HUT. A very small hut, 10 ft. by 14 ft., lying E.-W., on ground falling to the E. The walls are of thin orthostats, and the hut is cut into the slope.

Condition: poor.

SH 65797106 7 ii 50 7 S.E. Unnoted

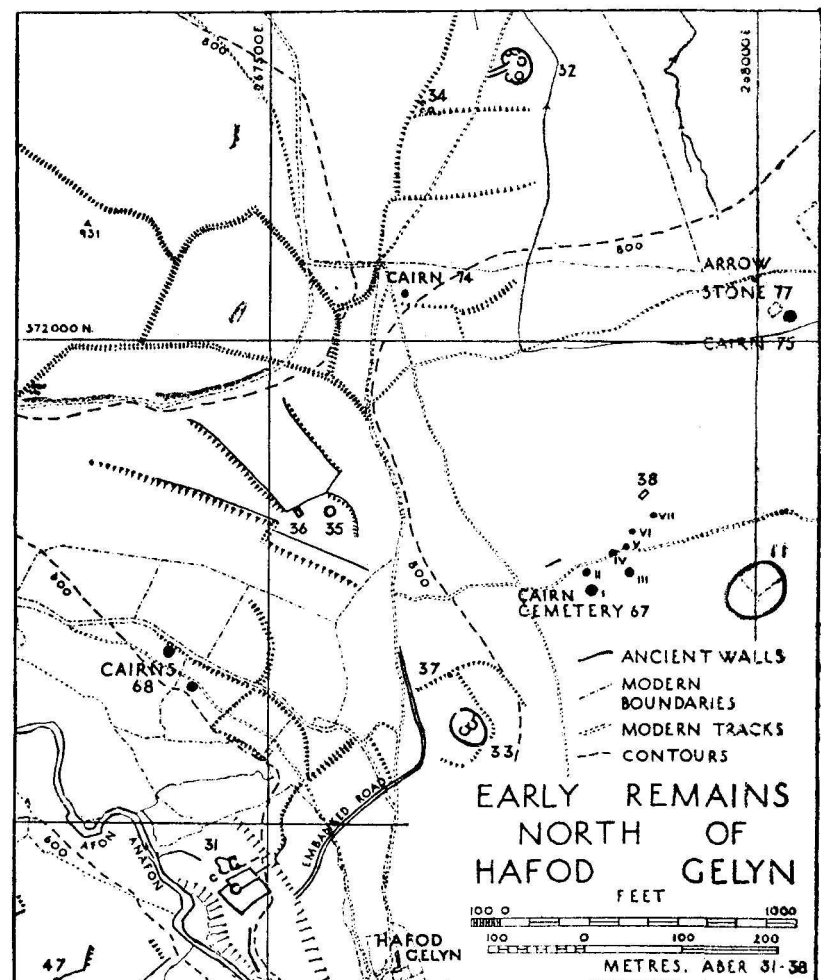


FIG. 27

(31-38) EARLY REMAINS N. OF HAFOD GELYN (Figs. 27-30). An extensive system of early fields, associated with dwelling-sites of various periods, on open moor-land rising to about 800 ft. above O.D. on the E. of the Afon Anafon. As in Nos. 17-30 the area was probably cultivated in medieval times as well as earlier, and it is not possible completely to separate out the fields of different periods. At the southern end of the group, between 600 and 700 ft. above O.D., is a system of small irregular terraced fields, generally from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 acre in area with lynchets 3 or 4 ft. high associated with rough stone walls. These extend from the hut group No. 31 to a little above No. 33, and on the N.W. to the two cairns No. 68. So far as surface indications go, these terraces seem to be contemporary with the hut-group No. 33, but earlier than any part of No. 31. An ancient road, 12 ft. wide between two low banks, runs uphill from the E. corner of No. 31 towards No. 33, but curves round towards the N.W. before reaching it. Its track is lost after a short distance, but it appears to be leading towards the huts Nos. 35 and 36. Nos. 35, 36 and 31 each show a circular hut associated with a rectangular building, but this may be mere coincidence.

Adjoining No. 35, particularly to the N.W., are further terraced fields, much larger in area than those to the S. but bounded by similar lynchets and rough walls.

Further to the N. is an irregularly four-sided enclosure bounded by low banks (67507200), with similar banks extending to the E. and W. The enclosed area is covered with traces of ridge and furrow cultivation, spaced about 5 ft. between furrows, and generally, though not always, aligned up and down hill. No dwelling-site is directly associated with this group.

To the N.E. is a further group of fields (67707220), unusually rectangular in arrangement, and bounded by lynchets and rough walls as in the first two groups. The fields are 3 or 4 acres in area, but have occasional traces of subdivision. Their eastern ends lie in marshy ground. These fields seem to be contemporary with a group of three unenclosed circular huts (No. 34) and an enclosed group of circular huts (No. 32).

A cairn cemetery (No. 67), four isolated cairns (Nos. 68, 74, 75), a large enclosure (No. 11), two small rectangular huts (Nos. 37, 38) and an "Arrow Stone" (No. 77) lie among or near the fields, but there is no evidence as to their association with them.

Condition: good.

SH 67507180

8 ii 50

7 S.E. Unnoted

(31) HOMESTEAD near Hafod Gelyn on the east side of the steep ravine of the Afon Anafon (Figs. 27, 28).

Lowe, II, 43-8; *Arch. Camb.*, 1924, p. 104. There seems to be insufficient evidence for the identifications suggested there.

Condition: fairly good.

SH 67477143

18 v 49

7 S.E. Unnoted

(32) ENCLOSED HUT-GROUP near Bod-Silin, in marshy land (Figs. 27, 29). The wall on the N. is visible as a bank 5-6 ft. wide and up to 2 ft. high, of earth and small stones, faced on

both sides with large slabs and orthostats, but elsewhere it is greatly ruined.

Condition: ruined and overgrown with moss and rushes.

SH 67757228

9 vi 49

7 S.E. Unnoted

(33) ENCLOSED HUT-GROUP on the steep western slopes of Foel Dduarth (Figs. 27, 30).

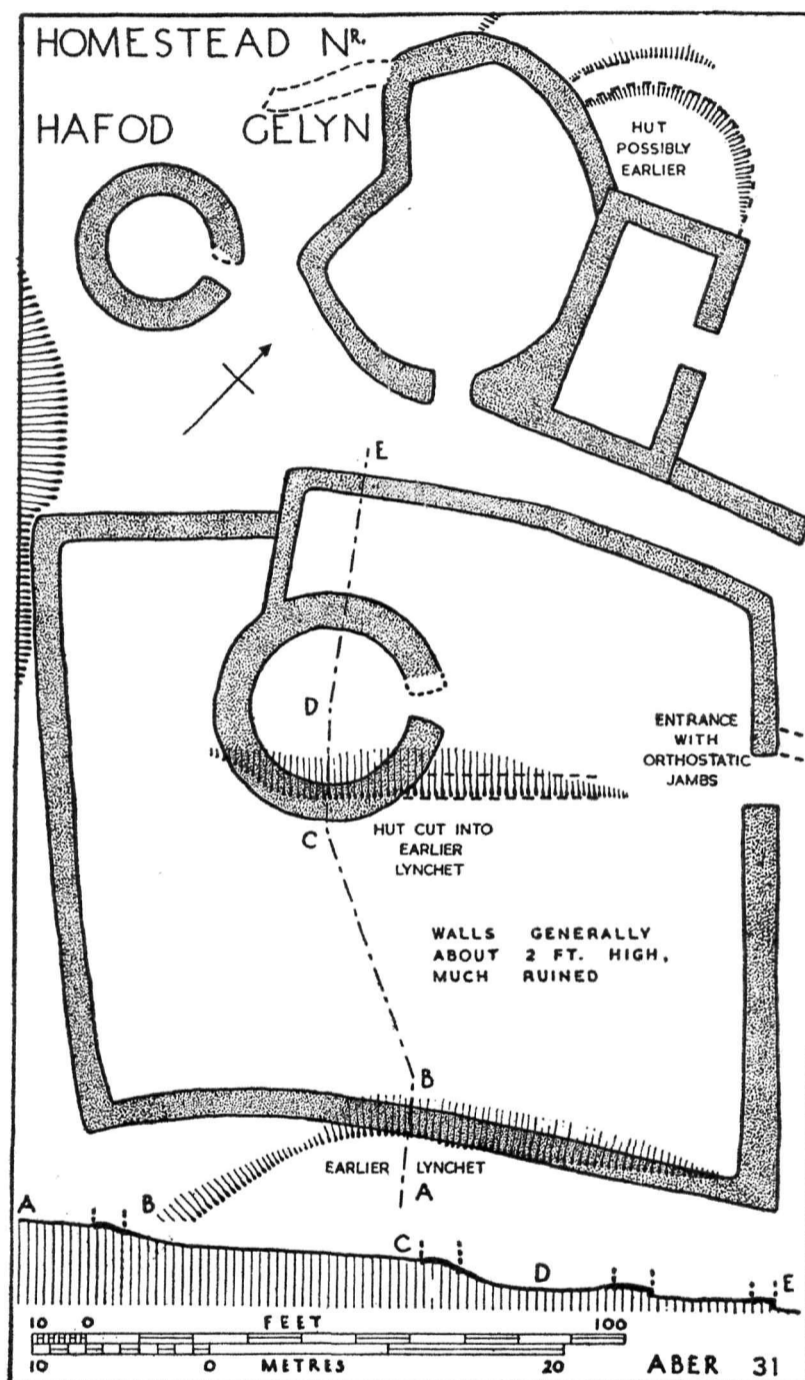


FIG. 28

Trial excavations in the early years of the present century yielded only "one or two slingstones".

Fenton, 206; Lowe, I, 110-12.

Condition: fairly good though much ruined in parts.

SH 67707160

18 iv 47

7 S.E. Unnoted

(34) ROUND HUTS. A group of three huts in an angle of the ancient field walls 100 yards W. of the enclosed group No. 32.

The huts lie just below a high lynchet, from the top of which a field wall diverges to make a sharp angle enclosing the huts. The group is therefore enclosed by a wall on the W., N. and N.E., and is sheltered by the lynchet on the S. and S.E. The field wall here is of earth and small stones faced on both sides with large slabs. It is about 3 ft. thick and up to 2 ft. high; the outer facing slabs on the N. and W. are very large.

Hut (i): A circular hut, in the angle of the wall, with a diameter of 12 ft., marked by a slight depression in the ground, and in places by an inner wall face of large stones. The entrance is on the S.E.

Hut (ii): 7 yards S. of Hut (i). Circular, with a diameter of 15 ft., marked by a depression in the ground. There are traces of a wall about 3 ft. thick, in places faced on both sides with stones. On the E. is an entrance 3 ft. 6 ins. wide, flanked by orthostats.

Hut (iii): 12 yards S.E. of hut (i). Circular with a diameter

of about 18 ft., marked by a depression in the ground on a slight platform facing N. Very few stones remain in the wall. The position of the entrance is uncertain.

Condition: much ruined.

SH 67667224 I xii 48 7 S.E. Unnoted

(35) ROUND HUT, 21 ft. in diameter, on a wide sloping shelf on the N. side of the Anafon valley. The hut wall, 4 ft. thick and 1 ft. high, is of loose stones. An entrance 6 ft. wide lies on the W.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 67567182 12 ii 48 7 S.E. Unnoted

(36) LONG HUT, 20 yards W. of No. 35. Its longer axis lies N.W.-S.E. and it measures 25 ft. by 12 ft. The walls have a

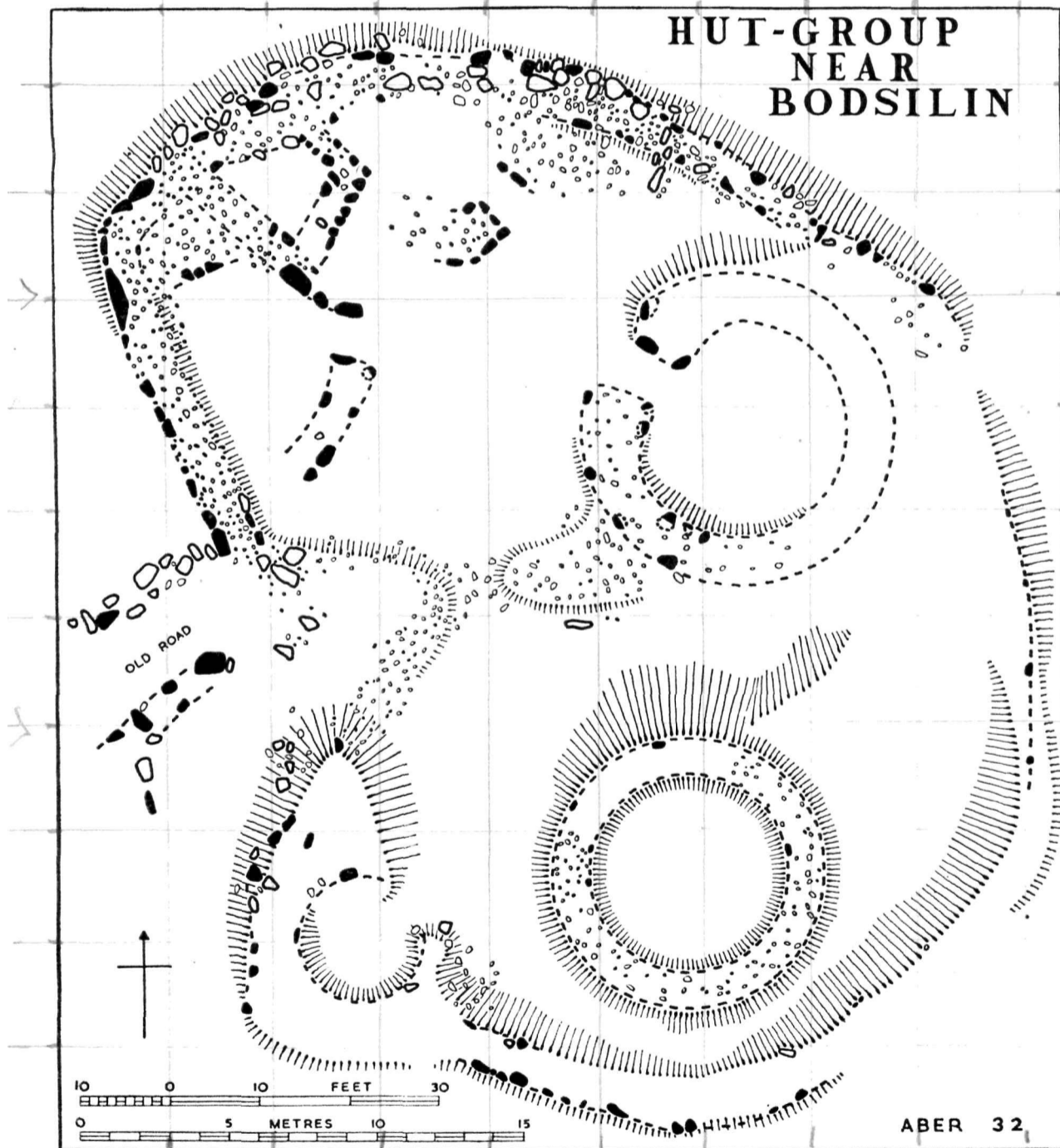


FIG. 29

core of earth faced on both sides with large stones, and are 2 ft. thick and up to 1 ft. 6 ins. high.

Condition: ruined.

SH 67537182

12 ii 48

7 S.E. Unnoted

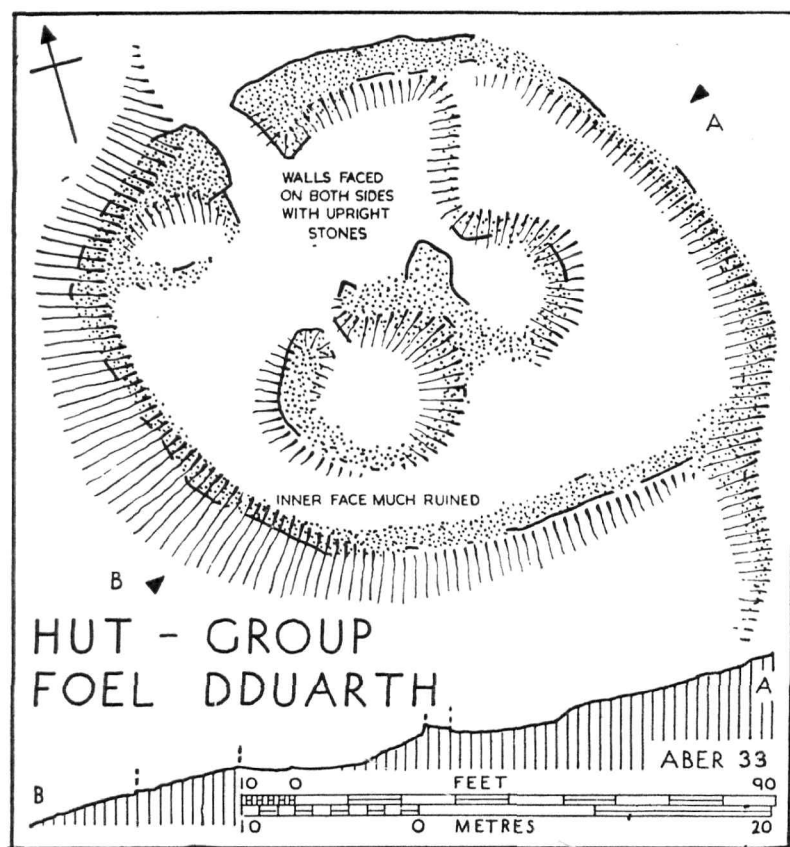


FIG. 30

(37) LONG HUT, on the western slopes of Foel Dduarth. Its longer axis lies S.E.-N.W. and it measures 18 ft. by 10 ft. The walls are 2 ft. thick and consist of a core of earth with large boulders on both faces; only the foundation course remains. An entrance 3 ft. wide is situated in the middle of the N. wall.

Condition: good.

SH 67697166

18 iv 47

7 S.E. Unnoted

(38) LONG HUT, N. of Foel Dduarth, on level ground at the N.E. end of a cairn cemetery (No. 67); it measures 38 ft. long from N.E. to S.W., and is roughly 15 ft. wide. A partition wall running N.-S. bisects the building. The walls, 3 ft. thick, are reduced to mere footings of stones; here and there a facing slab is visible.

Condition: completely ruined.

SH 67887184

24 v 49

7 S.E. Unnoted

(39-45) FIELDS AND HUTS in the valley N. of Aber Falls (Rhaiadr Fawr).

(39) FIELDS. A small group of terraced fields, near which lie some huts and hut-groups, occupies the upper part of the valley of the Afon Rhaiadr-fawr, about 500 yards N. of the falls. Near the N. end of the group is an enclosed hut-group (No. 40), much ruined but not apparently earlier than the terraces. Below this, about 50 yards to the W., a terrace 160 yards long runs N. and S., parallel to the contours. To the S. of the hut-

group the slope is lynched for about 200 yards to form fields extending 60 yards up the slope. At the N. end of the series the terraces run at about 45° to the contours, but at the S. they run straight up and down the slope. Their average vertical height is about 3 ft. Just S. of the fields lies a single oval hut (No. 43) with traces of a possible enclosure wall. Further S. is another enclosed hut-group (No. 41) and to the W. of the system, near the river bank, are two circular huts (Nos. 42 and 44) and a rectangular building (No. 45). There is no evidence as to the relative dates of the terraces and buildings apart from hut-group No. 40.

Some of these remains are probably to be associated with the place referred to (as NANTEDRACADAT, NANTERACADRAT) in *Rec. Caern.*, 138-40.

Condition: fair.

SH 66807050

28 viii 47

7 S.E. Unnoted

(40) ENCLOSED HUT-GROUP. Remains of an enclosure of rectilinear outline, containing circular huts, at about 580 ft. above O.D. on the E. side of the valley of the Afon Rhaiadr-fawr. The walls are of earth and large stones, but the whole site is so much ruined that it is only possible to determine the character of one hut with certainty. This is circular, of 18 ft. diameter, and set against the foot of a lynchet.

This is probably the group described in Lowe, II, 41; and *Arch. Camb.*, 1924, p. 100.

Condition: poor.

SH 66737054

28 viii 47

7 S.E. Unnoted

(41) HUTS near Aber Falls. An enclosed hut-group on a level shelf at the foot of the steep slopes on the E. side of the valley of the Afon Rhaiadr-fawr, at a height of 600 ft. above O.D. (Fig. 31).

Condition: much ruined and under thick bracken.

SH 66787036

29 x 48

7 S.E. Unnoted

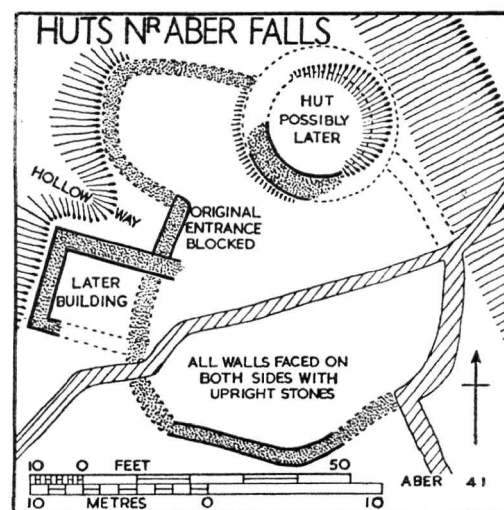


FIG. 31

(42) ROUND HUT, diameter 26 ft., on level ground 550 ft. above O.D., 90 yards S.W. of No. 40. The wall is 2-3 ft. thick and 1 ft. 6 ins. high, of large boulders, with a single

orthostat 2 ft. 6 ins. high on the N.E. The entrance, 7 ft. wide, lies on the S.E. The construction is poorer than is usual in huts of this size.

Condition: fair; trees growing on wall.

SH 66697047 12 ii 48 7 S.E. Unnoted

(43) OVAL HUT, 15 ft. by 10 ft. lying N.W.-S.E., on level ground 550 ft. above O.D. The walls are of piled stones standing 2 ft. high, with an orthostat 5 ft. high on the S.W. There are traces of an enclosure wall 3 ft. 6 ins. thick of large boulders, with a core of smaller stones, to the S. and E. of the hut.

Condition: much ruined.

SH 66807040 12 ii 48 7 S.E. Unnoted

(44) ROUND HUT, on ground sloping steeply to the W., at about 580 ft. above O.D. It forms a platform about 16 ft. in diameter, the upper side being cut into the slope to a depth of 2 ft., and the lower terraced out. The hut wall survives only as a mass of fallen stones.

Condition: poor.

SH 66727047 12 ii 48 7 S.E. Unnoted

(45) LONG HUT, 39 ft. by 13 ft., lying N.-S., standing on level ground 600 ft. above O.D. The walls are of dry stone, and stand about 2 ft. high. It is marked on the 6 in. O.S. Map as "Old Sheepfold", and may have been rebuilt for this purpose.

Condition: good.

SH 66767032 28 viii 47 7 S.E. "Old Sheepfold"

(46) ROUND HUT AND FIELDS. A single hut, diameter 28 ft., with a slight wall about 6 ins. high, of stones overgrown with grass, standing at about 900 ft. above O.D. on the spur known as Meurnyn Isaf. This is separated from Meurnyn Uchaf, the steep upper part of the spur, by an old boundary bank of earth, 8 ft. wide and 2 ft. high, with large stones set at intervals along the base of the S.E. or upper side, where there is also a slight ditch. The surface of Meurnyn Isaf to the S. of the hut is heavily scored with old plough-marks in at least two different directions. There is no evidence for the contemporaneity of the hut and cultivation. The hut may be the "circle" described by Lowe, I, 115, but the dimensions he gives are smaller.

The remains are probably connected with the site referred to in *Rec. Caern.*, 138-40.

Condition: of hut, poor.

SH 67037110 28 viii 47 7 S.E. Unnoted

(47) ROUND HUT AND FIELDS. Circular hut, 23 ft. in diameter, on a level natural shelf about 700 ft. above O.D. above a steep fall to the Afon Anafon on the N.E. The wall, 4 or 5 ft. thick, is faced on both sides with large boulders. The hut lies on the line of an old field wall, apparently contemporary. Similar walls and lynchets remain on the shelf,

but have been much damaged by later ploughing. Part of the system is shown in Fig. 27.

Condition: poor.

SH 67287134 9 ii 50 7 S.E. Unnoted

(48) ROUND HUT AND FIELDS. A single hut, diameter about 28 ft., on the E. side of the valley of the Afon Rhaiadr-fawr, at about 550 ft. above O.D. on ground sloping gently to the W. The hut wall consists of a bank of stones now 6 ft. thick and 1-2 ft. high. The position of the entrance is uncertain. The ruin of an old field wall of large stones lies against the S. side of the hut, and in the vicinity are traces of small rectangular terraced fields.

Condition: poor.

SH 66647105 19 x 48 7 S.E. Unnoted

(49) ROUND HUT AND LYNCHET. Circular hut, about 24 ft. in diameter, forming a level shelf at about 500 ft. above O.D. on ground falling towards the N. To the S. a short lynchet runs W.S.W.-E.N.E.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 66957162 9 ii 50 7 S.E. Unnoted

(50) ROUND HUT, about 18 ft. in diameter, with walls 6 ft. thick at about 400 ft. above O.D. on ground falling to the W. near the E. bank of the Afon Rhaiadr-fawr. There is an entrance 3 ft. wide on the N.

Condition: fair.

SH 66467113 13 iii 50 7 S.E. Unnoted

(51) ROUND HUTS. Two intercommunicating circular huts, at 390 ft. above O.D. on the E. side of the Afon Rhaiadr-fawr. The more westerly and better preserved hut is of 18 ft. diameter, with a wall 4 ft. thick and 2 ft. high, of earth and small stones faced with larger stones. The outer face is only visible on the S. On the E. a doorway 5 ft. 6 ins. wide leads into the second hut. This is so ruined that its dimensions cannot be determined. There are faint traces of old field walls to the S.

Condition: ruined.

SH 66457140 28 viii 47 7 S.E. Unnoted

(52) ROUND HUT, of 28 ft. diameter, on a small level natural shelf on the S. bank of a small stream, about 700 ft. above O.D. The wall is about 4 ft. thick, apparently faced with stone on both sides but much ruined. There is an entrance of uncertain width on the E. On the S.E. are doubtful traces of an adjacent hut, about 20 ft. in diameter.

Condition: poor.

SH 67337126 9 ii 50 7 S.E. Unnoted

(53) ROUND HUTS. Two circular huts, perhaps the remains of a larger settlement, on a natural level shelf at about 900 ft. above O.D. on the S. side of the Anafon valley. The larger hut, 26 ft. in diameter, lies on the brink of the ravine at the S.E. end of the shelf. The wall is 4 ft. thick and up to 1 ft. 6 ins.

high, of earth and small stones faced on both sides with orthostats, now much displaced. The second hut, 19 ft. in diameter, and of similar construction, lies 26 yards to the N.W. On the E. a gap 4 ft. wide leads to a mass of displaced orthostats which seems to indicate a porch or annexe 10 ft. long, and on the N.W. is another gap 5 ft. wide, flanked by large boulders.

A wall of large orthostats up to 2 ft. 6 ins. high, 7 yards W. of the larger hut, extends for 25 ft. in a curve concave to the E. Fragmentary traces of other enclosure walls occur at other parts of the shelf. The curious circular structure on the other bank of the river (68457122) is modern.

Lowe, II, 39-40; *Arch. Camb.*, 1924, pp. 94-96.

Condition: fair.

SH 68417116 30 xi 48 7 S.E. Unnoted

(54) ROUND HUT, 24 ft. in diameter, on a small level natural platform on the S. side of the Afon Anafon, 750 ft. above O.D. The wall is 3 ft. thick, of stone faced on both sides with large boulders, these being particularly large on the N. The S.E. side is destroyed.

Condition: fair.

SH 67887101 28 viii 47 7 S.E. Unnoted

(55) ROUND HUT, 16 ft. in diameter, with walls of dry stone 3 ft. thick increasing to 7 ft. at the entrance, on level ground near the N. bank of the Afon Anafon at about 1,300 ft. above O.D. The entrance, 4 ft. wide, is on the E.

Condition: poor, partly rebuilt as a sheepfold.

SH 69687061 9 ii 50 8 S.W. Unnoted

(56) ROUND HUT, 20 ft. in diameter, on open moorland falling gently to the N., at about 1,600 ft. above O.D. The wall survives only as a very slight bank of earth and stones.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 65446891 7 vii 49 12 N.E. Unnoted

(57) LONG HUT. Oval or perhaps rectangular hut, 22 ft. by 13 ft., lying E.-W., on the N.E. bank of the Afon Anafon at about 1,200 ft. above O.D. The wall is of loose stones and the structure is so ruined that no details can be made out.

Condition: very poor.

SH 69417080 9 ii 50 8 S.W. Unnoted

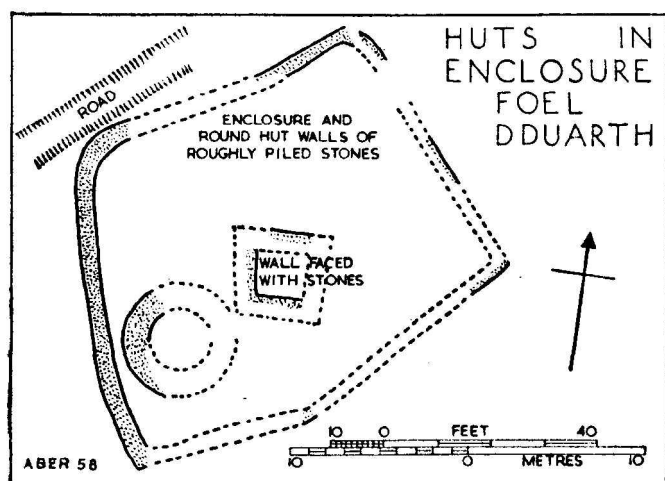


FIG. 32

(58) HUTS IN ENCLOSURE on the N. slopes of Foel Dduarth, at a height of 1,020 ft. above O.D. (Fig. 32).

Condition: poor.

SH 68217191 25 v 49 7 S.E. Unnoted

(59) HOMESTEAD, at a height of 700 ft. above O.D. (Fig. 33), on ground sloping to the W. on the edge of the spur that terminates in Maes-y-gaer. The remains of an old field wall connect this site to another rectangular building a little to the S.E. (No. 60). The area immediately N.E. of the group bears ancient plough-markings, and to the N., on the wide saddle E. of Maes-y-gaer, plough-marks and terraced rectangular fields extend for fully 500 yards.

A fragment of 15th-century pottery was picked up on the site in 1949.

Condition: fair.

SH 66637231 12 ii 48 7 S.E. Unnoted

(60) LONG HUT, on level ground at a height of 750 ft. above O.D. on the spur which culminates in Maes-y-gaer. On the S. and W. the ground falls steeply to the valleys of the Afon Anafon and Afon Rhaiadr-fawr. The longer axis of the building lies E.-W. and it measures 38 ft. by 15 ft. The S. and E. walls are 2 ft. 6 ins. thick, of earth and small stones faced on both sides with large boulders; the remaining walls are visible only as grassy banks. A depression in the N. wall may represent an entrance.

Adjoining the N. side of the building is a small level field, 70 yards by 50 yards, heavily plough-marked, with remains of a field wall on its S. side.

The hut is 70 yards S.E. of the group of rectangular buildings (No. 59), and is probably contemporary.

Condition: largely destroyed.

SH 66707226 12 ii 48 7 S.E. Unnoted

(61) LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURE, on the N. slope of the Anafon valley, at a height of 1050 ft. above O.D.

The longer axis of the building lies E.-W. and the E. end is cut into a local irregularity of the hillside. The E. wall is 15 ft. long externally and is constructed of earth faced on both sides with large upright slabs; the outer face is 1 ft. high and the inner 3 ft. The length of the building is uncertain, but there are traces of a return wall at the S.W. corner, 50 ft. from the E. wall. The house appears to have been rebuilt as a sheepfold. W. of it is a rectangular enclosure measuring 200 yards by 180 yards, bounded on the N. and E. by a wall 8 ft. thick, of large piled stones, faced in places with upright slabs. The N. wall abuts against the hut, and the E. wall continues down the slope to the bank of the river. The W. wall has been destroyed.

Lowe, II, 37.

Condition: ruined; the house rebuilt as a sheepfold.

SH 68607132 (Hut) 9 iii 48 8 S.W. Unnoted

(62) ENCLOSURE. A roughly rectangular enclosure about 100 yards long from E.N.E. to W.S.W., divided into two

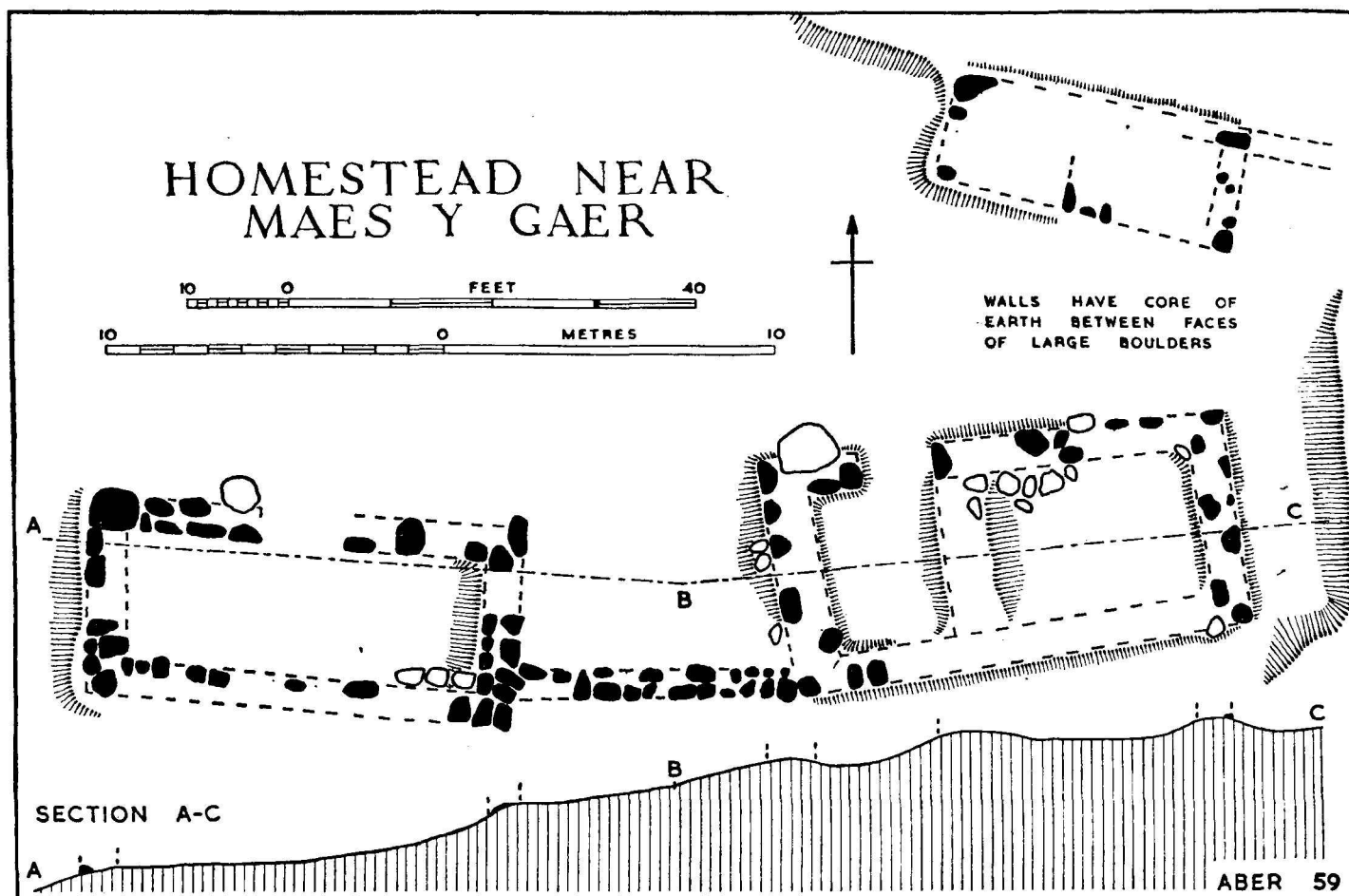


FIG. 33

plots about 50 yards square by a central wall. The ground, 750 ft. above O.D., falls steeply to the S., to the Afon Anafon. The walls, of roughly piled stones, are 3 or 4 ft. thick and 1 ft. high. There is no lynchetting.

Condition: fair.

SH 68027110 28 viii 47 7 S.E. Unnoted

(63) LONG HUTS. The remains of two platform houses occupying a small level shelf, apparently artificial, on the steep slopes facing N.E. on the S. side of the Anafon valley, about 800 ft. above O.D.

The buildings lie N.-S., and are separated by a gap of 3 yards. The larger is 30 ft. by 12 ft.; the smaller, to the W., is 12 ft. by 10 ft. The walls are 2 ft. 6 ins.-3 ft. thick, of earth faced with large stones, but are much ruined.

The slopes below the site, for a distance of 540 yards to the N.W., are heavily plough-marked.

Condition: very poor.

SH 67557098 28 viii 47 7 S.E. Unnoted

(64) LONG HUT, of dry-stone masonry on level ground S. of the Afon Anafon on the W. bank of a small stream at about 1000 ft. above O.D. The dimensions are 22 ft. by 11 ft. with axis E.-W. The walls are 3 ft. thick and 1-2 ft. high, and there is a partition wall 2 ft. 6 ins. thick at 5 ft. from the W. end. There are entrances to both rooms on the N. That to the E. is

2 ft. 6 ins. wide, and a wall projects externally on the W. of this for 6 ft.

Condition: much ruined.

SH 68977097 9 ii 50 8 S.W. Unnoted

(65) LONG HUT, 28 ft. by 12 ft., lying roughly N.-S., a short distance N. of the Afon Anafon on fairly level ground at about 1200 ft. above O.D. The walls are composed of orthostats up to about 2 ft. high, now forming an inner revetment to a low bank of earth and small stones. The N. end is cut off by a later leat. The position of the entrance is uncertain but was probably in the W. wall.

Condition: poor.

SH 69187099 9 ii 50 8 S.W. Unnoted

(66) LONG HUT, 15 ft. by 8 ft., lying roughly N.-S. on broken ground N. of Cwm yr Afon-goch at about 1,600 ft. above O.D. The walls are of loose rubble, about 1 ft. 6 ins. high. Small irregular enclosures occur near.

Condition: much ruined and partly rebuilt as a sheepfold.

SH 67576932 28 ix 49 12 N.E. Unnoted

CAIRNS

(67) CAIRN CEMETERY. A group of seven cairns, on fairly level ground north of Foel Dduarth, at about 900 ft. above

O.D. The position and plan of the cemetery are shown in Fig. 27.

(i) Carnedd-y-Sacson.¹ A circular mound, about 47 ft. in diameter and 1 ft. high (Fig. 34), composed of fairly small stones. Small thin slabs of slate, standing up to 1 ft. high above the surface of the mound, are set in a circle of 35 ft. diameter. On the E. side the mound has been cast outwards away from this circle so that the stones appear to stand in a shallow ditch. Within this ring of slate slabs is a concentric circle, 29 ft. in diameter, of large stones lying flat, the largest about 7 ft. long by 21 ins. wide by 18 ins. high. Within this, except on the E. side, is another irregular but roughly circular setting of large stones. Four feet E. of the centre is a large cist, about 6 ft. by 4 ft., with its axis roughly N.-S. The E. side is formed by a single large slab about 5 ft. long, 1 ft. thick, and 3 ft. high, the N. side appears to be built up of smaller stones, and the other sides are invisible. West of the cist is the capstone, about 10 ft. by 5 ft. by 2 ft. thick.

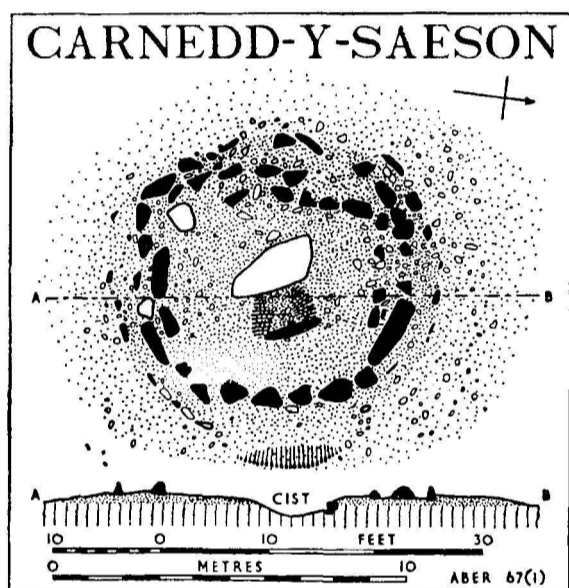


FIG. 34

The remaining mounds are composed of earth and stones and stand about 1 ft. high. Their approximate dimensions and other features are as follows:

(ii) Diameter 17 ft., with kerb of large stones. At the centre is a rifled cist and nearby a stone 5 ft. by 18 ins. by 9 ins., perhaps a capstone.

(iii) Diameter 30 ft., with remains of kerb of large stones.

(iv) Diameter 29 ft., no visible kerb.

(v) Diameter 15 ft., with kerb of large stones. A stone 2 ft. 9 ins. by 1 ft. 6 ins. at the centre may be part of the cist.

(vi) Diameter 18 ft., with remains of kerb of very large boulders.

(vii) Diameter 22 ft., with remains of kerb of large stones.

Lowe, I, pp. 24, 108-109; *Arch. Camb.*, 1912, pp. 50-2.

¹ Welsh MSS., Vol. II, pt. II, p. 453.

Condition: of (i) fair; of remainder, poor.

SH 67837174 (1) 8 ii and 7 iii 50 7 S.E. "Carneddau"

(68) TWO CAIRNS, in the Anafon valley, about 600 ft. above O.D. Their position is shown in Fig. 27. The southern is 37 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. high. The centre has been robbed,

exposing a large recumbent stone, 10 ft. by 5 ft. by 2 ft., probably the capstone of a cist. About 60 yards N.W. of this is another mound of similar size, with a kerb of large stones visible on the S. and S.E.

Lowe, I, 107-109; *Arch. Camb.*, 1912, p. 32.

Condition: fair.

SH 67447164 and 67387168 28 viii 47 7 S.E. Unnoted

(69) TWO CAIRNS, in the Anafon valley, about 1,100 ft. above O.D. The eastern is a mound 20 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. high, with a kerb of thin upright slabs remaining on the N. and E. A hollow in the centre is probably due to robbing. Fifty yards to the W. is another mound, of the same diameter but only 1 ft. high, also with a central hollow.

Lowe, II, 38-39; *Arch. Camb.*, 1924, p. 96. (Two other mounds described there appear to be natural.)

Condition: fair.

SH 68977114 and 69017114 9 iii 48 8 S.W. Unnoted

(70) CAIRN, known as Carnedd-y-Ddelw ("the Cairn of the Image") on the summit of a mountain 2,250 ft. high. A large mound of stones 60 ft. in diameter and 5 ft. high. In the centre is a hollow 5 ft. deep, exposing the upper part of an upright slab 1 ft. 6 ins. long, possibly the remains of a cist or burial chamber. In the early years of the present century the capstone of a cist was said to be visible.¹ A gold image 5 ins. long is said to have been found at this cairn some time in the 18th century.²

¹ Lowe, I, 35; *Arch. Camb.*, 1912, p. 49.

² *Arch. Camb.*, 1864, pp. 317-18; G. Jones, *Llanfairfechan and Aber* (1890), p. 11.

Condition: robbed.

SH 70787056

9 iii 48

8 S.W.

(71) CAIRN, on the spur known as Meuryn Isaf, about 1000 ft. above O.D. (Fig. 35). A circular platform 21 ft. in diameter, maximum height 1 ft. 6 ins. on the N. and E., with

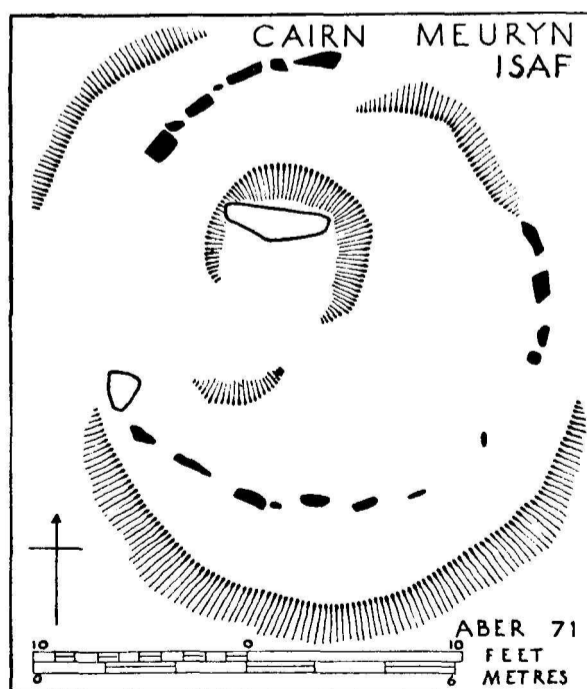


FIG. 35

(71) ABER

a good kerb of orthostats. A central depression contains a single large stone, 5 ft. by 1 ft. 6 ins. by 1 ft., probably belonging to a cist.

Arch. Camb., 1865, p. 137; Lowe, II, 41.

Condition: robbed, but main features clear.

SH 67147088 28 viii 47 7 S.E. Unnoted

(72) CAIRN, on the ridge of outcrop known as Cras, about 1,400 ft. above O.D.; a mound of stones, 25 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. high, with a kerb of slabs on edge. In the centre is a rectangular cist of upright slabs, 5 ft. by 2 ft. 6 ins. internally; no capstone remains.

Condition: ruined and rebuilt as sheep shelter.

SH 65397089 19 x 48 7 S.E. Unnoted

(73) CAIRN, above Ffridd Ddu, about 1,200 ft. above O.D.; a mound of earth and stones, 33 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. high. Its position is shown in Fig. 26.

Condition: poor.

SH 65387122 19 x 48 7 S.E. Unnoted

(74) CAIRN, on a saddle N. of Hafod Gelyn, at about 800 ft. above O.D., a mound 24 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. high, with a slight hollow at the centre due to robbing. Its position is shown in Fig. 27.

Condition: poor.

SH 67647205 9 vi 49 7 S.E. Unnoted

(75) CAIRN, on ground falling towards the N., N. of Foel Dduarth, at about 900 ft. above O.D., traces of a much robbed cairn about 50 ft. in diameter. Its position is shown in Fig. 27.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 68037202 9 ii 50 7 S.E. Unnoted

(76) CAIRN, a low circular mound of earth and stones, about 25 ft. in diameter and 1 ft. 6 ins. high, at about 1,000 ft. above O.D. on the northward-facing slopes of Foel Dduarth.

Lowe, I, 107; *Arch. Camb.*, 1912, p. 50.

Condition: fair.

SH 68287195 25 v 49 7 S.E. Unnoted

A small CAIRN closely associated with Monument No. 13 is described under that entry.

ARROW STONES

(77) ARROW STONE. An earthfast stone about 8 ft. by 3 ft., with a small group of grooves on its upper surface, on open moorland about 850 ft. above O.D. Its position is shown in Fig. 27.

Lowe, I, 167; *Arch. Camb.*, 1924, p. 342.

Condition: good.

SH 68007206 8 ii 50 7 S.E. Unnoted

(79) BETWS-Y-COED

(78) ARROW STONE. A roughly circular earthfast boulder about 4 ft. in diameter with a number of grooves on its upper surface; on open moorland on the N. of the Afon Anafon, at about 1,100 ft. above O.D.

Lowe, I, 166-7, Fig. 123; *Arch. Camb.*, 1924, p. 341, Fig. 1.

Condition: fair; much marked by modern initials.

SH 69267098 9 ii 50 8 S.W. Unnoted

FINDS, see pp. lix-lx, lxiii, lxvii-lxviii, Fig. 13.

BETHESDA

A parish formed in the 19th century. It now includes Nos. 472, 478, 489, 491, 520, 526 and 530, listed under *Llanllechid*.

BETWS-Y-COED

The parish lies N. and S. of the lower reach of the Afon Llugwy, and is bounded by the Conway and Lledr on the E. and S. The ground is mostly hilly, between 600 and 1,000 ft. above O.D., with some flat land near the rivers. In the 14th-century *Record of Caernarvon* there appear the free townships of BETTUS and COMLANNERGH,¹ the latter now represented by Cwm-lanerch (SH 79985809).

The parish now includes Nos. 668-9 listed under Trewydir.* The principal monument is the Parish Church (No. 79).

¹ *Rec. Caern.*, 10-11.

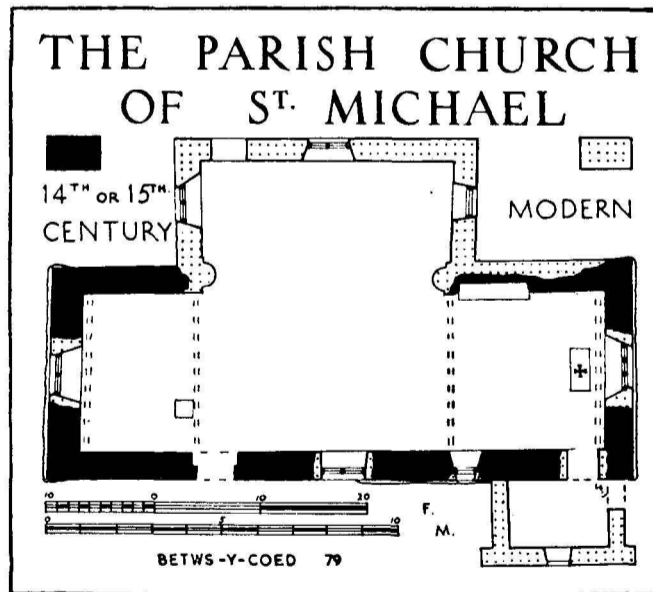


FIG. 36

ECCLESIASTICAL

(79) THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL (Fig. 36, Plates 10, 17, 22, 33, 43) stands in the N.E. part of the parish close above the R. Conway. The undivided *Nave* and *Chancel*, of

* *Erratum*. No. 85, now in this parish owing to boundary changes, should have been listed under Trewydir.

the 14th or 15th century, originally formed a simple rectangle. In 1843 a large *Transept* was added at the N. and a *Vestry* at the S.E., new windows were opened, and the roof was ceiled.¹

Architectural description (Plate 10).—The medieval walls are of large uncoursed rubble on a low plinth, which is higher at the W. than the E. The quoins are roughly dressed. Two at the E. angles have each 4 small holes of uncertain purpose. There are kneelers at the gables, well rounded at the W., rougher at the E. The bell-cote at the W. has been partly rebuilt.

A chimney has been added on the N. beside the modern extension. The roof has been re-slatted throughout but with old slates. All the window frames, sills and lintels are modern.

In the *Chancel* (16 ft. by 14 ft. 6 ins.) the E. window apparently replaces one of like size. The S. window occupies an original opening.² The shallow niche in the N. wall has a two-centred arch with simple ovolo mould, stopped near the foot; it partly contains the monument (i).

In the *Nave* (33 ft. by 14 ft. 6 ins.) the doorway is unaltered; its outer arch, pointed and two-centred (Plate 17), is built of thin gritstone slabs.

Early 19th-century drawings² show the existing S. window opening and similar openings in the N. and W. walls, together with small dormers on the N. and S. All these have been destroyed by modern alterations.

In the *Roof*, four old trusses remain, a fifth at the centre having been removed when the transept was added; apparently they were arch-braced collar-beam trusses, their soffits having been roughly shaved to conform to the present plaster barrel-vault. Tie beams have been added.

Fittings.—*Chest*, at S. side of chancel: of rough planks and solid ends, uninscribed, perhaps 18th-century. *Communion Table*: plain top, turned legs with ties at base, probably 17th-century. *Font* (Plate 22), near entrance: bowl, 2 ft. square and 12 ins. high externally, splayed underside re-dressed but retaining old cuts resembling round and pointed arches, five in each side; on each face is incised an arc of two lines with a meander between, beneath which are two broad, pointed leaves crossing at the tips; probably 13th-century, the base and shaft modern. *Glass*: collected in E. and W. windows, set in top lights of modern frames, of unknown origin and various dates. In W. window: an inverted shield *checky or and azure, on a fess ermine a mullet, impaling gules three bars or* (late 15th-century); fragments—mostly of foliage, in gold or yellow on black or white; a cross bottonny in gold on black; an open quatrefoil in blue on black; a panel with H, small T to left and right, and possibly pendant A, in black and gold on clear glass (all 16th-century); also plain colours. In E. window: similar fragments; also panels containing merchant's marks, one with cherub's head and foliage above, the other with beasts opposite, painted in black and shaded white on pale yellow glass. *Memorials*: Interior: (i) in niche in N. wall of chancel, stone effigy of Gruffydd ap Dafydd Goch (Plate 43),³ in basinet, camail, hauberk, studded armour encasing arms, capped at shoulder and elbow, each joint protected by ornamented disk, similar armour covering front and outside of legs, capped at

knees, strapped behind, strip-plated gauntlets and "fish scale" solerets, rowel spurs, close fitting jupon bearing arms *a chevron and two oak leaves in chief* and dagged in oak leaf pattern at lower edge, hip belt with shield-shaped buckle bearing the same arms, sword on left (broken at handle and below thigh), dagger on chain at right (broken at pommel), head resting on helm crested with head of bird holding oak leaf (beak broken), feet on lion, inscription along one side of slab on chamfered edge in raised Lombardic capitals: HIC IACET GRUFYD AP DAFYD GOCH AGNUS DEI MISERE ME; third quarter of 14th century; evidently intended for altar tomb, but let into niche by cuts at inner corners and supported on stone blocks. Exterior: (ii) S. of vestry, worn slab to I.R., 1696; also William Robert Wynn, 1723; (iii) W. of nave, tomb with longitudinal inscription to M.T.I., 1699; (iv) W. of nave, tomb with longitudinal inscription to R.M., 1699; also L.R., 1701; (v) W. of nave, tomb with longitudinal scratchings, 1699, K T 1699, 1710 D —. *Plate*: Includes plain silver chalice with Chester date-letter for 1730-1 and maker's mark R(ichard) R(ichardson), given by Peregrine, second Duke of Ancaster.⁴ *Pulpit* (Plate 33): combined pulpit and reading-desk composed of a variety of older material, including 16th-century linen-fold panelling on faces of pulpit and 17th-century twisted pilasters at angles of both, also some vine-leaf carving in relief, panel with raised meander and others with incised rosettes, the top front panel of the reading desk inscribed at left: IO WE 1697. *Sundial*, to W. of church: brass dial inscribed: Lat. 53. 12/HUGH ROBERTS/ROBERT ELLIS/CHURCHWARDENS/A. D. 1737; mounted on wooden block and stone pillar.

The *Lych-gate*, in W. wall of churchyard, is built of rubble. The outer timber lintel is inscribed on the inside: R. W. 1756. The roof is original.

¹ *Old Churches*, p. 111. For its state before restoration, see *Arch. Camb.*, 1900, p. 171.

² As shown in an early 19th-century sketch (British Museum, MS. Add. 36412).

³ *Arch. Camb.*, 1874, p. 128; 1912, p. 132 (fig.).

⁴ *Church Plate*, 65.

Condition: good.

SH 79605656

7 xii 50

19 S.W.

SECULAR BUILDINGS

(80-84) SMALL HOUSES AND COTTAGES (Fig. 37). 80-82 are listed by Lhwyd (*Parochialia*, I, 26) as the chief houses of the parish.

(85) DOL-Y-WEUNYDD has an outbuilding of uncoursed rubble which contains a roof couple of cruck form. The timbers are fitted and pegged at the joints, and there are cuts and peg-holes for a tie beam at wall-plate level. The couple appears to be *in situ*; the rest of the roof is modern. The building is said to be the remnant of a former cottage¹ and may be of the 17th century or earlier.

¹ *Old Cottages*, 8.

Condition: timbers of couple well preserved, masonry poor.

SH 78245665

15 viii 50

19 S.W. Unnamed

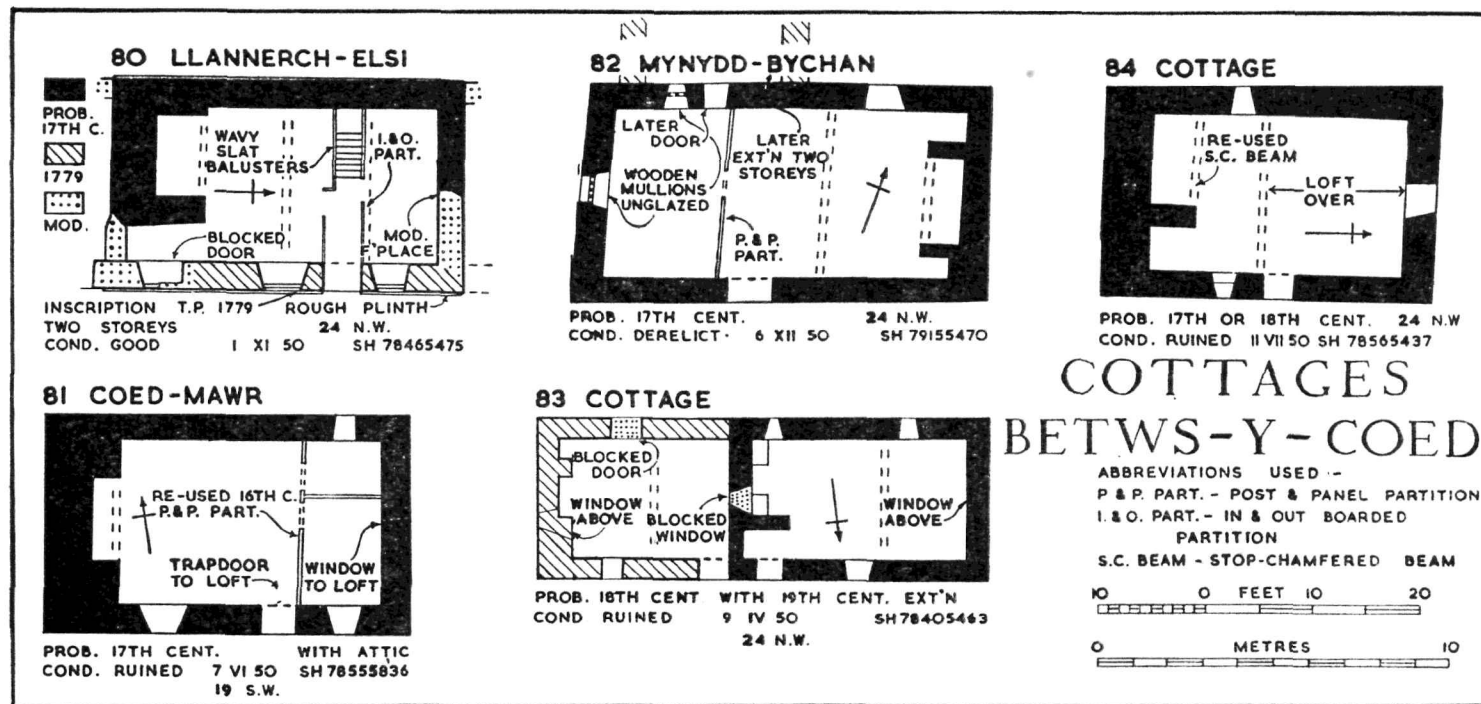


FIG. 37

BRIDGES

(86) PONT Y PAIR carries the old road to Llanrwst and Conway across the Afon Llugwy. It is of five arches, the middle one of which spans the deep stream (Fig. 38). They are all built of roughly square slabs laid in mortar, and in each case the extrados is outlined by a regulating course of thin slabs projecting slightly, from which the wall of uncoursed rubble rises vertically so that the arches themselves are a little recessed (see section). The bridge has been widened on the upstream side, but there is no indication of the date of construction or widening. The parapets, of smaller rubble coped with wide slabs, may be additional.

Edward Lhwyd (1699) mentions the bridge by name, ascribing it, like Pont ar Lledr (No. 87), to Howell Saer.¹ It is described first by Richard Fenton (1810).²

¹ "Hol Især", *Parochialia*, I, pp. 13, 25. His date is given as about 1468 by Lewis, *Top. Dict.*, under "Betws-y-Coed", but without citing authority.

² Fenton, 183.

Condition: good.

SH 79165672 30 xi 50 19 S.W. Unnamed

(87) PONT AR LEDR, carrying the old road to Penmachno across the Afon Lledr. It consists of two elliptical arches, 36 ft. 6 ins. and 13 ft. 6 ins. in span and 14 ft. 6 ins. wide. Both are built of slabs laid in mortar and are outlined with a regulating course of thin slabs offset a few inches, from the edge of which the rubble wall rises vertically. There is a cutwater between the arches, and the abutment at the S. end of the larger arch across the stream is splayed back. The roadway and parapet rise evenly to their summit above the centre of the larger arch, and the parapet is coped with slabs. It is possibly

the bridge mentioned in 1699 by Edward Lhwyd, who ascribes it to the same builder as Pont-y-Pair (No. 86).¹

¹ *Parochialia*, I, 13.

Condition: good.

SH 79675417 7 xii 50 24 N.W.

(88) PONT YR AFANC, across the River Conway. A single, nearly semi-circular arch, 68 ft. 4 ins. in span and 23 ft. 4 ins. wide, built of well-cut, rusticated blocks and long key-stones. The wall, of similar masonry, rises flush with the arch and reaches a horizontal string course at road level. The abutments are battered and end in similar buttresses, reaching the same string course. The parapet is of uncoursed rubble coped with slabs. The bridge was built about 1800, being the "new bridge" mentioned by Richard Fenton (1810),¹ and was then known as "Pont Llyn Afanc".²

¹ Fenton, 189.

² Hyde Hall, 131.

Condition: good.

SH 79825467 7 xii 50 24 N.W.

(89) WATERLOO BRIDGE, dated 1815, carrying Telford's London-Holyhead road across the River Conway, of cast iron, decorated and inscribed.

J. Gloag and D. Bridgwater, *A history of Cast Iron in Architecture* (1948), p. 90, Figs. 92, 93; *Atlas to the life of Thomas Telford* (1838), Plate 69.

Condition: good; ribs reinforced and side-walks added in concrete.

SH 79845572 8 i 51 24 N.W.

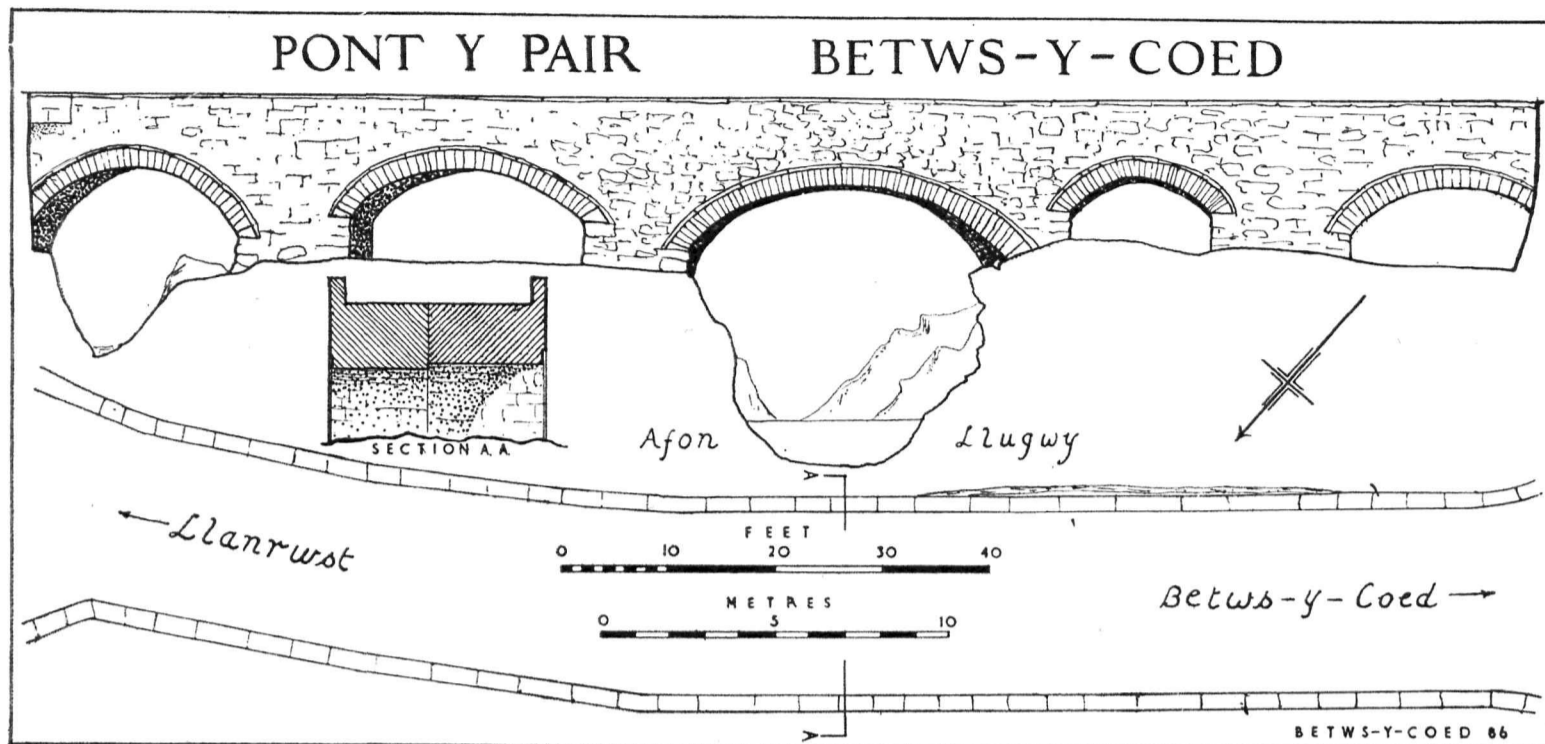


FIG. 38

UNCLASSIFIED EARTHWORK

(89a) CASTELL, S.E. of Coed-mawr (No. 81), a small rocky hill rising to 800 ft. above O.D. The summit is very uneven and covered with modern field walls; it shows no sign of habitations; the ground falls precipitously on all sides except the N., where there is a short stretch of ruined drystone rampart with a narrow blocked entrance to which a track leads from the base of the hill.

Condition : almost destroyed.

SH 78645822 19 x 53 19 S.W. Unnoted

18th century. The roof was strengthened to carry the extra weight of slates when the old thatch was removed in 1850. Before 1850 a W. gallery existed over the nave,¹ but it has now disappeared. The porch was converted into a vestry later in the 19th century. On the W. side of the churchyard is an early 18th-century Lych-gate.

Architectural Description.—The walls are of rubble, plastered internally, with gritstone quoins at the N.E. angle. The window dressings are of local stone, the sills of the nave windows of slate, and the jambs of the W. door of sandstone. The roofs are of modern slate; the S. chapel roof has a modern brick coping. The floors are of slate slabs.

CAERHUN

Caerhun is a large parish, mountainous on the west, but with some level ground near the River Conway on the east. It contains numerous minor structures of all periods. The principal monuments are the Church (No. 90), the house Farchwel (No. 92), and the Roman fort (No. 166) from which the parish takes its name.

ECCLESIASTICAL

(90) THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY (Fig. 39, Plates 6, 16, 18, 19, 25-7, 34, 36) stands in the N.E. corner of the Roman fort of Kanovium (No. 166), on ground rising above the flat meadows on the W. bank of the River Conway. The church consists of a nave and chancel, with S. chapel and S. vestry (formerly a porch). The oldest part is the Nave, probably of the 13th or 14th century. The N. and S. walls are original, but the W. wall seems to have been rebuilt soon after the addition of the Chancel and S. Porch in the 15th century. The roof of the nave and chancel is also of this date. The S. Chapel was added in 1591. The present nave windows date from the

The PARISH CHURCH of ST. MARY

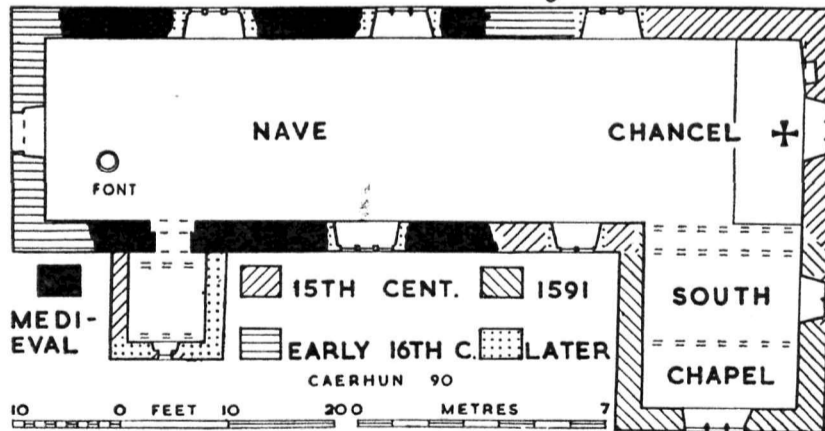


FIG. 39

The Chancel (14 ft. 3 ins. by 16 ft. 6 ins.) is lighted by an E. window (Plate 19), perhaps re-used from the earlier E. wall. It is of three plain pointed lights, the centre light slightly wider than those flanking it. The lintel bears on the outside two deep parallel grooves running between the points of the

outer lights. The rear-arch is semicircular. The N.E. angle of the chancel has an internal splay containing a niche with two-centred arched head.

The S. Chapel (15 ft. by 14 ft. 3 ins.), opening directly from the chancel, is lighted by two windows, one in the E. and one in the S. wall. Both have square heads. The former, of two cinquefoiled lights with hollow chamfered jambs and mullions, is poorly proportioned. In 1855 it was noted that the "mullions" were foliated.² It is almost certainly no later than 15th century and probably came from the S. wall of the chancel.

The S. window (Plate 19) of three trefoiled lights looks undisturbed and may be considered original although earlier in character than 1591. On the inner face of the wall above the E. window is a wooden board with an inscription in raised lettering: EDWARDVS : WILLIAMES : AR : ET : / GRACEA : VXOREI : Q HOC : OPVS : FIERI / FECERVNT : ANNO : DOMINI : 1591.³ On the outer face of the wall above the S. window is a much weathered stone bearing the date 1591, below which is a shield charged with a stag's head cabossed, flanked by the initials EW and GW. The wooden beam spanning the entrance to the chapel is carried on the E. side on a wide stone corbel of 15th-century type, re-used (Plate 36). The roof of the chapel is of two bays; the central principal is of arch-braced collar-beam type with chamfered soffit and two struts; the N. principal is of queen-post type with a stopped chamfer on the S. side of the posts and two raking-struts above the upper collar.

The Nave (55 ft. 9 ins. by 16 ft. 9 ins.) has an original S. door near the W. end; this has a semicircular head and internal rebate, but modern plaster obscures any detail. It now gives access to the vestry. The W. doorway is round-headed and has an internal rebate; the wooden door (Plate 18), probably 18th-century, has long iron *fleur-de-lis* hinges. At the W. end of the roof is a large double bell-cote with small central gable, containing a bell in the S. bay only. Its W. face projects slightly beyond the line of the W. wall and is carried downwards to rest on four rounded corbels; in the centre of this projection, just above the corbel table, is a small sunk panel containing a roughly carved crucifix of 15th-century type (Plate 36). The W. wall has a heavy coping of dressed stone ending in rounded kneelers. The nave is lighted by three windows on the N. and two on the S. The N. windows are all of three lights in square-headed frames with deeply splayed reveals and sloping sills; the W. window in the S. wall is of three lights with slate mullions and square head; the E. window is of two lights in a wooden frame.

The roof of the nave and chancel⁴ consists of thirty-one arch-braced collar-beam trusses. A lighter intermediate rafter has been placed between each truss (two between the W. wall and the first truss), presumably in 1850 when a slate roof took the place of the earlier thatched roof.

The Vestry (8 ft. 3 ins. by 7 ft. 3 ins), formerly the S. porch, is now entered from the church only. With the exception of the W. wall most of the porch has been rebuilt, the old timbers being re-used in the roof which consists of two principals with wind braces, probably of 15th-century origin.

A mid-19th-century plan now in the vestry shows the porch

with a S. doorway and a small E. window. The window now in the S. wall is a single trefoiled light with hollow chamfered jambs in a square frame probably of 15th-century date.

Fittings.—*Bell*: in the S. opening of the bell-cote, inscribed w 18 1647. *Chests*: (i) in vestry a rough unframed chest without legs, probably 16th-century; the lid and one end are modern; 4 ft. 4 ins. by 1 ft. 4 ins. by 1 ft. 4 ins. high; (ii) in S. chapel an unframed 18th-century chest with legs, 2 ft. 10½ ins. by 1 ft. 2 ins. by 1 ft. 7½ ins. high. *Collecting Shovels*: (Plate 34) two, of walnut, with saucer-shaped bowls and short curved handles; the bowls and handles have been strengthened with riveted copper strips; both bowls are inscribed IW:IP 1764. *Font*: plain circular bowl, 2 ft. 2 ins. in diameter externally at top and 1 ft. 1 in. deep, tapering to a cylindrical pedestal 1 ft. 5 ins. in diameter with a raised fillet at top and bottom, resting in turn on a square base; early medieval. *Memorials*: Interior—(i) brass on N. wall of nave; engraved with a draped lozenge with arms of Iarddur flanked by a winged hour-glass and a skull; to Katherine, daughter of John Roberts and his wife Jane, 1739; (ii) on W. wall of S. chapel, marble tablet supported on two foliated corbels; smaller tablet above contains a draped shield bearing a *chevron*; main tablet bears an inscription in Latin, to Hugh Davies of Caer-Rhun, 1721. *Plate*:⁵ (i) silver chalice (Plate 28) with beaker-shaped bowl, plain moulding at junction of bowl and stem, and truncated foot; inscribed in a label with scrolled ends: + CAERHVN / Ao. 1574; small mark like an M repeated thrice near lip; Welsh inscription on rim of foot records restoration in 1893; in spite of its Elizabethan date Jones believed this chalice to have been re-made about 1685; (ii) deep circular pewter alms basin, with four marks in shields, (a) a buckle; (b) T.F.; (c) a lion statant; (d) a leopard's head; ca. 1680; (iii) pewter flagon (Plate 25), with flat cover, scrolled thumbpiece and wide spreading base, engraved with large tulips and other flowers; (iv) pewter flagon, as (iii), but roughly engraved with a stag; ca. 1690; (v) silver-gilt chalice and paten-cover (Plate 26) of High Church form, ca. 1660, maker's mark W H above a cherub.⁶ Presented by the Nicksons of Cefn in 1943. Original provenance unknown. The base consists of a six-foiled foot swept up to form an hexagonal stem. The upper part of the stem is of baluster form with a flat knop encircled by a rope moulding. The bowl is deep and slightly tapering. The paten-cover has a truncated foot with the initials I H S, and its edge overhangs that of the bowl. *Stoup*: square, on a broken square pedestal; much weathered; 16th-century. *Sundial*: bronze, inscribed M HUGHES/Fecit 1766; in the churchyard, on a modern pedestal near the S.W. corner of the church. *Lych-gate*: (7 ft. by 6 ft.) (Plate 16) on the W. side of the churchyard; of stone with E. and W. gables and oak lintels over the entrances. The door, at the W. end, has long iron *fleur-de-lis* hinges similar to those on the W. door of the church. Low down on the S. side is a stone inscribed K R T P 1728 T R.

Old Churches, 86; *Arch. Camb.*, 1900, p. 172.

¹ Hyde Hall, 77.

² Sir Stephen Glynne, *Arch. Camb.*, 1900, p. 172.

³ Capt. Edward Williams, of Maes-y-castell (No. 93), High Sheriff of Caernarvonshire in 1570.

⁴ In the early 19th century the church was "ceiled with wood and painted red, and sprinkled with white stars" (Hyde Hall, *loc. cit.*).

⁵ *Church Plate*, 69.

⁶ Jackson, p. 129; 1664-5. Chalice not in *Church Plate*.

Condition: good.

SH 77687040

13 vii 48

8 S.E.

(91) CAPEL SILOAM, Roe Wen (Plate 11). A rectangular building, 29 ft. by 24 ft., now used as the Women's Institute Room. It is unaltered and retains its original pews and plaster ceiling. At a high level between the windows is a gritstone tablet inscribed: Siloam June/28 1841/C.

Condition: good.

SH 75977195

10 i 51

8 S.E.

SECULAR BUILDINGS

(92) FARCHWEL (Figs. 40, 41, Plates 67, 78, 84, 94). The house consists of an early rectangular block with modern additions on the N. and N.E.

The place-name Varchoel is mentioned in the early 16th century.¹ It is probable that some fabric of the present house dates from the middle of that century.

The walls are of uncoursed rubble, partly rendered. The slate roofs are modern. The window openings are late 17th-century, altered to take modern sashes.

Interior.—The house was originally two-storeyed with three roof and ceiling bays. A partition under the N. truss, from ground to roof, divided the house into two large and two small rooms. Remains of this post-and-panel partition can be seen in the attic and on the ground floor (Fig. 40, Plate 94). The old ground-floor ceiling beams remain, but most have been plastered.

The large ground-floor room originally had a fireplace in the gable wall, with deep breasts which probably projected out as far as the S. ceiling beam. This beam is now 2 ft. from the present fireplace which was rebuilt on a different plane. The S.W. corner of the ground floor is now inaccessible, but on the first floor its rounded form indicates the site of a curved stair.

On the first floor the large room, which was open to the roof, had a fireplace at the N. end of the W. wall. This is indicated by a shallow external projection, now occupied by the stair.

In the late 17th century extensive alterations were made. The old S. fireplace and stair were removed, new fireplaces and chimneys were built in both gables and the front elevation was re-fenestrated. The large ground-floor room was made smaller by a partition of brick nogging, and with the room above was lined with wainscoting. The first-floor fireplace was dismantled and the present stair inserted in the recess. This gave access to the attics which had been devised in the roof space. The narrow space on the W. side of the ground floor was reached by a door from the N. room. This is now blocked, access having been made from the added building to the N.

In the 19th century a two-storeyed E. wing was built, the entrance hall partitioned off from the N. room and the present sashes fitted, with a higher sill level than before.

Of the 16th-century woodwork, the ground-floor ceiling, the roof trusses, and much of the original partition survive. The ceiling consists of main and secondary beams and joists, all having a stopped hollow chamfer. The partition appears on the ground floor as two rows of wide panels divided by a deep splayed horizontal middle rail. A doorway at the western end has lost its shaped head. On the first floor the old panelling probably survives, although masked by the modern surface, and in the attic it reappears with posts and panels of equal width, securely tenoned into both upper and lower tie beams. The southern truss has a fine arch-braced collar beam, which formed the open roof of the early first-floor hall. Both

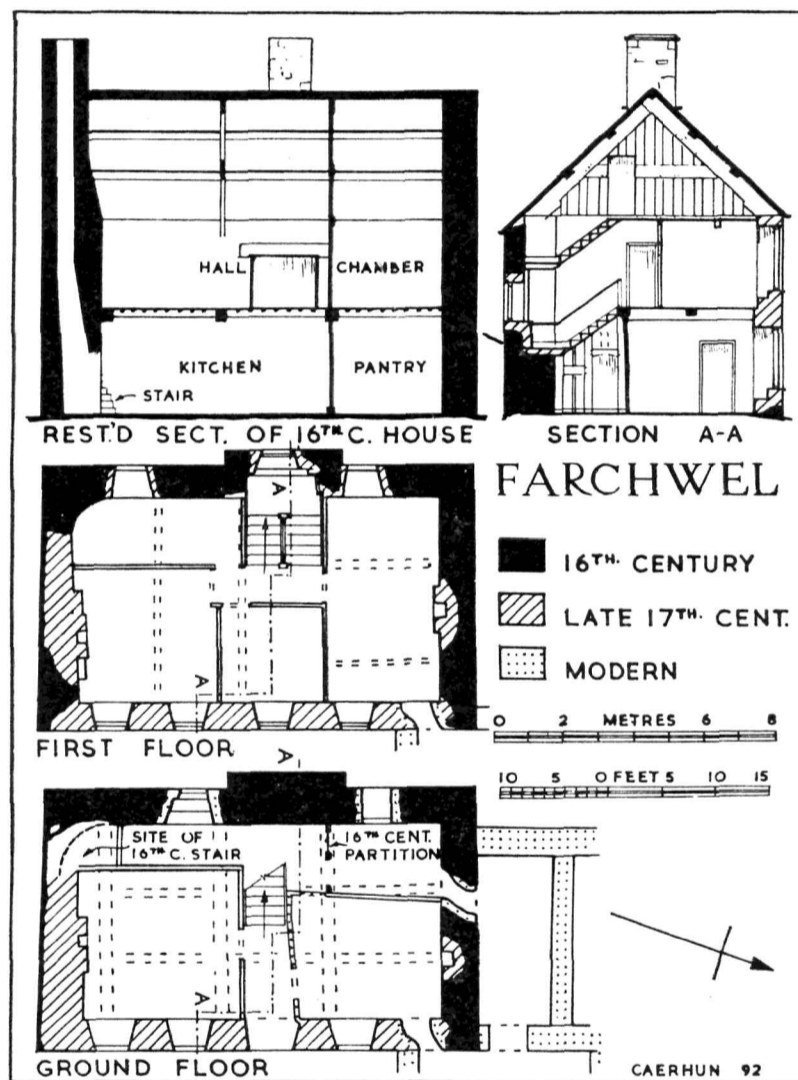


FIG. 40

trusses have been mutilated by cutting doorways to the attic rooms.

Much woodwork also survives from the late 17th-century additions.

The oak stair (Plate 84) is of four flights. It has a straight string with turned balusters and half responds against the newel posts. These have small turned pendants, but no finials. The flat handrail has a mould which is repeated in the oak panelled dado lining the walls to first floor level.

The S.E. ground-floor room is lined with contemporary softwood wainscoting (Fig. 41, Plate 94). This consists of a double row of raised and fielded panels separated by a bolec-

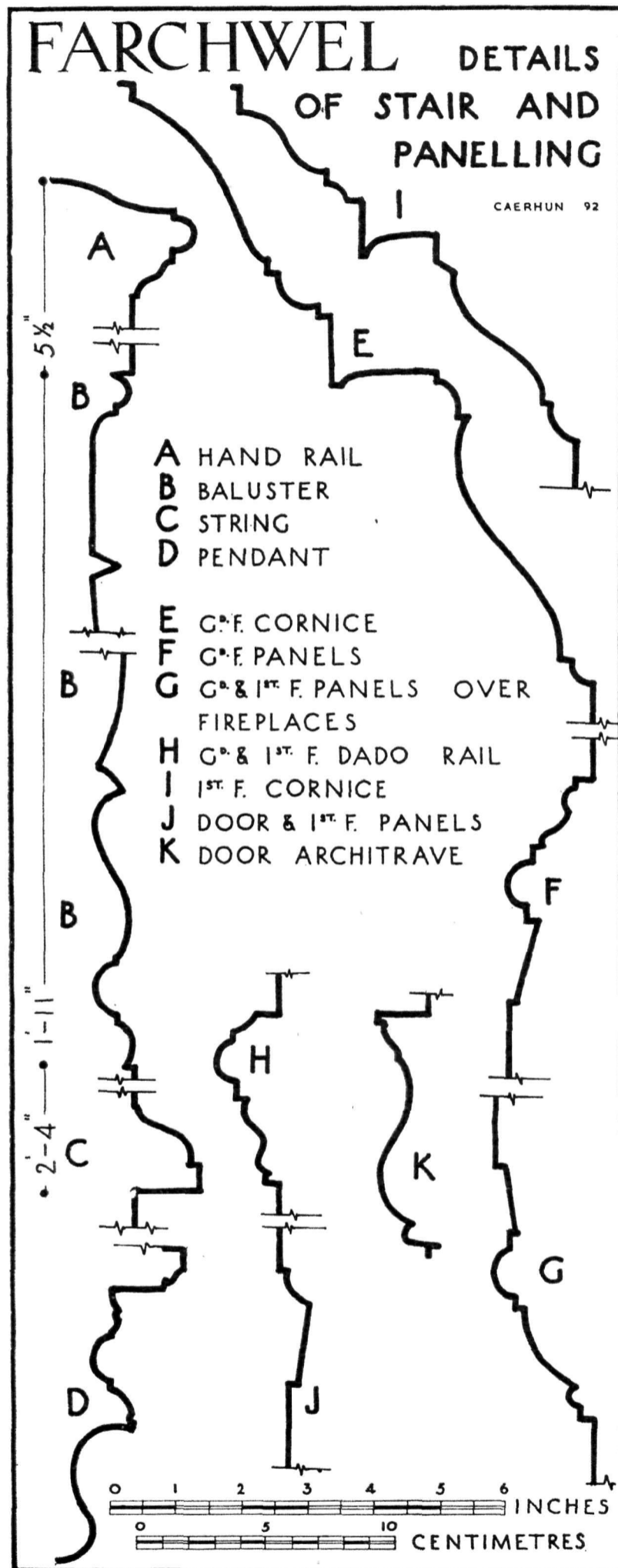


FIG. 41

tion-moulded dado rail. The whole is crowned by a moulded cornice against the ceiling. The door and architrave are original, but the fireplace is modern. The wainscoting on the W. wall is fixed to a brick nogged partition. In the S.W. corner of the room two vertical joints in the framing, revealed by contraction and settlement, indicate a large cupboard or hiding-place, now inaccessible.

In the room above, the wainscoting is similar in character, but less rich in detail; the panels although fielded are not raised, except one over the fireplace. There is an original mural cupboard E. of the fire. On the landing all four double-panelled doors and their architraves are original. The front door (Plate 78), with an upper pair of round-headed panels, is also contemporary.

The *Outbuildings* include a large threshing-barn with its roof supported by trusses of 18th-century type, and a *beudy*, mostly rebuilt in the 19th century but with much re-used 16th-century timber, including as a lintel over the N.E. doorway a piece with an elaborate moulding, much decayed.

¹ Baron Hill MSS., No. 2370 of 1518 and No. 2401 of 1533, U.C.N.W.

Condition: good.

SH 76627004

20 x 49

8 S.E.

(93) MAES-Y-CASTELL. The present house was almost entirely rebuilt in 1886 but contains some material from the original house built in 1582 by Capt. Edward Williams (Sheriff of Caernarvonshire 1570; *obit* 1607. See Caerhun Church, No. 90, note 3). The moulded ceiling in particular is one of the finest examples of late 16th-century work in the county. A mid 19th-century wash drawing of the old house, preserved at the house, shows that the present building follows its plan and exterior fairly closely. It is probable that some fragments of the old structure are incorporated in the modern walls since the ceiling (Fig. 42, Plate 90) does not appear to have been disturbed. It is of three bays with secondary and wall-plate beams, originally covering a single large room though the area is now subdivided. The beams have finely cut and stopped moulds. The joists have a stopped mould of two coarse beads. In one corner is a trimmed opening, presumably for a stair, now filled with plain stop-chamfered joists. The entrance has a heavy beaded door-frame with flat shouldered arch, probably original. Another room on the ground floor, and one above on the first floor, contain re-used late 16th-century wainscoting. The roof is modern but contains some old purlins re-used in an upright position.

Reset in the outer face of the modern porch is a stone panel with a shield bearing a *stag's head cabossed*, flanked by the initials E W and G W (Edward and Grace Williams); above is the date 1582.¹ Some fragments of quarter-round moulded mullions and sills containing holes for diagonal glazing bars, removed by the present owner some fifteen years ago, lie in the yard.

¹ Cf. S. chapel in the Parish Church (No. 90).

Condition: of the re-used material, good.

SH 76477054

19 x 49

8 S.E.

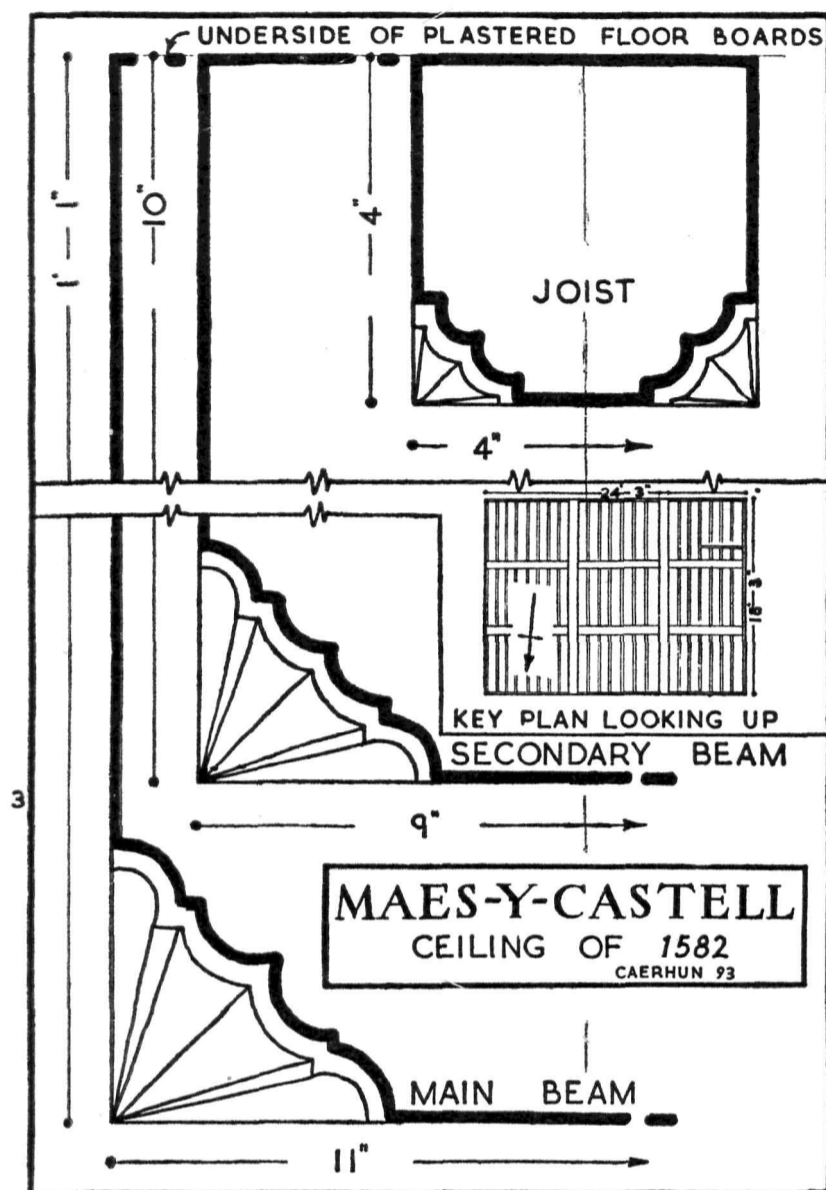


FIG. 42

(94) LLANNERCH-Y-FELIN, house at Roe Wen (Fig. 43, Plates 64, 94).

The original house, of the late 16th century, consists of a rectangular block, of two floors with attics. Later, probably in the 18th century, a single-storey wing was added on the W. and a new staircase inserted in the original block. The house has been partly modernised and about a third of the W. slope of the roof re-slatted.

The walls, 3 ft. thick, are of rubble composed of very large stones with smaller packings. The roofs are of slate in diminishing courses from eaves to ridge.

The windows and entrance (on the E.) are plain undressed openings spanned by heavy oak lintels. All are fitted with modern frames. The entrance has been narrowed on the N. by about 1 ft. The ground floor consists of two rooms, that on the S. being the larger. It contains the original entrance in the E. wall and a doorway has been broken through the W. wall to gain access to the W. wing. It is lighted by a window on the E., probably narrowed to some extent, panelled up to the sill and containing a seat. At the S. end is a large open fireplace (Plate 94) with a heavy chamfered oak lintel, and in the chimney breast to the W. of this is the original curved newel

stair, now blocked. In the N.W. corner of the room is an inserted early 18th-century staircase with turned balusters, moulded handrail and square newels with moulded cappings; against the newels are half-balusters.

The partition between the two rooms is original and consists of vertical posts 9 ins. wide, with moulded edges, and plain panels 10 ins. wide. An original doorway, with flattened-pointed head, was blocked by the staircase in the 18th century, when the present doorway, since modernised, was fitted in the centre of the partition.

The N. room is lighted by a window in the E. wall, similar to that in the larger room, and a smaller and later one in the N. end wall. This room formerly contained a partition towards the W. end, probably inserted at the same time as the N. window; the mortised headpiece remains in position.

The first floor is carried on two main beams, chamfered with moulded stops. The joists are chamfered with similar stops; some have been cut away to accommodate the 18th-century staircase. The floorboards are modern. This floor originally contained two rooms corresponding with those below. A portion only of the original partition remains, adjoining the staircase. This is similar to the partition on the ground floor but the posts have only a narrow chamfer. The fireplace in the larger room has a plain oak lintel supported on small rounded stone corbels. The beams and joists supporting the attic floor are similar to those below; the attic floorboards are modern. The attic floor formerly contained three rooms separated by wattle-and-daub partitions inserted in the roof trusses. The N. partition has been removed. At the head of the stair in the chimney breast is an original doorway with oak frame and flat-pointed head. The 18th-century staircase has been partly reconstructed between first floor and attics.

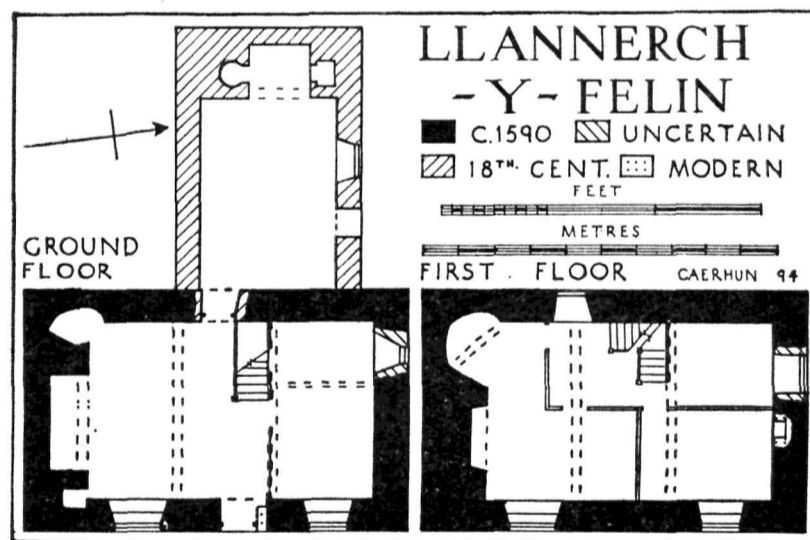


FIG. 43

The roof is of three bays. The trusses have cambered collar-beams and raking-struts. The purlins, rafters and laths are original apart from the repaired portion of the W. slope. The roof has gable copings formed of long thin stones (removed from the W. slope of the N. gable), and the eaves finish on a projecting chamfered course.

The W. wing has a large fireplace with side ovens at the W. end, but is otherwise of little interest.

The house is mentioned in Baron Hill MSS. 2512-13, dated 1594.

Old Cottages, pp. 39, 46.

Condition: good.

SH 75917218 pre-1946 8 S.E.

(95) TYDDYN-Y-PWLL (Fig. 44, Plate 66) or Tyddyn Honda is mentioned in 1607 (Baron Hill MS. 2540) but the present house was built in 1703. It consists of a simple rectangular block of two storeys. A chimney in the N. gable wall, and some partitions on the ground floor are modern; otherwise the house has been little altered.

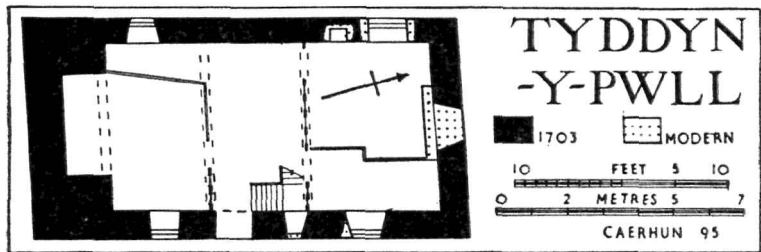


FIG. 44

The walls are of rubble, the roofs of slate with a stone ridge. The ground floor consisted originally of two rooms, separated by a partition consisting of vertical posts with moulded edges and plain panels of equal width. This partition has an original doorway near its E. end; a doorway at the W. end is modern. A screen of similar construction projects 4 ft. into the larger room on the S. side of the entrance. The line is continued by a modern partition. A large open fireplace, now modernised, lies in the S. end wall. The staircase appears to have been reconstructed though much original woodwork has been re-used. At landing level is a small blocked window in the E. wall, converted into a cupboard. In the outer face of the E. wall, over the entrance, is a stone inscribed RI ME/TANGHEFEDD/DDVW A FO YN/YN Y TV HWN/AMEN 1703 (RI¹ ME The peace

of God be in this house Amen 1703). The smaller ground-floor room has an inserted modern window in the W. wall, taking the place of a window in the N. end wall, which was blocked when the N. chimney was constructed.

The upper floor is carried on two main cross beams and stop-chamfered joists; the floorboards are original. This floor is divided into three small rooms separated by wooden partitions, that on the N., roughly built of vertical planks, being possibly original. Each room is lighted by a gabled dormer flush with the E. wall. The small window openings in the centre and N. dormers are original; that in the S. has been deepened.

The roof consists of four bays. The purlins, rafters and slates appear to be original.

Old Cottages, pp. 48, 53, 54, 60, 61, 62.

¹ Rowland Jones of Tyddyn-y-pwll died in 1740 aged 83, and was buried in a stone tomb E. of the S. chapel of the Parish Church.

Condition: walls sound, roof and upper floor precarious.

SH 77147179 27 i 49 8 S.E.

(96) MAEN-Y-BARDD (house). Ruins of the old house, perhaps that mentioned in 1450 (Bangor MS. 1939), exist behind one of the modern farm buildings. It was rectangular, axis N.W.-S.E., 27 ft. 6 ins. by 12 ft., with an entrance in the N.E. side. The walls, of very large undressed stones, are 4 ft. thick and stand up to 3 ft. high, rebuilt to 5 ft. on the S.W.

Condition: much ruined.

SH 74437167 14 iii 50 8 S.E.

(97-102) COTTAGES AND BARN (Fig. 45. No. 101, Plate 63).

(103-106) Houses not worth detailed descriptions but with minor features of interest.

(103) CAER-RHUN HALL. This late 19th-century mansion contains reset 17th-century panelling from the old hall. An

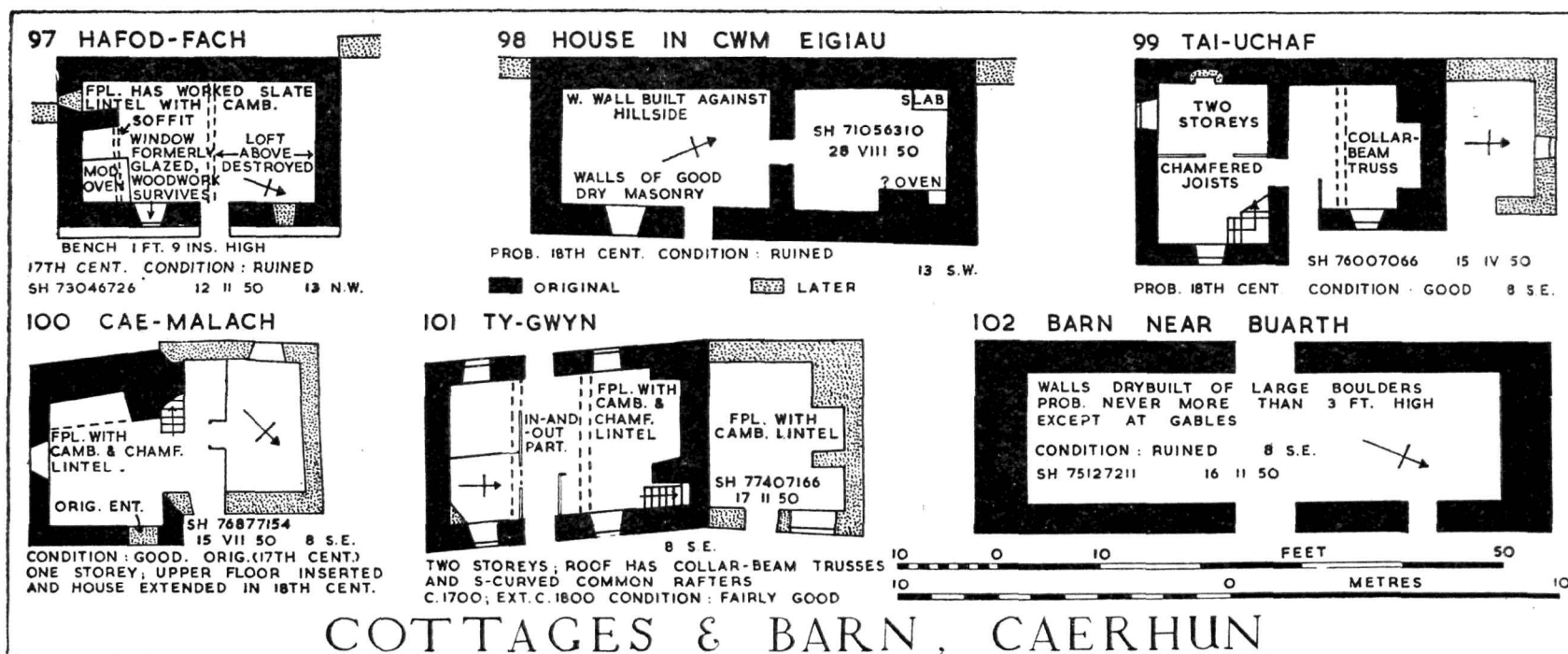


FIG. 45

(103) CAERHUN

early grave-slab (ca. 1300), found in demolishing the old hall, is kept at the house (Plate 43).

Condition of panelling: good.

SH 77407055 15 vii 50 8 S.E.

(104) PEN-Y-GRAIG. *Crog-lofft* cottage, probably 17th-century but modernised and altered, with remains of in-and-out partition.

Condition: modernised.

SH 75407024 16 iii 50 8 S.E.

(105) BULKELEY MILL (Melin Castell, Melin Penfro). The existing building is 18th-century. In an outhouse is a short length of beam inscribed "R. B 1689" (Richard, 3rd Viscount Bulkeley, 1658-1704). A mill existed here about 1450 (Bangor MS. 1939).

Condition: good.

SH 76107165 19 x 49 8 S.E.

(106) BRON-Y-GADER-UCHAF. *Crog-lofft* cottage 20 ft. by 12 ft., with stone partition. Probably 18th-century.

Condition: ruined.

SH 74106979 16 ii 50 8 S.E. Unnamed

(107-110) Houses of the mid-18th century or earlier, with no visible features of interest. They are either extensively modernised or ruinous.

(107) BRYN-EITHIN. Ruinous.

SH 77817230 17 ii 50 8 S.E.

(108) COED-HAUL. Ruins of old house S. of present building.

SH 75637157 19 x 49 8 S.E. Unnamed

(109) MOUNT. Ruinous.

SH 75717038 16 iii 50 8 S.E.

(110) PARCIAU. Original house used as stable.

SH 75407150 19 x 49 8 S.E.

BRIDGES

(111) PONT GORSWEN, over a tributary of the Afon Roe. It is of lintel form, the openings spanned by natural slabs carried on two dry-built piers of boulders. Originally 15 ft. wide, now 23 ft.; 17th- or 18th-century.

Condition: good.

SH 76207131 20 vi 50 8 S.E.

(112) PONT HAFOTTY-GWYN, over the Afon Roe. A single arch of stone, with voussoirs slightly inset below a projecting hood of thin slabs. The site appears to be that of "Y Bont newydd" mentioned by Lhwyd in 1699 (*Parochialia*, I, 30), but

(116) CAERHUN

the present bridge is not earlier than 1799, when the old bridge was swept away by a flood (Fenton, p. 175).

Condition: fair; parapet damaged on downstream side.

SH 73887078 1949 8 S.E.

(113) PONT PEN-Y-FELIN, over the Afon Roe. A single semicircular arch of 18 ft. 6 ins. span, originally 9 ft. wide, later widened to 15 ft., and again widened on both sides in modern times. The earliest bridge may be that noted by Edward Lhwyd in 1699 (*Parochialia*, I, 30) as Pont y Glasgoed.

Condition: good.

SH 76217139 20 vi 50 8 S.E.

MEDIEVAL EARTHWORKS

(114) MOTTE known as Bryn Castell, on the W. bank of the River Conway at Tal-y-cafn Bridge, about 40 ft. above the river.¹ An oval mound of fine river gravel, 335 ft. in circumference at the base and 15 ft. high; the summit measures 50 ft. by 36 ft. A depression on the E. side is probably due to quarrying. There is no sign of a bailey.

¹ Fenton (pp. 177-8) calls the site "Castell Maelgwn or Bryn-y-Castell".

Condition: fair; a few trees growing on the mound.

SH 78537191 13 iii 50 9 S.W.

HUTS AND FIELD SYSTEMS

(115) DISPERSED HUTS AND ENCLOSURES, Pant-y-Griafolen (Figure 46).

An extensive settlement on the N. side of the Afon Dulyn,¹ a short distance below Llyn Dulyn, between 1,550 and 1,720 ft. above O.D. It extends in a narrow band along slopes close to the river, from which it is separated by a strip of marsh, and it is bounded on the N.E. by a small tributary of the Afon Dulyn and on the S.W. by steep boulder-strewn slopes. The slopes on the N.E. are gentle and fairly free from stones, but peat-covered. Those on the S.W., where the occupation seems to have been most intense, are steep and stony.

The character of the site, which includes 28 huts and 5 cairns, can be understood from the plan. All the walls are of roughly piled stones, generally standing about 1 or 2 ft. high and 2 or 3 ft. thick. The huts are small, ranging from 8 to 14 ft. in diameter, and are usually circular, forming small terraces cut into the slope on the upper side.

The cairns are built of loose stones, and have diameters varying from 8 to 20 ft. One shows traces of a kerb.

¹ A sketch plan is given in Lowe, I, 105-6.

Condition: ruined but not much disturbed.

SH 70806660 27 vii 50 13 N.W. Unnoted

(116) HUT-GROUP on ground falling to the N., on the S. side of Cwn Dulyn, at 1,500 ft. above O.D.

A roughly rectangular enclosure about 100 ft. E.-W. and 80 ft. N.-S., containing four huts, one 13 ft. in diameter near the S.E. corner, with another of similar size 16 ft. to the W., a third 21 ft. in diameter near the S.W. corner, with the site of

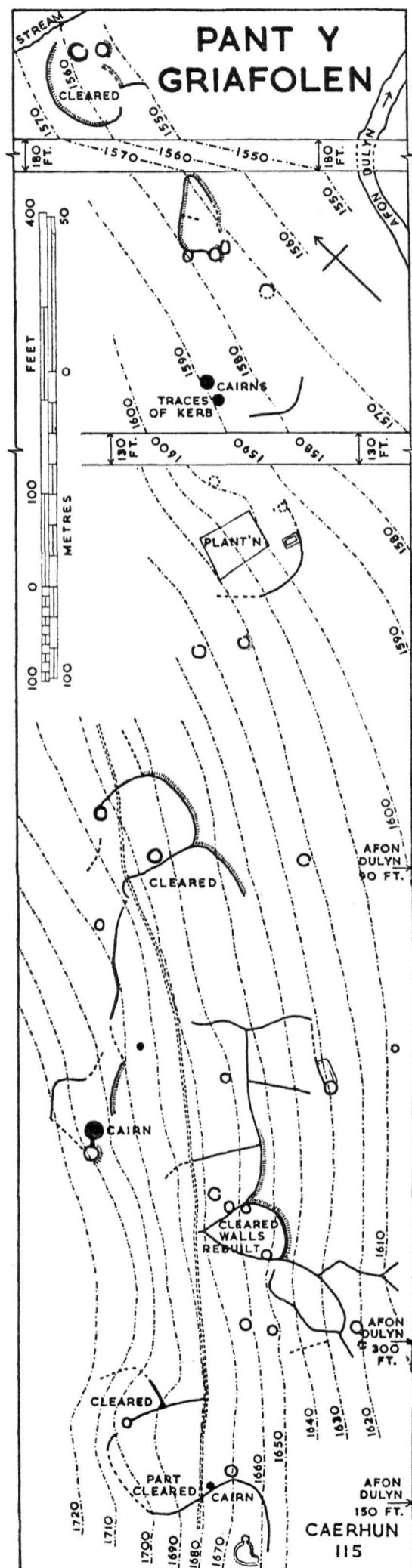


FIG. 46

a fourth 17 ft. in diameter now covered by a sheepfold about 40 ft. to the N. All except the first are terraced into the slope. The hut and enclosure walls are about 3 ft. thick of roughly piled stones with some erect facing slabs in the huts. A stream flows through the middle of the enclosure.

Condition: fair.

SH 71716681

31 i 51

13 N.W. Unnoted

(117-137) EARLY FIELDS AND DWELLINGS (Figures 47-49) near the Maen-y-Bardd cromlech (No. 178). The slopes N. and W. of Maen-y-Bardd farm, between 950 and 1,250 ft. above O.D., are covered with an extensive series of early terraced fields, with which are associated dwelling sites containing either round or rectangular buildings. On the N.E. the system appears to be connected with another series of early fields in Llangelynin parish (No. 459); within the parish of Caerhun the area covered is about 1,400 yards from N.E. to S.W. and 650 yards in width; the ground slopes to the S.E., steepening in the upper part. The ground is now occupied by grazing enclosures and *ffriddoedd*; cultivation seems however to have taken place fairly recently along the lower side of the area and has probably obliterated further early remains in this region, so that it is likely that the system once extended down the slopes as far as Maen-y-Bardd farm or even further. Along the upper side, too, the field walls are fragmentary and medieval or later cultivation seems to have been responsible for their partial destruction.

Elsewhere the field boundaries are fairly well preserved, and though often robbed of stone for modern *ffridd* walls the terraces remain well defined and reach in places a height of 6 ft. The diversity of dwelling sites (see below) suggests that the fields are not all of one date and that the area has been under cultivation over a long period. The terraces usually run parallel with the contours, but the area is further divided into roughly rectangular fields by ruined drystone walls running perpendicular to the contours; similar walls often line the crests of other terraces, usually facing S.W. Ruined walls of large boulders also follow the crests of the more normal horizontal terraces.

The course of the Roman road from Segontium to Kanovium is now followed by the modern track from the Bwlch y Ddeufaen to Roe Wen. The circular enclosure No. 120 may have been contemporary with the road, but elsewhere, particularly in the neighbourhood of the hut-group No. 122, and to the E.N.E. of No. 120, the old field walls appear to be earlier as they are cut through or crossed by it.

Of the dwelling sites, Nos. 117, 118, 120, 122, 123 and 124, and perhaps 119 and 121, are enclosed hut-groups of normal type. All these are placed roughly along the central axis of the field system, though No. 124 is near its southern tip; they are all probably organically related to the terraces. Nos. 125-127 are of unusual character and their relationship to the enclosed hut-groups is not clear, though there seems no reason to doubt that they are contemporary with the horizontal terraces at least. The number of hut-groups is curiously large for such a small area and they may not all be contemporary.

Nos. 132-137 are long huts or platform houses of normal type. Nos. 129, 130, and perhaps 128, are enclosures containing long huts. All these are probably to be regarded as evidence

for an occupation of the area in medieval times. With two exceptions (Nos. 129 and 133), the long-hut sites are all found either along the upper or lower edges of the area, a feature noticed in other medieval field systems in the county. Continued occupation is indicated by the farmsteads of Pen-y-fridd and Tyddyn-du, only abandoned within the last few years, and No. 131 seems intermediate in character between these dwellings and the presumably medieval long huts.

The sites containing round huts are all in an extremely poor state of preservation, and the same is to some extent true of the long huts. It seems probable that the original settlements of the prehistoric or Roman period were extensively robbed (and partly ploughed out) to provide building material for the medieval farmers, whose dwellings were in turn pillaged for the erection of the modern field walls.

All the enclosures, unless otherwise stated, are cut into the slope on the upper side and terraced out on the lower.

Also within the area are the Maen-y-Bardd cromlech (No. 178) and the chambered tomb (No. 179) to the N.E. of it, and the standing stones Nos. 174, 175 and 176 (Ffon-y-cawr).

Condition: of field system, good.

SH 74007200 1947-50 8 S.E. Unnoted

(117) ENCLOSURE. The remains of an oval enclosure, ca. 170 ft. long from N.E. to S.W. and 105 ft. wide, containing traces of at least two round huts, ca. 20 ft. in diameter.

Condition: ruined and turf-covered.

SH 74427217 i xii 50 8 S.E. Unnoted

(118) ENCLOSURE. Level oval area, probably the site of a destroyed hut-group, 135 ft. long from N.E. to S.W. and 62 ft. wide; on the N.E. the foundations of the original wall can be seen, 5 ft. thick and faced on both sides with upright stones.

Condition: ruined and robbed.

SH 74097192 I xii 50 8 S.E. Unnoted

(119) HUT-GROUP. Traces of huts, apparently circular and possibly enclosed, on the N.E. bank of a small stream just above the Maen-y-Bardd cromlech (No. 178). Three huts can be distinguished, two 15 ft. in diameter and the third 24 ft., and there are possible traces of others; all form small level platforms in ground sloping to the S.E.

Condition: poor.

SH 74007187 30 xi 50 8 S.E. Unnoted

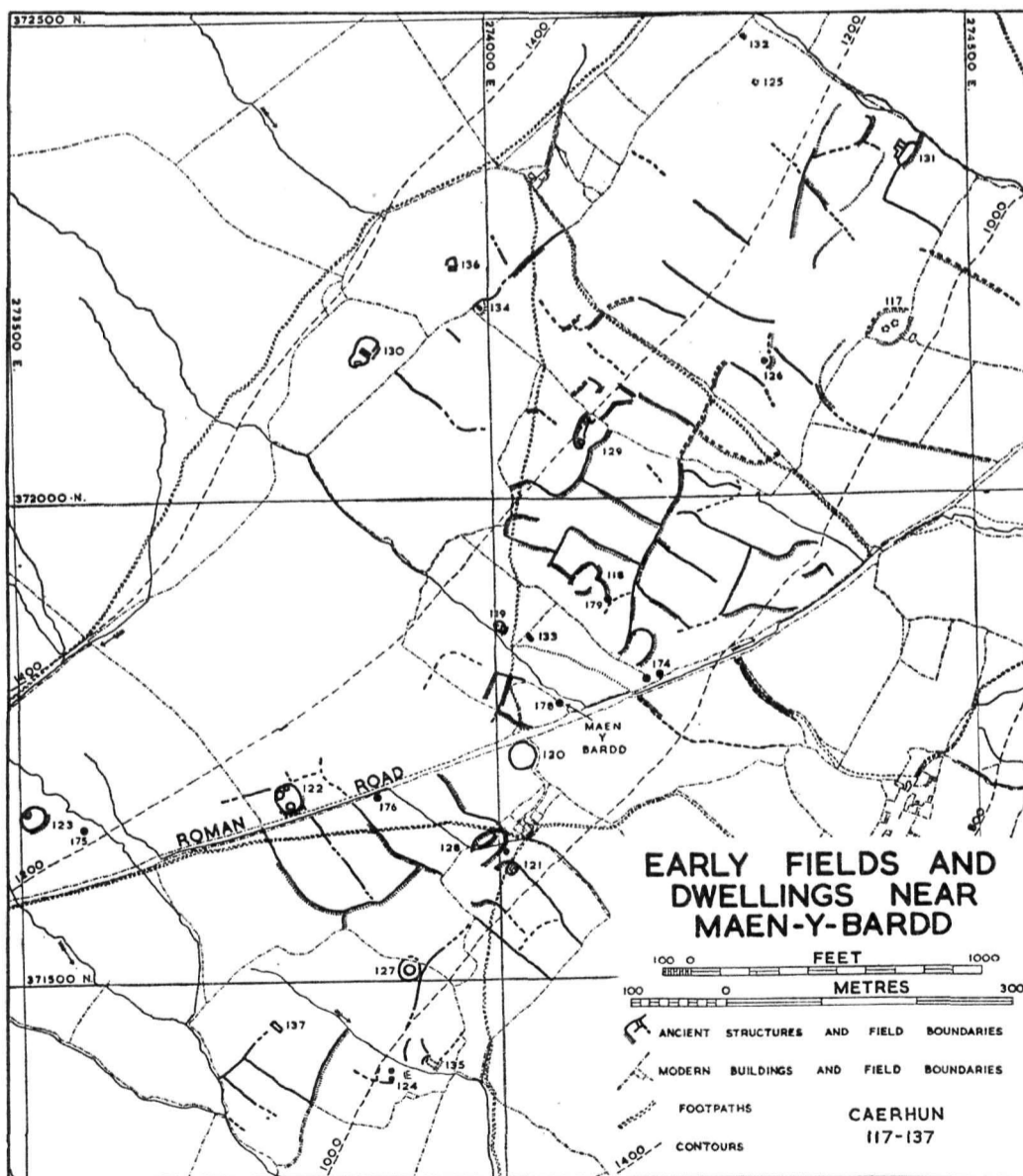


FIG. 47

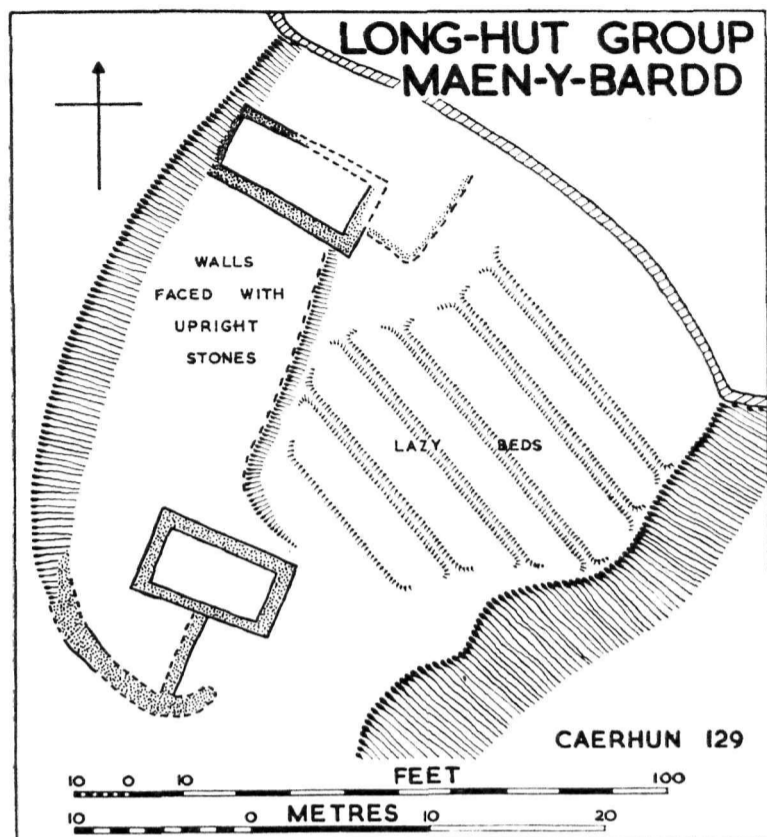


FIG. 48

(120) ENCLOSURE, on the S. side of the Roman road. Circular enclosure *ca.* 80 ft. in diameter, defined by a stony bank 2-3 ft. high; the site is probably a greatly robbed hut-group.

Condition: almost completely destroyed.

SH 74037174 16 ii 50 8 S.E. Unnoted

(121) ENCLOSURE. A much ruined circular enclosure *ca.* 50 ft. in diameter, possibly the site of a destroyed hut-group, containing a modern sheepfold built of very large stones.

Condition: almost completely destroyed.

SH 74027161 30 xi 50 8 S.E. Unnoted

(122) ENCLOSED HUT-GROUP. An oval level area, 85 ft. by 70 ft., on ground sloping to the S.E. on the N. side of the Roman road. The enclosing wall survives only as a spread bank of small stones. Within are traces of circular huts. One, 28 ft. in diameter, is set against the W. side of the enclosure, another of similar size on the S. side, and a third (doubtful) of about 14 ft. diameter against the N.W. side.

Condition: almost completely robbed of stones.

SH 73787169 19 x 49 8 S.E. Unnoted

(123) ENCLOSED HUT-GROUP. Oval area, 105 ft. long from E. to W. and 90 ft. wide, forming a level platform in ground sloping to the S., bounded on the E. by a bank of earth and stones 4 ft. high and by a slight bank on the W., where the entrance may have lain. The interior is free from stones and contains a small circular hut on the N. side having traces of an inner face of upright stones and forming a platform, at a

slightly higher level than the courtyard, in the steep slope on the upper side of the area.

Condition: almost completely destroyed.

SH 73517167 16 xii 47 8 S.E. Unnoted

(124) HUT-GROUP, apparently enclosed, on level ground on the S.W. bank of a small stream. Two circular huts can be made out, *ca.* 18 ft. and 22 ft. in diameter; also traces of others and of connecting or enclosing walls.

Condition: much ruined.

SH 73887140 30 xi 50 8 S.E. Unnoted

(125) ROUND HUT about 30 ft. in diameter, on a small level natural shelf. There are doubtful traces of a small concentric enclosure.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 74287243 1 xii 50 8 S.E. Unnoted

(126) ROUND HUT, 21 ft. in diameter, cut into the slope on the N.W. and terraced out on the S.E. The wall is 4 ft. thick and faced on both sides, and the entrance appears to have been on the S.E. A field terrace curves round the hut on the E. and may perhaps have continued to the W. to form a concentric enclosure.

Condition: ruined.

SH 74297214 1 xii 50 8 S.E. Unnoted

(127) HUT AND ENCLOSURE. A circular hut, 30 ft. in diameter, within a roughly concentric enclosure 70 ft. in diameter. The structures are defined by grassy banks, much denuded but containing a few stones here and there. A modern field wall has destroyed the N. side of the site.

Condition: much ruined.

SH 73917151 30 xi 50 8 S.E. Unnoted

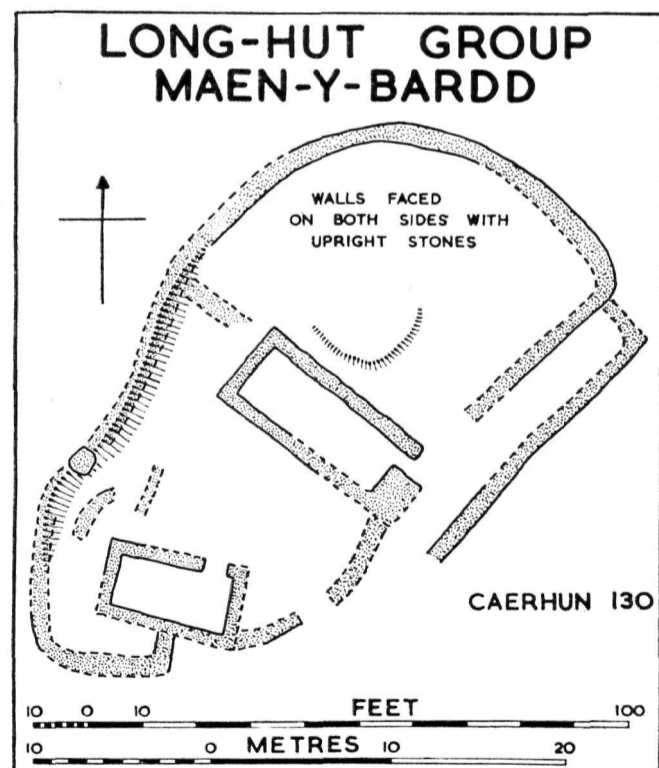


FIG. 49

(117-137) CAERHUN

(138-150) CAERHUN

(128) ENCLOSURE. An oval enclosure just W. of Tyddyn-du, axis N.E.-S.W., 80 ft. wide and ca. 90 ft. long but open to the S.W. A terraced platform 48 ft. by 19 ft., possibly the site of a long hut or huts, occupies the N.W. part of the enclosure, its longer axis parallel with that of the enclosure. A stream cuts through the enclosure from W. to E. A small ruined sheepfold, 12 ft. by 9 ft., a few yards to the S.E., appears to occupy the site of an earlier structure connected to the enclosure by a short length of walling.

Condition: much ruined.

SH 73997164 30 xi 50 8 S.E. Unnoted

(129) LONG-HUT GROUP (Figure 48).

Condition: much ruined and robbed.

SH 74097207 19 x 49 8 S.E. Unnoted

(130) LONG-HUT GROUP (Figure 49).

Condition: much robbed.

SH 73877216 19 x 49 8 S.E. Unnoted

(131) LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURE, on top of a field terrace running N.E.-S.W. The hut, probably a small cottage, is 24 ft. long from N.W. to S.E. and 12 ft. wide, with drybuilt walls 2 ft. 6 ins. thick and up to 2 ft. high; in the upper end is a fireplace 4 ft. deep; an entrance 3 ft. wide lies in the N.E. wall. Adjoining the house on the S.W. is a small L-shaped yard, and

short lengths of walling link the ends of the site to the crest of the terrace on the N.E. and S.W.

Condition: much ruined.

SH 74447235 1 xii 50 8 S.E. Unnoted

(132-137) The following LONG HUTS occur in the area. Nos. 132-5 are of the platform type.

(132) 35 ft. by 14 ft., N.W.-S.E., SH 74277248, 1 xii 50.

(133) 45 ft. by 18 ft., N.W.-S.E., SH 74047186, 30 i 51.

(134) 20 ft. by 15 ft., N.W.-S.E., field terrace forms hood, SH 73997219, 19 x 49.

(135) 42 ft. by 18 ft., N.W.-S.E., with hood wall, SH 73937141, 30 xi 50.

(136) 30 ft. by 12 ft., E.-W., entrance middle of S. side; yard on N., SH 73967224, 19 x 49.

(137) 25 ft. by 15 ft., N.W.-S.E., SH 73777145, 30 xi 50.

Condition: of all, poor.

All 8 S.E. Unnoted

(138-150) EARLY FIELDS AND DWELLINGS (Figures 50, 51) N. of Pen-y-gaer. The modern fields and *ffriddoedd* on both sides of the road from Waen-fechan to Pont Hafotty-gwyn, between about 600 and 1,150 ft. above O.D., contain the remains of early cultivation terraces and boundary banks, with which are associated habitation sites comprising round or rectangular buildings.

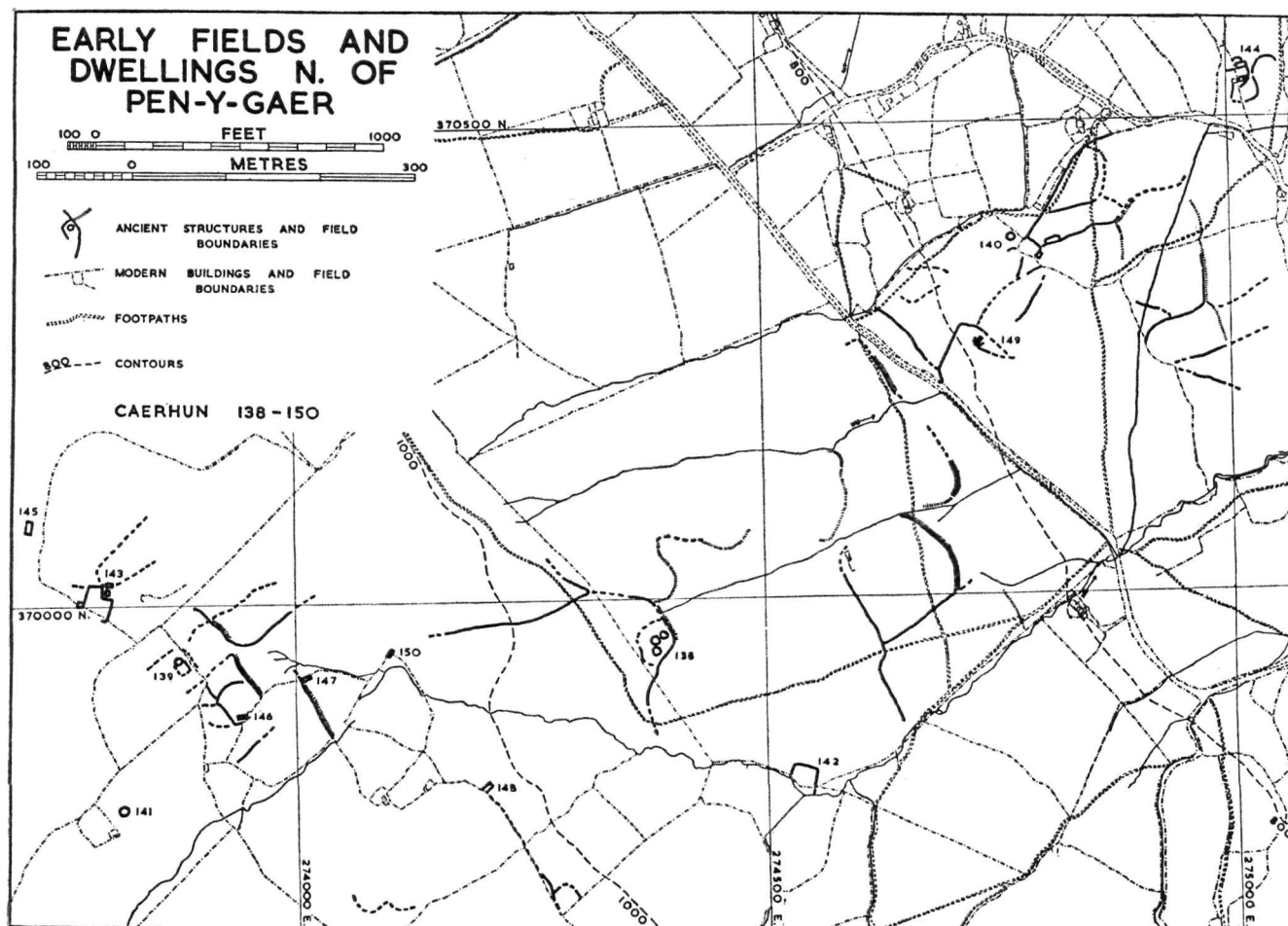


FIG. 50

The remains, which cover an area about 1,500 yards from N.E. to S.W. by 700 yards wide, have been much damaged by modern cultivation and wall building, and the terraces nowhere exceed 4 ft. in height. The ground slopes gently to the N.E. between the steep stony slopes of the mountain on the S.W. and steeper ground to the N.E. The remains appear to be mostly long huts of the medieval period (Nos. 143-150), though groups of earlier round huts occur (Nos. 138-141). Most of the long huts lie either at the upper or lower edge of the cultivated area, though examples do occur in the midst of the fields. The fields, where their outline can be traced, are of very irregular shape; they preserve something of the medieval layout, the prehistoric fields having been largely destroyed. They are best developed about the centre of the area, immediately W. of Waen-fechan, where they exhibit clear marks of the medieval plough and have characteristically rounded corners. Elsewhere, particularly along the upper side of the area, the field boundaries have been much disturbed by the modern walls, though almost certainly some of the latter follow the older lines.

Condition: of fields, fair.

SH 74507000 9 i 51 8 S.E. Unnoted

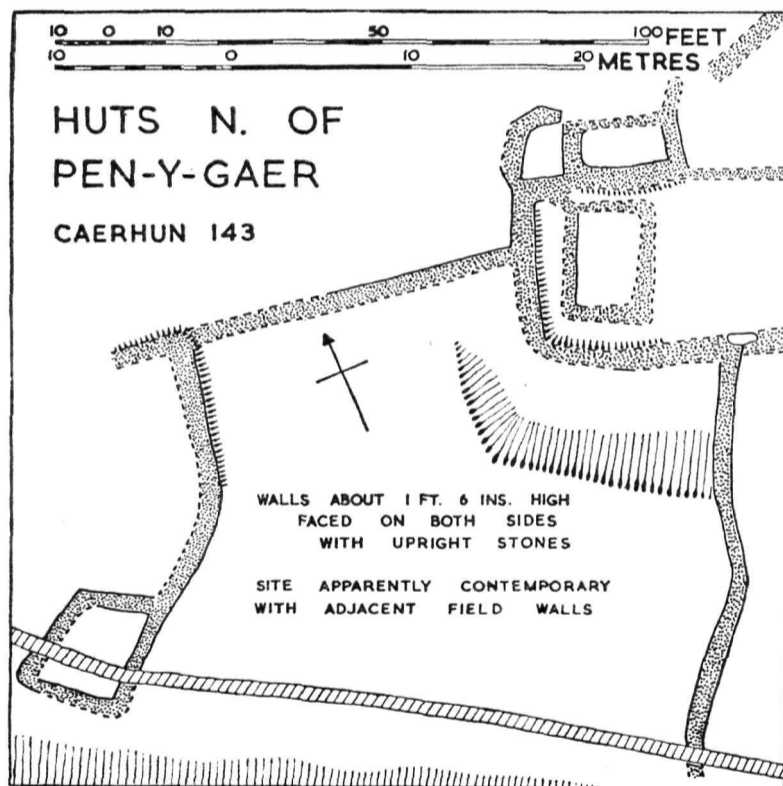


FIG. 51

(138) HUT-GROUP. A group of three huts lies on ground falling gently towards the S.E. The central hut is of 22 ft. diameter, with an entrance to the E. Touching it to the S. and the N.E. are similar huts, diameters 28 and 23 ft., with entrances to the E. and S. respectively. The hut walls are about 3 ft. thick and 1 ft. high, of small stones covered with turf. There is a faint trace of an enclosing wall to the N. and W.

Condition: poor; disturbed by later cultivation and robbed.

SH 74396995 16 ii 50 8 S.E. Unnoted

(139) HUT AND ENCLOSURE. A round hut, 23 ft. in diameter, with an entrance on the E., on ground sloping gently to the N.E. at the foot of steep stony slopes. It appears to lie at the N.W. end of a small rectangular enclosure, its longer axis N.W.-S.E., the S.E. end of which is littered with large boulders. The enclosure wall is drybuilt and 3 ft. 6 ins. thick, preserved to a height of 2 ft. on the N.E.

Condition: much ruined.

SH 73886994 9 i 51 8 S.E. Unnoted

(140) ROUND HUT, 18 ft. in diameter, on level ground. The rectangular structures to the E. and S.E. (Figure 50) are probably sheepfolds contemporary with the medieval field walls.

Condition: poor; overgrown.

SH 74777038 9 i 51 8 S.E. Unnoted

(141) ROUND HUT, 22 ft. in diameter, on level uncleared ground above steep slopes facing E.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 73826979 9 i 51 8 S.E. Unnoted

(142) ENCLOSURE. Three sides of a rectangular enclosure on the N. bank of a small stream. It is bounded by a low grassy bank and measures 90 ft. E.-W. From N.-S. its width to the stream varies from 50 ft. to 100 ft. There is no trace of any internal structure.

Condition: poor.

SH 74546981 9 i 51 8 S.E. Unnoted

(143) HUTS N. of Pen-y-gaer (Figure 51).

Condition: poor.

SH 73797001 9 i 51 8 S.E. Unnoted

(144) LONG HUTS AND ENCLOSURES, immediately W. of Pant-y-iwrch. The main building is 30 ft. long from E. to W. and 15 ft. wide, divided into two rooms by a cross-wall 12 ft. from the W. end; the walls are 3 ft. thick and up to 2 ft. high, faced on both sides with large boulders. It is surrounded by small yards or enclosures, among which, 14 yards N. of the house, is a small rectangular structure, similarly built, 16 ft. by 12 ft. This group is presumably the "Pant-y-iwrch" referred to in Bangor MS. No. 1939, U.C.N.W. (ca. 1450).

Condition: much ruined.

SH 75027054 9 i 51 8 S.E. Unnoted

(145-150) The following LONG HUTS occur in this area. Nos. 147-50 are of platform type.

(145) 39 ft. by 14 ft. 6 ins., N.-S., possible entrances at each end, SH 73737008, 16 ii 50.

(146) 34 ft. by 15 ft., E.-W., SH 73956988, 9 i 51.

(147) 43 ft. by 18 ft., E.N.E.-W.S.W., SH 74016992, 9 i 51.

(148) 34 ft. by 12 ft., N.E.-S.W., SH 74206980, 9 i 51.

(149) Length uncertain, 14 ft. wide, N.W.-S.E. Hood wall on S. and W., SH 74737026, 9 i 51.

(150) Measurements not obtainable, SH 74106995, 9 i 51.

Condition: 145-7, poor; 148-50, almost destroyed.

All 8 S.E. Unnoted

(151) ROUND HUTS, on the N. side of the valley of the Afon Tafolog, about 1,300 ft. above O.D. One 28 ft. in diameter, walls 3 ft. thick and 1 ft. 6 ins. high, with entrance 5 ft. wide on S.E., and a second 30 ft. to N.E., 15 ft. in diameter, with entrance on S. and an annexe 6 ft. in diameter on the S.W.

Arch. Camb., 1924, p. 101; Lowe, II, 42.

Condition: fair.

SH 72467122 11 iv 47 8 S.W. Unnoted

(152) ROUND HUTS, on level ground until recently wooded, 150 ft. above O.D. A pair of huts, both about 25 ft. in diameter, with dry-built walls 3 ft. thick, forming slightly raised platforms. The huts are about 18 ft. apart, with entrances on the E. in the S.W. hut and on the S.W. in the N.E. hut. There are traces of terraces to the S.

Condition: fair.

SH 76347068 19 x 49 8 S.E. Unnoted

✓ (153) ROUND HUT, 20 ft. in diameter, walls 3 ft. thick, on naturally level ground at about 900 ft. above O.D.

Condition: overgrown.

SH 74356816 14 ii 50 13 N.E. Unnoted

(154) LONG HUTS. Two huts, on the S. of a small knoll of rock near the Afon Dulyn, about 1,100 ft. above O.D., with long axes E.N.E.-W.S.W., nearly parallel, and 35 ft. apart. The N. hut is 31 ft. by 12 ft., with walls 4 ft. thick of large boulders. The S. hut is 23 ft. by 9 ft., with walls 2 ft. 6 ins. thick, and with a passage 3 ft. wide outside the S. wall and leading to a room or yard 19 ft. by 10 ft. against the E. wall. The entrances to both buildings were in their E. ends.

Condition: fair, but overgrown.

SH 73506727 12 ii 50 13 N.E. Unnoted

(155) LONG HUTS, Clogwyn'r Eryr, about 1,500 ft. above O.D. Two huts with long axes E.-W., and rectangular enclosures, forming a typical *hafod* site in a small hollow on a steep slope facing E.

The S. hut measures 36 ft. by 10 ft., with a cross-wall 15 ft. from the W. end. The walls, 3 ft. thick and 1 ft. high, are of large boulders, with remains of an inner face of slabs on edge.

The other hut, 30 ft. further N., measures 31 ft. by 11 ft. The walls, 2 ft. thick, are of earth faced on both sides with large stones. A gap at the W. end of the S. wall may represent an entrance.

Both huts lie in a rectangular enclosure 85 ft. long from N. to S. and 60 ft. wide. Adjoining this on the N.W. is a similar

3-(2)

enclosure 105 ft. long from E. to W. and 55 ft. wide. The N. wall of this continues to the E. down the slope of the hill.

Condition: ruined.

SH 72386657 13 v 48 13 N.W. Unnoted

(156) LONG HUTS AND ENCLOSURE, Bwlch y Ddeufaen, about 1,350 ft. above O.D.

Two huts, on a common E.-W. axis, and about 30 ft. apart, both 25 ft. by 10 ft., with dry-built walls generally about 3 ft. thick. The E. hut has a cross wall 12 ft. from the W. end, and an entrance in the N. wall of the W. room. The W. hut has an entrance in the middle of the S. wall. The huts lie outside the S. side of an oval enclosure 150 ft. from N. to S. and 120 ft. wide, bounded by a slight ruined wall. The enclosure is not cleared of stones and includes a marshy hollow immediately N. of the huts.

Another long hut, 15 ft. by 8 ft., with axis E.-W., lies 120 yards to the S.E. Its walls are 3 ft. thick faced with upright stones up to 2 ft. high.

To the W., three sides survive of a further long hut, 40 ft. by 15 ft., axis N.-S., with walls about 2 ft. 6 ins. thick and 1 ft. high. The S. side is destroyed.

Condition: of all sites, ruined.

SH 71637181 (Main group), SH 71687171 and 71407185
(Long Huts) 13 xii 51 8 S.W. Unnoted

(157-165) The following isolated LONG HUTS occur in the parish:

(157) 18 ft. by 14 ft., N.W.-S.E., with yard 15 ft. wide on S.W.; about 1,300 ft. above O.D. Numerous field clearance dumps exist to the E.

Arch. Camb., 1924, p. 101; Lowe, II, 42.

SH 72417119 11 iv 47 8 S.W. Unnoted

(158) 23 ft. by 10 ft., N.E.-S.W., with small enclosure to E.; 1,450 ft. above O.D.

SH 72946958 16 ii 50 8 S.W. Unnoted

(159) 44 ft. by 13 ft., N.E.-S.W., entrance in middle of S.E. side; 950 ft. above O.D.

SH 74326797 12 ii 50 13 N.E. Unnoted

(160) 28 ft. by 15 ft., N.-S., platform type without hood; 1,000 ft. above O.D.

SH 74456783 12 ii 50 13 N.E. Unnoted

(161) 48 ft. by 15 ft., N.E.-S.W., almost destroyed by modern sheepfold; 300 ft. above O.D.

Probably Bryn Cwn (Bangor MS. 1939, mid-15th-century).

SH 78407277 10 i 51 9 N.W. Unnoted

(162) 28 ft. by 10 ft., N.W.-S.E., platform type, with traces of hood; almost destroyed; 1,400 ft. above O.D.

SH 71076310 28 viii 50 13 S.W. "Old Sheepfold"

(163) 30 ft. by 12 ft., E.N.E.-W.S.W., platform type, with hood wall; enclosure on S. 14 ft. by 8 ft., open to E.; 1,300 ft. above O.D.; connected with enclosures, one to W. showing plough-marks.

SH 71746406 28 viii 50 13 S.W. "Old Sheepfold"

(164) 30 ft. by 14 ft., N.W.-S.E., platform type, with no hood; about 1,350 ft. above O.D.; much robbed.

SH 71346380 28 viii 50 13 S.W. Unnoted

(165) 27 ft. by 10 ft., N.E.-S.W., walls of dry stone 2 ft. 6 ins. thick and 4 ft. high with large quoins. Probably a *hafod*; ruined; 1,700 ft. above O.D.

SH 70826686 19 ix 47 13 N.W. Unnoted

Condition: unless otherwise noted, poor.

ROMAN SITES

(166) THE ROMAN FORT OF KANOVIUM¹ (Figure 52) lies on the W. bank of the River Conway about 4 m. upstream, 270 yards above high-water mark. The site is typical of a Roman auxiliary fort—a rounded hill rising slightly above an open valley floor, with a river close at hand.

The outline of the fort is visible as a square embanked enclosure 430 ft. each way (4.2 acres), the N.E. quarter of which is occupied by the Parish Church (No. 90) and its churchyard. The whole area stands about 4–6 ft. above the general field level, though on the E. there is a greater fall towards the river. The rampart is visible as a grass-grown bank standing 2 ft. above the interior of the fort on the S., with an outer side 5 ft. high. The outer side reaches a height of 8 ft. just W. of the S.E. corner, where also a few stones are visible in the rampart. On the E. the top of the bank is only slightly higher than the interior, but the outer side is 8 ft. high; a few stones can be seen along the S. half of this side. All that remains of the ditch that formerly encircled the fort outside the rampart is a stretch 10 ft. wide and 2 ft. deep along the S. half of the W. side.

The site was excavated during 1926–9 and a full account of the structures then revealed may be found in *Arch. Camb.*, 1926, p. 283; 1927, p. 292; 1929, p. 61; 1930, p. 74.

The original fort as established in the second half of the 1st century (probably by Agricola during his campaign of 78) was of timber with an earthen rampart. The wooden buildings included a *principia*, the plan of which is shown inset.

At the beginning of the 2nd century the rampart was revetted with a stone wall and the gateways and buildings reconstructed in stone. The fort of this period is shown in plan in Fig. 52. Occupation continued in strength till the early part of Hadrian's reign, when the garrison appears to have been reduced, probably in connection with the extensive northward movement of troops to assist in the building and garrisoning of the Roman Wall in 121–2. The fort was never again fully garrisoned. The *principia* was dismantled about the middle of the 2nd century and after that date only the *praetorium* appears to have been occupied, the remainder of the

garrison having probably been moved at the time of the erection of the Antonine Wall in 142. Excavation indicated that even this attenuated occupation ceased *ca.* 180 and that the fort was then abandoned.²

Extra-mural Remains

(i) The Baths stood between the fort and the River Conway (see Fig. 52); mounds and hollows, scattered stones and broken bricks, and fragments of mortared walling mark the site today. The plan published on the occasion of excavations in 1801 (*Arch.*, XVI, Plate V) shows a complicated building with about a dozen small rooms, and obviously includes work of more than one period.

(ii) An annexe of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre adjacent to the E. half of the S. wall of the fort, and other sites in this area, yielded evidence of civilian habitation in the period 75–150.

(iii) Just outside the W. half of the S. wall of the fort traces of occupation in the late 1st and early 2nd centuries were overlain by the foundations of a 17th- or 18th-century cottage. The site is marked today by low grassy mounds.

(iv) Burials:

(a) Cremation burial 150 yards S.W. of the fort (*Arch. Camb.*, 1925, p. 316).

(b) Cremation burial 600 yards N.E. of the fort, on the bank of the River Conway (*ibid.*, p. 318).

(v) On the River Conway 370 yards N.E. of the fort is a jetty and dock consisting of a sunken channel 270 ft. long and 30 ft. wide, leading down to the river, flanked on the S. by a stone platform 225 ft. long and 40 ft. wide, standing 3–5 ft. above the bed of the channel. The platform is revetted on both sides with large boulders; the S. side has been rebuilt as a field wall in modern times, but the masonry on the N. side appears ancient. Leading on to the jetty from the W. is a drystone causeway of the same height, 45 ft. long and 16 ft. wide. In the field to the W. a sunken way 10 ft. wide, with many small stones visible in the bank on the N. side, leads down towards the causeway. Trial trenches in 1929 suggested but failed to prove the Roman date of the dock.

Small Finds

The finds unearthed during the excavations of 1926–9 are described in *Arch. Camb.*, 1931, p. 263 (Samian pottery); 1934, p. 37 (coarse pottery); and 1936, p. 210 (other small finds). Most of the material is preserved in Rapallo House Museum, Llandudno. Together with a few coarse potsherds in Bangor Museum is a "dolphin"-type brooch, dated to the first half of the second century; it was found in the River Conway below the fort. Certain large fragments of columns, etc., are at Caer-Rhun Hall.

Finds from earlier excavations, and stray finds, are described in *Parochialia*, I, 31; *Arch.*, XVI, 127; Lewis, *Top. Dict.*, s.v. "Caerhun"; *Arch. Camb.*, 1915, p. 421; the buckler described in *Arch. Camb.*, 1925, p. 321, is probably of Tudor date (see *Arch. Camb.*, 1931, p. 365). The finds are summarised, together with general descriptions of the site prior to the 1926–9

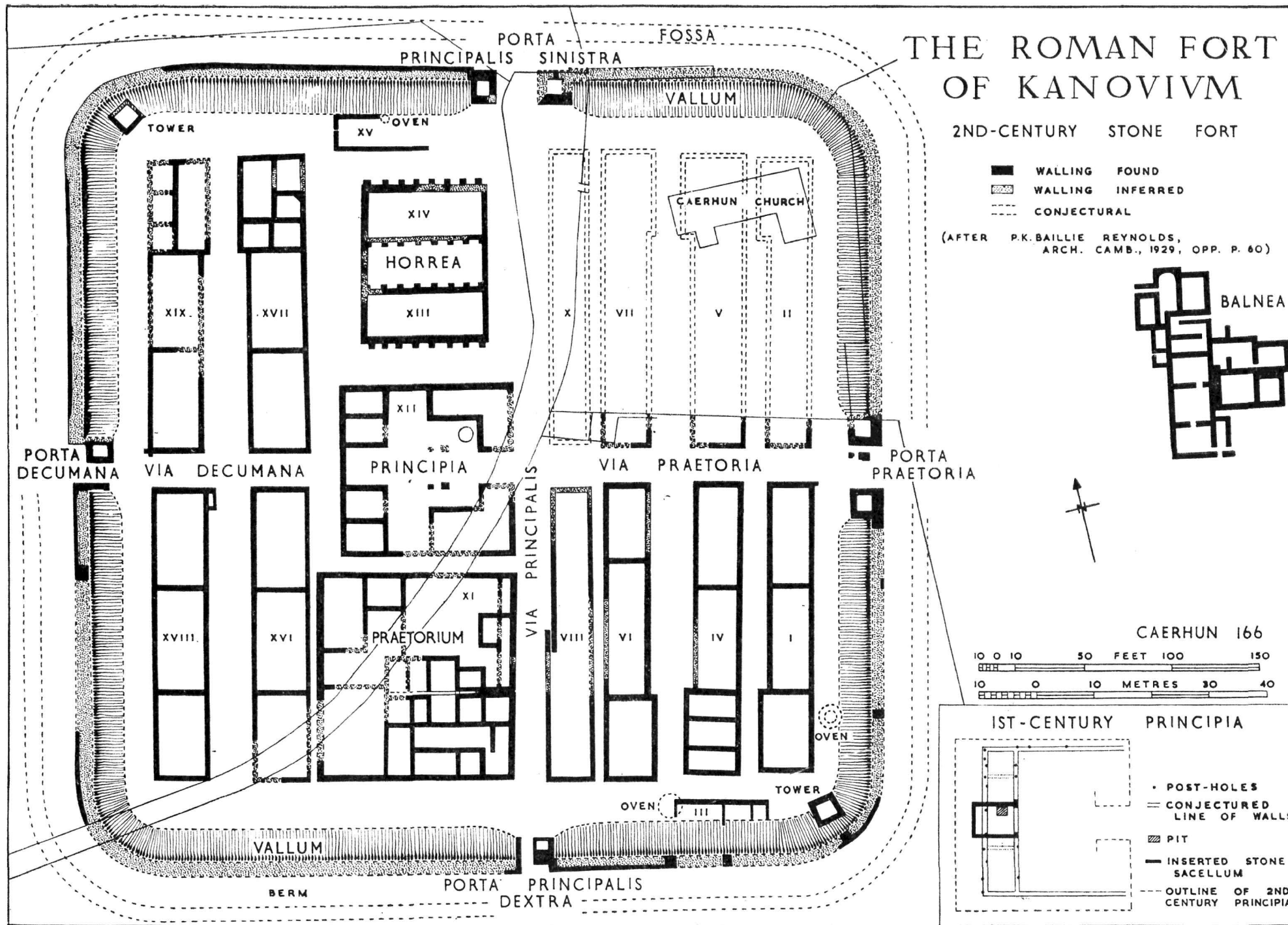


FIG. 52

excavations, by F. Haverfield in *Trans. Cymru.*, 1908-9, p. 80; and by Willoughby Gardner in *Arch. Camb.*, 1925, p. 307.

¹ For a discussion giving variant forms of the name see *Arch.*, XCIII, 27, under CANUBIO.

² An account given in recent years (*Arch. Camb.*, 1925, p. 322) describes 135 coins found at Kanovium ranging fairly evenly from the late 2nd century B.C. to the early 5th century A.D. The long period covered makes it unlikely that they derive from a hoard, and the facts that more than a quarter are badly corroded or worn, and that at least ten coins are duplicated, show that it is not a collector's accumulation. This suggests that some kind of occupation (perhaps civilian) continued throughout the Roman period, but it is entirely at variance with the results of excavation, when only two coins later than Trajan were found. Cf. Segontium, where 4th-century occupation left plentiful traces for the excavator in the shape of both coins and pottery.

Condition: of fort, refilled and grass-grown; of baths, very ruinous.

SH 77637037 1926-30 8 S.E. "CONOVIMUM"
After P. K. Baillie Reynolds.

CAIRNS

(167) CAIRN, known as Barclodiad-y-Gawres ("The Giantess's Apronful") (Figure 53).

A large cairn at about 1,300 ft. above O.D. in a natural depression falling gently to the S. and joining the head of the valley of the Afon Tafolog. The cairn, now about 4 ft. high, is much ruined, but seems originally to have been oval or rectangular with a large cist on its N. side. The cist is 8 ft. long and seems to have been about 4 ft. wide, but the side stones are much displaced. Outside the central mass of loose boulders, stones overgrown with turf, which extend for a further 18 or 20 ft., appear to be part of the original structure.

Lowe, I, 57-9.

Condition: fair, superficially much disturbed.

SH 71647165 15 ii 50 8 S.W. "Carn"

(168-170) CAIRNS, near No. 167, 1,300-1,400 ft. above O.D.

(168) Diameter 18 ft., height about 2 ft., with traces of kerb.

Condition: ruined.

SH 71827161 16 ii 50 8 S.W. Unnoted

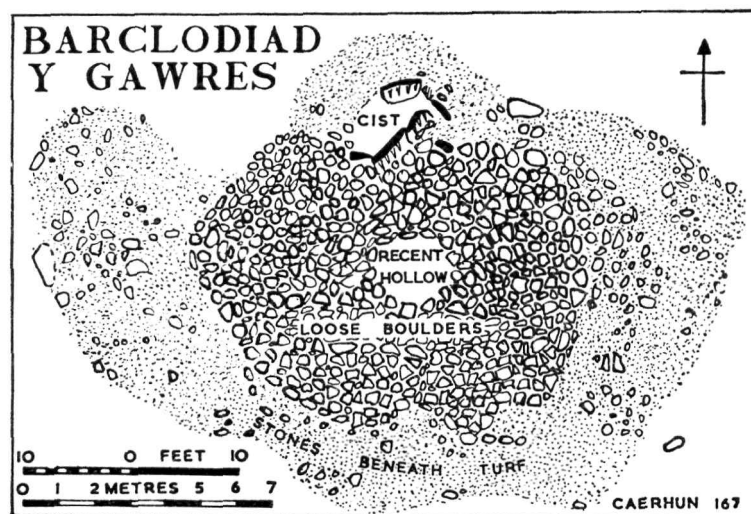


FIG. 53

(169) Diameter 36 ft., height 1 ft., with traces of kerb of upright stones.

Condition: ruined and robbed.

SH 71687163 11 iv 47 8 S.W. Unnoted

(170) Diameter 60 ft., with traces of kerb on E. One side of a cist, 5 ft. long with axis N.W.-S.E., is exposed in the centre.

Condition: cut through by hollow trail and ruined.

SH 71427184 13 xii 51 8 S.W. Unnoted

(171) CARNEDD PEN-Y-BORTH-GOCH, on the summit of Drum, 2,528 ft. above O.D. A stony platform, roughly circular, 60 ft. in diameter. Large stones act as a kerb in places and especially on the E. form a marked rim or terrace 1 ft. high. A small modern cairn lies a little W. of the centre. Apart from this, the structure seems undisturbed.

Condition: fair.

SH 70856959 31 x 50 8 S.W.

(172) CAIRN, on the summit of Foel Grach, 3,195 ft. above O.D. The summit is a boss of outcrop on which stones have been piled to form a rough structureless cairn, about 40 ft. in diameter and 5 ft. high, now with a slight hollow in the centre.

Condition: poor.

SH 68886589 31 x 50 13 S.W. Trig. Sta.

Small CAIRNS closely associated with monument No. 115 are described under that entry.

STANDING STONES

(173) STANDING STONES, in the pass known as the Bwlch y Ddeufaen, at a height of 1,350 ft. above O.D. Two large upright stones from which the pass receives its name. The largest is 10 ft. high, rising to a blunt point. The base is a rough quadrilateral in plan, three of the sides measuring 4 ft. and the fourth 6 ft. Packing stones are visible round the base.

90 yards to the N.W. is another, 6 ft. high, 4 ft. wide and 1 ft. thick. Near this on the E. are two smaller stones 1 ft. by 6 ins. by 1 ft. high and 3 ft. by 1 ft. 6 ins. by 2 ft. 6 ins. high.

Fenton, 179, 181-2; Lowe, I, 57-8.

Condition: good.

SH 71527177 and 71467183 11 iv 47 8 S.W. Unnamed

(174) STANDING STONES, at a height of 1,050 ft. above O.D. Two upright stones in a direct line with the Maen-y-Bardd cromlech (No. 178). The larger is 4 ft. high. Its base measures 3 ft. by 1 ft. 6 ins.; no packing stones are visible. Another, 18 yards to the W., is incorporated in a modern field wall. It is 3 ft. high; its base measures 3 ft. by 2 ft.

Condition: good.

SH 74177182 16 iv 47 8 S.E. Unnoted

(175) CAERHUN

(175) STANDING STONE 570 yards W. of the Maen-y-Bardd cromlech (No. 178), at a height of 1,200 ft. above O.D. A large upright stone 8 ft. high. Its base measures 6 ft. by 2 ft. with its longer axis E. and W. Packing stones are visible on the N. side.

Lowe, I, 57.

Condition: good.

SH 73577165 16 iv 47 8 S.E. Unnoted

(176) FFON-Y-CAWR (The Giant's Stick) or Picell Arthur¹ (Arthur's Spear), a tall thin upright stone, 6 ft. high, 1 ft. by 9 ins. at base, surrounded by small packing stones (Plate 3). It stands on the S. edge of the Roman road, 1,100 ft. above O.D., and is comparable in shape and position to the late 5th-6th-century Maen Madoc,² though smaller and uninscribed.

Fenton, 179-80.

Lowe, I, 56-7.

¹ Welsh MSS., Vol. II, pt. II, p. 453.

² Arch. Camb., 1940, p. 210.

Condition: leaning towards S.E.

SH 73867167 16 iv 47 8 S.E. Unnoted

STONE CIRCLES AND ALIGNMENTS

(177) STONE CIRCLE, CERRIG PRYFAID (Figure 54), 1,350 ft. above O.D.

Lowe, II, 42; Arch. Camb., 1924, p. 101.

Condition: fair.

SH 72437133 14 xii 51 8 S.W. Unnoted

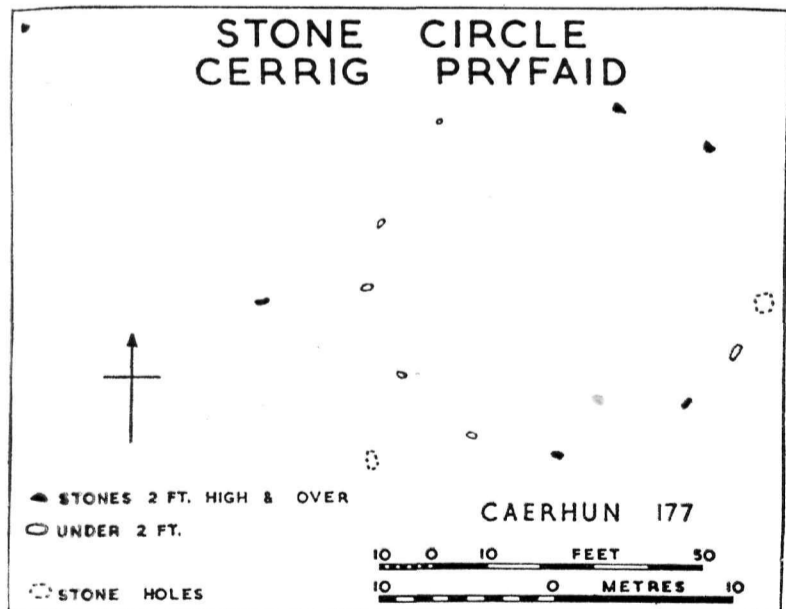


FIG. 54

MEGALITHIC CHAMBERED TOMBS

(178) MAEN-Y-BARDD ("The Bard's Stone") (Figure 55, Plate 1), a cromlech standing at about 1,050 ft. above O.D. on

(180) CAERHUN

ground falling to the S.E., on the N. side of the Roman Road leading from Caerhun to Caernarvon. The structure is also recorded as *Cwt-y-bugail* ("the shepherd's hut") (Arch. Camb., 1904, p. 198), *Llech yr ast* (N.L.W. MS. 1118) and *Cwt-y-Filiast* ("the Greyhound Kennel") by Lowe.

Fenton, 180; Lowe, I, 22-3; Arch. Camb., 1912, pp. 40-1; Daniel, 191.

Condition: good.

SH 74067179 30 viii 50 8 S.E. "Cromlech"

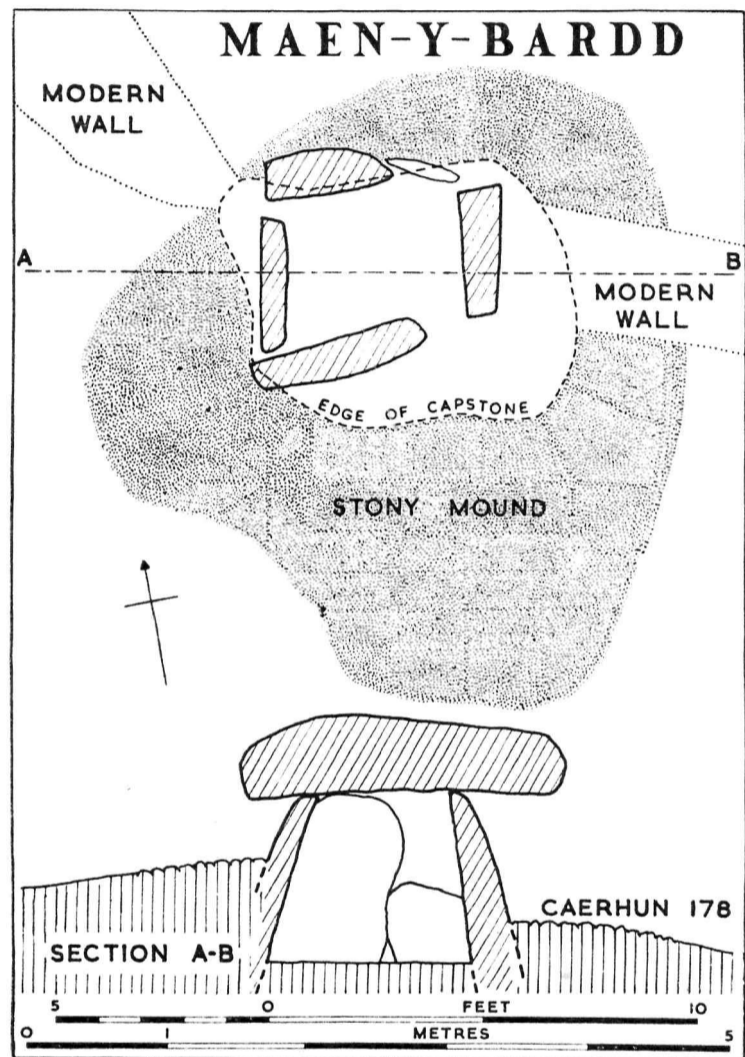


FIG. 55

(179) CIST AND MOUNDS, near Maen-y-Bardd (Figure 56).

Lowe, I, 23; Arch. Camb., 1912, p. 41; Daniel, 86, 191.

Condition: damaged by ancient ploughing.

SH 74127189 30 viii 50 8 S.E. Unnoted

(180) CROMLECH, Porth-llwyd (Figure 57), on the floor of the Conway valley at a height of 25 ft. above O.D. The site was partly destroyed by the flood of 1925.

Lowe, I, 17; Daniel, 191.

Condition: poor; largely destroyed.

SH 77036776 8 i 51 13 N.E. "Cromlech"

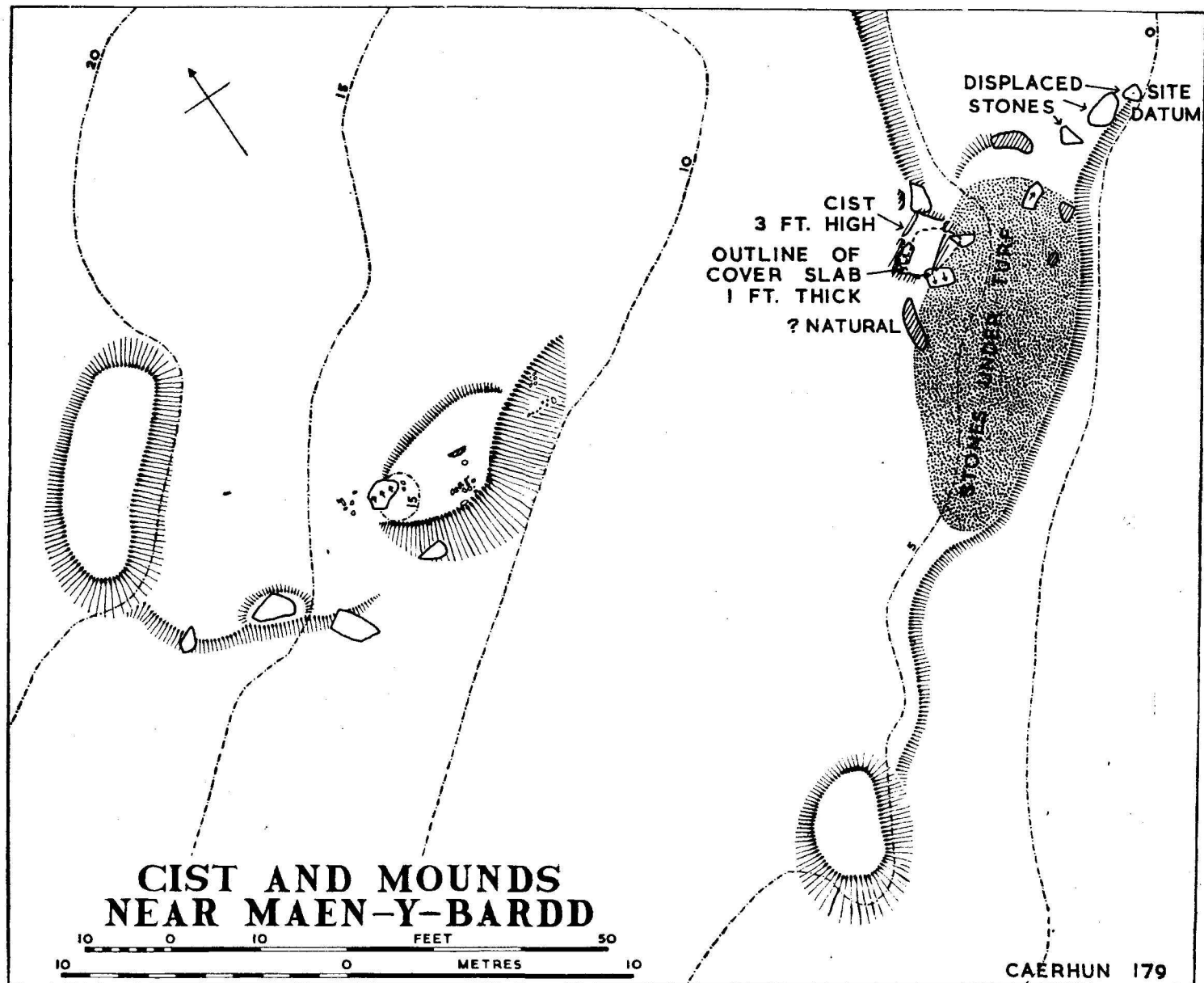


FIG. 56

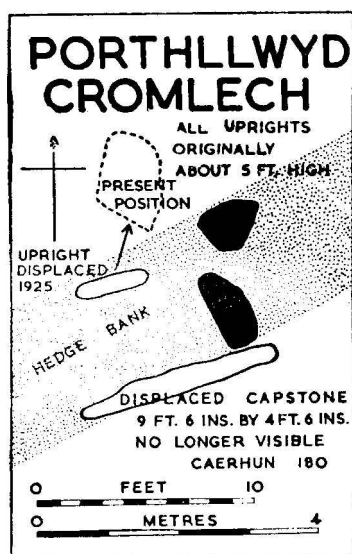


FIG. 57

MOUNDS OF BURNT STONE

(181) MOUND OF BURNT STONE, on the N. side of the valley of the Afon Tafolog, at a height of 1,250 ft. above O.D., on W. bank of a small stream. Crescentic, 40 ft. in diameter,

3 ft. high, 16 ft. between the horns of the crescent, which is open to the N.

Condition: fair.

SH 72967127

21 ii 48

8 S.W. Unnoted

FINDS. See pp. lii, lxi-lxiv, lxvi-lxvii, lxix; Figures 10, 14-16.

CAPEL CURIG

A recently formed parish, the boundaries of which include: Nos. 334-5 and 354-5, listed under *Llandegai*; Nos. 483, 485, 490, 547, 551-2, 557-60 and 562, listed under *Llanllechid*, Nos. 570 and 579, listed under *Llanrhychwyn*; and Nos. 659-67, 670 and 672-9, listed under *Treivydir*.

CONWAY

A small parish on the W. bank of the River Conway near its mouth, with a detached area inland to the S. The principal monuments are the Edwardian Castle (No. 183), the Town Walls (No. 184), the Church (No. 182), the

houses Plas Mawr (No. 185) and Aberconway (No. 186), and the prehistoric hill-fort on Conway Mountain (No. 201). The town, including the monuments in it, is treated as a separate section, before dealing with the remainder of the parish.

SECTION I: THE MEDIEVAL BOROUGH

Introduction: The borough of Conway (Figure 58) occupies a tongue of land bounded on the E. by the wide estuary of the River Conway and on the S. by the tidal creek forming the mouth of the Afon Gyffin. Over most of the site the ground falls towards the S. and E., and the underlying rock is Ordovician brown shale, but on the S. an outcrop of Silurian grit forms a low ridge,¹ dropping abruptly towards the Afon Gyffin. Its crest rises as it approaches the Conway, providing a strong natural position for the Castle. Between this end of the ridge and the opposing slope to the N. and W. there is a level area, part of which must have been occupied by the Cistercian Abbey of Aberconwy from the last decade of the 12th century until the Edwardian Conquest; for at its head the abbey church survives as part of the present Parish Church (No. 182). In 1283-4 the abbey was transferred to Maenan (No. 1) and the town took its place.

The layout of the town was determined by the configuration of the site. The W. angle tower was founded on a prominent knoll which enabled it to overlook the western approach. From this, walls were run to the Conway and the Gyffin, and along the river banks on the E. and S., the irregular course of the S. wall being apparently determined by the line of the grit outcrop.² The lines of the N.W. and S.W. walls seem to have been set slightly back from the W. tower to give a clear view from it in all directions, and then to have been taken to the rivers as directly as possible, keeping roughly at right angles to the contours. Soon after the completion of the main circuit, a wing wall was added, running from the N. angle of the town into the estuary, to protect the quay beside the Conway.

From the shape of the area enclosed, the street plan could not be a strictly rectangular grid. Two roads leading respectively to the upper and lower gates were laid out roughly parallel to the N. W. wall, and a third, now Castle Street, was formed at right angles to these and parallel to the river wall. Two further roads were set out roughly parallel to the S. wall. The plan was completed by some minor cross-streets, and an L-shaped market place near the centre of the town.

The enclosed area was divided into plots, *burgagia* of definite size and smaller *placeae*, for which the tenants paid rent to the Crown, and rentals of about 1295 and 1305-6 are extant.³ In the earlier, 99 burgesses hold 117⁴ burgages, and in 1305 these numbers have increased to 109 and about 122⁵ respectively. The second rental also gives the rent paid, 12d. per annum for a standard burgage, and lists sixteen *placeae*, rented at 6d. each, under the town wall towards the river. The size of the standard burgage in Conway is not recorded. The street plan indicates possible depths varying from 90 to 120 ft. If the whole area of the town, and the whole available frontage, were divided by 122, the area and frontage of each burgage would be about 6,200 sq. ft. and 50 ft., but if the largely unoccupied area between the S. wall and the adjacent streets were omitted

these figures would be reduced to 4,800 sq. ft. and 40 ft. It seems probable that the Conway burgage had an area of about 4,800 sq. ft.,⁶ but that its linear dimensions varied according to the depth available at different parts of the town.

¹ E. Neaverson, *Mediæval Castles in N. Wales*, p. 44.

² *Id.*, p. 43.

³ Star Chamber, 12/17/87 and 88. Transcriptions have been published by John Griffiths, *Trans. Caerns. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. 8 (1947), pp. 5-19.

⁴ Or 112, as in Mr. Griffiths' paper, depending on the interpretation of some of the entries.

⁵ The maximum number recorded is 124. E. A. Lewis, *The Mediæval Boroughs of Snowdonia*, p. 66.

⁶ *Cf.* Caernarvon, 60 ft. by 80 ft. Lewis, *op. cit.*, p. 63.

ECCLESIASTICAL

(182) THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY (Figure 59, Plates 5, 12, 13, 20-1, 29-31, 35, 45-7) stands in the centre of the medieval walled town, on the site of and incorporating part of the structure of the Cistercian Abbey.

The building consists of a chancel, S. transept, nave with N. and S. aisles, vestry and parish room.

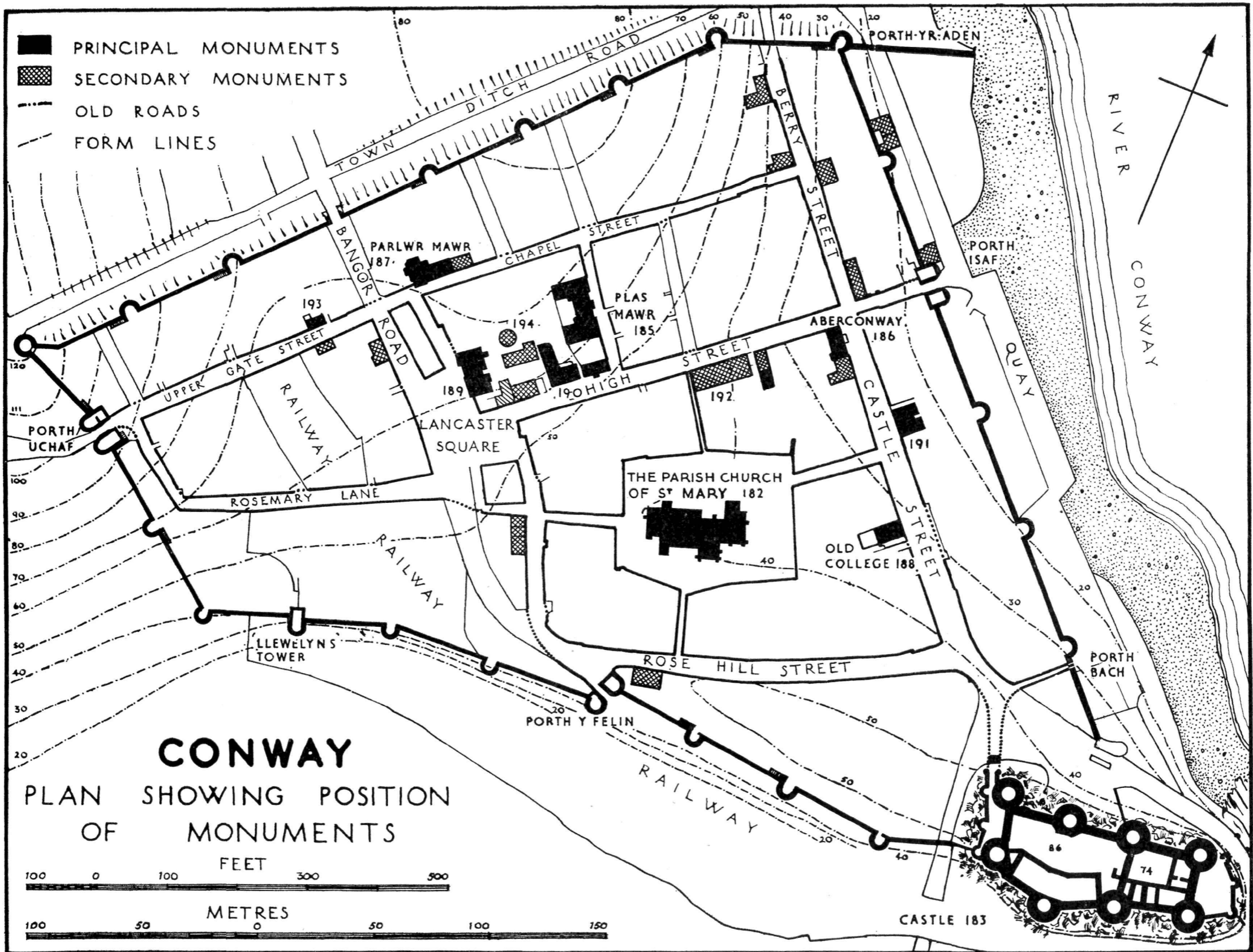
The walls are of uncoursed rubble, with grit dressings unless otherwise stated. The roofs were all renewed in 1872 when the building was restored by Gilbert Scott. The close dating and correlation of many areas of walling and details is rendered hazardous by extensive re-pointing, plastering and restorations.

The Abbey was founded by a community of monks from Strata Florida in Cardiganshire who in 1186 settled at Rhedynog Felin in Llanwnda parish, near Caernarvon.¹ From there they moved to Conway some time before 1197.² By a Charter of Llywelyn the Great which survives in an *inspeximus* of Edward III,³ they received rich endowments and privileges. The original church was doubtless laid out on the normal Cistercian plan as a cruciform building with an aisled nave, but the surviving remains of the late 12th and early 13th centuries show that, as at Cymmer Abbey in Merionethshire,⁴ only the aisled nave was built.

The only extant remains of this work are the lower parts of the E. wall of the *Chancel* and of the W. wall of the *Tower*, including the three lancets which are *in situ*. Mutilated voussoirs of this period have been re-used in the *S. Porch*.

The cloisters and conventual buildings probably lay to the N. of the church, where in 1832 remains of walls and a sepulchral slab were found in the Castle Hotel yard.⁵ Pennant⁶ records "a long vaulted room of good masonry worked with clay and plastered with lime", but its position is not clear.

During the English invasion of 1245 the Abbey was plundered of its valuables, and the outlying buildings were burnt.⁷ When after the English conquest Edward I decided to establish the castle and borough of Conway, the Abbey was moved to a new site 7 m. up the river at Maenan (No. 1).⁸ The church then became parochial and most of the modifications and repairs necessary after the war damage were carried out during the next 50 years, *i.e.* up to 1350. Briefly this consisted of rebuilding the *Nave* and aisles and parts of the *Chancel*, the insertion of a *Tower* in the W. bay of the nave with a central W. door—the arch of which was probably formerly in the earlier chapter-house—and the addition of the vestry on the N. side of the chancel. All this work, much of it coarse and



CONWAY

40

CONWAY
 PLAN SHOWING POSITION
 OF MONUMENTS



FIG. 58

lacking detail, contrasts with the *S. Transept*, which is finely proportioned and well built. This is the work of finer craftsmen, probably English, whose ambitious plan of reconstruction was cut short at the E. end of the S. aisle. It is possible that some of the coarse work was in fact a later attempt by local men to continue the same design.

Later additions include the *S. and N. Porches*, the *Rood Screen*, the final stage of the *Tower* and the adaptation of the W. end of the N. aisle as a chancel house (now the *Parish Room*). The clock faces were added to the tower in 1860. In 1872 the clerestory was raised and its missing windows replaced. The *Vestry* was extended in 1926.

Architectural description.—The *Chancel* (36 ft. 6 ins. by 25 ft. 3 ins.). On the E. wall, the lower part of which is *ca.* 1190, there are two added buttresses of different sizes; the northern was originally higher; the southern has a chamfered base. Each is of rubble similar to that of the wall, with quoins of grey and brown grit; both have “weathered” copings and offsets. Between the buttresses and continuing behind them, below the sill of the window, is a simple rounded string of grey grit. The gable copings are modern, but the socket for the cross appears to be older. The E. window is an insertion of *ca.* 1500. It has five cinquefoiled lights with perpendicular tracery in a two-centred pointed head. The jambs are case-moulded and on the inner edge of the reveal is a roll-moulding. The tracery and label, with carved head-stops, are modern, but the jambs and head, of brown sandstone, are original. In the wall above is a relieving arch. A small portion only of the N. wall is visible, the rest being obscured by the vestry. It is of rubble similar to the E. wall, and contains an inserted window of clumsy design, probably of the 17th century; the opening has three plain pointed lights in a pointed two-centred head with chamfered jambs; about 1 ft. 6 ins. of the lower part has been blocked. Above to the W. the jambs of a small blocked rectangular window originally lighting the rood loft are visible externally. In the centre of the wall is a modern pointed arch (beneath which is the organ) opening to the vestry; it replaces an earlier doorway “with a drop-arch”.⁹ The S. wall was rebuilt about 1300, apparently a little S. of the original line; it is of larger rubble than the E. wall, incorporating many split ochreous boulders of lava. There are two buttresses, each with chamfered offsets, modern slate copings and a chamfered plinth which is continuous along the wall-face and (at a lower level) around the S. buttress of the E. wall. There are two main windows; that to the E., of *ca.* 1260 (Plate 20), has two pointed lights and a quatrefoil with soffit-cusping in a pointed two-centred head. The label is of triangular section, the jambs chamfered, the rear-arch pointed with a hollow chamfer. The window is re-used, with one or two dressed jambstones missing and a part of the mullion from another source. The other window (Plate 21) has two pointed lights with a small plain light in the head, chamfered jambs and no label; although much repaired it is coeval with the wall. Beneath this window is a contemporary doorway (now blocked) having a two-centred head with $\frac{1}{4}$ -round moulded jambs and a shouldered rear-arch. The chamfered plinth is returned downwards on either side. The W. part of the wall was rebuilt in the 15th century; it contains two narrow lights

one above the other, with trefoiled heads and chamfered jambs.

The *Vestry* (23 ft. by 12 ft. 6 ins.), N. of the chancel, has in modern times been extended northwards. In the N. wall is a blocked doorway probably of the 16th century with a two-centred pointed head formed of small voussoirs of the same material as the wall. In the E. wall is a small window (Plate 20) of *ca.* 1300, of two trefoiled lights with a plain light in a two-centred head; the jambs, of grey grit, are chamfered. In the W. wall is a modern window of two trefoiled lights with dressings of red sandstone. A window of *ca.* 1600 formerly in the demolished N. wall has been reset in the modern extension. It is of three round-headed lights in a square frame with chamfered jambs, and dressings of limestone.

The *S. Transept* (22 ft. by 26 ft.) (Plate 5) was built in the early 14th century. The stones composing the walls are more carefully chosen and laid than in the chancel. On all sides is a chamfered plinth above which is a single course of ashlar of grey grit; these continue for 3 ft. along the S. wall of the S. aisle, but the ashlar stops 2 ft. short of the S. wall of the chancel, where there are signs of its having been cut away. The buttresses, two on each of the E. and S. walls and one on the W. wall, have “weathered” copings and offsets; the copings on the E. side are of modern slating. The gable copings are modern, but the mutilated gable cross is earlier. In the E. wall are two original windows (Plate 21); the northern is of three ogee trefoiled lights with cusped reticulated tracery in a two-centred pointed head. The jambs are chamfered, and the pointed rear-arch has a roll-moulding with a fillet. The window is much repaired and the moulded label has modern carved head-stops. The other window, also repaired, is of three lights each cinquefoiled with cusped intersecting tracery in a two-centred head with chamfered jambs, and has a label with small modern carved head-stops; the pointed rear-arch has a wave-moulding. At the extreme N. end is a small rectangular light to the rood stair. The S. window is of five lights with modern tracery in a two-centred pointed head. The pointed rear-arch has a roll-moulding with a fillet. In the W. wall is a simple two-light window with a pointed two-centred head; the chamfered jambs only are original. The pointed rear-arch has a wave-moulding. In the N.E. corner, about 9 ft. above floor level, is a doorway to a stair passage through the wall to the rood loft. It has a hollow-chamfered segmental head and was reached by a wooden stair. The N. arch is two-centred, of three pointed orders, the outer chamfered and the centre and inner having wave-mouldings, which are continuous down the responds to the moulded bases. On either side is a scroll-moulded label with carved human head-stops. The W. arch, from the S. aisle, is smaller with similar detail but with a label on the E. side only.

The *Nave* (79 ft. by 25 ft. 6 ins.) has N. and S. arcades with clerestory. The N. arcade is of three bays, each of a pointed two-centred arch of two hollow-chamfered orders, with octagonal piers and semi-octagonal responds. The capitals are shallow, “weathered” on the upper surface and slightly hollow-chamfered below. The bases are hollow-chamfered with square plinths. The arches have moulded labels on the S. side with human head-stops (Plate 13). The piers and responds

of grit with occasional masons' marks are of *ca.* 1300 and the arches of the early 14th century. Two large buttresses, of uncertain date, flank the E. part of the wall, beyond the arcade; between them is a window of about 1300 placed high in the wall, of three plain sharply pointed lights in a two-centred head with no label; the jambs are chamfered and the rear-arch wave-moulded. The S. arcade (Plate 12) is similar to the N., but the E. respond, on the pier at the corner of the transept, repeats the mouldings of the transeptal arches; these stop abruptly at the underside of the capital (Plate 13), which is carved with small hollows corresponding to the divisions between the three orders. The moulded labels on the N. side have human head-stops, except at the E. end which has a

The *N. Aisle* (53 ft. 6 ins. by 12 ft. 6 ins.) has a much rebuilt N. wall of uncertain dates, the base of the W. part being the older. The N. doorway has chamfered jambs which might be early 13th-century, and a two-centred head of uncertain date, poorly constructed and mutilated; the chamfered rear-arch is elliptical. All the windows are modern. The E. wall abuts against an earlier buttress on the N. wall of the nave.

The *Parish Room*, formerly the charnel house, was formed, probably in the 16th century, by walling off the W. end of the N. aisle. This wall, not bonded at either end, contains a doorway with a two-centred head and jambs apparently chamfered, though the dressings are obscured by plaster. The W. wall, the outer face of which is continuous with that of the tower, is the

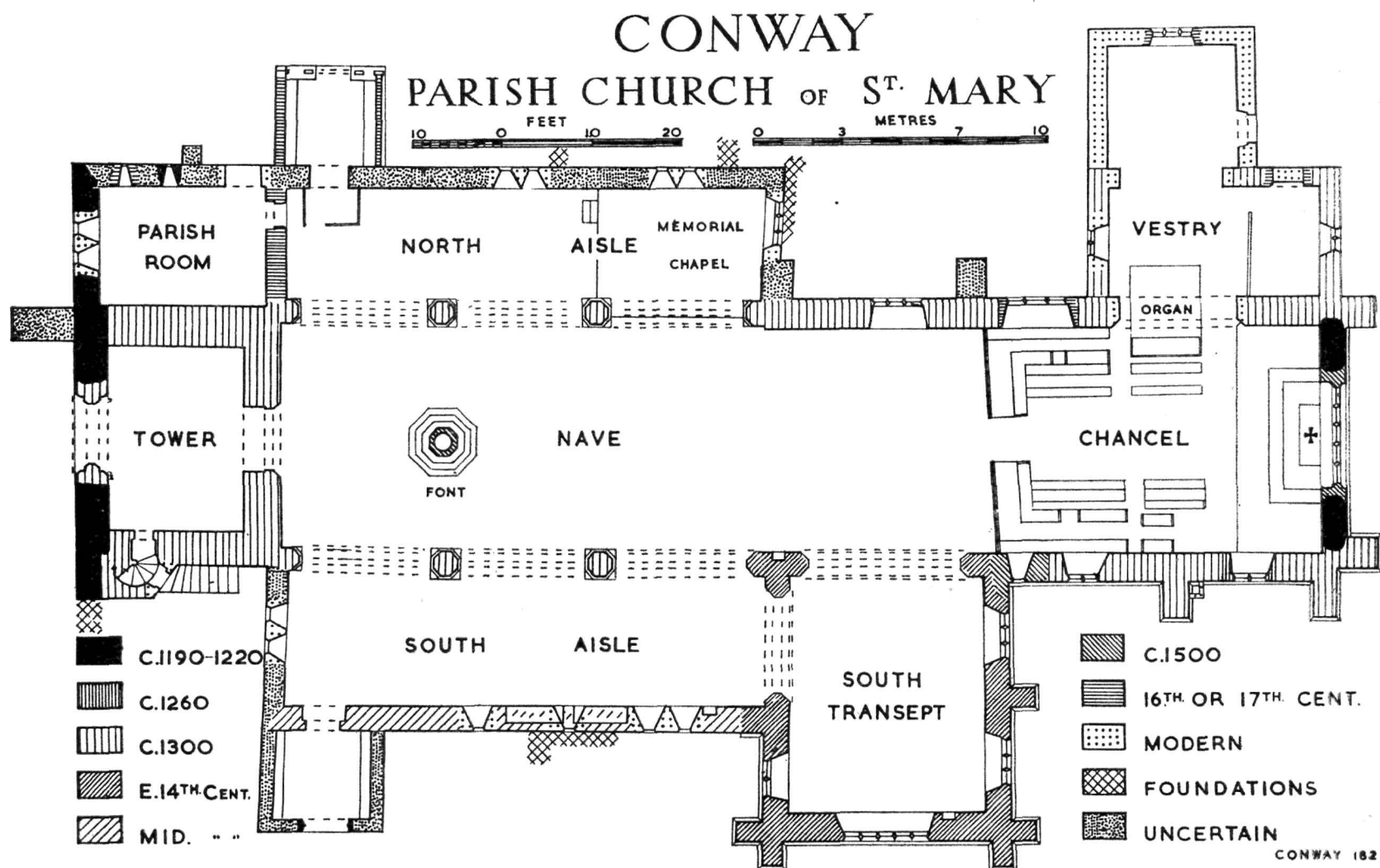


FIG. 59

carved animal. The pier between the arcade and the transept arch has a niche (Plate 12) on the N. side with moulded jambs and a partly mutilated trefoiled head. The moulded label has human head-stops. The clerestory windows were at the time of the restoration of 1872 beneath a single roof which covered the nave and aisles; the crease of this roof can be seen on the E. wall of the tower. The walls above the arcade were then raised and separate roofs formed, enabling the windows, which were reset at a higher level, to fulfil their original function. Each window consists of a quatrefoil within a circle, with hollow-chamfered jambs. On the N. side are six lights, two at the W. end being original and the others incorporating old stones; on the S. side are five lights, all modern.

original W. wall of the aisle, with the lowest quoins of squared yellow grit; it contains two modern lancets. On the N. side are two narrow windows and a modern doorway. The W. window is rectangular with chamfered jambs each formed of a single stone, and is probably of the 16th century. The other is an original lancet with chamfered jambs of yellow grit. The interior is plastered, but formerly the straight joints shown on the plan were visible.¹⁰

The *S. Aisle* (53 ft. 3 ins. by 14 ft. 6 ins.) has a S. doorway (Plate 20), with a two-centred head and ogee-moulded stopped jambs, of the 14th century. All windows are modern. In the centre of the S. wall are two tomb-recesses, each with a two-centred pointed head and wave-moulded jambs. The E. end

of the S. wall for 3 ft. from the angle is of one build with the transept, the rest later; at the point of junction are the chamfered jamb-stones of an uncompleted window. The arch on the W. side of the transept was designed for a loftier aisle.

The *N. Porch* (10 ft. 3 ins. by 9 ft. 6 ins.), probably of the 16th century, was partly rebuilt in modern times; it now has stone side walls, the upper part of the E. side being timber-framed, and stone benches. The front is formed by a reset timber framing of 15th-century date, consisting of a principal of cruck type rising from dwarf walls, and a tie-beam, enclosing a two-centred timber archway with moulded jambs. The roof is supported at the S. end by a simple truss of semi-cruck type with a collar-beam. It is re-used in its present position and formerly had a tie-beam. The windbraces are cusped, and the chamfered purlins and common rafters laid flat. The barge-boards and slates are modern.

The *S. Porch* (10 ft. by 11 ft.) is of rubble with stone benches along each side. It cannot be closely dated but may be 14th-century. The outer elliptical arch is of re-used late 12th-century stones, badly mutilated. Originally these were of three orders, each with an undercut roll moulding, now visible on the lowest stones of the jambs. The roof contains a central truss with a trefoil opening above the ogee-shaped collar, and cusped braces; all the timbers are chamfered. Inside remain fragments of a quatrefoil window, like those of the clerestory; this was removed in 1872 from its position in the gable end. The gable copings and cross are modern.

The *W. Tower* (15 ft. by 21 ft.) (Plate 5) is of four stages, built within the nave of the monastic church and incorporating its W. wall in the ground stage. *Ground floor*.—Three plain lancets with chamfered jambs, the original W. windows of the nave (Plate 20), now light the high ground floor. Beneath these is a chamfered offset which continues along the W. wall of the parish room. The foundations of this wall, the original W. end of the monastic church, have been traced 6 ft. S. of the tower¹¹ and may have reached further. The lower part of the wall is composed chiefly of small thin stones similar to those of the lower part of the E. wall of the chancel. No definite line of the original gable can now be seen. The upper stages are reached by a circular newel stair contained in an angular projection on the S. side. The W. doorway (Plates 13, 20) has a re-used two-centred arch of *ca.* 1235 which in its former position contained no door; it is of two undercut roll-moulded orders springing from moulded abaci enriched with stiff-leaf foliage. The moulded label with human head-stops, the jambs, of two plain orders stopped and chamfered, and the plain chamfered rear-arch are all of *ca.* 1300. The jambs are too close together for the arch, so that the mouldings are set too far back on the abaci, while the inner order of the arch is not central with that of the respond below, but is set inwards and made up with plaster to form a rebate for the door-frame. Above the arch is an original key-stone enriched with stiff-leaved foliage. The large buttress with renewed copings N. of the W. door is of uncertain date, but was probably added, together with the buttress at a higher level on the N. face, to support the tower after its final heightening. The E. entrance, from the nave, has a two-centred pointed head with a double chamfer continuous

with the jambs. In the S. wall is a doorway, with chamfered jambs and a shouldered head, leading to the stair turret; this is also reached at a higher level through a modern external door at the head of a short stair. Several of the lower steps in the turret have been made from old sepulchral slabs. Some have a rich floral ornament; one has a simple incised stepped pattern. The *first floor* has simple rectangular windows with chamfered jambs in the N. and S. walls, the former blocked. The stage is entered from the stair turret by a doorway with chamfered jambs and a shouldered head. Two original trusses carrying the floor of the stage above remain in this storey. They consist of two wall-posts carrying a wall-plate which supports the ends of the cross-beams; an arched brace rises from each post to give additional support to the beams. Corbels support the wall-plate in the centre of the other two walls. The feet of the wall-posts stood on the corbels which now support the modern ceiling, but have been cut away and rest on the floor, which has been raised about 4 ft. The *second floor* has a window in each wall; each has a single trefoiled light with chamfered jambs; the reveals have been rebuilt in brick. The entrance from the stair-turret has a two-centred pointed head with chamfered jambs which suggests that this stage may be a slightly later addition. The heavy cross-beams of the ceiling are probably original. Beneath one is a braced truss (of similar construction to those below) now used as an additional support to the frame of the large bell. Corbels in the E. and W. walls, about 4 ft. above the floor, indicate that the roof was originally supported by other such trusses. The S.W. corbel is part of an old grave slab, with floral decoration. Externally the top of this stage is marked by a chamfered string-course, above which was a small turret 4 ft. high covering the stair and now embedded in the masonry of the fourth stage; this marks the limit of the 14th-century tower. The *third floor* is an addition of the late 15th or early 16th century and is distinguished by the use of large squared blocks of coarse grit, especially in the quoins. It is entered by a square-headed doorway from the stair and is lighted in each wall by a window of two cinquefoiled lights within a square frame with double hollow-chamfered jambs and a moulded label. The E. and W. windows have lost their mullions. The top of the tower has a battlemented parapet with plain slate copings. Beneath is a moulded string which is interrupted on each side by a modern clock face.

Fittings.—*Bells*: two out of four survive, in the W. tower; the great (fourth) bell (Plate 21) has an initial star and inscription in black letter: AVE FIDELIS AIA WERBURGA SANCTISSYMA FELIX IN CHORO VIRGINUM/ORA PRO NOBIS DOMINUM/IOHEŪ BYRCHYNshaw ABBAS CESTRE (John Burchenshaw, Abbot of St. Werburgh, Chester, 1493–1505 and 1530–5); the second bell, recast 1878, was previously inscribed GLORIA IN DEO 1654; the first and third bells were destroyed before 1835.¹² *Bell-frame*: of oak, for four bells; largely original, of the early 16th century. *Chairs*: two, of oak with arabesque backs, scrolled tops, turned front legs and twisted front stretchers; late 17th century. *Chest* (Plate 35): of oak planks, bound with iron straps and patterned with nails; the front and top are plain with three locks, one missing; dated 1631 in frame on front. *Collecting shovels* (Plate 35): two, of copper with turned wooden handles; late

18th century. *Font* (Plate 21): of gritstone badly weathered, with octagonal bowl and shaft and moulded base, standing on three stone steps; the sunk panel on each face of the bowl contains within a circle a subcusped quatrefoil with a central carved boss; the bosses differ—an angel bearing a shield, human heads, roses and other flowers can be distinguished; the base of the bowl is hollow moulded with carved bosses, apparently human heads, at the angles; on each side of the shaft is an open traceried panel with an ogee head; within is a central shaft with hollow-chamfered capital and base; 15th century. *Memorials*:¹³ Interior—(i) brass on W. wall of nave, to Robert Williams, 1735. Chancel: (ii) stone slab (Plate 47) to Dorothy, wife of Robt. Wynne, 1586;¹⁴ in the centre a device of skull and crossbones set among five stalks of wheat, with *MORS FIDELI LUCRUM* on a scroll; above, two shields: dexter, Owain Gwynedd quartering Collwyn; sinister, *quarterly 1 and 4 Ednyfed, 2 Iarddur, 3 a lion rampant*: (iii) stone tomb (Plate 46) to Robert Wynne, 1598; over the moulded slab, studded with nail-head enrichments, is a semi-circular hood, shaped and moulded; on the W. side of the hood are 3 shields, 2 and 1; the upper shields bear: dexter, *quarterly 1 and 4 Ednyfed, 2 Iarddur, 3 a lion rampant*; sinister, *quarterly 1 and 4 per bend sinister a lion rampant* (Tudor Trefor?), 2 and 3 3 *boars in pale*; the lower shield bears Owain Gwynedd quartering Collwyn, with a *mullet for difference*; it is flanked by two panels with inscription; below is an added panel recording Robert son of Thomas Wynne, 1664; the W. end of the tomb carries a shield with florid mantling and bearing Owain Gwynedd quartering Gruffydd ap Cynan, with a *mullet for difference*; crest *an eagle displayed*; (iv) stone slab (Plate 46) to Edmund Williams, alderman, 1601; at the top a shield, set against a stiff mantling, bearing Ednyfed quartering Iarddur, crest *a stag's head cabossed*; flanking the crest are two small shields bearing the initials E W; in the centre a scrolled panel with the inscription; at the base skull and crossbones with pendant stalks and buds; (v) stone slab to John Brickdall, vicar of Conway, 1607; in the centre a large cross, with the initials I B on shields, and skull and crossbones; inscription along edges of slab; near the foot is a small brass shield and plate, both modern, with arms and inscription; (vi) stone slab (Plate 47) to Elizabeth, wife of Robert Williams, daughter of Gruffith ap John Gruffithe of Llyn, 1608; on upper margin *LABIA MEA MORIOR SANGUINE VIVO*; below, two shields with scrolled borders bearing: dexter, Ednyfed quartering Iarddur; sinister, *quarterly 1 and 4 in a border indented a lion rampant* (Rhys ap Tewdwr Mawr), 2 and 3 Bulkeley; below, a skull and crossbones; at the base a shield with a floriated point carries the inscription; (vii) stone slab (defaced) to Margaret (Rob)in(son), 1629; below, skull and crossbones flanked by shields with initials M R; (viii) slab to Maria, daughter of Nicholas Hookes, 16(32); also to John and Robert Roberts, 1677; Elizabeth Roberts, 1681; Robert Roberts, Vicar of Conway and Rector of Llanvair, 16(97); (ix) slab to Dorothy Hookes, 1632; below, two shields with initials D P and skull and crossbones; (x) tablet with moulded base and cornice to John Wynn, 1637; above the cornice a circle supported by scrolls and flanked by obelisks, in the circle a crest: *an eagle displayed*; the tablet has, within an ornamental frame, above, a

shield, flanked by smaller shields with initials I W; below, the inscription; the central shield bears *quarterly 1 and 4 Owain Gwynedd, 2 Gruffydd ap Cynan, 3 Collwyn, a mullet for difference*; (xi) stone slab (defaced, and recut in 1720) to Nicholas, 41st child of William Hookes by Alice his wife, and father of 27 children; 1627; within a corded border the inscription is borne on a shield with floriated point; above are two shields, now much worn, particularly in the lower part; what remains confirms Stowe M S 1023, which gives dexter, *per tierce, 1, a chevron between 3 owls* (Hookes), 2, 3 *covered chalices* (or *garbs*?) *on a bend between 2 fleurs-de-lis* (Rixton?), 3, 3 *birds in pale* (Llywarch ap Bran, ancient arms?); sinister, *quarterly 1 and 4 paly of four, 2 a lion's head erased, 3 a lion rampant*; below, two shields with initials N H, and skull and crossbones; (xii) stone to Katherine Bodwrda, 1640; also to Jane Robinson, 1671; (xiii) stone to Rowland Pugh of Mathavarne, Montgomeryshire, 1644; (xiv) stone to Y Z, 1666; (xv) stone slab (defaced) to (Wil)l(iam D)a(vid), 1670; (xvi) white marble monument to Margaret Coytmor, 1684; above the moulded cornice carried on pilasters are a lozenge, an urn and a flame; below, a cherub; (xvii) imperfect stone, Thomas (1)686; (xviii) slate to Sir Hugh Williams of Marle, Bart., 1686; (xix) small stone in wooden frame to Katherine Robeson, 1691; (xx) stone, to Edward Vaughan, 1695, skull and crossbones below; (xxi) slate, to Robert Fletcher, 1701; (xxii) black marble slab supported on six moulded stone balusters to John Williams of Brynmor, 1706; (xxiii) slate in wooden frame to Jane Fletcher, 1708; (xxiv) black and white marble classical monument, central panel with inscription, top missing; below, a cherub; to Cadwaleder Wynne of Voylas, Denbighshire, 1719; Grace Wynne, second daughter, 1728; Jane, third wife, 1747; (xxv) marble tablet to Richard Williams, 1745, and Elizabeth his mother, 1750; also (on an added slab) to Thomas his father, 1772.¹⁵ S. Transept: (xxvi) table tomb to Hugh Holland¹⁶ (Plate 46), 1584; at the top of the stone slab is a shield with mantling falling in stiff folds; it bears (*az.*) *semé-de-lis a lion rampant guardant* (*arg.*), crest *out of a flame* (*ppr.*) *an arm issuant habited in a close sleeve* (*sa.*) *the fist* (*ppr.*) *holding a lion's gamb barwise erased* (or) *the talons to the sinister side*; the crest is flanked by two panels, with dexter (FIA)T PAX, sinister FLOREAT JUSTICIA; there are later inscriptions to William Williams, 1673, his wife Margaret (Holland), 1641, and their son Holland, 1680; on the N. side is a shield bearing *quarterly, 1 semé-de-lis a lion rampant guardant* (Holland), 2, *per fesse in chief 3 lions rampant, 3, a chevron between in chief two escallops* (or *eagles displayed*?) *and in base a boar's head* (Travers?), 4, *quarterly* (*arg* and *gules*?) *in the 2nd and 3rd quarters a fret* (or?) *over all a fesse* (*az*?) (Norreys?) flanked by inscriptions to Edward Holland, 1601; (xxvii) stone monument to Hugh Hookes (Plate 47); the recessed central panel has figures in relief of a man in a long gown kneeling at a desk and followed by smaller figures of a son and 5 daughters; the panel is framed in a guilloche border and has a moulded base with fluted brackets and a moulded cornice; above is an oval cartouche of arms with scrolled border and supports, flanked with obelisks; arms: *per tierce 1 a chevron between 3 birds 2, 3 covered chalices on a bend between 2 fleurs-de-lis, 3, 3 birds in pale* (*cf.* No. xi above); crest, *an owl*; also John Hookes, 1609;

(xxviii) slate tablet to Jane Williams, 1694; (xxix) slate tablet to William Holland, 1703; (xxx) slab to John Draper, 1722; also to Ann Parry his widow, 1747; (xxxii) slate to Edward Holland, 1734; (xxxiii) slate to Elizabeth Holland, 1737; also to her aunt Elizabeth Holland, 1746; and to Hugh Holland, 1759; (xxxiiii) marble monument to Robert Howard, 1776; slab with moulded base and cornice with high pediment on which is an urn in relief. Nave: (xxxiv) tablet to Jane Williams, 1730; (xxxv) marble monument to George Coytmore, 1738; and Margaret his wife, 1757; above the classical frieze is a pediment on which, set in a circle, is a shield with scrolled border bearing the arms of Iarddur, crest, *a stag couchant*. S. aisle—(xxxvi) reset in W. recess, tapering cross slab 5 ft. 5 ins. by 1 ft. 8 ins. at head; the long-shafted cross in low relief has trefoiled arms ending in knops at the top of the shaft and a stepped base; 14th-century; (xxxvii) reset in E. recess, a much worn effigy of a lady with her hands clasped in prayer (Plate 45); she wears a high headdress and long girdled dress; 15th-century. N. aisle—(xxxviii) tapering cross slab (Plate 45), 5 ft. 7 ins., by 1 ft. 4 ins. at head; the long-shafted cross in low relief has grooved trefoiled ends, a cross bar at head of shaft and a stepped base; on dexter side of shaft is a buckle; 14th-century; (xxxix) imperfect cross slab, 2 ft. 6 ins. by 1 ft.; on the long-shafted cross in low relief with bulbous ends to the arms is incised a cross with trefoil-ended arms; 15th-century; (xl) cross slab, 2 ft. 5 ins. by 1 ft. 1 in. at head; the long-shafted cross is shown in false relief, the outline and background cut away; the head has a cross within a circle, a six-petalled flower in each quadrant, and a knob at head of shaft; probably 15th-century; (xxxix and xl in N.E. angle of aisle); N. aisle—(xli) stone slab to William Holland, 1667 (Plate 46); at top a shield with mantling bearing *semé-de-lis a lion rampant guardant, a crescent for difference*, crest, *a lion rampant differenced with fleurs-de-lis*; below a scroll, *MORS MEA VITA*; achievement and inscription below are framed in a cable border; also to William, son of above, 1685; (xlii) slab to (W)illiam Powel, 1668; (xliiii) slab to Elizabeth Coytmor, 1709; (xliv) slab to Ann Stodart, 1735; and to her eight children; also to Benjamin Jones and his son John, both 17—; also to Sidney Cottreel; (xlv) slab to William Thomas, 1735; (xlvi) slab to Gaynor Ellis, 1747; (xlvii) slab to John Price, Vicar of Conway and Rector of Llangelynin, 1749; also Lancelot his son, 1722; and to Margaret his wife, 1775; (xlviii) slab to Elizabeth Williams, 1750. N. porch—(xlix) reset on E. wall, a small tapering cross slab (Plate 45), 3 ft. by 1 ft. 4 ins. at head; the incised cross has trefoiled arms ending in knops and a trefoiled foot; 14th-century. S. porch—(l) slab to Gwen Evans, 1718.¹⁷ *Piscinae*: (i) in S. wall of S. transept (Plate 13), with a two-centred cinquefoiled arch and roll-moulded jambs, originally returned along the sill; the quatrefoiled basin is contained within the recess without projection; early 14th century; (ii) in S. wall of S. aisle near E. end, in a small pointed recess, mutilated but originally trefoiled; the projecting part of the bowl has been cut away; 14th-century. *Plate*: a pewter flagon 11¼ ins. high, inscribed on front: John Bember/Henry Hughes/Wardens of Conway/1719, and on back (partly erased): Richard Munks/Churchwarden of Blackrod/1719/DR.; pewter alms dish 10½ ins. diameter,

inscribed: Aberconway/1671, and stamped in cartouche FM and a head or sheaf of corn; pewter alms dish 13⅞ ins. diameter stamped in cartouche TH and crowned rose. (The Elizabethan plate described in terriers is stated to have been stolen *ca.* 1837.)¹⁸ *Screen*¹⁹ (Plates 30, 31): much repaired and varnished, separating the chancel from the nave; the N. end has been displaced westwards, probably in order to obtain a better bearing for the floor beams of the loft, which would have been disturbed by the insertion or enlargement of the chancel window in the 17th century; in the 19th century further support was provided by the insertion of squared fluted posts of wood under the E. beam on either side of the door. The screen, 25 ft. 6 ins. long and 13 ft. high, is of five bays with two-centred arched heads, the central bay serving as a doorway; the moulded standards rise directly from the sill beam, with moulded capitals from which spring fan-traceried vaults carrying the rood loft. The lower part of each of the side bays has four plain panels separated by moulded muntins, mostly modern; there is a double middle rail extending the full width of each bay and enclosing pierced panels, all renewed; the upper part is enriched on the W. side with an applied band of scroll work, much renewed; a similar band originally decorated the lower part; the tops of the bays are divided into four lights by moulded mullions running through to the head of the arch, which is filled with modern cusped tracery, unmoulded and of thin design and appearance; the central opening has similar tracery in the head. Low doors with four re-used linen-fold panels of the 16th century have been inserted; there are traces of earlier, though not original, hinges. The fan vaulting on each side of the screen is set out in four complete bays and two half bays; the fan ribs continue beyond the circle until they meet those opposite to form divisions averaging 2 ft. 6 ins. along the bressummer; the whole webbing is filled with blind tracery, most of it original. The bressummers are each enriched with two bands of tracery below which are testers corresponding to the divisions of the vault; on the W. side the bressummer continues S. to form an additional bay with a modern tester extending to the centre of the transeptal arch; on the W. side the bands of tracery have vine scrolls, the upper with Tudor roses, the lower with pomegranates; interspersed in these scrolls are badges including the three feathers for Arthur Prince of Wales, the gull's leg grasping a fish, for Sir Richard Pole, and the dragon and the falcon, both used by the Tudors; the uprights between the testers are treated as gatehouses with battlemented turrets and loopholes and a portcullis in the entrance, the testers have straight-sided arches with animal and vegetable carvings in the spandrels, including the dragon and the running greyhound, also a Tudor badge; above the spandrels is a band of dogtooth; the bands of tracery on the E. bressummer also have vine scrolls but simpler in design and without badges; the testers have vegetal ornament in the spandrels and multicuspoid straight-sided arches; the parapets are lost. The rood loft, 8 ft. wide, was originally reached from the S. transept passing through the pier at the S.W. angle of the chancel where the uppermost stairs remain; subsequently it was used as an organ gallery; the N. window lighting the loft was blocked shortly before 1812. Mr. F. H. Crossley²⁰ has shown that the heraldic

ornaments indicate a date between 1498 and 1504, and that these, together with the workmanship of the screen, suggest Ludlow as its place of origin. *Stalls* (Plate 29): on both sides of the chancel are stalls coeval with the screen, though partly reset and with additional seats. The panelling between the desk ends is framed in heavy moulded rails with moulded muntins, the upper rails ornamented with an applied band of pierced tracery; the panels have in the heads blind tracery of varied designs multicusped, some with carved roses on the main cusp points. The original desk ends have feathered poppy heads, those flanking the entrance with small niches for metal or ivory images set between the side leaves.²¹ All have blind tracery completely filling the end, with an ornament or badge above the desk on the reverse or occasionally in the head of the tracery. The initials or name of William Holland²² occur several times. Desk ends—(i) re-used, top mutilated, on front an owl perched on a rest, on reverse a cross of four *fleurs-de-lis* with H below,²³ the first initial being damaged; the desk contains a reset heraldic panel, having a multicusped head with standing griffins supporting a lion's mask in the spandrels, with a shield below bearing *within a border engrailed a lion (or man-lion?) couchant guardant with head to sinister side chained between 3 fleurs-de-lis* flanked by small initials W H and with larger letters G H below; (ii) on front, simple tracery with W on quatrefoil leaf at top, on reverse a flower sprouting from stem, on diapered background; (iii) front similar to (ii), without W, reverse a very stylised design of fruit between two leaves; (iv) front as (iii), reverse as (i), without initials; (v) and (vi) have elaborate traceried fronts, not both the same; (vi) has at the top a W, crowned; both have small round-headed niches in the poppy-heads; the backs are obscured by modern posts, (v) had foliage and (vi) initials; (vii) front as (iii), reverse a pelican in piety but without nestlings; (viii) front as (iii), reverse traceried; (ix) front as (iii), on reverse WILLM HOLAD with trefoiled leaf below and flower above. Seat ends—(x) top carved and foliated, outer face inscribed GLORIO/SA.PASSI/ODNI:NRI/IHV.XPI; (xi) a crenellated parapet, with an angel bearing a blank shield at the back, and in front a chalice and a wafer surrounded by rays and inscribed IHC; formerly an intermediate division of a seat; (xii) square top with moulded edge, outside traceried, inside elaborate crowned w with H below. A panel re-used in the organ seat has WH surmounted by a crown. Panelling of the 18th or early 19th century has been re-used at the back of the stalls, and the desks of the seats added in front have turned balusters of this date. *Sundial*: opposite the S. porch a bronze plate with shaped gnomon, set on a bulbous stone pedestal with moulded capital, and inscribed: Erected by the Corporation of Conway/Robert Wynne/Hugh Williams and John Nuttall, Bailiffs/1761/Meredith Hughes fecit. *Tiles*: reset against the S. wall of the chancel; the commonest pattern is a central flower of four petals, with quarter circles surrounding a segment of dots and two petals of a small flower in the angles, the pattern continuous over a series of tiles; other tiles have continuous patterns of *fleurs-de-lis*, each flanked by small flowers set in a circle (the whole covering four tiles), and of intersecting circles; 14th and 15th centuries. *Miscellanea*: (i) two panels of lace (Plate 35) preserved in a case in the parish room and formerly

used as "a fair linen cloth and corporal"; given to the church in 1787 by the family of Fitzhammond, as recorded in the case in which they were formerly kept; both *ca.* 1600;²⁴ (ii) in E. wall of vestry, worn stone, 1 ft. 9 ins. by 1 ft. 6 ins.; on which are incised the weathered remains of a cross with expanded arms; possibly a cross slab of 14th century; (iii) set on a re-used roof corbel by N. door, a domestic mortar found at the mouth of the Conway; it has a square base and a rib at each corner, two opposite ribs being hollowed to form handles; (iv) set on a re-used corbel by the S. door, a domestic mortar from Plas Isa.

¹ *Brut y Tywysogion, s.a.* 1186 (*Rolls Series*; p. 233).

² Giraldus Cambrensis, *Itinerarium Cambriae*, II, 10 (*Rolls Series*; VI, 136; the words do not appear in the first edition, but are inserted in the second, issued 1197).

³ Dugdale, *Monasticon*, V, 674; the date 1198 must be wrong (*Hist. Wales*, II, 601; see also C. A. Gresham in *Arch. Camb.*, 1939, p. 123).

⁴ C. A. Raleigh Radford, *Official Guide, Cymmer Abbey* (Ministry of Works).

⁵ Williams, *Aberconwy*, 75.

⁶ Pennant, III, 22.

⁷ Matthew Paris, *Chronica Majora, s.a.* 1245 (*Rolls Series*; IV, 481-4).

⁸ Dugdale, *loc. cit.*

⁹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1895, p. 179.

¹⁰ *Arch. Camb.*, 1895, p. 176.

¹¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1937, p. 371.

¹² Williams, *Aberconwy*, 106.

¹³ Some of the memorials recorded are no longer accessible, being covered in whole or in part by fixed furnishings. Some dates and names are completed from the parish registers.

¹⁴ *Arch. Camb.*, 1895, p. 136 (Figure).

¹⁵ There is also a slate floor slab recording the burial of child and parents.

¹⁶ For account of family, and arms, see *Arch. Camb.*, 1866, p. 183.

¹⁷ Stowe MS. 1083, Plate 132, records a slab, now lost, to Mary Robinson, wife of Edmund Williams, 1585; she is shown in full bodice and skirt and high cap with 3 sons and 2 daughters represented kneeling on her skirt; above is a plate with initials E M and two shields, dexter: a stag's head, sinister: a lion rampant.

¹⁸ *Church Plate*, 73.

¹⁹ F. H. Crossley, *Arch. Camb.*, 1944, pp. 78-83, *q.v.* for other references.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ As at Ludlow (*Ibid.*, p. 83).

²² *Floruit* about 1470-1500. For pedigree see *Arch. Camb.*, 1866, p. 183, and Griffith, *Ped.*, 341.

²³ Perhaps John Hookes (the second), Griffith, *Ped.*, 293. The Hookes arms included owls.

²⁴ *Old Churches*, 44.

Condition: good.

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MASONRY CASTLES

(183) CONWAY CASTLE (Figures 60, 61, Frontispiece, Plates 49-55). Conway Castle is strongly placed on a rock at the S.E. corner of the town. Together with the Town Wall, it was erected almost in its entirety between 1283 and 1288. It is roughly rectangular in plan (Plates 49-50) with a strong curtain wall and eight massive circular towers. The interior is divided by a strong cross-wall into two baileys of unequal size. There are entrances at each end, both protected by fortified terraces.

The chief modern accounts are those by S. Toy,¹ and by

H. H. Hughes with full drawings by A. E. Henderson.² Further important structural details have been described by Mr. W. J. Hemp,³ and evidence relating to its history has been published by Mr. A. J. Taylor⁴ and Professor J. G. Edwards.⁵

The existing structure of the castle dates almost entirely from 1283-8,⁶ after the defeat of Llywelyn by Edward I. Its erection was carried out under the control, and almost certainly to the design, of Master James of St. George.⁷

During Madog's revolt, 1294-5, the king with a small force was besieged for some weeks, but the castle did not fall.

Minor repairs were made during the early 14th century, but a survey dated 1343⁸ shows that most of the structures in the Upper Bailey had become ruinous, and fairly substantial works were carried out in 1347. To this date may be attributed the provision of a door and the widening of a window opposite at the top of the S. mural stair in the E. curtain, and the erection of masonry arches in the Great Hall, together with the repair of floors.

During Owen Glyndwr's revolt in 1401, the castle was captured by surprise while the garrison were attending Good Friday service in the parish church, and was only surrendered on terms after a four-week siege. The structure was unaffected.

The castle was maintained in partial repair until the time of Henry VIII, but by 1590 it was abandoned and ruinous. Its condition in the early 17th century is shown by a contemporary drawing,⁹ and by a survey made in 1627.¹⁰ In 1643, during the Civil War, it was put into repair and held for the king by Archbishop Williams (see No. 187), who accepted responsibility for the goods deposited there by the neighbouring gentry. Owing to a dispute over its custody, he changed sides, and actively assisted General Mytton at its capture in November 1646.¹¹ In 1665 the remaining timber, lead and iron were removed by the 3rd Viscount Conway. During the 18th century one of the S. towers was damaged by quarrying from the outside, and later the construction of Telford's and Stephenson's bridges destroyed or buried some of the E. outworks and altered the configuration of the rock at that end. In 1877 the castle passed into the possession of the Mayor and Council of Conway, who have made good the damaged S. tower, opened up an approach to the main entrance, and built a stairway to the wall walk, as well as making other repairs and alterations as noted below.

Architectural description.—The castle is built of the hard Silurian grit that forms the ridge on which it stands, with dressings of red and white mottled sandstone from the Chester district.¹² Masons' marks occur on some stones. The floor and roof supports were generally of timber, but stone arches, not all built, were planned as the supports for the roofs of the larger internal buildings. The floors were generally of timber, sometimes of stone slabs, and the roofs and tops of the curtain walls were covered with lead. The windows have generally lost their mullions, transoms and bars, and all the finer stonework is much mutilated. All openings, unless otherwise noted, had chamfered jambs. The curtain walls are between 10 and 11 ft. thick and rise about 30 ft. above the courtyards. The outer faces have a slight batter at their base. A wall walk is continuous round the whole of the castle, including the cross wall between the upper and lower wards, and is carried on

corbels round the inner faces of the towers; the only obstructions were doors at either end of the cross wall, preventing access to it and to the eastern curtains from the western curtains. It is doubtful whether these slight barriers ever came into use; there are no bar holes, the door checks are only 2½ ins. deep and are carried up to a height of 6 ft. on the N. tower, and 4 ft. 9 ins. only on the S. There are traces of a low wall on the inner edge of the wall walk, and the outer face and the W. side of the cross wall are protected by a battlemented parapet, slightly corbelled out beyond the main curtain. The parapet, now mostly broken away, had embrasures but no loop-holes in the 6-7 ft. high merlons. The grooves for the lead with which the wall walk was covered can be seen in the parapets and in the tower walls where it skirts them. The destroyed parapets of the E. and W. curtains were carried further out on corbels, to provide machicolations for the protection of the gateways. On the S. side the latrines are corbelled out beyond the wall-face, but on the N. they are contained within the wall, which is slightly thickened, and some of the shaft outlets are blocked by added masonry.¹³ Access is always from the towers except to a triple latrine outside the W. end of the Great Hall, which was reached by a flight of steps from the court, now blocked and covered by the modern stair to the parapets.

The curtains are pierced at ground level by arrow-slits, set in embrasures with segmental rear-arches, and were protected on the outside by horizontal bars.

There are no wall passages to link the towers, except in the eastern curtain, where stairs run upwards from either side of the entrance to the upper floors of the flanking towers. Access to the wall tops was by a newel stair in each tower, through doorways which had bars except at the S.W. and S.E. towers.

The internal buildings are built with straight joints against the outer curtain wall and sometimes obscure openings in it, showing that it had been built nearly to its full height before they were commenced. The building accounts indicate that their walls were mostly built in 1284-5.¹⁴

The West Gateway.—*The Outer Gateway* (Plate 49) is in the form of a small barbican, defended by round flanking turrets and a drawbridge. The turrets, which are solid, carried a parapet, and the tops were reached by stairs on the inner faces of the side walls. The E. side wall has been breached to provide the present entrance to the castle.

The gateway was approached from the town by a steep ramp of masonry (mostly destroyed in and before 1910). At the top of this a gap 13 ft. wide was spanned by a drawbridge; when raised this was checked against a two-centred pointed archway of one square order. The sockets for the pivots of the drawbridge remain, but the pit for the counterpoise is now partly filled in. Immediately behind the drawbridge was a portcullis, but modern rebuilding has destroyed all the evidence for the superstructure from which it was worked. A short flight of modern steps replaces the original sloping way and leads up between the flanking walls to the inner doorway, set between the N.W. tower and the N.W. bastion of the terrace. The door had two leaves, which opened behind a two-centred pointed arch, of which only the springers remain (one is renewed). The gate was held by a bar, and was covered

by an arrow-slit from the parapet of the bastion, which has three other arrow-slits to the field and was reached by a stair at the inner end of the barbican. One surviving corbel on the W. face of the main N.W. tower and the seatings for two others indicate that the passage was formerly roofed for some 3-4 yards behind the door; a vertical line in the plaster some 3 ft. above the level of the corbels indicates a breastwork over the gate to command the approach.

The W. Terrace is defended on the W. by a low wall built on the crest of the rock, with a half-round bastion in the centre and a three-quarter-round bastion at either end, including that described above. That at the S. end adjoins the S.W. tower. The centre bastion has three arrow-slits and the southern only one, looking N. The bastions and the walls linking them had battlements, now mostly destroyed.

The Main Gate (Plate 51) is in the centre of the W. curtain. The outer arch is a two-centred opening with squared jambs. Halfway down the passage through the curtain was a portcullis and 1 ft. behind it the door was hung. The gate was reinforced by two bars drawn out from either side at different levels. (Two similar bar holes outside the portcullis suggest that a second gate was originally to have been placed in front of these, but there is no further evidence for its existence.) Above the door was a platform, now gone, from which the portcullis was operated. It was reached by a flight of steps (now blocked) through the curtain from the wall walk above (on the S. side). The platform was held by a flat segmental arch, and was protected on the W. by a breast wall 1 ft. thick carried on a pointed arch. Only the springers of these arches remain. Immediately behind the wall and under the platform are square openings which took the bearers for the roller of the chains carrying the portcullis. The seating for the pulley is in the main arch.

The parapet of the wall walk above was carried on deep corbels of six rounded orders, forming machicolations to protect the gate. It has disappeared except for broken stumps at the ends. Roughly finished rebates cut in the main wall of the towers at either end and carried up higher on the N. suggest that a plan for some defensive detail, possibly shutters between the merlons, was abandoned before it had been completed. The wall-walk oversails the curtain on the inner side and is carried by smaller corbels of two rounded orders.

The East Gateway.—The Lower Wall and Quay. Most of the structures outside the E. terrace have been destroyed, and the rock itself altered, by the construction of Telford's bridge. Nothing survives except the foundations of two bastions,¹⁵ and a mark on the face of the N. tower of the terrace which may indicate a flight of steps curving round it. Early prints and descriptions¹⁶ show that there was a wall curving down to these bastions from the terrace, and fortified with a "hanging tower". They suggest that this wall extended further into the river and protected a cleft in the rock between it and the terrace into which a boat could be drawn, the head of the cleft being perhaps approached by a flight of steps winding up round the N. tower of the terrace. The 17th-century drawing shows broken steps leading down from the end of the wall through a ruinous arch into the water, and Mr. Hemp interprets some

slight shelves in the rocks N. of the bastions as evidence for a quay.¹⁷ The S. side of the cleft was protected by a thin wall, part of which survives running up a ridge of rock to the S. bastion of the terrace. The upper part of the stair leading up to the terrace was partly cleared by Mr. Hemp in 1939.

The Terrace (Plate 51), which served as the castle garden, was protected by a wall and three bastions, all battlemented. The survey of 1627 does not mention the wall on the rocks below, but records a narrow plot W. of the terrace, bounded by a strong wall connecting the N. and S. bastions. No other evidence for this survives.

The Gateway was protected, as at the W. gate, by setting the parapet above (now destroyed) on deep corbels of six rounded orders, to provide machicolations. The corbels are irregularly spaced to accommodate windows between them. The entrance itself is through a passage roofed by slabs, and having a door within square jambs at each end checked against shouldered arches, and held by bars. On each side of the passage is a doorway leading to a mural staircase. Both staircases are lighted from the E. by small square-headed windows with chamfered jambs. There was a door at the top of the S. stair.

The Upper Bailey (Figure 60).—*The Towers entered from the Upper Bailey:* As the old names are not on record the towers have been numbered on the plan for simplicity of reference. All are circular and of three floors, entered at ground-floor level. Three of those on the S. had basements, now partly filled up, which must have been entered through a trap from the floor above. The ground floors on the N. seem also to have been merely store-rooms, and are well below courtyard level. Floors and roofs have all disappeared. The walls are finished with battlemented parapets having an arrow-slit with chamfered jambs in each merlon, alternately high and low. The top of each merlon has a weathered coping and had three rough stone pinnacles. Each tower is carried one storey above the top of the curtain. Unless otherwise described, all doorways have plain square heads.

Tower 1 (N.W. angle) is entered from the court by a passage with a high sloping roof of large slabs on plain corbelling falling to a slightly segmented cut stone vault. The outer doorway is rebuilt. The entrance to the chamber has a plain shouldered head and was protected by bars on the passage side. The chamber is lighted by slits to the N.E. and S.W., the latter blocked. On the N. side of the entrance passage is a newel stair which rises to the first floor only, and is continued above by a second stair further W. in the thickening of the tower.

The walls at the first-floor level are slightly set back internally and the floor was carried on a main cross beam with struts resting on still-existing corbels. The room has long arrow-slits set in embrasures to the S. (covering the main W. gate) and to the N.W., and a larger rectangular window of two lights, with seats, is set in the recess to the N.E. All openings had horizontal iron bars. On the S.W. side is a hooded fireplace. From the stair a short passage runs S.W. to the second stair, by which the upper floor and wall top are gained and, from this second stair, a short flight of steps leads north to a wall chamber at a higher level. This flight is

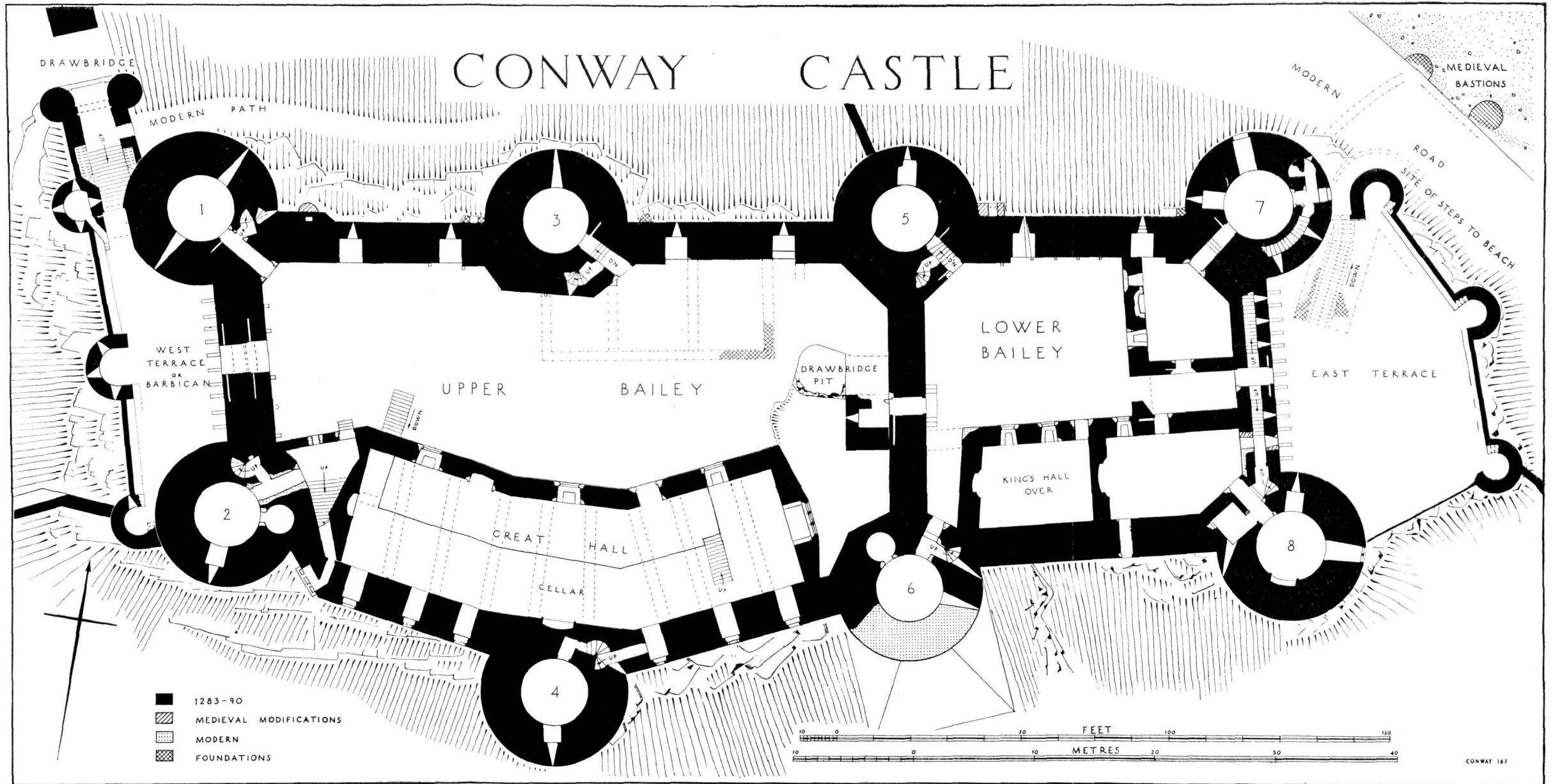


FIG. 60

[To face page 48

lighted from the court by a small rectangular chamfered slit. The wall-chamber is pentagonal in plan and has a roof of overlapping flat stones, with a small square ventshaft in the middle; it also has a small light looking E. On the E. side of the chamber a passage leads to a latrine in the N. curtain, which is here thickened to accommodate it; the thickening has a steeply sloping roof, the top of which is a little below the rampart. The latrine chute is ventilated by a rectangular opening in the sloping roof, with a triangular capping. The outfall is now covered by an added semicircular block of masonry.

The second-floor chamber of the tower is entered from the second stair, from which a doorway also leads to the wall-walk. The floor was carried on beams recessed into the wall. On the E. side is a fireplace, similar to that below. On the N.E. is a rectangular two-light window. On the W. is a loop set in a recess.

Two corbels, each of two rounded orders, which carried struts to support the roof, remain in position.

Tower 2 (S.W. angle) is entered by an extensively reconstructed passage. The basement is now almost completely filled with soil, only the top of the offset at floor level being visible. A rebuilt doorway opens into the stair on the N. side of the passage. The chamber has a loop in an embrasure on the S. side, and on the E. side is a round oven which had a projecting hood over the flue; the oven is built of small thin stones set in clay, forming a rounded vault.

The stair is lighted by a slit on the N.E. which is partly covered by the later wall within the court. Under the stair is a small cubical recess 21 ins. deep.

The chamber on the first floor is entered on the N.E. from a wall-chamber by a reconstructed doorway. On the N. is a long arrow-slit socketed for horizontal bars, set in a recess, covering the main W. entrance. On the S. side is a rectangular two-light window with seats in the reveals. On the W. is a hooded fireplace similar to those in tower 1.

On the E. side, at this level, is a large wall-chamber (17 ft. by 7 ft. 9 ins.), entered from the stair, with a latrine at the S. end. The chamber is lighted on the E. side by a square window which had horizontal and vertical bars. The roof is flat and was originally carried on close-set timber beams.

The second-floor chamber has a loop with sockets for horizontal bars set in a recess to the N.W., and a hooded fireplace of the usual type on the S.E. side. On the E. is a window of two rectangular lights. From the N. side of the embrasure of this window a doorway, now destroyed, led to a lobby which was also entered from the wall-walk and from the head of the newel stair. A second narrow doorway set above the seat of the window recess on the E. side opens to a passage which leads down six steps and takes a double turn before reaching a latrine. This latrine together with the passage appear to be an afterthought. The passage varies a great deal in width and is awkwardly contrived.

Tower 3 (central N.) (Plate 52) is entered from the court by a passage through the wall. The stair is off the S.W. side of the passage and is lighted by slits to the court. The ground floor has a slit on the N. side with a shouldered rear-arch and is entered by a doorway which opens about 3 ft. above the

present floor level and is approached by a flight of seven steps down from the entrance to the court.

The first-floor chamber is entered from the stair. On the S.W. is a hooded fireplace with double-chamfered jambs, on the E. a window of two rectangular lights with seats in the reveals, and on the N. and W. are loops set in the usual recesses. In the S. reveal of the western loop a doorway leads to a latrine in the curtain, lighted by a rectangular chamfered slit. The chute discharges at the base of the curtain and the opening was covered by walls, now mostly destroyed. A second latrine in the curtain to the E. of the tower is reached by a passage from the stair. The curtains are slightly thickened on the courtyard side where they adjoin the tower.

The second-floor room is reached from the wall-walk and from the stair. The doorways are destroyed. The room has a hooded fireplace on the N.W., with a depressed segmental arch formed of three stones, and to the N.E. is a two-light window similar to that in the room below.

The outer face of the tower on the S.W. is set back to accommodate the wall-walk.

Tower 4 (central S.) has no direct entrance from the courtyard, as the whole of this side is occupied by the Great Hall. The basement was ventilated by a small opening to the S.

The ground floor is reached by a passage running W. from the reveal of one of the windows of the hall. From the centre of this passage a stair leads to the upper floors. There is a single loop to the S., half blocked by added masonry.

The first-floor room has an entrance from the stair, and on the S. is a hooded fireplace with double-chamfered jambs. On the E. is a window of two lights of usual type, and on the W. is a loop; each has a shouldered rear-arch. At this level a passage runs E. from the stair to a latrine in the curtain against the tower.

The second-floor room is approached in the usual manner from a lobby entered from the stairs and from the wall-walk. The doorway from the stair is very wide and has a shouldered head; to the S.E. is a two-light window similar to the others, and on the W. a fireplace with a flat arch. There is a single corbel on the S. side, though none occurs on lower floors.

Buildings within the Upper Bailey.—The main building is the *Great Hall* (Plate 53), which occupies the whole of the S. side. Its plan follows the outline of the S. curtain. Beneath the hall is a cellar, running its whole length, but of only half its width, except for a portion at the E. end, where it occupies the full width. This portion was screened off from the other part by a cross-wall with a doorway at the S. end. The wall has disappeared, but a part of the chamfered jamb of the doorway remains on the S. curtain. A modern flight of steps now descends to the cellar at this point.

The early but not original entrance at the W. is through a doorway with a two-centred arch and chamfered jambs at the foot of a rebuilt flight of steps. The arch was probably inserted at the reconstruction of 1347. The soffit of the arch is splayed to the angle of the steps. Nearly 12 ft. to the S. on the W. wall is the springer of another arch at a slightly lower level.

The cellar was lighted by five narrow windows set in rectangular embrasures in the S. wall. The E. wall of the hall

abuts against the window at that end and a small portion has been splayed off to clear it. At an early date the cellar was also reached by a flight of steps (now gone) at the W. end of the S. wall; its existence is indicated by the absence of floor corbels. In the E. wall of the cellar are two small rectangular lights with chamfered jambs and in the N. wall at the E. end there is a similar opening.

The sockets for the beams which carried the floor of the hall can be seen in the S. wall. The other ends rested on the top of the opposite wall of the cellar. The sockets are formed by the blocking of sections of a continuous horizontal chase. At a lower level is a row of corbels (some have been removed) which were probably added later (perhaps in 1347) to carry a longitudinal wall-plate designed to give additional support to the ends of the original beams after they had rotted in the wall.

The Great Hall is entered from the courtyard by a high two-centred pointed doorway, from which most of the dressings have disappeared, but the pointed rear-arch and the inner W. jamb remain. On the S. side in the curtain wall are six windows, three on either side of the adjoining tower. The windows, which are now very mutilated, are tall rectangular openings which had transomes and chamfered jambs and were once heavily barred. There are seats in the reveals, and in the W. reveal of the third window from the E. is a square-headed doorway leading to the stair in the tower. In the N. wall are three windows (Plate 55); each has moulded hollow-chamfered jambs and had two trefoiled lights with quatrefoils in a two-centred pointed head, but almost all the tracery has gone and the whole of the western side of the westernmost window is modern. The remaining tracery has glazing grooves.

The largest window is that in the centre of the E. wall, which was of three pointed lights, in the head of each of which was a trefoil, all contained within a semi-circular head; mullions and tracery have disappeared. The rear-arch is semi-circular and in the reveals are seats.

The hall has three fireplaces, one in each of the N., W. and S. walls. The principal and largest one is set against the S. tower (Plate 53) and has projecting chamfered jambs, with broach-stops at the base, which are corbelled out at the head to support the hood. On either side are brackets on moulded conical corbels. The hood, instead of sloping back to the wall-face in the usual manner, rises vertically and supports the wall walk. Most of the lintel and part of the hood have disappeared. The portion of the wall carrying the fireplace oversails the cellar and is carried on a series of continuous corbels.

The W. fireplace is of similar design but the brackets are more elaborately moulded. The lintel and most of the hood, which had a sloping face, have disappeared.

The N. fireplace, set between the two western windows, has been robbed of all its dressings, and only a fragment of the hood remains.

The roof was of nine bays carried on eight pointed stone arches, each of two chamfered orders. Of seven of these only the abutments now remain, but the second arch from the E. was taken down and rebuilt in 1923. Remains of corbels below the springers of these arches belong to an original timber roof. In several places the original timber slot can be

traced, filled with small masonry (Plate 55). The arches were probably inserted in 1347.

The E. wall, including the N.E. angle up to a point in the N. wall between the light to the cellar and the first roof corbels, may perhaps also have been partly rebuilt in the 14th century. At this end there should normally have been the screens running from a point just E. of the door, the buttery and the pantry being to the E. of them, but these would never have had such a large impressive window, and apparently the space was included in the main hall.

Between the W. end of the hall and the S.W. tower is a triangular space, now occupied by the modern steps to the wall-walk, and enclosed on the N. side by a thin wall in which is a square-headed doorway, of which the W. side has been renewed. To the W. of the doorway is a channel averaging 1 ft. 6 ins. square, which runs up diagonally through the wall from the N. face to the S. Recent excavations have shown that this is the chimney of an inserted fireplace.

Other Buildings: A series of four corbels, two on the N. curtain and two on Tower 3, indicate a building which extended along the curtain to a point about 4 ft. to the W. of the embrasure next to the tower (unless some further corbels have been removed). The corbels differ in design from those elsewhere in the castle, and probably belong to the rooms with "walls all fallen down towards the court", mentioned in the 1627-8 survey.¹⁸ This survey describes other buildings in the upper bailey. On either side of the entrance was a "low dark room". These have left no trace, save perhaps the inserted fireplace mentioned above in the thin wall W. of the hall. Near the E. end of the court, against the N. wall, are recorded two roofless buildings, a "fair arched room", 10 yards by 8 yards broad, used as a kitchen, and to the E. a stable of the same breadth but half the length. Traces of these, in positions agreeing roughly with the dimensions given, can be seen against the N. curtain, and in 1951 the footings of their S.E. angle were visible in the modern pathway. These are shown on the plan.

The bottom of the embrasure E. of these rooms has been lined to form a tank, beneath which a drain runs out through the slit, and the entrance to it seems to have been covered by a small vaulted chamber, above which was a flight of steps leading to the wall-walk.

The Well: The early 17th-century references¹⁹ indicate that the pit near the cross-wall served as the castle well. Mr. Hemp, however, has shown²⁰ that its original function was also to provide an additional defence, crossed by a drawbridge, for the entrance to the lower bailey, but at an unknown date a wall was built on the S. and the drawbridge pit was filled, destroying its defensive character. In 1316 a well-house was built over it,²¹ which is shown in the 17th-century drawing.²² The 1627 survey says that it contains "water enough and singular good", but clearance (before 1939) was abandoned owing to the discovery of skeletons.²³

The Gate through the Cross-wall: This had shoulder-headed openings at each end, with a barred door on the W. The W. doorway was further protected by a small fore-building roofed just above the head of the gateway and with a loop in the W. wall. On the N. was the drawbridge, one check for which

survives, and the whole was originally isolated from the upper bailey by the large pit containing the well.

The Lower Bailey (Figures 60, 61).—This was designed as a self-contained fortress, and included the royal living-quarters, but surprisingly there is no surviving structural or documentary evidence for a separate well, though a drain runs out through the embrasure in the N. wall of the court, and near here there may have been a tank for rainwater or, as Mr. Hemp suggests, a well.²⁴ Corbels in the curtain show that the N.E. corner of the court was covered by a pentice roof.

The Towers entered from the Lower Bailey: These are similar to those in the upper bailey, but the newel stairs are carried up a further 20 ft. to form turrets with battlemented parapets, now ruined, supported on small rounded corbels.

Tower 5 (N.W. of lower bailey) is entered from the courtyard by steps leading down into a passage with a doorway at either end, both barred. This passage also gives access to the stair. The only light for the chamber is from a slit in an embrasure on the N. side.

The first-floor room has, on the E., a window of two rectangular lights with seats in the reveals. On the S.W. is a hooded fireplace and on the W. a loop in an embrasure. In the S. reveal of the latter is a doorway to a passage with a right-angled turn leading to a latrine in the curtain wall. A second latrine is placed at the end of another passage running eastwards from the stair into the curtain. Each curtain is thickened on its inner face to accommodate the latrines.

The second floor is entered from the wall-walk by a cross-passage which communicates also with the stair. The room has a hooded fireplace on the E. side and on the N.E. is a two-light window of the usual type. On the S. is a small light having a blocked opening 2 ft. 6 ins. by 1 ft. overlooking the wall-walk. The base of the turret slightly oversails the inside face of the tower.

Tower 6 (S.W. of lower bailey, the "Broken Tower"): The lower part of the S. side has been rebuilt in modern times and is now supported at its base by a spur built up on the slope of the rock.

The E. jamb of the outer doorway has been rebuilt; the inner doorway is mostly destroyed. The chamber has on the N. an oven with a hooded flue like that in Tower 2; and to the E. a slit, partly in the rebuilt portion. Unlike the other southern towers it had no basement; there is no trace of a timber floor or cellar vault in the remaining portion of the old work, and it must always have had an earthen floor, formerly at about the level of the door sill. The stair opens off the entrance passage, and from it a rebuilt doorway between ground- and first-floor level leads to the small room next the King's Chambers (Fig. 61).

The main room on the first floor was a little larger than that below, the walls having an offset at floor level; it has on the W. side a hooded fireplace of the usual type, the hearth of which has been raised by added masonry. On the S.E. is a half-rebuilt window of two square-headed lights with seats in the reveals, and on the S.W., also half rebuilt, is a looped embrasure.

At a level a little above the first floor a passage runs east-

wards from the stair to a latrine in the curtain. The second-floor room was entered in the usual manner by a passage from the wall-walk, which also communicates with the stair. On the E. side is a small hooded fireplace with plain jambs, on the S. a two-light window, and on the S.W. a loop. At this level the original wall of the tower remains entire.

Tower 7 (N.E.) was entered from the adjoining "guard room" down a stepped passage with doorways at each end (the outer partly rebuilt). The ground floor is unusually well lighted. It has a window to the N., of the usual type with two lights, a shouldered head, and seats in the reveals. To the W. is a loop. On the E. side is a passage through the wall to an opening above the head of the stair from the river. It is now partly blocked, but was originally 5 ft. 6 ins. high. There are checks for a shutter to this opening but no bars, and its probable purpose was to admit stores. Two holes in the wall above it—one partly chiselled—may have held a crane. The inner opening of the passage has a corbelled head, but no provision for a door; on the N. side of the passage is the start of a newel stair, which was never carried up, as there is no trace of it on the floor above; the small chamber so formed was half blocked by masonry, but left with a door and a small light. Access to the first floor is by a stair running from the S. side of the passage in the thickness of the S.E. wall of the tower, and lighted by slits. At the head of the stair is a small vestibule from which a newel stair leads to the upper floor and passages run N.W. and S.; the S. passage contains the flight of steps down through the curtain to the main E. entrance. From the head of the steps branches a short passage leading into the first floor of the building in the ward (the "King's Great Chamber").²⁵ The other passage, running N.W., leads to a small vaulted chamber of irregular plan. This communicates with a latrine in the curtain, lighted by slits opening to the exterior and into the King's Great Chamber. A third passage from this chamber runs behind the stair and connects with that leading to the King's Great Chamber.

The room on the first floor of the tower is a chapel, the chancel of which is formed in the thickness of the wall (Plate 54). On the N.W. is a small loop. The chancel is now entered from the chapel by a two-centred moulded arch and is a rectangular chamber of two bays with a semi-hexagonal apse, covered by a quadripartite ribbed vault. The ribs are moulded and the vault is carried on moulded wall-shafts with moulded capitals and bases. In the upper part of each of the three sides of the apse is a lancet with splayed reveals and original glass grooves. The lower part of each bay is arcaded, one trefoiled arch to each bay. Springers suggest that it was proposed to extend this arcade W. as a screen, thus extending the chancel by two bays. The screen would have returned N. and S., masking the two doors to the flanking chambers. This arrangement implies a stone floor to carry the screen; the large close-set timber beams (for which the seatings remain) are unusual and could only have been designed to carry such a floor. In the E. bay on the S. side is a small piscina. In addition to the lancets there are two small rectangular openings into the sanctuary; the one on the N. is from a small chamber reached from the chapel by a narrow door; it has a two-light window and a stone seat and was presumably the priest's apartment; the

other opening, on the S., is from a pentagonal mural chamber with stone seats, which was also entered from the chapel (the doorway is partly reconstructed and partly ruined). This second chamber is lighted by a loop in the S. wall.

Between the chapel and the floor above is another mural chamber to the W., above the vaulted one already mentioned; it is entered from the stair, is vaulted and has a latrine in the curtain on the W. A small rectangular opening on the E. side, which could be closed by a shutter, commanded a view of the altar, and in the roof is a vent-hole. To accommodate these rooms the wall is corbelled out over the King's Great Chamber.

The second floor is entered from the stair and also from the wall-walk through a doorway which has sockets for a bar on the turret side. The room has to the N. a hooded fireplace with double-chamfered jambs (its back is much burnt), and to the E. a large window recess, with a segmental head and seats in the reveals; the rear-arch is chamfered and is contained in a square frame; the window is rectangular and was of the usual type. On the S.W. is a loop. Two double corbels which supported the roof struts remain in position, and the beam holes at different levels show that the flat roof was early replaced by another at a higher level.

The parapet of this tower has recently been restored, and the walls generally are repointed.

Tower 8 (S.E.) is entered by a passage through the wall with a doorway at either end, both of which have been robbed of most of their dressings. From this passage another runs through the curtain to stairs leading down to the main E. entrance, and at the junction is the stair to the floors above. The ground-floor room has a hooded fireplace on the S. with a segmental arch and double-chamfered jambs, and on the E. is a two-light window of usual type; the rear-arch is round. A loop on the N. covers the main E. entrance.

The basement has a slit on the S.

The tower contains on the N.W. side at ground-floor level a square barrel-vaulted mural chamber. It is entered from the entrance passage to the tower, and is lighted only by a slit on the S. A narrow doorway on the W. side of the chamber gives access to a flight of steps leading up to a latrine corbelled out from the S. curtain, which is entered from the reveal of the eastern loop of the "King's Chambers".²⁵

The first-floor room is entered from a passage running from the stair into the reveal of a two-light window on the N. side of the tower. On the E. side of the room is a hooded fireplace with double-chamfered jambs and a segmental rear-arch, and on the S.W. is a loop. Another passage from the stair, at about this level, leads westwards to a latrine in the S. curtain above that which is connected to the chamber below.

The second-floor room has a two-light window of usual type, and is entered from the wall-walk by a passage with which the stair also communicates.

Buildings in the Lower Bailey (Plate 55): These are placed against the E. and S. curtains and are planned on two floors. On the ground floor a wide passage, leading to the E. gateway, is entered from the court by a segmental-headed archway with no provision for a door. N. of the passage is the "Guard Room" (used as a cellar in 1627), entered from it by a doorway

now destroyed and marked only by the footings of the jambs. On the W. of the room is a rebuilt fireplace, a widened slit, now blocked, and a mutilated window, originally of two lights, with a segmental head and seats in the reveals. The W. wall partly covers the embrasure of an arrow-slit in the N. curtain.

The eastern of the two rooms against the S. curtain (which had been a kitchen in 1627) is entered from the passage by a barred doorway which originally had a square head but is now robbed of most of its dressings. On the E. side an opening (the S. jamb of which is rebuilt) gave borrowed light from a window on the other side of the passage in the E. curtain. This window was widened at an early date. In the N. wall (W. of the entrance) is a window of two lights with double-chamfered jambs from which most of the dressings have disappeared. In the S. wall is a doorway and passage opening to the face of the curtain (possibly used for the disposal of refuse). On the W. is a fireplace, in which no dressings remain. A repaired square-headed doorway in the S.E. corner leads to tower 8.

The *W. Room* (a parlour in 1627) has on the N. a reconstructed doorway from the court. W. of this there are two windows, each of two lights with double hollow-chamfered jambs and seats in the reveals. They originally had traceried heads but parts of the tracery remain only in the W. window. A fireplace on the W. has lost all its dressings. To the W. is a passage leading to tower 6. A modern segmental arch now spans the entrance from the court.

On the first floor the "King's Great Chamber"²⁶ is lighted by three windows in the E. curtain. Each was originally of two lights with a mullion, and with an additional square opening above. The square openings have rebates for shutters or glass and in the jambs of the principal windows are bar-holes for the shutters. All the openings were covered by close-set iron gratings. In the W. wall is a fireplace, mutilated and with rebuilt jambs, and a large window which had reticulated tracery, now mostly lost. At the S. end is a doorway with a segmental head, access to which must have been by an external stair from the court. Another doorway in the S. wall leads to the King's E. Chamber; the dressings have disappeared but the segmental rear-arch remains. The roof of the great chamber was intended to be carried on three pointed arches of two chamfered orders, but it is doubtful whether the scheme was completed; the wall plaster above the S. corbel on the W. side shows that here was a timber truss only half the width of the intended masonry arch.

The "King's Chambers", with an antechamber at the W. end, occupy the whole of the first floor on the S. side. The E. room was entered from the King's Great Chamber by the doorway described above. In the centre of the N. wall is a fireplace from which the hood and dressings have disappeared. Its hearth has been raised about 13 ins. by a filling. The room is lighted by a window in the E. wall, similar to those in the King's Great Chamber; a doorway in the S. reveal of this window opens to a passage with a stair leading up to the staircase in tower 8. In the S. curtain is a loop in an embrasure, on the E. side of which a doorway leads to the latrine chamber in the curtain, to which there is also access from tower 8. On the N. side towards the W. end is a two-light window with

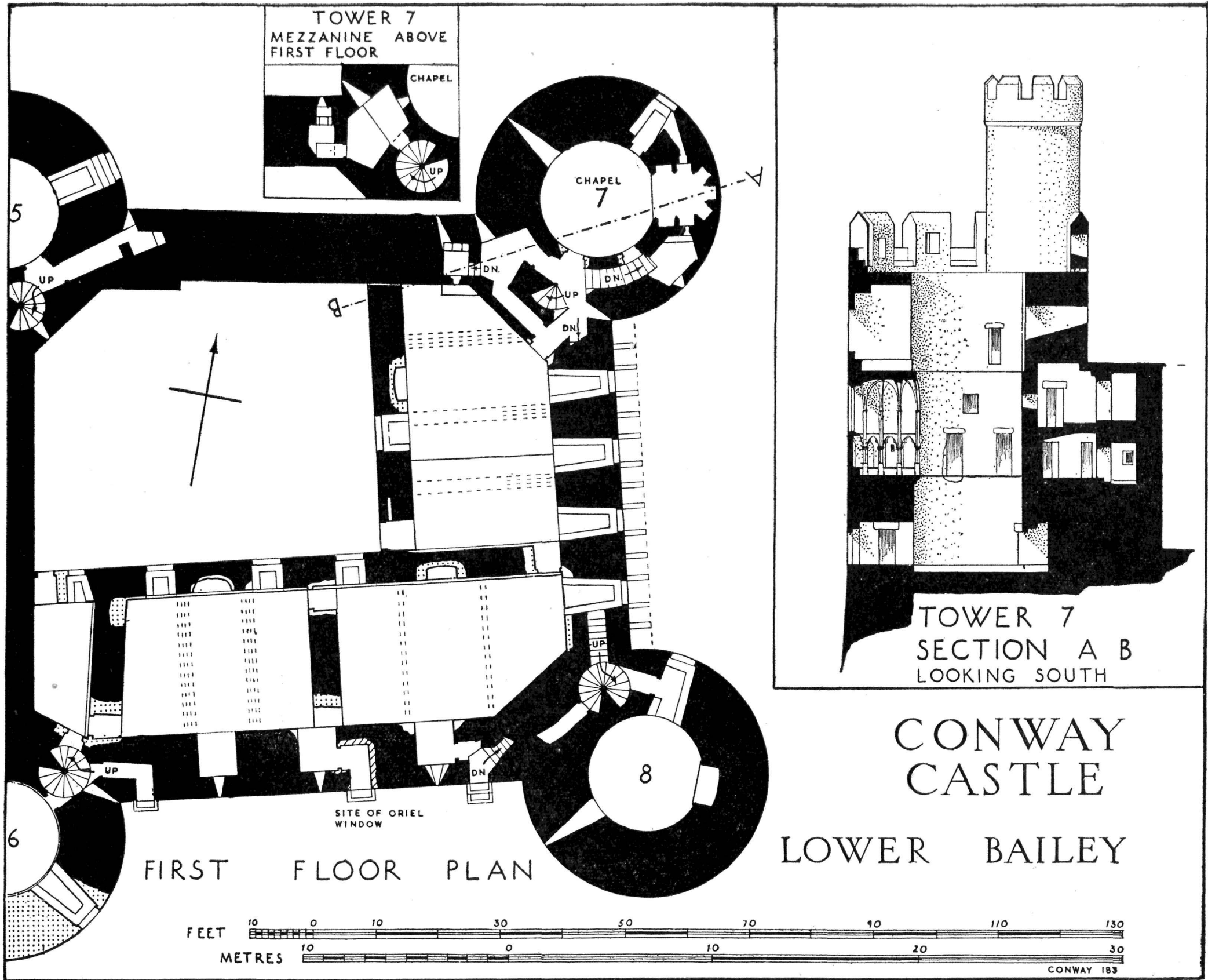


FIG. 61

a square head, moulded jambs and remains of tracery. At each end of the W. wall is an opening. The N. is a mutilated doorway leading to the adjoining room; the S. is partly rebuilt.

The W. room has two windows on the N. side, similar to those in the E. room, and a fireplace between, originally hooded, but now retaining no dressed work other than a moulded bracket on the W. side.

The W. wall had a doorway at either end; the S. is largely rebuilt; the N. has been closed and converted into a cupboard. A wooden chest was found built into it during the repair work of some 30 years ago.

The floor of both rooms was carried on cross-beams resting in sockets in the S. wall and on an offset in the N. wall. The floor level was above that of the arrow-slits and of the fireplace in the E. room. A line of corbels below indicate reinforcement by a wall-plate after partial decay, as in the Great Hall. The roof was intended to be carried on four pointed stone arches of two chamfered orders, of which only the W. is complete; some of the springers of the others remain, but there is clear evidence from the wall plaster that the springers of the central arches at least were probably used as corbels for narrower arches of timber. The rear-arch and reveals of the central embrasure have been rebuilt. From this there opens a large mural chamber partly corbelled out beyond the wall face. This is probably the "oriel in the middle of the castle" mentioned in 1285-6.²⁷

At the S. end of the antechamber a square-headed doorway, with its jambs rebuilt, leads to tower 6. At the N. end is a

window with a trefoiled head in a square frame, with double hollow chamfers. The W. jamb is original, the rest so reconstructed as to double the original width. Adjoining it is a rebuilt door to the court, which must have been reached by an external stair, of which no trace now remains, but marks in the plaster of the cross-wall, above the S. jamb of the passage through it, suggest that there was a timber porch outside the door.

1 S. Toy, "The Town and Castle of Conway", *Arch.*, LXXXVI (1936), pp. 163-93. Although the main plan of the castle has been re-measured, extensive use has been made of Mr. Toy's plan in preparing that accompanying this account.

2 H. H. Hughes, "The Edwardian Castle at Conway", pt. II, *Arch. Camb.*, 1938, pp. 212-25.

3 W. J. Hemp, "Conway Castle", *Arch. Camb.*, 1941, pp. 163-74.

4 Taylor, "Master James".

5 Prof. J. G. Edwards, *Proceedings of the British Academy*, XXXII, pp. 15-81.

6 Toy, *op. cit.*, pp. 165-7. Where no reference is given in the following historical account, statements are taken from this paper.

7 Taylor, *op. cit.*, pp. 444-6.

8 Toy, *op. cit.*, pp. 181-2. "fons" in l. 5, p. 182, should read "pons", but in l. 15 is correctly "fons". (Information from Miss D. H. Gifford of the Public Record Office.)

9 Reproduced by Hemp, *op. cit.*, Plate I.

10 *Cal. State Papers, Domestic*, 1627-8, p. 494, No. 25; illustrated by plan. *Ibid.*, Charles I, Addenda 1625-49, p. 187, No. 99.

11 No trace remains of siege-works outside the castle, but Hyde Hall (p. 65) states: "Upon the opposite bank" (*sc.* the Afon Gyffin) "the line of the battery may be traced, though it has been smoothed down in a great degree by the labour of the plough."

12 E. Neaveison, *Medieval Castles in N. Wales*, p. 45.

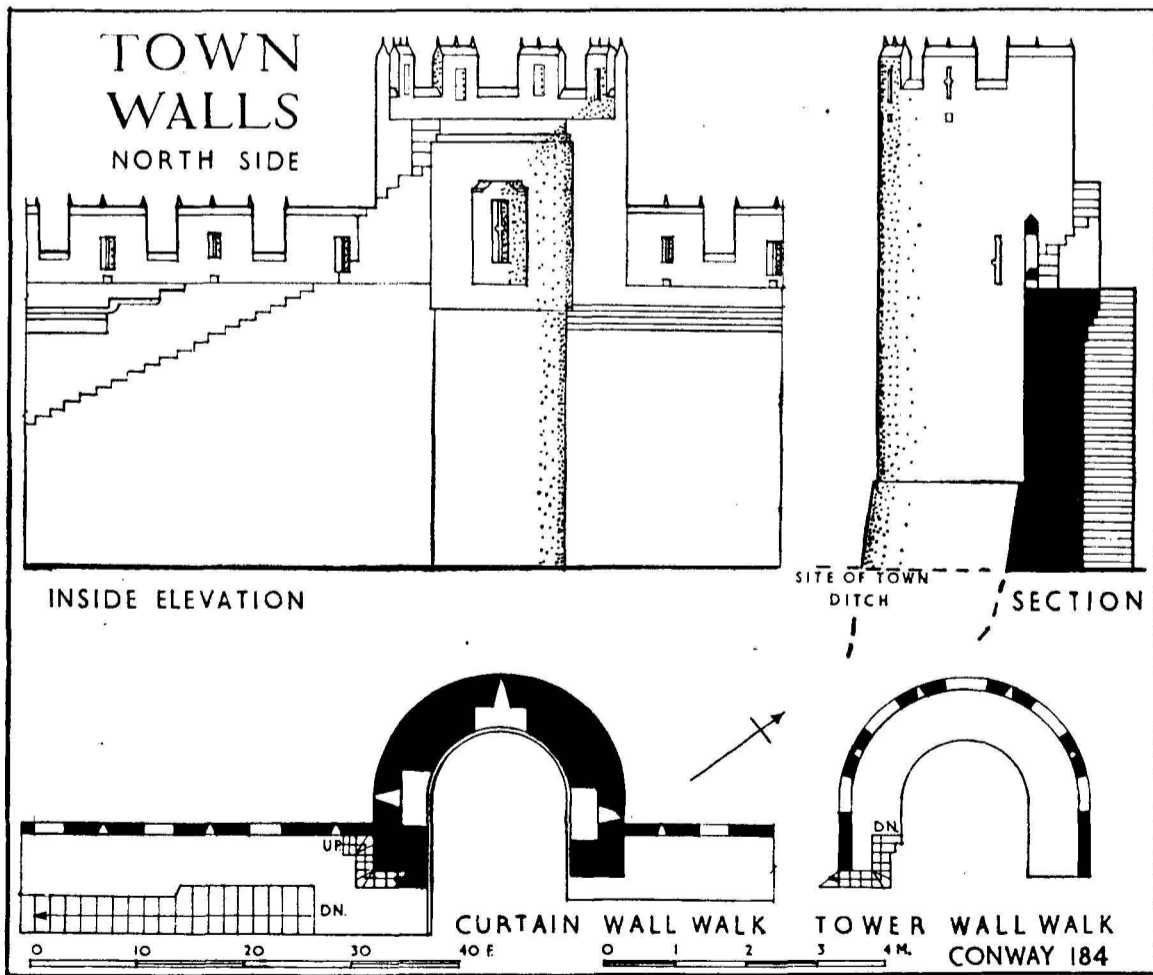


FIG. 62

¹³ The most probable date for this blocking is during Madog's revolt (1294), when the king with a small force was besieged here. (A. J. Taylor *in lit.*)

¹⁴ Taylor, *op. cit.*, p. 444.

¹⁵ Hemp, *op. cit.*, Plates II and III.

¹⁶ The best prints appear to be those of the Buck brothers (1742), and of J. Boydell (1749). The most reliable description is that in Williams, *Aberconwy*, p. 79.

¹⁷ Hemp, *op. cit.*, p. 166.

¹⁸ Ref. 10 above.

¹⁹ Refs. 9 and 10 above.

²⁰ Hemp, *op. cit.*, pp. 169-72.

²¹ Toy, *op. cit.*, p. 183, note 1. The secondary walling, however, can hardly date before 1343, as the survey of that date mentions the draw-bridge of the lower bailey.

²² Hemp, *op. cit.*, Plate I.

²³ *Ibid.*, p. 172. Probably therefore those of Civil War casualties.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ There is no authority before 1627 for the identification of the names applied to the buildings in the lower bailey, but Toy's notation is followed for convenience.

²⁶ See note 25. The reference in 1286 to a porch in front of the King's Hall (Toy, *op. cit.*, p. 190) suggests that the "Great Chamber" (so named in 1627) was in fact the hall, as this is the only one of these rooms with an external doorway. But see Hemp, *op. cit.*, p. 172, for another identification.

²⁷ Taylor, *op. cit.*, p. 446. The identification was suggested by Mr. Taylor *in lit.*

Condition: fair, requires attention to prevent decay.

SH 78407745

1945-52

In 1953, the Castle was leased to the Ministry of Works.

(184) CONWAY TOWN WALLS AND GATES (Figures 62-5, Plates 56-8). With the exception of some rhyolite occurring on the N.E. the walls and gates are built of roughly coursed grit rubble as used in the castle, and are generally about 5 ft. 9 ins. thick. About 17 ft. above the inner ground level the wall is corbelled out on the inner side to form a wall-walk 5 ft. wide; this was continuous except where cut by the three main gates, and on the two short stretches of wall adjacent to the castle which are only 2 ft. 10 ins. thick. The walk was protected from the field by a crenellated parapet 5 ft. 6 ins. high and 1 ft. 5 ins. thick. The embrasures were about 3 ft. wide and the merlons, each pierced with a splayed slit, were about 7 ft. wide. The battlements are all very ruined, but sufficient remains to enable a restoration to be made. At intervals the wall is strengthened by semi-circular bastions carried up a stage higher than the wall-walk. These towers, which were open towards the town, had a floor or platform at wall-walk level giving access to three slits set in rectangular recesses. Generally the central slit to the field is crossed whilst the outer ones covering the walls have one "ear" only. The battlements were similar to those on the walls.

From the N. curtain of the castle the wall runs straight along the river bank, terminating in an angle tower. It contains two ancient gates, Porth-isaf and a small postern Porth-bach near the castle; there are four bastions of about 17 ft. diameter, spaced about 150 ft. apart. Elsewhere the towers are smaller and more closely set. The walls and bastions have been greatly obscured by modern building, and no original stairs to wall-walks or to the upper stages of the towers remain; it is likely that they were of timber.

At an early date a spur wall flanking the water-front was built out from the N. angle tower. This is 10 ft. 9 ins. thick with battlements on both sides, and had a postern Porth-yr-Aden near its junction with the main wall. It terminated in a round tower in the water, now vanished.¹

From the bastion W. of the N. tower the N.W. curtain runs straight towards the W. angle tower, making a slight bend to the N. just before this is reached. This wall, being the most vulnerable, was strongly defended. It contains no original opening and has 7 bastions (Figure 62) about 13 ft. in diameter and spaced approximately 125 ft. apart. Stone steps lead up to the wall-walk W. of each bastion, and the battlements of these are reached by twisted stone stairs which do not occur elsewhere. A rock-cut ditch approximately 50 ft. wide, now partly filled, can still be traced along the entire length of this curtain.

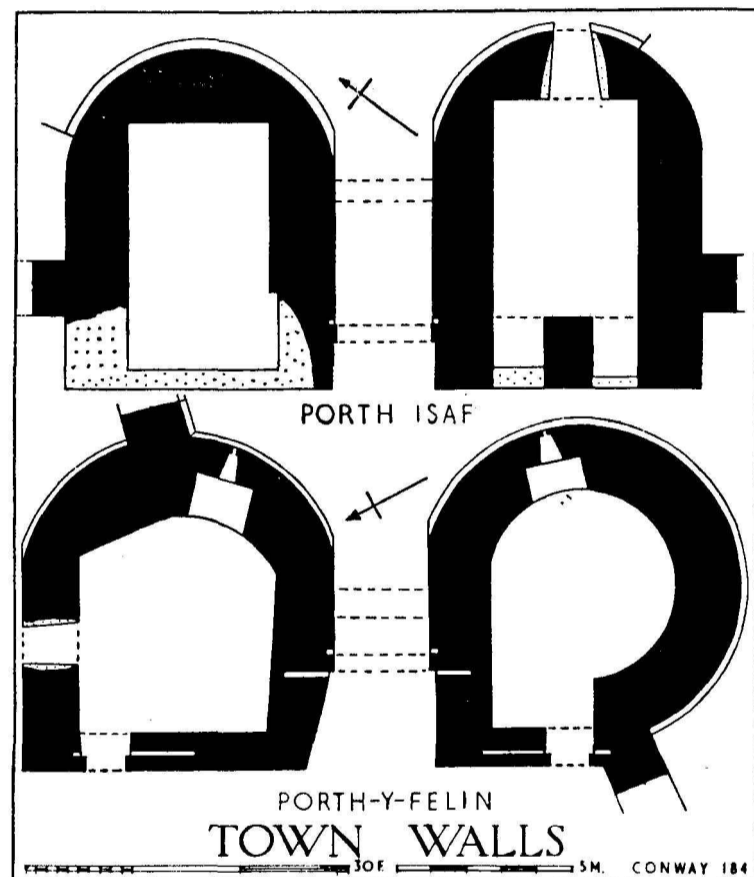


FIG. 63

The W. angle tower dominates the town and the adjacent country to the W. The sections of wall adjoining it bend slightly outwards from their main lines to give a clear view from this tower along the N. and W. walls. It is three-quarter round; the lower stage is of solid masonry. There are no signs of stairs to the wall-walk or to the battlements.

From the W. angle the wall runs steeply downhill for about 450 ft. to the S.W. corner. This section was also protected by a ditch, and includes one bastion, similar to those on the N. wall, and Porth-uchaf, the most strongly defended gate of the town.

The S.W. angle tower is about two-thirds round externally, with an open back, and rises rather higher than the adjacent towers. From this tower the wall runs to join the S. turret of the W. terrace of the castle (Plate 58), following the irregular

edge of the outcrop, which here drops steeply to the marshy ground bordering the Gyffin. This section contains one ancient gate, Porth-y-felin, which gave access to the mill, and 6 bastions (14 ft. diameter) including one known as Llewelyn's Tower (Figure 65) (see below, p. 57). With the exception of stone stairways (one of which is later) against the two bastions E. of Porth-y-felin no original approaches to the battlements survive.

The whole length of the section of wall between Porth-y-

felin and the bastion to the W. is occupied by a battery of 12 latrines corbelled out from the wall face in place of merlons (Plate 57).

The Gates: Each of the three main gates consists of a central passage about 9 ft. 6 ins. wide flanked by two towers having rounded ends projecting to the field, with straight backs to the ground floors. The towers are continued up a stage higher than the wall-walk, and each gate could be isolated and defended separately.

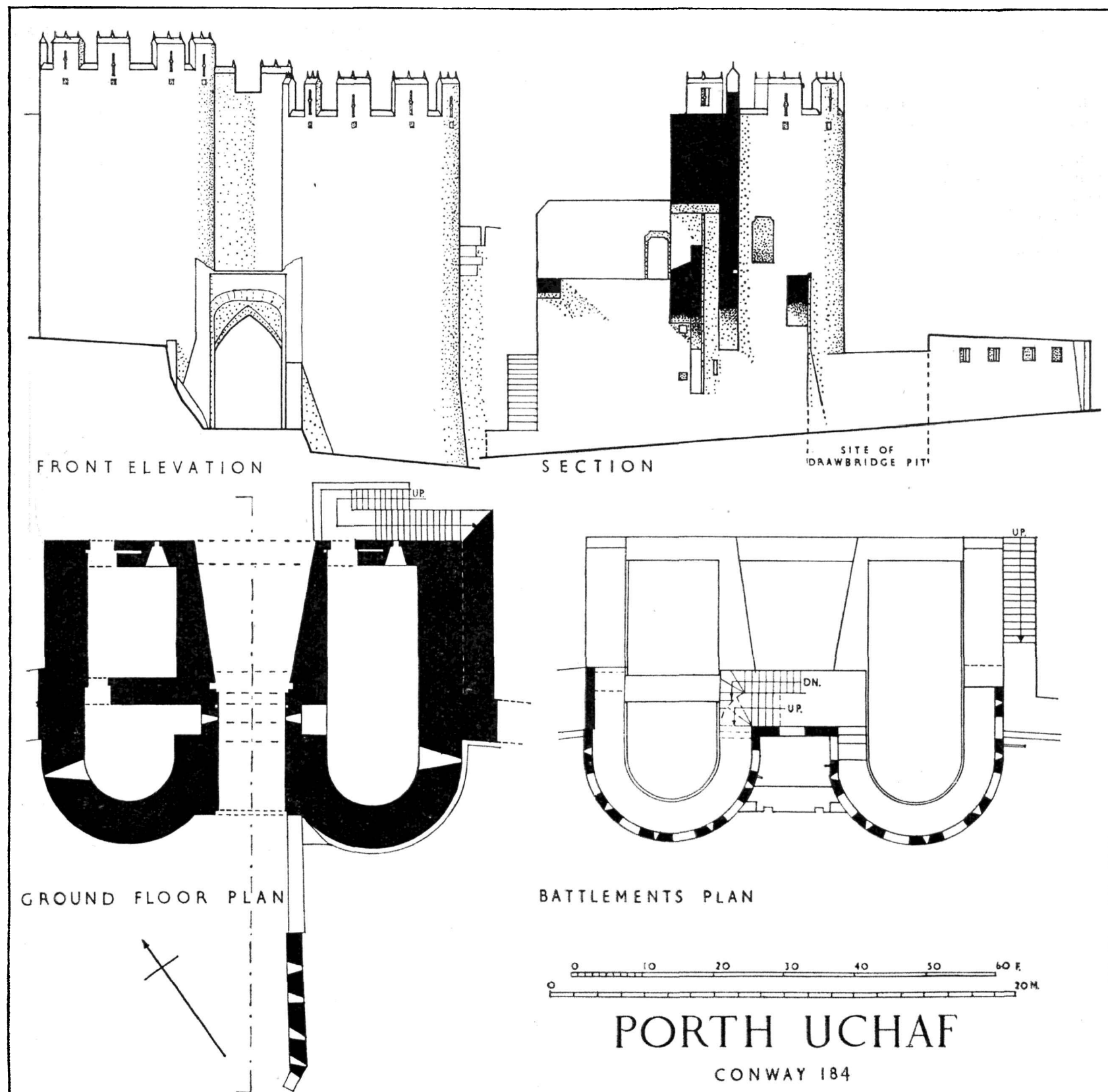


FIG. 64

Porth-isaf (Figure 63, Plate 57), on the E., is the smallest and most poorly preserved of the three. The passage appears to have been defended by a portcullis only. The tower interiors, unlike those in the other gates, are rectangular. The S. tower has been engulfed by the modern town hall, whilst the N. is incorporated in the Liverpool Arms, destroying all evidence of their original interior arrangements. Traces of the original wide slits to the field exist in each tower. The door and large window in the S. tower, and perhaps the upper window in the N. tower, are modern.

Porth-uchaf (Figure 64, Plate 56) on the W. is the most important gate. W. of the ditch the approach was defended by a barbican, part of whose S.E. wall survives. The ditch, here 17 ft. wide, was spanned by a drawbridge. This closed against a three-centred arch, which supported the parapet of a platform to which access was obtained by a doorway from the first floor of the S.E. tower. About 15 ft. from the arch the passage was barred by a portcullis with double doors on the inside, and commanded by an arrow-slit from the ground floor of each tower. Within the doors the entrance passage widens gradually to 18 ft. at the inner face, where the opening was spanned by a flat arch.

The ground floors of the towers are each entered from the back by barred doorways with a small window beside them. The N.W. tower is divided into two compartments by a wall 4 ft. thick. The towers contain no fireplaces, and there is no evidence whether the backs of the upper floors were closed with timber. The ground falls steeply from N.W. to S.E., so that the ground floor, battlement walk, and junction with the wall-walk are all considerably higher in the N.W. than in the S.E. tower. The roadway has been lowered in modern times.

Behind the line of the town wall the masonry of the gate terminates at first-floor level, save that the N.W. and S.E. walls rise about 10 ft. higher, and the latter is pierced by a shouldered doorway giving access to the wall-walk. The cross-wall in the N.W. tower is 18 ins. above the first floor; access to the wall-walk from this tower was by a doorway with its sill about 12 ft. above first-floor level, presumably reached by a timber stair and connected by a timber bridge to the steps leading to the gateway battlements. The embrasures covering the entrance passage were protected by screens of stone slabs.

Stairs against the wall N. of the gate and against the outside of the S.E. tower provide independent access to the wall-walk, and there is a latrine at the junction of the wall with the S.E. tower. The arch below is modern.

Porth-y-felin (Figure 63, Plate 56). The two adjacent sections of the town walls were aligned to enable the entrance passage to be made almost parallel with them, giving extra flanking cover. The passage was defended by doors and a portcullis. Unlike the other gates each tower contains a hooded fireplace at first-floor level, and it is almost certain that these rooms must have had a timber back. A latrine W. of the S. tower blocks access to the adjacent wall-walk, while from the N. tower the E. wall-walk was reached through a very narrow doorway with a pointed head.

Beam holes and an offset for the timbers of the first floor remain, and corbels have been inserted later at a slightly lower

level to carry a wall-plate to support the ends of the beams after their decay, as in the castle. Access to the upper floors must have been by wooden stairs, now vanished.

Both *posterns*, *Porth-bach* and *Porth-yr-Aden*, have been enlarged, destroying original features.

Porth-bach on the curtain near the castle has been widened on the S. The N. jamb up to the springer is unaltered and suggests that the gate had doors only.

Porth-yr-Aden in the spur wall N. of the quay has been widened obliquely, but facets occur on diagonal corners indicating the original width. This gate was defended by a portcullis, presumably operated from the wall-walk above, and by inner doors.

Llywelyn's Hall and Tower (Figure 65, Plate 58): Structural remains near the W. end of the S. curtain are almost certainly to be identified with the building called *Llywelyn's Hall*, although there is no early record of the name *Llywelyn's Tower* applied to the bastion. The Hall is first mentioned in an Exchequer Roll of 29 Edward I as being repaired in 1296.² Later rolls give details of expenditure on the hall chapel and tower, but in 1316 orders were given to pull down the "old hall" and carry the timbers to Caernarvon Castle.³

The remains consist of a length of the town wall W. of the bastion known as *Llywelyn's Tower*, which is the first to the E. of the S.W. angle tower. Its W. end is marked by an almost vertical keyed joint visible on each side of the wall. There is no corresponding construction joint at the E. end. The wall contains three barred windows with sandstone dressings set in deep recesses with segmental arched heads and window seats. These were obviously intended to light a room, the roof timbers of which were carried on rough stone corbels set irregularly just below the wall-walk. It seems likely that a timber building stood on the site before work was commenced on the walls, and that most of it was left standing, the S. wall being rebuilt in stone to form part of the curtain.

The adjacent tower differs from all the others on account of its stone back, which was added in 1286.⁴ The first floor, which is level with the ground floor of the hall, is a rectangular chamber with two windows and a fine hooded fireplace. It was also reached from the outside, by steps covered by a porch, through a door with a shaped shouldered head in the N. wall. The upper floor and battlements are inaccessible. The basement, originally reached by a door on the E., has a semicircular end which suggests that the chambers above represent a very early change in plan.

A detailed account of the walls and gates, with plans, elevations and sections, is given in *Arch. Camb.*, 1938, pp. 75-92.

¹ W. J. Hemp, "Conway Castle", *Arch. Camb.*, 1941, p. 164.

² *Exchequer Accounts*, 29 Edw. I 1301, E 101. 486. 9; S. Toy, *Arch.*, LXXXVI, p. 174.

³ Close Roll, 9 Edw. II, 1316, Memb. 17; *Cal. Rot. Claus.* 267; Toy, *loc. cit.*

⁴ Toy, *op. cit.*, p. 175.

Condition: fair, but suffering from neglect.

1945-51

In 1953, the Walls were leased to the Ministry of Works.

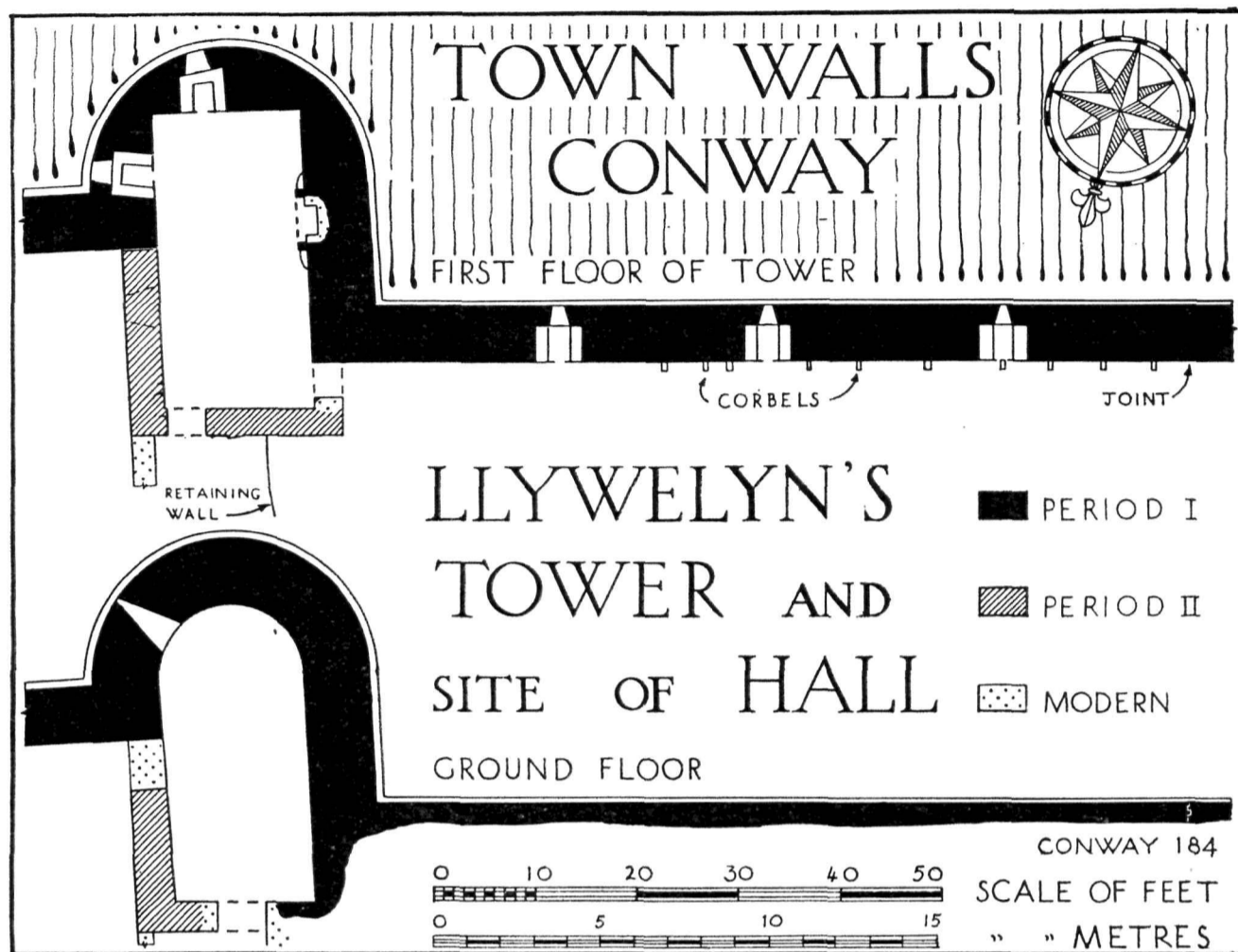


FIG. 65

SECULAR BUILDINGS

(185) PLAS-MAWR (Figures 66, 67, Plates 72-4, 79, 82-3, 89, 92, 95-6, 98), a house in the angle formed by High Street and Crown Lane, was built by Robert Wynne, a younger son of John ap Meredith of Gwydir. Robert, who was High Sheriff of Caernarvonshire in 1591, married firstly Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Griffiths of Penrhyn, and their arms and initials occur in several places on the building. He died in 1598 and was buried in the parish church (memorial No. iii). Almost the whole of the existing structure was his work. The building has been preserved and maintained by the Royal Cambrian Academy of Art, who obtained the lease in 1887, and removed the additions made during the 18th and 19th centuries to convert the house into tenements. A modern gallery, the Victoria Room, has been erected on the N.W.

The structure is a well-preserved example of an Elizabethan town house. The main block lies on three sides of a small courtyard, the fourth, S.W., side having been partly closed by outbuildings, now largely destroyed. The N.W. wing was built in 1576, the remainder in 1580. The entrance from Crown Lane was in the middle of the N.E. side. Later, in 1595, a detached block was built on the S.E., and a second entrance was provided from the High Street leading through the centre of this block, across a courtyard, and up a flight of steps to a terrace from which a door gave access to the main block. All the buildings are of two storeys with attics, and there is a base-

ment below the S.E. wing of the main block. The ground falls steeply from N.W. to S.E.

The walls are mainly of gritstone rubble with sandstone dressings. The roofs are covered with small slates, probably original, but repaired in many places. The ridges and chimney copings have been reformed in cement. Some of the windows have been reinforced with copper bands; the whole of the fenestration of the S.E. wall of the S.E. wing has been recently replaced. The external stonework is much weathered.

Elevations: the *main elevation* to the N.E. has wings at each end, projecting slightly beyond the central block, in the middle of which is a porch covering the entrance. The lower part of the porch is of stone, the opening plain with a three-centred arch, and in the S.E. wall is a window in which some older material has been re-used; the upper part is wood-framed and finished with a gable. The whole construction is modern, but replaces an original bay or oriel on the first floor, since before restoration the plaster ceiling extended beyond the line of the main wall. Each wing is finished with a crow-stepped gable having moulded copings and kneelers, and a faceted finial at the apex. An ogee-moulded plinth runs along the whole front below the ground-floor window sills. The windows are mullioned and transomed, of four or six lights. Those of the central block and the S.E. wing are all of similar design with moulded jambs, heads and sills projecting slightly beyond the wall face. The windows of the N.W. wing are similarly

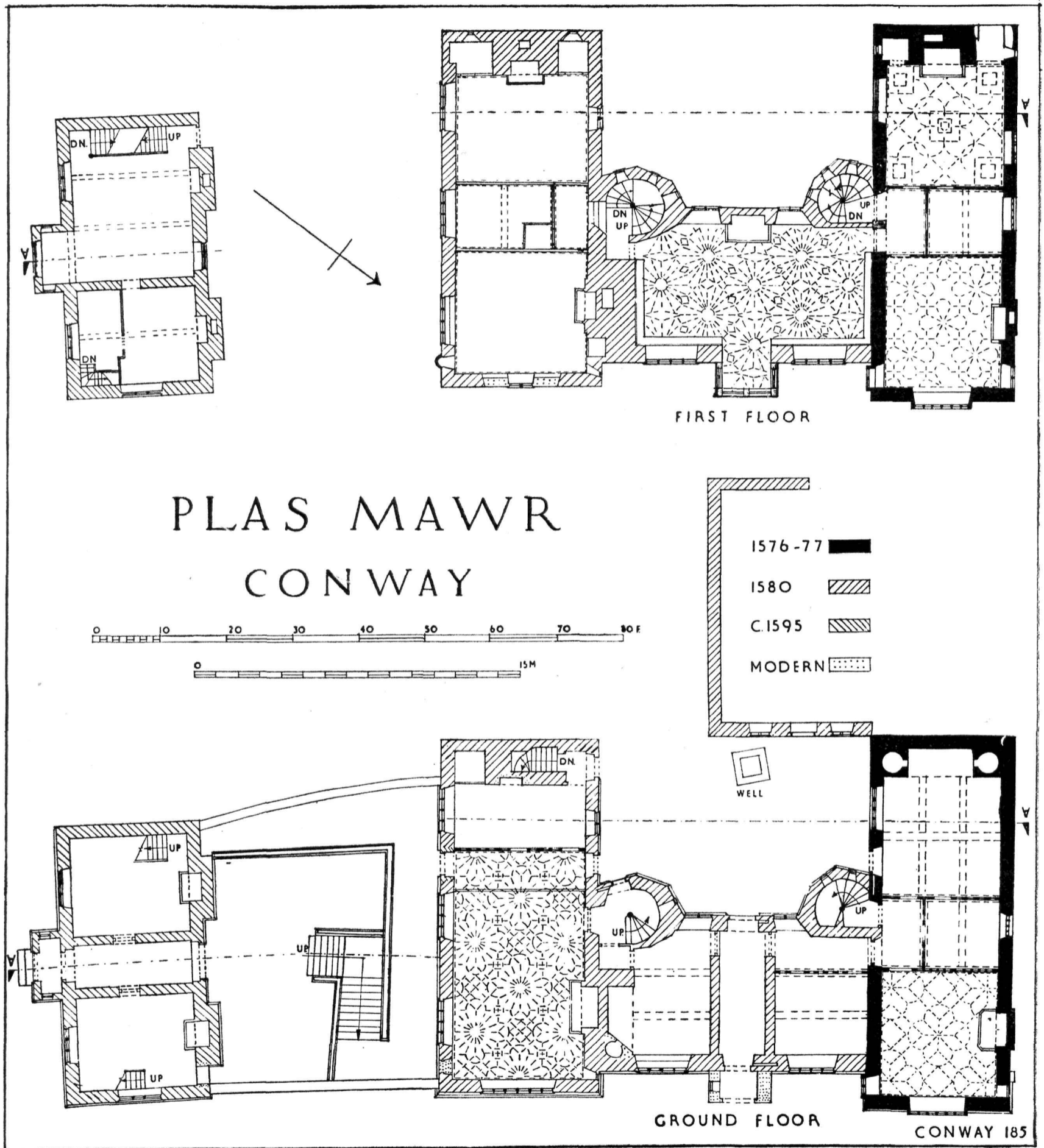


FIG. 66

moulded (Plate 73), but have low pointed pediments and project about 1 ft. from the wall, with narrow side lights; the frames are carried on a series of ogee-shaped corbels. In the pediment of the ground-floor window of the N.W. wing (Plate 74) is a shield of arms, Owain Gwynedd, impaling Ednyfed quartering Iarddur, the whole flanked by a branch with oak leaves and the initials RW DW. In the pediment of the window above is the date 1576. In each of the gables was a small semi-circular oriel of four lights; that on the N. is almost completely destroyed. The S. oriel (Plate 74) has an ogee semi-dome and is carried on three shaped and moulded brackets. The first-floor window of the S.E. wing was originally of six lights but was later partly blocked and a small window of two lights inserted. In addition to the windows in the main wall faces, there are small lights in the sides of the projections of the wings. The gabled dormer windows are modern. The eaves

The S.E. elevation, to the lower courtyard, has an entrance from the terrace and three main windows on the ground and first floors. All are of four lights with a transome, similar to those on the N.E. side of this wing, and have recently been renewed. At the E. end, on each floor, was a small oriel. That on the ground floor is blocked, while that on the first floor is an exact modern copy of the original. It is semi-circular with two lights, a domed top, and is supported on three shaped brackets. The S. entrance (Plate 79), much weathered, has moulded jambs and an elliptical head within a square frame with a moulded label. Its awkward bond with the surrounding masonry, particularly with the relieving arch beneath the window to the E., shows it to be an insertion, presumably at the time of the building of the terrace and S. block. In the spandrels are shields with initials, dexter R, and sinister W; above the label is a pointed pediment squared off in the centre.

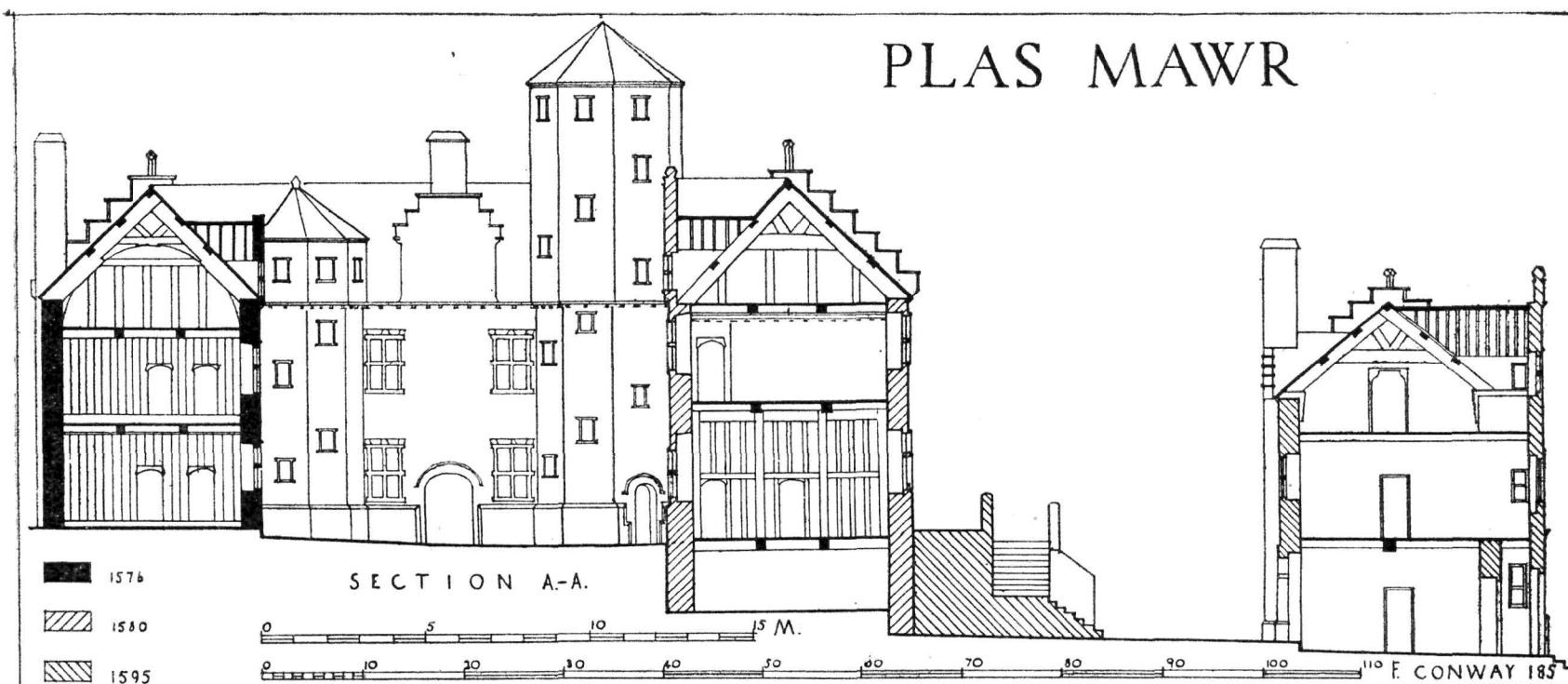


FIG. 67

of the central block rest on a moulded cornice, carried on a series of rounded shaped corbels. In the S.E. wing is a doorway to the basement, flanked by two windows. The doorway has an elliptical head with double-ogee moulded jambs. The windows are rectangular, of three lights with similarly moulded jambs and rough mullions of uncertain date. Above the doorway and windows are relieving arches. Beneath the sills and above the heads of the first-floor windows of the central block and the S.E. wing are narrow courses of freestone, returned down at the junction of the two parts to fit the different levels of the windows. The main entrance (inside the porch) has double-ogee moulded jambs and an elliptical head within a square frame with a moulded cornice. In the spandrels are quatrefoils, and in the centre of the cornice are the Royal Arms, quarterly 1 and 4, 3 fleurs-de-lis, 2 and 3, 3 lions passant. On either side of the cornice is a moulded bracket, partly obscured by the side walls of the added porch; they probably carried the oriel window to the room above. The door is original, of planks, much repaired.

The panel shows traces of carving and possibly a shield. In the returns of the labels are shields. The original plank door, with long strap hinges of wrought iron, has been much repaired. Beneath the sills of the ground-floor windows was a moulded plinth continuous with that of the main front, and returned down in three steps on either side of the door. This part remains; the rest has been crudely replaced in rough stone. On either side of the door relieving arches mark the position of windows to the cellar. At the eaves is a moulded cornice with corbels. Above and below the first-floor windows are bands of freestone.

In the centre of the S.W. elevation, to the upper courtyard (Plates 73-4), is a doorway with original plank door; it has double-ogee moulded jambs with moulded stops and elliptical head with moulded label. On either side of the doorway is a two-light transomed window, that on the S. blocked. On the first floor are two similar windows, both blocked. Above the eaves rises a stepped gable, flush with the wall-face; it has a moulded coping and kneelers on which stands a chimney-stack

with a moulded coping. The eaves are carried on a series of corbels as on the main front. The moulded plinth on the central block continues along the S. wing. In the angles are stair turrets; that to the N. rising one storey above the eaves level, the other carried up one floor higher; both are irregular octagons in plan externally. The two stairs are lighted by small rectangular windows set in the centre of each wall-face; all openings have moulded jambs. The roof of each turret is conical; on the N. original with a moulded stone finial; on the S. reconstructed with a modern weather-vane. The corbel-table carrying the eaves of the main roof is continued round the turrets, the walls having an offset at this level. The S. turret is entered from the courtyard through a doorway with a three-centred head, moulded jambs with broach-stops and a moulded label. The plinth returns down in two steps on either side of this doorway.

Each wing ends in a crow-stepped gable with moulded copings and kneelers similar to those on the main front. The gables are topped by massive square chimney-stacks partly rebuilt; they have moulded copings and do not project beyond the wall-face.

The N.W. wing has two main windows of four lights overlooking the courtyard, one on each floor. The frames are ogee-moulded flush with the wall face; the transomes and mullions are half-round. In the returns of the label of the upper window were the initials R.W. on shields, the R now completely weathered away. A small rectangular window to the W. has similar moulded jambs; the initials E.R. formerly discernible on shields in the label returns are now weathered away. A dormer window of two lights with a transome has a plain pointed gable. Against the turret is a doorway with original plank door; it has a three-centred head and simple hollow moulding to the jambs. The E. end of the label is covered by the wall of the turret. There is no plinth on this wall and the courtyard level has been lowered exposing the footings and necessitating a step outside the door.

The N.W. side of the S.E. wing has two doorways both with original plank doors, one to the ground floor, and the other a slightly later insertion to a stair down to the cellars. The former has a three-centred head in a square frame with projecting double-ogee moulded jambs and a moulded label. In the spandrels are blank shields. The plinth is returned down at either side in two steps. The doorway to the cellar is similar but without a label or projecting jambs. Between the doorways is a two-light transomed window, with moulded jambs. On the first floor is a similar window, and above this an original dormer, of two lights, in a stepped gable with moulded copings and faceted finial. At the E. end is a single-light window.

The N.W. elevation has a window of four lights to the pantry on the ground floor. The room above and the W. room on the first floor have windows of five lights. All these windows have wood frames and square wood mullions, set diagonally, without labels. The W. attic is lighted by a dormer window with a crow-stepped gable, moulded copings and a faceted finial.

Interior.—The N.W. wing, which bears the date 1576, was constructed as a self-contained dwelling, but the absence of windows in that part of the S.E. wall now common with the

later extension shows that this was allowed for in the original plan. On each floor the wing contains two rooms with a small service room and a lobby between them. The N.E. part of the ground floor forms a parlour (Plate 92) long known as Queen Elizabeth's Room. It is lighted by a large window in the N.E. wall and two small windows in the N.W. and S.E. projections of the bay, the former of one transomed light and the latter of two. The N.E. and S.E. windows retain their original window-boards.

The fireplace, on the N.W. side, is of stone with moulded jambs corbelled out at the top to support a moulded mantel-shelf. Above is a plaster panel (Plate 95), flanked by two half-round columns, enriched on the lower halves. In the centre of the panel are the Royal Arms, *quarterly 1 and 4, 3 fleurs-de-lis, 2 and 3, 3 lions passant*, enriched with a *garter and a crown* above; supporters, dexter a *crowned lion*, sinister a *dragon*. The achievement is flanked by the initials ER on shields, with a *portcullis and rose* above; below are *lion's masks and rosettes*. The walls are plastered, the frieze decorated with shields of arms, badges and initials. On the E. side of the fireplace is a panel with various badges (Plate 96), *ostrich, stag's head, springing stag, man's head erased and wreathed, lion rampant, boar, fleurs-de-lis, and dragon*; over the single window is an *owl*. Flanking the main window are two panels, each with a central shield of arms, the initials RW, badges, and the date 1577. The arms on both shields are: Owain Gwynedd quartering Collwyn ap Tangno. The dexter panel has an *ostrich* and the sinister an *owl* and both have *three lion's masks*. Over the S. window is a *boar* between two *rosettes*. On the S.E. wall are two restored panels each with a central shield surrounded by badges and flanked by initials. The shield in the E. panel bears the arms of Ednyfed flanked by the initials DG; the W. bears those of Iarddur flanked by the initials DW. The badges on this wall, and that to the W. of the fireplace, repeat those already noted. The plaster ceiling has moulded ribs forming a symmetrical pattern freely enriched with badges which occur elsewhere in the room. The partition forming the S.W. wall is wood-panelled (Plate 92), the main central post with guilloche enrichment and the centre rail fluted (Plate 98). The secondary posts are moulded; the flat-pointed head of the doorway, enriched with conventional leaf and flower ornament (Plate 98), has been raised about 8 ins.

The divisions between the service room, lobby and kitchen are similar, the posts decorated only with a narrow bead on each side and the doorways without ornament. The doorway in the screen between kitchen and service room is inserted. The other two have original doors with six moulded panels. The service room has a window of four lights with a wood frame, transome, and mullions. The floor is flagged. A stop-chamfered cross-beam and floor joists are visible in both service room and lobby. The doorways to the lobby from the passage and stairs are original, each with a shaped head, varying slightly in detail. The large fireplace in the kitchen has an elliptical head with a plain chamfer. On each side of the opening is an oven, both altered and partly destroyed. In the S. wall is a four-light window and a doorway to the courtyard. Baker's plan shows a six-light window in the N. wall, but no trace of this is now visible. The ceiling is plastered between a principal

and two secondary beams, all stop-chamfered. The floor is of modern cement.

The first floor repeats the arrangements of the rooms below with similar partitions (Plate 79).

The E. room, now known as the Queen's Bedroom, is lighted by a six-light transomed window in the E. wall and two-light transomed windows in the N. and S. projections of the bay. On the N. side is a stone fireplace (Plate 83), with moulded jambs corbelled out to support a moulded mantelshelf. The lintel is joggle-jointed, with a moulded soffit. On either side is a plain conical bracket. Above is a shield of arms, Owain Gwynedd quartering Collwyn ap Tangno, flanked by the initials RG in circles, and framed by half-round columns with a central band, that on the left now destroyed. On the right of the fireplace is a diamond-shaped panel containing a *dragon*, surrounded by four badges, an *owl*, two *stag's heads* (one renewed) and an *ostrich*. On the N.E. wall is a panel on either side of the window, each flanked by pilasters with central beads. In each panel is a shield with a bead-and-reel border and a *fleur-de-lis* springing from the upper corners. The northern shield has an *eagle displayed*, flanked by the initials RG, the other a *lion rampant* and initials DG (Plate 95); on each panel are *lion's masks* and *Tudor roses*. The S. wall contains crosses terminating at the top and bottom in *Tudor roses* and at the cross-arms in *fleurs-de-lis*. Between the crosses are badges, *lion's mask*, *stag*, *man's head*, *lion rampant*, *dragon*, *boar*, and a further device which does not occur elsewhere, a *bird and sprig bearing acorns* (Plate 96). The plaster ceiling has a geometric pattern formed by moulded ribs and is freely decorated with the same badges. The wood-panelled western partition resembles that on the floor below; both the main post and the central rail have guilloche enrichment. The upper rail and the heads of the posts are covered by the ceiling. The original floor-boards remain and are flush with the tops of the two cross-beams.

The western room above the kitchen, now known as the Wynne Room, has a fireplace at the W. end with a doorway on either side opening to a small cubicle (Plate 92). That on the S. is lighted by a small window in the S.E. wall. That on the N. has been broken through to form an entrance to the modern Victoria Room. The fireplace is a plain opening; above it is a large panel containing a shield of arms, the initials RG and the date 1577, framed by half-round columns which are fluted on the lower half and supported on shaped corbels. The shield of arms bears *quarterly 1 a chevron between 3 eagles displayed* (perhaps in error for Owain Gwynedd), 2 Ednyfed, 3 Collwyn ap Tangno, 4 Iarddur. The frieze with plaster enrichments is divided into panels separated by pilasters, fluted on the lower half; a cable motif runs along the base of the panels. The panels contain the badges already noted and a *bear and ragged staff*. The plasterwork on the S. side of the fireplace has been defaced but a *man's head* and a *unicorn* are just discernible. The plaster ceiling has a geometric pattern with moulded ribs and a central shield bearing: a *chevron between 3 eagles displayed* (Plate 95). The frieze and ceiling have recently been restored. The room was lighted from the S.E. side and from the N.W.; the latter window is now blocked. Both have original window-boards.

The small chamber between these two rooms is lighted from the N.W. In the floor the tops of the main and secondary beams are visible. The original floor-boards are laid parallel with joists to eliminate cracks to the ceiling below.

The attic has three rooms divided by wood-framed plaster partitions. The trusses are of collar-beam type with two plain struts above the collar.

The *central block*, with which the S.E. wing is contemporary, bears the date 1580 in the plaster of the upper room. The ground floor is bisected by a cobbled passage leading to the courtyard from the N.E. entrance. At its S.W. end doorways (without doors), with heavy wood frames and flattened heads, open to the N.W. and S.E. The N.W. doorway gives access to a passage leading to the ground-floor lobby of the N.W. wing and thus to the N.W. stair turret. The N.E. wall of the passage is a post-and-panel partition with a door at each end (the N. later) leading to a room beyond. The S.W. doorway leads to a room now, but not originally, arranged as a kitchen. A wooden bread-cage hangs from the ceiling. The large fireplace in the S.E. wall (Plate 83) has a depressed four-centred head, double-ogee moulded jambs, and a moulded label horizontally stopped at its W. end. On it are many scratchings, including two of 18th-century date, WH 1768/aged/23, and R.T. The oven in the E. reveal is a later addition. In the S. corner of this room a door leads to a lobby giving access to the S. stair-turret and to the S.E. wing. The floors of both N.W. and S.E. rooms are modern and the ceilings are plastered between two stop-chamfered beams.

The first floor is occupied by the hall (Plate 92), 36 ft. by 19 ft., with a doorway at either end. On the W. side between two blocked windows is a stone fireplace (Plate 83) flanked by half-round Doric columns supporting shaped brackets and a moulded mantelshelf with jewelled enrichments. Above is a plaster panel with a central Tudor rose enriched with a garter bearing the motto "HONY. SOYT. QUY. MAL. Y. PENSE." On either side are initials E and R; the panel is flanked by caryatid female figures with elaborate head-dresses. A frieze round the walls of the room is decorated with similar female figures and the usual badges. The plaster ceiling has a geometric pattern with moulded ribs, and bosses bearing the arms and badges already noted. In one shield is the date 1580, and the initials RW:DW. A panelled dado and seat supported on turned legs (Plate 98) runs along the N.W., N.E. and S.E. walls. The doorway at the S. end (Plate 79) has fluted pilasters supporting a moulded and fluted cornice of the 17th century, the whole applied in front of the original frame. The doorway at the other end is of the usual type with a shaped head, partly cut away. The room is lighted by two windows in the E. wall, each of four lights flanking a central square bay window, with modern wood framing. The panelled dado is carried round the bay, but not the seats. The floor-boards have been renewed. The lobby at the S. end is ceiled at the level of the door head, leaving above a space of several feet, reputed to have been used as a hiding-place. The ceiling and other plasterwork have recently been extensively restored.

The attic is entered from the N. stair. In the N.E. wall are modern dormers. The roof is of three bays with four trusses, each of arch-braced collar-beam type (Plate 89). In three of

these the struts and the tops of the main beams have been cut to form quatrefoils flanked by circles, but the S.E. truss is plain. This suggests that the plaster ceiling was an afterthought, conceived before the completion of the roof. The awkward junction between the partitions and ceilings in the N.W. wing can probably be accounted for in the same way, but the decision must have been made at a very early stage, as all but the kitchen and basement floors and ceilings were from the start designed to carry plaster.

Each stair turret contains a circular stair with a round newel and heavy treads of oak (Plate 98), some of which have been reset upside-down. They are lighted at frequent intervals by small rectangular windows. The roof of the N. turret retains its original timbering (Plate 89); a single arched principal, chamfered on the lower angles, spans the diameter of the turret, and supports two lesser principals set at right angles and linked by horizontal beams; from the lesser principals rise two parallel trusses on which rest the rafters. The roof of the S. turret has been reconstructed, but the original principals remain.

The S.E. wing stands upon a basement of two rooms, entered at the W. end by a stair running behind the fireplace, and at the E. end from Crown Lane. The W. room has two windows to the lower courtyard, each of three lights, beneath the arches carrying the terrace. In the S. end of the W. wall is the seating of a circular cauldron with a small flue running horizontally to the N. The floor above is carried on stop-chamfered cross-beams and floor-beams. The main cross-beam is supported in the centre by an inserted circular stone column with moulded base of grit. The partition is of stone; near the N. end is a doorway with a heavy wood frame, partly mutilated. The E. room has a doorway and two windows on the E. side. The floor above has two stop-chamfered cross-beams and floor-beams. The ceiling has been plastered between the cross-beams in later times. On the N. side, some 2 ft. above floor level, is a small flue partly reconstructed.

The ground floor was mostly occupied by a large gallery, lighted on the S.E. by two windows of four lights and an oriel (now blocked), on the N.E. by one of six lights, and at the N. corner by a small window in the N.W. wall. At the W. end of the N.W. wall is an external doorway to the courtyard, further E. is a door to the stair and central block, and in the centre of this wall is a stone fireplace (Plate 82). It has a joggle-jointed lintel, with a moulded soffit and moulded jambs corbelled out towards the top to support a moulded mantel-shelf. Above the mantel is a large decorated plaster panel bearing four caryatid female figures, a shield of arms in the centre, badges, the initials R.W. on shields, and the date 1580. The arms are: Owain Gwynedd quartering Collwyn ap Tangno. Among the badges are two of a *lion rampant* on large shields on either side of the panel, *stag's heads*, *roses* and *lion's masks*, and a *man's head erased*. A similar caryatid occurs on each side of the chimney-breast. The walls are plastered above a dado consisting of re-used panelling. This, with seating supported on turned legs, runs along the E. and S. walls. On the N. wall where there is no seating there is, at the E. end, a fragment of earlier panelling.

Except on the W. a moulded and enriched plaster cornice

surrounds the room, and the ceiling is panelled with geometrical patterns formed by moulded plaster ribs, and bosses on which are Tudor roses.

The whole gallery is floored with the original oak boards 10-12 ins. wide. The W. end of the gallery is now formed by a screen made up of late 16th-century panelling similar to that in the gallery. This is about 5 ft. E. of the older partition, and forms lobbies to the N. and S. doorways.

The old screen placed below the W. ceiling beam is later than others in the building and is an insertion, but it probably replaced an earlier partition. The construction of the ceiling over the W. room, where two stop-chamfered secondary beams are visible (the present plaster ceiling covers the joists), proves that the decorated ceiling of the gallery never continued to the W. wall of the wing. The gallery ceiling (and all other original plaster ceilings in the building) are carried on a system of closely spaced rough narrow joists the same depth as the principal beams.

The small W. room has a modern fireplace in the old opening. In the recess to the S. is a 17th-century cupboard, the doorway surmounted by a row of turned balusters. To the N. is a doorway to the cellar, now blocked, probably when the outer cellar door from the upper courtyard was inserted. The room is lighted on the S. by a window of four lights, and on the N. by one of two lights, both transomed. The floor is of slate flags laid on the original boards, which lie parallel with joists visible in the cellar.

The first floor contains three rooms. The two outer ones have a moulded plaster cornice. The partitions are of wattle and daub in a plain timber framing; a portion over the doorway to the W. room has been stripped of its plaster and the wattles exposed. This room has a fireplace at the end with moulded jambs corbelled out to support a mantel with a moulded shelf; on either side is a conical stone bracket. On each side of the fireplace is a small cubicle with a shaped door head. The entrance to the room retains its original six-panelled door. On the S.E. side is a window of four lights and on the N.W. one of two lights, both transomed. The modern floor-boards are laid over the old floor; the ceiling is plastered.

The E. room has a similar fireplace (Pl. 95). On the S. is a transomed four-light window and a small oriel. In the E. wall is a small window of two lights in the blocking of a larger opening. The original floor-boards remain and are flush with the top of the main cross-beam; the ceiling is plastered.

The small central room has an added internal lobby made of re-used 16th-century panelling and framing crowned by turned balusters and a boarded top. The original hinges of the 16th-century door were well worn before the door was rehung in its present position. The room is lighted on the S. by a four-light transomed window. The floor is original.

The S.E. building (Plate 72) is a plain rectangular block with a small central projecting bay above the porch. The ground floor consists of a room on either side of a central passage running through from the street to the courtyard. On the first floor were two rooms. There are no divisions in the attic, which consists of one room occupying the whole of the space beneath the roof. The walls, dressings and roof materials are similar to those of the main house. An ogee-moulded plinth runs round

the N., S. and E. sides, and the projecting eaves are carried on a corbel-table.

The main S. front has a central entrance to the porch, much weathered and with some of its detail perished. It has a three-centred head within a square frame, with moulded jambs and label. In the spandrels are shields bearing arms, dexter (almost defaced) Owain Gwynedd, and sinister Iarddur. Above the label is a rectangular panel, stepped up in the middle with a pointed pediment above, and flanked by half-round Doric columns. Beneath the apex of the pediment are traces of a date, probably 15(9)5, and a scroll with the motto (DIEU) T (MO)N (DR)OIT. In the centre of the panel is a shield of arms, possibly renewed, *quarterly 1 and 4, 3 fleurs-de-lis, 2 and 3, 3 lions passant encircled by a defaced garter, and with badly weathered supporters, dexter a lion and sinister a dragon.* There is now no trace of the IHS XPS recorded by Williams (*Aberconwy*, p. 83), and these may be a mis-reading. The moulded plinth is returned down in three steps on either side of the entrance. The inner doorway has a three-centred head within a square frame with jewelled enrichments, moulded jambs and a pointed pediment. In the spandrels are Tudor roses and leaf ornament, and in the pediment a motto ANEX8 ATEX8 SUSTINE: ABSTINE. In each side wall of the porch is a small single-light transomed window. The windows of this front are all of similar form symmetrically arranged, one to each floor on either side of the central bay. Each is of three lights with a transome, and those on the ground and first floors have pointed pediments. The attic windows are dormers, with crow-stepped gables, moulded copings and kneelers, and faceted finials. The central bay has an attic window and a similar gable. The E. and W. ends have crow-stepped gables similar to those of the main house. In the E. end are windows to the ground and first floors similar to those on the S. front. In the attic is an opening with a shouldered head having ogee-shaped corbels, and a pointed pediment. The W. end is completely plain without plinth or windows, apart from a small light, now blocked, to the attic; the wall-surface is less regular than elsewhere. The N. front to the courtyard has an entrance to the central passage, with a three-centred head formed of dressed voussoirs, a plain dropped key-stone, and abaci. Above it is a window of two lights with a transome, similar to those of the main front, but unpedimented. Flanking the doorway are two massive projecting chimneys with crow-stepped gables; a modern doorway on the W. side now gives access to the first floor from the terrace. The eaves and moulded plinth copy those of the S. front.

The two rooms on the ground floor had fireplaces (now covered) on the N. side. That in the E. room was visible until recently; it had moulded stone jambs and a four-centred head within a square frame. This room is lighted by windows of three lights in the S. and E. walls, and contains a modern stair to the upper floor, for which a chamfered cross-beam has been partly cut away to give head-room. Originally the first floor contained two rooms of which the W. was the larger. The E. room has been subdivided in modern times. It contains a fireplace similar to that below. The fireplace of the W. room is boarded up. In both rooms are chamfered cross-beams, the ceiling plastered between them. Small portions of an original moulded cornice of plaster are visible in each room. The

present staircase to the first floor, at the W. end of the house, is a modern reconstruction. The original staircase, in the S. corner, was circular with an octagonal wooden newel, which survives. At the head of the stair was a doorway with a shaped head, in a wattled partition; the doorway, now blocked, and portions of the partition remain. The stair of the attic, partly reconstructed and enclosed by the same wattled partition, was reached from the first-floor room by a doorway with a shaped head. The doorway is now blocked, and the stair is reached by a later opening from the terrace. The attic has windows to the S. and a blocked light in the W. gable. The roof is of five bays with four trusses of strutted collar-beam type, which have been strengthened by the insertion of extra collars.

Outbuildings: The only remains of buildings are on the S.W. side of the N. courtyard, where three walls survive of a structure 35 ft. 6 ins. by 25 ft. In the N.E. front is a doorway with an elliptical head and a small hollow chamfer on the jambs. On either side of the doorway is a transomed two-light window with a square head and moulded jambs. Inside are traces of the side walls of a passage. The *Well* in the courtyard is original, with a modern well-head.

Terrace: Along the N.W. and S.W. sides of the court between the house and the S.E. building is a terrace, approached by a stone stair opposite the passageway through the latter, and carried on a series of stone arches. The parapet of the N.W. terrace slightly oversails the wall-face with a series of small corbels. The grit coping of both terraces, and of the stair walls, are moulded and contain a number of small dowels indicating that they formerly carried some form of finial. The stair rises in two flights. The N.W. terrace is probably of the same date as the S.E. building, and gave access to the inserted door in the S.E. wing. At its W. end was a small building or gazebo. This was removed when the S.W. section of the terrace was added, probably in the late 18th or early 19th century.

See Arthur and Herbert Baker, *Plas Mawr* (1888).

Condition: the dressed stone-work and structural timber are much decayed, the masonry sound.

SH 78087760

viii & ix 50

(186) ABERCONWAY is a house of three storeys at the corner of Castle Street and High Street (Figure 68, Plate 75). The original ground floor is now 2 or 3 ft. below pavement level. The walls of the two lower storeys and the entire S. gable are of rubble, the remainder of the structure being half-timbered. The second floor overhangs the N.E. and N.W. walls by about 2 ft., the projecting floor-joists being carried on wooden brackets supported on stone corbels. The roof of slate is mostly renewed. The house appears to have been divided at some time into two dwellings, when the S. doorway may have been inserted. This alteration is probably to be dated by the late 17th-century fireplace on the top floor. The structure has been extensively restored, and most of the timber frame at the N.W. end has been replaced.

The upper part of the house is of the early 16th century, and it is almost certain that the whole structure is of that date, as

although the crude shouldered head of the original ground-floor doorway might be of the 14th century there is nothing else to indicate work of more than one period before the alterations of the 17th century. In particular, the corbels below the upper floor are not insertions, and the S. gable end extended the full width of the upper floors. The lower part has since been cut away on the E. side, apparently when the S. door was inserted.

The *ground floor* is entered on the N.E. front by two doorways, one at each end. That to the N. is probably original. It has chamfered gritstone jambs placed near the centre of the reveals; the stone lintel is carried on two rough stone corbels, and the wooden rear-lintel has been renewed. The other doorway is an insertion. It has a depressed two-centred head formed of two stones, with a rear-arch formed of a curved beam. The floor is lighted by two windows of uncertain age in the same wall. They both have modern frames, but the wooden lintel of that on the S. is old.

and were probably made when the road level was raised. In the N.W. wall an original corbel with shortened bracket has been inserted above the modern lintel; the inner lintel is made of re-used old wood. There are two windows in the N.E. wall, both with modern frames. That on the S. is original. It is an oriel supported on three stone corbels. The wooden rear-lintel has a well-formed stopped hollow chamfer. Of the three floor joists above only that on the S. has a mortise; the other two appear to have been moved towards the N.E., as their shortened W. ends do not reach the W. wall. The N. window has a similar rear-lintel; there is a mortise in the single floor-joist above, but as the joists may have been mortised before erection it does not necessarily follow that the window is an insertion. The window in the N. gable is modern, replacing a bay window¹ of slight projection, the position of which can still be traced in the masonry.

Internally this floor is divided into two rooms by an old wattle partition, with a square-headed doorway at the W. end.

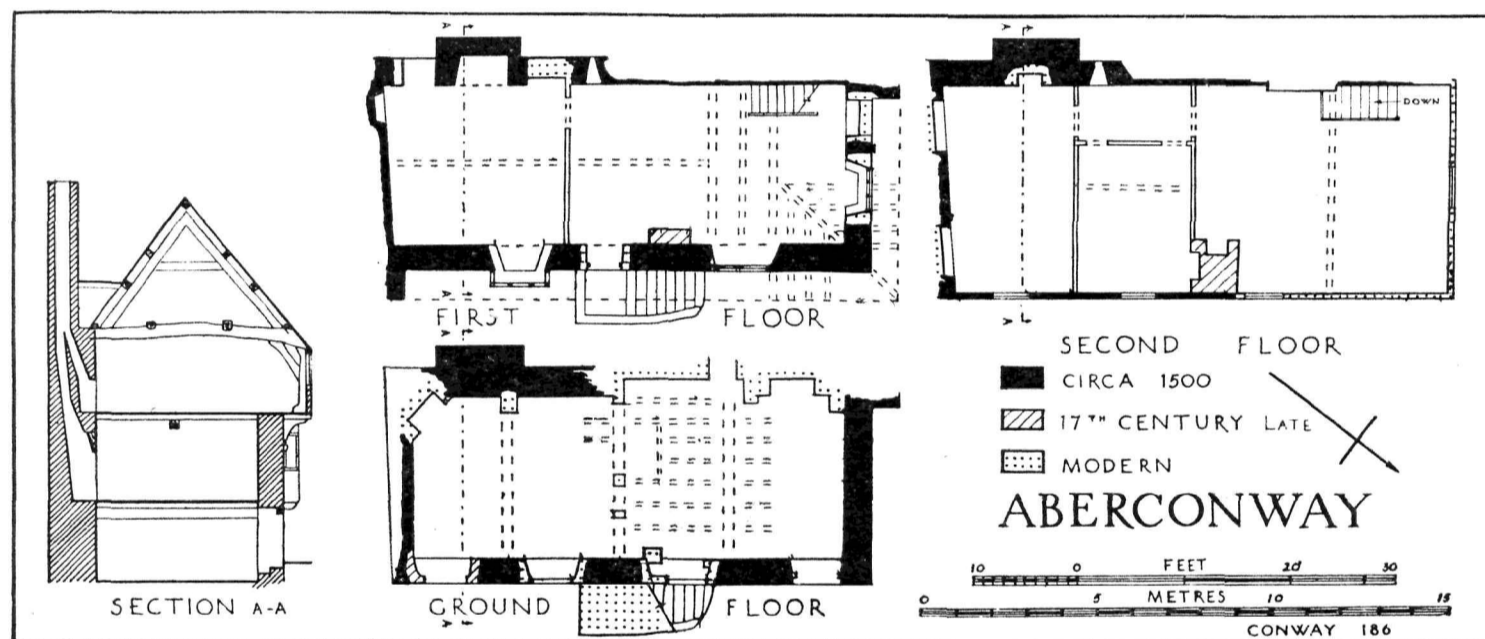


FIG. 68

The ceiling consists of three heavy cross-beams with stopped hollow chamfers. Over these are rough joists laid flat. Until recently there was a wattle partition under the central beam, the mortises of which can still be seen. A massive square chamfered post supports the centre. These partitions are probably of the 17th century.

In the S. bay of the N. room there is a carefully trimmed opening for a stair, now destroyed, but probably original. In the N. bay of the S. room two joists have been roughly thinned to accommodate another destroyed stair.

There are modern fireplaces in the S. angle and at the N. end of the S.W. wall, which also contains an inserted doorway to the cellar of the adjoining house in High Street.

The *first floor*. At present the building is entered on this floor by two doorways. One in the S.W. wall leads to the adjoining shop, the other in the centre of the N.E. wall is reached by a flight of stone steps from Castle Street, and there was a door, now blocked, at the W. end of the N.W. wall. All are secondary

In the N. room there is a later fireplace, now blocked, on the N.E. wall, and a modern stair to the second floor in the W. corner. A small slit-window in the S.W. wall is near the partition. The S. room has a small blocked window in the W. end of the S. gable. In the centre of the W. wall is an original fireplace with a lintel having the same mould as the rear-lintels of the two E. windows. This is flanked by a doorway to the S. and a blocked opening on the N., both probably modern.

The ceiling of these two rooms consists of a main longitudinal beam supported at the S. end by a curved bracket on a stone corbel. It extends to about the centre of the N.W. room where it is mortised into a cross-beam which is thickened in the centre for this purpose. At the N. end a diagonal beam runs from another cross-beam through the N. angle of the house, where it is supported on a corner bracket and corbel. The trimmed joists are mortised into this beam.

The *second floor* contains three rooms connected by a small central vestibule on the W. The N. room is the largest and

occupies two roof bays; the others are each of one bay. The partitions are of half-timber and wattle. The N. room is lighted by two modern windows in the E. and N. sides. There is some old timber around the E. window and on the S.W. wall opposite, but most of the N. part of the structure including the gable appears to have been reconstructed. Between the E. window and the partition there is a small projecting fireplace. The ceiling is plain but in the centre can be seen the cambered tie-beam of the roof principal, and the upright wall-posts on which it rests. These posts are supported on the ends of the floor-joists that overhang the lower floors, and are widened at top and bottom. There are curved struts between the posts and the soffit of the tie-beam. The small middle room has a modern window and a small late 17th-century fireplace with a bolection-moulded architrave. The ceiling is formed of slender stop-chamfered joists. The S.

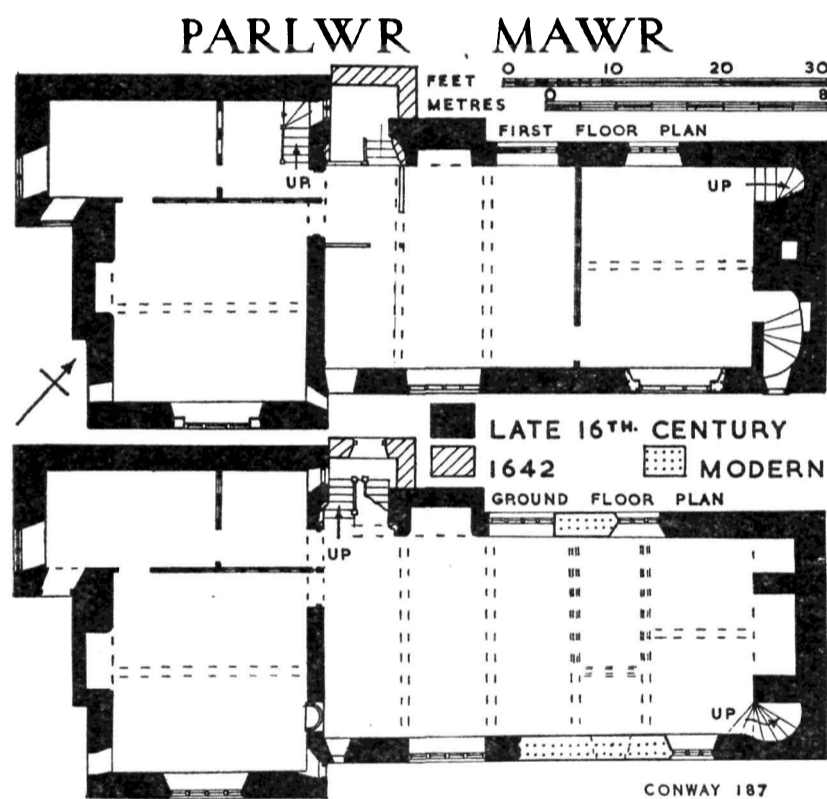


FIG. 69

room has a small modern fireplace in the S.W. wall. The S.W. and S.E. walls are of stone. In the latter are two blocked windows, with a third at a higher, third-floor, level above. In the N.E. wall is an original two-light window with diagonal mullion, around which the timber frame is visible. The roof, now open, retains the original pitch, but has been largely reconstructed.

H. H. Hughes, *Arch. Camb.*, 1935, pp. 148-51.

¹ Lowe, I, frontispiece. See also p. 320.

Condition: fair. Building is owned by National Trust.

SH 78197762

7 xii 50

(187) PARLWR-MAWR (Figure 69, Plates 75, 79, 83, 89), a house in Chapel Street, also known as the Archbishop's Palace. In plan the house consists of a main block, its long axis roughly

N.E.-S.W., with a slightly projecting cross-wing at the W. end. It is of two storeys with attics. The walls are of rubble with free-stone dressings and the roofs of slate, partly original.

The house is of the last quarter of the 16th century with certain alterations carried out when it was occupied by Archbishop John Williams (see Llandegai, No. 330), whose arms, with the date 1642, were formerly to be seen on a plaster overmantel.

The principal elevation (Plate 75) faces S.E. towards the street. In the main block there is an original window, lighting the stair, at the east end of the first floor; it has moulded jambs, head, and sill, all slightly projecting, and is of the type found in Plas-mawr (see No. 185). A similar window, partly mutilated, remains on the same level adjacent to the projection of the cross-wing; it has moulded jambs. The door and the other windows are modern, but the two openings W. of the door, marked by flat relieving arches, and the W. large opening on the first floor, are all original. The S.E. end of the cross-wing has on each floor a large original opening marked by a relieving arch, and an inserted circular opening of uncertain date in the gable; all windows are modern. The S.W. elevation has an original projecting chimney with a modern brick stack; on each floor is a small window at the S.E. end, a large window originally transomed in the S.W. face of the bay and a small window in its S.E. face; the windows are modern in original openings, more or less mutilated, with parts of the freestone dressings still *in situ*. The back elevation of the cross wing is obscured by modern buildings so that only the central window lighting the attic is visible; this was of three lights with freestone dressings, the mullions now removed. The N.W. elevation of the main block has a projecting chimney with brick stack near the W. end and two original windows on each floor; all have moulded wooden frames and mullions; those on the ground floor are partly blocked. The lower part of the N.E. gable is masked by modern buildings; it has a central chimney with modern brick stack and a small rectangular opening, probably original, lighting the attic.

The ground floor of the N.E. block is divided by modern walls (not shown) into two rooms separated by a wide passage. The original plan is indicated by slots cut into the underside of the ceiling beams (emphasised on the plan). The door opened into a small lobby (6 ft. by 5 ft. 9 ins.) with doors on the left to the hall and the right to the kitchen. The space (6 ft. by 12 ft. 3 ins.) behind the lobby formed a narrow enclosed room through the back of which a passage would have led from the kitchen to the hall. The hall (23 ft. by 18 ft. 6 ins.) retains an original fireplace on the N.W. side; the jambs have an ogee and hollow chamfer moulding; a modern brick arch replaces the head. On the left of the fireplace a door leads to the stairs. In the W. corner two original doorways with chamfered frames and shaped heads (one removed) lead to the S.W. wing. A third opening, now blocked, at the S. end of the wall may also be original. The large window in the S.E. wall occupies an original opening and there is a small blocked window at the W. end of this wall. Two stopped and chamfered cross-beams and the joists are original. The kitchen (9 ft. 9 ins. by 18 ft. 6 ins.) has a large fireplace in the N.E. wall, with

a flat lintel and later grate. S. of this a circular stair with stone treads, wood-cased, leads to the first floor; a corresponding recess on the N. is blocked. In the N.W. wall is a wooden-framed window, originally lighting both kitchen and passage to hall, and now partly blocked; the S.E. window is modern. The stopped and chamfered longitudinal beam and the plain joists are original.

The S.W. wing is divided into two parts by a partition of alternate upright posts (*ca.* 1 ft. wide) with moulded edges in front and chamfered behind, and plain panels (*ca.* 1 ft. 1 in. wide); the door at the S.W. end has been altered. The main room on the S. has a fireplace in the S.W. wall; it has moulded jambs like those in the hall and a depressed four-centred head; a moulded 17th-century mantelshelf has been cut away; it was formerly surmounted by a plaster overmantel with the date 1642 and the letters IY (for John York, *i.e.* Archbishop John Williams), flanked by two shields and two floral panels; the shields bore: dexter quarterly 1 and 4 Ednyfed Fychan, 2 and 3 Iarddur; sinister *two keys in saltire and in chief a crown*. The S.E. window is modern in an original opening with remains of freestone jambs *in situ*; a small window in the S. corner has a modern frame, another in the E. corner is blocked. The N. part is sub-divided by a re-used wooden partition with a later door at the S. end; the posts have chamfered angles, the panels are missing. The openings in the S.E. and S.W. walls of the projection are original, modernised and enlarged; a small modern framed window in the N. angle is original, the embrasure being set askew to avoid the original stair. The ceiling is in three bays with stop-chamfered cross-beams and plain joists, the N. cross-beam being placed above the main partition.

The stairs leading up from the hall are modern, in a bay perhaps added in 1642, with an original wooden-framed door with a shaped head at the top; they replace an earlier stair, set in the space between the chimney and the cross-wing. The first floor of the main block is divided into two rooms, the partition similar to that in the S.W. wing on the ground floor. The S.W. room has an original fireplace in the N.W. wall (probably that since removed to Maenan, No. 602), with inserted mantelshelf (Plate 83), of the same type as that in the S.W. room on the ground floor. A wooden-framed window of four lights E. of the fireplace is original; a large modern window in the S.E. wall occupies an original opening. Two stop-chamfered cross-beams carry the plain joists; at the S. ends the cross-beams are supported on stone corbels formed by extending inwards the upper stones of the reveals of the large window. At the head of the stairs is an inserted internal porch formed of re-used woodwork of the 16th century with large panels and a cornice in low relief (Plate 79). The E. room is divided into two by a modern wall (not shown); it retains an original wooden-framed window in the N. wall and a main ceiling beam running longitudinally, but is otherwise modernised; a modern grate (not shown) in the N. corner conceals the original stairs to the attics.

The arrangement of the first floor of the S.W. wing repeats that of the ground floor. The main partition, the fireplace in the S. room and the ceilings are all original of the same types as those below; the small wooden-framed blocked window in

the N. corner appears to be original; a modern stair in this corner provided access to the attics.

The roof of the main block (Plate 89) is of six bays with plain strutted collar-beam trusses, the spacing ignoring the position of the ceiling beams. Beneath the central truss is an original partition, of post-and-panel with simple chamfered angles to the posts below the collar, and of wattle-and-daub above; at the S. end of the partition is a doorway with shaped four-centred head. The roof of the S.W. wing is of the same type in three bays, a partition, now removed, originally separating the N. end from the other two bays.

Condition: ruinous.

SH 78007759

1947

The building was almost entirely demolished in 1950.

(188) OLD COLLEGE. House on the W. side of Castle Street near the S. end; now a shop. An etching by J. S. Cotman dated 1811 shows a stone-based timber-framed building with a gable facing the road.

The building has been extensively remodelled and enlarged, but remaining fragments suggest it was built *ca.* 1500. The original roof of three bays survives beneath a modern roof laid at right-angles. In the E. room one of the principals is exposed (Plate 89). The cambered collar and curved braces to the original wooden stanchions have a continuous soffit mould. The windbraces and purlins are encased in plaster.

Externally all that remain are the ribbed brackets which supported a first-floor oriel window. These spring from moulded corbels below which are figures of a man and a beast. In the centre is a carved shield bearing *an inescutcheon with an orle of eight martlets* (assigned by Williams to the Stanleys, whose crest, an eagle carrying off a child, was then visible).¹

¹ Williams, *Aberconwy*, p. 82.

Condition: much damaged by modernisation.

SH 78247755

12 iii 51

(189) PLAS-COCH (Figure 70). House, now two tenements E. of Lancaster Square, the Bull Inn and Plas Coch. The plan and original features are of the 16th century. The walls are of plastered rubble, the roofs largely original slate. All windows and doors are modern and except where stated no internal features are ancient.

The house consists of a central block with slightly projecting wings at each end. It is of two storeys with attics above, and a cellar below the S. wing. The main door at the S. end of the central block occupies the original position. The central room on the ground floor, originally the hall, has a large blocked fireplace in the back wall and two large cased ceiling beams. The single room forming the S. wing contains a panelled door with architrave, an enriched plaster cornice and moulded skirting, all of the late 18th century.

The turret at the back of this wing contains stone stairs to the first floor and to the cellar.

The front room of the N. wing has an 18th-century plaster cornice; similar cornices occur in the first-floor rooms of the

central block, and of the S. wing which also retains some original floor-boards. The roof of the S. wing has pegged trusses of simple collar-beam type; the other roof spaces are inaccessible.

Condition: good, modernised.

SH 78057755

13 iii 51

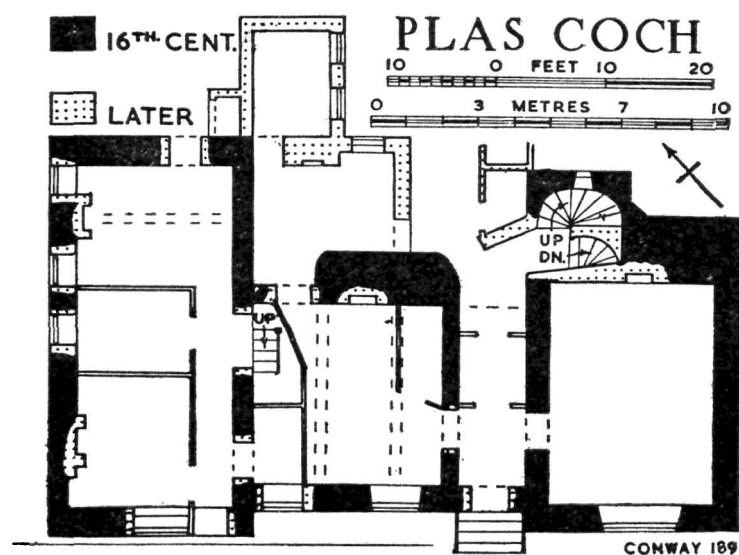


FIG. 70

(190) HOUSE (No. 22) on N. side of High Street, separated by a narrow passage from the S. building of Plas-mawr. It consists of a main 16th-century block with a narrower added N.W. wing, probably 17th-century.

The walls are of rubble; the roofs have original slates. With the exception of a first-floor window at the E. end of the N. wall of the main block all the fenestration, which includes a shop front, is modern. Ceiling beams are exposed in the W. half of the main block and in the N. wing. At first-floor level in the E. gable there is an original fireplace with lintel supported on shaped corbels. The back, which projects externally, is carried on rough corbels. Both the W. and E. chimneys have recently been lowered as a safety precaution. The steeply pitched roof of the main block is inaccessible.

Condition: good, modernised.

SH 78087757

26 x 50

(191) HOUSE (No. 11) on the E. side of Castle Street (Figure 71), opposite the gateway to the churchyard. It was built by John Brickdall, Vicar of Conway (1569-1607), whose family had long been connected with the Borough (see Church, No. 182, memorial No. v); his initials together with those of his wife Elizabeth and the date 1589 appear on a stone tablet above the door. The main structure is of this date with alterations made in the late 18th century when it was used as an inn and posting house, known as the Black Lion. It is now used as a dwelling-house and shop, and has been modernised internally and externally.

The walls are of rubble plastered externally; the roof is of modern slate. The S.W. front facing Castle Street is of two storeys, the central door flanked with projecting rectangular

bays; the upper floor has three dormers, one in each bay and one above the door; the N.W. end is cut off by a modern partition to form a passage to the yard, across which the roof continues. Above the door is a stone tablet inscribed 1589/JB/E. The whole front S. of the door, including the bay, is a thin screen wall, and the surviving extension of the end wall shows that the screen replaces a projecting gabled wing; the alteration is probably later than the 18th-century post-room; the N. bay appears to have been erected at the same date and there is no trace of older work in the central dormer.

The doorway is probably in its original position, the room on the left, which was formerly one bay larger, forming the main living-room. This retains two main ceiling-beams, chamfered with shaped stops, and plain joists. The fireplace in the S.E. wall has a slightly cambered stop-chamfered lintel and appears to be an insertion earlier than the 18th-century alterations. The extension of the central beam, which can be traced in the modern room at the back, shows that the present N.E. wall is not old and indicates an original back wall carrying on the line of that traced at the S.E. end of the house. This alteration dates from the 19th century, when the back room was added.

The S. room retains an original chamfered ceiling beam. In the W. corner is the locked post-room for the mail bags, enclosed with framed panelling of the second half of the 18th century. At the back of the room is a staircase of the same date with slender turned balusters. The room added at the E. corner is also of the 18th century with a wide archway cut through the original back wall of the house.

Condition: modernised, with most of the original features disguised.

SH 78247759

1939

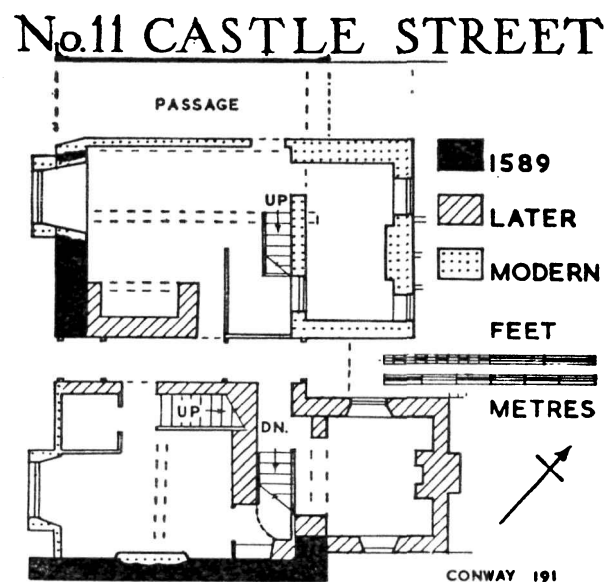


FIG. 71

(192) HOUSE on S. side of High Street, formerly the King's Head, now part of the Castle Hotel. Behind the brick and stone façade erected in 1885 lie remains of an early building, parts of which were probably of half-timber. All that now remains is one massive truss with high collar, wind-braces, and original

purlins. These remains and parts of the cellar probably date from ca. 1500.

Condition: of surviving fragments, good.

SH 78187758 14 iii 51

(193) Small two-storeyed HOUSE at the corner of Upper Gate Street and Pool Lane. The elevation towards Upper Gate Street has a door flanked by two small windows, and three similar windows on the upper floor. Above the door is a stone inscribed TH/1650, the final figure doubtful. No other ancient detail remains visible but the main walls and the openings on the front are probably original.

Condition: modernised.

SH 77977755 13 iii 51

(194) COCK PIT, 60 ft. N.E. of York Place. The walls are of brick of the early 19th century, the roof of slate. The building is circular, 28 ft. in diameter with a chord 20 ft. long forming the S.E. side. There are five windows, with pointed openings arched in brick and wooden frames with sashes set high in the wall. The original door, now blocked, lay in the middle of the chord and there was an original fireplace in the wall opposite. Later doors have been cut through the N.E. and S.W. walls and a later fireplace inserted, masking the original doorway. No original detail remains within.

Condition: poor.

SH 78057757 6 ix 39

The following houses have been so much modernised that they do not warrant a plan or description. Some structures are almost certainly as early as 16th-century but most of their old features are either obviously re-used or so obscured that dating is hazardous.

Berry Street. Nos. 2, 4, 16, 17, 18, 27, 29.

Church Street. Nos. 4, 6, 8 (W. of Church).

Castle Street. No. 4.

High Street. Nos. 24, 26, 28, and Bull cottages, also reset panel opposite Castle Hotel dated 1749.

Upper Gate Street. No. 5.

Rose Hill Street. Vicarage.

Bangor Road. Nos. 27, 29.

Chapel Street. Nos. 26, 28.

Quay. Nos. 11 and 12 and Liverpool Arms.

SECTION II. OUTSIDE THE WALLS SECULAR BUILDINGS

(195) BARN, TWT HILL. A single-storey building 85 ft. 9 ins. by 25 ft. 9 ins., perhaps a tithe barn, situated just outside the old town walls. The site is mentioned in 1466-8¹ and in 1603 but the present building is dated 1678. The walls are of rubble with roughly dressed quoins and kneelers. Two wide doorways at the S. end and the double row of ventilating slits are original; other openings are either modern or have been altered. The building was burned out in the early 1920's, but the modern roof follows the old pitch. The wooden W. lintel

which is inscribed WH 1678 has been reset possibly in its original position.

¹ Baron Hill MSS., 2158-60.

Condition: good.

SH 77667807 19 x 49 4 S.E.

(196) FARM, TWT HILL. A small much modernised house. Although no old features are visible its proportions and character suggest that it may be as early as the barn.

Condition: good.

SH 77647810 19 x 49 4 S.E.

(197) PANT-GRAIANOG. A small cottage modernised and extended; probably 18th-century or earlier.

Condition: good.

SH 77227728 15 iii 51 4 S.E.

BRIDGES

(198) SUSPENSION BRIDGE across the River Conway (Frontispiece). After many complaints about the inefficiency and insolence of the ferry men and much discussion, including a design for a high-level bridge and a roadway through the castle submitted by Rennie in 1802, an Act of Parliament (1 and 2 Geo. IV, cap. 35) was passed in 1821, providing £40,000 for the erection of a bridge at Conway. Work was entrusted to Thomas Telford; the first stone was laid on 3 April 1822 and the bridge opened to the public on 1 July 1826. The total cost given in an account of the Commissioners of Works, published in 1830, was £51,239 14s. 5d.; in addition to which £6,315 os. od., was paid in compensation for loss of profits arising from the ferry. A foot-bridge for pedestrians was added in 1904, on the downstream side of the bridge.

The greater part of the wide estuary, including the E. channel of the river, is blocked by an embankment, over 2,000 ft. long, running from the E. bank to the isolated rock called in the accounts Ir-Ynys-Tuor-y-Castell. Between the rock and the W. shore below Conway Castle is a suspension bridge crossing the main channel of the river. The total span is 326 ft.; the clearance above the water level at high tide 18 ft. The bridge is carried by two sets each of four chains, slung from pillars 42 ft. high and anchored in the rock at Yr Ynys and at the foot of the castle. The supporting pillars are finished as double towers cased in ashlar with a gateway between and are battlemented to harmonise with the architecture of the castle. The roadway, originally of planks, is supported by vertical bars hanging from the chains.

W. A. Provis, *Historical and Descriptive Account of the Suspension Bridge*. . . . (1828); *North Wales Gazette*, 6 July 1826; Centenary Programme (1927); H. R. Davies, *The Conway and Menai Ferries*, pp. 209-25; *Atlas to the life of Thos. Telford* (1838), Plate 78.

Condition: apparently good, but the E. foundations are stated to be insecure.

SH 78507750 5 S.W.

(199) TUBULAR BRIDGE across the River Conway designed by Robert Stephenson. The first stone of this bridge, which

carries the railway from Chester to Holyhead, was laid on 15 June 1846; the first tube was raised into position on 16 April 1848 and the second completed in the following October. The metal tubes are 424 ft. long with a span of 400 ft. between the piers; and 25 ft. 6 ins. high in the centre, diminishing to 22 ft. 6 ins. at the ends; they have an extreme width of 14 ft. 8 ins. The terminal piers are faced with ashlar of mountain limestone from Anglesey and the Great Orme; they are finished as towers and castellated and were designed to carry chains, giving additional support to the tubes, but these were never installed.

E. Clark, *The Britannia and Conway Tubular Bridges* (1850); W. Fairbairn, *An Account of the Construction of the Britannia and Conway Tubular Bridges* (1849).

Condition: good.

SH 78507746

5 S.W.

UNCLASSIFIED EARTHWORKS

(200) ENCLOSURE, at about 250 ft. above O.D. on the S. side of Conway Mountain, marked as a "Camp" on the MS. 2-inch O.S. map of ca. 1816, and still visible from the hilltop as a circular crop-mark about 150 ft. in diameter.

Condition: destroyed.

SH 76557756

17 x 51

4 S.E. Unnoted

EARLY DEFENSIVE ENCLOSURES

(201) HILLFORT ON CONWAY MOUNTAIN (Mynydd y Dref) (Figures 72, 73, Plate 2), also known as Castell Caer Seion or Lleion. The summit of a ridge of rhyolite is enclosed by a single rampart, with more complex works protecting a smaller fortified area at the W. end. Excavations were carried out in 1951 and recovered some further details of the plan.¹

The N. side of the ridge is precipitous, and no defence was

necessary. From the N.E. corner a slight rampart, much ruined, now appears as a terrace above the steepest part of the hillside. At the S.E. angle the wall is almost entirely destroyed, but along the S. side it appears as the ruins of a strong wall 10 or 12 ft. thick, of large rubble, faced in part with large slabs on edge, and in part with irregularly laid masonry of large stones. It is possible that these two types of construction represent different periods of building, but it seems more probable that they depend only on the accessibility of the material, as the large slabs occur near outcrops from which they could be levered into their final position.

Just before it reaches the W. enclosure, the rampart increases in thickness to 18 ft., and is pierced by a simple entrance passage 8 ft. wide. Excavation showed that this was probably crossed by a timber bridge set on two uprights on each side of the passage, their bases being set in a trench packed with large rubble. The entrance passage was lightly paved, and did not show signs of extensive use. It is approached by a revetted road, apparently ancient. E. of the entrance was a hut (Plate 2), of one build with the rampart, and containing more than 400 slingstones. W. of this entrance the rampart was double-faced for a short distance on both inner and outer sides, although the outermost face is destroyed. A short spur-wall, apparently of one build with the rampart, extends to the S. Beyond this the wall is of massive laid masonry, and although a wall continues on the same line to the W. the S. face of the rampart followed hitherto can be traced without interruption turning to the N.W. (Plate 2). From this point the wall, now reduced to a single course of laid masonry, runs along a ridge of rock which rises well above the adjacent ground on each side. Parallel to this on the E. an earthen bank, with an interrupted ditch on the E., runs along a hollow overlooked both by the rampart and by the highest part of the main enclosure. Excavation showed that the earth bank had been faced with stone on the E., and that traces of occupation occurred beneath it.

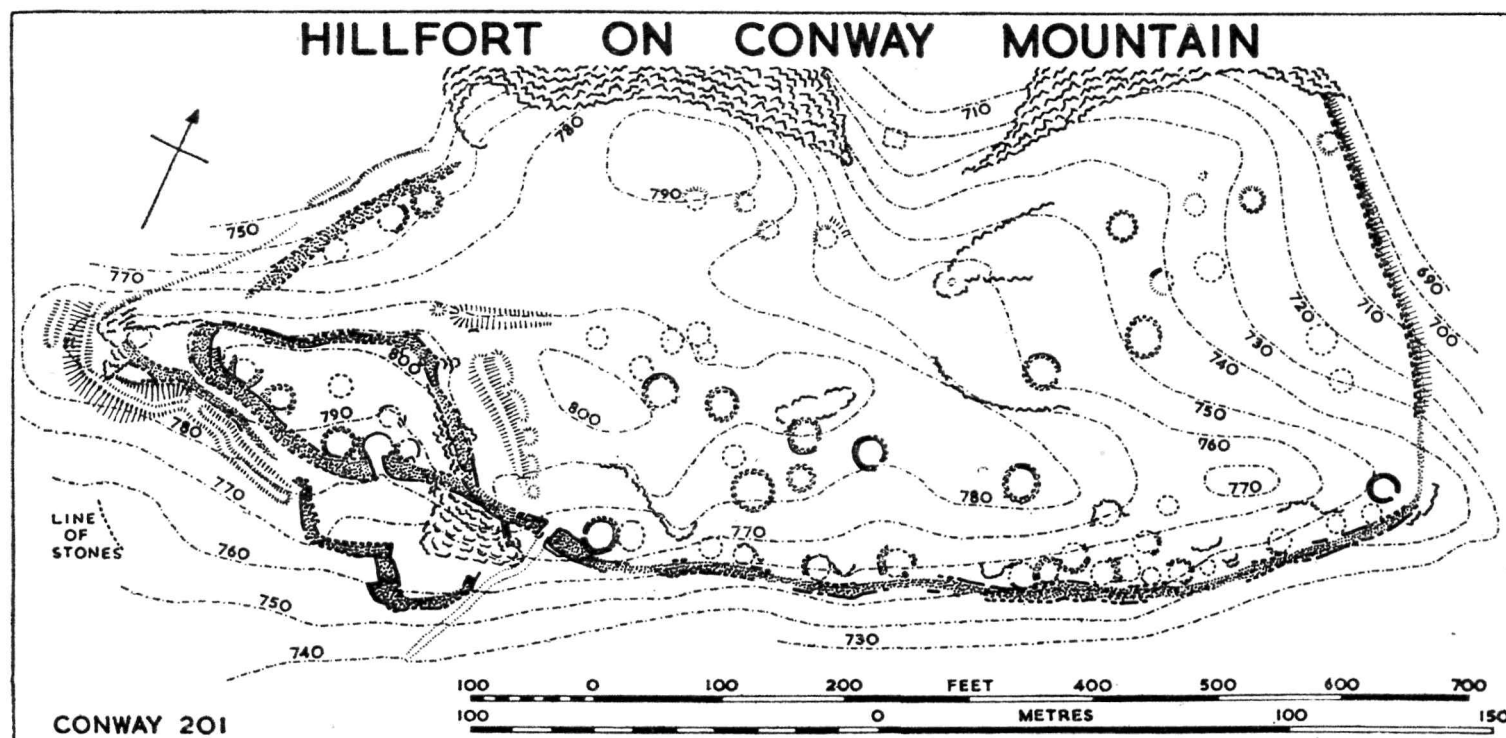


FIG. 72

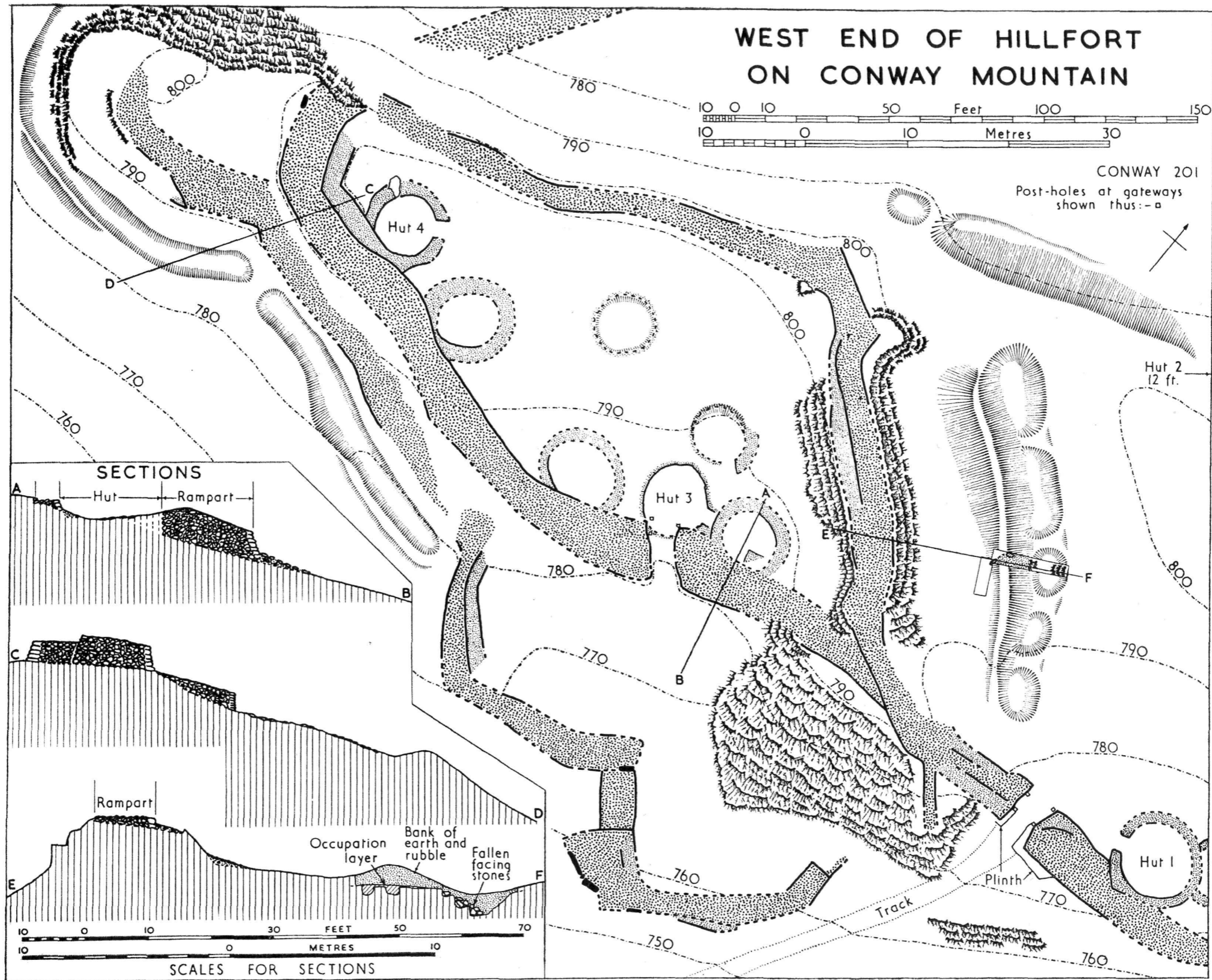


FIG. 73

About 150 ft. from the point at which it turned N.W., the rampart turns to the W. Near the bend, the E. face of the wall turns sharply outwards so that the plan suggests a small projecting tower or bastion. There is no other structural evidence for this. At about 30 ft. from this corner, also, a ditch extends to the N.E. for about 100 ft.

From the bend, the rampart, still as a single course of laid masonry, follows the top of a ridge. This falls away gently to the S. across the interior of the small enclosure, and steeply to the N., where a slight rampart, too ruined for its character to be clear but now forming a terrace, runs from near the W. end of the small enclosure to the crags on the N. Outside this rampart is a ditch.

At the W. end of the small enclosure the rampart following the ridge curves round sharply to the S.E., and returns to end in a straight joint against the point at which it turned N.W. This stretch of walling is about 13 ft. thick of massive laid masonry, preserved in places to a height of 4 ft. or more, and for a short length at its W. end the N. (inner) face is double. The line is pierced by a single entrance passage 8 ft. wide, walled partly by laid masonry and partly by orthostats, with timber uprights formerly at its inner end, and perhaps elsewhere. It had been cleared in a former excavation, and was not all re-examined in 1951. A hut lay partly beneath the paving of the entrance passage.

Outside the W. half of this stretch of walling are traces further down the slope of the hill of a much ruined wall of laid masonry of smaller stones. Only short lengths of this survive. Below it was a ditch, apparently though not certainly continuous with that outside the N.W. rampart. Near its W. end the lower wall turns sharply W., as though to form a projecting bastion commanding the main section of that wall, but there is no indication of extra stonework to suggest the actual presence of a tower. W. of this "bastion", there is a second, outer, ditch for about 50 ft. At the E. end of the single ditch is a massive wall apparently of earth faced with orthostats, and with laid masonry above perhaps of a later period. This runs first S.E., down the hill slope, and then N.E. to form the N. flank of an overlapping entrance about 20 ft. wide. This entrance is blocked by a wall of laid masonry similar to that in the S. rampart of the smaller enclosure, and the space W. of the blocking seems to have been set with a few upright pointed stones, two of which survived. The orthostatic masonry near the entrance is exceptionally massive. The S. flanking wall has also a facing of large orthostats, and earth filling. It overlooks the roadway leading into the larger enclosure. At its N.E. end a transverse line of stones seems to indicate the S. side of a second blocked gateway, but the remains are here much eroded and robbed.

Within the fort 58 round hut foundations are visible as levelled platforms, including 7 in the smaller enclosure. About two-thirds are between 11 ft. and 18 ft. in diameter, with the majority 15-16 ft., and about half this group show no visible walling. The remainder range up to 26 ft. in diameter, with the majority of 20-21 ft. The hut walling, where visible, is generally of two rows of slabs on edge about 3 ft. apart with a filling of earth or small rubble, but laid masonry also occurs in association with this, in the same huts. Nearly half the huts

lie on the shelf above the S. rampart, but their date relative to it cannot be determined without excavation.

The large enclosure also contains a rectangular levelled platform, on the N. slopes 430 ft. N.N.E. from the main entrance; 600 ft. N.E. from the entrance is a circular pit of about 4 ft. diameter with a trench leading into it from the N.E.—in plan resembling a corn-drying kiln. There are possible traces of others.

During the 1951 excavations three huts were cleared and the relation of two others to the rampart was examined. In the small enclosure the huts abutting on the S. rampart 100 and 140 ft. W. of the entrance were shown not to be earlier than the rampart, but their interior could not at that time be examined. The hut immediately inside the entrance was cleared and proved to be earlier than the rampart. It had well-preserved walling mostly of small orthostats with laid masonry above. The doorway was to the E., 5 ft. wide flanked with large orthostats and with a post hole at each internal corner. It was blocked by rubble upon which stood the walling of the hut immediately to the E. In the centre of the hut was a rectangular hearth of burnt clay, surmounted by a collapsed mass of stonework, and with a rough hollow, perhaps a water hole, nearby. There was no trace of internal timberwork. The floor was covered with about 2 ins. of black soil containing much crushed charcoal and bone. The finds comprised a few sling-stones, some rubbing stones, a shapeless fragment of rusty iron, and a saddle quern.

In the larger enclosure the hut immediately east of the entrance proved to be of one build with the rampart. It resembled that last described in construction and content, save that there was no hearth and the floor was little discoloured, but sling-stones were very numerous.

The third hut cleared was 140 ft. N. by E. from the entrance. It resembled the others but showed no trace of occupation save a slightly burnt patch near the centre.

The detailed structural history of the site remains open to several widely different interpretations, which are discussed in the excavation report. It appears certain that the existing remains represent two or more periods of construction, during at least one of which both the enclosures were occupied together, although there is no indication of direct access from one to the other, and indeed the small enclosure seems to have been designed to resist attack from within the large enclosure as well as from outside.

The site is traditionally associated with Maelgwn,² but there is no other evidence either way as to a sixth-century occupation. The main structure belongs to the pre-Roman Iron Age, but cannot be dated precisely.

¹ Report forthcoming in *Arch. Camb.*

² *Black Book of Carmarthen*, ed. Rees and Evans, p. 102. *Myv. Arch.*, p. 313. Refs. ex. inf. Sir Ifor Williams.

Condition: ruined but undisturbed.

SH 76007780

17 x 51

4 S.E.

HUTS AND FIELD SYSTEMS

(202) ROUND HUTS near Llyn y Wrach. (Figure 74.)

(i) 12 ft. diameter, on the upper side of a small natural

terrace at 875 ft. above O.D. Long stones are laid radially, their ends forming the inner face of the hut wall; no outer face is traceable. The upper side is dug into the slope, the wall top rising 2 ft. 6 ins. above floor level; entrance, 2 ft. 4 ins. wide, to N.W. Traces of enclosure walls, probably contemporary, remain. A modern rectangular shelter has been built into the hut.

HUT N_R. LLYN-Y-WRACH

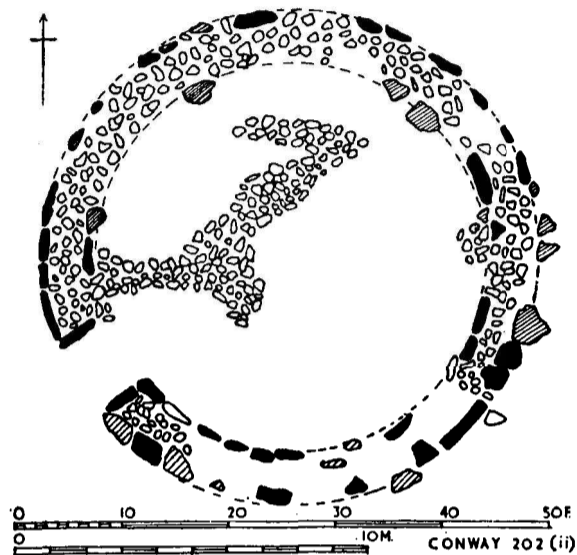


FIG. 74

(ii) 36 ft. diameter, on a small natural platform at 840 ft. above O.D. The wall, 4 ft. wide, is faced on both sides with stones, up to 6 ft. long, set on edge, the space between being filled with small stones and earth. Entrance 7 ft. wide to S.W. No enclosures can be traced. (Figure 74.)

(iii) 15 ft. diameter, at 820 ft. above O.D. The ruined wall shows as a low bank of earth and rubble 1 ft. high; a gap 5 ft. wide to S.W. marks the entrance.

The huts are of different types, and probably of different dates. They may perhaps be connected with No. 256 (Dwygyfylchi).

Condition: of (ii) fair; of (i) and (iii) ruined.

SH 74787581,
74647579,
74727578 1 xi 50 4 S.E. Unnoted

(203) ROUND HUTS on S. slope of Mynydd y Dref below the hill-fort (No. 201) on flat platforms between 650 ft. and 700 ft. above O.D. Hut (i), 270 yards E. of summit, is 23 ft. in diameter, with walls of earth and stone 3 ft. 6 ins. thick, faced on both sides with boulders, and an entrance 5 ft. wide on the E. Hut (ii), 50 yards W. of (i) but barely traceable, is 12 ft. in diameter with the entrance on the E. Hut (iii), 100 yards W. of (i), is 12 ft. in diameter with walls 2 ft. 6 ins. thick and the entrance on the S.E. Hut (iv), 110 yards S.E. of the summit and 130 yards S.W. of (iii), is 15 ft. in diameter, with walls 3 ft. thick, and an entrance 3 ft. 6 ins. wide on the S.E. Lynchetted fields remain near hut (i) and on the terrace below. A field wall running E. from hut (ii) appears to have been destroyed when hut (i) was built.

The terrace on which hut (iv) lies is also occupied by two small enclosures, 38 ft. by 30 ft. and 33 ft. by 16 ft., with walls of earth and stone. On the N.E. side is a small long hut, 19 ft. by 13 ft., and an annexe, 8 ft. by 5 ft., with dry-built walls of boulders. This settlement, which is later than hut (iv), perhaps belongs to the early medieval period; the hut and annexe have been partly rebuilt as a sheepfold in recent times. Any traces of early cultivation near hut (iv) would have been destroyed by these structures.

Condition: of hut (i), fair; of the other remains, poor.

(i) SH 76237782 20 ix 49 4 S.E. Unnoted.

(204) LONG HUT, 54 ft. by 12 ft., probably Llyn Owraich of Bangor MS. 2383 (18th-century).

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 74877567 15 iii 51 8 N.E. Unnoted

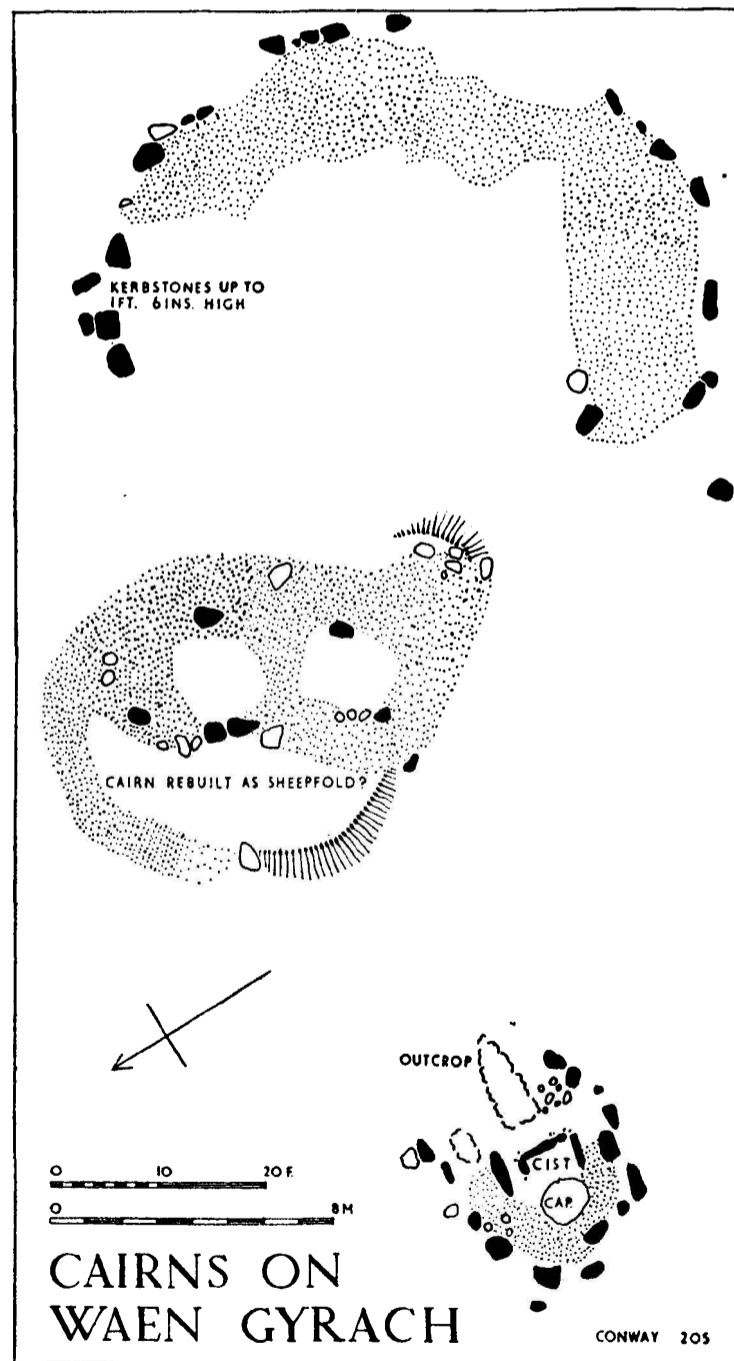


FIG. 75

CAIRNS

(205) CAIRNS on Waen Gyrach (see Figure 75).

Arch. Camb., 1912, p. 48.

Condition: disturbed and robbed.

SH 74277493 I xi 50 8 N.E. Unnoted

FINDS, see pp. lxxv, lxxviii.

DOLGARROG

DOLGARROG is mostly mountainous, with a small area of low ground near the River Conway on the E. It contains few monuments. Only the dispersed hut system on Moel Eilio (No. 211) is of any note.

SECULAR BUILDINGS

(206) COED-SADWRN, a cottage, probably of *crog-lofft* type, 19 ft. by 12 ft., of mortared rubble, with a farm building to the S.W., of one build with the house. The fireplace, at the N.E. end, is 7 ft. 6 ins. by 4 ft. deep, with a large beam slightly cambered and chamfered.

Condition: ruined and roofless.

SH 76126707 30 viii 50 13 N.E.

207-210 are associated with the Ardda field system (see below). They are dry-built, unless otherwise noted, with walls 2 ft. 6 ins. to 3 ft. thick, standing 4 ft. to 8 ft. high. All are ruined, and the timberwork has gone.

(207) COTTAGE and Enclosure (see Figures 76, 78).

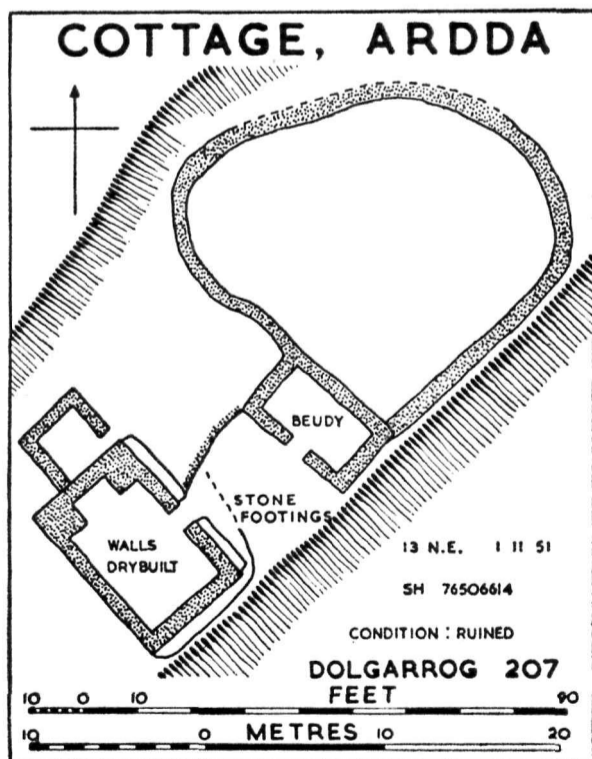


FIG. 76

(208) COTTAGE, 27 ft. by 14 ft. built with clay mortar, axis N.W.-S.E., with entrance on N.E., and a short later extension on N.W. The modern sheepfold to the N.E. probably occupies the site of the *beudy*. There is a rectangular enclosure N.E. of this.

SH 76166614 11 i 51 13 N.E. "Sheepfolds"

(209) TWO BUILDINGS, axes N.W.-S.E., with upper ends linked by ruined wall. One, built with clay mortar, is 24 ft. by 13 ft., with an entrance in the N.E. wall. The second, 6 yards to the S.W., is 30 ft. by 15 ft.

A short distance to the S.E. are possible traces of a platform house.

SH 76156616 11 i 51 13 N.E. "Sheepfolds"

(210) COTTAGE, 27 ft. by 10 ft. 6 ins., with axis N.E.-S.W., on ground sloping to the S.E. There is a fireplace in the S.W. end.

SH 76406601 1 ii 51 13 S.E. Unnamed

HUTS AND FIELD SYSTEMS

(211) HUTS AND ENCLOSURES, Moel Eilio. See Figure 77. Condition: ruined and robbed.

SH 73936543 31 i 51 13 S.E. Unnoted

(212) ENCLOSURE, at about 1,200 ft. above O.D., on the S. of Afon Porth-llwyd. An irregularly oval enclosure, about 90 ft. by 60 ft., with its long axis N.W.-S.E., on a well-drained patch of ground sloping gently northwards. The walls are about 3 ft. thick, of loosely piled stones, and resemble those associated with dispersed huts.

Condition: poor.

SH 73356550 31 viii 50 13 S.E. Unnoted

(213) ROUND HUT, Bwlch Cowlyd, about 1,400 ft. above O.D., on level ground W. of a rocky knoll. It is 24 ft. in diameter, with a wall about 4 ft. thick and 6 ins. high of loosely piled stones, with traces of an entrance on the E. To the S., touching the hut, are the faint remains of a similar building, 16 ft. in diameter.

Condition: much ruined.

SH 71526092 31 viii 50 18 N.W. Unnoted

(214) ROUND HUT, of about 16 ft. diameter, on a small knoll at about 1,400 ft. above O.D., S. of Afon Eigiau. The walls are about 2 ft. thick and 6 ins. high, of tumbled stones overgrown with turf.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 71236312 29 viii 50 13 S.W. Unnoted

(215-217) MEDIEVAL FIELDS AND DWELLINGS, Ardda (Figure 78). See also Nos. 207-10. The medieval township of Ardda lay on the N. side of the valley of the Afon Ddu, on slopes facing S.E. between 900 and 1,200 ft. above O.D., just above the cliffs of Gallt y Rhiw overlooking the Conway Valley.

The township is mentioned in the mid 15th-century Bangor MS. 1939 but was occupied as late as the late 18th century (Bangor MS. 2383). The area still contains the remains of rectangular structures associated with early fields. The buildings in their present form are probably late, *i.e.* 17th- or 18th-century, being drybuilt and still standing to a maximum height of 8 ft., with details such as fireplaces in the gable end recognisable here and there. These cottages have already been described (Nos. 207-10). Most of them doubtless occupy the sites of earlier houses, and in addition to the structures listed, modern sheepfolds occur which also probably overlie medieval buildings. Occasional fragments of very massive walling, up to 6 ft. thick and constructed of boulders almost meriting the term Cyclopean, remain in the sheepfolds and may be presumed to be the last remains of true medieval structures. A modern leat crosses the area.

The buildings mostly follow a standard pattern. The typical Ardda site, best exemplified by No. 207, consisted of a cottage with its long axis perpendicular to the contours and a chimney in the upper gable end; occasionally there is evidence for a later extension. Nearby is a smaller building without evidence of use as a dwelling—presumably a *bendy*—and associated with these is a small rectangular or oval enclosure, probably a stackyard. Individual rectangular buildings scattered among the fields were probably barns or cowsheds.

The fields cover an area about 1,150 yards from N.E. to S.W. and 600 yards from N.W. to S.E., and are defined by low banks of earth set with lines of large boulders. Where they run parallel with the contours they are often strongly terraced and in places, notably N.E. of site (207), show good examples of strip cultivation. Most of the area is strongly marked by the

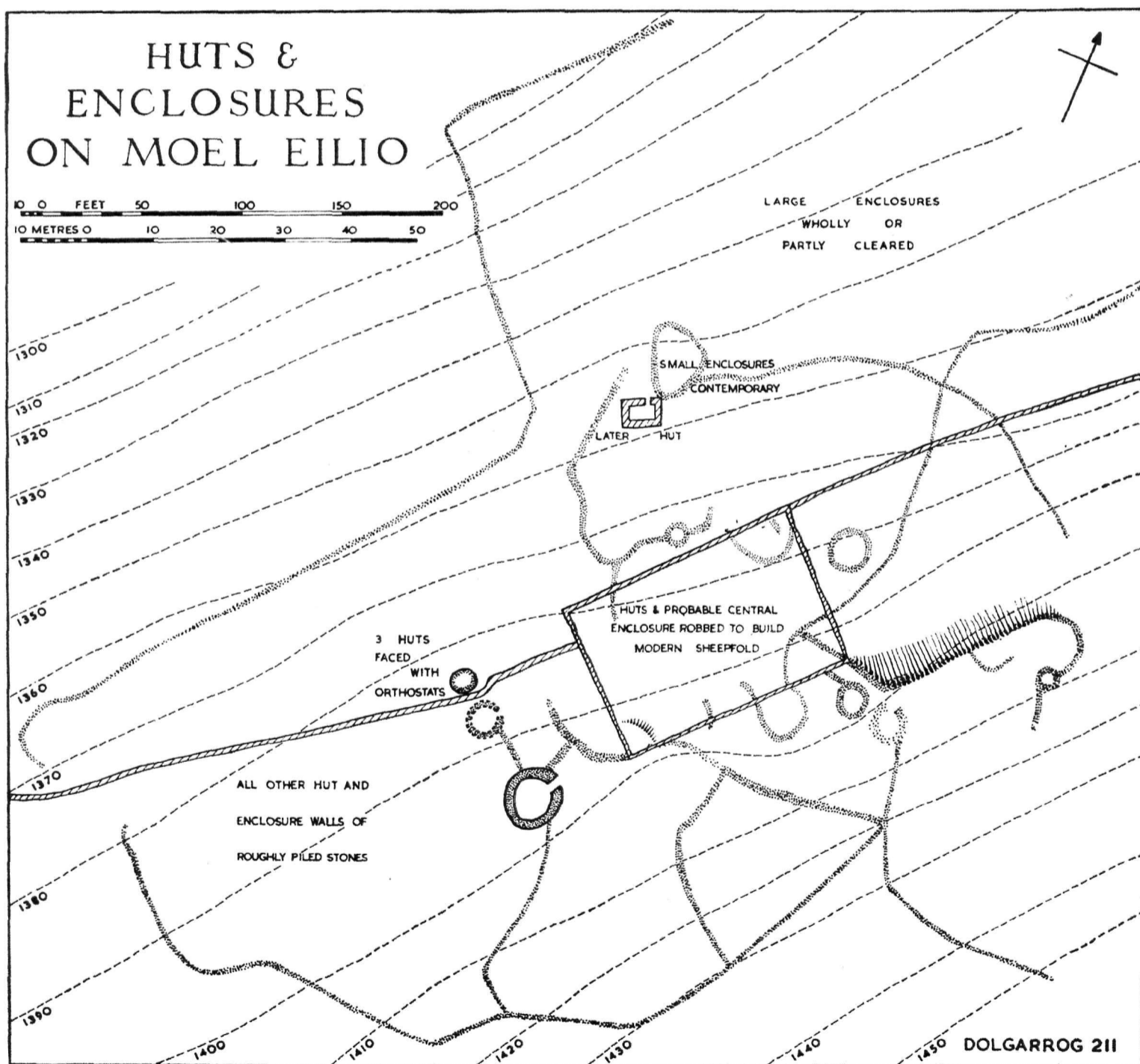


FIG. 77

plough, which shows up well on air photographs. The upper part contains fewer field boundaries but is often extensively plough-marked, e.g. the large modern enclosure next but one to the W. of sites (208) and (209). The limit of the area on the S.W. may be presumed to be the terrace lined by a modern field wall running W. from the Old Lead Mine; an old track following the outer side of this to reach the large (19th-century) *ffriddoedd* on the summit of the ridge is presumably later than the Ardda fields. S.W. of the track, lines of walling and piles of stones represent partial clearance of the mountain land which must be contemporary with or later than the track, i.e. late in the life of the Ardda settlements.

Condition: of fields, good.

SH 76506630 I ii 51 13 N.E. Unnoted

(219) 27 ft. by 8 ft., axis N.E.-S.W., divided into two equal parts by cross-wall. On natural level shelf. Walls very roughly built of large boulders.

SH 71596126 31 viii 50 18 N.W. Unnoted

(220) 33 ft. by 16 ft., axis N.E.-S.W., with cross-wall 12 ft. from S.W. end. On natural level shelf. Ruined enclosure walls extend to N.W., N.E. and S.

SH 75006567 II i 51 13 S.E. Unnoted

CAIRNS

(221) CAIRN, at 1,250 ft. above O.D., 36 ft. in diameter, on level ground overlooking a steep drop to the valley of the Afon Porth-Llwyd on the N. The mound consists of an outer bank of

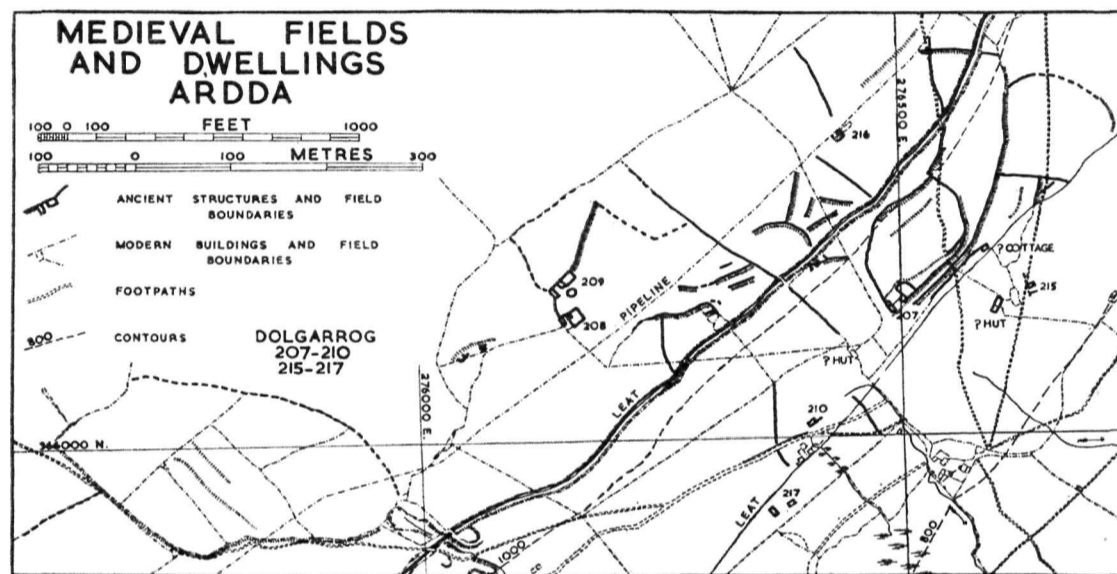


FIG. 78

The following LONG HUTS occur in the parish. Their condition is generally poor. Nos. 215-217 are associated with the Ardda fields (see above).

(215) 21 ft. by 12 ft., axis N.E.-S.W., entrance in S.E. wall, small yard to S.E.

SH 76656616 II i 51 13 N.E. Unnoted

(216) 25 ft. by 12 ft., axis N.E.-S.W., small yard and enclosure to N.

SH 76456632 I ii 51 13 N.E. "Sheepfolds"

(217) Two huts; 42 ft. by 11 ft., axis N.W.-S.E., with modern *budy* on site; near, to N.E., 28 ft. by 14 ft., axis N.E.-S.W. Traces of enclosure surrounding huts.

SH 76366593 I ii 51 13 S.E. Unnamed

(218) 24 ft. by 12 ft., axis N.N.E.-S.S.W.; partly rebuilt as sheepfold.

SH 71206307 29 viii 50 13 S.W. Unnoted

earth, reaching a height of 3 ft. on the N. Within this is a ring of orthostats up to 1 ft. 6 ins. high, 22 ft. in diameter, and within this the level, denuded centre of the cairn.

Condition: poor.

SH 75256611 28 xii 48 13 N.E. Unnoted

FINDS. See p. lix.

DOLWYDDELAN

A large parish including most of the Lledr valley and rough moorland on either side.¹ The principal monument is the Castle (No. 225).

¹ A passage in Lhwyd's *Parochialia* (I, 14) indicates the former presence of a megalith—Kromlech Hwfa—which cannot now be located.

ECCLESIASTICAL

(222) THE OLD PARISH CHURCH OF ST. GWYDDELAN (Figures 79, 80, Plates 6, 16, 22, 24, 32, 48) is situated in the village of

Dolwyddelan, on the N. bank of the Afon Lledr. It replaces an older church which lay, according to tradition, on a hill called Bryn y Bedd some 300 yards to the S.W. The present church was built in the early years of the 16th century by Maredudd ab Ieuan.¹ The S. chapel was added by Robert Wynne of Plas Mawr, Conway (*ob.* 1598). A modern lych-gate replaces one erected in 1736. Shortly before 1850 alterations by Lord Willoughby de Eresby included the re-roofing of the church with slates; the building of the porch, gable crosses and bell-cote; the insertion of the W. window in the nave; and the building of a window in place of the old S. door of the nave.

Architectural Description.—The Church consists of a nave and chancel of equal width, a S. chapel, and a modern porch on the N. side of the nave (Plate 6). The walls are of very large slabs of the local slaty rock, roughly dressed and coursed; the side walls of the nave and chancel are battered slightly (the S. wall on the inner face only). The top course of the side walls of the S. chapel projects slightly at eaves level. The roofs are of thick rough graded slates;² the copings are of overlapping slabs ending in stone kneelers; the stone ridges are

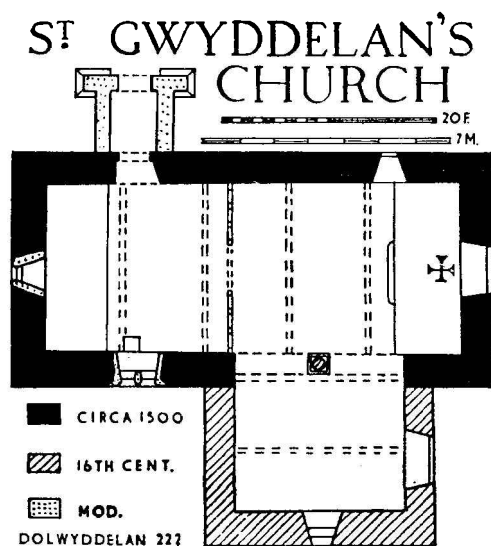


FIG. 79

modern. At the W. end of the nave is a modern bell-cote; at the E. end of the chancel and the S. end of the S. chapel are modern gable crosses. The floor of the church is partly flagged with slate, partly of modern boards. The walls are plastered and limewashed internally and painted brown to a height of five feet.

Nave and Chancel (39 ft. by 16 ft.): The *Chancel* (21 ft. 6 ins. long) is lighted by an E. and a N. window. The E. window is a wide single light with chamfered jambs and head, the latter being a flat four-centred arch cut from a single stone. Internally the window has a steeply splayed sill. The N. window is a small plain opening with splayed reveals. The *Nave* (17 ft. 6 ins. long) (Plate 16) is separated from the chancel by a rood screen, which probably stood originally further E. but was moved westward when the S. chapel was built. It is entered by a doorway 3 ft. wide in the N. wall; this has a slightly chamfered four-centred arched head cut from a single stone. The door itself is of oak studded with large iron nails and bearing on the outer face five vertical moulded applied

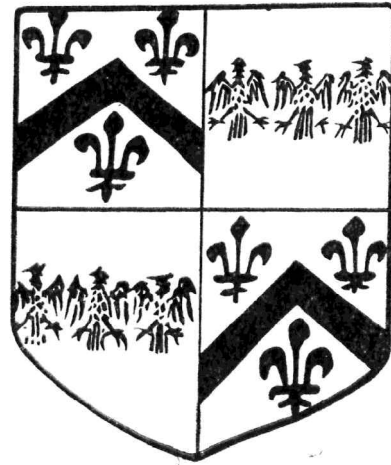
strips; the inner side is strengthened by a heavy diagonal trellis of oak bars. A S. doorway lay opposite the N. one but was converted into a window *ca.* 1850. The arrangement of two entrances to the nave is unusual in churches in this district, but both openings appear to be original. The nave was originally lighted by the doorways only, the W. window being modern. The W. part of the floor is at a higher level, with a step 6 ft. from the W. wall; this may indicate the position of a destroyed gallery.

The roof of the nave and chancel is of five bays separated by chamfered arch-braced trusses. The stop-chamfered purlins are laid flat and are strengthened by cusped wind-braces. The common rafters are laid flat on the purlins. In the S. slope of the central bay is a small skylight. The E. bay, extending for 7 ft. 6 ins. from the E. wall, has a coved wooden ceiling divided by raised moulded ribs into three rows of square panels, six panels to each row. Each panel is quartered diagonally by similar ribs. Each intersection of the ribs carries a square wooden boss carved to represent foliage. This ceiling rests on the S. on a simple moulded cornice; the cornice on the N. bears an extended carving of a creature like a bird with wing folded over its body and a head at both ends; the W. head has a long neck knotted in the middle; from the mouth of the E. head projects a long arrow-headed tongue.

The *S. Chapel* (12 ft. by 16 ft.) is entered from the chancel through an arcade of two bays, with semicircular arches and a central cylindrical pier with a marked entasis, having a moulded capital and square abacus and resting on a moulded base and square stepped plinth. The pier has been re-tooled in modern times. The chapel is lighted by an E. and a S. window. The E. window is a wide single light with chamfered jambs and head, the latter being a four-centred arch cut from a single stone. Internally the reveals and sill are splayed. The S. window is a plain narrow opening with splayed reveals.

The roof is of two bays separated by a chamfered arch-braced truss. The chamfered purlins are laid flat and are strengthened by small cusped windbraces, and on them the common rafters are laid flat; the latter in turn carry boards laid parallel to the truss, and on these the slates rest. The truss against the S. wall of the arcade is boarded up.

Fittings.—*Bells:* (i) Hanging on an iron bar from the first roof truss from the W. end of the nave is a hand-bell known locally as *Cloch Wyddelan* (Plate 22). This is of cast bronze,³ wedge-shaped, and oblong in plan, with a curved channelled handle. It is $8\frac{3}{4}$ ins. high ($10\frac{1}{2}$ ins. to the top of the handle), 8 ins. by $6\frac{3}{4}$ ins. at the mouth, and 6 ins. by 3 ins. at the top. It has been badly damaged; the lower part has been broken off and re-attached by means of riveted plates on the inside of the bell, but fractures and holes remain on three sides. This bell is said to have been dug up on the site of the old church at Bryn y Bedd.⁴ (ii) In the bell-cote: inscribed S RICHARD WIN 1639. *Communion Rails:* with turned balusters, and gate; probably early 18th century. *Communion Table:* has turned and moulded legs with plain spacers; the top angles have shaped spandrels. 17th-century. *Font:* on a modern pedestal below the S. window of the nave. Square gritstone trough, 1 ft. 8 ins. square externally, 11 ins. deep externally and 7 ins. internally. The upper



Orate pro animabus queredith ep' Thom' ep' Robt' armig' & aliorum
 quorum animas obierunt xviii die mensis Junii anno d'ni m' cccc' lxxv
 Quorum animabus propicietur deus Amen

FIG. 80

DOLWYDDELAN CHURCH (No. 222), memorial No. 1.

part of the outer corners is chamfered. *Memorials: Interior.*— (i) Brass⁵ (Figure 80), in a glass case on the N. wall of the chancel. In three separate parts: (a) The figure of a man in armour kneeling on a cushion, his hands joined in prayer. He is without helmet and his hair is clubbed; he wears a cuirass and skirt of mail with short tuilles; round his waist is a leather baldric with large buckle, the sword hanging at his left side and passing diagonally behind his back; his neck is protected by a standard of mail, and the cusped pauldrons are surmounted by garde-collets; the coudes and genouillières are also cusped and have butterfly roundel extensions; on his feet are broad sabatons with spurs. (b) A shield bearing a coat of arms, Collwyn quartering Owain Gwynedd. (c) An inscription in Gothic lettering, ORATE PRO AĪABS MEREDITH AP IVAN AP ROBT ARMIG'I 'T ALICIE (word erased) / UXORE QUI OBIERUNT XVIII DIE MARCII ANNO DÑI MV^cXXV/QUORŪ ANIMABUS PROPICIETUR DEUS AMEN. In 1850 this brass was on the splay of the N. window of the chancel.⁶ (ii) N. wall of nave. Large mural monument (Plate 48) of plaster repainted (ca. 1920) by Lord Ancaster. Some details which were then missing are restored or corrected below (in parenthesis) from a description made ca. 1700.⁷ The memorial consists of three sections separated by cylindrical pilasters supported on fluted corbels; each capital is formed by four cherubs above a band of acanthus leaves painted green. Each section has at the bottom a panel, now blank, formerly with an inscription, above which is a large heraldic shield. Between this and the cornice are smaller shields, each corresponding to names, in Roman capitals, in gold on the black band below the cornice. W. section: (inscription to "Meredith fil Jovanni", ob. 1525); arms, *vert an eagle displayed or*; 3 shields above, now as E. section, *q.v.* (but formerly: Iarddur; Hwfa; and *vert a chevron between 3 wolf's heads arg.* Rhirid Flaidd); below cornice, ALICIA GWERVILLA (Gwenvera) MARGARET (Margreta); central section: (inscription to "Jo. Wynn fil. Meredith", ob. 1559); arms, *quarterly 1 Owain Gwynedd, 2 Gruffydd ap Cynan, 3 (Moreiddig) but field now vert, 4 (Collwyn) but field now vert, charges or*; one shield above (Owain Gwynedd) but each eagle is now on a *lozenge gules*;⁸ below cornice, ELENA, followed by a Maltese cross; E. panel: (inscription to "Mauritius Wynn fil Jo.", ob. 1580); arms, Owain Gwynedd quartering Gryffydd ap Cynan; 3 shields above: (Bulkeley) but field *vert*; *arg. (sable) a cross or within a bordure engrailed (invested)*; *gules a lion rampant or (arg) for Marchweithian*; below cornice, IANA ANNA KATERINA. (iii) N. wall of chancel, in a glass case, small piece of parchment, to Grace, wife of William Price, died 3rd June 1727, aged 57. *Miscellanea:* On the sill of the S. window of the nave, three stone fragments, probably from gravestones, bearing the following inscriptions: (a) DI/16/85; (b) 1699/RH; (c) 1679. *Pews:* Four sets of bench pews, each set formed into a unit by heavy spacers at floor level on either side; at the entrance to each pew the spacer has a semicircular piece cut out to allow access to the pew. Two sets are in the chancel; the N. set has five pews but the E. bench is now detached from the remainder; the S. set has three pews. The other two sets, containing four pews each, are in the S. chapel. The benches have open backs with shaped slats similar in design to those in the balustrade over the rood

screen (see below). The E. bench on the S. side of the chancel bears an inscription on the seat—*Maingc ir Dyla i Clyw.* 18th-century. *Plate:* (i) Silver chalice, vertical reeded moulding at the top of stem. Bowl bears an engraved band inscribed in Lombardic capitals THE CVPPE OF DOLWYDDELAN, quatrefoils between the words. Mutilated and repaired with brass and lead. Cf. the chalice at Llanbedr-y-cennin Church; assigned by Jones to the same silversmith and date (1576). (ii) Pewter tankard with cylindrical body, domed cover, scrolled thumbpiece and scroll handle. Inscription under base—*R Hodd Ellis Jones i Eglwys Dolwyddelan*; also the initials D.T. Date 1779 on the handle.⁹ *Poor Box:* forms part of a wooden pillar against the W. side of the W. arch leading into the S. chapel; heavy iron hinge-bars, one a T-piece, the other ending in a *fleur-de-lis*.¹⁰ *Pulpit:* N.E. corner of the church. Rectangular box of thin boards divided into panels with moulded edges. Entered by a door on the W. side. The top panel on the S. side is inscribed WP RM/RI 1711. *Reading Desk:* S.E. corner of chancel, opposite the pulpit. Of plain boards; the back has fluted corner posts ending in carved finials. 18th-century. *Rood Screen:*¹¹ Of oak with a central opening 4 ft. 2 ins. wide, with flat triangular head, the spandrels carved with bent feather ornament (Plate 32). On either side of the opening, above a wainscot 2 ft. 9 ins. high, are three bays each 1 ft. 3 ins. wide separated by posts with deep hollow mouldings. The heads of the openings have deep hollow chamfers; the tracery is square-headed and is built up round a straight-sided arch, above which it consists of large leaves, two to each side, forming cusps, the arch feathered and cusped. The N. bay had originally a square latticework (possibly for a confessional), the slots for the bars remaining. The top beam, moulded on both sides with strong hollows and rounds, has a series of mortice-holes for the framework of the loft floor, now destroyed. The beam carries an 18th-century balustrade consisting of four open panels containing shaped slats, six to each panel, similar in design to the seat backs in the chancel (see above). The top rail of the balustrade is a "candle beam" containing a row of fourteen candle sconces. This balustrade probably came from a gallery over the W. end of the nave. *Stained Glass:*¹² (a) E. window of chancel. Nearly 60 fragments of glass of ca. 1500, scattered indiscriminately in the centre panel of the window. Some are quite large. With the exception of some plain ruby and blue pieces at the top, all are in yellow and brown stain. They include: (i) head of Christ with a crown of thorns, probably part of a Crucifixion; (ii) a ladder placed against a cross, and the top of a spire bearing a cross finial; (iii) head of the Virgin Mary; (iv) the infant Christ; (v) feathered wings of an angel, and a bell; (vi) head of an angel; (vii) windows with tracery heads, two-light and single-light; (viii) part of a robe hanging in folds, decorated with vertical rows of rosettes. The glass seems to have been reset since Hughes wrote in 1913; in his account the head of Christ (No. i) is upside-down; the Virgin and Child (Nos. iii and iv) are together but the Virgin's face is obliterated by a bar; and he mentions a fragment, now missing, showing a portion of a female saint with her right hand holding the hilt of a sword. (b) N. window of chancel. A single quarry showing St. Christopher, the budding staff in his right hand, carrying the

infant Christ on his left shoulder, against a background diaper pattern of open flowers (Plate 24). *Lych-Gate*: A modern lych-gate stands on the N. side of the churchyard. In the wall alongside it is the date-stone of the older gate, inscribed 1736/EW IG.

In general see *Old Churches*, pp. 126-34.

¹ The date given by Sir John Wynne, *History of the Gwydir Family* (1878 ed.), pp. 81-2, is 1512. The fragments of stained glass in the E. window of the chancel (see p. 79) are *ca.* 1500. A reference to this window in *Y Brython*, 1861, states that "Meredyth built the church at his own expense about the year 1500. Twelve years after the church was built, a glass window was put in it, which was the first of its kind in the whole country. The date of the window is placed on the wall opposite—1512." There is no sign of such a date now.

² Many are said to come from Maredudd ab Ieuan's house in Cwm Penamnen (see Tai, No. 227); *Old Churches*, p. 127.

³ And therefore probably not earlier than the 10th century. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, LX, p. 409.

⁴ *Old Churches*, p. 133; Lowe, I, 397-8; *Arch. Camb.*, 1926, pp. 328-9. Lhwyd (*Parochialia*, I, p. 14) describes the discovery of a bell probably this, and another bell which was taken to Betws-y-Coed.

⁵ The inscription and figure are incised, but the charges on the shield, shown black in the figure, are slightly raised above the field, which is covered with incised hatching, here omitted for clarity. See also *Arch. Camb.*, 1876, p. 230.

⁶ *Arch. Camb.*, 1900, p. 181.

⁷ At the end of *Llyfr Sion Gruffydd* (of Cae Ceriog) N.L.W. MS. 7008 E. Thanks are due to Mr. W. J. Smith for drawing attention to this record. For the persons commemorated see Griffith, *Ped.*, pp. 280-1.

⁸ The lozenges are in relief, which suggests that they were originally intended to have a tincture different from the field.

⁹ *Church Plate*, pp. 76-7.

¹⁰ There is no sign of a third hinge with the Gwydir arms mentioned by Hughes and North.

¹¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1944, pp. 93-4. Contemporary with church.

¹² *Arch. Camb.*, 1913, pp. 367-75.

Condition: masonry sound, but plaster falling from walls and roof in need of repair.

SH 73605230

15 vii 50

23 S.E.

(223) CHAPEL (Independent Congregationalist), with minister's house attached. The entrance front on the long side of the building is of roughly coursed rubble. It contains two round-headed tall sash windows set between two door openings with similar heads. The roof is part-hipped. Probably *ca.* 1825.

Condition: fair; disused.

SH 73785210

8 ii 52

23 S.E. Unnamed

(224) CHAPEL (Methodist) (Plate 11) with minister's house attached. The entrance front, in the short side, is of large roughly coursed rubble and contains four round-headed windows, the outer ones being set above the twin entrance doors. The S. door lintel is dated 1835. Internally a little seating remains. The roof is part-hipped.

Condition: bad; disused.

SH 73825210

8 ii 52

23 S.E. "Assembly Rooms"

MASONRY CASTLES

(225) DOLWYDDELAN CASTLE (Figure 81, Plates 60-2). The native Welsh castle of Dolwyddelan stands on a small rocky

knoll (Plate 60) on the southern slopes of Moel Siabod. It overlooks the Lledr Valley and guards the old road from Nant Conwy to Meirionydd which ascends from the valley at this point.

The castle consists of two towers connected by a curtain wall enclosing a courtyard. The buildings are all of local grit and slate rubble. The well-preserved appearance of the earlier S.E. tower or keep is due to re-occupation at the end of the 15th century and extensive restorations in the mid-19th century.

There is a tradition that the castle is the birth-place of Llywelyn Fawr.¹ His father Iorwerth Trwyndwn was granted the commote of Nant Conwy upon the death of Owain Gwynedd in 1170²: it is possible therefore that the earliest work of the keep does date from the late 12th century. The castle was completed during the next century and during the English war was the royal residence of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd. It fell to the English in January 1283, and was immediately rearmed.³ There is a record of the appointment of a constable in 1284, who was still in office in 1290,⁴ but its isolated site far from the sea resulted in its being soon abandoned. The castle was re-occupied for a short time at the end of the 15th century by Maredudd ab Ieuan, who acquired the lease in 1488⁵ and added a second floor to the keep. In the middle of the 19th century the keep was restored by Lord Willoughby de Eresby. In 1930 the building was placed under the guardianship of the Ministry of Works.

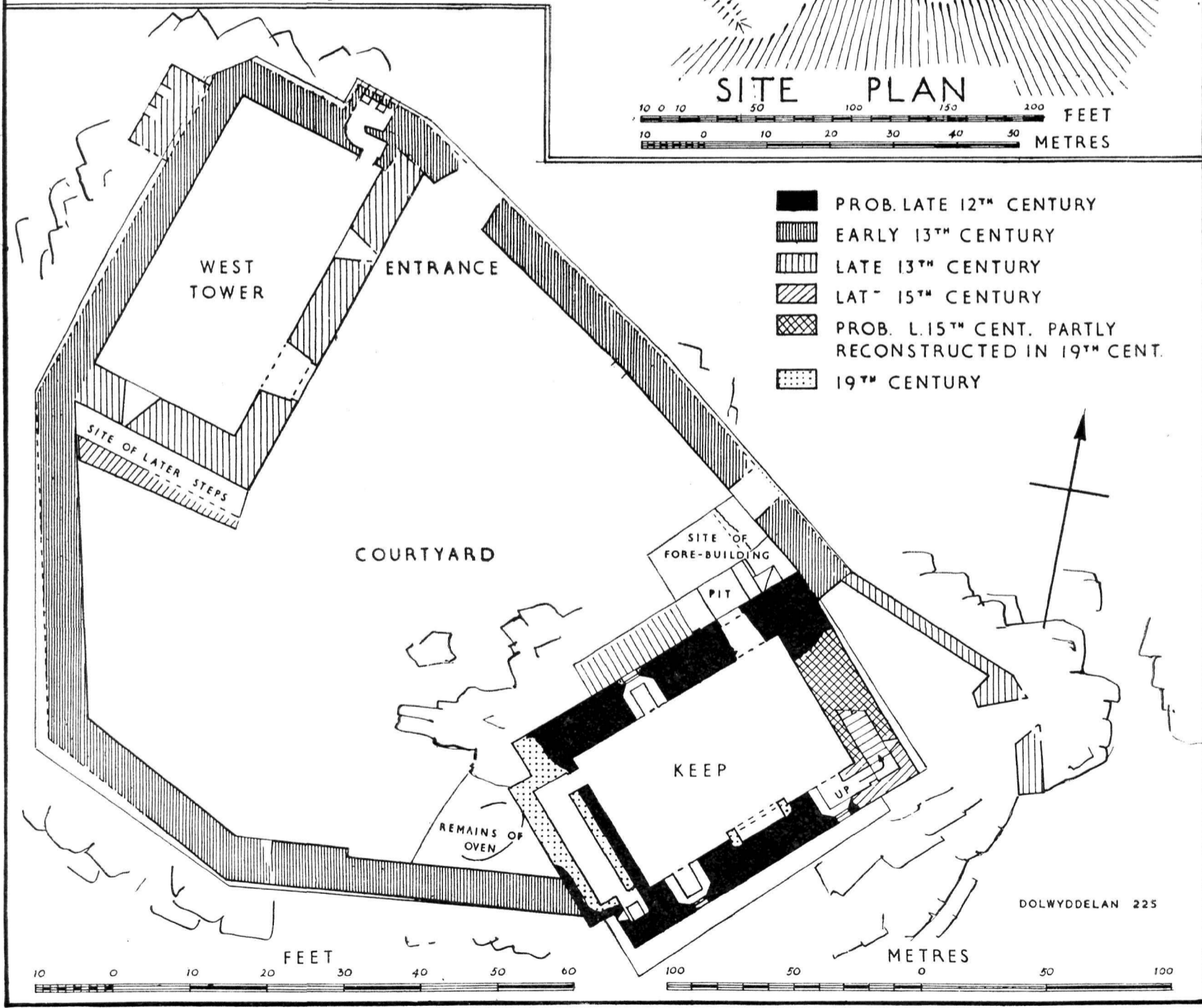
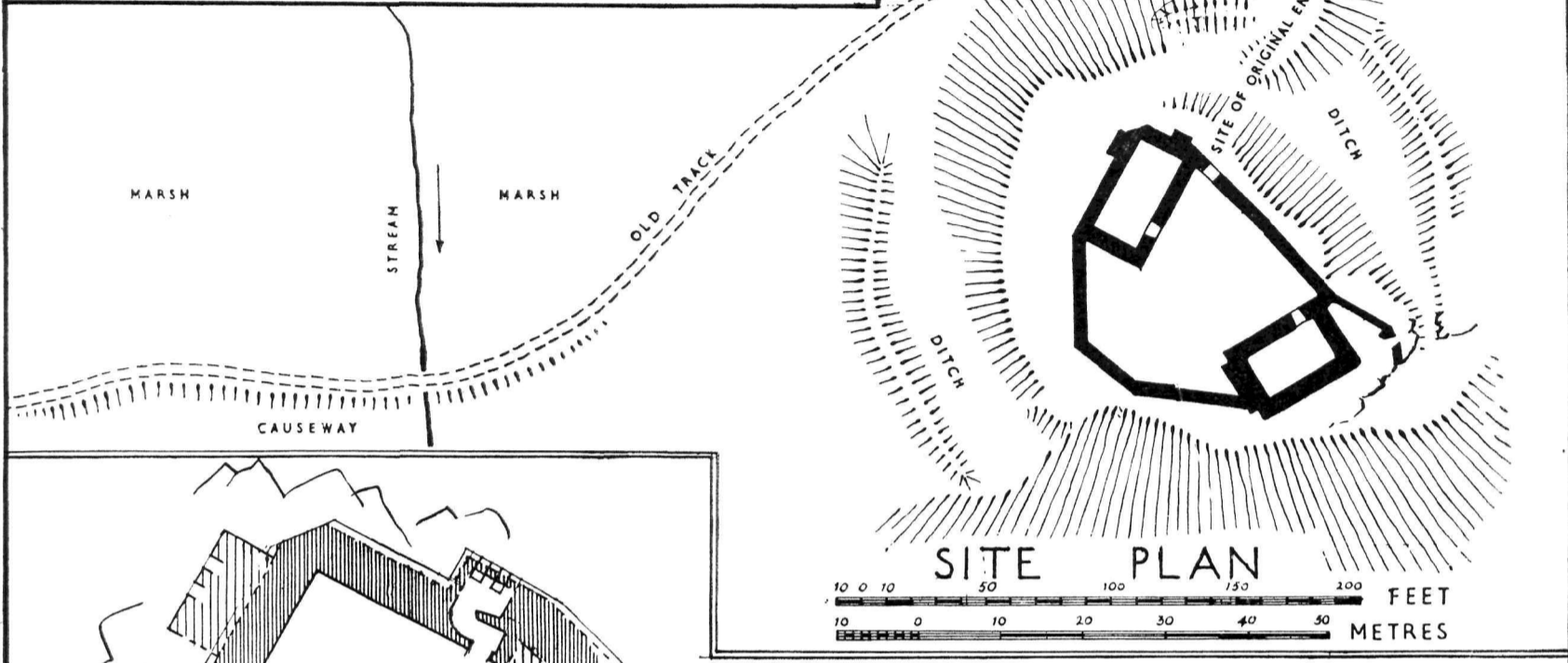
Architectural description.—The keep (Plates 61-2) is entered on its first floor by a flight of stone steps leading up from the courtyard to a door in the N.W. wall which was covered by a fore-building, now very ruined. This contained a small pit crossed by a drawbridge which could be raised against the door. The doorway has a deep chamfer continuous round the segmentally arched head. The 12th-century building was of one main floor, with a basement (now inaccessible) reached by a trap-door. The N.W. and S.E. walls of this period mostly survive, and the line of the original steeply-pitched gable can still be traced on the S.W. inner face, but much of the outside of this wall was completely rebuilt in the 19th century, apparently on the old plan.

The N.E. gable wall probably incorporates a little 12th-century masonry at the base but most of it must be the work of Lord Willoughby. It is possible however that the doorway to the mural stair, and the lower steps, are actually the work of Maredudd, although no trace remains of a door giving access to the second floor added by him.

The entrance floor, a single apartment, is lighted by three windows, two in the S.E. wall and one S.W. of the door. Each has window seats set in wide embrasures with deep roughly pointed rear-arches formed of thin slabs. The fireplace in the centre of the S.E. wall is mostly modern, but its back is old.

The late 15th-century second floor, which was not replaced during the 19th-century restorations, was lighted by three windows. That in the S.W. wall has a slab lintel, and breaks the line of the 12th-century gable. Those in the N.W. and S.E. walls have arched heads, perhaps 19th-century replacements of lintels.

DOLWYDDELAN CASTLE



6-(2)

FIG. 81

The outworks consist of rock-cut ditches on the W. and E.; these were not needed on the S. side, where the ground falls precipitously. To the N.W. there is a wide marshy area partly caused by the damming of a small stream by the causeway carrying the old road. The original entrance crossed the E. ditch on the line of the present approach.

The 13th-century curtain wall, 4 ft. 6 ins. to 5 ft. 6 ins. thick, is very ruined, but still stands to a height of about 8 ft. near the junction with the S. wall of the keep. The main gateway was on the N.E. near the N.W. tower; but there was another opening through the same wall near the keep. One jamb of a loop exists in the best preserved section of the S. curtain. Access to the wall-walk must originally have been by wooden steps of which no trace survives. Later an approach was provided from the first floor of the N.W. tower by a newel stair in its S. wall. At a later date, perhaps *ca.* 1490, a straight flight of stone steps was built against the outside of this wall, blocking the ground floor loop. N.E. of the keep, a thin wall, probably 13th-century, continues the line of the N. curtain to the brink of a steep drop. A small postern with deeply splayed reveals leads from the enclosure, which was otherwise inaccessible except by ladders.

The N.W. tower (Plate 62) was built within the angle of the earlier curtain; straight joints are visible at both junctions. It is very ruined, but the E. wall stands to a height of about 26 ft. The tower probably had two floors, each a single room. It was entered from the courtyard by a wide door, with jambs of sandstone which appears to be the only imported stone on the site. The ground floor seems to have been lighted by narrow slits to the courtyard. A doorway in the N. wall leads to a latrine and a flanking chute indicates another on the wall-walk above; these precede the building of the tower. In the E. wall, above a line of beam-holes indicating the first-floor level, there is a large fireplace with canopied hood. From the embrasure of a window to the S. there are remains of a stair which probably led to the roof and curtain wall-walk. The base of a small rectangular bastion added to the W. wall contains two latrine outlets, which probably served the first-floor apartment of the tower.

¹ Sir J. Wynne, *History of the Gwydir Family* (1878 ed.), p. 15.

² *Hist. Wales*, II, p. 550.

³ *Cal. Anc. Corr.*, p. 104, Jan. 26 1283.

⁴ *Cal. Chanc. Rolls*, 1277-1326, pp. 288, 325.

⁵ Sir J. Wynne, *op. cit.*, p. 73.

See also *Ministry of Works Guide* by C. A. R. Radford.

Condition: ruined, but preserved by Ministry of Works.

SH 72195233

24 iv 51

23 S.W.

SECULAR BUILDINGS

(226) BRYNMOEL (Figure 82). A large two-storied farmhouse probably dating from late 16th century.¹ The walls are of local slate rubble, the roofs are all modern. Most of the openings are original but all frames are modern. The building, at present two dwellings, has been completely modernised internally.²

Architectural description.—The oldest part of the fabric is the S. end of the main W. block, which originally had a stone

stair W. of the N. fireplace. Its blocked window can be seen on the N. side of the wall. The E. wing was built against this block in 1663; the joint can be seen internally. The site of the original W. wall of this wing is uncertain, as the N. half of the main block was built or rebuilt in 1888. The E. gable contains two windows with wooden lintels beneath stone relieving arches. On the ground floor there is a wooden seat with a 17th-century panelled back. The original mullion mortises are visible in the lintel of the first-floor window. The tall square chimney, dated 1663 on its W. face, has a hollow-chamfered capping.

¹ First mentioned in 1601, *Wynn Papers*, No. 218.

² Fenton (p. 189) mentions "coats of arms", but these are no longer visible.

Condition: good.

SH 74535341

11 ii 52

23 N.E.

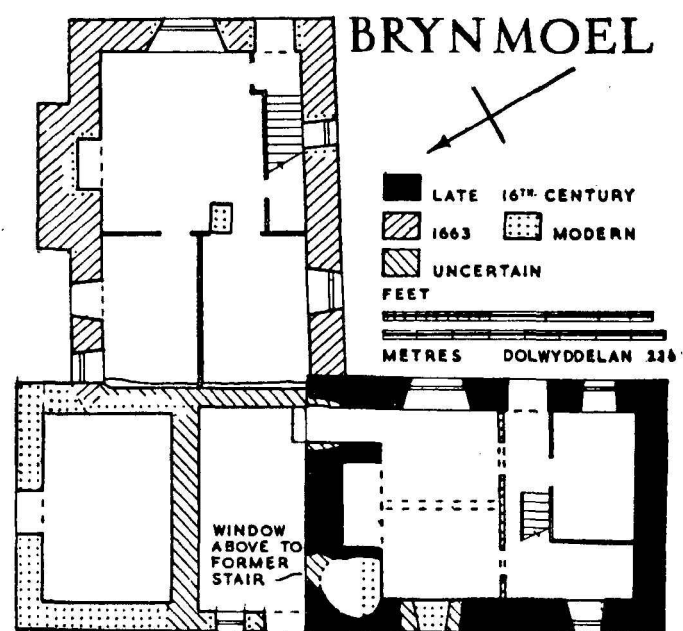


FIG. 82

(227) TAI, Penamnen (Figure 83). Occupied by Maredudd ab Ieuan, *ca.* 1500. (Sir J. Wynne, *History of the Gwydir Family* (1878 ed.), pp. 74, 81-2.)

(228) GWYNDY (Figure 83). A *beudy*, probably 17th-century, 26 ft. by 10 ft., with dry-built walls 2 ft. 6 ins. thick, survives (roofless) 70 yards to the N.W. (SH 73664955), and another, probably 18th-century, 26 ft. by 14 ft., with walls 2 ft. thick, lies 110 yards to the S. (SH 73714937).

(229) CWM-FYNHADOG-ISAF (Figure 83).

(230-233) Houses of mid-18th century or earlier, but with no visible features of interest:

(230) TAN-Y-CLOGWYN. Altered and ruined.

SH 77065277

23 S.E.

(231) TAN-Y-GRAIG. Modernised.

SH 74495324

23 N.E.

(232) DOLWYDDELAN

(239) DOLWYDDELAN

(232) MUR-COCH. Ruined.

SH 75535330

23 N.E.

(233) BWLCH-CYNNUD. Modernised.

SH 74155265

23 S.E.

BRIDGES

(234) PONT Y LLAN, over the Afon Lledr at Dolwyddelan. A bridge of three arches, the centre arch much bigger than the side ones. The parapet bears a stone inscribed: Io owen MDCCCVM/J Defford Surveyor.

Condition: good.

SH 73695218

29 vii 50

23 S.E.

(237) BRIDGE over the Nant Edno 1/2 m. N. of Moel Goch, formerly of two long slabs resting on abutments dry-built of large slabs and corbelled out over the stream; the upstream member is now missing. Span 12 ft.; original width ca. 6 ft. 6 ins.

Condition: ruinous.

SH 67835227

31 viii 50

22 S.E. Unnamed

MEDIEVAL EARTHWORKS

(238) TOMEN CASTELL, a natural rocky knoll, precipitous on the E., and with a steep slope on the W., at the bottom of which is a ditch about 15 ft. wide and now 2 or 3 ft. deep. On the top

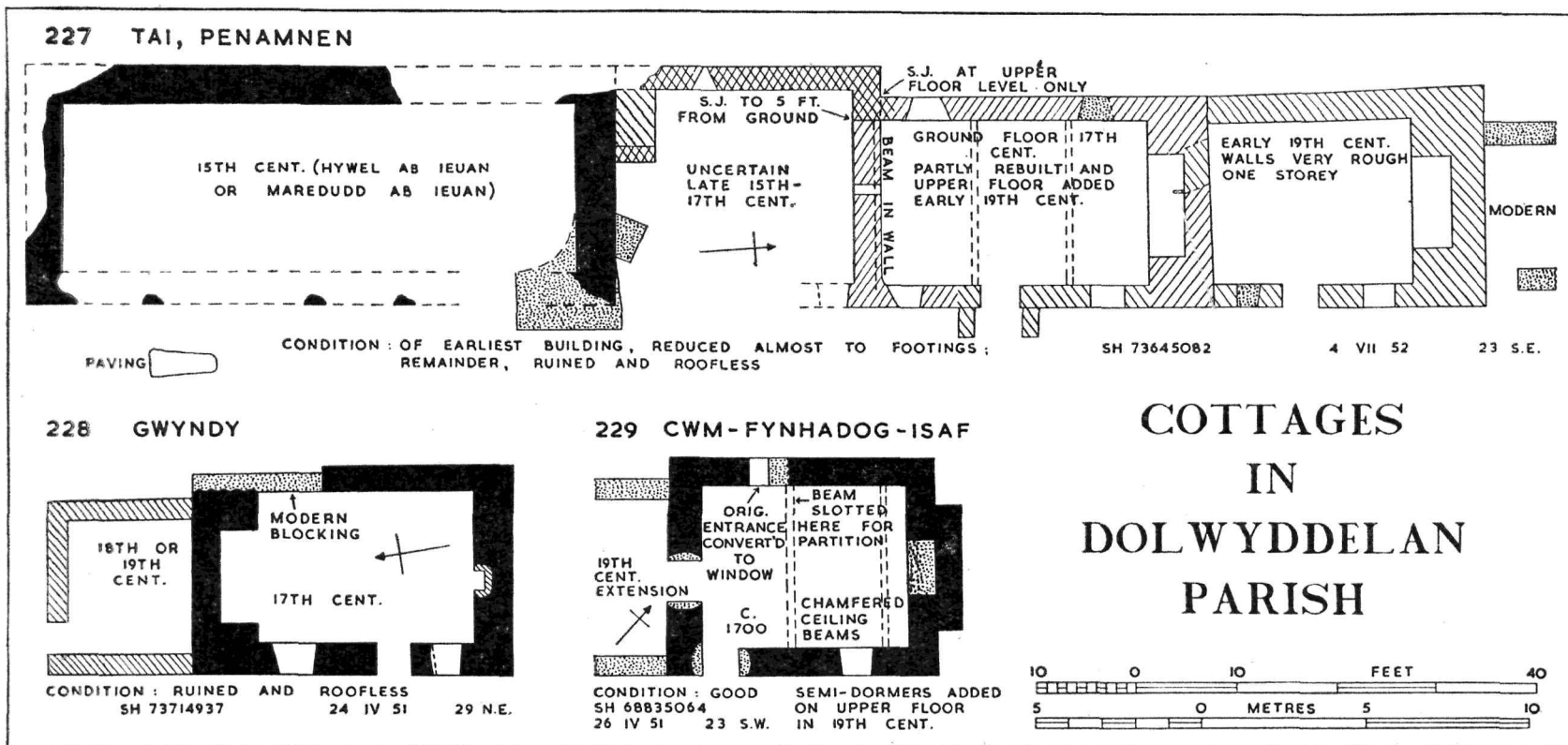


FIG. 83

(235) PONT SARN-DDU ("Roman Bridge") across the Afon Lledr, of eight spans each about 6 ft. long separated by rectangular piers of equal width, with cutwaters upstream. The gaps are spanned by massive stone lintels, above which are long timbers, supported on corbels on the upstream side over the S. five bays. The road surface, and the wire fences forming the parapets, are modern. The roadway is 10 ft. wide and the overall length is 90 ft. The N. two piers and the abutments seem to have been rebuilt. Evans's map of 1794 shows the main road from Ffestiniog to Dolwyddelan crossing the river at this point.

Condition: good.

SH 71125158

14 vii 50

23 S.W.

(236) PONT SARN-YR-OFFEIRIAD, over Afon Ystumiau, formed by three large slabs, resting on dry-built abutments corbelled out over the stream. Span 9 ft., width 5 ft. A crossing is shown here on Evans's map of 1794.

Condition: good.

SH 73245437

29 viii 50

23 N.E.

are traces of what may have been a tower about 25 ft. square, but only the N.E. side is at all clear.

Condition: much ruined and robbed.

SH 72495216

31 iii 52

23 S.W.

(239) BOUNDARY BANK, Bwlch Ehediad (summit of pass 1,236 ft. above O.D.), forming at this point the parish boundary between Dolwyddelan and Beddgelert.

Running roughly N.-S. from outcrop to outcrop (Clogwyn Pwllbudr on the N. and the northern cliffs of Cerig Cochion on the S., a distance of about half a mile), and thus completely closing the Bwlch Ehediad, is an old boundary bank of earth averaging 3 ft. in height and 10 ft. thick at the base, revetted with drystone walling on the W. side. This is probably one of the boundaries of monastic lands mentioned in the Aberconwy charter¹ (ca. 1198) although the ancient survey does not specifically mention a dyke.

The "Ancient Trackway" marked on the O.S. maps, running through the Bwlch Ehediad, breaks through the bank—

the removed material being visible on either side—and is therefore later in date.

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1939, pp. 151, 153, 156.

Condition: fair.

SH 66675245 to
66465168 31 viii 50 22 S.E. Unnamed

UNCLASSIFIED EARTHWORKS

(240) ENCLOSURE, at a height of 700 ft. above O.D. Rectangular enclosure, 36 ft. long from N. to S. and 27 ft. wide, with walls 3 ft. thick and 1–2 ft. high, of large boulders, overlaid by modern walls. It is probably a medieval fold.

Condition: ruined and robbed.

SH 69865174 26 iv 51 23 S.W. Unnoted

HUTS AND FIELD SYSTEMS

(241) ROUND HUTS. Two unenclosed huts at 850 ft. above O.D. on level ground between Clogwyn Mawr and Ceunant Ty'n-y-ddol. Hut (i) is 33 ft. in diameter, its wall being 4 ft. thick and faced on both sides with very large slabs; the entrance, 6 ft. 6 ins. wide, lies on the N. The hut has been damaged by rebuilding as a shepherd's shelter.

Hut (ii), 26 yards N. of (i), is 27 ft. in diameter, with an orthostatic wall 3 ft. thick, and an entrance now 6 ft. wide on the E. Adjoining the hut on the N.E. and S.E. are stubs of ancient field walls which extend to E. and W. and to the S. up the gentle slope which is partly cleared of stone.

Condition: huts fair; field walls fragmentary.

SH 69565190 26 iv 51 23 S.W. "Old Sheepfold"

(242) LONG HUTS, probably *hafodau*, S. of Nant Edno, at 1,150 ft. above O.D. on a level shelf in ground falling gently to the N.E. Both are rectangular, dry-built of slabs, with axes N.E.–S.W. (i) 45 ft. by 17 ft., walls 3 ft. thick, in places 6 ft. high owing to rebuilding as a sheepfold. An entrance in the middle of the S.E. wall may be original. (ii) 3 yards S.E. of (i) and linked to it by a short length of ruined wall; 28 ft. by 12 ft., walls 3 ft. thick and up to 2 ft. high.

Condition: ruined and reedgrown.

SH 67945213 31 viii 50 22 S.E. Unnamed

(243) PLATFORM HOUSE, on the E. bank of the Afon y Felin, at 550 ft. above O.D. on a small level platform in ground falling to the S.S.W. The house is a small rectangular building, axis N.N.E.–S.S.W., ca. 30 ft. by 18 ft.; the walls survive as slight grassy banks but a few large stones remain in the lower end wall. A few yards to the E. is a roughly circular enclosure ca. 60 ft. in diameter, bounded by a grassy bank; a gap 6 ft. wide on the S.W. may represent an entrance.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 73885268 29 viii 50 23 S.E. Unnoted

(244) LONG HUT, on a level natural shelf above the N. bank of Ceunant Ty'n-y-ddol; 35 ft. long from N.N.W. to S.S.E.

by 13 ft. wide, its walls 2 ft. 6 ins. thick faced on both sides with slabs on edge. Just above the upper end of the hut, at the foot of a steep slope below crags, is a curving hood-wall of large boulders.

Condition: ruined and robbed, partly overlaid by sheepfold.

SH 69325212 26 iv 51 23 S.W. "Sheepfold"

(245) CORN-DRYING KILN,¹ in open country on the E. bank of a stream at 800 ft. above O.D. A shallow trench, about 16 ft. long and 2 ft. 6 ins. wide, expanding to a circular hollow 6 ft. across at the upper end. Both trench and hollow are lined with thin upright stones and the trench is roofed with slabs.

¹ For a discussion of corn-drying kilns see Sir Lindsay Scott, *Antiquity*, 1951, pp. 195–208. Kilns of this particular type occur in Ireland (*Proc. Roy. Irish Acad.*, Vol. 54, Sect. C, No. 4 (1952), p. 104, note 10).

Condition: much ruined.

SH 69415192 26 iv 51 23 S.W. Unnoted

WELLS

(246) FFYNNON ELEN. A small rectangular basin now dry, 9 ft. by 7 ft., with walls of earth-mortared rubble, on ground sloping steeply to the S. The S. wall is 1 ft. 6 ins. thick and 1 ft. high; the remaining walls are revetments only, that on the N. reaching a height of 4 ft.; water emerging outside the S. wall is now collected in a drinking trough. The name has also been applied to a natural spring about 100 yards to the N.W.

Condition: ruined and overgrown.

SH 73675252 29 viii 50 23 S.E.

FINDS. See pp. lxxv–lxxvii, lxxix, Figure 16.

DWYGYFYLCHI

Dwygyfylchi is a small parish on the N. coast, consisting of a coastal strip on which stands the modern town of Penmaen-mawr, and of upland rising steeply behind it. The principal surviving monument is the stone circle known as the Druids' Circle (No. 277). The great hill-fort of Braich-y-Dinas (No. 252) has been destroyed by quarrying, but on account of its importance it has been recorded in its appropriate place. The important stone-axe factory at Graig Lwyd is described in an appendix (p. xli).

A poem by Hywel ap Owain Gwynedd (*ob.* 1170) refers to the "proud towers of Gyfylchi".¹ The identification with Dinas, Allt Wen (No. 253),² seems unlikely. The description and date suggest the former existence of a motte near the coast.

The reputed remains of the submerged palace of Helig have been shown to be natural.³

Traces of strip cultivation survive in the parish.⁴

¹ *Myv. Arch.*, p. 197.

² Lowe, I, 86 (quoting from O. Jones, *Cymru*).

³ F. J. North, *The Legend of Llys Helig*; Llandudno, Colwyn Bay and District F.C., Supplement 1940.

⁴ *Arch. Camb.*, 1923, p. 328.

ECCLESIASTICAL

(247) THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. GWYNAN was entirely rebuilt in 1760 and again in 1889. Two architectural fragments survive from the early church: (i) gritstone quoin built into the S.W. angle of the nave, consisting of the head of a window of three round-headed lights in a square frame, each light 1 ft. in width; probably 15th- or 16th-century; (ii) dressed gritstone built into the W. wall of the nave just N. of the W. door; this has two parallel channellings with a hollow moulding between, and a square socket containing the remains of an iron bar, possibly part of a window jamb.

Fittings.—*Bell*: inaccessible but said to be inscribed: Humphrey Roberts, John Owens, 1753. *Inscription*: slate slab, on W. wall of S. transept, commemorating the rebuilding of the church in 1760 and giving the names of the five trustees (O. Holland, R. Howard, T. Lloyd, O. Jones, Vicar of Conway, and S. R. Rathbone, Minister of this Parish). *Memorials*: Interior—(i) S. wall of nave, marble tablet with interlacing border, to Rhys Lloyd of Graiglwyd, 1710.¹

¹ *Old Churches*, p. 164.

Condition: rebuilt.

SH 73687732

1949

4 S.E.

(248) CAPEL HOREB, Congregational Chapel built in 1813. The building is rectangular, 39 ft. 6 ins. by 30 ft. 6 ins., with a porch projecting 6 ft. at one end. It is entered by a doorway in the side wall of the porch, over which is the inscription *Horeb Addoldy yr Annibynwyr Adeiladwyd* 1813. The chapel is of stone finished with rough whitewashed plaster with the quoins and window reveals picked out, and is surmounted by a hipped roof of low pitch. The interior is lit by three windows in each of the side walls and two in the end wall, one on either side of the porch. In the centre of this wall is the pulpit with reading desk resting on turned balusters and ornamented by pendants. The seating consists of tiers of box pews, and on the rear wall is a simple centre-piece in plaster relief. The walls are coated with plain plaster and have a high pitch-pine dado. The ceiling is of varnished pitch-pine boarding with a moulded plaster surround and a central plaque of plaster 10 ft. in diameter (from which formerly hung a chandelier), ornamented with an acanthus motif.

Condition: good.

SH 73147688

24 iv 51

4 S.W. Unnamed.

SECULAR BUILDINGS

(249) BRYNMOR (Figure 84). A two-storeyed house on the N. side of Bangor Road, Penmaen-mawr. The 17th-century occupants are mentioned in Griffith, *Ped.*, p. 14. The house is shown on Lewis Morris's *Map of Conway Harbour Approaches* (1748).

The walls are of rendered rubble. The original roof with rounded kneelers has been re-slatted. The fenestration is mostly modern, but some of the openings are old.

The interior has been completely modernised, but the site of the original stone stair at the side of the S. fireplace can

still be seen on each floor. One side of the present stair is roughly made of fragments of post-and-panel partitioning or *ca.* 1600. A number of plastered, stop-chamfered main and secondary ceiling beams appear to be *in situ*. Most of the massive roof timbers have been covered by a later ceiling.

Condition: good, but modernised.

SH 71787632

29 vii 49

4 S.W. Unnamed

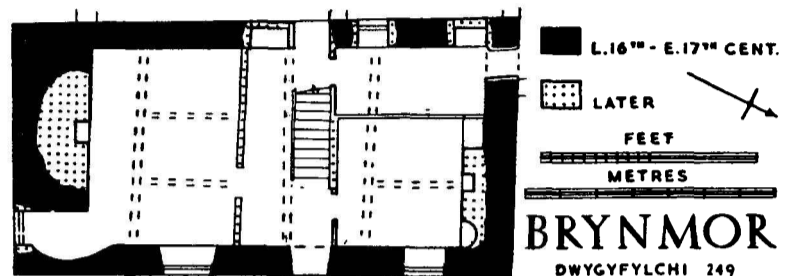


FIG. 84

(250) GRAIG-LWYD, house of three storeys, much altered. The second floor, roof and fenestration are modern, but the E. room on the ground floor has a rough ceiling beam supporting stop-chamfered joists. The ceiling of the W. room is similar but plastered.

The house is first mentioned in the late 16th century.¹

¹ Griffith, *Ped.*, p. 154.

Condition: good, but much altered.

SH 71897578

19 i 49

8 N.W.

(251) TYDDYN-DU, a small house of two storeys, with rubble walls and slate roof with stone copings. The original chimney bressumer, and a large cross-beam supporting stop-chamfered joists, are visible in the kitchen at the W. end. The roof is supported on two rough principals with cross-ties. The present staircase, the E. chimney, the fenestration, and the additions to E. and N. are modern, the original work probably early 18th-century.

Condition: good.

SH 72977695

28 vii 49

4 S.W.

EARLY DEFENSIVE ENCLOSURES

(252) BRAICH-Y-DINAS (Figure 85), an important hill-fort on Penmaen Mawr, now entirely destroyed. The site was examined by H. H. Hughes,¹ and the following account is based on his reports.

The hilltop was defended by massive ramparts of roughly coursed rubble masonry, with no orthostats. These still stood in places to a height of 9 ft., and varied from 8 to 15 ft. in thickness. The number and character of the entrances were uncertain. The interior contained 90 or more huts,² of various shapes but mostly oval with a usual diameter of 10–20 ft. Their walls were of similar construction to the rampart, about 5 or 6 ft. thick, and stood in places to a height of 4 ft.

All dateable objects can be assigned to the period A.D. 100–400, and no evidence was found to indicate more than one period of construction. The evidence of the relics suggests that the most prosperous inhabitants of the fort were those

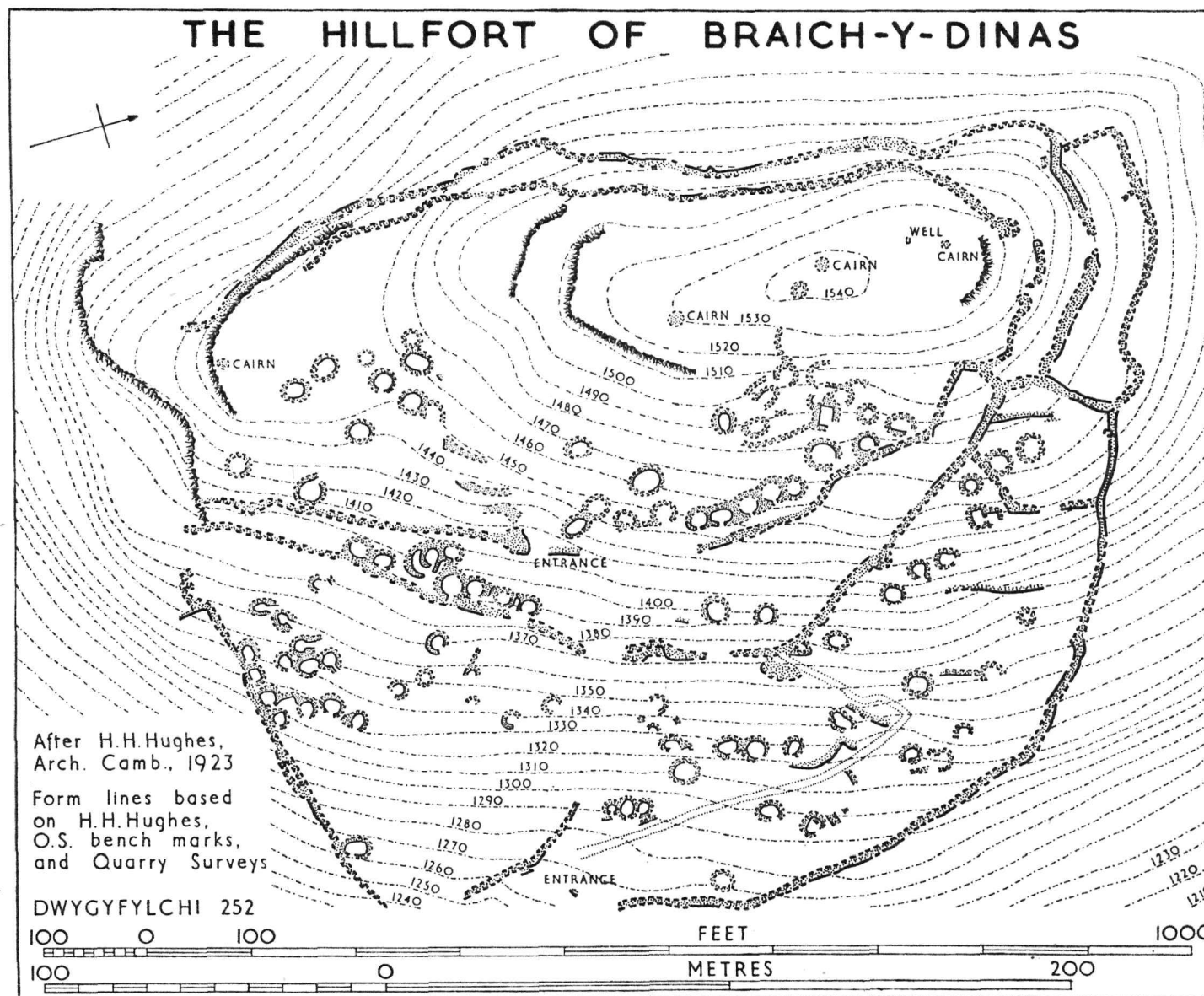


FIG. 85

living between the outer and middle ramparts, as all the Samian pottery, and four of the six coins found, came from this part of the fort. The site produced saddle querns, but none of the rotary type.

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1912, pp. 169 ff.; 1913, pp. 353 ff.; 1915, pp. 17 ff.; 1922, pp. 346 ff.; 1923, pp. 243 ff.

² An apparently accurate plan by W. G. Haslam, accompanying a paper by H. Pritchard (*Arch. Camb.*, 1877, pp. 220 ff.), shows about 150.

Notes on the excavation and finds also occur in *B.B.C.S.*, I, 70, 281; *Journal of Roman Studies*, 1921, p. 229; 1922, p. 244; *Trans. Cymmr*, 1920-21, p. 55.

For finds subsequent to excavation see *Arch. Camb.*, 1928, p. 194; 1930, p. 203; 1931, p. 183; 1932, p. 399; 1934, p. 174. Other notices, of minor importance, are: *Arch. Camb.*, 1861, pp. 149-50; Pennant, III, 115-18; Fenton, 204-5, 334; *Cambrian Traveller's Guide* (1813), cols. 1047-8; *Arch.*, III, p. 303; *Cymmr*, 1882, pp. 154-8; Lowe, I, 87-96.

Condition: quarried away.

SH 70107530

8 N.W.

(253) DINAS, Allt Wen (Figure 86), a small hill-fort, pentagonal in plan, enclosed by a single rampart about 8 ft. thick of roughly coursed dry masonry. On the N. there are traces

of an outer ditch 15 ft. wide and of an inner quarry-trench, and here the rampart is best preserved, standing in places more than 3 ft. high. The entrance is 10 ft. wide, at the N.E. corner, the adjacent rampart being thickened, with doubtful traces of a guardhouse in the angle N. of the passage. One possible hut site occurs against the N. rampart.

Condition: poor, much ruined.

SH 74557733

18 i 52

4 S.E.

HUTS AND FIELD SYSTEMS

(254) HUTS, W. of Graig Lwyd, at a height of 1,200 ft. above O.D. A small open settlement of round huts on ground sloping to the N.W.

- (i) 16 ft. in diameter, with a wall of piled stones 4 ft. thick.
- (ii) 10 yards N.W. of hut (i). 9 ft. in diameter, with a wall 3 ft. thick.
- (iii) 17 yards N.W. of hut (ii). 9 ft. in diameter, with a wall 3 ft. thick.
- (iv) 20 yards E. of hut (iii). 15 ft. in diameter; grassgrown.
- (v) 9 yards N.E. of hut (iv). 12 ft. in diameter, with a wall 2 ft. thick, faced on both sides with stones. A large boulder 10 ft. long is incorporated in the wall on the N.E.

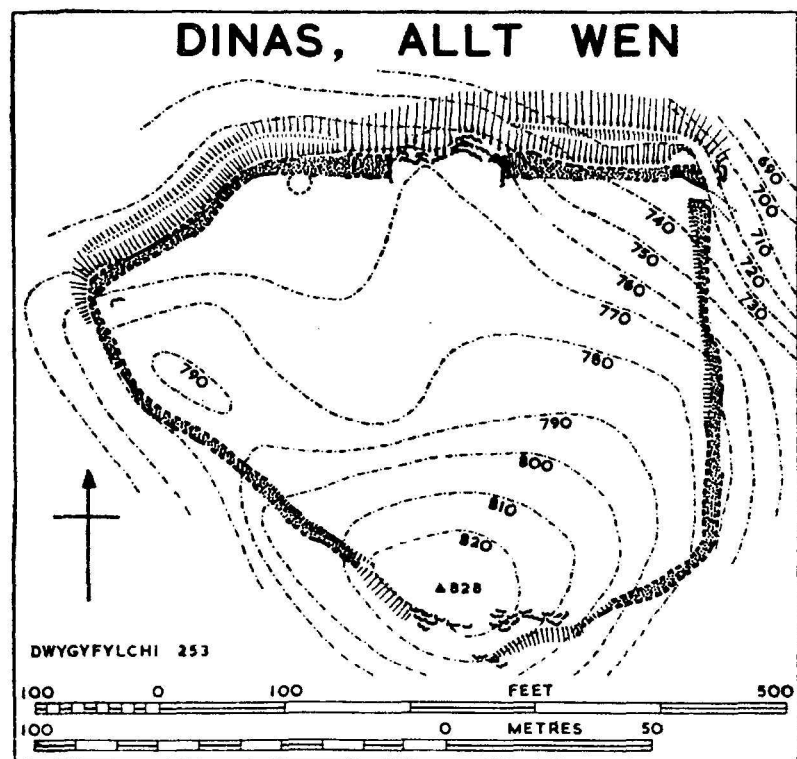


FIG. 86

A level shelf to the N. of the huts has been partly cleared of stones, and there are traces of rough wandering walls of piled stones among the scree to the S. of hut (v).

Condition: poor.

SH 71387513 12 vii 49 8 N.W. Unnoted

(255) HUTS, on the N.E. slopes of Graig Lwyd. Two unenclosed circular huts on a small level shelf at a height of 1,000 ft. above O.D., in a steep slope facing N.E.

(i) 12 ft. diameter, with a wall of earth and stones 3-4 ft. thick, faced on the inner side with large stones.¹

(ii) 6 yards N. of (i). 15 ft. diameter, with a wall of earth and stones remaining to a height of 2 ft. on the W., but destroyed on the E. and N.E.

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1922, p. 17.

Condition: badly denuded.

SH 71877528 30 viii 47 8 N.W. Unnoted

(256) HUT-GROUP, E. of Pen-ffordd-goch, at a height of 800 ft. above O.D. Unenclosed group of six circular and sub-rectangular huts on a level shelf, with rising broken ground to the E., and on the W. a steep drop to the Fairy Glen.

(i) Circular depression 27 ft. in diameter, the E. side cut back into the slope. A few stones are visible on the S.W. side.

(ii) Sub-rectangular depression, 14 yards N. of hut (i), its longer axis E.-W., 22 ft. by 14 ft. A few small stones are visible on the E. side.

(iii) Circular level platform in sloping ground, 15 yards E. of hut (ii), 18 ft. in diameter. Fallen orthostats are visible on the N.E. side.

(iv) Circular depression, 9 yards N.E. of hut (ii), 33 ft. in diameter. Large stones up to 4 ft. long and 1 ft. 6 ins. high remain in the wall on the N. and E., and the interior contains fallen boulders.

(v) Circular hut, 3 ft. N. of hut (iv), 28 ft. in diameter. The wall is 3 ft. 6 ins. thick, of earth and small stones faced on both sides with orthostats. A modern track cuts through the hut and has ruined its S. and S.W. side.

(vi) Circular level platform, adjoining hut (v) on the W. but at a slightly lower level, 31 ft. in diameter. The wall has been destroyed except on the W. and N.W., where it is 5 ft. thick and has good orthostatic faces.

Lowe, II, 31.

Condition: badly robbed.

SH 74607588 9 iv 47 4 S.E. Unnoted

(257) ENCLOSED HUT, Pen-y-Coed, on ground falling to the N. about 250 ft. above O.D. An oval enclosure about 75 ft. E.-W. by 50 ft. N.-S., terraced into the slope, and surrounded by a wall 3-4 ft. thick, with an entrance on the W. At the E. end is a hut 24 ft. in diameter, with an entrance on the W. flanked by orthostats. R. Newstead, who excavated the site in 1899, found a saddle quern, rubbing- and hammer-stones, and a spindle-whorl, but regarded the remains as those of a burial mound.¹

¹ *Journ. Chester Arch. Soc.*, 1899, pp. 145-51.

Condition: good.

SH 71437596 30 viii 47 4 S.W. Unnoted

(258) ENCLOSED HUT-GROUP, on level ground at about 550 ft. above O.D., E. of a small rocky knoll. An oval space, 75 ft. by 50 ft. with long axis E.-W., enclosed by a bank now about 6 ins. high, with the remains of a hut ca. 17 ft. in diameter at the W. end, and possible traces of further huts.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 75367682 11 ii 50 4 S.E. Unnoted

(259) ENCLOSED HUT, on nearly level ground at about 550 ft. above O.D. A bank of earth and small stones, now about 8 ft. wide and 1 ft. high, with on the E. an entrance 8 ft. wide flanked by large boulders, encloses an oval space of diameters 65 ft. N.-S. and 80 ft. E.-W. A hut, 20 ft. in diameter, with walls 4 ft. wide and 1 ft. high overgrown with turf, has its centre about 3 ft. E.S.E. from that of the enclosure.

Condition: poor.

SH 75347677 11 ii 50 4 S.E. Unnoted

(260) HUT, at a height of 600 ft. above O.D., consisting of a circle of large boulders, many of them earthfast, on a small level platform in a narrow gully S. of Murddyn. In places the stones are set in a slight bank of earth. The diameter is 30 ft. Gaps on the N.W. and S.E. may represent entrances.

Condition: very poor.

SH 74937685 2 iv 47 4 S.E. Unnoted

(261) HUT, E. of Graig Lwyd, at a height of 1,100 ft. above O.D. A circular hut, 28 ft. in diameter, on a small level shelf under a cliff, with the ground falling away steeply to N. and E. It has a dry-built wall 3 ft. 6 ins. thick and up to 2 ft. high

A ruined entrance 7 ft. wide lies on the S.W. A small rectangular addition on the W. is a modern sheepfold, and the hut itself appears to have been repaired to serve as a sheep-pen.

Arch. Camb., 1922, Figure 1, p. 7, shows other huts near, now destroyed.

Condition: ruined, partly rebuilt.

SH 71847518 12 vii 49 8 N.W. Unnamed

(262) HUT, on a small levelled platform at about 1,150 ft. above O.D., roughly square, 18 ft. across, with an entrance in the middle of the E. side and a square of 8 ft. side in the S.W. corner. The walls are formed by a single line of small boulders.

Condition: very poor.

SH 71947488 5 x 51 8 N.W. Unnoted

(263) PLATFORM HOUSE (Figure 87) at 950 ft. above O.D., on the N.E. slopes of Penmaen Mawr.

Condition: fair.

SH 70567559 3 iv 52 8 N.W. Unnoted

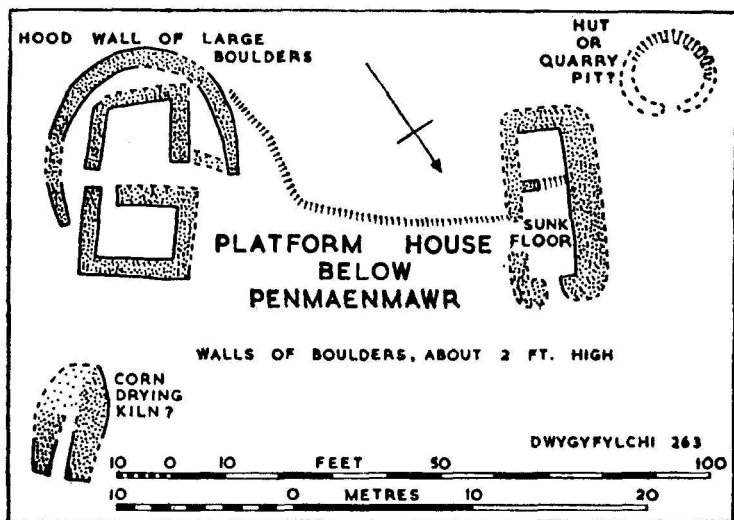


FIG. 87

(264) HOMESTEAD (Figure 88) on the E. slopes of Penmaen Mawr at 1,150 ft. above O.D., surrounded by contemporary enclosures of rectilinear outline.¹

¹ *Arch. Camb.* 1954, pp. 66-84 (Report of 1950 excavations).

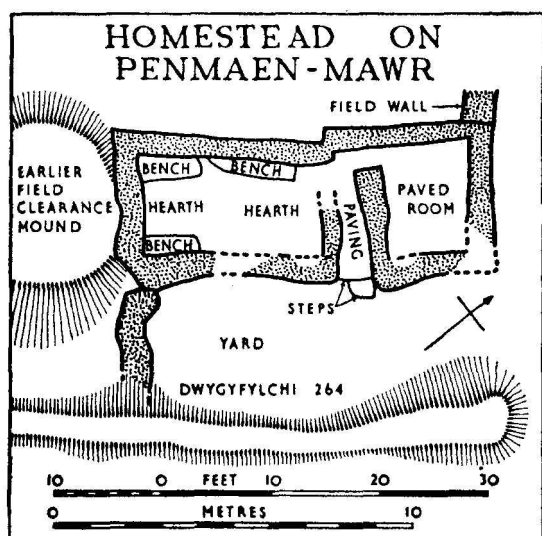


FIG. 88

Condition: poor, grassgrown; field walls damaged by quarry development.

SH 70387520 15 x 50 8 N.W. Unnoted

(265) LONG HUTS AND FIELDS, at a height of 650 ft. above O.D. Three buildings with associated fields, probably medieval, among a series of small rounded hillocks at the edge of the mountain land.

(i) 27 ft. by 12 ft., long axis N.-S. The walls, 3 ft. thick, have orthostatic faces with a core of small stones and earth. A short stretch of the S. wall is dry-built with roughly coursed faces. On the S.W. is an entrance 5 ft. wide.

(ii) 10 ft. E. of hut (i) and parallel, 30 ft. by 12 ft. The walls appear as banks of earth and stones, up to 3 ft. high with an entrance on the E. Against the outer face of the N. end wall is a bank of earth and stones 13 ft thick.

(iii) 100 yards N. of huts (i) and (ii); 21 ft. by 12 ft., long axis E.-W. The walls, 2 ft. 6 ins. thick and up to 1 ft. 6 ins. high, are dry-built with large stones placed lengthwise on both faces and a core of earth and small stones. An entrance 4 ft. wide lies in the middle of the E. end wall.

A system of cleared fields, wholly or partly enclosed by low wandering walls of piled stones or of orthostats, surrounds the huts.

Condition: good.

SH 75037675 2 iv 47 4 S.E. Unnoted

(266-268) The following isolated LONG HUTS occur in the parish. Their walls are generally about 3 ft. thick, and stand one course high. Their condition is ruined and overgrown.

(266) 55 ft. by 13 ft., N.E.-S.W., cross-wall 8 ft. thick 8 ft. from N.E. end. On level shelf 600 ft. above O.D. Entrance in S.E. side of larger room. Ground to N.W. and N.E. shows extensive traces of ploughing, probably medieval.

SH 74957729 18 x 51 4 S.E. Unnoted

(267) 30 ft. by 15 ft., N.W.-S.E., on level shelf at 650 ft. above O.D.

SH 74707756 18 x 51 4 S.E. Unnoted

(268) 26 ft. by 12 ft., N.E.-S.W., walls faced with slabs. 1,150 ft. above O.D.

SH 73387397 4 iv 52 8 N.W. Unnoted

(269) CLEARANCE MOUNDS, on the col E. of Penmaen Mawr, between 1,100 and 1,200 ft. above O.D.

The open slopes are covered with numerous low grassgrown stony mounds, circular or oval, 10-22 ft. in diameter and 2-3 ft. high. Excavation¹ has shown that they are not sepulchral and has produced scraps of pottery, probably Romano-British, from beneath one of them. They are almost certainly the

result of clearance for cultivation, possibly by the inhabitants of Braich-y-Dinas hill-fort (No. 252).

¹ Arch. Camb., 1923, pp. 264-7; 1954, pp. 66-84.

Condition: fair, some destroyed or buried by quarry development.

SH 70507530 and near 15 x 50 8 N.W. Unnoted

(270) SMALL STONE RING, 4 ft. in diameter. The wall is 2 ft. thick, of one course of large stones, with an entrance about 2 ft. wide on the N.W. Marks of later, probably medieval, ploughing surround the site.

Condition: fair.

SH 75017741 11 viii 50 4 S.E. Unnoted

CAIRNS

(271) THREE CAIRNS, Cors y Carneddau, at 1,300 ft. above O.D.

(i) Oval setting of eight boulders, 12 ft. by 10 ft. internally. Six of the stones are upright and up to 2 ft. high. On the S. and W. sides they are set close together but elsewhere are separated by gaps of 4-5 ft. No mound is visible but a few loose stones remain (Plate 1).

Lowe, I, 54.

Condition: fair.

SH 71697476

(ii) Mound of loose stones, 50 yards S.E. of (i), 51 ft. in diameter. Five large stones of the kerb remain on the N., the largest 4 ft. long and 2 ft. high.

Condition: robbed except on S.

SH 71727472

(iii) Mound, 7 yards N. of (ii), 19 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. high.

Condition: poor.

SH 71727473 10 iv 47 8 N.W. "Carneddau"

The large cairn in Llanfairfechan parish (No. 425) belongs to this group.

(272-275) The following isolated CAIRNS occur in the parish. All except No. 272 are on level moorland at about 1,200 ft. above O.D. Their condition is ruined.

(272) On the summit of Foel Lûs (1,180 ft.). Circular mound of stones, about 23 ft. in diameter and 4 ft. high, with a recent hollow in the centre.

SH 73247618 10 vi 49 4 S.W. Unnoted

(273) Oval mound, its longer axis N.-S., 50 ft. by 40 ft., and 3 ft. 6 ins. high. Its oval shape appears to be the result of the throwing out of material to the S.

SH 72607479 1947 8 N.W. Unnoted

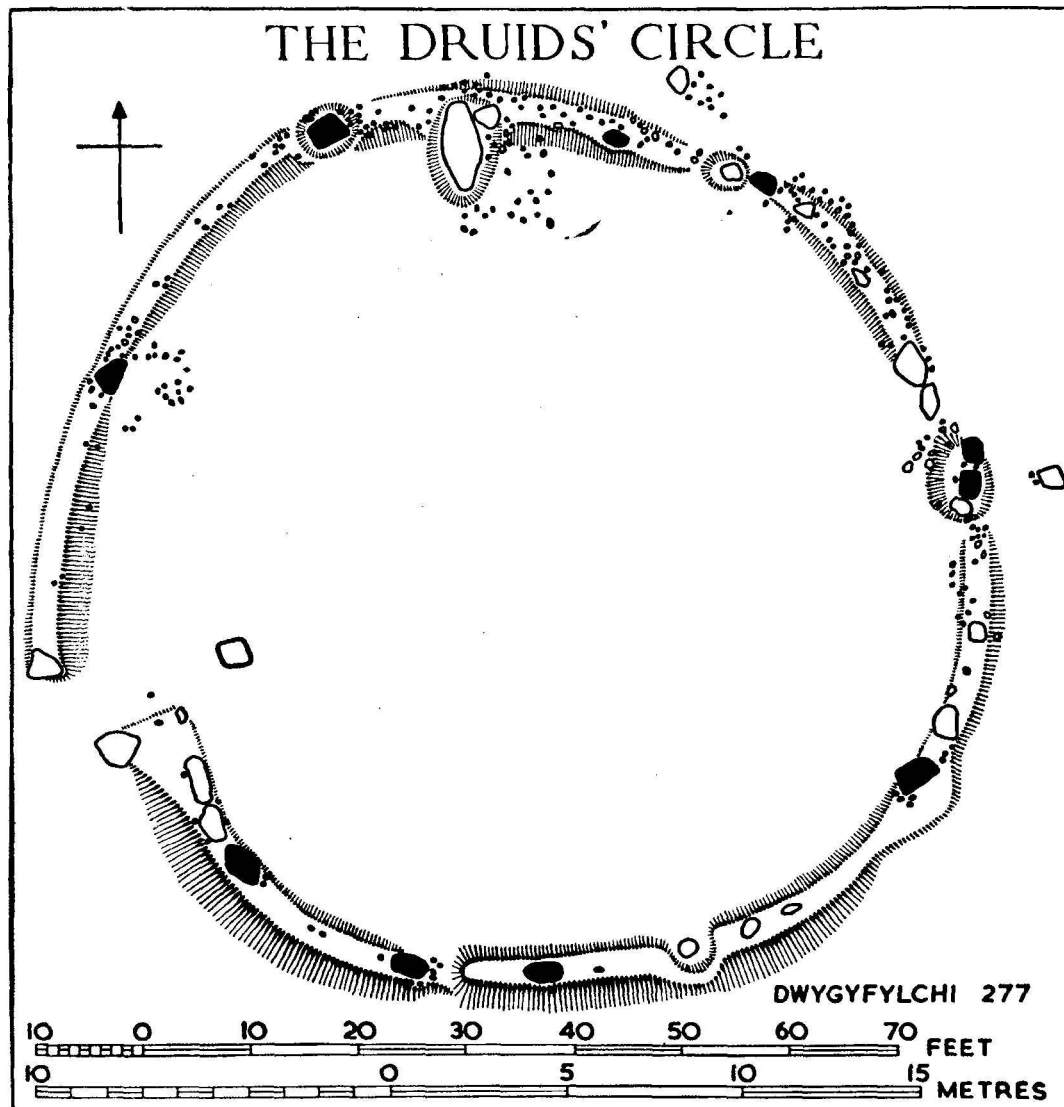


FIG. 89

(274) Oval mound, with its longer axis N.E.-S.W., 26 ft. by 20 ft., and 2 ft. high. At the centre is a hollow 2 ft. 6 ins. deep, due to robbing.

SH 72387470 1947 8 N.W. Unnoted

(275) Five large earthfast boulders placed roughly in a ring to form a circle with a diameter of 10 ft. The stones are up to 2 ft. in height. No mound is visible but the remains are probably those of a ruined cairn.

SH 72537476 1947 8 N.W. Unnoted

STONE CIRCLES AND ALIGNMENTS

(276) STONE CIRCLE AND CAIRN, E. of Red Farm, on level ground at a height of 1,100 ft. above O.D.

(i) Four upright stones, 1 ft. to 1 ft. 6 ins. high and about 15 ft. apart, form the S. and S.E. arc of a circle. Each upright is packed with small stones round the base.

Condition: most of the circle is destroyed.

(ii) Traces of a circular levelled area 46 ft. in diameter, defined by a slight bank of earth and stones. Against its S.E. side is a large pile of stones and an irregular hollow. The whole may represent the remains of a large cairn which has been used as a quarry for building neighbouring field walls.

These structures are perhaps the same as "Karnedh Vawr" shown in Stowe MS. 1023, p. 119.

See also Pennant, III, 113, and Fenton, 205-6.

Condition: almost entirely destroyed.

(i) SH 73247507

(ii) SH 73267499 30 viii 47 8 N.W. Unnoted

(277) "THE DRUIDS' CIRCLE" (Figure 89, Plate I), of large stones standing in a low bank 2 ft. thick, at 1,300 ft. above O.D. The moorland on which the circle stands is level, but falls away steeply a short distance to the N. Ten stones remain upright, one has fallen, and two are represented by hollows left by their removal. Four of the upright stones reach a height of 6 ft. Several smaller stones rest on the bank. There is a ruined entrance 7 ft. wide on the W. The interior is free from stones, save for a small modern cairn.

Camden (ed. Gibson, 1695), cols. 673-4; Pennant, III, 112; Lowe, I, 51-3.

Condition: fair.

SH 72287466 20 vi 49 8 N.W. "Maeni hirion"

(278) STONE CIRCLE, in open moorland at a height of 1,300 ft. above O.D.; 160 yards S.W. of the "Druids' Circle" (No. 277). A bank of loose stones, 35-40 ft. in diameter, 6-8 ft. thick and 1 ft. high, in which are set the remains of a ring of stone uprights. On the S.W. is a large stone, 4 ft. long, 2 ft. thick and 2 ft. high, earthfast but leaning outwards. On the S.E. is a smaller stone, 2 ft. 6 ins. long and 1 ft. 6 ins. high. Other stones of the circle lie fallen and partly buried in the bank.

Lowe, I, 53.

Condition: ruined.

SH 72167458 5 x 51 8 N.W. Unnoted

(279) STONE CIRCLE, Cors y Carneddau, on level moorland at a height of 1,250 ft. above O.D. Nine large stones about 6 ft. apart, projecting slightly from the ground, form an arc of a circle with a diameter of 54 ft. To the S.E. a single stone appears to belong to the same circle.

Condition: almost entirely destroyed.

SH 71877467 10 iv 47 8 N.W. Unnoted

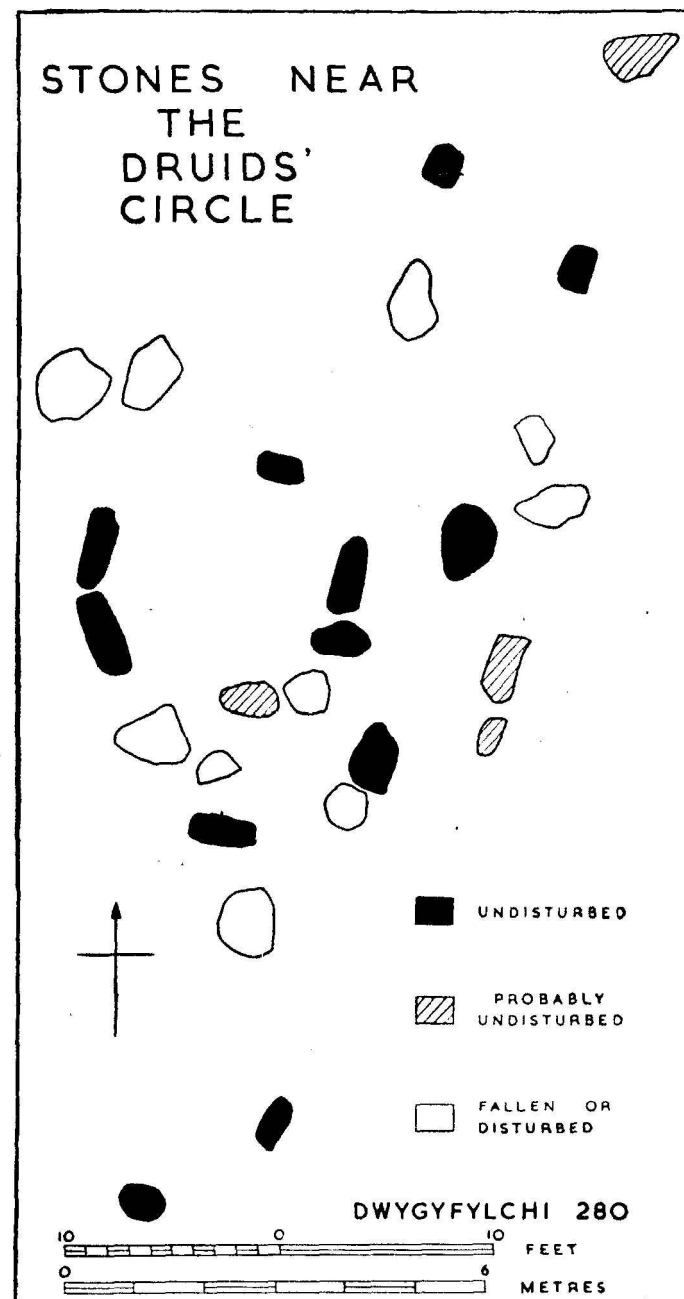


FIG. 90

(280) STONES (Figure 90, Plate I).

In 1845 these were said to form three circles. *Arch. Camb.*, 1846, p. 71.

Condition: disturbed.

SH 72197463 27 x 49 8 N.W. Stones shown

MOUNDS OF BURNT STONE

(281) TWO MOUNDS OF BURNT STONE, W. of Graig Lwyd, on ground sloping gently to N.

(i) Circular, crescentic, *ca.* 45 ft. in diameter, reaching a height of 4 ft. on the N. Crescent open to the E.; distance between horns *ca.* 13 ft.

Condition: fair; grassgrown.

(ii) 16 yards S.E. of (i). Remains of a crescentic mound *ca.* 36 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. 6 ins. high; crescent apparently open to S.W.

Condition: badly damaged; grassgrown.

A stream seems originally to have flowed N. between the mounds. It is now dry, but the ground is boggy.

SH 71027522 12 vii 49 8 N.W. Unnoted

(282) MOUND OF BURNT STONE, in a shallow seasonal pool at 600 ft. above O.D. A low crescentic mound, 30 ft. by 20 ft., open to the N.W. The distance between the horns of the crescent is about 14 ft.

Condition: grassgrown.

SH 74757744 18 x 51 4 S.E. Unnoted

FINDS. See pp. xlv, liii, lix, lxi, lxiii-lxvii, lxix; Figures 10, 14, 15, 16.

EGLWYS-RHOS

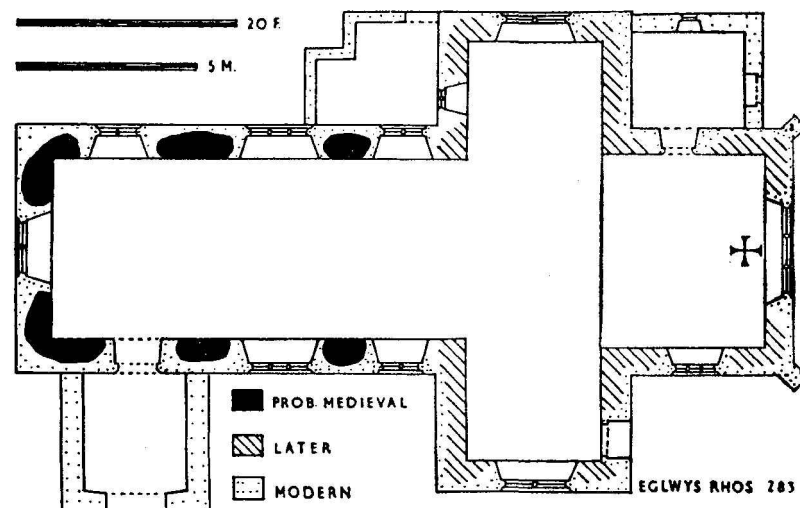
Eglwys-rhos is a small parish on the E. side of the Conway estuary. The restored Parish Church (No. 283) is the principal monument; it contains, in addition to other ancient fittings, an Early Christian inscribed stone from Tyddyn Holland (No. 376), in the neighbouring parish of Llandudno. The parish is now incorporated in that of Llandudno cum Eglwys-rhos.

ECCLESIASTICAL

(283) THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY (Figure 91, Plates 10, 25-6, 28, 34) lies in the S.E. corner of the parish. It consists of a nave and chancel, N. and S. chapels and S. porch (Plate 10), with a modern vestry and heating chamber on the N. side. The masonry of the main structure is old, probably of more than one date, with modern doors and windows. The roofs are late medieval with arch-braced collar-beam trusses, chamfered on the soffit; only the major timbers are original; the shaped struts, purlins and rafters all appear to be modern replacements. Four trusses remain in the nave, three in the chancel, and one in each chapel, the last probably re-used from the E. part of the nave when the chapels were added. The chancel roof was apparently boarded in rectangular panels with raised ribs and bosses (see below). The S. porch was added in 1820, when the lych-gate and the contemporary wrought-iron gate with urn-shaped finials were also erected. The church was thoroughly restored at that date and again in 1865.

Fittings.—*Collecting Shovel* (Plate 34): small oak shovel, with square bowl; date 1770 on handle. *Cupboard*: 18th-century; pasted on the door is a catalogue of the parochial

library of *ca.* 1700-25. *Font*: beaker-shaped basin of stone, 1 ft. 6½ ins. in diameter and 10 ins. deep, set on a modern base; medieval, re-tooled. *Inscribed Stone*: From Llandudno (see No. 376). *Memorials*: Interior—N. wall—(i) Roger Mostyn of Dol y Corsloyn, 1652; (ii) Mary Mostyn of Gloddaeth, 1675; (iii) Margaret Wynne of Bodysgallen, 1736/7; Hugh Wynne, 1686; Griffith Wynne, 1687/8; and John Wynne, 1688. Exterior—(iv) S.E. of church, stone slab to Robert Pugh of Penrhyn, 1659; (v) S. side of chapel, stone slab, to Steven Pugh of Penrhyn, 1661; (vi) E. side of S. chapel, stone slab, to Joan Pugh of Penrhyn, 1666; (vii) E. of chancel, stone tomb, partly illegible, 1676; with later addition; (viii) opposite door of vestry, stone slab, to Martha Jones of Llidiart Gerrig, 1680; (ix) E. end of chancel, stone slab, to Robert Williams, son of Wm. Pugh of Bryn Gosol, 1688, with later additions; (x) E. side of chancel, stone slab, to John Parry of Covmward [*sic.*], 1688; with later additions; (xi) opposite S. porch, stone slab, to Hugh Lewis, 1690; with later addition; (xii) E. of chancel, stone slab, to Ann Hughes, daughter of Hugh



PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY

FIG. 91

Prichard, 1697, with later addition; (xiii) S. of nave, stone slab, to Richard Hughes of Farm, 1699 (followed by an illegible inscription). *Plate*: (i) Silver chalice (Plate 26); the bowl is inscribed "The gift of Sir Roger and Dame Lumley Mostyn his wife, to the church of eglws Rhose, 1673". The base with mullet foot and the hexagonal stem with circular knob probably formed the base of a mid 17th-century Roman Catholic chalice with a smaller bowl. The present Anglican bowl was fitted by the donor. (ii) A small silver disc paten of Roman Catholic form (Plate 27), probably contemporary with the chalice base. There are late 19th-century facsimiles of both chalice and disc paten. (iii) Large silver flagon (Plate 25) inscribed "The gift of Mrs. Catherine Wynne to the Parish Church of Rhos 1776". London date-letter 1775-6; maker's mark R.G. (iv) Silver paten, same donor and marks as flagon (Plate 27). *Miscellanea*: (i) Roof bosses: from the old chancel ceiling;¹ four are preserved, on a wooden tablet on the wall at the W. end; three are of winged creatures (a lion, a bull and an eagle respectively), against a background of formalised foliage, and the fourth shows the Five Wounds

(a pierced heart set over two hands and feet showing the nail marks); (ii) Basin, lying in the nave; circular gritstone bowl 1 ft. 5½ ins. in diameter and 8 ins. deep, with a hole through the centre. The stained glass formerly in the E. window is no longer extant. It represented "the figure of a man kneeling, dressed in a herald's mantle, with the arms of Englefield" (*argent a cross engrailed sable between 4 Cornish choughs*), with the inscriptions FILI DEI IESU MISERERE MI and HOOLT ARMIGERI QUI HEC . . .² (Hywel ap Ifan Vychan, an ancestor of the Mostyns, who married in 1460 Margaret, daughter of Griffith ap Rhys, the heiress of Gloddaeth.)

Pennant, III, 137; *Arch. Camb.*, 1884, p. 250.

¹ "The chancel is ceiled with wood in panels, having carved roses and grotesque figures at their respective corners" (Hyde Hall, 58).

² Williams, *Aberconwy*, p. 120.

Condition: good, restored.

SH 79338032 1948 5 N.W.

SECULAR BUILDINGS

(284) CWM-HOWARD (Figure 92). Roofs contain original timbers but ceilings have been raised, and chimney-stacks repaired and capped. Walls are of uncoursed rubble, lime-washed. John Parry of "Covmmaward" was buried in 1688 (Monument (x) of Parish Church, No. 283). The house is shown in Lewis Morris's *Map of Conway Harbour Approaches* (1748).

Condition: good, altered.

SH 78528101 13 x 49 5 N.W.

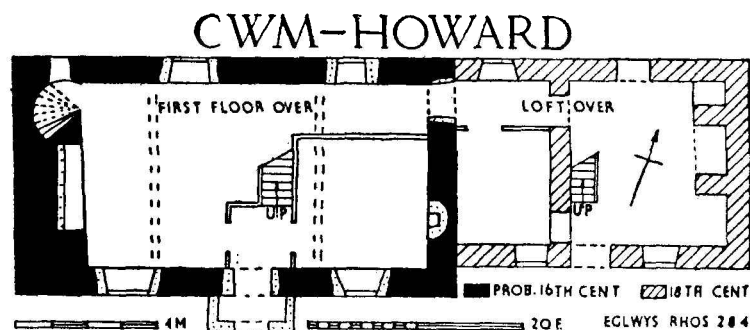


FIG. 92

(285) FFERM, two-storeyed farmhouse with later additions to W. The walls, of limewashed rubble, stand on a wide plinth. The fireplace in the N. gable end has a cambered beam and the upper floor is carried on stop-chamfered beams and joists. Probably 17th-century.

Condition: fair; altered.

SH 79768099 24 vi 51 5 N.W.

(286) MAES-DU, shown on Lewis Morris's map of 1748, but much altered and extended. The walls are brick-faced in places.

Condition: good but altered.

SH 78088085 II viii 49 4 N.E.

(287) TOWER at 200 ft. above O.D. on the S.W. end of a low ridge near Bryniau Farm. The walls are of purple grit, roughly coursed, about 16 ft. high, with internal setbacks at 7 ft. and 12 ft. 6 ins. above ground level. In plan, it forms a 240 degree sector of an annulus, 11 ft. 6 ins. in diameter internally and 4 ft. thick, open to the N.E. The purpose of the tower is unknown, though it may have been a windmill. According to Bingley¹ it was built in the late 17th century.

¹ *Tours in N. Wales*, I (1800), p. 123.

Further references: Lewis Morris, *Map of Conway Harbour Approaches*, 1748; Pennant, III, 140; Hyde Hall, 62; Williams, *Aberconwy*, pp. 137-8.

Condition: good, repointed, ruined at top.

SH 78568030 II iii 49 5 N.W. "Watch Tower"

EIDDA

Eidda is a large parish on the W. side of the upper reaches of the River Conway. Most of the area is mountain grazing land. It contains no important monument.

SECULAR BUILDINGS

The following houses are probably mid 18th-century or earlier but contain no surviving features meriting description:

(288) FRON-DDU.

SH 82945106 23 vi 52 24 S.E.

(289) GWERN-WYAU.

SH 84105080 24 ii 50 24 S.E.

(290) TAI'N-Y-MAES. Stop-chamfered ceiling beams.

SH 83345078 24 ii 50 24 S.E.

(291) FRON. Stop-chamfered ceiling beam.

SH 83904885 31 x 51 30 N.E.

(292) HAFOD-IFAN.

SH 83584827 31 x 51 30 N.E.

(293) EIDDA-FAWR.

SH 82564970 2 xi 51 30 N.W.

(294) BLAEN-EIDDA-UCHAF. Ruinous.

SH 81774841 30 x 51 30 N.W.

BRIDGES

(295) BRIDGE, over the Hafnant a short distance upstream from the present road bridge. It is formed of large slabs resting on abutments and two piers of dry-stone rubble; width 10-11 ft., span 13 ft. between abutments. It has no parapets.

Condition: good.

SH 81634613 4 ix 49 30 S.W. Unnoted

(296) PONT RHŶD-YR-HALEN, 12 ft. wide, with parapets 2 ft. 6 ins. wide and 1 ft. high, the roadway formed of large slabs 6 ft. long resting on abutments and a central pier about 4 ft. 6 ins. high, dry-built of large flat boulders.

Condition: good.

SH 81854899 30 x 51 30 N.W.

(297) PONT RHŶD-Y-DYFRGI (Old Bridge) of rubble masonry 138 ft. in total length, with a level carriageway 15 ft. wide, between parapets 1 ft. 8 ins. thick. The river is crossed by three segmental arches, the centre arch of about 26 ft. span, the others of 19 ft. span. The arches are set back slightly from a regulating course of thin slabs, there is a string course at carriageway level, and on each face a pilaster 4 ft. wide projects 4 ins. above each of the four abutments. The bridge is said to have been built in 1788.¹

¹ Information from Lt.-Col. Wynne-Finch.

Condition: good.

SH 84585146 30 x 51 24 S.E. Unnamed

(298) PONT EIDDA, about 60 ft. in total length, with a level carriageway 15 ft. wide between parapets which terminate in round pillars. The single segmental arch is of 18 ft. span with pilasters on each side. The style of the bridge resembles that of No. 297.

Condition: good.

SH 83445047 2 xi 51 24 S.E.

(299) PONT YSPYTTY, of two nearly semicircular arches each of 27 ft. span, of rubble masonry. The carriageway is 9 ft. wide with parapets 1 ft. 6 ins. thick, and on each side over the central cutwaters a refuge of triangular plan projecting 3 ft. 6 ins. The bridge is probably of the early 18th century.¹

¹ Jervoise, *Ancient Bridges*, p. 39.

Condition: good.

SH 84224882 30 x 51 30 N.E. Unnamed

FINDS. See p. lix.

GYFFIN

Gyffin is a small parish consisting of several detached portions lying S. and S.W. of Conway. The village is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the town at the point where the Afon Gyffin ceases to be tidal. The principal monument is the Parish Church (No. 300).

ECCLESIASTICAL

(300) THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. BENEDICT (Figures 93-5, Plates 18, 22, 28, 32, 34, 36, 38, 43), situated in the village, consists of a long nave, chancel with N. and S. chapels, S. porch, and vestry. The church, as the dedication shows, was built by the monks of Aberconwy and there is no indication of its having replaced an earlier foundation. The blocked and mutilated S. door of the chancel, dating from the first half of

the 13th century, belongs to the original building; the E. part of the nave appears to be of the same date. The chancel was rebuilt and probably extended in the 15th century and the whole building reroofed; slightly later, in the 15th or early 16th century, the nave was extended westwards and the S. porch added. The S. chapel and parclose screen are of the 16th century, probably Elizabethan, and, to judge from the wooden arcade of the N. side of the chancel, the N. aisle was of the early 17th century. The whole church was drastically restored in 1858; the N. aisle was then demolished, and replaced by a chapel of the same dimensions as that on the S., and a small vestry.¹

Architectural description.—The church is built of rubble with large quoins; the slate roofs are modern. All existing windows are also modern. In the W. wall a stone inscribed RI 1694 RP probably refers to the erection of the bell-cote now lying broken in the churchyard (see below).

The *Chancel* (14 ft. 6 ins. by 25 ft.) is bounded on the S. by a 16th-century parclose screen and on the N. by a 17th-century wooden arcade. The present E. wall was built ca. 1500. In the S. wall, W. of the chapel, is an original door, now blocked and mutilated, but described in 1847 as "having very fair mouldings and three orders of shafts, with capitals of First Pointed foliage."² There are now visible some of the jamb stones and voussoirs of light brown grit set flush with the wall and apparently of the early 13th century. The long quoins of the S.E. angle of the medieval chancel appear in the E. wall, with the masonry of the chapel butted against them; the corresponding N.E. angle has gone, the walling of the modern N. chapel being carried through to obtain a bond.

The roof has nine arch-braced collar-beam trusses; the four E. bays are boarded to form a barrel vault, the trusses and rails of this part having moulded soffits; the 3rd and 5th trusses from the E. are stopped with human masks, and there are bosses where they intersect the rails; the lower rails are embattled. The 16 compartments form a painted canopy of honour over the altar (see below).

The *N. Chapel* (19 ft. 6 ins. by 17 ft.) was built in 1858 and with the vestry replaced an aisle.

The *S. Chapel* (20 ft. 6 ins. by 17 ft. 3 ins.) has a modern door in the N.W. corner. The roof has three arch-braced collar-beam trusses of heavy scantling, with moulded soffits, wide purlins with small shaped windbraces, and a deep moulded wall-plate; 16th-century. The traces of frescoes mentioned by Crossley³ are not now visible.

The *Nave* (14 ft. 6 ins. by 52 ft.) is of two periods; the earlier E. part, 26 ft. long, retains no original detail; the junction is marked by a straight joint in the N. wall and another at the base of the S. wall, below the modern window; the W. angles have long quoins of grit and the gable is crowned by a modern bell-cote replacing one of the late 17th century (see *Miscellanea* No. (iv)). The S. door has a segmental arch, slightly pointed, with a small chamfer; it is of the 15th or early 16th century, rebuilt and some of the stones recut. The chancel arch is modern with a modern buttress on the S. side, but replaces an original narrower arch. The roof consists of

25 plain arch-braced trusses, with curved struts to the collar-beams and small vertical struts at the feet. Near the centre, marking the W. end of the original roof, is a truss without arch braces and originally having a tie-beam and a vertical member linking collar and tie. Small intermediate rafters were set between the trusses to carry the additional weight, when the original thatch was replaced with slates, apparently before 1847.

The *S. Porch* (8 ft. 6 ins. by 5 ft. 6 ins.) (Plate 18) is wooden-framed on dwarf stone walls, the W. wall rebuilt in modern masonry, the E. wall reconstructed in timber on the original lines. The outer wall has two shaped wooden jambs and a curved tie-beam of the 16th century; the reconstructed roof incorporates an original truss with an arched collar and a small chamfer on the soffit.

IA[CE]T:LYWELY:[A]P:IOR; early 14th-century⁴; (ii) tapering slab (Plate 43), head missing and foot imperfect, now 3 ft. 10 ins. by 1 ft. at base; above, a shield bearing *checky* set within a wide border, which formerly bore an inscription; below is the lower part of a sword in a scabbard and conventional foliage with trefoiled leaves springing from a central stem; early 14th-century⁴: floor-slabs set against E. wall of chancel, (iii) David Lloyd, 1691, and Griffith Lloyd, 1732; (iv) Kathrine Lloyd, 1710, and Henry Lloyd, 1740. Exterior—(v) stone slab, to John Stodart of Bodidda, 1627; (vi) tomb with stone slab⁵; in the centre a shield with mantling bearing quarterly 1 and 4 Owain Gwynedd, 2 and 3 illegible, and date 1668, to Hugh Owen of Bodidda . . .; also to Chatherine [*sic*] his widow, 173(?)0; (vii) stone tomb, to Elizabeth, wife of Hugh Owens of Bodidda, 168—; (viii) stone slab, to John

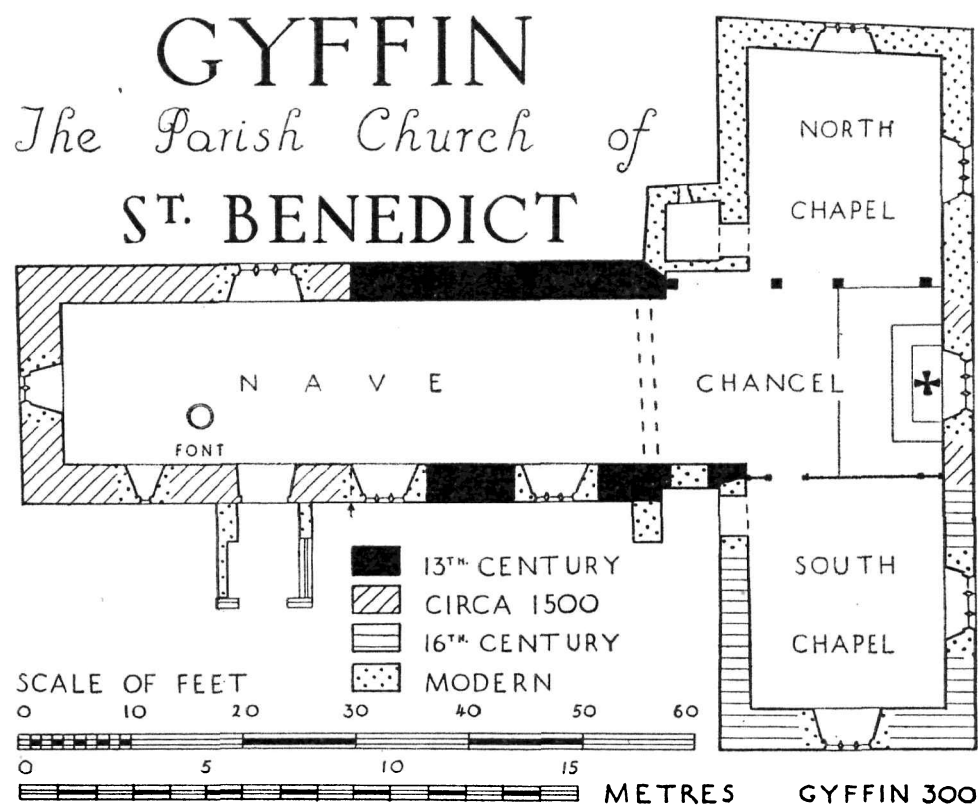
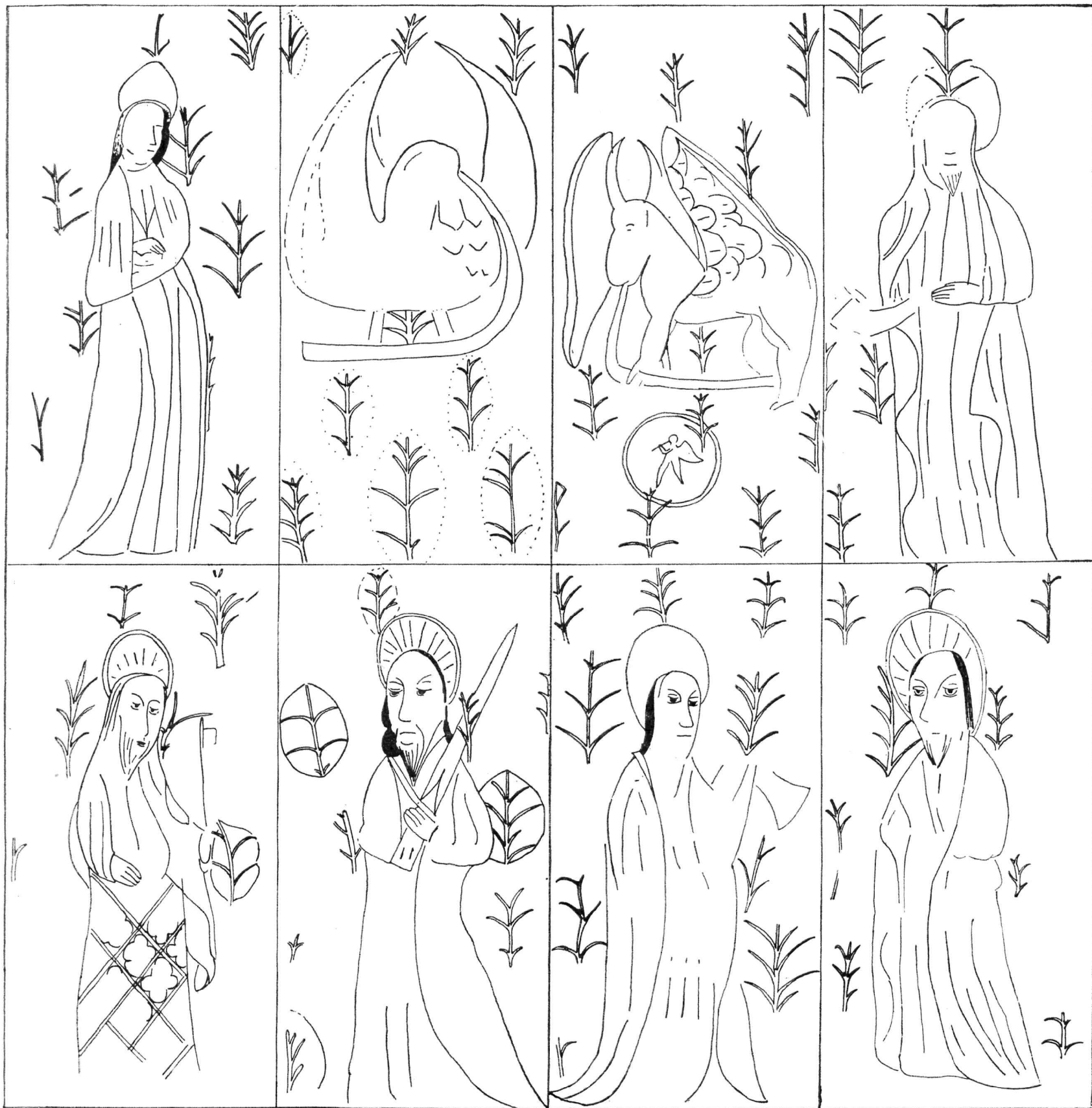


FIG. 93

Fittings.—*Chest* (Plate 34): with plain top, two beaded and bevelled panels in front and plain legs with shaped brackets; on the top rail is carved HD RP WARDENS 1700. *Communion Rails*: with turned balusters and moulded rail; ca. 1700. *Door*: The S. door has a lattice frame and heavy vertical planks, the joints covered with chamfered battens; it is hung on original strap hinges of wrought iron; 15th- or early 16th-century. *Font* (Plate 22): beaker-shaped basin with a continuous band of cinquefoiled leaves pendent from the rim; the lower part of the basin and the clustered shaft recut and the whole reset on a modern base; 13th-century. *Memorials*: Interior—reset in W. wall of porch, (i) small tapering slab (Plate 43) carved in low relief, 2 ft. 3 ins. by 11 ins. at head and 8½ ins. at foot; at the head is a circle containing four cinquefoiled leaves and a central flower of eight petals; below within a border is a cross with expanded ends, the foot pierced with a trefoil; the border is inscribed in Lombardic capitals: HIC:

Holand, 1695, and John Holland, 1748. *Paintings* (Figures 94–5, Plate 38): 16 panels in distemper on boards filling the two E. bays of the chancel roof and forming a canopy of honour over the altar; the panels are arranged in two rows of four each on either side of the roof; they are framed by reeded ribs, with bosses at the main intersections; the wall-plate is battlemented, with rude masks at the base of the principals. The colours used are red, ochre and white against a background of greenish-blue sown with small plants; the original work, of the 15th or early 16th century, is faded; the paintings have been crudely retouched, and in places the boards have been patched and entirely repainted. The panels show: N. side, upper row, (i) St. Mary Magdalene, holding a pot of ointment; probably crowned; (ii) winged eagle holding a scroll, for St. John the Evangelist; (iii) winged ox, holding a scroll with [L]u[cas] for St. Luke; (iv) bearded Saint, in white habit with red hooded cloak, holding a book or scroll, probably St. Benedict;

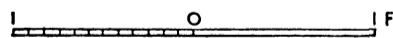


GYFFIN CEILING NORTH SIDE

FIG. 94

lower row, (v) St. Peter, bearded, holding a key; (vi) St. Paul, with pointed beard, and long sword resting on left shoulder (centre of body repainted); (vii) St. Andrew (?); (viii) St. John (?); S. side, upper row, (ix) female Saint in long robe and cloak, with hands stretched out and body inclined, probably the Virgin Mary; (x) winged lion, holding

a scroll with M(ar)cus in black letters, for St. Mark; (xi) winged angel, holding a scroll, with [M]at[heus] for St. Matthew; (xii) bearded Saint (head repainted), with red hooded cloak, over diapered habit, probably St. Bernard; (xiii) Apostle, holding an object, apparently a basket with loaves, the emblem of St. Philip; (xiv) St. Jude, holding model



GYFFIN CEILING SOUTH SIDE

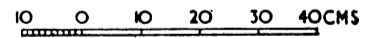


FIG. 95

of ship in right hand and long steering oar in left (head partly repainted); (xv) St. James the Great, holding a pilgrim's staff (retouched in part); (xvi) St. James the Less, holding a closed book in right hand and fuller's bat in left (whole panel repainted). *Plate*: (i) plain silver chalice (Plate 27), 9 ins. high, with beaker-shaped bowl, plain stem with knop and

moulded foot, inscribed: "The Gift of Jo. Jones, D.D. and Dean of Bangor to the Church of Gyffin in Carnarvonshire, 1721"; London date-letter of 1721/2; plain paten cover to match with same mark; (ii) pewter plate, stamped with 2 crowned roses and "hard metal". *Scratchings*: (i) on the outer truss of S. porch: JOHN HOOKES/RANDLE STODART/1674;

on S. door, (ii) IW 1683; (iii) I6 RR/81. *Screens*: (i) parclose screen (Plate 32), 17 ft. 6 ins. long, separating the chancel from the S. chapel, with enriched face towards the chapel; at each end is a single bay 1 ft. 4 ins. wide; the entrance, which was never provided with a door, is 3 ft. wide and lies next to the W. bay; the rest of the screen is divided into seven bays; the standards separating the several parts are square, with 8 half-rounds at the corners and in the centres of each side; the main portion has a sill beam, buried by the raising of the floor and badly decayed, and a moulded middle rail, 7 ins. deep; the lower part, 1 ft. 7 ins. high, has moulded muntins and plain panels set out without relation to the bays above; the upper part, 4 ft. 6 ins. high, is divided into square-headed bays by 6 mullions, each angle having a double hollow divided by a quirk; the heads are filled with pierced tracery, the 4th and 7th from the W. being modern; the bay W. of the doorway is similar, with an original traceried head; the E. bay is similar with modern tracery, but the middle rail is placed at double the normal height and the wainscoting carried up to screen the credence table; the door head has modern tracery; the head beam is continuous, moulded and reeded, the space above filled with boarding, formerly inscribed with black letter texts in Welsh; 16th-century;⁶ (ii) wooden arcade separating the chancel from the N. chapel; three open bays, the central narrower than the others; large square standards with slight mouldings at the top separate the bays; similar standards form the two ends; the head of each bay is filled with a plain elliptical arch; early 17th-century. *Miscellanea*: set in W. wall of porch, (i) fragment of stone, possibly the curved edge of a sepulchral slab (Plate 36), the surface carved with a floriated interlace issuing from the mouth of a wyvern and ending in a cinquefoiled leaf; 13th-century;⁷ (*cf.* pattern on font); (ii) stone carved with a whorl (Plate 36); (iii) several architectural fragments including window mullions; (iv) in churchyard, discarded head of bell-cote.

The paintings when drawn in December 1951 were about to be given treatment for preservation.

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1944, p. 95.

² *Arch. Camb.*, 1900, p. 182.

³ See ref. 1 above.

⁴ *Arch. Camb.*, 1895, p. 114.

⁵ The readings, etc., are as taken Dec. 1947, when the stone was very much obscured. Hyde Hall (p. 74) gives the arms as "three stags' heads" (*sc.* with a chevron between them, for Iarddur) "impaled with the three eagles in fess" (Owain Gwynedd), and the date of "Chatherine's" death as 1688. The slab now (1951) has been cleaned and picked out in black, and shows Iarddur impaling Owain Gwynedd, with dates 1688 and 1728.

⁶ See ref. 1 above, and Plate III, f.p. 71.

⁷ See ref. 4 above, pp. 112-13.

Old Churches, pp. 61-72.

Condition: good.

SH 77657694 30 ix 48 & xii 51 4 S.E.

SECULAR BUILDINGS

(301) COTTAGE in the village of Gyffin, 50 yards S. of the church. The front and end walls of a ruined one-storey cottage facing the road still stand to a height of 7 ft.; the central door

7-(2)

is flanked by two small rectangular windows. The masonry, of untrimmed boulders and spalls set in clay, is probably of the 16th or 17th century. The house has been connected with Wordsworth's poem, "We are seven".

Condition: ruined.

SH 77637688 30 ix 48 4 S.E. Unnamed

(302) CYLL-GWYNION. *Croglofft* cottage 39 ft. by 18 ft. with rubble walls and slate roof divided by stone partition reaching to roof. Two quoins are rounded. The joists and beams are stop-chamfered. There are two windows in the S. wall with a door between and a door opposite in the N. wall. There are also windows in the E. wall to both ground-floor room and loft. Probably 17th-century.

Condition: ruinous.

SH 75947534 17 ix 51 8 N.E.

STANDING STONES

(303) STANDING STONE 8 ft. high, of oval section, 2 ft. 9 ins. by 2 ft. at base (*Arch. Camb.*, 1912, p. 59).

Condition: good.

SH 74787496 I v 39 8 N.E. "Maenhir"

STONE CIRCLES AND ALIGNMENTS

(304) STONE CIRCLE. Three standing and three fallen stones remain on the circumference of a circle 35 ft. in diameter; the spacing suggests that three others have disappeared. The largest standing stone (on the E.) is 4 ft. 9 ins. high and 2 ft. 3 ins. by 2 ft. at the base; a fallen stone 6 ft. long (on the S.) has been split by blasting (*Arch. Camb.*, 1912, p. 55).

Condition: ruined; a trackway crosses the circle.

SH 74727528 I v 39 8 N.E. Unnoted.

HENRYD

A new parish which includes all the monuments listed under *Llangelynin* and *Llechweidd*.

LLANBEDR-Y-CENNIN

A small compact parish on the W. of the Conway valley, forming an *enclave* in the parish of Caerhun. The principal monuments are the Church (No. 305) and the hill-fort Pen-y-gaer (No. 315).

ECCLESIASTICAL

(305) THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER (Figure 96, Plate 7) stands in the village of Llanbedr-y-cennin on the lower slopes of Pen-y-gaer. It consists of a nave and chancel with S. chapel and porch. The nave is probably 13th- or 14th-century; the chancel was added in the 15th century, and the S. chapel in the

16th. The porch is also an addition, probably of the same date as the S. chapel. In 1842 the church was extensively restored, all the windows except that at the N. end of the E. wall of the S. chapel being rebuilt, and a thatched roof replaced by slate.¹

Architectural Description.—The walls are of rubble, the roofs of modern slate. The N.E. quoins are of roughly dressed gritstone; the quoins in the S. chapel are very long. The whole of the interior is plastered.

The *Chancel* (23 ft. by 16 ft.) is undivided from the nave except by a straight joint and slight internal offset in the N. wall. It is lighted by an E. window and two windows in the N. wall. On the S., opening into the chapel, is a modern arcade of two bays with central octagonal pier. The floor is of slate flags. The roof is continuous with that of the nave.

The *Nave* (27 ft. by 16 ft.) is lighted by a modern W. window and a single modern window in each of the N. and S. walls. The blocked opening of an earlier window, with red sandstone jambs, can be seen near the E. end of the N. wall. The S. door is a plain opening with semicircular head. The S. wall has an internal batter. The floor is of stone flags. The roof of the nave and chancel is of 15th-century type; it consists of 20 collar-beam trusses without struts; a lighter rafter has been added in each intermediate space, probably to carry the extra weight of the slates. At the W. end of the roof is a bell-turret,

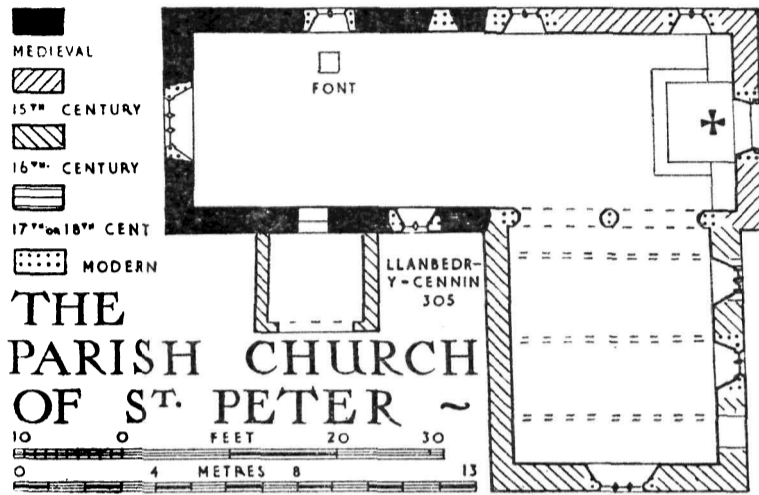


FIG. 96

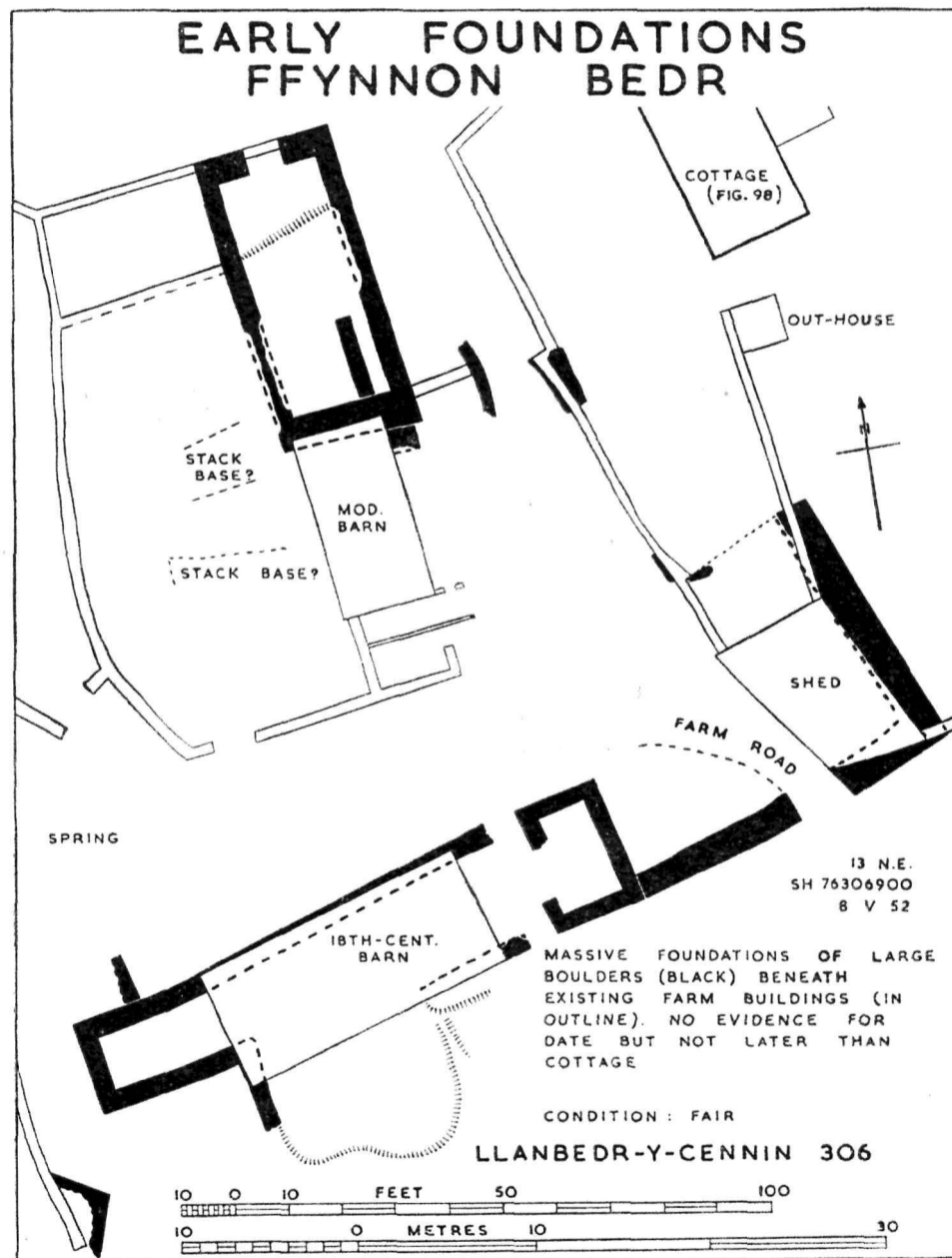


FIG. 97

projecting slightly and carried on three corbels. The upper part has been reconstructed and consists of a sandstone arch bearing the initials J. E. and the date 1842. Below the bell opening is a stone bearing a rough crucifix in a narrow frame.

The *S. Chapel* (22 ft. by 19 ft.) is lighted by a modern S. window and two windows in the E. wall, that on the S. being modern. The N. window is of slate and consists of two lights in a square-headed frame; 17th- or 18th-century. Near the S. end of the E. wall is a blocked doorway with wooden lintel. The roof consists of three arch-braced collar-beam trusses with chamfered soffits; the purlins have cusped windbraces, and there are three large common rafters between each pair of trusses.

The *S. Porch* (8 ft. 6 ins. square) has an outer doorway with an arched collar-beam with chamfered soffit. Two wide purlins on either side carry seven common rafters similar to those in the S. chapel. The floor is of rough stone flags.

Fittings.—*Bell*: appears to be old but is uninscribed; the letters R. W. are painted on its E. side. *Benches*: near the font, two settles; (i) 2 ft. 3 ins. long with slatted back, seat inscribed R. W. Esqr., 1781; (ii) 4 ft. 3 ins. long, locker with two raised panels and three locks; (iii) two benches, each having one shaped solid end and one with two splayed turned legs; (iv) thick oak plank inscribed "The Church Warden's Bench"; all 18th-century. *Chest*: in a recess under the S. window in the E. wall of the S. chapel; hewn out of a solid piece of oak, 5 ft. 4 ins. by 1 ft. 6 ins., and 1 ft. deep internally; with iron straps and hinges; medieval. *Collecting Shovels*: two, of wood, with bowl 5½ ins. in diameter and shaped handle 1 ft. long; one is inscribed W/HD/1732; the other is of plainer design and uninscribed. *Communion Rails*: turned, with a gate at the N. end; 18th-century. *Font*: plain round bowl 11 ins. deep and 1 ft. 6 ins. in diameter, with slightly tapered sides and rounded base retooled, standing on a modern pedestal; of early type, probably 13th-century. *Panelling*: odd pieces of 18th-century panelling have been set between the communion rails and the side walls of the chancel. *Plate*:² (i) silver chalice with beaker-shaped bowl bearing an engraved band inscribed THE CVPPE OF LLANBEDR in Lombardic capitals, preceded by a cross and with quatrefoils between the words. Its cover, mentioned in the terrier of 1780 as bearing the date

1576, has disappeared; (ii) pewter flagon with cylindrical body, flat domed cover and double volute thumbpiece, on spreading moulded base; the interior is inscribed TF, with a spray above and below, in a lozenge; no date but ca. 1660. *Pulpit*: wooden box pulpit reached by a flight of six steps with handrail and plain balusters; on the top rail of the pulpit, partly obscured by a modern roll coping, are the initials LBR; 18th-century. *Reading Desk*: in front of the pulpit, wooden desk 4 ft. 8 ins. long consisting of three raised panels flanked by octagonal pilasters with chamfered plinths; the top rail bears the initials JER and the date 1724.

¹ *Old Churches*, p. 93.

² *Church Plate*, pp. 83-4.

Condition: good.

SH 76076957

8 v 48

8 S.E.

SECULAR BUILDINGS

(306) FFYNNON-BEDR. Cottage, see Figure 98 (*Old Cottages*, p. 12), probably 16th-century or earlier. Stone foundations under modern farm buildings, see Figure 97 (Lowe, II, p. 290, Figure 151), not later than existing cottage.

(307) BRYNIAU, house (see Figure 98, Plates 64, 78, door). A fine barn, 29 ft. by 19 ft., in a range of buildings N. of the house, is probably contemporary.

(308) TYDDYN-Y-COED (Figure 99). A 17th-century rubble-built two-storey farmhouse with basement and formerly a loft. The ground-floor windows have all been altered in width; those at first-floor level appear undisturbed. Internally there is an original post-and-panel partition to the right of the front door at the ground floor, and to the left at the first floor, with a modern stair between them. Three original doorways survive. At the ground floor is a wide fireplace with a recess for a winding stone stair to the left. The chamfered ceiling beams and collar-beam roof trusses are original. The first-floor ceiling has been raised, destroying the former attic. The frames to the basement door and back door are early.

Condition: good.

SH 75996919

27 vii 50

13 N.E.

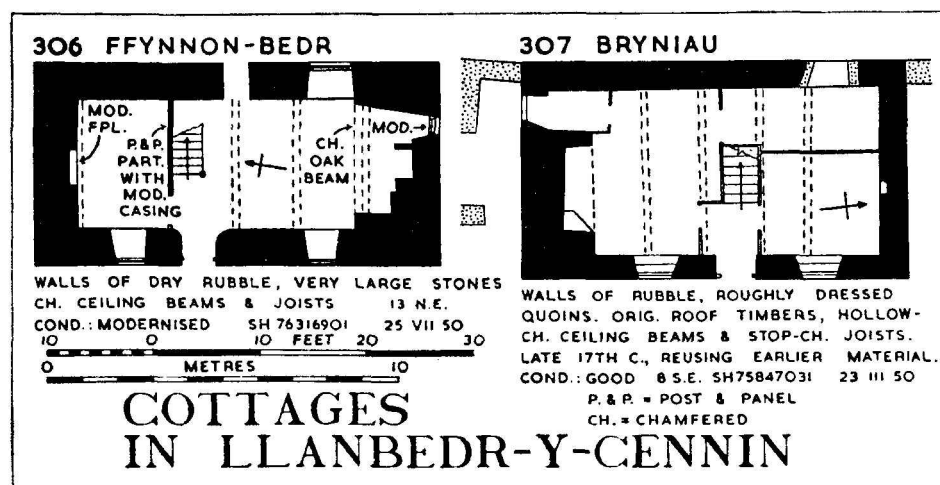


FIG. 98

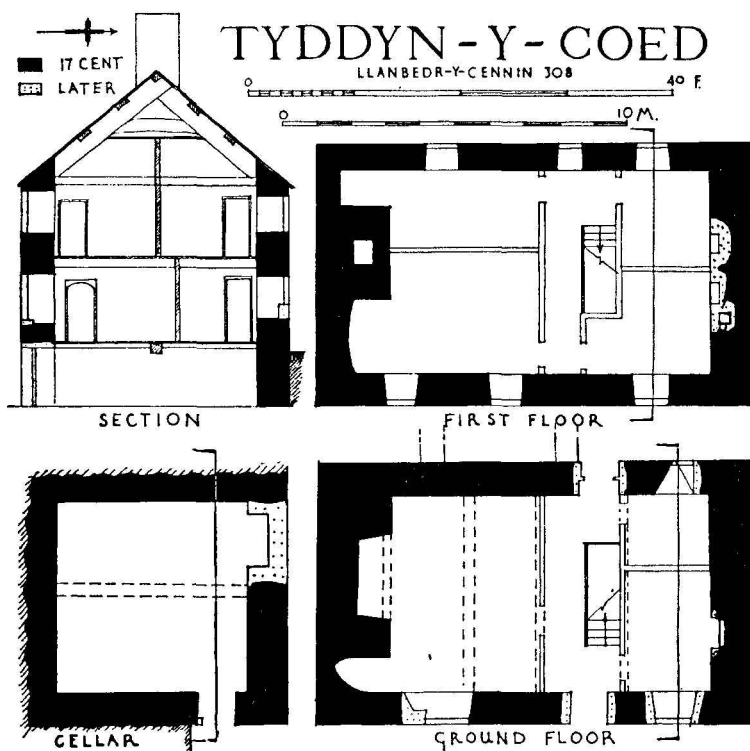


FIG. 99

The following buildings are probably of the mid-18th century or earlier, but contain no surviving features meriting description:

(309) ONEN-EBRYD. Of two storeys with dormers. Some original beams remain. Altered and ruinous.

SH 75406861 23 v 50 13 N.E.

(310) CHURCH HOUSE (formerly Tan-llan); modernised.

SH 76086951 27 vii 50 8 S.E. Unnamed

(311) GARTH-MAELOG.

SH 77016913 27 vii 50 13 N.E.

(312) BULL INN. Some original beams survive. Modernised.

SH 76076949 27 vii 50 8 S.E.

(313) LLWYN Y GWAEW. Footings of barn formerly of cruck construction. Ruined.

SH 75486988 27 vii 50 8 S.E. Unnamed

(314) TYDDYN-EITHINOG. Ruined.

SH 75146913 27 vii 50 13 N.E. Unnamed

EARLY DEFENSIVE ENCLOSURES

(315) HILL-FORT, PEN-Y-GAER (Figure 100, Plate 2). This strongly walled fort crowns a bold hill rising to 1,247 ft. above O.D. and forming the eastern end of a long ridge which descends from the Carneddau towards the Conway valley. The earliest printed reference to the site (Pennant, 1773) refers to it as Pen Caer Helen, but the present name is applied in an 18th-century MS. (Stowe MS. 1023). The site has frequently been described, but the reports are not of much value except those by H. H. Hughes and Dr. Willoughby Gardner, in

Arch. Camb., 1906, pp. 241-67, describing the results of a slight excavation carried out in 1905. Use has been made of these reports in the account which follows, and the huts (i-vii), (x), (xiv), (xv) shown on the plan are numbered to correspond with them.¹

The defences almost certainly incorporate the work of several periods, but without excavation these cannot be disentangled. Where most fully developed, on the S., they comprise a slight outer ditch, a *chevaux-de-frise*, and three large ramparts with accompanying ditches, but the outer defences do not continue all round the hill. The inner rampart is a stone wall about 15 ft. thick, of rubble faced with dry masonry of large blocks irregularly coursed. Excavation showed that beneath the turf the inner face still stands in places to a height of 3 ft. 6 ins., but the wall is much ruined, and the outer slope is covered with a mass of fallen stones. The middle and outer ramparts seem generally to be of earth with a stone kerb or facing. They are at least 15 ft. thick, and where best preserved still stand to a height of 15 ft. (vertically) above the bottoms of their adjacent ditches. They can be traced on all sides except the N.E., although the outer rampart is obscure on the N., and the middle rampart may have continued round the whole circuit.

Outside the outer rampart, on the S. and W., are two areas set with pointed stones to form a *chevaux-de-frise*. The stones are of local rocks, varying from 1 to 3 ft. in length, though the smaller stones are more common, and seem originally to have been set at about 1-ft. intervals. Excavation in the spaces between the ramparts showed that they occurred also between the middle and outer ramparts, apparently in a ditch, but none was found between the inner and middle ramparts. The southern group of *chevaux-de-frise* is bounded on the S. by a shallow ditch, about a foot deep, interrupted at intervals by slight causeways. The western group forms part of the defences of the entrance.

The entrance lies at the W. end of the fort, at the point of easiest approach. Anyone approaching from the W. finds his way barred by a triangular area covered with *chevaux-de-frise* (Plate 2). This area is bounded by a natural scarp on the S.W. and a straight bank on the N.W. About 200 ft. from the W. end of this bank an ill-defined gap leads to another roughly triangular area bounded on the N. by the bank, on the W. by a similar bank forming the E. boundary of the *chevaux-de-frise*, and on the S.E. by the middle rampart, here built mainly of stone, and much ruined. The S. side of the entrance through it can be traced but the entrance itself is blocked with rubble. A low bank which crosses this enclosure seems to be a modern track connected with the large sheepfold built over the middle rampart.

Between the middle and the inner ramparts is a roughly semicircular space of about 140 ft. radius, sloping upwards to the gateway through the inner rampart. This gateway is 13 ft. wide, and the thickness of the rampart is here increased to 23 ft.

The foundations of 12 huts are visible in the interior of the fort. Their diameters vary from 15 to 30 ft., that of the majority being about 20 ft. Those numbered were excavated by H. H. Hughes in 1905, but produced no evidence of date.

No. (vii), however, contained traces of iron-working. The huts appear as levelled circular platforms on the hillside, generally surrounded in whole or part by a low wall of earth and stone. In the area E. of the fence which crosses the site there are some vague hollows, some of which may perhaps indicate the sites of further huts, but their character is so uncertain that they are not recorded on the plan.

Between the middle and the inner rampart are eight more huts of similar character, six on the N. side, one on the S., and one on the W. None of these has been excavated.

Outside the entrance on the N.W. are two barrows, each of about 22 ft. diameter and 2 or 3 ft. high, surrounded by a shallow ditch. These were excavated in 1905, that on the N. being completely cleared and that on the S., which had previously been disturbed, being trenched. In both, the old

sion of the defences (*ibid.*, pp. 257-67) and of the site in its relation to other hill-forts (*Arch. Camb.*, 1926, pp. 258-60). The earliest reference is by Pennant in 1773 (1810 ed., III, pp. 137-8). Other references are Fenton, pp. 182-3; Halliwell, *Excursions in N. Wales* (1860), pp. 126-7; *Arch. Camb.*, 1867, pp. 276-80 (poor plan); 1868, pp. 208-9; 1874, pp. 81-2; 1881, p. 345; 1883, pp. 192-5; *Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass.*, N.S. II, p. 102; N.S. III, p. 291; *Arch. Journ.*, XXV (1868), pp. 228-32 (good plan of inner works).

¹ Nos. (viii), (ix) and (xi-xiii) of the 1906 report refer to sites other than huts, and thus do not appear here.

Condition : fair.

SH 75006930

28 vii 50

8 S.E.

13 N.E.

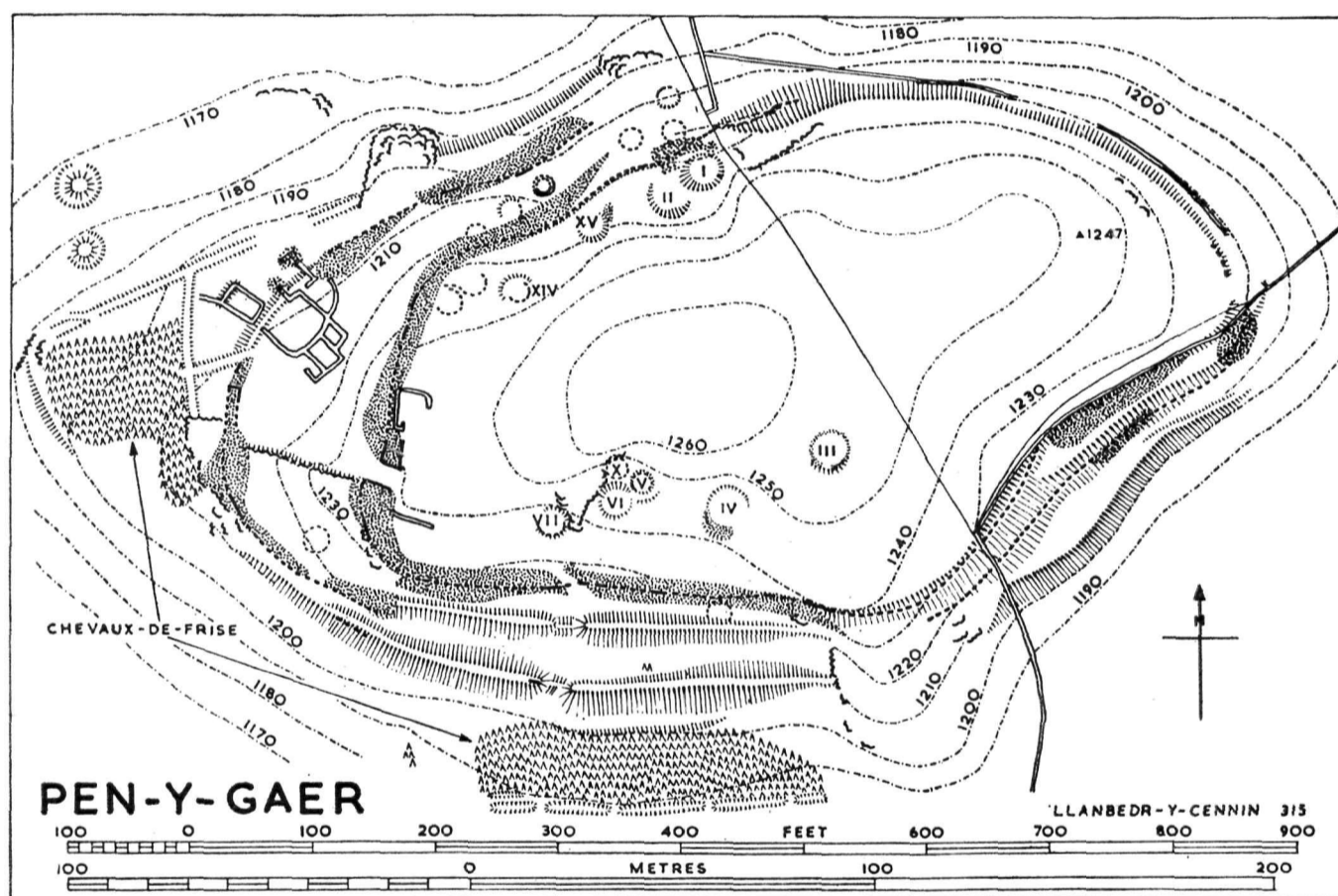


FIG. 100

ground surface was found to be covered with charcoal and burnt bone, with a few very small fragments of copper and bronze.

Fenton and the rough plan in Stowe MS. 1023 indicate a small cairn within the fort near the E. end, but this has now vanished.

In recent times, perhaps the early 19th century, a large sheepfold was constructed over part of the area near the entrance between the outer and inner ramparts and some smaller folds were built just inside the inner rampart on either side of the gateway. A track crossing the three ramparts on the S. was apparently made to simplify the removal of stone from the site.

Bibliography: The only references of importance are those by H. H. Hughes describing his excavations in 1905 (*Arch. Camb.*, 1906, pp. 241-56) and Willoughby Gardner's discus-

HUTS AND FIELD SYSTEMS

(316-26) EARLY FIELDS AND DWELLINGS (Figures 101-2). The shelf of land between the S. side of Pen-y-Gaer and the valley of the Afon Dulyn is covered with the boundaries of early fields, associated with long huts and small enclosures. A cottage, Tyddyn Eithinog (No. 314), which stands on the N.W. of the area, is mentioned in the 15th century (Baron Hill MSS. 2417, 2449), although the existing ruins are much later. It seems probable that the whole occupation dates from about that time, as no circular huts are visible, although it appears that the group of long huts (No. 316) contains work of two periods.

The fields are bounded by rough walls of earth and boulders lying up and down the slope, and by terraces parallel to the contours. These generally curve at the ends, giving the fields

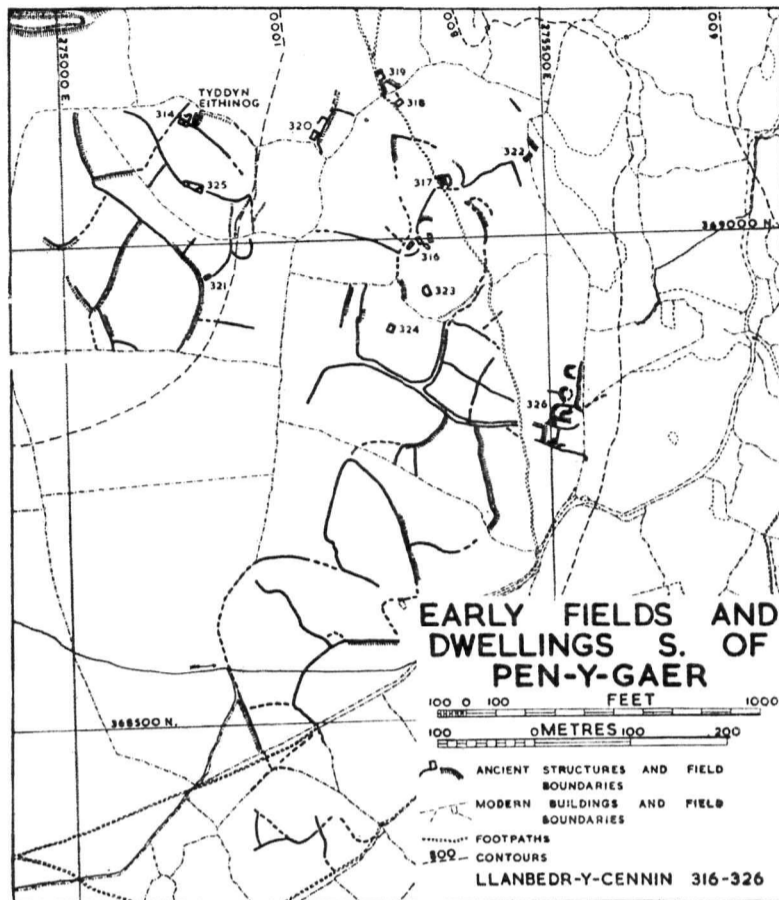


FIG. 101

rounded corners. A track, with two branches, bounded by field walls, leads through the middle of the site, and at its W. end opens on to rough uncleared land. The fields, which are unevenly cleared, are all marked by numerous small clearance dumps scattered haphazardly.

Condition: good.

SH 75406900 8 iii 51 13 N.E. Unnoted

(316) LONG HUT GROUP. See Figure 102.

Condition: fair.

SH 75376900 8 iii 51 13 N.E. Unnoted

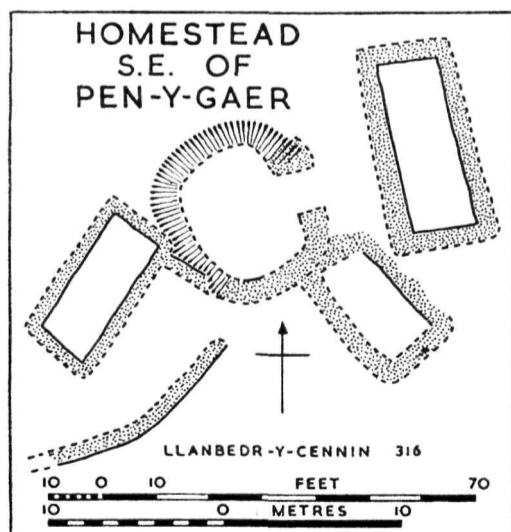


FIG. 102

(317) LONG HUTS: (i) 24 ft. by 9 ft.; (ii) 9 ft. square, probably an outbuilding of (i), rebuilt as a sheepfold. 6 ft. below the lower (E.) end of (i) is an oval garden plot, 52 ft. by 24 ft.

Condition: poor.

SH 75406906 8 iii 51 13 N.E. "Sheepfold"

(318) PLATFORM HOUSE, 23 ft. by 13 ft., axis N.E.-S.W. with walls 3-4 ft. thick, of large boulders and earth; a hood-bank lies above the S.W. end.

Condition: ruined and grassgrown.

SH 75356914 8 iii 51 13 N.E. Unnoted

(319) LONG HUT, axis E.-W., 21 ft. by 10 ft. A little to the S. two parallel walls form a corridor at the N. corner of a small terraced field; a short length of wall connects these to the E. end of the hut.

Condition: poor.

SH 75346917 8 iii 51 13 N.E. Unnoted

(320) LONG HUT, 20 ft. by 11 ft., walls of orthostatic construction, on the crest of a terrace running N.E.-S.W. 14 yards to the N.E. are the remains of another hut or enclosure 15 ft. by 12 ft., the S.W. side open or destroyed.

Condition: poor.

SH 75276911 8 iii 51 13 N.E. Unnoted

(321) LONG HUT, axis N.E.-S.W., 21 ft. by 8 ft.

Condition: poor.

SH 75156897 8 iii 51 13 N.E. Unnoted

(322) LONG HUT, axis N.E.-S.W., 25 ft. by 12 ft. A modern field wall crosses the N.E. half of the building from N. to S.

Condition: ruined.

SH 75486908 8 iii 51 13 N.E. Unnoted

(323) ENCLOSURE. D-shaped enclosure, on level ground, 24 ft. wide with a base 33 ft. long.

Condition: fair.

SH 75386894 8 iii 51 13 N.E. Unnoted

(324) OLD FOLD, 27 ft. long, tapering in width from 14 ft. at the S. end to 12 ft. at the N.

Condition: ruined.

SH 75346891 8 iii 51 13 N.E. Unnoted

(325) OLD FOLD. Small wedge-shaped enclosure, the upper (W.) end rebuilt as a small sheepfold.

Condition: much ruined.

SH 75136906 8 iii 51 13 N.E. "Sheepfold"

(326) PITS. A confused group of banks, platforms and hollows, perhaps the result of early quarrying.

SH 75516874 8 iii 51 13 N.E. Unnoted

(327) LONG HUTS. A group of four rectangular buildings lies at about 1,300 ft. above O.D. on broken ground falling steeply to the S.

(i) At the eastern end of the group is a platform house, without hood-wall, axis N.N.W.-S.S.E., 22 ft. by 12 ft., the cut and fill being about 3 ft.

(ii) About 100 ft. W.S.W. of (i) is another small platform house, similarly oriented, about 18 ft. by 12 ft., also with no hood.

(iii) About 100 ft. N.W. of (ii) a modern *beudy* is built on what seems to have been a platform site.

(iv) Near the modern wall, about 350 ft. W.N.W. of the last, on a natural level shelf, are the foundations of a substantial building, axis N.W.-S.E., 25 ft. by 14 ft. 6 ins., with walls formed of large boulders covered with turf. The side walls are 4 ft. thick, the N.W. end wall is 3 ft. thick, and the wall at the S.E. end, in which there is an entrance about 3 ft. wide, is 3 ft. 6 ins. thick.

Condition: of (iv), good; otherwise very poor.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|---------|-------------------|
| (i) SH 73916910 | 14 ii 50 | 13 N.E. | (iii) "Sheepfold" |
| (ii) SH 73876909 | | | Rest unnoted |
| (iii) SH 73826911 | | | |
| (iv) SH 73716912 | | | |

(328) LONG HUT, on the S. side of an old track leading S.E. of Craig Cefn-coch to the Afon Ddu. It lies on ground sloping gently to the S.E. but is not built up to form a platform; it measures 37 ft. long from N.W. to S.E. and 10 ft. wide. The walls, about 3 ft. thick, are of large boulders, and in places reach a height of 2 ft. 6 ins. The hut is earlier than the track, which swerves to avoid it.

Condition: ruined and reedgrown.

SH 73246895 31 x 50 13 N.W. Unnoted

CAIRNS

Two barrows adjacent to Pen-y-gaer (No. 315) are described under that entry.

WELLS

(329) FFYNNON BEDR, a rectangular hollow 10 ft. by at least 14 ft., axis N.E.-S.W., surrounded by a masonry revetment destroyed on the N.E. Water enters through an opening in the middle of the S.W. side. The cottage of this name (No. 306) lies 150 yards to the S.

Condition: ruined.

SH 76306914 7 v 52 13 N.E. Unnamed

FINDS. See pp. lx, lxii; Figure 13.

LLANDEGAI

Llandegai is a large parish on the W. bank of the Afon Ogwen, extending from the shores of the Menai Strait near Bangor over the mountains to the head-waters of the Afon Gwrhyd and Afon Llugwy. The principal monuments are the Parish Church (No. 330) and the hill-fort of Pendinas

(No. 345). Nos. 334-5 and 354-5 are now in Capel Curig parish.

Penrhyn Castle (SH 60247185) is first mentioned in 1413,¹ but was largely rebuilt in Norman style *ca.* 1827, probably incorporating parts of the earlier structure.²

The large fish-weirs on the beach N. of the castle are probably not earlier than the 19th century in their present form, but are the successors to those mentioned from the 14th century onward.³

¹ Bangor MS. No. 1599; licence was granted to crenellate in 1438 (Penrhyn MSS. Nos. 20-22); the site is mentioned in 1200 (*Arch. Camb.*, 1866, p. 133).

² Full access was not possible during the preparation of the Inventory. Subsequent search (1954) shows that much of the medieval structure survives.

³ Penrhyn MSS., Nos. 162 (1380); 172-3 (1496); 215 (*ca.* 1616); 1038 (1817); 1602 (1488); 1624 (1589).

ECCLESIASTICAL

(330) THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. TEGAI (Figure 103, Plates 10, 19, 36, 45, 48) stands in the village of Llandegai at the N. end of the parish. Fenton (p. 317), probably relying on Penrhyn records or traditions, states that the church was supposed to have been built at the expense of one Gwilym ap Griffith in the time of Edward III or Richard II.¹ It is probable that the nave is of this date and the recut hollow-chamfered bases of the responds of the E. arches of the tower may belong to the contemporary chancel arch, which the 19th-century builders appear to have copied. The chancel was added in the 16th century, and the older tower (*v.* Pennant, ed. 1883, III, p. 95), demolished in 1853, seems to have been of this date. The transepts with the stairs to the rood loft are of the same period, though the irregular layout is in strange contrast to the well-planned chancel. The building was drastically restored in 1853, at which date the nave was lengthened, its windows were renewed, the tower entirely rebuilt, the W. porch and N. vestry added, and the parapets renewed above the original string course.

Architectural Description.—The church consists of a chancel, central tower, N. and S. transepts, nave, and modern W. porch and N. vestry. The walls throughout are of rubble with grit-stone quoins and dressings, and are finished with embattled parapets (Plate 10).

The *Chancel* (19 ft. 3 ins. by 18 ft. 9 ins.) has in the E. wall an early 16th-century window (Plate 19) reset in 1853; this has casement-moulded jambs and five plain pointed lights in a four-centred head with a moulded label. Beneath, a modern doorway, now blocked, opens into a 19th-century vault below the chancel. In the N. wall is an original blocked window of three pointed lights in a four-centred head with casement-moulded jambs. In the S. wall is a similar window, repaired but not blocked.

The *Central Tower* (19 ft. by 11 ft. 6 ins.) is of two storeys, rebuilt in 1853. The E. and W. arches are two-centred, of two plain chamfered orders, the outer continuous, the inner springing from semicircular responds with chamfered bases and moulded capitals. The hollow-chamfered bases of the E. arch are old but recut.

The *N. Transept* (11 ft. 6 ins. by 8 ft. 9 ins.) has a 16th-century window in the N. wall, of three plain pointed lights in a four-centred head with casement-moulded jambs and a moulded label. In the E. wall is a similar window, but without the label. The W. wall is broken through to give access to a vestry added in 1853.

The *S. Transept* (11 ft. by 8 ft. 6 ins.) has original windows in the S. and E. walls similar to those of the N. transept. In the angle between the transept and the nave is an original stair turret now entered by a modern external pointed doorway.

The *Nave* (45 ft. by 19 ft.) has been modernised and lengthened,² and the masonry has probably been refaced. The modern windows in the N. and S. walls are each of three ogee-headed lights in four-centred frames. The W. doorway, gallery and porch are modern.

Fittings.—*Coffin* (Plate 36): in the churchyard, of coarse grit with a shaped recess slightly raised for the head and a shallow

S. wall of the nave above the tomb. The man is in armour, his bare head resting on a mutilated helm and his feet on a crouching lion. The crest has disappeared. He wears a collar of suns and roses with a pendent lion. On his left shoulder is a pauldron; his sword and dagger are broken. The woman is dressed in a long sideless gown and a tightly fitting undergarment. Her head rests on a double cushion supported by an angel (mostly broken); her collar is jewelled, with a rose pendant. The tradition that it was erected for Sir William Griffith of Penrhyn (*ob. ca. 1490*)⁴ is possible, though it lacks confirmation; (ii) on the S. wall of the chancel, marble mural monument to Archbishop John Williams, died March 1650 (Plate 48). It has a round-headed recess with a panelled soffit, flanked by Corinthian columns with an entablature and a round broken pediment, the whole supported on two brackets. The recess contains a figure of the archbishop kneeling on a cushion at a prayer-desk. He is wearing a close-fitting cap and a gown, and a pallium charged with *crosses patty-fichy*; in his left hand is a scroll. In the spandrels of the arch of the recess are,

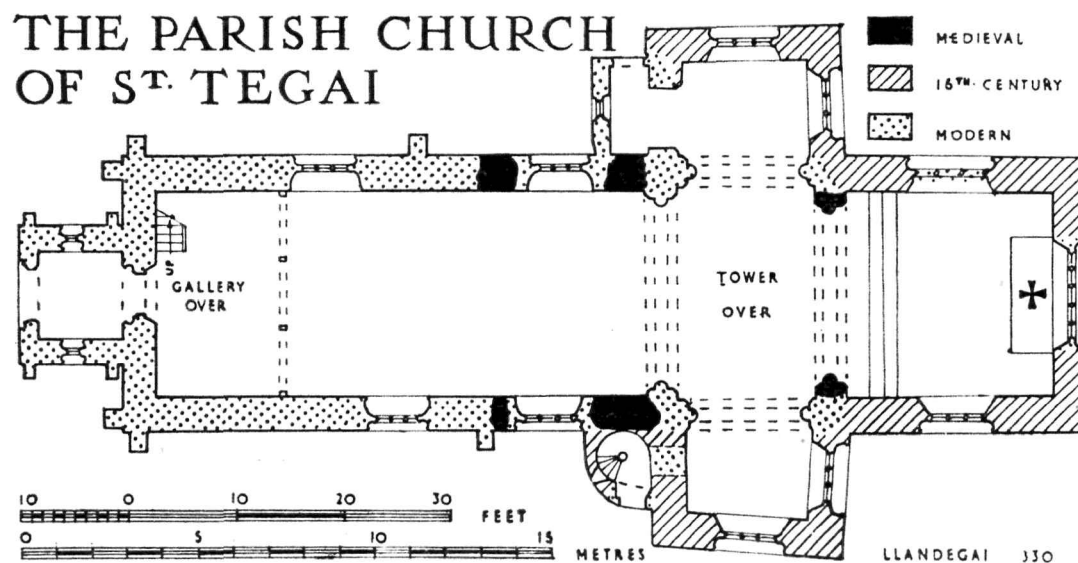


FIG. 103

hollow for the heels. It is broken into four pieces and is much weathered. The lid is missing. Medieval, probably 14th-century. *Helm and Spurs* of Archbishop Williams (Plate 48), set up on a bracket near his monument in the chancel. The helmet, of *ca. 1615*, consists of a skull and chinpiece with a beaver and visor combined. There is no peak over the eye slits; the breathing slits are cruciform. The spike to hold the funeral crest was passed through from the inside and held by a wedge. Round the edge of the skull and chinpiece are rivets to hold the strap to which the lining was stitched. The helmet is of heavy construction, not merely a funeral helm. The spurs, of the time of Charles I, are of bronze, with handsome buckles.³ *Memorials*: Interior—(i) in the S.W. corner of the nave, formerly on the S. side of the chancel, an alabaster altar-tomb of the 15th century with effigies of a man and a woman (Plate 44). Only one side and one end of the pedestal are visible. On the side are six panels, with cusped and crocketed ogee canopies divided by crocketed pilasters, each containing an angel dressed in a surplice and holding a shield now blank; on the end are three similar panels; a single panel is set in the

dexter, a red bag charged with a lion and a unicorn supporting a blank shield surrounded by a garter with tassels and strings of gold; and sinister, a sceptre of gold. Above the pediment are the arms, *gules two keys in saltire argent (? or), in chief a crown (? or), impaling quarterly 1 gu. a Saracen's head arg.* (for Marchudd ap Cynan), 2 Ednyfed, 3 probably Iarddur (but with *chevron ermine*), 4 *erm. a lion rampant sa.* (Cynwrig ap Rhiwallon?); above, an archbishop's mitre. On a tablet below is an inscription in Latin, recording the career and virtues of the deceased, whose ancestors belonged to the local families, Williams of Cochwillan (see Llanllechid No. 474) and Griffiths of Penrhyn; (iii) on the N. side of the chancel is a large marble monument (Plate 48) by R. Westmacott, R.A., to Richard Pennant, Baron Penrhyn (*ob. 1808*), and his wife Anne Susannah (*ob. 1816*). Exterior—on S. of chancel—(iv) John Edmunds 1711, Richard Edmunds 1731; (v) Mary Edmunds 1703 and Mary Edmunds 1718; (vi) John Pugh 1747 and others; (vii) Sussana Parry 1747 and another; (viii) Mary Morgan 17—, Griffith Williams 1713, Rob. Williams 1714; (ix) William Edmunds 1707; (x) Mary

Grisdall 1747; (ix) and (x) were not found in 1947. S. side of nave—(xi) Griffith Jones 1730 and Grace Pritchard 1749; (xii) Griffith Pritchard 1743 and another. *Plate*⁵: includes a large silver chalice and two patens, engraved with the symbols IHS, a cross and three nails in glory, and inscribed *The Gift of the Rt. Honble ye Lord Edward Russell to ye Church of Llandegai Richd. Williams Thomas Morgan Church-wardens*, London date-letter 1714-15. *Miscellanea*: in the churchyard, immediately S. of the chancel, is a cylindrical column of rough stone, 4 ft. 3 ins. high, 1 ft. 5 ins. diameter, much weathered and damaged, now leaning to the W. It is said to be the tombstone of St. Tegai and has been re-used to support a sundial,⁶ now removed.

Old Churches, pp. 139-43.

¹ An older church is stated to have existed at "Cae Meusyn Glassoc about two bowshots from the new church" (Penrhyn MS. 68, dated 1575/6).

² H. L. North (*Old Churches of Arllechwedd*, p. 148), confirmed by late 18th-century drawings in N.L.W., although no break is visible in the masonry.

³ *Arch. Camb.*, 1921, pp. 290-5.

⁴ Fenton, 208.

⁵ *Church Plate*, pp. 85-6.

⁶ See ref. 4 above.

Condition: good.

SH 60087099

II v 34
and 17 x 47

7 S.W.

(331) THE CHURCH OF ST. CURIG (*Capel Curig a'i Fam Julitta*) (Figure 104) stands near the junction of the Afon Llugwy with the Nant y Gwrhyd just below its outfall from Llynau Mymbyr. The original dedication to Curig Lwyd gave place, as in other Welsh churches, to Cyriacus and his mother Juliet. In the Middle Ages the site belonged to the Priory of Beddgelert;¹ till 1848 it formed a chapelry in the parish of Llandegai but was administered by the priest from Dolwyddelan.²

The church is the smallest in the district and retains the "double-square" plan of nave and chancel; datable features are not visible but the fabric may date from the 13th or 14th century. The S. chapel was added *ca.* 1500; the bell-turret, door and window openings are 19th-century.

Architectural Description.—The church consists of a chancel, nave and S. chapel. The exterior is pebble-dashed and the interior plastered; the slate roofs and slate copings are modern. The E. and W. walls stand on a rough plinth.

Nave and Chancel (32 ft. by 15 ft.). The W. gable coping has long rough slate kneelers, perhaps *ca.* 1500. There is no visible evidence of the doorway at the W. end of the N. wall mentioned by Hughes and North.³ The nave is entered by a modern W. doorway. Protruding through the 19th-century plastered ceiling of barrel-vault form are four roof principals (now plastered), probably of the 15th century; a fifth has been removed at the entrance to the S. chapel.

S. Chapel (12 ft. 6 ins. by 16 ft.). The S. chapel is entered from the chancel. The ceiling is similar to that of the nave and chancel; three roof principals are partly visible. The

gable coping ends in rounded kneelers of early 16th-century form.

Fittings.—*Collecting Shovel*: octagonal, of wood, probably 18th-century. *Font*: now in the new church of Capel Curig 350 yards to the N.E.; circular stone basin, 2 ft. 6 ins. in diameter and 1 ft. 6 ins. high, the lower edge bevelled to a height of 7 ins.; the bowl is 1 ft. 11 ins. in diameter and 11 ins. deep, and has a modern lead lining. The exterior has been retooled and the font stands on a modern cylindrical shaft with moulded base. Late medieval, probably 15th-century. *Memorials*: Interior—wooden panel with scalloped edges, bearing a carved inscription to G.P., 1718; E.P., 1672; P.G. 1724, and L.D., 1727. *Plate*: pewter mug with scrolled handle, inscribed *RH odd: OT. O: BENGCREJ Att: J CCPEL: CiRRiG 1738* ("The Gift of O. T. of Pen-craig" (see Trewydir No. 659) "to Capel Curig 1738").⁴ *Seating, etc.*: the seating (box pews in the nave, plain pews in tiers in the S. chapel), the pulpit with its stair, the reading

THE CHURCH OF ST. CURIG

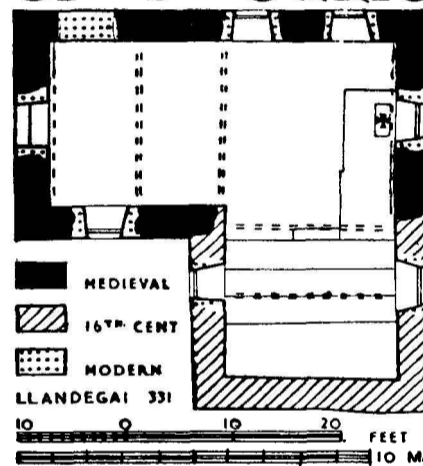


FIG. 104

desk and the communion rails form an interesting ensemble of early 19th-century church woodwork.

¹ *Old Churches*, p. 137; authority not stated.

² Information from the Rev. Arfon Evans, one-time Vicar.

³ *Old Churches*, p. 136.

⁴ *Church Plate*, p. 70.

Condition: good.

SH 71855797

I vii 49

18 S.W.

(332) CHAPEL, Penrhyn Park. Building of which only the N. and E. walls remain standing. The walls have a moulded plinth but are faced internally with brick. A window of late 15th-century type remains in each wall; that on the N. is of three trefoiled lights with a square head and external label with short returns; the E. window is of three cinquefoiled ogee-headed lights with vertical cusped tracery in a four-centred head.

This is the chapel which in Pennant's day (1773) stood within Penrhyn Castle (Pennant, III, p. 87). During the late 18th-century rebuilding of the castle it was removed "stone

by stone" to its present position (Fenton, p. 214; Hyde Hall, p. 115).

Condition: ruined and overgrown.

SH 60087206 29 vii 49 7 S.W.

(333) CHAPEL, Calvinistic Methodist, in Pen-y-groes. A plain rectangular building with house attached, dated 1837. The internal furnishings are original.

Condition: good.

SH 60866793 27 iii 51 12 N.W.

SECULAR BUILDINGS

(334-6) SMALL HOUSES (Figure 105).

(337) CORORION. A *croglloft* cottage, 27 ft. by 20 ft. externally, with stone partition to roof. Probably 18th-century.

Condition: dilapidated.

SH 59716857 20 xii 49 12 N.W.

BRIDGES

(342) PONT Y TWR. A bridge of three segmental arches carrying a level roadway over the Afon Ogwen. The original bridge was 11 ft. wide but has been widened to 19 ft. by an addition on the downstream side.¹ The centre and N.E. arches have a span of 12 ft., the S.W. arch of 10 ft. The arches are slightly recessed and are divided by piers 3 ft. thick, projecting on either side to form pointed cutwaters. On the upstream side a pilaster buttress continued up to the top of the parapet marks the position of each pier, and a string course indicates the level of the roadway. On the downstream side the face of the S.W. arch is at a slight angle to the others owing to the commencement of a turn in the road. The bridge was ruinous in 1788 (Roads and Bridges No. 164, County Archives). Probably 17th-18th century.

Pennant (ed. 1810), III, p. 107; Jervoise, *Ancient Bridges* (1936), p. 48.

¹ The enlargement took place in 1805 (Hyde Hall, 97).

Condition: good.

SH 62586597 28 x 47 12 S.W.

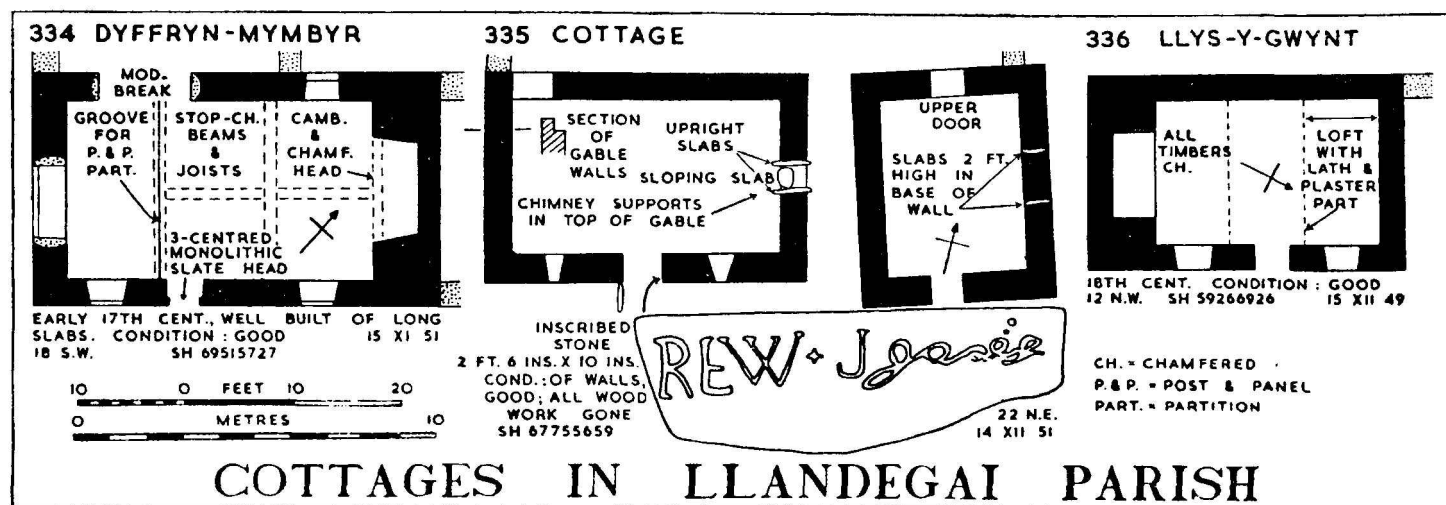


FIG. 105

The following houses are probably of the mid-18th century or earlier, but contain no surviving features meriting description:

(338) GELLI. (A mortar, with a cavity 7½ ins. in diameter and 4½ ins. deep, carefully cut in a gritstone 1 ft. 1 in. by 1 ft. 7 ins. overall, is built into the pigsty wall.)

Condition: modernised.

SH 59906810 27 iii 52 12 N.W.

(339) BRYNIAU'R-GWYDDELOD.

Condition: modernised.

SH 60036615 8 viii 51 12 S.W.

(340) MOEL-Y-CI.

Condition: fair, used as outbuilding.

SH 59366773 15 xii 49 12 N.W.

(341) TY'N-Y-CAEAU.

Condition: ruined and roofless.

SH 59266730 15 xii 49 12 N.W.

(343) PONT COETMOR, over the Afon Ogwen. A high segmental arch, span 39 ft., height 17 ft. above springing. The roadway is 15 ft. wide and the parapets each 1 ft. 6 ins. wide. Built A.D. 1788 (Roads and Bridges No. 164, County Archives).

Condition: fair.

SH 61046780 10 ii 50 12 N.W.

UNCLASSIFIED EARTHWORKS

(344) EARTHWORK, Siambra-gwynion. The rectangular N. corner of an enclosure at least 300 ft. by 200 ft., at about 250 ft. above O.D., near a probable line for the Roman road from Kanovium to Segontium. The rampart, once substantial, is too ploughed down for its dimensions to be measured.

Condition: almost ploughed out.

SH 59736960 4 iv 51 12 N.W. Unnoted

EARLY DEFENSIVE ENCLOSURES

(345) PENDINAS (Figure 106), a hill-fort enclosing a long pear-shaped area of about 1½ acres, at about 450 ft. above O.D., occupies the end of a spur bounded on the N.W. by a dry valley and on the E. by a steep descent to the Afon Ogwen.

The defence consisted of a single massive wall of rubble, now badly robbed and disturbed along the W. side and apparently absent on the S.E. where the natural slope is very steep. The N. wall, which is that best preserved, varies from 16 to 20 ft. in thickness. It is faced with large boulders, and in places shows a second internal face (or a step) on its S. side, and less certainly on the N. The N.W. corner is badly robbed, but seems to have been of greater thickness.¹ The entrance was at the N. end of the W. wall. It is badly damaged, but appears to have had a guard-chamber about 12 ft. square on its N. side.

The interior, now under pasture and woodland, shows no trace of huts.

¹ It is possible that this, together with the multiple facing in the N. rampart, indicates two periods of construction.

Condition: poor.

SH 61006800

8 viii 39

12 N.W. Unnoted

HUTS AND FIELD SYSTEMS

(346) ROUND HUTS, Cororion Rough, a group of four at about 300 ft. above O.D. in level marshy ground now thickly wooded. The walls are banks of loose stone and earth, much spread, now 5-8 ft. thick and about 2 ft. high.

(i) Diameter 24 ft.; entrance 13 ft. wide on E.

(ii) 30 yards S. of (i). Diameter 25 ft.; entrance 3 ft. wide on N.; S. side destroyed.

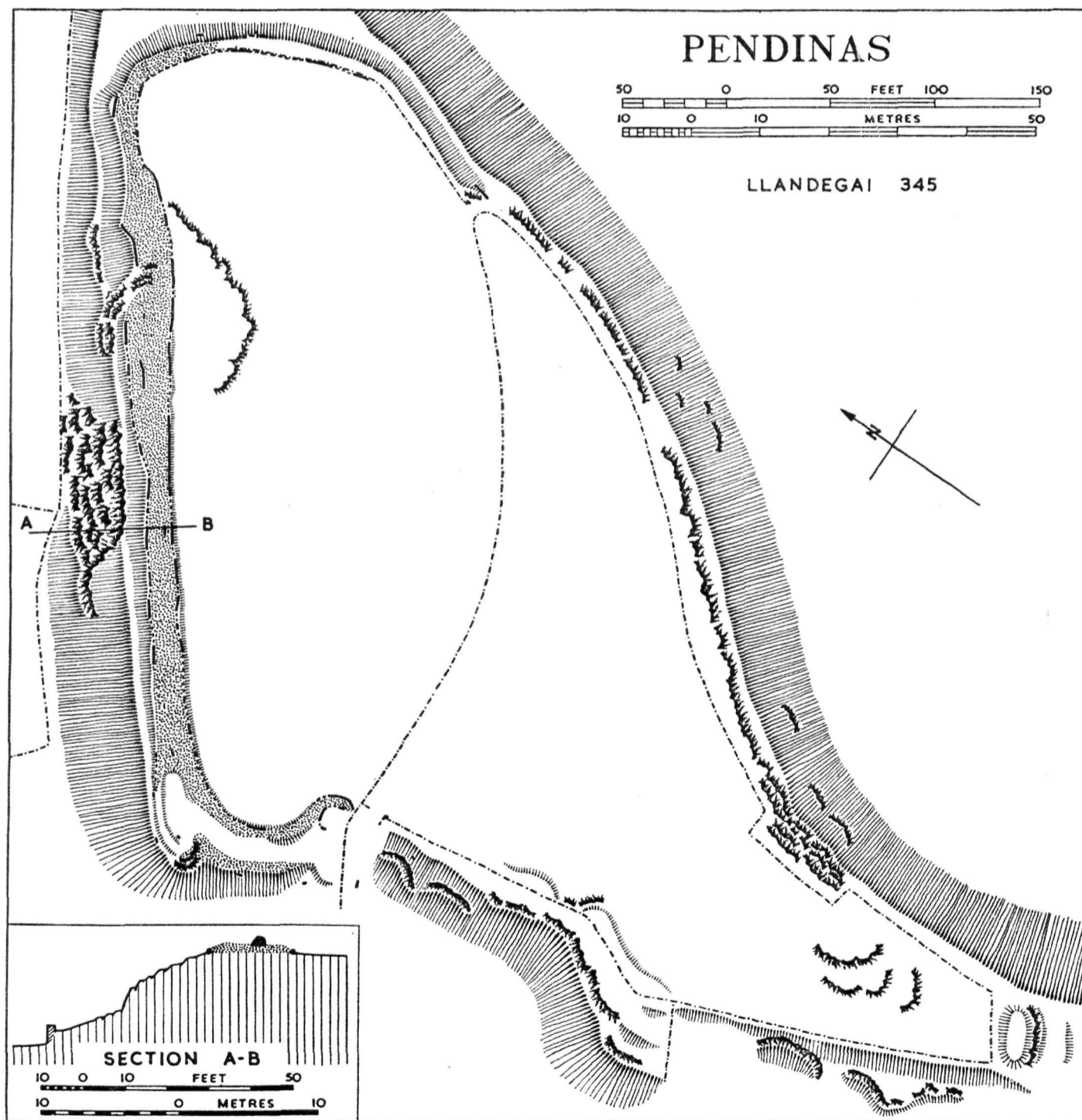


FIG. 106

(iii) 14 yards W. of (ii). Diameter 27 ft.; interior raised about 1½ ft. above general ground level; traces of an inner face of orthostats; entrance about 3 ft. wide on S. Excavation¹ exposed a hearth 1 ft. by 1 ft. 6 ins., about 3 ft. from the N. side opposite the entrance, bounded on all sides except the S.

(347) ROUND HUTS, Parc Gelli, 400 ft. above O.D. (Figure 107).

A large unenclosed settlement of circular huts extending for 300 ft. from E. to W. and 160 ft. from N. to S. lies on a steep slope facing N. at about 400 ft. above O.D. The area was

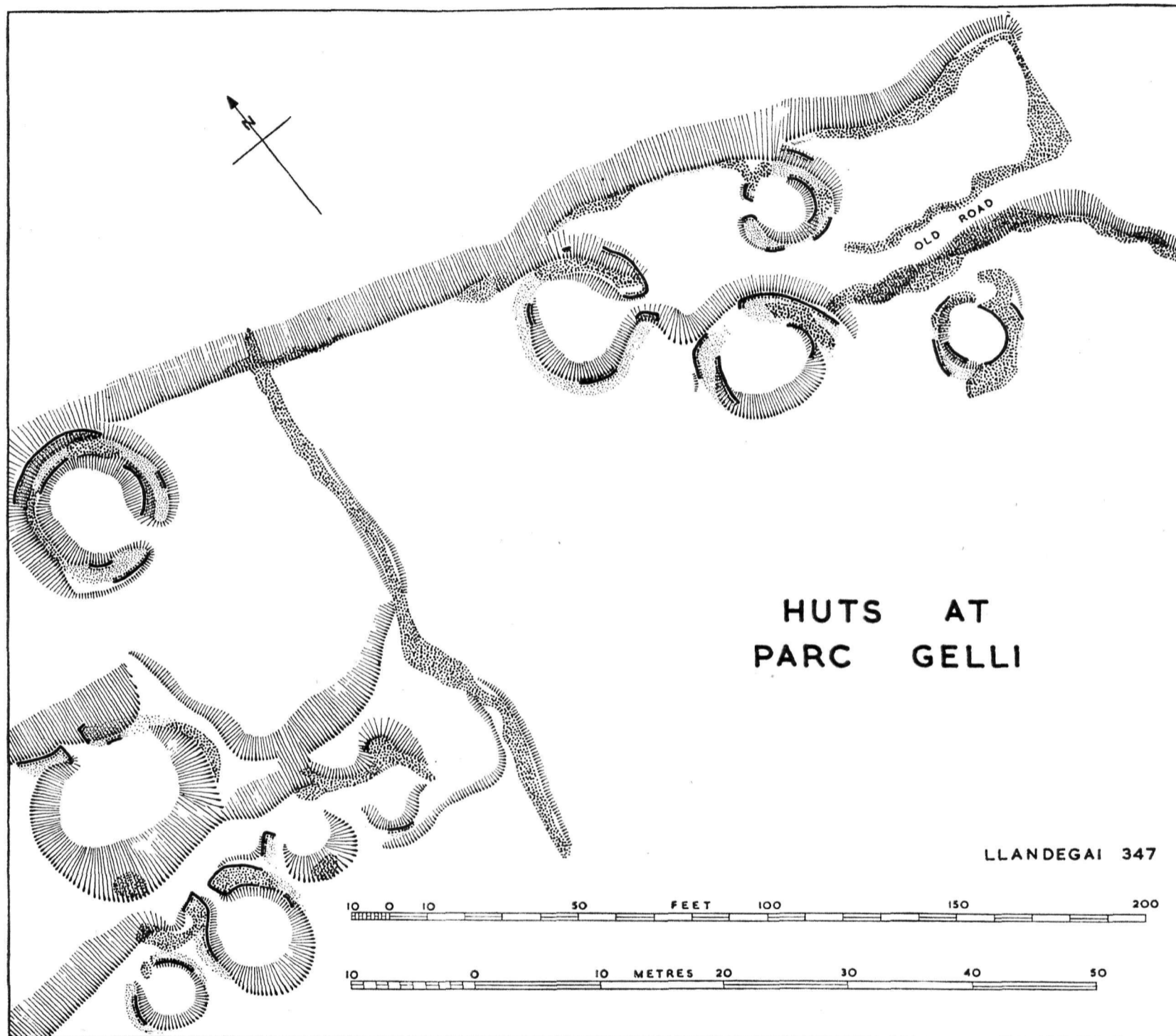


FIG. 107

by stones on edge and containing charcoal and pot-boilers. An axe-shaped stone lay on a flat slab behind the hearth.

A rough wall runs S. from hut (iii) for about 30 ft.

(iv) 17 yards S.E. of (i); only a small part of the S. wall survives.

¹ Before 1920; unpublished; information from excavator.

Condition: poor, overgrown.

SH 59456854

6 vi 47

12 N.W. Unnoted

formerly wooded, but the trees have been felled. The settlement is divided into two sections by a ruined wall of large stones running down the slope, and is bounded on the N. side by a high scarp.

The western group contains traces of seven huts, of diameters ranging from 15 to 30 ft. where measurable. The eastern group contains four huts, two of 15 ft. and two of 24 ft. diameter. A roadway 10 ft. wide flanked by large boulders, leads eastward out of the eastern group.

(347) LLANDEGAI

The huts are generally cut into the slope on the upper side, and terraced out on the lower, with walls varying from 4 to 6 ft. in thickness faced on both sides with large stones. It is probable that several have been destroyed.¹

Traces of lynched fields are visible to the W. of the huts, and to the S.W. are small rectilinear enclosures defined by stone-faced walls 3 ft. thick.

¹ In the 19th century 17 or 18 huts were said to be visible (Rhys, *Celtic Folklore*, I, p. 58).

Condition: ruined and overgrown.

SH 60106840 6 vi 47 12 N.W. Unnoted

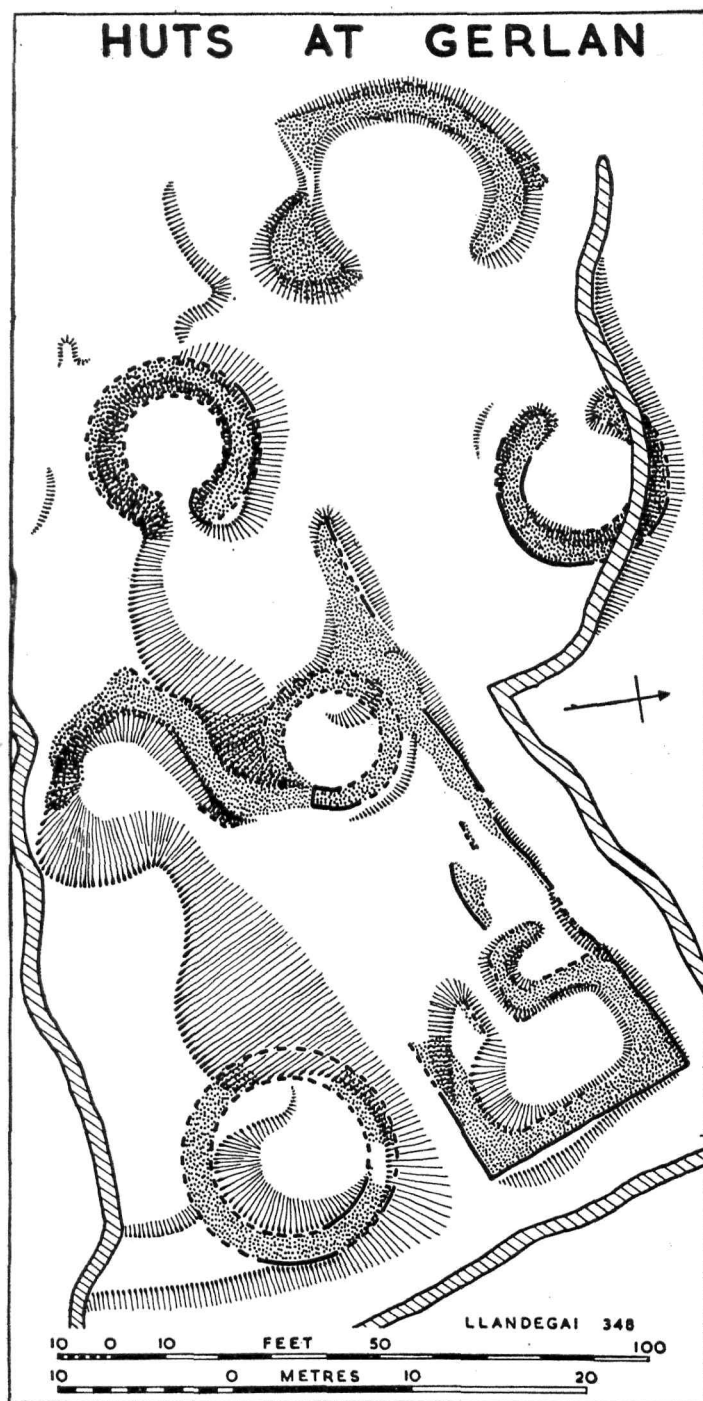


FIG. 108

(348) HUTS, Gerlan, near Tan-y-foel (Figure 108) about 450 ft. above O.D. in rough ground among modern cultivated fields. The hut walls vary from 5 to 7 ft. in thickness, faced on both sides with large boulders.

(353) LLANDEGAI

Traces of terraced fields, now much ploughed down, are visible to the W.

Condition: poor, ruined and overgrown.

SH 58826683 10 vi 47 12 N.W. Unnoted

(349) ROUND HUT, 28 ft. in diameter, with a wall 3 ft. 6 ins. thick faced on both sides with large stones. On level ground at about 350 ft. above O.D.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 60376850 12 x 49 12 N.W. Unnoted

(350) ROUND HUT, 22 ft. in diameter, with traces of an inner facing of orthostats, on level ground at about 400 ft. above O.D. on the S. bank of a small stream E. of Moel-y-ci.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 59806767 15 xii 49 12 N.W. Unnoted

(351) ROUND HUT, 19 ft. in diameter, on gently sloping ground on the N. bank of the Afon Idwal. The wall is a single line of large stones, about 1 ft. high, and the interior is slightly raised.

Condition: fair.

SH 64806020 28 x 47 17 N.E. Unnoted

(352) PLATFORM HOUSE, Ceunant, at about 650 ft. above O.D. on the W. bank of the Afon Ogwen. See Figure 109. The walls are of earth and small stones. Probably medieval.

Condition: poor, overgrown.

SH 63286432 10 vi 47 12 S.W. Unnoted

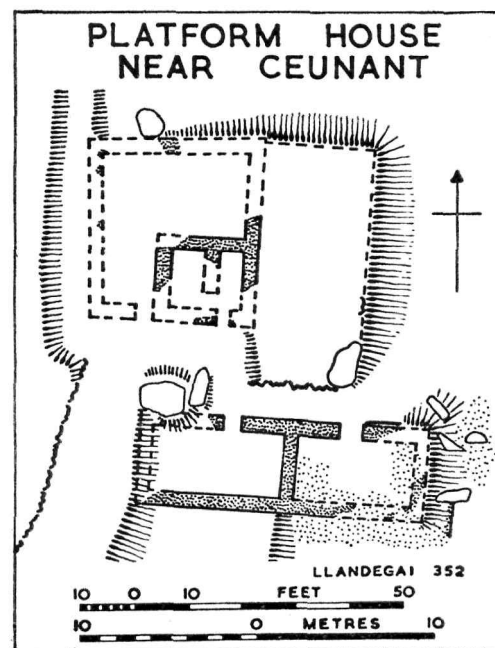


FIG. 109

(353) PLATFORM HOUSE, in Cwm Perfedd, on a small level platform on the W. bank of the stream at about 1,500 ft. above O.D. It measures 28 ft. by 12 ft., axis N.W.-S.E., with a hood wall at the N.W. end and a cross-wall 12 ft. from that end,

(353) LLANDEGAI

with a doorway 2 ft. wide through it. The entrance was from the N.E., to the S.E. room. To the N. is a cleared area surrounded by a rough wall.

Condition: rebuilt as sheepfold.

SH 62956231 26 iv 48 17 N.W. "Sheepfold"

(354) PLATFORM HOUSE, 38 ft. by 15 ft., axis E.-W. with hood-wall on ground falling steeply to the S.E., at about 800ft. above O.D. The walls are 3 ft. thick and up to 2 ft. high of roughly coursed slabs, with an entrance in the N.E. wall. A small garden plot, 30 ft. by 40 ft., lies to the S.W., and there are traces of terraced strip fields below the house.

Condition: fair.

SH 68455680 7 viii 46 18 S.W. Unnamed

(355) LONG HUT, 21 ft. by 10 ft., axis N.N.W.-S.S.E., at about 1,000 ft. above O.D. on the N. slope of the Mymbyr valley. The walls are 2 ft. 6 ins. thick, and an associated field wall extends to the E.

SH 70205777 6 iv 52 18 S.W. Unnoted

CAIRNS

(356) CAIRN, Dyffryn Mymbyr (Figure 110), ca. 700 ft. above O.D.

Condition: ruined and robbed.

SH 68575650 5 iv 51 23 N.W. Unnoted

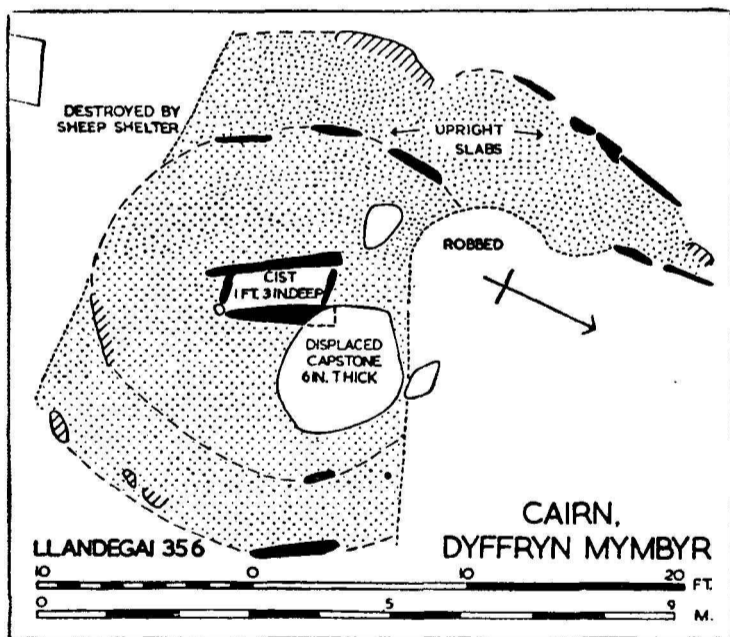


FIG. 110

(357) CARNEDD HOWEL. The remains of a large circular cairn of stones and earth, about 80 ft. in diameter and 5 ft. high, on the summit of a slight ridge at about 300 ft. above O.D. The cairn was partly excavated ca. 1869, when Bronze Age pottery was found. (See p. lxiii, and Figure 15, 10-12.) Marks of fire extended throughout the mound.

Journ. Ethnological Soc. London, 1869-70, pp. 309-11.

Condition: poor; partly mutilated by modern buildings and paths.

SH 59286914 29 xii 49 12 N.W. Unnoted

(360) LLANDUDNO

(358) CARNEDD MOEL-Y-CI. The scattered stones of a small featureless cairn.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 59036609 13 x 29 12 S.W.

MEGALITHIC CHAMBERED TOMBS

(359) BURIAL CHAMBER, Fron-deg, 650 ft. above O.D. The remains of a burial chamber consisting of a large capstone, its longer axis E. and W., 14 ft. 8 ins. long, 6 ft. in maximum breadth, and 1 ft. 6 ins. thick, partly fallen but supported at its W. end by a leaning stone 2 ft. 6 ins. high, behind which another large stone may be a fallen supporter. The chamber lies on the line of a modern field wall; no trace of a mound is visible.

A cist containing a human skeleton was found near here ca. 1855, and nearby another skeleton beneath a heap of stones and earth.

Arch. Camb., 1867, pp. 62-3; Daniel, 46, 48, 191.

Condition: poor; fallen and robbed.

SH 60556686 7 x 36 12 N.W. "Cromlech"

FINDS. See pp. lix-lx, lxiii-lxvi; Figures 13, 15, 16.

LLANDUDNO

Llandudno is a small parish at the N. end of the Creuddyn peninsula embracing the limestone promontory of the Great Orme and extending southwards to the ridge of hills which stretches from Degannwy to the Little Orme. The town dates from 1848. It was designed for the Mostyn family by Wehnert and Ashdown and is a good example of Victorian town-planning.

The principal monuments are the Bishop's Palace at Gogarth (No. 361) and the Church of St. Tudno (No. 360). A windmill which belonged to Gogarth in the 14th century¹ cannot now be located.

The parish is now included in Llandudno cum Eglwys-rhos.

¹ Rec. Caern., pp. xiv, 109.

ECCLESIASTICAL

(360) THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. TUDNO (Figure III, Plates 7, 23, 27, 43) lies in a northward-facing hollow called Pant yr Eglwys, at the N. side of the Great Orme's Head. It consists of a nave and chancel forming a long rectangle without structural division, and a N. porch and vestry (Plate 7).

The oldest part of the building is the N. wall of the nave, which is the last remaining fragment of a simple rectangular church, probably of the 12th or early 13th century, as suggested by the small round-headed window E. of the porch. The fenestration of the remainder of the building is all modern. The S. wall was rebuilt in the 15th century, to which date also the W. gable wall, with its small doorway, probably belongs. The chancel and probably the N. porch were added a few years later. In 1839 the roof was blown off in a storm, and until

1855 the church lay deserted and damaged. In spite of this the main roof timbers of both nave and chancel survive. In 1855 the building was re-roofed and repaired, and the debris in the interior of the church was levelled off and a wooden floor placed over it. This was not removed, and the old floor level restored, till 1906. The vestry, against the E. side of the N. porch, is modern; and a modern bell-turret takes the place of an earlier one at the W. end of the nave.

Architectural Description.—The walls are of uncoursed limestone rubble. The floors are modern and the walls are covered internally with modern plaster. The roof is of modern slate.

The *Chancel* (23 ft. by 16 ft. 6 ins.). A pointed piscina is said to have existed formerly in the E. wall,¹ but this has been destroyed, presumably during the restoration of 1855. The late 15th-century roof is of three and a half bays; the four trusses (including one against the E. wall) have cambered collars with moulded soffits. The original purlins and cusped windbraces also remain but the latter are missing from the E. side of the E. bay. The purlins in the E. bay are moulded. On the soffit of the collar of the second truss from the E. is a wooden boss 10 ins. square showing the Sacred Wounds in yellow on a blue back-

15th-century roof is of four and a half bays separated by arch-braced collar-beam trusses with chamfered soffits. The original purlins and cusped wind-braces survive; the junction between the purlins of the nave and chancel roofs, and the different form of the trusses, indicate that the roofs are not contemporary. The moulded wallplates are modern, as are the vertical struts between these and the common rafters. Fixed to the W. wall, above the door, is a portion of the old rood screen, carved with vine pattern. At the W. end of the roof is a single modern bell-turret. The coping, of long thin slabs, ends against small rounded kneelers.

The *N. Porch* (8 ft. square) is entered through a low doorway with depressed two-centred head. Above is a small rectangular slit opening. A modern doorway in the E. wall gives access to the vestry. An original roof principal survives, set slightly out from the church wall to protect the timbers from water seeping through between the porch and the church; the purlins too are original but the roof is otherwise modern.

Fittings.—*Bell*: inscribed “Sr Roger Mostyn: Barrt: Evan Ellis : Curate : 1730 : TR-JO : Wardens : Luke Ashton : Fecit Wigan”. Between the wardens’ initials a dragon is stamped, and there is an undecipherable stamp between Luke and Ashton. *Chairs*: in the chancel are two chairs with curved arms which together with the legs and front are grooved; on the top and bottom rails of the frame is a copy of early vine carving, that on the upper rail extending on to the main verticals of the frame; the panelled backs, with carving in low relief, (i) an animal’s head over a coronet, (ii) a single-masted sailing ship with high poop, are probably modern; 18th-century. *Font* (Plate 23): on a modern pedestal and base between the W. and N. doors; hemispherical bowl of pink sandstone, 2 ft. 2 ins. in external diameter and 1 ft. 1 in. in height. The bowl is 1 ft. 5 ins. in diameter and 11 ins. deep; on the level rim are carved irregularly spaced teeth pointing outwards; between the teeth are finely incised arcs. Below the rim is a projecting fillet bearing 10 incised cinquefoils, one leaf pointing upwards and reaching to the rim, two leaves horizontally along the fillet, and two radially downwards, the points of the last-named being linked by incised arcs. Late 12th- or early 13th-century. The font was carried outside the church in the middle of the 19th century and used as a trough, and has suffered damage; it was restored to the church in 1855. *Memorials*: Interior—two grave-slabs, found in the churchyard in 1843 and now built upright into the S. wall of the nave; both are 6 ft. 3 ins. long and taper towards the bottom (Plate 43); (i) on the E., 1 ft. 8 ins. wide at the top and 1 ft. at the bottom, broken into three pieces. The ornament consists of a floriated cross with plain stem from which spring, near the foot, two leaf-designs on either side; the remainder of the stem is flanked by sinuous stems with branching leaves, that on the dexter side three-strand, that on the sinister side plain and apparently unfinished, both terminating below the head of the cross in circular plaques with sunk centres containing brooches with toothed edging; the head of the cross consists of four three-strand circular plaques with sexfoil centres connected by three-strand bars forming a square; a sexfoil occupies the centre of the head and the

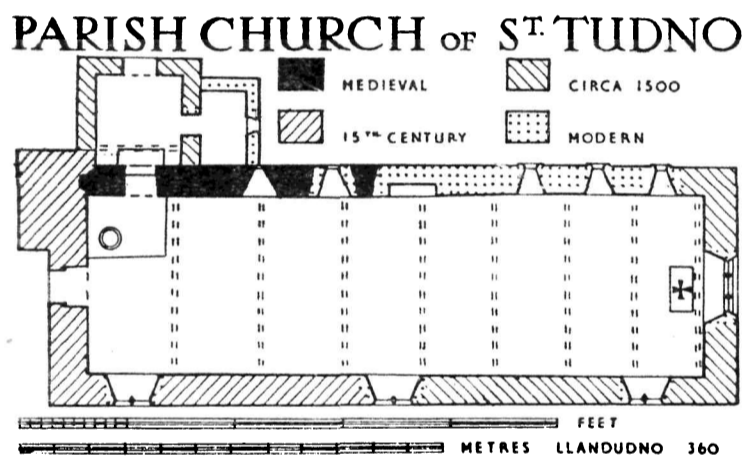


FIG. III

ground. Fixed to the wallplate in the four easternmost bays of the church roof is a moulded and embattled wooden cornice. This bears in addition in the two eastern bays an enriched vine carving incorporating birds and (on the N. side) a winged dragon.

The *Nave* (34 ft. by 16 ft.), the floor of which is 1 ft. 6 ins. lower than that of the chancel, is separated from the latter by a modern oak screen. The walls are a little thicker than those of the chancel and have an internal batter. Probably in the mid-15th century the S. wall and the W. gable were rebuilt. The N.W. corner of the gable was consolidated by the introduction of a massive raking buttress. In the centre of the W. wall is a doorway with flattened two-centred head; the rear-arch is flat. The doorway at the W. end of the N. wall, entered from the porch, has a flat head. The original small window in the N. wall has deeply splayed reveals. Externally any traces of a joint between the nave and chancel have been destroyed by an area of rebuilding on the N. and the high ground level and the inclusion of a modern window in the S. wall. The

spandrels are filled with foliage; a double groove runs round the edge of the whole design; 13th-century; (ii) on the W., 1 ft. 11 ins. wide at the top and 1 ft. 7 ins. at the bottom. The design is similar to (i) but the lower leaf-designs are missing, the stem has a double groove and stands on a stepped base beneath which are two panels each of which bears an octofoil, the dexter sinuous stem is plain and the sinister ornamented, and the centres of the four plaques in the head are occupied by trilobate patterns instead of sexfoils; 13th-century. *Paintings*: though none survive, it is stated² that "at the time of the repairs in 1855, the remains of many frescoes were discovered, the predominant colour of which was red." *Plate*: Chalice—a silver secular wine goblet with V-shaped bowl, tall baluster stem and splayed foot with ovolo moulding on the edges

(Plate 27); London date-letter for 1607; maker's mark, so, a pellet above, and a rose between two pellets below, in a shaped shield.³

Arch. Journ., II (1846), p. 211; *Arch. Camb.*, 1848, p. 176; 1900, p. 188; 1944, p. 102; Lowe, I, 382; *Old Churches*, p. 26.

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1900, p. 188.

² *Old Churches*, p. 30.

³ *Church Plate*, p. 88; Jackson, 116, 1608-9.

Condition: good.

SH 76978384

8 iii 49

I S.E.

(361) GOGARTH (Figure 112, Plate 11), often called "Gogarth Abbey" but in reality a palace of the Bishops of Bangor, stands on the edge of a cliff overlooking the sea on the

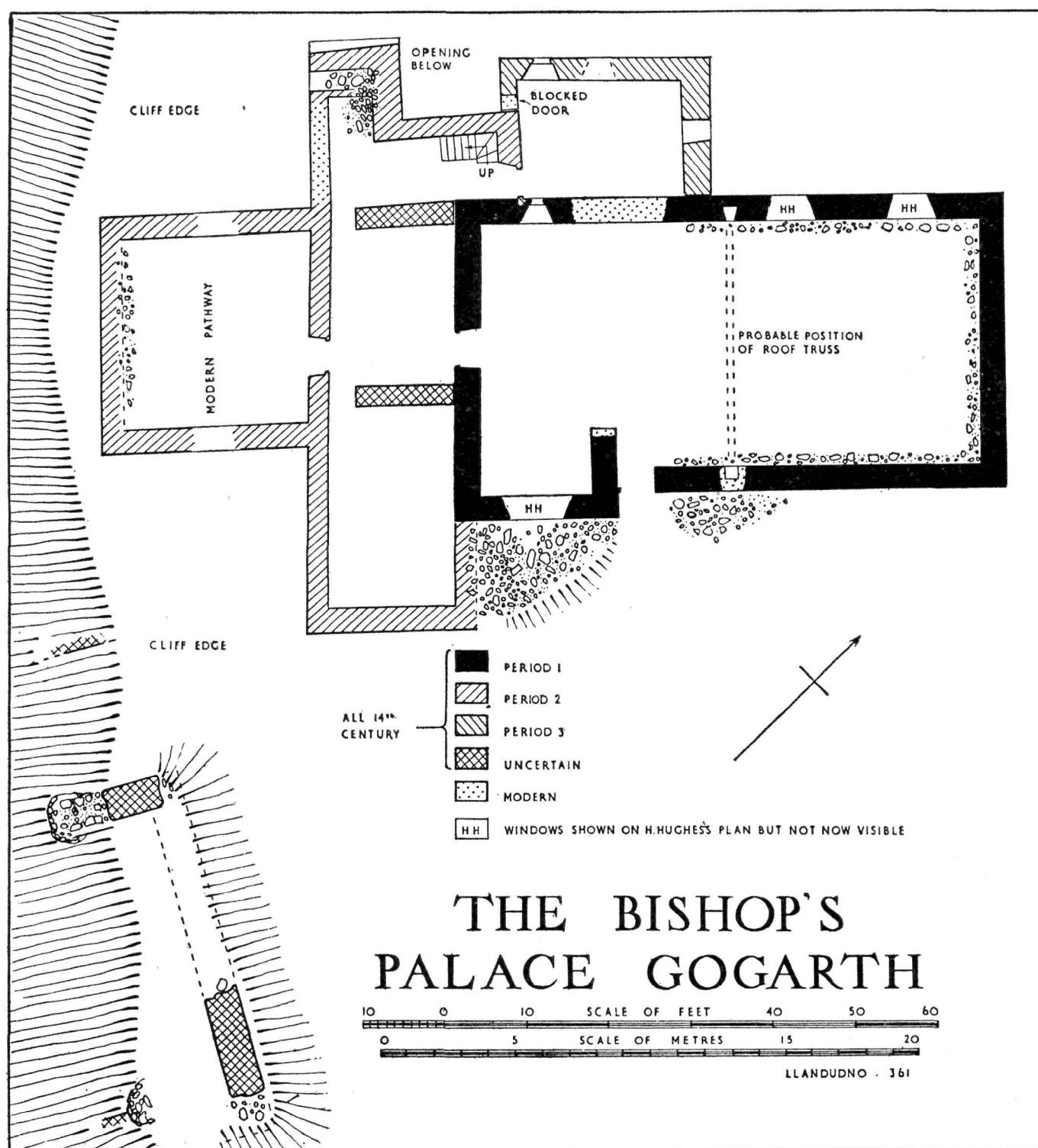


FIG. 112

S.W. side of the Great Orme's Head. The surviving remains suggest a date *ca.* 1300 and the building was probably erected by Bishop Anian towards the end of the 13th century. Evidence of an extensive conflagration (see below) suggests that the building was burnt by Glyndwr at the beginning of the 15th century; there is no evidence of rebuilding and since in Leland's time (1536-9) the site was "almost clene downe"¹ it was probably not reoccupied after the disaster. Erosion has destroyed much of the building, which in about 1800 extended further to the W. and S., apparently forming a square of about 300 ft. side,² the surviving fragments being near the N.E. corner.

The chief surviving building is a large hall with subsidiary rooms, built of mortared limestone; the walls are 2 ft. 6 ins. thick and average 4 ft. in height, reaching 8 ft. towards the N.E. end. The hall is entered by a doorway in the S.E. wall immediately adjacent to the bay; the base of a chamfered jamb remains on its S.W. side. The S.W. wall also contains a central doorway with internal splays, the jambs moulded and stopped. The hall was lighted by two windows in the N.E. half of the N.W. wall and a smaller one in the S.W. half. No other window openings are now visible though Hughes and North³ show a window with splayed reveals in the S.E. wall of the bay. Vertical slots in the N.W. and (rebuilt and now lintelled) in the S.E. walls, probably carried the base of a central roof truss which, being of the largest span recorded in the district, must have been of massive proportions. Fallen masonry has been built round the interior to form a bench, and the floor has been levelled.

To S.W. and W. of the hall are five smaller rooms which are clearly later since their walls are butted against those of the hall. The northern room of this series indicates a third constructional period since it is also butted against the room to the S.W.

Two of the doorways in this group have chamfered jambs, the rest are plain. An L-shaped chamber W. of the hall contains the base of a flight of stone steps, against which the wall stands 11 ft. high, and in the N.W. is a mural passage, probably a drain. A doorway in the N.E. wall leads to a chamber of the latest period. It has also a doorway with a raised threshold in its N.E. wall, a window with splayed reveals in the N.W. wall, and a narrow blocked doorway in the S.W. wall.

S. of the hall, on the extreme edge of the cliff, are the remains of a building of uncoursed rubble. The walls stand on a battered plinth. The largest surviving fragment is 4 ft. 4 ins. thick and stands 14 ft. high; near the top on the internal (S.) face is a setback of 6 ins. At the W. end a wall 3 ft. 10 ins. thick returns to the S. for a short distance; in its broken end, below the present ground level, is some indication of a reveal (perhaps the side of a fireplace). The position of the E. wall of the building is suggested by a core of masonry visible in the cliff face; this would give the building an external width of 42 ft. A short distance to the W. of the building the E. face of another wall is visible in the cliff.

A section through the original floor of the building can be seen in the cliff face. This consists of a layer of cobbles above which is a 6-in. layer of burnt wood, blackened earth and broken slate, fused lumps of iron and other debris; above this

again are 6-7 ft. of fallen masonry and earth. The burnt layer indicates the destruction of the building by fire, probably at the time of the Glyndwr rebellion.

Architectural Fragments.—A number of dressed stones lie on the site. These include part of the head of a window of two pointed lights of Early English style, and portions of window mullions and transoms rebated on both sides for shutters. Hughes and North (*op. cit.*) speak of "portions of an early fourteenth-century moulding"; and North⁴ mentions "a portion of an early string course".

Finds.—The following objects have been found on the site from time to time, but their present whereabouts is unknown:

(i) A limestone bowl with "shaped brim" and drain-hole at the bottom, probably a piscina. This was 13 ins. in diameter and 8 ins. high, the bowl 9¼ ins. in diameter and 3½ ins. deep. Found in 1857. Lowe, I, p. 409; II, p. 244.

(ii) "A second and larger limestone bowl", 1 ft. 4 ins. in diameter. Lowe, II, p. 245.

(iii) Three silver pennies of Edward I. Lowe, II, p. 248.

(iv) Lowe (II, p. 100) also illustrates three objects, two of uncertain character, the third a two-handled jug with tall cylindrical neck, squat ovoid body and slightly flared base.

See also Lowe, I, 393-5; II, 101, 243-8.

¹ Leland, 53, 89.

² Hyde Hall, 54-5.

³ *Old Churches*, pp. 32-4.

⁴ H. L. North, *Old Churches of Arllechwedd*, p. 7.

Condition: much overgrown with ivy and gradually being destroyed by erosion.

SH 76058290

15 vi 49

1 S.E.

SECULAR BUILDINGS

(362) LLECH or HIDING CAVE. Artificial stone grotto situated in a fissure of the cliffs of the Great Orme about 30 ft. above sea level and 200 yards S.W. of Great Orme Lighthouse. It is hexagonal in shape, about 7 ft. in diameter and 8 ft. high, constructed of limestone ashlar masonry. There is a continuous stone bench at the base enclosing a round stone table now overthrown. The top of the grotto wall is finished with a simple classical cornice. The fissure is entered from the N. and is approached by a pathway from the top of the cliff with stone steps (now ruinous) and a revetment wall. The date and authorship of the structure are unknown, but stylistic evidence suggests mid-18th century. Its origin had been forgotten by 1853.¹

¹ *Notes and Queries*, Vol. 7, Feb. 19, 1853.

Condition: good.

SH 75508431

15 vii 51

1 S.E.

(363) PEN-Y-MYNYDD ISAF. (See Figure 113.) 17th-18th century.

1 S.E.

(364) OLD WINDMILL, a tower of two stages, 22 ft. high, 14 ft. in diameter, with walls 4 ft. thick at base but tapering

upwards. Much altered by conversion to a dwelling-house, probably late 18th century.

Condition: fair, altered.

SH 80428117 15 iv 51 5 N.W. "Old tower"

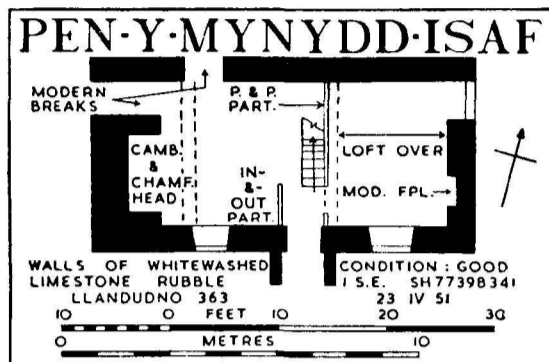


FIG. 113

UNCLASSIFIED EARTHWORKS

(365) KENDRICK'S CAVE. A natural cavern about 50 ft. deep, and 16 ft. wide at the entrance, at about 200 ft. above O.D. on the S. of the Great Orme; during partial clearance in 1880 and later the remains of four human skeletons were found, together with bones of badger, bear, boar, *bos longifrons*, horse (including a jaw bearing incised chevrons) and goat. Some animals' teeth were perforated for suspension. There were also fragments of flint.

The human remains and some of the unworked bones are now in Llandudno Public Library; the incised sheep's tibia stained with red (Figure 13, 9) in the same show-case is not mentioned in any account.

Arch. Camb., 1881, p. 335; 1885, p. 234 (quoting *Geol. Mag.* of that year); *Proc. Llandudno Field Club*, 1907-8, pp. 49-57.

Condition: in use as store; much of the cave remains unexcavated.

SH 78008284 10 x 51 1 S.E. Unnoted

(366) MINING SITES, GOGARTH. A coin of Aurelian was found in what is now a modern drainage adit, and traces of occupation with hammer stones and Roman pottery were found near its exit.

O. Davies, *Arch. Camb.*, 1948, pp. 61-6. For other similar discoveries, not located, see *Arch. Journ.*, 1850, pp. 68-9; *B.B.C.S.*, III, 77.

Condition: adit modernised, occupation site overgrown.

SH 77108218 10 x 51 1 S.E. Unnoted

EARLY DEFENSIVE ENCLOSURES

(367) PEN-Y-DINAS, a hill-fort of roughly oval plan about 700 ft. by 400 ft., with its long axis N.N.W.-S.S.E., occupies a limestone spur at about 400 ft. above O.D. jutting S.E. from the main massif of the Great Orme's Head; cliffs fall precipitously on the N.E. to the Happy Valley and on the E. and S. to the modern town of Llandudno, but on the N.W. a gentle col connects the spur with the higher ground at Wyddfild. The whole structure is much ruined, robbed, and overgrown. Artificial defences were unnecessary on the S. and E., but elsewhere a single line of rampart can generally be traced, either as a scarp (on the N.W.) or as a low bank of

earth and small stones with a steep outer face. On the N.E. a modern break-through occurs, on the S.E. side of which a stretch of outer face 30 ft. long is visible, built of large slabs of limestone set on edge. The position of the original entrance is not clear.

The interior contains many round hollows probably mostly natural but including some huts. Five are still recognisable. Distances are given from the "Maen Sigl" (see below) followed by the diameter.

(i) 240 ft. N.N.W.; 20 ft.

(ii) 170 ft. N.N.W.; 16 ft.

(iii) 70 ft. N.W.; 21 ft.

(i), (ii) and (iii) are set against the inside of the rampart, and appear as shelves in the slope.

(iv) 50 ft. S.; 18 ft.; traces of wall of large boulders.

(v) 270 ft. E. by N.; 25 ft.; wall 3 ft. thick and 2 ft. high, of earth faced with limestone orthostats; entrance on S.E. One hut excavated about the middle of the 19th century yielded "any quantity of animal bones, limpet and snail shells and a piece of Samian ware" (Penrhos MS. 841, U.C.N.W.).

Near the edge of the cliff on the S.W. is a large natural rocking stone or "maen sigl", known locally as Cryd Tudno. Lewis (*Top. Dict.*, II, s.v. "Llandudno") states: "upon the extreme northern point of the eminence are the ruins of a large square building, of which the walls, apparently constructed without mortar, lie scattered in various directions." Of this there is now no sign.

Lowe, I, 69-71; Williams, *Aberconwy*, p. 139.

Condition: ruined and robbed.

SH 77908300 13 ii 48 1 S.E. Name only

HUTS AND FIELD SYSTEMS

(368) ROUND HUTS, 420 ft. above O.D. on a level shelf above the cliffs at the N.W. end of the Great Orme's Head. The site consists of a small group of unenclosed huts. The best preserved is not quite circular, 12 ft. by 10 ft., with a wall 2 ft. thick, of earth faced on both sides with limestone slabs (many now fallen). On the S. is an entrance 3 ft. wide. 30 yards E. of this hut is a complex of six or more round huts, diameters 10-15 ft., some of them adjoining one another. The walls have been robbed and the interiors disturbed.

Among the huts is a long hut of later date, 30 ft. long from N.W. to S.E. by 12 ft. wide, divided into two equal halves by a cross-wall. The walls are grassgrown but remain to a height of 2 ft.

Lowe, I, 106; *Arch. Camb.*, 1950, p. 51, No. 19.

Condition: much ruined.

SH 75468410 6 i 48 1 S.E. Unnoted

(369) ROUND HUT, Bryniau Poethion, on level ground at 550 ft. above O.D., diameter 18 ft. with a much denuded wall about 3 or 4 ft. thick, having an inner face of limestone boulders. The entrance, 3 ft. wide, is on the S.E.

Condition: denuded.

SH 76938335 5 xi 47 1 S.E. Unnoted

(370) ROUND HUT, Hafnant, at 400 ft. above O.D. on a level shelf above cliffs; diameter 12 ft.; the wall is 3 ft. 6 ins.

thick and is faced on both sides with limestone orthostats up to 1 ft. 6 ins. high. The entrance, 3 ft. wide, lies on the S.E. A field bank to the E. and terraces and field walls to the S.W. may be contemporary, and cultivation has disturbed the rectangular enclosure near Hwylfa'r Ceirw (No. 380) about 200 yards to the S.E.

Condition: good.

SH 76408410 9 iii 49 1 S.E. Unnoted

(371) LONG HUTS AND FIELDS. Three huts on level ground about 400 ft. above O.D. immediately N. of and below the outcrop of Mynydd Isaf. The walls are 3 ft. thick, of earth faced on both sides with large limestone blocks.

(i) 21 ft. by 13 ft., axis N.E.-S.W. The N.E. wall is buttressed externally with earth to a thickness of 10 ft. and is connected with a field terrace.

(ii) 12 yards N.W. of (i), 18 ft. by 10 ft., axis N.W.-S.E.

(iii) 10 yards N.W. of (ii), 18 ft. by 13 ft., axis N.E.-S.W., possible entrance 4 ft. wide on N.E.

Traces of cultivation, including terraces and field walls of earth or limestone blocks, extend to a width of 430 yards E. to W., and for 230 yards N. of the huts, to the natural spring Ffynnon y Galchog.

Condition: fair.

SH 77808356 6 i 48 1 S.E. Unnoted

(372) LONG HUTS, at about 400 ft. above O.D. at the foot of a steep hillside facing N.E.; two huts, with axes N.-S., deeply cut into the hillside with the N. end terraced out to a height of 5 ft. Stones are visible in the side walls.

(i) is 30 ft. by 12 ft., divided by a cross-wall 9 ft. from the S. end.

(ii) is 20 ft. S.E. of (i); it comprises a S. section, 16 ft. N.-S. by 10 ft.; separated from it by a cross-wall 3 ft. high is a N. section, 15 ft. N.-S. by 12 ft., lying at a lower level.

Traces of cultivation, some perhaps more recent than the huts, extend for a width of 200 or 300 yards as far S. as monument No. 373.

Condition: poor.

SH 76778377 5 xi 47 1 S.E. Unnoted

(373) LONG HUTS, at about 550 ft. above O.D. Four structures lie along a line running from W.N.W. to E.S.E., with their long axes along this line.

(i) 15 ft. by 12 ft.

(ii) 10 yards from (i), an enclosure 40 ft. by 15 ft., with a smaller building 15 ft. by 9 ft. attached to its S.E. corner, and traces of indeterminate walls at the N.W. and S.W. corners.

(iii) About 100 yards from (ii), an L-shaped structure 27 ft. by 21 ft. overall, the enclosed space being 9 ft. wide, with an entrance in the re-entrant angle.

(iv) 9 yards from (iii), about 75 ft. by 15 ft. An earthen bank curves out from the easternmost corner of (iii) to run parallel to the N. wall of (iv).

The walls of (i) and (ii) are of dry stone, those of (iii) and

(iv) grassgrown. Modern building rubbish occurs on (iii) and (iv), but the sites seem ancient.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 76708350-

SH 76878338

11 xii 51

1 S.E. Unnoted

(374) ENCLOSURE, at 500 ft. above O.D. Rectangular enclosure, 60 ft. long from N.E. to S.W. and 46 ft. wide, defined by a bank of earth 5-6 ft. thick and 2-3 ft. high, faced on the inside with limestone slabs. In the N.W. side is an entrance 6 ft. wide. A large mound of earth, 3 ft. high, in the centre of the enclosure, appears to be dumped soil, mostly from a hole near the S. corner.

Condition: good.

SH 77018344

5 xi 47

1 S.E. Unnoted

(375) RING OF STONES (hut or denuded cairn), on ground sloping to the W. at 550 ft. above O.D. An oval area 12 ft. by 10 ft. is bounded by a single row of large limestone boulders projecting slightly above the modern surface. Among and behind the boulders is a packing of small stones, and the northern half of the area is littered with small stones. On the S.W. is a gap in the ring, 7 ft. wide, also paved with small stones.

Plough-marks are visible in the immediate vicinity.

Condition: denuded.

SH 76518310

1 ii 48

1 S.E. Unnoted

INSCRIBED STONES

(376) INSCRIBED STONE (Plate 4) from Tyddyn Holland, since 1906 at the parish church of Eglwys-rhos (No. 283, p. 91, in niche in S. wall of nave near W. end). This stone was discovered by Lewis Morris in 1731 "in the highway by Tyddyn Holland, between Bodafon and Rhiw Leding, in Creuddyn, near Conwy," . . . "near to a rock called Crai'r nodwydd dur". According to Morris: "There are a vast many ruins about this place, and it seems there was a town here in ye times of ye ancient Britons".¹ The site is named on O.S. sheet 5 N.W. at SH 81108175, but the "vast many ruins" are no longer visible.

Sometime before 1877 a former tenant of the neighbouring cottage "undertook to deepen the letters for the benefit of English tourists".² In 1731, however, Morris had copied the inscription: SANCT/ANVS/SACRI/ISIS.³ Again, in 1810 Richard Fenton had read it: SANCT —IVVS..CACR . . . S.⁴ Thus, with the exception of the middle two letters in the fourth line of Morris's copy, all the characters of both readings can be identified with surviving features on the stone, so the deepening seems not to have falsified the inscription.⁵

The stone is an elongated and rounded grit boulder, about 3 ft. high, 1 ft. 8 ins. broad overall, and rather more than 1 ft. thick. The lettering was originally pocked. It is in four horizontal lines of crude Roman capitals generally 2½ to 3 ins. high, but the letters ending the first and second lines are nearly 5 ins. high.

The most likely reading appears to be SANCT/INVS/SACER/I[N]P. Both the CT in the first line and the CE in line 3 are conjoined, resembling a reversed D with small projections from the upright. The CT is slightly damaged owing to its

proximity to the edge of the stone, and could equally well be read CE, but *Sanctinus* is a known personal name.⁶ In the second line a very faint suggestion of a horizontal line after the I is visible in some lights; it may be natural, but it would account for the various readings with A at the beginning of this line. The third line reads SACER. The fourth line is the only one which involves any serious uncertainty. A piece of stone has flaked away from the centre of the line, removing one or more letters, and damaging the last. The line has been read as D[O]S,⁷ but the first letter seems to be an undamaged I, without any trace of the loop of a D. In the photograph it appears to be followed by a bar and second upright as if an H, but the upright is in fact due to flaking. The bar, although it can scarcely be felt, compares with that faintly visible between the I and N of the second line, and suggests that this line too began I—N. All that survives of the last letter of the line is a complete loop, which could be the upper part either of an S, or more probably of a P; the lower part is destroyed. The reading I[N]P(ace)⁸ seems the more probable of the two.

The name *Sanctinus* would give in modern Welsh *Seithin* or *Semin*, and cannot be associated with the saint commemorated in the Denbighshire parish of Llansannan,⁹ as suggested by Rhys who based this interpretation on the reading A at the beginning of the second line.¹⁰

The name provides no indication as to the date of the inscription; on the grounds of its brevity and the type of lettering used, it may be assigned to the 5th or early 6th century.¹¹

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1896, p. 138.

² *Arch. Camb.*, 1877, p. 135.

³ See ref. 1 above; Williams, *Aberconwy*, p. 137, n. 3.

⁴ *Tours*, p. 198.

⁵ The most important recent discussions are those by Macalister, *Corpus*, No. 384, who reads SANCE[R]INUS SACERDOS; review by Sir Ifor Williams, *Trans. Hon. Soc. Cymm.*, Session 1943-4, pp. 152-6, who gives reasons for rejecting the name SANCERINUS; and by Dr Nash-Williams, *Early Christian Monuments of Wales*, p. 86, No. 83, whose reading is the same as that given here, translating *sacerdos* as "bishop". For other reference, see *B.B.C.S.*, VIII (1935), p. 73.

⁶ See ref. 5 above, Sir Ifor Williams, p. 156.

⁷ e.g. by Sir Ifor Williams, ref. 5 above, p. 156.

⁸ As given by Nash-Williams, p. 86, No. 83.

⁹ Sir Ifor Williams *in lit.* On the consonantal and vowel changes, see K. Jackson, *Language and History in Early Britain*, Edinburgh, 1953, pp. 406, 581-3.

¹⁰ *Arch. Camb.*, 1897, p. 141.

¹¹ Nash-Williams, p. 86, No. 83.

CAIRNS

(377) CAIRN, at 550 ft. above O.D. on the Great Orme's Head above the cliffs known as Creigiau Cochion. A low mound of earth and stones 29 ft. in diameter and 1 ft. 6 ins. high, surmounted by a modern cairn 6 ft. high. On the N.E. an arc of small limestone boulders appears to be the remains of a kerb, while on the W. large boulders half buried under the modern cairn may have formed part of an inner ring.

Condition: almost completely destroyed.

SH 75618357

5 xi 47

1 S.E. Unnamed

MEGALITHIC CHAMBERED TOMBS

(378) CHAMBERED CAIRN known as Lletty'r Filiast (Figure 114), on the Great Orme's Head a little below 500 ft. above O.D. The remains of a pentagonal chamber walled and roofed with limestone slabs. Four uprights averaging 4 ft. high remain, touching in places. Three of these support a capstone which covers the W. side of the chamber. Two detached portions of

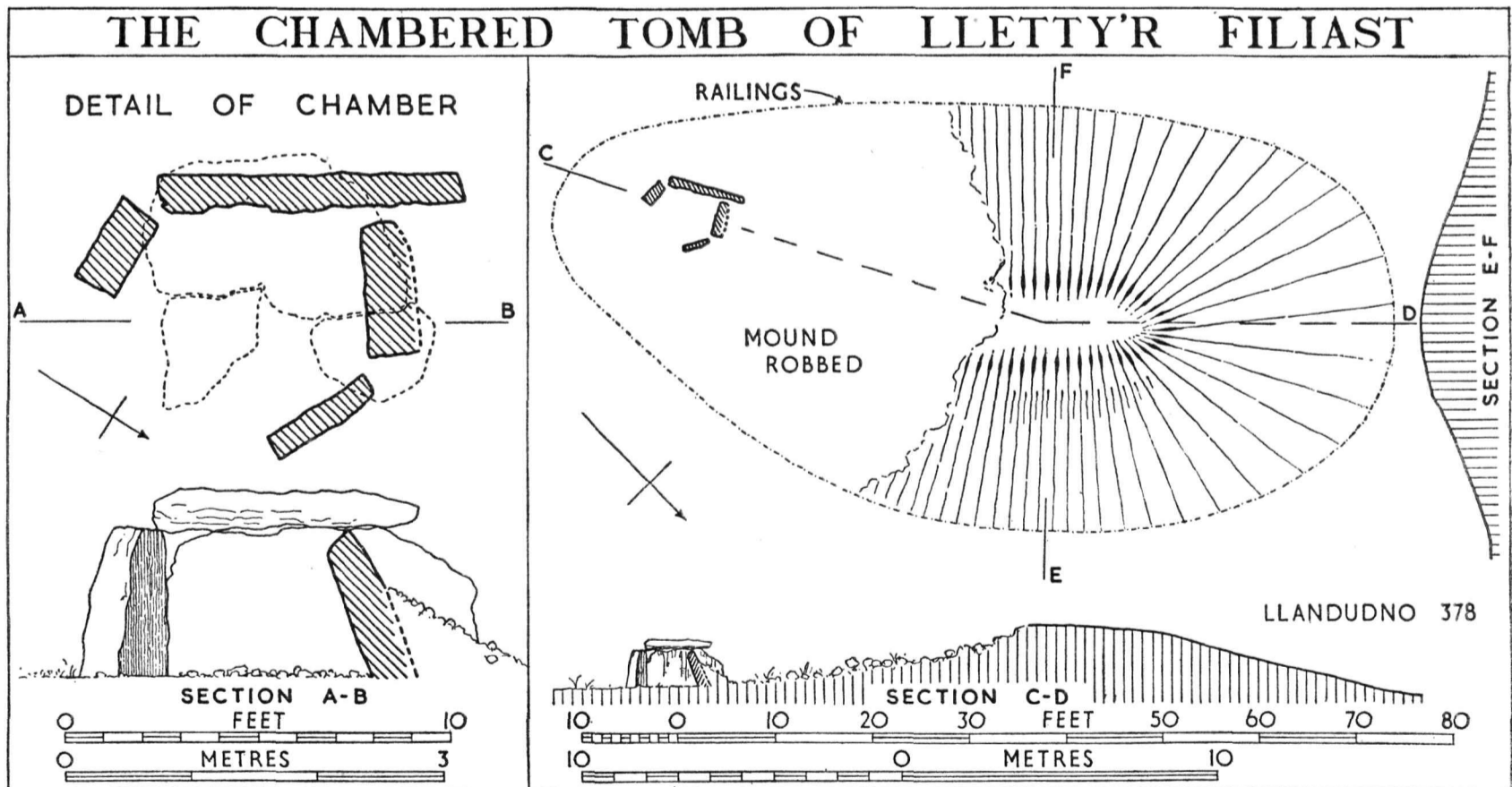


FIG. 114

the capstone remain (replaced in the plan), one inside the chamber and the other leaning against the outer side of the N.W. upright. The E. side of the chamber, 5 ft. wide, is open. The floor is covered with small stones.

The chamber lies at the S.E. end of a long oval mound, 6 ft. high at the centre, 80 ft. long and 45 ft. wide. Most of the S.E. half has been quarried away, revealing the structure, which is partly of loose stones and partly of natural rock. The mound may be entirely natural.¹ Its present axis does not coincide with that of the chamber.

STONE CIRCLES AND ALIGNMENTS

(380) HWYLFAR CEIRW (Figure 115) is an avenue of small stones leading N.N.E. from the foot of a natural scarp to the top of a steep-sided hollow leading down the cliff. A short distance to the S. is a roughly rectangular enclosure (to which the name is wrongly applied on the O.S. map), bounded by walls of large blocks of limestone. Its relation to the avenue is uncertain. The S. side has been disturbed by ancient cultivation. (See No. 370.)

SH 76528402

I I xii 51

I S.E. Avenue not shown

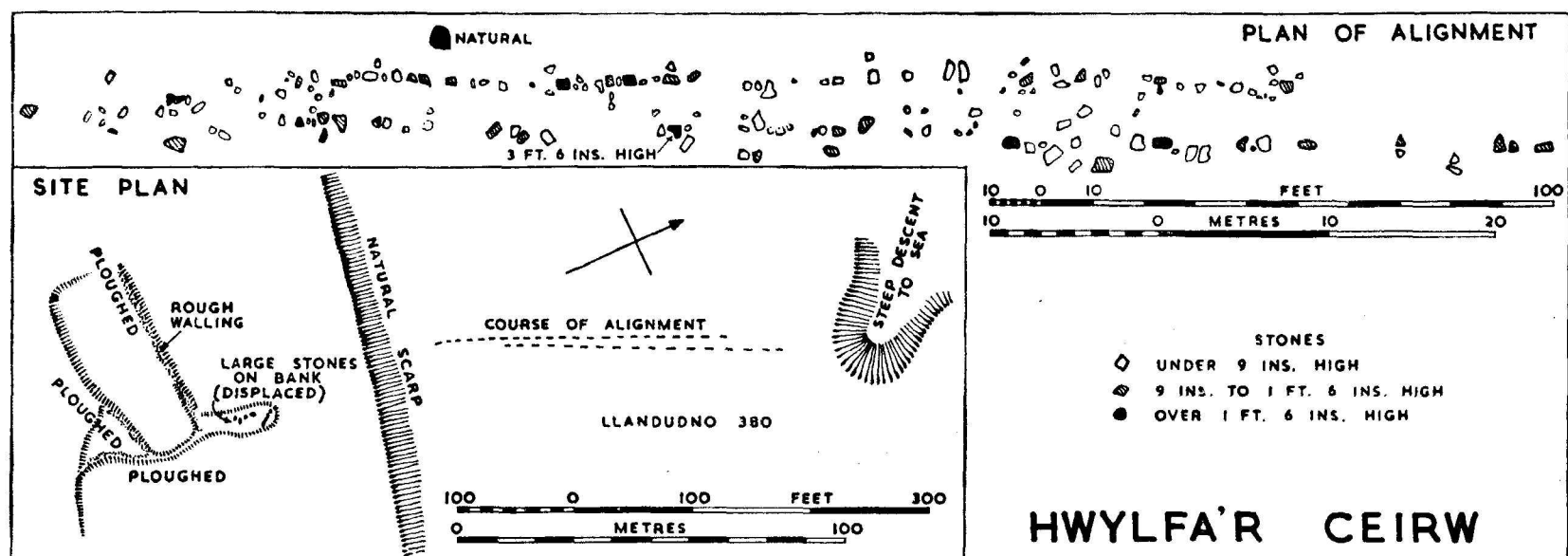


FIG. 115

The only recorded finds are "a piece of dark brown pottery about 2 in. in length and a bone."

Arch. Camb., 1912, p. 146; Lowe, I, 14-16; Daniel, 39, 86, 141, 191.

¹ Grimes, *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 1936, pp. 124-5.

Condition: ruined; railed off.

SH 77218295

I3 ii 48

I S.E.

(379) BURIAL CHAMBERS, on the summit of a limestone cliff facing N., at a height of 300 ft. above O.D.

(i) Two slabs set on edge and covered by a capstone, set against a wall of outcrop 6 ft. high on the W., and fronted by a level rock shelf. The N. upright is 3 ft. long, 1 ft. 6 ins. thick and 2 ft. high; the S. upright similar in dimensions but leaning to the S. The capstone is a slab of limestone 4 ft. 6 ins. long, 2 ft. wide and 1 ft. thick. Another stone, 3 ft. long, 1 ft. wide and 1 ft. thick, fallen between the above stones and the outcrop, probably formed part of the same structure. The structure is known locally as *Maingc y Gynhadledd*.

(ii) Twenty yards to the N. are some large limestone boulders, apparently artificially placed. On the N. is a pyramidal stone 2 ft. high, the base measuring 2 ft. along three of the four sides, and 3 ft. along the fourth side. 2 ft. S. of this is a stone 2 ft. 6 ins. high but collapsed towards the S.E.; its base measures 1 ft. 6 ins. by 1 ft. 3 ft. W. of the first stone is a large boulder 5 ft. long, 3 ft. wide and 2 ft. thick, perhaps originally a capstone. 3 yards S. of the above stones is an oval stone lying flat, 4 ft. long, 3 ft. wide and 1 ft. thick.

Condition: of (i) poor; of (ii) ruined and scattered.

SH 80488149

19 xii 47

5 N.W. Unnoted

WELLS

(381) FFYNNON LLYGAID. The well-chamber, 2 ft. by 1 ft., is of limestone slabs, now ruined.

Condition: almost completely destroyed.

SH 76158319

I ii 48

I S.E.

(382) FFYNNON RUFENIG. Traces of the old structure survive S. of the modern well.

Condition: modernised.

SH 76558386

5 xi 47

I S.E.

FINDS. See pp. liii, lix-lx, lxii-lxix; Figures 10, 13, 16.

LLANDUDNO CUM EGLWYS-RHOS

This now includes all monuments listed under those parishes and under Penrhyn; and Nos. 467, 469, and 470 listed under Llangwstenin.

LLANFAIRFECHAN

Llanfairfechan is a small town and parish on the N. coast of the county. The parish includes a small coastal strip and a stretch of upland country drained by the Afon Llanfairfechan and its tributaries. The great hill-fort of Braich-y-Dinas (No. 252) lay formerly on the summit of Penmaen Mawr, partly in this parish and partly in the parish of Dwygyfylchi, but has now been quarried away. The upland slopes are strewn

with cairns and huts, but the parish contains no individual monument of special importance. Axe-factory sites exploiting stone similar to that of Graig Lwyd are known to exist on Garreg Fawr and Dinas, and probably also occur on other suitable outcrops of this geological formation in the parish (see p. xlii).

ECCLESIASTICAL

(383) THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY was entirely rebuilt in 1849. The following fittings remain.

Memorials: Interior—vestry, E. wall, (i) brass plate, with winged cherub's head in relief; to William Evans, A.M., Rector of Llanfairfechan and Vicar of Bangor, 1744. S. wall, (ii) brass plate, with cherub, and arms of Iarddur; a *crescent for difference*; to John Roberts, 1728; (iii) brass plate with inscription in Latin, to Hugh Hughes, Dean of Bangor and Rector of Llanfairfechan, 1753; (iv) marble tablet with moulded pediment containing a shield bearing traces of a coat of arms (probably the same as on monument (ii)), winged cherub's head beneath; to Catherine Roberts, 1763, also to Dorothy Roberts, 1767. Exterior—(v) S. of chancel, stone tomb bearing a coat of arms, as (ii), to Richard Coytmor, 1669; Lewis Coytmor, 1676; and Owen Coytmor, 1691; (vi) S.E. of porch, slate slab with worn inscription in Latin, to Mary Coytmor, 1680; (vii) E. of chancel, stone slab, to George Roberts, 1682; also Margaret Roberts, 1711; (viii) S. of church, stone tomb with worn inscription, to . . . Gri . . . 1690; (ix) small slab built into E. wall of transept, to Robert Williams, 1691. *Plate:* (i) silver chalice with beaker-shaped bowl, gilt inside, and moulded base, inscribed Llanfair Fechan; London date-letter for 1638-9 and maker's mark M. W., annulets and pellets above and below; (ii) silver paten with wide flat rim bearing incised lines, and foot engraved with the date 1639 within a circle; (iii) pewter flagon with cylindrical body, domed cover, scrolled thumbpiece and handle, and moulded base, inscribed, "LLan Fair Fechan/1722"; the initials CB inside; (iv) pewter plate with initials TOT on the rim; 3 marks, (a) a bird on a globe, with the name Nicholson underneath; (b) LONDON; (c) a Tudor rose crowned.¹ *Screen:* some of the woodwork from the rood screen of the old church is said to have been used for joists for the flooring of the new church, and a writer at the beginning of the present century states that during repairs to the floorboards he saw a part of the sill, with mortise-holes for the in-and-out boarding of the lower part of the screen, and a double-ogee moulding along its edge.² A portion of the tracery of the screen, 3 ft. long and 6 ins. wide, of 15th-century character, is now visible at Hen Blas Farm in Llanfairfechan (see No. 384). This is formed of ogee quatrefoils with square-flowered centres, the spaces between being filled with half-ogees and half-flowers; it is said to have been coloured in red and blue-green, but no traces of colouring now remain.³ *Stoup:* the old holy water stoup is built into the E. jamb of the doorway.

¹ *Church Plate*, p. 64.

² H. L. North, *Old Churches of Arllechwedd*, p. 176.

³ *Old Churches*, p. 155; *Arch. Camb.*, 1944, p. 107.

Condition: rebuilt.

SH 68297457

7 vi 49

7 N.E.

SECULAR BUILDINGS

(384) Y PLAS, remains of a house mostly pulled down ca. 1870. Only the N. gable wall remains, 3 ft. thick, 24 ft. wide externally, 18 ft. high to the apex and 10 ft. to the eaves, now forming the S. end of a stable. It is built of rubble set in clay, later patched with mortar and hammer-dressed stones. In the upper part, on the S. side, are traces of a chimney. A stone reset in the W. end of the wall is inscribed ^{TB} 1626 ^{BB}, probably for Thomas Bulkeley (1585-1659, created Viscount 1643) and his wife Blanche. The date probably refers to a reconstruction, as Hughes and North, from an examination of the surviving timbers,¹ considered that the roof was supported by crucks with diagonal cross-tics, and suggested a date not later than the 16th century.

The name Hen Blas is now applied to a house, probably of the early 18th century, standing 42 ft. to the S. See Figure 116.

¹ *Old Cottages*, pp. 10-11. One timber still survives in a garden 450 yards to the N.E.

Condition: of surviving wall, poor.

SH 68347483

19 v 49

7 N.E. Unnamed

(385) HENAR. (See Figure 116.) 17th-18th century.

(386) PEN-Y-CAFN. (See Figure 116.) 17th-18th century.

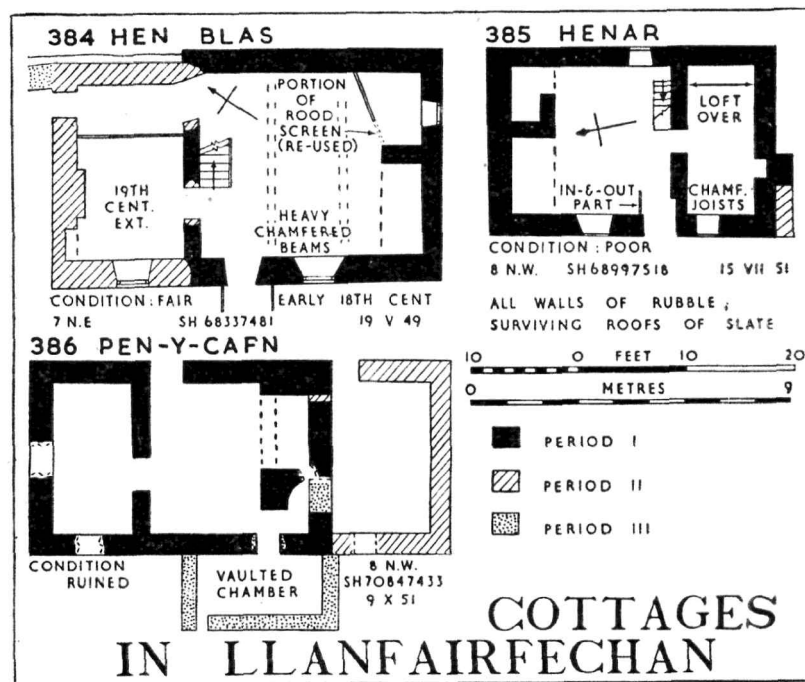


FIG. 116

(387) COTTAGE, 28 ft. by 13 ft., and to the W. a barn 40 ft. by 18 ft., with axes N.-S., 35 ft. apart. The walls are well built of large rounded boulders with mud-mortar. The only surviving features are: in the cottage a fireplace 9 ft. by 5 ft. in the S. wall and a door opening now 6 ft. wide in the W. wall; and in the barn a doorway 5 ft. wide in the E. wall. Contemporary enclosures surround the site. 16th-17th century.

Condition: ruined.

SH 69667333

15 vii 51

8 N.W. Unnamed

The following houses in Llanfairfechan parish are probably of the mid-18th century or earlier but contain no features meriting description:

(388) LLANNERCH. SH 68097407 26 v 49 7 N.E.

(389) TYDDYN-ANGHARAD. Contains cambered and chamfered fireplace beam and rough stop-chamfered ceiling beam. SH 69257422 15 vii 51 8 N.W.

(390) BRYN-Y-GOLEU. (Old Cottages, p. 15.) SH 68187386 19 i 49 7 N.E.

EARLY DEFENSIVE ENCLOSURES

(391) DINAS (Figure 117), a small hill-fort on a rounded hillock rising to ca. 1,200 ft. above O.D. The ground falls away very steeply on all sides except the N.E. Extensive robbing has obscured details of the plan, but there seems to have been a central enclosure of about 120 ft. diameter, with two additional ramparts on the S. and one on the N. The walls were about 9 ft. thick, of loose stones faced with small upright slabs, but

they survive only to about a foot in height. The entrance was on the N.E. There are traces of fourteen huts, from 20 to 30 ft. in diameter, most of which seem to be later than the ramparts, although the largest in the central enclosure may be contemporary.

In 1925 a section was cut across the ramparts, and the central hut was partly excavated. It was 30 ft. 3 ins. in diameter, with an entrance 6 ft. 9 ins. wide on the N.E. The walls were faced with thin upright slabs internally, and showed no outer face. The floor was roughly paved, the southern side being raised about 6 ins. above the general level. 2 ft. N.E. of the centre was a single posthole 2 ft. in diameter and 9 ins. deep, and 2 ft. N.W. of the centre was a small paved hearth. No evidence for date was found. The hut contained two fragments of querns (type unspecified) and rubbing stones, and outside the inner rampart the end of a slab was marked with a rough incised lattice pattern.

H. H. Hughes and W. B. Lowe, Arch. Camb., 1925, p. 343.

Condition: much robbed.

SH 70007383 1948 8 N.W.

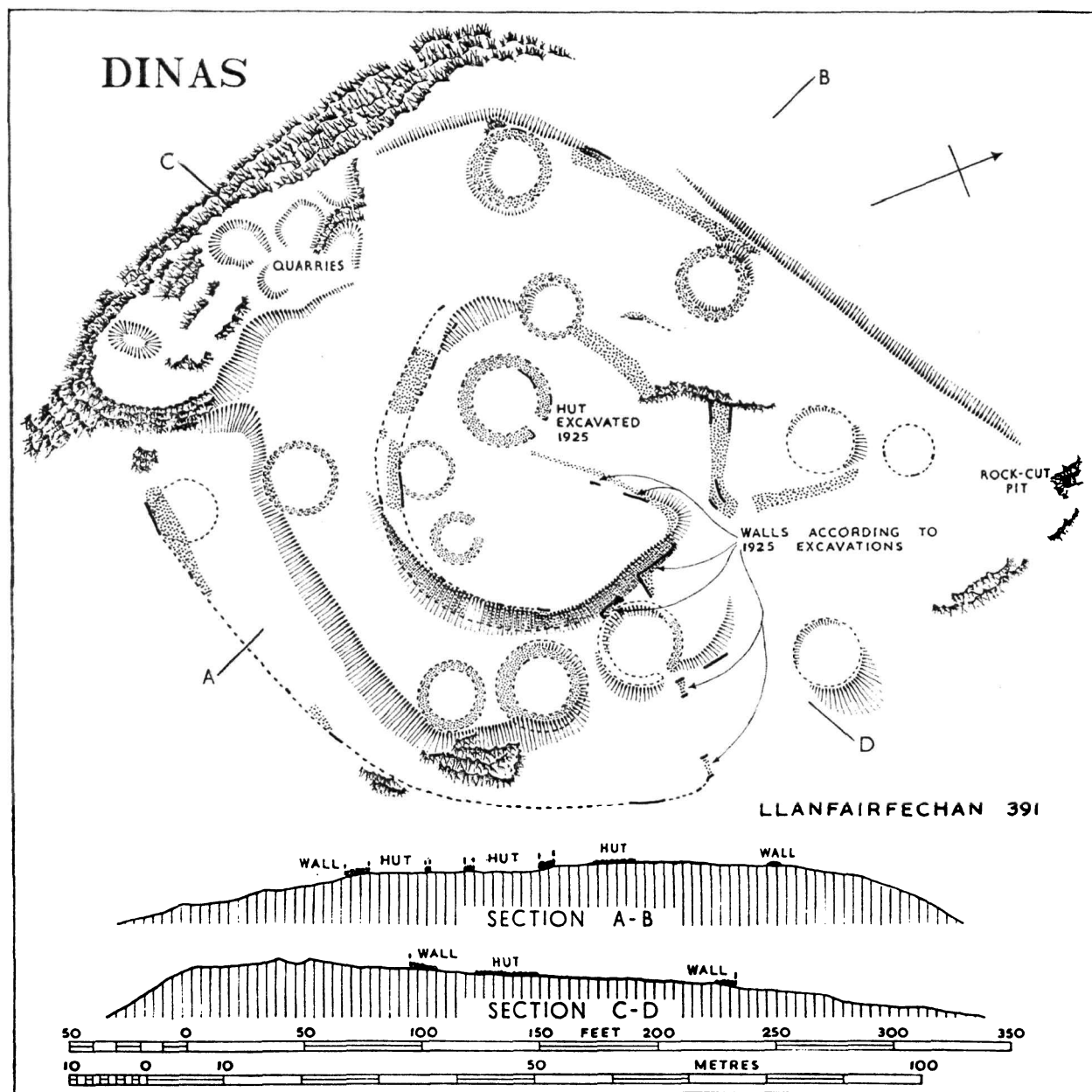


FIG. 117

HUTS AND FIELD SYSTEMS

(392-5) EARLY FIELDS AND DWELLINGS, W. OF GARREG FAWR (Figure 118). An extensive and well-preserved field system lies on the gentle westward-facing slopes between the 600 and 900 ft. contours. The fields are irregular in shape, and their layout seems to have been dictated by the local topography. They are bounded by terraces, generally 3-5 ft. in height, but sometimes reaching 8 ft. The crests are often followed by a slight bank, and are almost invariably lined by walls, sometimes orthostatic but generally merely heaps of loose stones from field clearance.

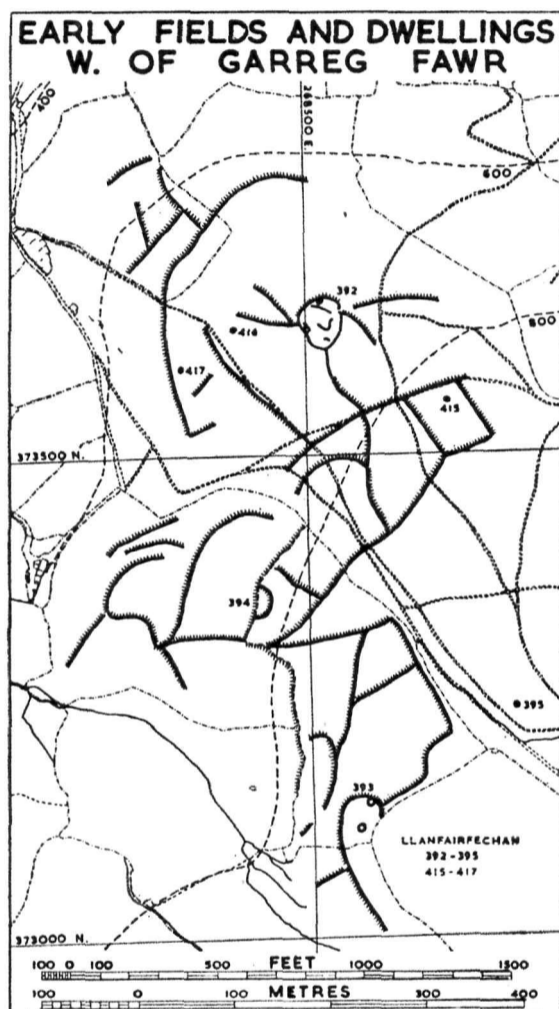


FIG. 118

The fields are associated with three enclosed hut-groups (Nos. 392-4) and an unenclosed round hut (No. 395) and three small cairns (Nos. 415-17). The dwelling-sites are badly preserved, but No. 392 at least, probably the others, is contemporary with the field system. There seems to have been no subsequent disturbance by users of long huts.

Condition: good.

SH 68507330 18 xii 47 7 N.E., S.E. Unnoted

(392) ENCLOSED HUT-GROUP. (See Figures 118, 119.)

Condition: badly robbed.

SH 68527364 18 xii 47 7 N.E. Unnoted

(393) HUT-GROUP, 850 ft. above O.D. (See Figure 118.)

Two circular huts on a level platform 120 ft. in diameter, formed by the steep curve of a field terrace on the W., N. and N.E. sides of the area.

(i) Hut, near the centre of the platform, 24 ft. in diameter. The hut wall is preserved as a bank of earth and stones 6 ft. thick and 2 ft. high. A gap on the N.W. may represent an entrance.

(ii) Hut, on the edge of the terrace on the N.E., 27 ft. in diameter. Several large boulders are visible on the line of the hut wall on the W. side.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 68557313 18 xii 47 7 N.E. Unnoted

(394) HUT-GROUP, 800 ft. above O.D. (See Figure 118.)

Oval platform, its longer axis N.-S., 90 ft. by 75 ft., in ground sloping to the W. The upper side is cut into the slope to a depth of 6 ft.; the lower side lies on the line of a field terrace 4 ft. high. On the upper side a revetment wall of large flat stones is visible in the steep slope. The interior contains a few large boulders but no trace of huts; the site is however probably a destroyed enclosed hut-group.

Condition: very poor.

SH 68457335 18 xii 47 7 N.E. Unnoted

(395) ROUND HUT (see Figure 118), on open moorland at a height of 950 ft. above O.D. 20 ft. in diameter, forming a level platform in ground sloping to the N.W. The N.W. side of the platform forms a terrace 2 ft. high. Nothing is preserved of the hut wall except sheets of loose stones, among which pot-boilers are visible.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 68717324 8 i 48 8 N.W. Unnoted

(396) HUT-GROUP near Pont-y-Teiryd, on the N. bank of a small stream, at about 750 ft. above O.D. on a natural shelf falling gently to the N.E. (see Figure 120). The walls are faced on both sides with orthostats. The hut beneath the modern sheepfold is on a platform raised about 3 ft. above the level of the courtyard to the N.E. Old field walls, soon lost among modern enclosures, extend to the W., S.E. and N.

Lowe, I, 116; *Arch. Camb.*, 1912, p. 209.

Condition: much ruined.

SH 69527353 8 i 48 8 N.W. "Sheepfold"

(397) ENCLOSURE, near the E. side of Coed-y-Rhiwiau, 800 ft. above O.D.

A level circular area 75 ft. in diameter, bounded on the S. by a wall of large orthostats up to 3 ft. high, elsewhere by a slight bank of earth. A modern field wall crosses the S. part of the area. No huts are visible but the site is probably a destroyed enclosed hut-group. Lynchetted fields bearing plough-marks are visible for a distance of 270 yards to the N.N.W. Terraces lined with ruined walls also appear to the S.E. of the site, but

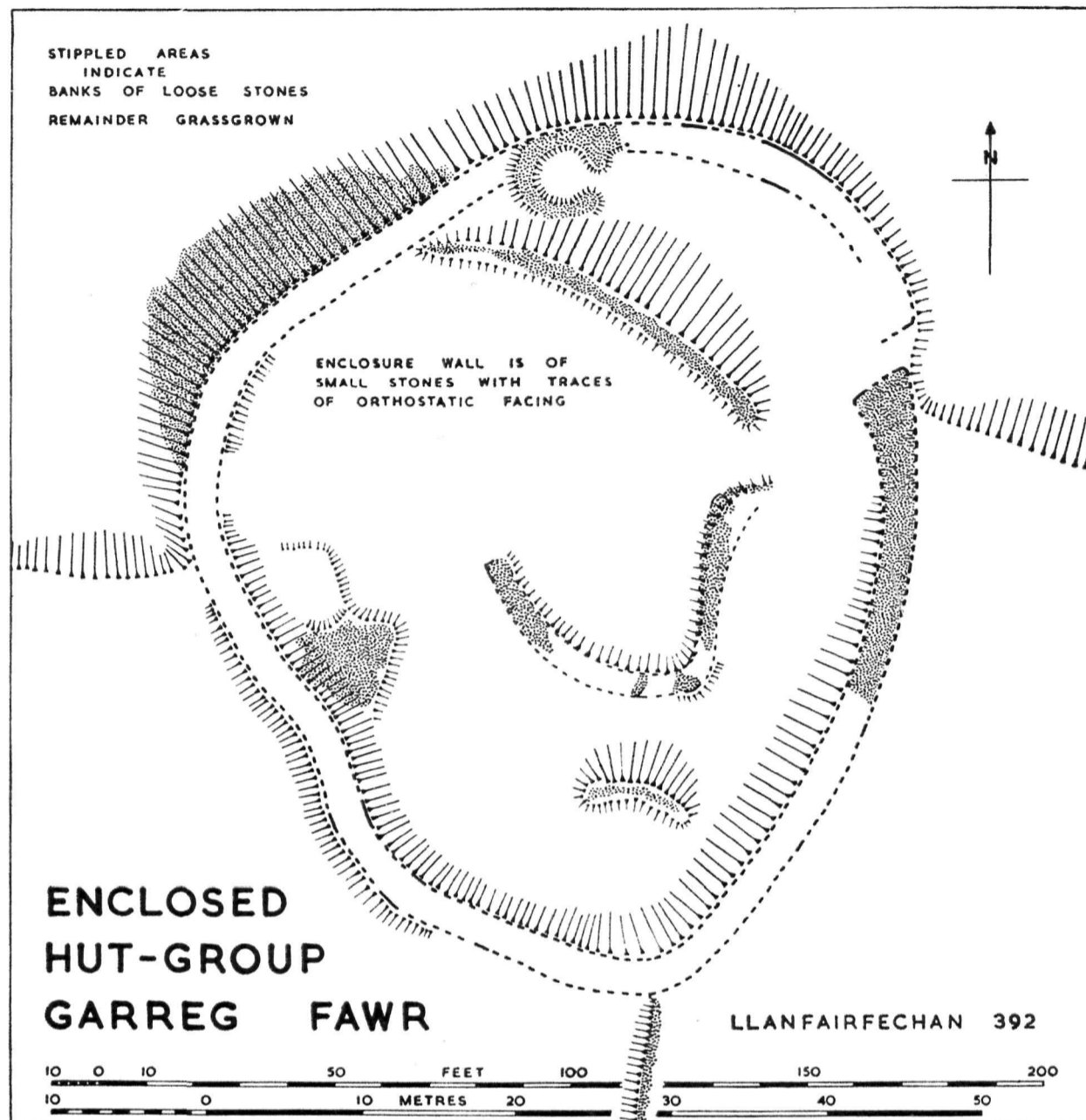


FIG. 119

their relationship to the modern field walls suggests they are not appreciably older than the modern enclosures.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 68067289 18 xii 47 7 N.E. Unnoted

(398) ENCLOSURE, in Llys-y-gwynt Covert, 500 ft. above O.D. An ill-defined oval platform *ca.* 150 ft. by 100 ft. at the edge of steep slopes falling to the N. A few loose stones are visible, and there are traces of lynchetting in the vicinity. The site is perhaps a destroyed hut-group.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 67897350 18 xii 47 7 N.E. Unnoted

(399) HUT-GROUP (Figure 121), in open woodland known as Gwern-y-Plas at 250 ft. above O.D. The ground slopes gently to the W. The group is of "unenclosed" type; 9 round huts are visible, with one exception (an oval structure 12 ft. by 8 ft.) ranging in diameter from 18 to 28 ft. Their arrangement

is shown on the plan. The walls average 4 ft. in thickness and where preserved sufficiently well to show construction have orthostatic faces with a core of earth and small stones between. The lines of walling projecting from the modern boundary wall on the N. side of the wood may represent the remains of a tenth hut; a shallow rectangular depression to N.W. of this may indicate the site of an ancient structure but its relationship to the round huts is unknown. Pot-boilers are visible among the fallen stones in some of the huts.

Most of the huts lie on the line of ruined walls of large boulders defining small, roughly rectangular enclosures, sometimes lynchetted on the lower side. The surviving remains of huts and fields are confined to the copse, a roughly rectangular area 130 yards by 85 yards, but the settlement undoubtedly extended beyond these limits; modern cultivation in the adjoining fields has destroyed any further remains but traces of terracing are visible just above the wood.

Condition: fair, somewhat robbed.

SH 68657484 7 iii 51 8 N.W. Unnoted

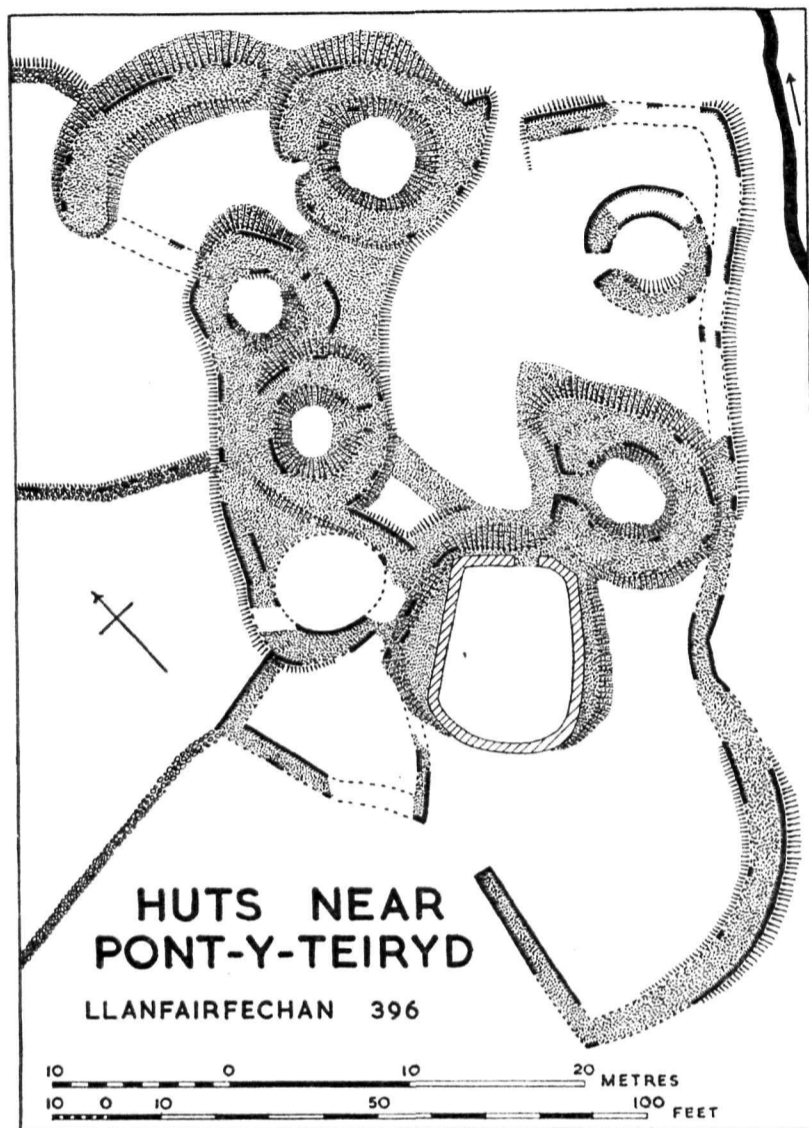


FIG. 120

(400) HUTS, along the W. bank of a small stream flowing N., 600 ft. above O.D.

(i) On the S. is a small square structure 12 ft. each way with walls 3 ft. thick faced on both sides with large boulders.

(ii) 8 yards N. of (i) is a round hut 24 ft. in diameter with wall 5 ft. thick faced on both sides with orthostats and slabs.

(iii) 24 yards N. of (ii), traces of a round hut or enclosure 35 ft. in diameter, in marshy ground; its wall is 5-6 ft. thick and faced on both sides with large boulders.

(iv) 8 yards N.W. of (iii), traces of a round hut 21 ft. in diameter; a gap 6 ft. wide on the E. perhaps represents the entrance.

Among the huts are traces of walls of large boulders, and old field walls and terraces are visible on the hill slope to the S.

Condition: much ruined; site now wooded.

SH 68067334 18 i 50 7 N.E. Unnoted

(401) ROUND HUTS, 70 ft. above O.D., perhaps the remains of an unenclosed group.

(i) Hut, 24 ft. in diameter. The wall is 2 ft. thick and is faced on both sides with large boulders.

(ii) 10 yards W. of (i) overgrown mounds with stones visible in a few places may be the last remains of other huts.

Condition: almost destroyed; overgrown.

SH 67357414 18 xii 47 7 N.E. Unnoted

(402-3) FIELDS AND DWELLINGS near Dinas. Terraced fields, roughly rectangular in outline, cover the slopes to the E. and N.E. of Dinas. The terraces run diagonally across the contours, and the fields are strongly plough-marked. Their origin may be connected with the settlement on the hill-top (No. 391), and with a small group of round huts near its foot (No. 402), but they have probably been modified by cultivation associated with the later platform house nearby (No. 403).

Condition: fair.

SH 70207400 29 i 49 8 N.W. Unnoted

(402) ROUND HUTS. Five huts at 1,000 ft. above O.D. near the foot of Dinas, on ground falling gently to the E. Four,

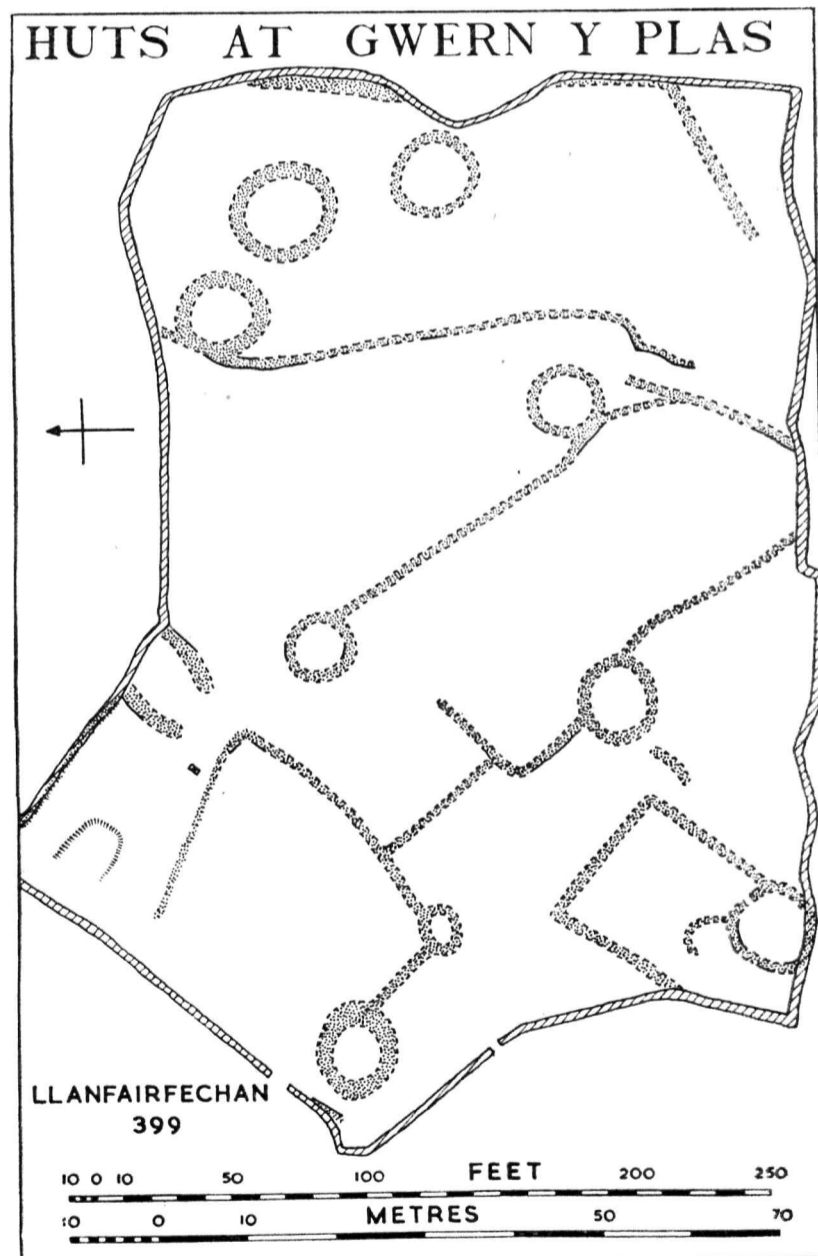


FIG. 121

(402) LLANFAIRFECHAN

(412) LLANFAIRFECHAN

(i)-(iv), lie together in a small group, perhaps once enclosed but now too ruined for certainty.

- (i) 15 ft. diameter, with entrance on E.
- (ii) 7 yards S. of (i), 10 ft. in diameter, with entrance on N.E.
- (iii) 10 yards S. of (ii), 16 ft. in diameter.
- (iv) 6 yards N.W. of (iii), 20 ft. in diameter.
- (v) A round hut not belonging to this group, 90 yards W. of (i), diameter 24 ft., on level ground at the edge of a high terrace, in a small enclosure formed by the curving and branching of two terraces approaching from the E. The hut wall is 5 ft. thick, faced on both sides with large orthostats, and there is an entrance 6 ft. 6 ins. wide on the N.E.

Condition: (i)-(iv) almost destroyed; (v) poor.

SH 70177394 (No. (i)) 29 i 49 8 N.W. Unnoted

(403) PLATFORM HOUSE, at 1,050 ft. above O.D. in ground sloping gently to the N.E. It measures 19 ft. from E. to W. and 12 ft. wide. An inner wall-face of slabs is visible on the S. and W. There are traces of a small yard to the S.

Condition: almost destroyed; overgrown.

SH 70137392 29 i 49 8 N.W. Unnoted

(404) HUT, N. of the Bwlch y Ddeufaen, at 1,400 ft. above O.D. Oval hut, its longer axis E.-W., measuring 18 ft. by 12 ft., situated where the steep stony slopes of Foel Lwyd meet level marshy ground at the head of the valley of the Afon Ddu. The hut wall is of piled stones and is 3 ft. 6 ins. thick and up to 2 ft. high; the W. side is ruined.

A wall similar in construction to the hut wall runs from the hut to N. and S. in a straight line, but no return is visible at either end.

Condition: poor.

SH 71387226 21 ii 48 8 S.W. Unnoted

(405) ROUND HUT at about 700 ft. above O.D. in ground falling to the N. A platform in the hillside, about 20 ft. in diameter, bounded on the lower side by a semicircle of large boulders.

Condition: much ruined.

SH 68027310 5 v 52 7 N.E. Unnoted

(406) ROUND HUT, on marshy ground on the N. bank of a small stream, at about 700 ft. above O.D. 18 ft. in diameter, walls 3 ft. thick and 1 ft. high, overgrown, with entrance on S.W.

Condition: ruined.

SH 68037258 5 v 52 7 S.E. Unnoted

(407) ROUND HUT, Ffridd Newydd, at about 1,250 ft. above O.D., on almost level ground near the line of the Roman Road. 20 ft. in diameter, with turf-covered walls 2 ft. high. Entrance on E.

Condition: fair.

SH 69227252 13 xii 51 8 S.W. Unnoted

(408) ROUND HUT, 23 ft. in diameter, wall about 5 ft. thick, N. side cut into hillside.

Condition: ruined.

SH 70897467 3 iv 52 8 N.W. Unnoted

(409) LONG HUTS, 700 ft. above O.D. Traces of one or more rectangular buildings, possibly of medieval date, on a platform in ground sloping to the N. The longer axes of the houses appear to have been N.-S., and some of the large boulders forming the lower end wall of at least one building remain.

The area in the vicinity bears traces of parallel strip-fields, terraced and plough-marked.

Condition: of houses, very poor, damaged by golf course; of fields, fair.

SH 68087317 18 xii 47 7 N.E. Unnoted

(410) LONG HUTS, 1,100 ft. above O.D., on a level shelf in ground sloping to the S.W.

(i) The main building is 30 ft. long from N.W. to S.E. and 15 ft. wide. The walls, of earth faced on both sides with large stones, are 2 ft. 6 ins. thick and 1 ft. high.

(ii) Against the S.E. end of (i) is a rectangular annexe, 27 ft. long from N.W. to S.E. and 10 ft. wide. The walls are similar to those of (i) but more roughly built.

(iii) A narrow rectangular yard, 57 ft. long from N.W. to S.E. and 15 ft. wide, adjoins (ii) on the S.

The slopes below the buildings are heavily plough-marked and partly enclosed within an old field wall of boulders placed in single line.

Condition: poor.

SH 70797458 29 i 49 8 N.W. Unnoted

(411) LONG HUTS, on a river terrace at 400 ft. above O.D. on the S. side of the Afon Llanfairfechan.

Three rectangular structures are visible, their axes N.E.-S.W. (i) and (ii) have walls 3 ft. thick, faced on both sides with large orthostats; (iii) is much ruined.

(i) 30 ft. by 10 ft., the S.W. end wall built over by a modern field wall.

(ii) 25 yards E. of (i); 33 ft. by 18 ft.

(iii) Traces of a building 14 ft. wide, 30 yards N.W. of (i); the S.W. end wall overlain by a modern field wall.

Remains of old field walls are visible in the vicinity, also many scattered boulders.

Condition: poor.

SH 68867405 13 xii 49 8 N.W. Unnoted

(412) LONG HUT S.W. of Camarnaint, at a height of 900 ft. above O.D.

The building lies on ground sloping gently to the N.E., and has its longer axis N.E.-S.W.; it measures internally 40 ft. by 18 ft. The walls have dry-built faces with a core of

(412) LLANFAIRFECHAN

(421) LLANFAIRFECHAN

earth and remain preserved to a height of 3 ft. The lower end wall is 4 ft. thick, the remaining walls 3 ft. The upper end wall is ruined, obscuring traces of a curving hood-wall close to its outer face. No entrance is visible.

Condition: ruined.

SH 69647308 8 i 48 8 N.W. "Sheepfold"

2 ft. 6 ins. deep. Each side consists of a single upright slab; the W. side has fallen outwards. N.W. of the cist is the dislodged capstone, measuring 6 ft. by 4 ft. by 1 ft.

Lowe, I, 32; Arch. Camb., 1912, pp. 47-8.

Condition: good.

SH 71327275 11 iv 47 8 N.W. Unnoted

CAIRNS

(413) CAIRN, near the E. side of Coed-y-Rhiwiau, 750 ft. above O.D.

Oval mound, its longer axis N.-S., 24 ft. by 18 ft., and 4 ft. high. Traces of a kerb of large stones are visible. The cairn lies 50 yards N.N.W. of hut-group No. 397, and may be contemporary.

Condition: grassgrown.

SH 68027296 18 xii 47 7 N.E. Unnoted

(414) CAIRN, N. of Foel Dduarth at about 1,000 ft. above O.D.

Mound about 36 ft. in diameter and 3 ft. high. In the centre is a hollow 5 ft. in diameter and 1 ft. 6 ins. deep, due to robbing. The cairn is much scattered and the track known as the "Roman Road" has cut away its S. side.

Lowe, I, 107-8; Arch. Camb., 1912, p. 50.

Condition: robbed and partly destroyed.

SH 68357203 18 iv 47 7 S.E. "Carn"

Cairns Nos. 415-17 lie among the fields associated with hut-groups Nos. 392-5 (Figure 118).

(415) CAIRN, on open moorland at 800 ft. above O.D., 24 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. 6 ins. high.

Condition: ruined.

SH 68657355 18 xii 47 8 N.W. Unnoted

(416) CAIRN, on open moorland at 700 ft. above O.D.

Oval mound, its longer axis N.W.-S.E., 27 ft. by 22 ft., and 2 ft. 6 ins. high. A hollow in the centre, due to robbing, is full of large fallen stones, the ruin of a modern sheep-shelter built of material from the cairn.

Condition: poor.

SH 68427364 18 xii 47 7 N.E. Unnoted

(417) CAIRN, on open moorland at 700 ft. above O.D., 24 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. 6 ins. high.

Condition: ruined.

SH 68377361 18 xii 47 7 N.E. Unnoted

(418) CAIRN, W. of Foel Lwyd at 1,400 ft. above O.D. (Figure 122).

A level circular platform, 32 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. high with a kerb of large stones. In the centre is a rectangular cist with its longer axis E.-W., 4 ft. long and 2 ft. wide, and

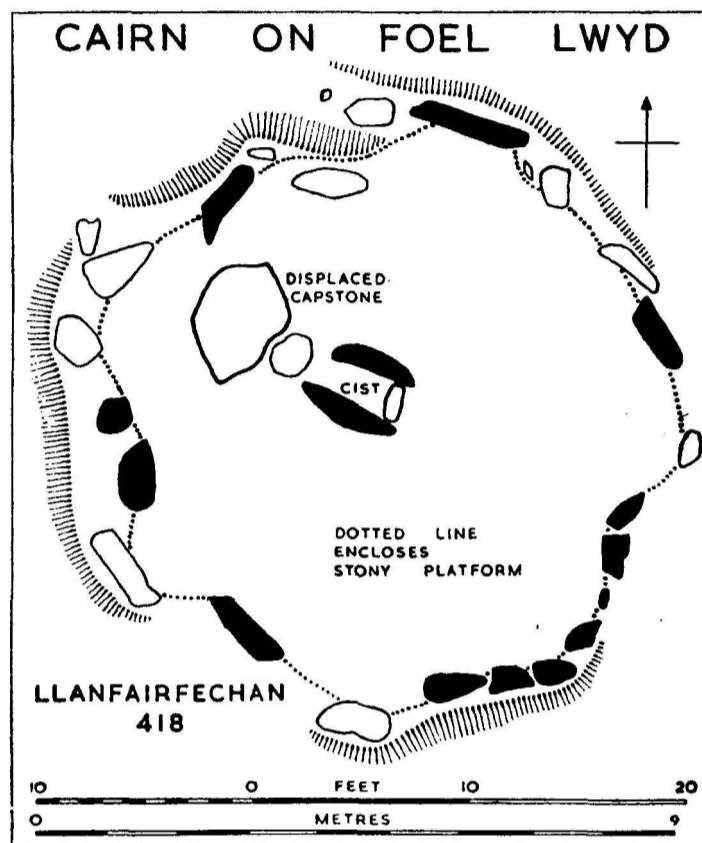


FIG. 122

(419) CAIRN, on the summit of the hill known as Moelfre, 1,422 ft. above O.D.

An oval mound, 26 ft. by 20 ft. and 1 ft. high, with its longer axis E.-W. In the centre is a slight hollow.

Lowe, I, 56.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 71747442 10 iv 47 8 N.W. "Carn"

(420) CAIRN in Ffridd Arw, at 1,200 ft. above O.D., 28 ft. in diameter and 1 ft. 6 ins. high. A hollow in the centre contains the remains of a stone cist, its longer axis N.W.-S.E. The N.E. and S.E. sides of the cist are formed of two upright slabs, the former 2 ft. 6 ins. long, 1 ft. 6 ins. high and 4 ins. thick, the latter 2 ft. long and 1 ft. 6 ins. high. The S.W. side consists of a single slab leaning inwards, 3 ft. 6 ins. long, 2 ft. high and 6 ins. thick. To the W. of the cist is the dislodged capstone, a slab measuring 3 ft. by 2 ft. 6 ins. by 9 ins.

Condition: mound robbed and cist damaged.

SH 70417233 9 iii 48 8 S.W. Unnoted

(421) CAIRN, on the S.W. bank of the Afon Ddu, at 1,150 ft. above O.D.

(421) LLANFAIRFECHAN

(425) LLANFAIRFECHAN

Oval mound, 19 ft. by 14 ft. and 2 ft. high. Traces of a kerb of large stones are visible. In the centre is a slight hollow.
Condition: ruined.

SH 71067244 9 iii 48 8 S.W. Unnoted

(422) CAIRN, on Llannerch Fedw, at 1,400 ft. above O.D. close to the line of the Roman Road.

Mound about 33 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. 6 ins. high. The centre has been robbed to form a hollow 2 ft. 6 ins. deep, in which the stones of the cairn have been rebuilt as a small sheep-shelter.

Condition: ruined and overgrown with heather.

SH 70957198 9 iii 48 8 S.W. Unnoted

(423) CAIRN, N.N.W. of Foel Ganol at 1,000 ft. above O.D. A circular mound of stones, 45 ft. in diameter and 3 ft. high, on ground sloping to the N. Irregular hollows in the mound are probably the result of casual digging.

Condition: ruined.

SH 68597221 8 vi 49 8 S.W. Unnoted

(424) CAIRN, N.N.E. of Foel Ganol at 1,200 ft. above O.D.

A low oval mound of large stones, its longer axis N.-S., 28 ft. by 24 ft., on ground sloping gently to the N. Traces of an orthostatic kerb are visible. Near the centre are the remains of a rectangular cist, 4 ft. across from N. to S. Each side was formed of a single slab on edge; those on the E. and W. have collapsed. The displaced capstone, a slab measuring 5 ft. by 2 ft. by 9 ins., lies immediately W. of the cist.

Condition: ruined.

SH 69107211 8 vi 49 8 S.W. Unnoted

(425) CAIRN, on Cors-y-Carneddau (Figure 123, Plate 1). A large circular cairn consisting of a mound surrounded by a ditch and bank. The mound is 60 ft. in diameter and 8 ft. high, the centre has been robbed to form a crater 23 ft. across and 4 ft. deep. At the base of the mound is a shallow ditch 3 ft. wide, and outside the ditch a bank 10-12 ft. wide and 1 ft. high, with traces of a kerb on the S.W. The bank is apparently interrupted on the N.W. to form an entrance, the W. side of which is destroyed. The cairn forms a group with three in Dwygyfylchi parish (No. 271).

Lowe, I, 25, 27.

Condition: ruined.

SH 71667468 10 iv 47 8 N.W. "Carneddau"

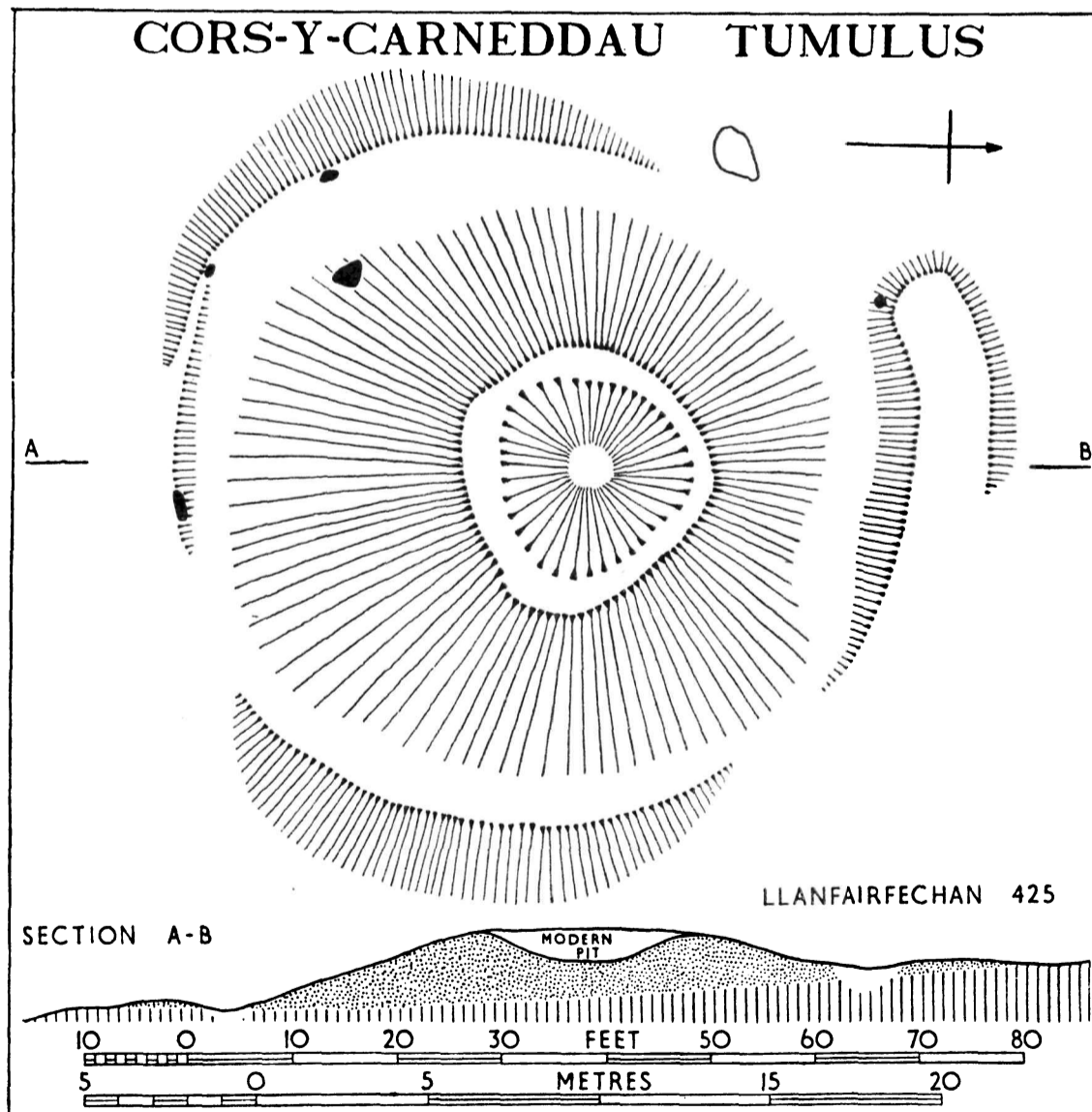


FIG. 123

(426) TUMULUS, on open moorland at 1,100 ft. above O.D. A circular mound of earth, 22 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. high. No stones are visible on the surface. A slight hollow in the centre is probably due to robbing.

Condition: poor.

SH 70587417 29 i 49 8 N.W. Unnoted

(427) TUMULUS near Ty'n-y-llwyfan, at 600 ft. above O.D. Roughly circular mound, 6 ft. high, 60 ft. in diameter at the base, with a flat top 30 ft. in diameter. A modern field wall cuts across the E. side of the mound. At the centre is a small rectangular pit, its longer axis N.E.-S.W., measuring 3 ft. 6 ins. by 2 ft. 6 ins., and 1 ft. deep. This formerly contained a cist, destroyed within recent years; smashed fragments of stone lie all round.

The tumulus was excavated in 1886. The central cist was constructed of four upright slabs covered by a capstone, and containing calcined bones and ornamented pottery, from the description apparently of Bronze Age character. 2 ft. S. of the cist was a smaller cist of similar construction, which also yielded pottery.

Arch. Camb., 1888, pp. 168-70; *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, XI, pp. 429-30; *Lowe*, I, 25-6.

Condition: grassgrown; cist destroyed.

SH 69667402 8 i 48 8 N.W. "Tumulus"

(428) MOUNDS on the saddle S. of Garreg Fawr, at about 1,200 ft. above O.D. Seven small round or oval stony mounds, 15-20 ft. in diameter and 1 ft.-1 ft. 6 ins. high, perhaps cairns, but more probably from field clearance. Their grid co-ordinates are approximately:

SH 69117291, 69137291, 69147291, 69147290, 69167293,
69187291, 69177290.

Condition: poor.

8 i 48 8 N.W. Unnoted

(429) CAIRNS AND MOUNDS, on and S. of Bryniau Bugeilydd, at about 1,200-1,350 ft. above O.D. More than 20 low mounds are scattered over an area of about 1,000 yards by 500 yards S. and E. of Bryniau Bugeilydd. Four at least are certainly sepulchral, and although most of the others resemble the field clearance dumps (No. 269) S.E. of Braich-y-Dinas, their close association with the undoubted burial mounds suggests that the whole group is a cairn cemetery. The numbers B.L.1, etc., refer to Bezant Lowe's list.

Mounds (i)-(iv) are 25-30 ft. in diameter, and about 1-2 ft. high. Each contains a visible cist, opened, near its centre.

(i) Mound of stones (Figure 124) with kerb of large stones. Cist N.E. of centre, 4 ft. 6 ins. by 3 ft., axis N.W.-S.E., coverstone lying near. B.L. 22 (Figure). SH 71997336.

(ii) Mound of loose stones. Cist 3 ft. 6 ins. by 2 ft., axis N.N.W.-S.S.E. A flint flake was found in this. B.L. 17 (Figure). SH 72247368.

(iii) Mound, turf-covered. Cist 4 ft. 3 ins. by 1 ft. 9 ins., axis W.N.W.-E.S.E., only N.E. and S.E. stones visible. B.L. 6. SH 71987398.

(iv) Mound of stones, almost destroyed, with traces of kerb. Cist 5 ft. long and now about 1 ft. wide, axis N.W.-S.E., sides forced in by pressure and end stone displaced. Capstone near. B.L. 2. SH 71817405.

To the S.W. a single line of stones forms an arc of about 70 ft. diameter, which if completed would enclose (iv) and (v).

(v) Immediately N.E. of (iv) is a low ring of earth and stones, 3 ft. thick, about 6 ins. high and 23 ft. in diameter. B.L. 2a. SH 71827406.

(vi) About 30 yards S.W. of (iv) are four large stones closely set, with a fifth near, to the N.W., perhaps the remains of a circle of about 20 ft. in diameter. SH 71797403.

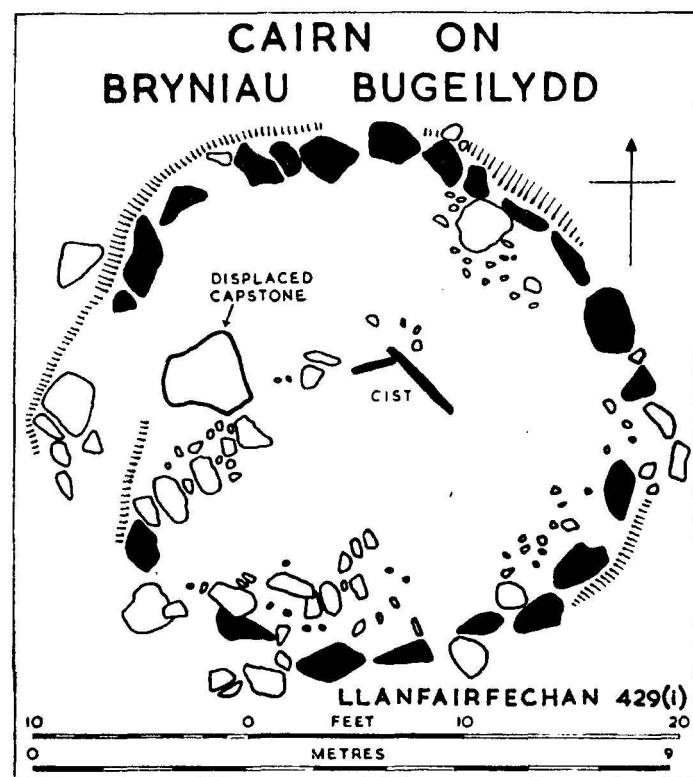


FIG. 124

(vii) Four large natural boulders, with narrow clefts between them, appear to have been covered by a mound about 40 ft. in diameter. B.L. 4?. SH 72007393.

(viii)-(x) Low cairns, 30-35 ft. in diameter and 1-2 ft. high. B.L. 18?, 21?, and not listed; SH 72307367, 72037333 and 71957378 respectively. No. (viii) is shown on the 6-in. O.S. map as "Tump with pile of stones on top".

(xi)-(xxiii) Small mounds of stones and earth, 10-20 ft. in diameter and 1-2 ft. high.

SH 71967408, 72007398, 71957392, 72047390, 72037393,
71957384, 72037382, 72017379, 72077379, 72067324,
72097328, 72217367, 72227366.

These small mounds cannot be identified individually with those in Bezant Lowe's list.

Lowe, I, 28-32; *Arch. Camb.*, 1912, pp. 42-47.

Condition: of (i)-(iv) fair, otherwise poor.

10 iv 47 8 N.W. Unnoted

ARROW STONES

(430) INCISED STONE, at ca. 1,250 ft. above O.D. near the Roman Road at the head of the Afon Glan-Sais. The surface of a flat rock 3 ft. 8 ins. by 2 ft. 5 ins. bears a design consisting of three concentric squares, the centre of each of the four sides of this design being cut at right angles by a short line. The figure is roughly cut and measures about 9 ins. square. For a discussion of the suggestion that this is a variant of the figure for the game of "Nine Men's Morris" see *Arch. Camb.*, 1924, p. 352.

Condition: good.

SH 69377229 21 viii 52 8 S.W. Unnoted

(431) ARROW STONE, 30 ft. S.S.W. of No. 430, 9 ft. 6 ins. by 3 ft. 6 ins. On the E. side of this slab-shaped rock are ten vertical cuts, and on the top are several groups of parallel cuts from 2 to 7 ins. long.

Arch. Camb., 1924, p. 355.

Condition: good.

SH 69377228 21 viii 52 8 S.W. Unnoted

(432) ARROW STONE, on the W. side of the track 180 yards N.W. of No. 430, 7 ft. by 3 ft. 8 ins. On the upper surface of this natural boulder are groups of parallel cuts from 4 to 6 ins. long.

Arch. Camb., 1924, p. 358.

Condition: good.

SH 69237238 21 viii 52 8 S.W. Unnoted

(433) ARROW STONE, S.W. of Camarnaint, in open moorland. Its surface, about 8 ft. by 3 ft., carries more than 100 incisions.

Arch. Camb., 1924, pp. 342-3.

Condition: good.

SH 69567315 1 x 52 8 N.W. Unnoted

The Arrow Stone recorded in Nant-y-Cytiau (*Arch. Camb.*, 1924, pp. 346-7) has not been located.

MOUNDS OF BURNT STONE

The following mounds are composed of fragments of burnt stone mixed with charcoal. Unless otherwise noted they are crescentic in plan, with the opening facing a small stream; they are about 3 ft. high; and they are in good condition though grassgrown.

(434) S.W. of Moelfre, at a height of 1,200 ft. above O.D., oval, long axis E.-W., 45 ft. by 30 ft., on the N. bank of a small stream.

SH 71547417 10 iv 47 8 N.W. Unnoted

(435) S. of Moelfre, at a height of 1,200 ft. above O.D. A low flat circular mound of earth and small stones, 30 ft. diameter, at the N. edge of a marsh in open moorland. In the centre is a slight hollow, and a narrow break on the S. side

faces the marsh. Traces of a kerb of large stones are visible on the W.

Condition: ruined.

SH 71757384 10 iv 47 8 N.W. Unnoted

(436) S.E. of Ffridd Forfudd at a height of 1,200 ft. above O.D., 40 ft. in diameter, in open moorland. The distance between the horns of the crescent, which is open on the N. to a small stream a few yards away, is 16 ft.

SH 71187286 10 iv 47 8 N.W. Unnoted

(437) Near Tyddyn-y-waen at a height of 1,000 ft. above O.D., 48 ft. in diameter and 4 ft. high, in marshy ground on the N.E. bank of a small stream. The central depression is 12 ft. in diameter and is open to the stream, the distance between the horns of the crescent being 10 ft.

Condition: poor.

SH 68797288 8 i 48 8 N.W. Unnoted

(438) S.W. of Camarnaint, at a height of 950 ft. above O.D., 40 ft. in diameter, on the E. bank of a small stream. The central depression is 15 ft. in diameter and is open to the S.W., the distance between the horns of the crescent being 13 ft. A line of large boulders, apparently an old field wall, curves round the base of the mound on the N. and E.

SH 69617299 8 i 48 8 N.W. Unnoted

(439) N. of Foel Ganol at a height of 1,100 ft. above O.D., 30 ft. in diameter, on the S.W. bank of a small stream. On the N.E. side, facing the stream, is a small but pronounced hollow; the distance between the horns of the crescent thus formed is 8 ft.

SH 68867217 9 iii 48 8 S.W. Unnoted

(440) N. of Foel Ganol, at a height of 1,100 ft. above O.D., 40 ft. in diameter, on the S.W. bank of a small stream. On the N.E. side, facing the stream, is a hollow; the distance between the horns of the crescent thus formed is 9 ft.

Condition: fair.

SH 68947232 9 iii 48 8 S.W. Unnoted

(441) On the N.E. bank of the Afon Ddu at a height of 1,150 ft. above O.D., 34 ft. in diameter. The central hollow is open to the stream, the distance between the horns of the crescent being 12 ft.

SH 71067244 9 iii 48 8 S.W. Unnoted

(442) In Ffridd Newydd, at a height of 1,200 ft. above O.D., roughly 35 ft. in diameter, on the E. bank of a small stream.

Condition: poor.

SH 69617245 9 iii 48 8 S.W. Unnoted

FINDS. See pp. liii, lix, lxi-lxiii, lxxviii; Figures 10, 14.

ROMAN MILESTONES. See pp. lxxiii-lxxiv.

LLANGELYNIN

Llangelynin is a small parish on the W. bank of the River Conway, between Conway and Caerhun. The old Parish Church (No. 443) and Caer-bach (No. 452) are the principal monuments. The parish is now incorporated in Henryrd.

ECCLESIASTICAL

(443) THE OLD PARISH CHURCH OF ST. CELYNIN (Figure 125, Plates 8, 14, 16, 18-19, 22, 25, 34) stands at 900 ft. above O.D. in the uplands at the W. end of the parish, away from modern centres of population. It consisted of a nave with S. porch, a chancel, and N. and S. chapels, the latter now demolished. The nave is the oldest part of the structure, but contains no precise evidence of date. It seems to have been re-roofed and perhaps ceiled about 1700. The chancel, together with its roof and screen, are of the 15th century. The N. chapel is Elizabethan and the S. chapel was probably also of that period. It was destroyed about 1800. The altar furnishings and the Welsh texts on the E. wall are of about 1600; the pulpit is of about 1700; a gallery (now gone) was erected at the W. end of the nave about 1800.

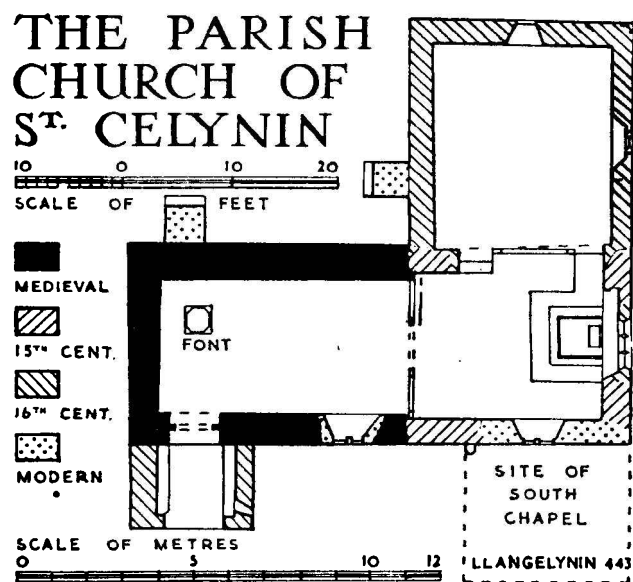


FIG. 125

The Saint's well (No. 466) lies at the S. corner of the churchyard. It is possible that the round hut nearby (No. 457) is associated with the early Christian occupation.

Architectural Description.—The church is throughout of rubble with dressings of grit (Plate 8). The slates are modern.

The *Chancel* (17 ft. 6 ins. by 13 ft. 6 ins.) has an old E. wall with an inserted 16th-century window of three trefoiled lights under a square-ended moulded hood (Plate 19). The N. splay of the reveal has been cut back to show the outer half of a trefoiled niche of the 15th century; the dimensions, *ca.* 3 ft. 6 ins. wide by 1 ft. 9 ins. deep, show that the original arrangement was a single-light E. window, flanked by a pair of niches. The original N. wall is replaced by a screen separating the chancel from the chapel. The main part of the S. wall is modern, with a window of 2 rectangular lights; the W. end of the wall, which appears to be ancient, shows no trace of a

stair to the rood loft. The roof has 8 plain arch-braced collar-beam trusses, which were at some time boarded over; a ninth truss at the W. end had collar- and tie-beams, the latter now cut away and replaced by a rough beam nailed on to the ends of the principals, forming the top rail of the E. parapet of the rood loft.

The *N. Chapel* (Plate 14) (16 ft. 6 ins. by 18 ft. 6 ins.), known as Capel y Meibion, has a single-light, ogee-headed 15th-century window of red sandstone reset in a wider embrasure in the E. wall, and a rectangular window in the N. wall; the W. wall is blank with a modern buttress. The roof of the chapel has two arch-braced collar-beam trusses with chamfered soffits, purlins and wind braces, all of the 16th century; many of the common rafters are old, others have been cut up to form vertical struts above the wall plates.

The *S. Chapel* (originally *ca.* 12 ft. by 10 ft. 6 ins.), known as Capel Eirianws, was of post-Reformation date; the foundations are still visible in the grass and a single bonding stone projects from the S. wall of the chancel 15 ft. from the E. end.

The *Nave* (23 ft. by 12 ft. 6 ins.) has a rebuilt W. bellcote. The S. doorway has a square head with a wooden lintel, and contains a wooden door frame of the 15th century; the door (Plate 18) is panelled, of *ca.* 1800, with earlier strap hinges of wrought iron. E. of the door is a modern window of two rectangular lights. The W. and N. walls are blank with a modern buttress near the W. end of the latter. The roof has three principals, with collar- and tie-beams, the latter cut off; principals and purlins are of rough design and fashioned of untrimmed timber; they are probably not earlier than *ca.* 1700 and appear to have been designed for a plaster ceiling on the lower side of the ties. The front beam of the W. gallery, with square mortise holes for the floor beams, remains *in situ*, 8 ft. from the W. end.

The *S. Porch* (Plate 16) (8 ft. by 6 ft. 6 ins.) is of the 16th century with stone seats on the side walls and an oblique loop set towards the churchyard gate. The original S. truss, of arch-braced collar-beam type, remains *in situ*; the rest of the roof is reconstructed.

Fittings.—*Bell*: in bellcote, inaccessible; apparently 17th- or 18th-century and uninscribed. *Communion Rails* (Plate 34): with turned twisted balusters and moulded rail, enclosing altar on 3 sides; part of the N. side cut away *ca.* 1700 to give access to pulpit; early 17th-century. *Communion Table*: with plain top, twisted legs, plain rails and stretchers and drawer; early 17th-century. *Font* (Plate 22): an octagonal cup-shaped bowl set on a square base without stem; medieval, probably 13th-century. *Memorials*: Exterior—(i) stone slab, largely illegible, to — (St)odart, 166—; (ii) stone slab to Sidney, daughter of Lancelot Bulkeley, 1684; (iii) stone tomb to Catherine, wife of Lancelot Bulkeley, 1694; also to Lancelot Bulkeley, 1719; (iv) stone slab to Owen Bulkeley, 1737; (v) stone tomb to Foulk Griffith, 1745; (vi) slate slab to William Hughes, 1749; also to Jane Williams; (vii) slate slab to Thomas Jones, 1749; also to Lowry Evans, his wife, 1767; also to Ellin Jones, 1783, and John Ellis, 1785. *Niche*: on left of E. window, the outer half of a trefoiled niche; the outer moulding of the jamb continues over the main arch

and both return along the sill; 15th-century. *Paintings*: on E. wall of chancel: (i) above window: "Fear God and honour the King", in a scrolled frame flanked by IHS on each side; (ii) on left of window, partly destroyed by uncovering of earlier niche, the Creed in Welsh in similar border; (iii) on right of window spreading on to the splay of embrasure, the Ten Commandments in Welsh; all texts are painted in an elaborate black letter of early 16th-century type, but are later than the insertion of the existing window; the creed was obscured by the erection of the pulpit of ca. 1700; Elizabethan or early 17th-century. *Plate*: (i) tall pewter flagon (Plate 25) with tapering body with moulded lip and base. Slightly domed lid with rounded knob. The base is inscribed "Given by John Edwards, An:Do:1638"; later inscribed IE; (ii) pewter plate inscribed: " $\begin{matrix} I:W \\ W:D \end{matrix} 1731$ wardens", with several marks; (iii)

old Sheffield plate porringer damaged, one handle missing. The Sheffield plate cup seen by Jones has disappeared.¹ *Pulpit*: formerly on N. side of altar (see Communion Rails), now disused and standing in N. chapel; a rectangular pulpit with high back and sounding board, latter detached; the sides and back have beaded styles and rails, with bevelled panels and a moulded cornice; the frame of the sounding board has a moulded cornice; early 18th-century. *Reading Desk*: on S. side of chancel; a raised rectangular pew, the framing butt-jointed with grooved rails and styles, and plain panels; re-used material of 16th century incorporating later elements; probably 19th-century. *Reredos*: six panels with moulded frames set in two tiers, a moulded cornice surmounting the whole; IHS carved in central panel; early 17th-century. *Screens*: (i) rood screen: the sillbeam, 16 ins. by 12 ins., and lower part of the screen remain *in situ* on the N. side of the church; the two uprights, 7½ ins. by 4½ ins., have chamfered angles and are sawn off 3 ft. 1 in. above the floor; the chamfered middle rail measures 4½ ins. by 11 ins.; the lower part is filled with a single board, 14 ins. high, set horizontally and pierced with two irregular holes; there is no trace of mullions above the middle rail; 2 ft. E. of the screen the sawn-off ends of the E. bressummer, 11 ins., by 11 ins. and of the rail of the E. parapet, 6 ins. by 7 ins., remain embedded in the wall; between them are boards, 2 ft. 9½ ins. high, forming the ends of the parapet; the W. bressummer has been reset to carry the front of the W. gallery, now demolished; the arrangement of the original mortises shows that the front parapet was formed of wide posts 1 ft. 6 ins. by 2 ins. pegged into the mortise holes, with overlapping panels 1 ft. 1½ ins. by 2 ins. resting in shallow grooves cut in the beam; the rail of the E. parapet served as a tie-beam to the roof principal above and was linked to it in the centre by two vertical posts set side by side and totalling 2 ft. 6 ins. in width; 15th-century; (ii) screen between N. chapel and chancel: a wide central bay, flanked by narrow doors; one post remains fixed to the lintel spanning the opening, another has been cut off at the level of the middle rail, which survives together with the posts and panels forming the lower part of the central bay; the whole plain but neatly finished; 16th- or early 17th-century. *Seating*: one bench with initials R/OB, several long peg-legged, unbacked stools and a small quantity of re-used panelling from box pews; 18th-

9—(2)

century. *Miscellanea*: a small plain domestic mortar reset as a stoup. In the modern church (SH 77107354): a mid-18th-century domestic chest.

Arch. Camb., 1900, p. 314; *Old Churches*, p. 72.

¹ *Church Plate*, p. 96.

Condition: good.

SH 75127373

7 iv 48

8 N.E.

SECULAR BUILDINGS

(444) HENRYD FARM (Figure 126, Plates 66, 84). A small house of two storeys, with a single-storey kitchen added on the N. and a modern shed on W. The walls are of uncoursed rubble with quoins of large undressed stones and with a roughly dressed projecting course at eaves level. The roof slates and dormers are modern and the windows have been altered to take modern sashes.

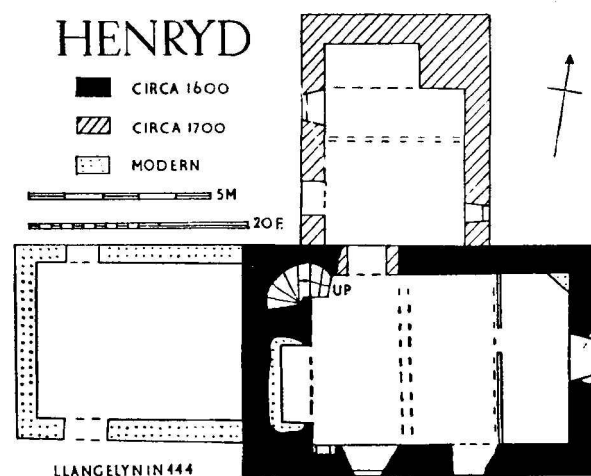


FIG. 126

The interior has not been much altered. The screen E. of the entrance seems to be of post-and-panel construction but has a modern covering. The ceiling has stop-chamfered joists supported by two chamfered cross-beams. On the first floor the door to the stair (Plate 84) has a shouldered and pointed head. In the E. gable there is a small blocked window with a heavy wooden frame, apparently the only original lighting to this floor.

The kitchen is entered from the house through a door with a heavy wooden frame, perhaps re-used. A small blocked window in the E. wall has a thin diagonal wooden mullion.

The building cannot be closely dated, but the main house and kitchen are probably of the early 17th and 18th centuries respectively.

Condition: fair.

SH 76947472

24 iii 50

8 N.E.

(445) GROES HOTEL, Croes-yndd. A small, two-storeyed house, possibly of 16th-century origin, modernised and extended. The stone walls are rendered; the roof timbers are probably late 18th-century.

Although the interior contains some 16th- or 17th-century timbers, the extent of the restorations makes close dating impossible. It is possible that the walls may be those of

"Taverne-y-groes" mentioned in a recognizance of 8 April 1578¹ and a letter of 18 June 1580.² The date 1400 on the front wall appears to be recent.

¹ County Archives, Caernarvon.

² Wynn Papers, No. 93.

Condition: good.

SH 77677404

17 iii 50

8 N.E.

(446) GWENDDAR MILL. The earlier part is a rectangular block of two storeys 15 ft. by 27 ft., built in the late 18th century. The walls are of rubble, the roof (supported by a single collar-beam truss) of small grouted slates. The openings have flat or slightly curved heads with slate voussoirs. An overshot water wheel (not original) at the N. end operates the milling machinery, parts of which may be original. The following graffiti are visible in the walls: S. wall, OH 1792; W. wall, 1799 HW. A wing was added in the 19th century.

Condition: good.

SH 76327444

15 iv 50

8 N.E.

(447-9) COTTAGES AND SMALL HOUSES (see Figure 127; No. 448, Plate 63). No. 449: the name EIRIANWS is mentioned in *Rec. Caern.*, pp. 7-8.

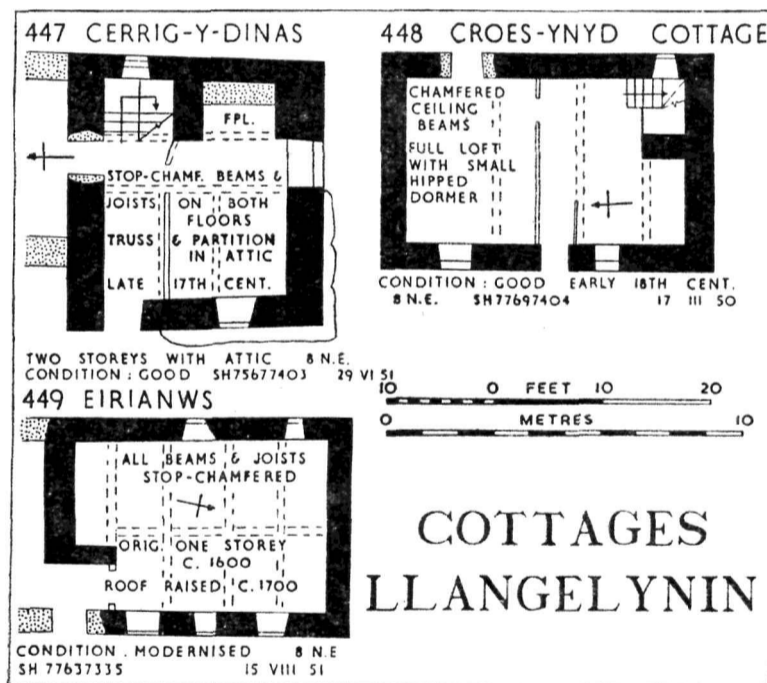


FIG. 127

The following buildings are so much ruined or altered that few original features survive:

(450) CAE-IOL. Roof formerly of cruck construction (*Old Cottages*, pp. 11-12).

Condition: ruined.

SH 75087348

3 viii 51

8 N.E.

(451) HEN FERCHLYN (OR MERCHLYN-BACH). Mentioned about 1450 (Bangor MS. 1939). Roof formerly of cruck construction (*Old Cottages*, p. 11). Old chimney-stack survives.

Condition: modernised.

SH 76687359

13 xii 51

8 N.E.

EARLY DEFENSIVE ENCLOSURES

(452) CAER-BACH (Figure 128), a small hill-fort at about 1,300 ft. above O.D. The end of a spur projecting E. from Tal y Fan rises slightly to form a rounded hillock, which is encircled by two roughly circular lines of defence. The outer is a bank of earth with an external ditch, which survives to a total height of about 10 ft. A stone revetment of laid masonry can be traced on the N.W. outer face, and a slight counterscarp bank on the S. The E. side merges into the natural slope. Separated from this rampart by about 50 ft. are the footings of a stone wall, much robbed, about 12-15 ft. thick, built in short straight lengths. The facing, where it survives, is generally of large blocks set on their longer edges. The entrances through both ramparts were on the S.E., but are much ruined. A hut circle can be traced against the inner face of the N.W. side of the inner enclosure.

Lowe, I, 74-5.

Condition: of rampart, good; of wall, robbed.

SH 74437297

19 x 51

8 N.E.

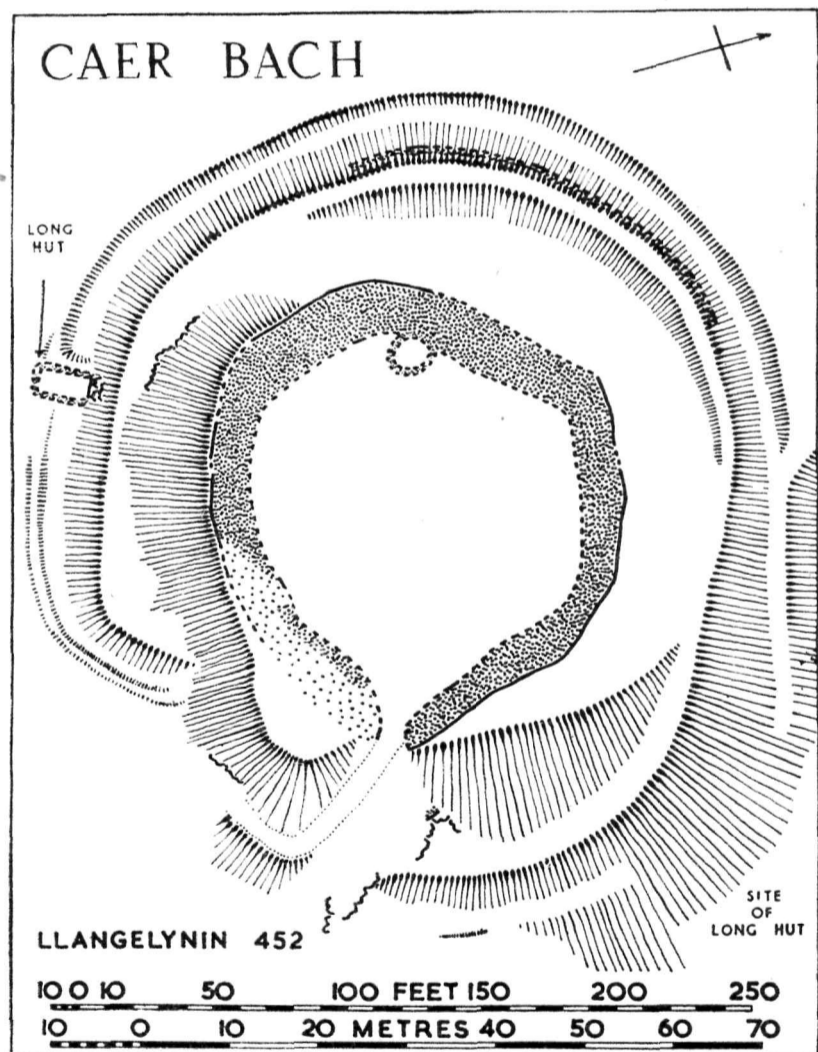


FIG. 128

(453) CERRIG-Y-DINAS (Figure 129) is a rocky peak with a very broken and irregular top, rising to 1,028 ft. above O.D. On it stood a small fort, the ramparts of which are now barely traceable owing to robbing for the construction of modern walls. In some places they have been completely removed and in others rebuilt, so some details of the plan remain doubtful.

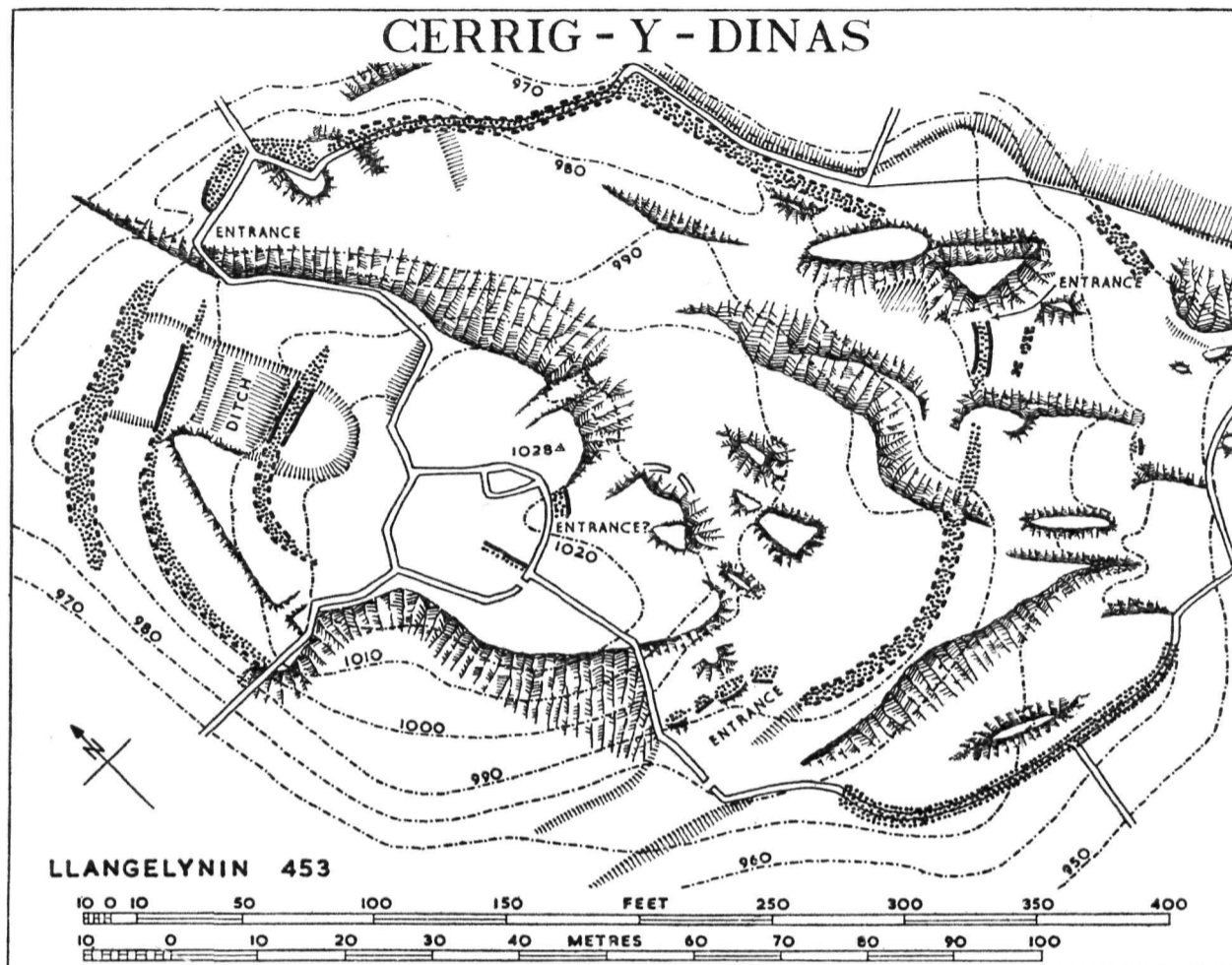


FIG. 129

The highest part of the site, protected except on the N. by precipitous slopes, was fortified by a stone wall about 7 ft. thick, to which a ditch was added on the N. where these defences block the only easy natural approach to the summit. Access was from the S.E. through a natural cleft, at the top of which some thick walls of uncertain date may be remains of a defended gateway.

A second wall encloses a larger space at a level about 30 or 40 ft. lower. There were three entrances through it, each at the top of a natural slope which seems to have been improved artificially. In each, one side of the gateway was formed by a natural cliff. The S.E. and S.W. entrances are completely ruined. On the N., two or three courses survive of the curved outer face of the E. side of the passage.

Traces of a third rampart, which seems never to have been carried round the whole circuit, are visible to the N. and S.

Lowe, II, 33; *Arch. Camb.*, 1924, p. 90.

Condition: very heavily robbed.

SH 75427395 4 vii 52 8 N.E. Name only

HUTS AND FIELD SYSTEMS

(454) ENCLOSED HUT-GROUP, on the N. slopes of Cerrig-y-Dinas at a height of 800 ft. above O.D. (Figure 130). The S. side of the enclosure is cut back into the slope; the N. side forms a terrace 5 ft. high. On the E. it is set against a small boss of outcrop. The enclosing wall is 4-7 ft. thick, of earth and small stones faced on both sides with large stones. A gap

12 ft. wide on the E. represents the entrance; the enclosure wall is thickened slightly on the N. side of the gap and on the S. side appears to be inturned.

Three huts are visible. Their walls are of earth and small stones. The best preserved, 24 ft. in diameter, has an inner face of small upright slabs and an entrance 6 ft. wide with large slabs as jambs. To the N.E. against the enclosing wall, and to the S.E., are huts of about 10 and 18 ft. diameter respectively, much ruined. The latter retains one orthostatic jamb to its entrance.

Contemporary terraces join the N.W. side of the enclosure and extend to the N., W., and S.W. They are generally 2-3 ft. high, but some of those to the S.W. reach a height of 10 ft. In places they are lined with boulders.

Condition: robbed and under heavy bracken.

SH 75337418 23 i 48 8 N.E. Unnoted

(455) ENCLOSURE, at a height of 1,250 ft. above O.D. A roughly circular level area 90 ft. in diameter, in a general slope to the S.E., bounded by a slight bank of earth 1 ft. high, with large stones visible at one or two points. On the S.W. the bank runs in a straight line. A gap 12 ft. wide on the E. may represent an entrance. There is no trace of interior structures, but the site may be a destroyed enclosed hut-group.

Lowe, I, 33.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 74447277 16 iv 47 8 N.E. Unnoted

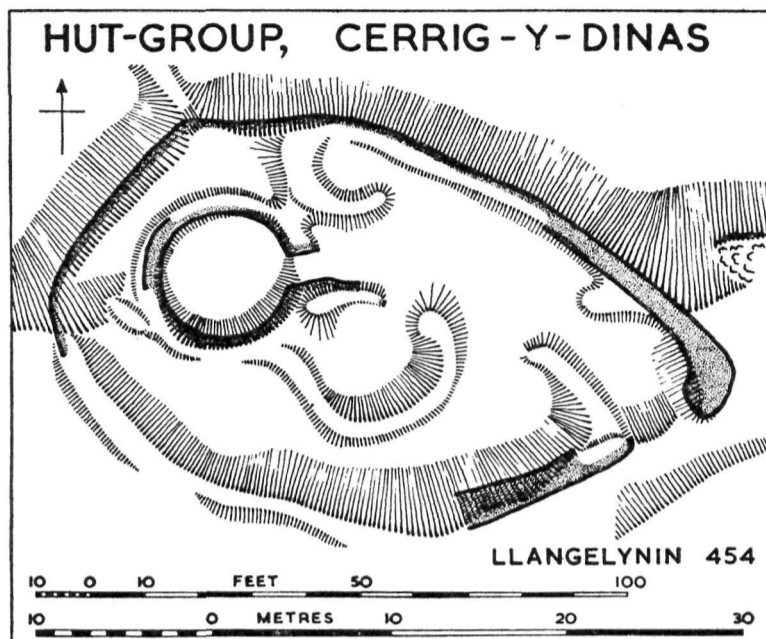


FIG. 130

(456) HUT-GROUP, at about 800 ft. above O.D. An unenclosed group of three huts on a small shelf in ground sloping eastwards to the Conway valley.

(i) Sub-rectangular hut, 25 ft. each way but with the N.W. side bowed outwards. It is defined by a slight wall of earth and boulders. A gap at the W. corner, 5 ft. wide, may represent the entrance.

(ii) Large circular hut, 24 ft. in diameter, 3 yards N. of hut (i). The hut wall has been destroyed on the N. and W.; on the S. and E. it remains as a bank of spread stones, 1 ft. high.

(iii) The remains of a circular hut, 20 ft. in diameter, 8 yards N.W. of hut (ii).

Lowe, I, 116.

Condition: very poor.

SH 75507358 1 ix 47 8 N.E. Unnoted

(457) ROUND HUT, at 950 ft. above O.D. on marshy ground, about 50 yards S. of Ffynnon Gelynnin (No. 466). The hut is 33 ft. in diameter with a wall 3 ft. thick faced with stones, along the inner face of which is a low platform 8 ft. wide. There is an entrance 5 ft. wide on the E.

Condition: good but overgrown.

SH 75117366 19 x 51 8 N.E. Unnoted

(458) ROUND HUT, 30 yards S.W. of Caer-bach (No. 452) at about 1,300 ft. above O.D., 24 ft. in diameter, cut into the slope on the N.E. and terraced out on the S.W. The wall is now a low turf-covered bank *ca.* 5 ft. wide. The entrance was on the S.E.

Condition: poor.

SH 74377292 23 i 48 8 N.E. Unnoted

(459) LONG HUT AND FIELDS, at 1,200 ft. above O.D. A large rectangular building, 70 ft. by 20 ft., axis N.W.-S.E., on ground sloping to the S.E. The upper end is cut back into the rising ground. The walls, faced on both sides with large

boulders set lengthwise, are 3-5 ft. thick and 2 ft. high. A modern field wall crosses the house 30 ft. from the upper end; it is probably on the line of an original partition wall since the upper part of the house is 4 ft. higher than the lower part. Adjoining the S.W. side of the upper part are traces of a similar but smaller house, 30 ft. by 15 ft.

The modern enclosures to the E. contain a system of small squarish terraced fields betokening ancient cultivation in their upper (N.) levels, the crests of the terraces often lined with stones; and in the lower levels, approaching the N. bank of a small stream, larger enclosures defined by dry-built walls.

Condition: much ruined.

SH 74607270 23 i 48 8 N.E. Unnoted

(460) LONG HUTS, at a height of 1,100 ft. above O.D. A small group of rectangular buildings, probably medieval, on a narrow terrace facing E.

(i) The main house, 32 ft. from E. to W. by 13 ft. wide, is near the S. end of the terrace. It is cut back into the slope on the W. The walls, 3 ft. thick and 1 ft. high, are faced on both sides with large boulders. A partition wall crosses the building 16 ft. from the W. end.

(ii) 3 ft. S. of (i) is a building measuring 18 ft. from E. to W. by 10 ft. wide. The W. end is cut back into the slope; the E. end is badly ruined. The walls, of earth and large stones, are 2 ft. thick. There are traces of a partition wall 10 ft. from the W. end.

(iii) 20 yards N. of (i), a building measuring 24 ft. from E. to W. by 12 ft. wide. The walls, faced on both sides with large stones, are 3 ft. thick and up to 2 ft. high. In the S. wall is an entrance 3 ft. wide.

A rough wall of piled stones connects the E. ends of buildings (i) and (iii), and there are traces of an old field wall running E. from (i). A small enclosure, bounded by a wall 5 ft. thick, faced on both sides with very large boulders, lies to the W. of the group.

Condition: badly ruined.

SH 74947310 23 i 48 8 N.E. Unnoted

The following isolated long huts occur in the parish. The walls are generally grassgrown banks about 3 ft. wide by 1 ft. high, with facing stones occasionally visible. Their condition is poor.

(461) Near Caer-Iol, at 1,000 ft. above O.D.; 33 ft. by 15 ft., axis N.W.-S.E.

SH 75047351 16 xii 47 8 N.E. Unnoted

(462) N.E. of Caer-bach, at 1,300 ft. above O.D.; much damaged, of platform type with traces of hood-wall, about 25 ft. by 12 ft., axis E.-W.

SH 74477302 23 i 48 8 N.E. Unnoted

(463) S. of Caer-bach, against outer rampart (see Figure 128), 19 ft. by 10 ft., axis N.-S.

SH 74427293 23 i 48 8 N.E. Unnoted

(464) LLANGELYNIN

(464) E. of Caer-bach, 25 ft. by 12 ft., axis N.-S., platform type with hood-wall enclosing all sides except N.

SH 74587300 22 v 52 8 N.E. Unnoted

CAIRNS

(465) CAIRNS on the E. slopes of Tal y Fan at a height of 1,350 ft. above O.D.

Three circular mounds of earth and stones.

(i) 18 ft. 6 ins. in diameter and 1 ft. 6 ins. high.

(ii) 10 yards S. of (i). Base of a small cairn, 13 ft. in diameter and 9 ins. high.

(iii) 9 yards N. of (i). 17 ft. in diameter and 1 ft. 6 ins. high.

Condition: very poor.

SH 74297259 16 iv 47 8 N.E. Unnoted

WELLS

(466) FFYNNON GELYNIN, in the S. corner of the churchyard of the old Parish Church. The well is a rectangular basin 5 ft. by 2 ft., and now about 2 ft. deep. It was enclosed within a small rectangular building 10 ft. by 6 ft. 6 ins., the floor paved with slabs which overlap the edge of the basin. The entrance, 2 ft. 6 ins. wide, is on the E. This building is now ruined and roofless; its walls have been much rebuilt, especially on the S. and W., where the upper part, up to a height of 6 ft., coalesces with the churchyard wall. The lower parts of the walls are of good masonry with no trace of mortar and are probably medieval. Stowe MS. 1023 records a stone "in ye Wall of the House above the Well", inscribed "1622 MS."

Baring-Gould and Fisher, *Lives of the British Saints*, II, p. 104.

Condition: ruinous.

SH 75127369 22 i 48 8 N.E. Unnoted

LLANGWSTENIN

Llangwstenin is a small inland parish, 2 m. E. of Conway and 3 m. S.E. of Llandudno. Some older fittings survive in the rebuilt parish church (No. 467). Monuments Nos. 467, 469, and 470 are now in Llandudno cum Eglyws-rhos, and No. 468 is in Llanrhos.

ECCLESIASTICAL

(467) THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. CWSTENIN (Plates 24, 48) stands near the E. border of the parish. It was entirely rebuilt in 1843.

The following fittings from the old church remain: *Bell*: in bell-cote, with date 1748. *Font*: small plain octagonal bowl on octagonal stem, entirely retooled but possibly of the late 17th or 18th century. *Glass* (Plate 24): in the vestry, formerly in S. window of chancel; St. Peter holding keys with name PETRU' in black letter set reversed; St. George slaying the dragon, parts missing, right leg set reversed and figure made up with other fragments; St. Nicholas, a bishop in

(470) LLANGWSTENIN

vestments and mitre with name NICOLAU'; St. Catherine with sword and wheel; Christ rising from the empty tomb; the first four in colour form the main lights, the last in yellow stain forms the tracery; ca. 1500; Stowe MS. 1023 records the former existence of a figure of St. Michael with the Virgin Mary at his right weighing the souls; the only surviving fragment is the incomplete name in black letter SACT' MIC . . . , now led to precede the name Petrus, a mistake which occurred before 1835.¹ *Memorials*: Interior—(i) on N. wall of nave, white marble tablet, supported on flat brackets, with moulded cornice surmounted by a draped urn, the whole set against a slate slab (Plate 48); by C. Regnart, to Catherine Lloyd of Llangwstenin Hall, 1799; (ii) floor slab to Robert Lloyd of Hendrewaelod, 1691; also to Griffith Lloyd, 1751; also to Griffith Lloyd of Bodnant, 1726. Exterior—(iii) slab to . . . , 1625; (iv) slab to Peter Williams, 1681; (v) slab to Blaynce Parry, wife of William Owens of Boughtre, 1683; also to Hugh Th(omas) of Wern, 1740; (vi) to Thomas Williams of Trewarth, 1690. *Plate*: Pewter plate, unmarked, probably late 18th-century. *Miscellanea*: Mahogany tuning-pipe 1 ft. 4 ins. long, probably early 19th-century. St. Cwstenin's Bell, of cast bronze,² is now in the museum of the Powysland Club, Welshpool.

¹ Williams, *Aberconwy*, 119; see also Hyde Hall, 51.

² *Arch. Camb.*, 1926, p. 329.

Condition: rebuilt.

SH 82207922 8 iv 48 5 N.W.

SECULAR BUILDINGS

The following houses in Llangwstenin parish are probably of the mid 18th century or earlier, but generally contain no surviving features meriting description:

(468) WERN-GOCH (RHULLON on 1822 O.S.). Contains a cambered and stop-chamfered fireplace beam.

SH 81467819 30 iv 51 5 S.W.

(469) PEN-Y-BRYN-MAWR.

SH 81207917 30 iv 51 5 N.W.

(470) WINDMILL, Glan-Wyddden. Tower in the shape of a truncated cone, 25 ft. in internal diameter at the base. The walls, of limestone rubble, taper in thickness from 3 ft. at the base and remain standing to a maximum height of about 18 ft. The main entrance faces S. and has a segmental head of rough voussoirs with sandstone keystone inscribed SRM/068(?)/1704. A similar doorway without keystone faces N. The interior was lit by rectangular window openings, two of which exist on the ground floor while others may be traced in the first stage.

Condition: ruined and roofless; used as a cowshed.

SH 81698047 15 vi 51 5 N.W.

FINDS. See p. lxxv.

LLANLLECHID AND BETHESDA

Llanllechid is a large parish extending from the sea into the mountains near Capel Curig. Its S.W. boundary is formed by the rivers Ogwen and Llugwy, flowing out of the pass of Nant y Benglog and Nant Ffrancon. The greater part of the area is mountainous, but there is some cultivated land near the sea and the lower part of the Afon Ogwen. The modern parish of Bethesda was cut out of Llanllechid during the 19th century.

The principal monument is the ancient house of Cochwillan (No. 474), now used as a barn. The parish also contains numerous early hut settlements.¹

The tower whose name survives in Pont y Twr and Ty'n-twr² was perhaps a *motte* formed by revetting the boss of rock E. of the bridge (SH 62616600). Possible traces of an early wall can be detected on the N.E., but the ground is now too much built over for certainty.

Monuments Nos. 483, 485, 490, 547, 551-2, 557-60 and 562 are now in Capel Curig parish.

¹ Papers by E. Owen (*Arch. Camb.*, 1866, pp. 215-28; 1867, pp. 102-8) record many which have since vanished.

² H. D. Hughes, *Hynafiaethau Llandegai a Llanllechid* (1866), pp. 15-16.

ECCLESIASTICAL

(471) THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LLECHID is modern. The following fittings remain from an older church:

Plate: (i) silver chalice with knopped stem and moulded foot, engraved with IHS, a cross and 3 nails, and the words "The Gift of John Jones D.D.¹ to the Church of Llanllechyd/ in Carnar: shire Anno 1712"; London date-letter for 1712-13; maker's mark WE (James Wethered) with anchor between; (ii) silver paten-cover for above, with same inscription on flat edge and same emblems on foot; same date-letter and maker's mark; (iii) silver flagon with plain moulding on body, moulded foot, domed cover surmounted by vase-shaped knob, and scroll thumbpiece; inscribed "The Gift of John Jones D.D.¹ to the Church of Llanllechyd A.D. 1719"; London date-letter for 1719-20; maker's mark indistinct (? William Fawdery); (iv) silver paten-cover inscribed "Llanllechid"; Chester date-letter for 1744-5; maker's mark RR in a rectangle.² *Sundial:* of slate, in the churchyard near the S.W. corner of the church, made by David Wilson and inscribed with the date 1795 and the names of the churchwardens (Robert Prichard and William Pierce).

¹ Son of Rowland Jones of Plasgwyn, Pentraeth, Anglesey; Dean of Bangor 1689-1727.

² *Church Plate*, 99-100.

SH 62196869 4 viii 48 12 N.W.

(472) CAPEL BETHESDA, rebuilt in 1840 on the site of the chapel of 1820 which gave its name to the town. The façade is in the classical style with mouldings of stucco.

Condition: good.

SH 62326668 22 ii 50 12 N.W.

(473) CAPEL BETHEL, Ty'n-y-maes. A simple rectangular building with house attached, containing original fittings. Undated, but probably of about 1815.

Condition: good.

SH 63576378 26 iii 52 12 S.E.

The sites traditionally known as Hen Eglwys and as Eglwys Cil Twllan are described below (Nos. 512 and 539).

SECULAR BUILDINGS

(474) COCHWILLAN (Figure 131, Plates 68, 76-7, 80, 86-7, 91). Cochwillan was originally part of the Penrhyn lands and a house may have stood here as early as the 13th century. The present building is, however, not earlier than 1450. Cochwillan emerged as a separate estate, through the operation of gavelkind, when it was bestowed on Robert or Robin ap Gruffydd, who was living in 1439. The builder of the present house was probably his grandson William ap Gruffydd, who fought for Henry VII at Bosworth and was rewarded in 1485 by being appointed Sheriff of Caernarvonshire for life. The site is interesting historically for its connection with John Williams (1582-1650), Archbishop of York and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal under Charles I (see Llandegai Church (No. 330), memorial No. (ii)), who bought back the estate after it had been sold by his cousin Henry Williams to the Earl of Pembroke in 1620.

The house (Plate 68) consists now of a rectangular block, 62 ft. by 21 ft., its axis roughly E.-W., with a projecting chimney in the N. wall. A late rebuild of the E. end of the S. wall, and vague indications that the E. end wall may once have extended to the S., suggest the possibility that an E. wing formerly projected to the S.; and it is even possible that at one time the plan included flanking wings on both E. and W., and a central courtyard with a wall and gatehouse on its S. side.¹ The ground-floor windows on the N. have modern blockings, and the W. end of the S. wall has been partly rebuilt in modern times, the alteration including the blocking of a window on the upper floor.

Internally the house is divided into three compartments by wooden screens. The central and largest compartment was a hall of 3 bays open to the roof; the W. compartment contained the buttery and pantry with a chamber above; the E. compartment appears also to have been laid out with two floors and contained the solar and other apartments. Both end compartments have been altered and adapted for farm uses. The house was entered by doors at the W. end of the hall, one on the N. and one on the S.

The walls are of rubble with gritstone dressings, the original walling, especially on the S., being well built of large stones with spalls as filling. The slate roof is modern.

The *Hall* (Plate 91) (originally 37 ft. by 21 ft.) was of 3 bays, with an additional half-bay at ground-floor level at the E. end, at which end the dais stood (for the arrangement of the roof here, see below). An original entrance exists at the W. end in both N. and S. walls. Each has a four-centred head; that on the S. (Plate 77) was the main entrance and has moulded jambs; that on the N. has chamfered jambs with long broach-stops.

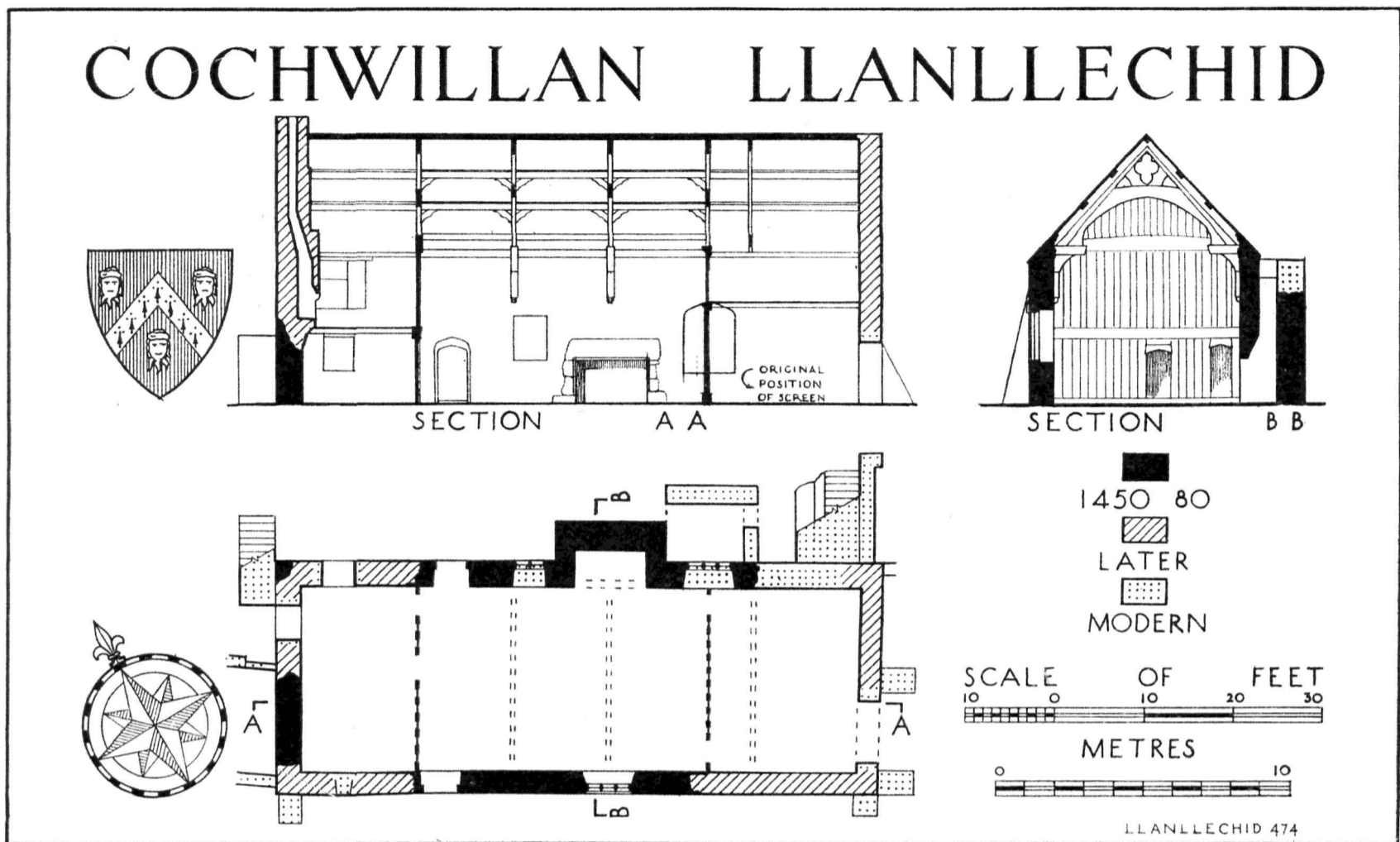


FIG. 131

On the jamb of the N. doorway is the date 1759 and the initials P TAI. The Hall was lighted by two windows in the N. wall and one in the S. That on the S. is of three trefoiled lights in a square frame with hollow-chamfered jambs and the remains of a moulded label (Plate 76). The mullions have disappeared. Both windows in the N. wall are blocked; that on the E. had a four-centred head with Perpendicular tracery and was of three lights; that on the W. was of two trefoiled lights in a square frame. Between these windows is an original stone fireplace (Plate 80) with chamfered jambs and moulded oak lintel. The chimney projects from the outside wall but has been pulled down above the eaves level. The E. and W. ends of the hall are marked by wooden partitions. The lower part of the W. partition has a chamfered sill and a moulded and battlemented top beam, and consists of vertical panels and posts of equal width. The upper part, up to the tie-beam of the roof, consists of vertical posts in line with those below, between which is plaster keyed on to horizontal laths grooved into the posts. The lower edge of the tie-beam is moulded; above it, up to the collar-beam, the screen is similar but the posts closer together. Above the collar-beam are two diagonal struts with plaster between. The screen has two doorways, one in the centre and one at the N. end; each has a four-centred head. The central doorway has moulded jambs and the head bears a sunk panel on which is carved a *Saracen's head wreathed* (for Marchudd ap Cynan), supported by two *lions rampant*. Between the doorways, on one of the panels, is a painting of a

lady's head (ca. 1850-60). The E. screen has been moved forward some 4 or 5 ft. into the Hall, and now runs down the centre of the E. window in the N. wall, and in line with a roof-truss similar to that above the W. screen. The lower part of the E. partition has a chamfered sill and a moulded and battlemented top beam (at a higher level than that in the W. partition); lath-and-plaster work, however, takes the place of the panelling between the posts. The upper part was similar but the plaster was keyed on wattles, the holes for the latter being still visible in the posts. The tie-beam is moulded and battlemented. The remaining portion, above the tie-beam, is similar to the W. screen but the plaster has now gone. It is not certain how the space between the tie-beam and the top of the screen was filled when the partition was in its original position, but probably some form of coved ceiling existed above the dais. Half an original doorway, having a four-centred head and chamfered jambs, remains at the N. end of the screen. A similar door may once have existed at the S. end.

The most striking remaining feature of the Hall is the roof of three bays divided by trusses of hammer-beam type (Plates 86, 87). The moulded hammer-beams have embattled crests and plain ends with pin-holes in them; these probably originally carried carved heads or heraldic shields.² They are supported on moulded wallposts and curved brackets with foliated carving in the spandrels. The wallposts rest on stone corbels in the form of human heads; those on the S. side of the Hall have disappeared and may be those re-used in the blocked

window in the S. wall (see below). Between the cambered collar-beam and the hammer-beam are moulded rafter-braces forming a four-centred arch; each is of one piece with a carved boss at the apex. Above the collar-beam are two cusped struts forming a quatrefoil opening. The purlins have moulded edges and are supported by cusped wind-braces. The walls are capped by an elaborate cornice consisting of two moulded and embattled members between which is a panel with a pierced flowing design. H. H. Hughes³ states that the roof originally consisted of alternate thick and thin boards extending from ridge to eaves, the thick boards being set in notches in the back of the upper member of the cornice. The present common rafters and slates are modern.

The E. compartment of the house contains no original features. The W. compartment is of two floors, though the position of the original stair is doubtful (the upper floor is now reached by an external stone stair). The upper floor was lighted by a window, now blocked, in the S. wall; this was of two cusped lights with a transome and has a label with carved head-stops, the latter reset and perhaps originally used as corbels in the S. wall of the Hall. In the W. wall of the upper room is a small blocked fireplace (Plate 80), with gritstone jambs and a chamfered oak lintel supported on curved brackets, apparently a 16th-century addition.

Arch. Camb., 1866, pp. 132, 303; 1896, p. 20.

¹ In Fenton's time there was "an old Gateway still extant, very plain and mean" (Fenton, 216).

² Fenton says (*ibid.*), "having escutcheons of Arms here and there."

³ *Arch. Camb.*, 1896, p. 26.

Condition: much good work remains though the house is now used as a barn.

SH 60696943

1 ix 52

12 N.W.

(475) PLAS-HWFA (Figure 132), a small two-storeyed house of rubble with slate roof, probably of the late 16th century, with an added block of ca. 1700. The interior partitions and central wooden stair are recent, and the old S.W. chimney has been rebuilt in brick and the roof of the added block raised. The N.E. chimney and fireplace, now blocked, were probably

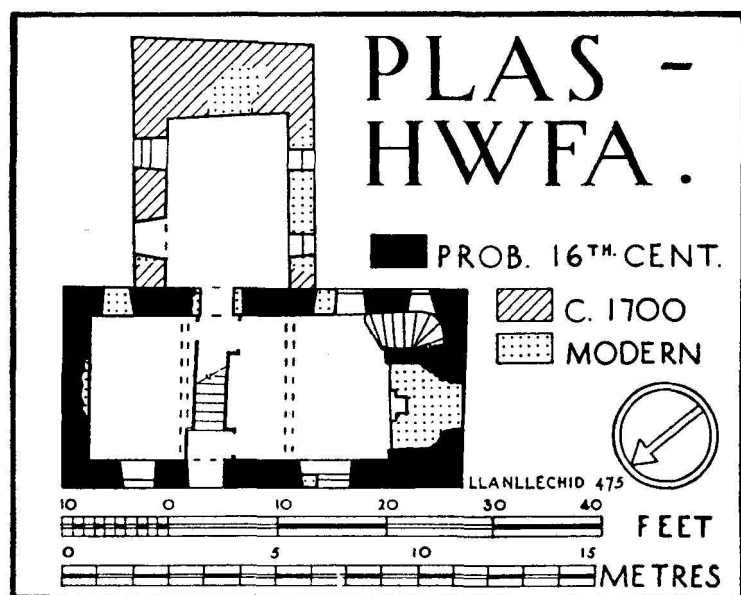


FIG. 132

added in the 18th century. The main fabric, however, has been little altered (Plate 66). The fireplace beam is chamfered, but those of the ceiling are rough. A blocked window high in the N.E. gable suggests an attic floor.

Griffith Williams (1587(?)–1673), Bishop of Ossory, lived here from 1642 to 1651.

Condition: good.

SH 61577066

30 i 50

7 S.W.

(476) TAL-Y-BONT-UCHAF (Figure 133). A small two-storeyed house of uncoursed rubble, probably late 16th-century with later additions. The interior is completely modernised.

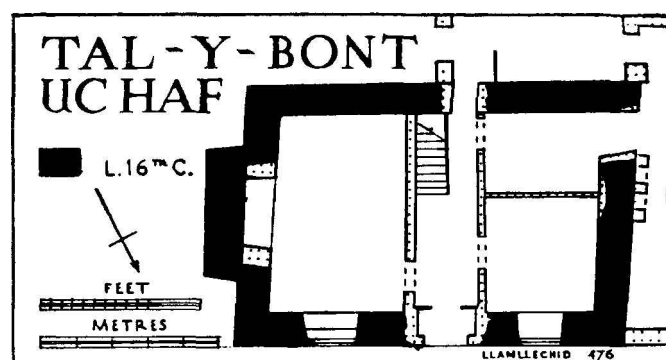


FIG. 133

There is a projecting chimney at the E. end, and on the W. gable (at first floor) a smaller stack is carried on corbels. The tops are modern.

The wide original windows suggest an Elizabethan date. Those on the ground floor have moulded wooden lintels, perhaps re-used.

The roof has been re-slatted but the original timbers remain; these consist of one arch-braced collared truss on the W., and on the E. a plain truss retaining fragments of a post-and-panel partition, with unusually wide panels approximately 1 ft. 8 ins. wide. The original arrangements of the house were, therefore: on the first floor, a large open hall at the W. end with a smaller chamber of one bay at the E.; on the ground floor the larger room probably lay to the E. The position of the original stair is not known.

Condition: good.

SH 61307068

25 i 50

7 S.W.

(477–80) COTTAGES AND SMALL HOUSES. (See Figure 134.) 17th–18th century.

(481–5) The following buildings are of the mid-18th century or earlier but are generally too ruined or modernised to show any features of interest:

(481) GROESLON. Modernised.

SH 60857085

23 i 50

7 S.W.

(482) PENTRE'R-FELIN. Modernised. A re-used fireplace beam is dated 1765.

SH 60267005

25 i 50

7 S.W.

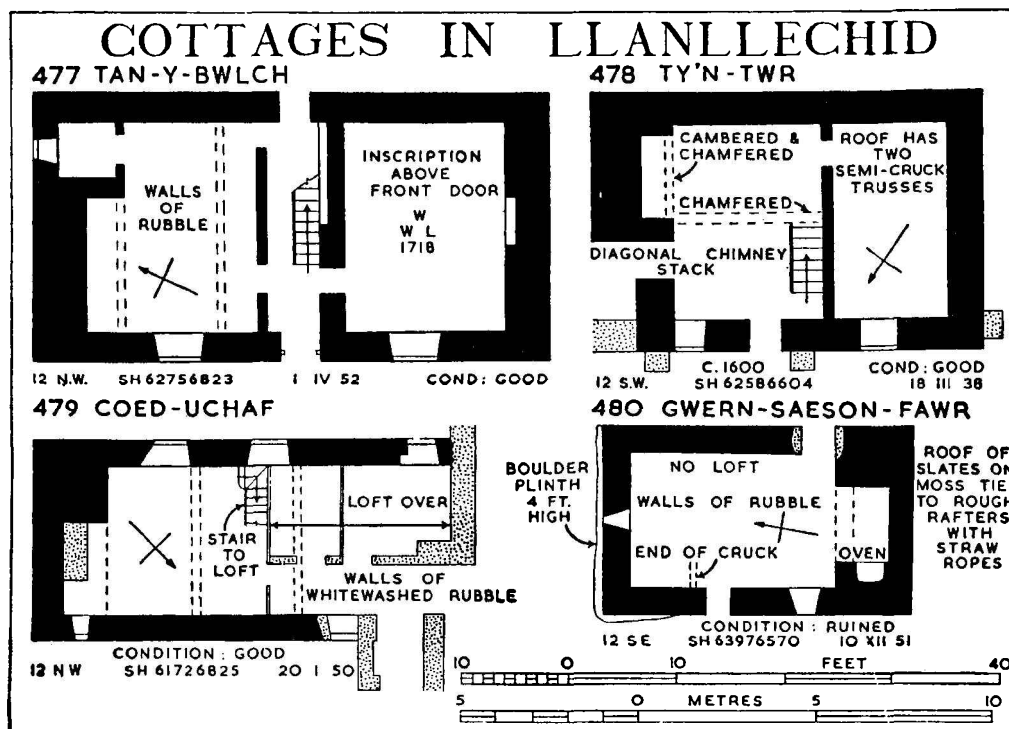


FIG. 134

(483) COTTAGE, ruined; of one room 27 ft. by 15 ft.
 SH 69686043 3 xii 51 18 N.W. "Ruin"

(484) COTTAGE, ruined; of one room 16 ft. by 10 ft. The footings of an earlier and larger building are visible on the E. and S. and part of the N.

SH 64376180 3 iv 52 17 N.E. "Sheepfold"

(485) COTTAGE, ruined; of one room 20 ft. by 15 ft.
 SH 69346028 7 iv 52 18 N.W. "Sheepfold"

(486) MILL, on an islet in the Afon Ogwen, 6 ft. square, with walls 4 ft. high dry-built of rubble. The W. wall is 5 ft. thick, the others 3 ft. No trace of the machinery is visible. E. of the river is a stone-built dam about 25 ft. long, 12 ft. wide at the river bank and tapering to 5 ft.

Condition: ruined.

SH 63326461 14 xii 51 12 S.W. Unnoted

(487) RECTANGULAR BUILDING, at about 1,200 ft. above O.D., 18 ft. by 13 ft., axis N.-S., with walls 2-3 ft. thick and up to 6 ft. high on sloping ground to which the S. and E. walls form revetments. There is an entrance 3 ft. wide and 4 ft. high in the N. wall with a large stone lintel, and an opening, perhaps a window, in the S. wall. A wall joins the N.E. corner to some small enclosures near. The structure is probably a late 18th-century *hafod*.

SH 63916447 20 ix 49 12 S.E. "Old Sheepfold"

(488) RECTANGULAR BUILDING, at about 2,400 ft. above O.D., of dry-built rubble, 25 ft. by 13 ft., axis E.-W., with walls 2 ft. 6 ins. thick and up to 6 ft. high, on a small platform on the S. side of a moraine, a few yards N. of Ffynnon Caseg.

In the S. wall is an entrance 2 ft. 6 ins. wide. There are no internal partitions. In the W. end is a fireplace, 3 ft. wide and 2 ft. high, a single slab forming the lintel.

There is no evidence of mining in the vicinity and the site is probably a *hafod* of the late 18th century.

Condition: ruined.

SH 67846504 19 i 50 12 S.E. Unnoted

(489) RECTANGULAR BUILDINGS, on the W. slopes of Moel Faban at about 1,000 ft. above O.D.

Three buildings of dry stone, with walls about 2 ft. thick and 2 ft. high.

(i) 17 ft. by 14 ft., axis N.E.-S.W., with entrance in N.E. end wall.

(ii) 3 yards N.E. of (i), 10 ft. by 6 ft.

(iii) 11 yards N. of (i), 16 ft. by 9 ft.

S.W. of the group is a small square enclosure, cleared, and surrounded by a wall of large boulders. A roughly rectangular cleared enclosure on the hill above (63016778), 65 yards N.-S. by 25 yards, bounded by a similar wall, may also belong to this group.

Condition: ruined.

SH 62946779 22 v 47 12 N.W. Unnoted

BRIDGES

(490) PONT Y BEDOL, across the Afon y Bedol at a height of 1,100 ft. above O.D. The drystone abutments of flat boulders are built to a height of 3 ft. above the stream. The single span of 6 ft. was covered by two slabs 3 ft. wide and 6 ins. thick, of which only one remains.

Condition: poor.

SH 70276043 7 iv 52 18 N.W.

EARLY DEFENSIVE ENCLOSURES

(491) PEN-Y-GAER (Figure 135), at 850 ft. above O.D. A roughly oval defended enclosure, 190 ft. by 140 ft., occupying the summit of a small hill forming the termination of the ridge running S.W. from Moel Faban, and commanding a wide view over the Ogwen valley. The summit of the hill is level and the single rampart follows the contour around the edge of this area where the slope steepens. The rampart is everywhere overlaid by a modern stone wall, and sheepfolds occupy part of the interior, but enough remains to show that the bank was of loose stones faced on both sides with orthostats and boulders laid lengthwise; the average thickness was 10 ft. The entrance was on the S.W. and is greatly ruined; its width is uncertain but was certainly less than 11 ft.; on the S. side (probably the N. also) the rampart thickens to about 13 ft. There is no trace of ancient structures within the enclosure.

Condition: greatly robbed.

SH 62836725

1948

12 N.W.

HUTS AND FIELD SYSTEMS

(492) DISPERSED HUTS AND ENCLOSURES, Cwm Caseg (Figure 136).

The remains lie on the N. side of Cwm Caseg, on ground sloping steeply down to the marshy valley of a small tributary of the Afon Caseg.

The site is divided into two roughly equal parts by the deeply cut channel of a small stream. W. of this, a compact group of 9 or 10 enclosures covers an area about 650 ft. square, in the centre of which is a large modern sheepfold. The area E. of the fold seems to have been cleared of stone to build it. The eastern section includes two separate enclosures, both roughly square, and a group of three irregular enclosures intersected by the tributary of the Afon Caseg and by two streamlets which lose themselves in the marshes near the tributary. One of these streamlets flows over the surface, the other lies in a deeply cut channel. The enclosure walls are composed of loose stones and are at present about 3-5 ft. wide, standing about 1 ft. high. The enclosures show no sign of cultivation. In places the enclosure walls vanish into the natural scree. The

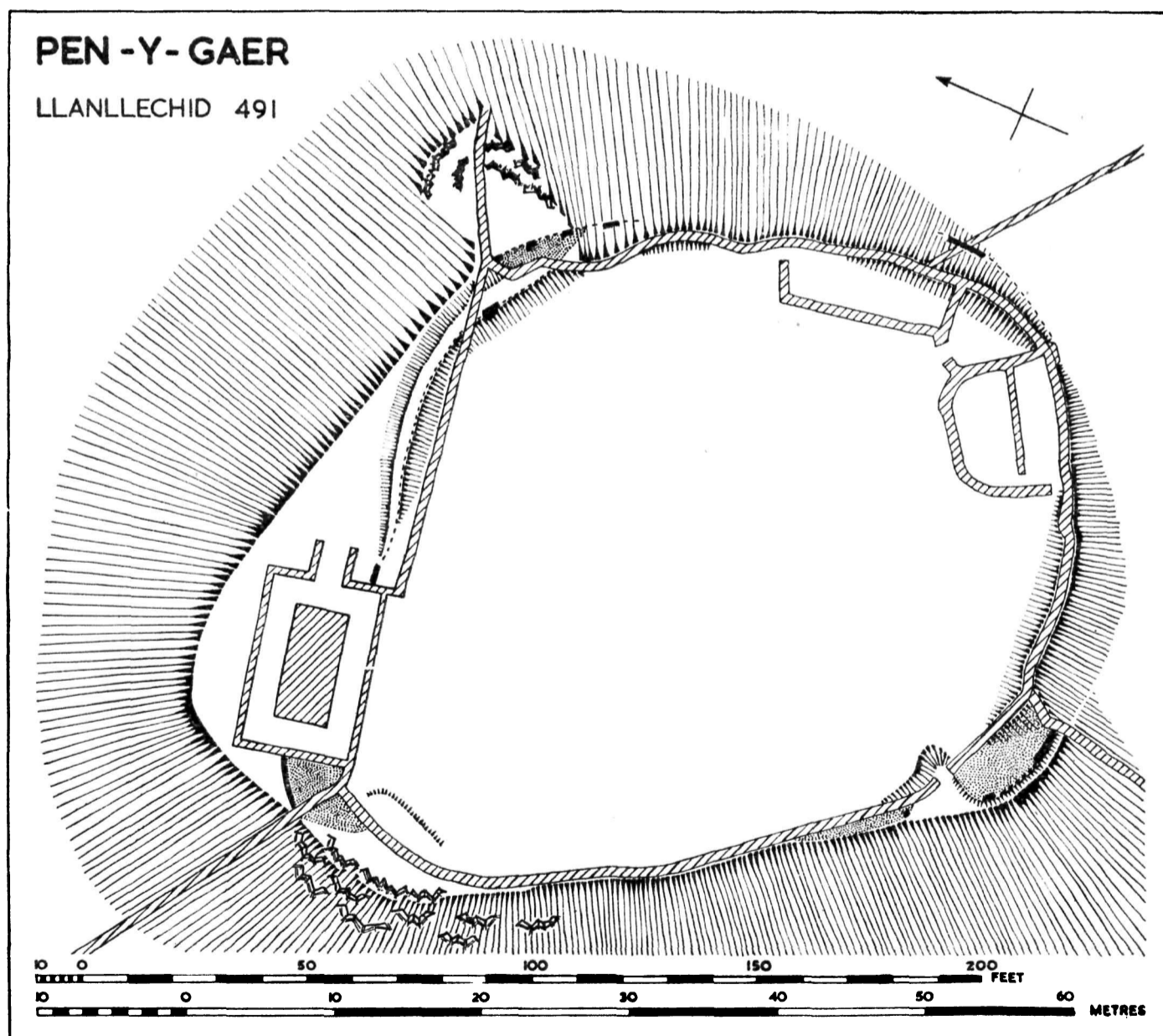


FIG. 135

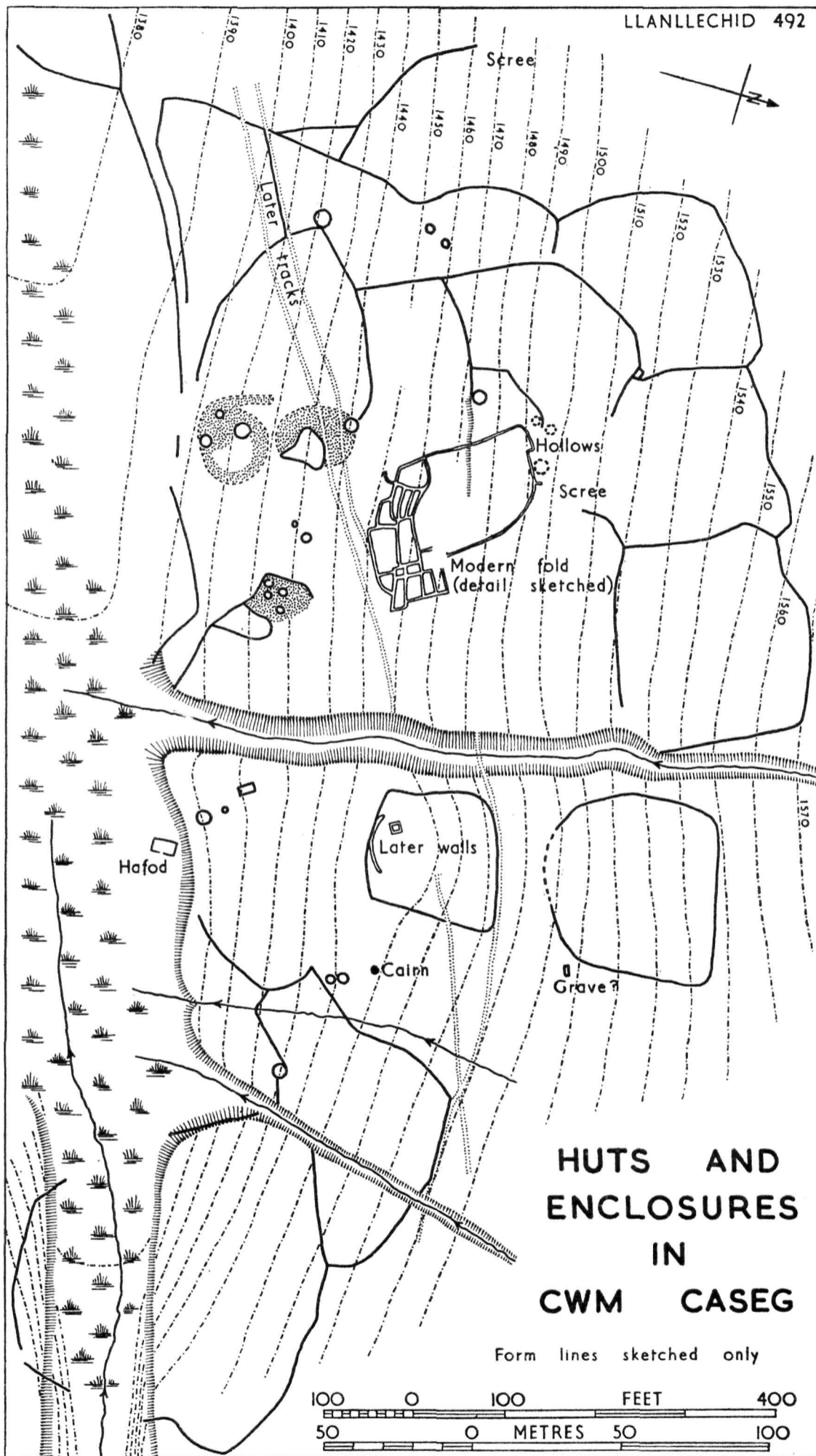


FIG. 136

plan suggests that a trackway entered the western group at the S.W. corner.

The associated huts are much ruined but seem to fall into three types. S. of the modern sheepfold are three areas about 80 ft. in diameter covered with masses of tumbled stones which have in places been rebuilt or rearranged, probably in modern times, to form small paddocks and sheep shelters. That nearest to and S.W. of the modern sheepfold contains one hut about 18 ft. diameter, and a paddock has been constructed on part of the area. The ruins S. of this are slightly better preserved and show traces of two huts, of about 20 ft. and 10 ft. diameter. The smallest and most westerly hut of this group is probably a recent sheep shelter, but may have been built up on an earlier foundation. The ruins S.E. of the modern fold are very much disturbed, and it is probable that all four of the small huts shown there are recent.

It seems likely that these three sites represent the ruins of groups of solidly built huts, each perhaps accompanied by an enclosing wall.

Eight of the remaining huts occur in four pairs, each containing one hut of about 12 ft. diameter and one of about 9 ft. diameter, not very substantially built; and three other huts, rather larger, of about 15-20 ft. diameter, occur singly in close contact with the enclosure walls. These lie 300 ft. W. and 50 ft. W. of the modern fold, and 150 ft. S.E. of the cairn.

Some hollows N. of the modern fold may be traces of huts, but are probably caused by quarrying, and a roughly rectangular structure in the angle between two walls 150 ft. N.W. of the fold may be a recent sheep shelter. The only other structure which is likely to belong to the same period as the enclosures is a small cairn of loose stones, 9 ft. diameter and about 1 ft. high, 400 ft. E. of the fold.

There are some later structures on the site.

(a) A setting of stones 11 ft. by 4 ft. 6 ins. which has the superficial appearance of a grave.

(b) The foundation of a small building, perhaps a well, 8 ft. square with walls 2 ft. thick, lies in a marshy hollow 250 ft. E. of the fold, with a short length of wall, later than the enclosure wall, to the S.

(c) A rectangular building, 24 ft. by 11 ft., with walls 3 ft. thick and 1 ft. 6 ins. high, having an entrance 3 ft. wide in the E. wall, lies on the edge of the marsh 350 ft. S.E. of the fold. It is probably a *hafod*, and a much ruined rectangular structure about 15 ft. by 8 ft., 100 ft. to the N.W., may be associated with it.

(d) The large multicellular sheepfold is shown on the O.S. 2-inch M.S. map of 1818, and is probably of late 18th- or early 19th-century date.

(e) Two tracks cross the site, and are probably connected with late 18th- or early 19th-century mining. Both are revetted on the lower edge with stones, and very roughly paved. The earlier is about 8 ft. wide, and is continuous. The later is about 5 ft. wide, nearly straight, and interrupted at hollows, which it presumably crossed by a wooden bridge. It seems likely that it carried a light railway.

Arch. Camb., 1950, p. 48, No. 14.

Condition: of earlier structures, ruined.

SH 65756695 29 ix 49 12 N.E. Sheepfold shown

(493) HUTS AND ENCLOSURES, Mynydd Du (Figure 137).

Seven circular huts, with associated enclosures, lie at about 1,500 ft. above O.D., on a slope of about 1 in 3 towards the Ffos Pant-yr-ychain on the W. The huts vary from about 12 ft. to almost 18 ft. in diameter, and seem to have been of substantial construction, but they are much ruined and have in places been partly rebuilt as sheep shelters. The enclosure walls form banks of rubble generally about 5 ft. wide and 1 ft. high, frequently incorporating large earthfast boulders. The enclosures themselves still contain numerous boulders. Soil creep on the steep slope has produced the appearance of slight lynchetting in places, but there is no evidence of cultivation.

Antiquity, 1951, p. 176 (Figure 1).

Condition: completely ruined, but not robbed.

SH 64926487

27 ix 49

12 N.E. Unnoted

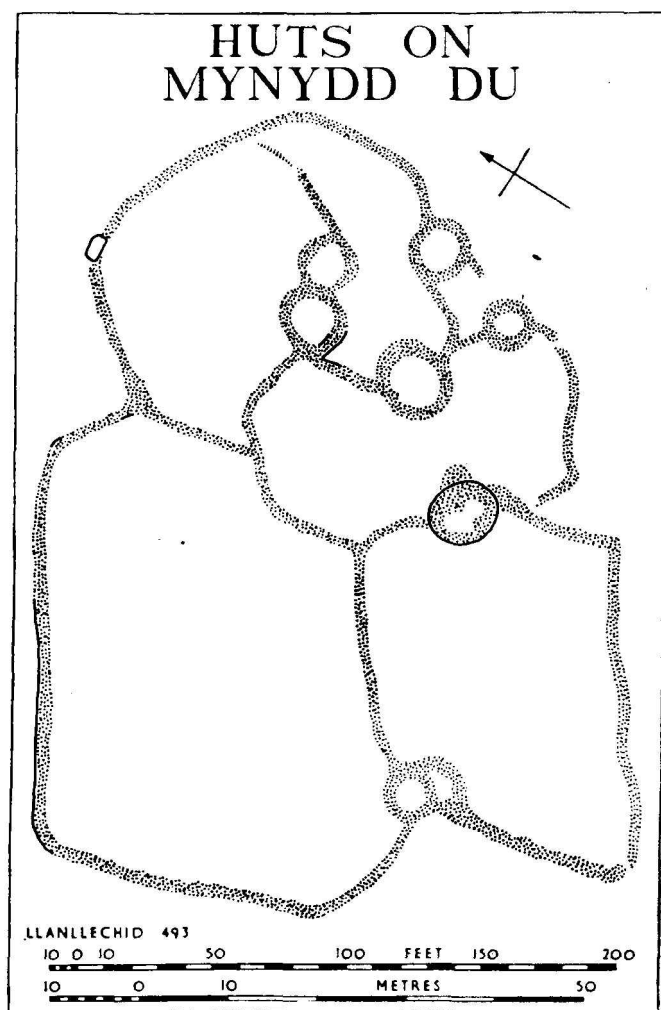


FIG. 137

(494-508) EARLY FIELDS AND DWELLINGS (Figure 138), E. of Llanllechid village. An extensive system of early habitation sites and cultivation terraces occupies the uppermost series of modern enclosures between Cae-llwyn-grydd and the Brynhafod-y-wern Slate Quarry. It lies between the 700 and 1,000 ft. contours and forms a fan-shaped area 850 yards long from N. to S., with a maximum breadth of 800 yards (approximately 68 acres). The dwelling sites comprise individual round huts (Nos. 503-6), unenclosed hut-groups (Nos. 499-502), enclosed huts and hut-groups (Nos. 494-7), a circular enclosure

(No. 498), long huts (No. 507) and an undated rectangular structure (No. 508). The individual round huts and the unenclosed hut-groups are mostly found along the uppermost fringe of the area, in the manner of the later long huts. The enclosed hut-groups and allied structures are however sprinkled indiscriminately among the fields. The long huts occupy the upper fringe of the area as in examples investigated elsewhere in the county. In addition to the structures described, an enclosed hut-group containing apparently four round huts stood formerly E. of the Tan-y-bwlch Slate Quarry (SH 62936831) but has been completely ploughed out.¹ The fields are of varying shape and are separated from one another by well-marked terraces, or by old field banks running perpendicular to the contours. In places the smaller terraces defining irregularly rectangular enclosures are seen to be overridden by larger terraces running more or less parallel to the contours and carrying strip fields which are particularly marked in the lower part of the area. The terraces are unusually well preserved, even the smaller ones averaging 4-5 ft. in height, while the larger ones are often 10 ft. high and in one place, near the western side of the area, reach a height of 18 ft., which is probably the highest example in the county. Some of the terraces have rough walls of piled stones along their crests. Other features to be noted among the fields are an entrance gap between the curving ends of terraces (SH 62956845); a roadway lined with field banks running from N.W. to S.E. through the fields and cutting through an older terrace close to No. 501; and a similar roadway leading into the upper fields from No. 494.

The cultivated area probably extended further to the S. and S.W. The terraces N. of Cae-llwyn-grydd (No. 530) and the fortified hut-group (No. 526) should perhaps be regarded as belonging to this system.

It is evident that the remains are not all contemporary.

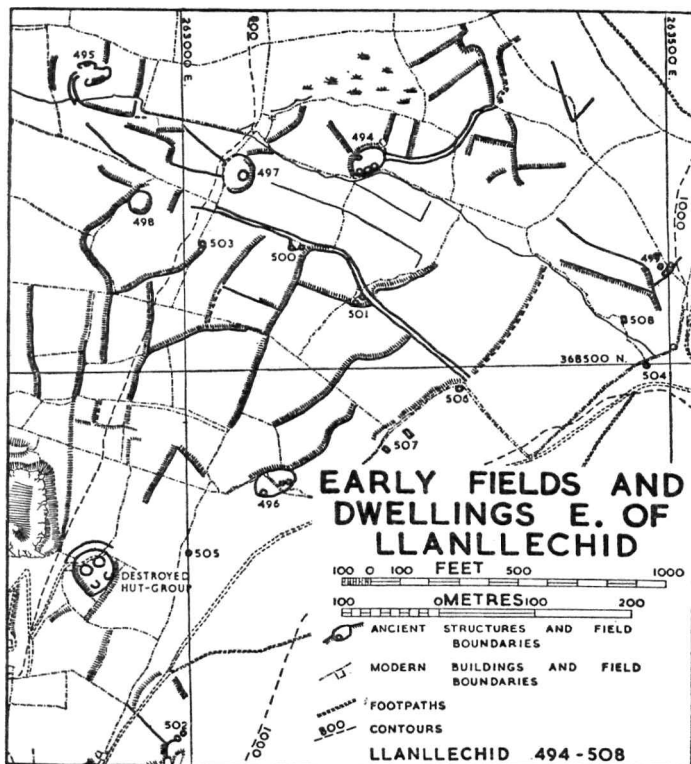


FIG. 138

Surface examination suggests that the terraces and roadways are mostly to be associated with the enclosed hut-groups, and that the unenclosed huts are later than the terraces, while the long huts are probably contemporary with the later terraces carrying strip fields. The relation of the terraces to the single enclosed hut (No. 497) and to the circular enclosure (No. 498) is not clear.

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1866, p. 225.

Condition: good.

SH 63206850

4 iv 51

12 N.W. Unnoted

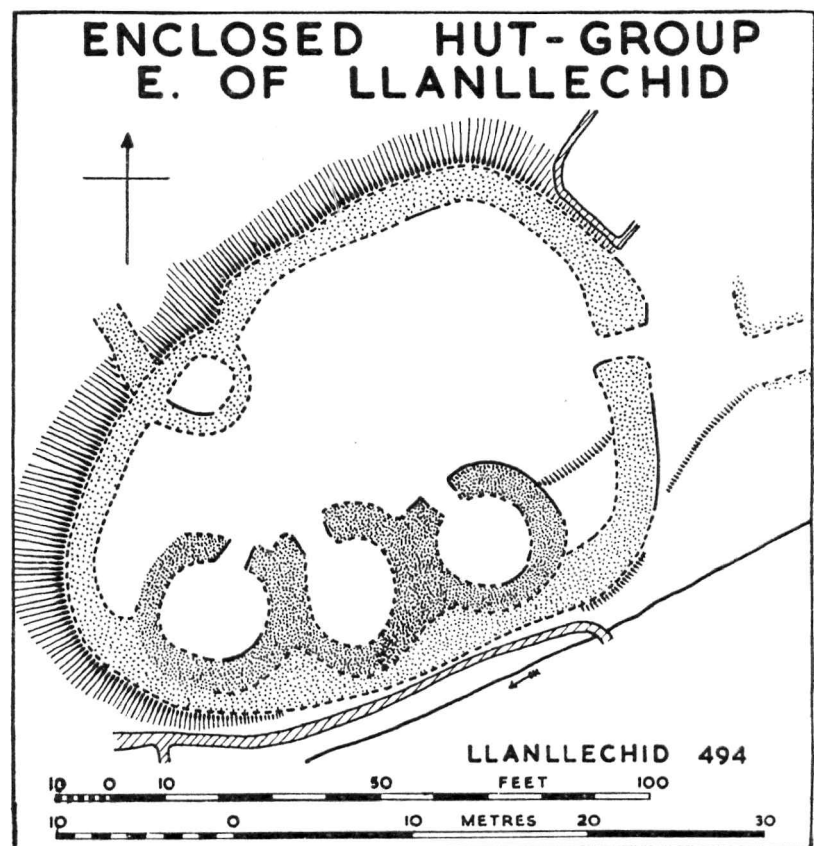


FIG. 139

(494) ENCLOSED HUT-GROUP (Figures 138-9), at 850 ft. above O.D. Oval enclosure, 120 ft. long from N.E. to S.W. and 80 ft. wide, on the bank of a small stream; the N.W. side forms a terrace 8-10 ft. high. The enclosing wall is 6-8 ft. thick and was faced on both sides, but most of the large stones have been removed. The entrance, 5 ft. wide, is at the N.E. end on the main axis, approached by a walled trackway through the fields.

Four circular huts are visible within the enclosure, set against the wall and thus grouped round a central courtyard. Three contiguous huts line the S. wall, 20, 16 and 17 ft. in diameter respectively; a fourth hut 10 ft. in diameter lies against the N.W. wall. The entrances where visible all face the courtyard. The hut walls are 4 ft. thick and similar in construction to the enclosure wall.

Arch. Camb., 1866, p. 225.

Condition: ruined.

SH 63196871

4 iv 51

12 N.W. Unnoted

(495) ENCLOSED HUT-GROUP (Figures 138, 140), in level marshy ground at 750 ft. above O.D. on the N. bank of a small stream. The enclosure is of irregular shape and much ruined, but was apparently 110 ft. long from E. to W. and 80 ft. in maximum width. Its wall is normally 4 ft. thick but on the S. forms a bank of loose stones 16 ft. in thickness. A roadway lined with stone walls approaches from the S.W., and the entrance was probably at the W. end of the enclosure. The E. end terminates in an oval hut 24 ft. by 20 ft., with a wall of earth and small stones 5 ft. thick; the entrance, 3 ft. wide, faces the courtyard on the W. The remaining huts are built into the thickness of the enclosure wall on the N. and S. Two are circular, one 18 ft. in diameter on the S. (with entrance 4 ft. wide opening into the courtyard), the other 13 ft. in diameter on the N.W.; a third hut of uncertain plan adjoins this last on the E. The southern hut has an inner wall face of orthostats.

Condition: much ruined.

SH 62916881 4 iv 51 12 N.W. Unnoted

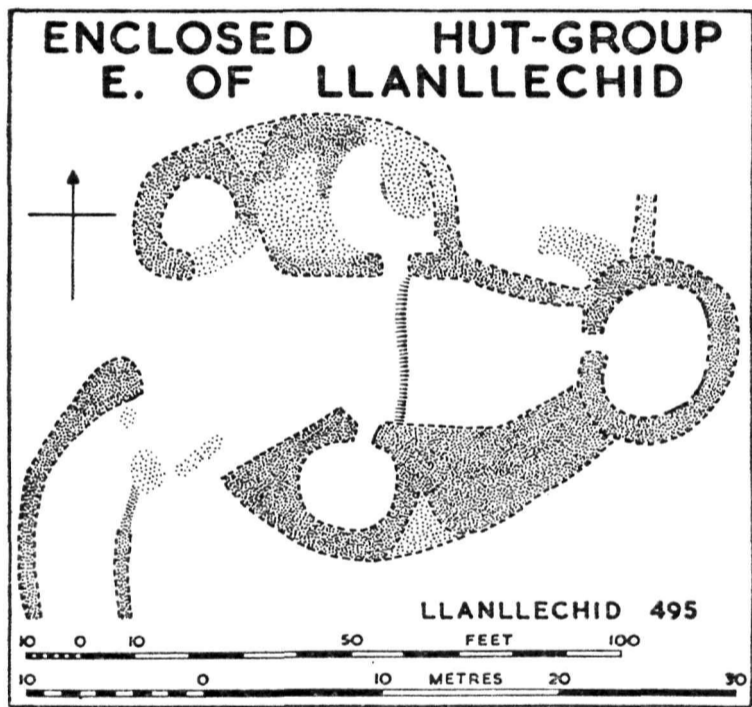


FIG. 140

(496) ENCLOSED HUT-GROUP at 900 ft. above O.D., forming a platform in ground sloping to the N.W.

An oval enclosure, 150 ft. long from N.E. to S.W. and 90 ft. wide; its wall is 3 ft. 6 ins. thick, of earth and stones faced with large boulders. It contains three round huts.

- (i) On the N.E.; diameter 13 ft.
- (ii) In the centre, diameter 15 ft.; the entrance is on the N.
- (iii) On the S.W., diameter 20 ft.; the wall has an outer face of large stones on the N., on which side is an entrance 6 ft. wide.

Sheepfolds in the N.E. part of the enclosure may have obliterated other huts.

Condition: much damaged by modern field walls and sheepfolds.

SH 63096839 1947 12 N.W. Unnoted

(497) ENCLOSED HUT (Figures 138, 141), at 800 ft. above O.D. The enclosure forms a platform in ground sloping to the W. and is oval in plan, 125 ft. long from N. to S. and 95 ft. wide. A modern field wall lines the edge of the scarp forming the W. side; elsewhere the enclosure wall is up to 8 ft. thick, of earth and stones faced with orthostats, though in most places the outer face is invisible. The position of the entrance is uncertain. Towards the E. side of the enclosure is a circular hut 26 ft. in diameter, with wall 5 ft. thick.

Arch. Camb., 1949, p. 204, App. I, No. 1; *Antiquity*, 1944, p. 193, Figure 5.

Condition: ruined.

SH 63066870 4 iv 51 12 N.W. Unnoted

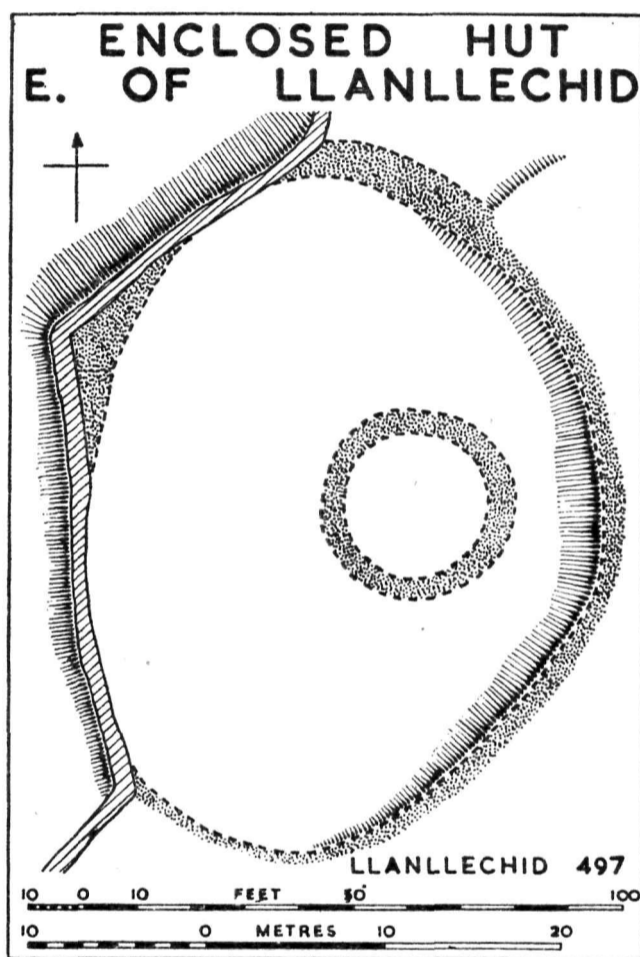


FIG. 141

(498) ENCLOSURE, at 800 ft. above O.D. Level circular area 85 ft. in diameter in ground sloping to the W. The upper side is cut deeply into the slope, the edge of which stands about 8 ft. above the floor of the enclosure. The area was apparently bounded by a wall 6 ft. thick, of small stones faced on both sides with large boulders, but this only survives on the N. There is no visible structure within the ring.

Arch. Camb., 1949, p. 204, App. I, No. 2.

Condition: much denuded.

SH 62956868 1947 12 N.W. Unnoted

(499) UNENCLOSED HUTS, at 1,000 ft. above O.D. Three circular huts on a level platform:

- (i) On the S.; diameter 21 ft. The hut wall, 6 ft. thick and

2 ft. high, is of earth faced on both sides with orthostats. The entrance, 5 ft. wide, is on the N.W.

(ii) 8 yards N. of (i); diameter 16 ft. The hut wall survives as a bank 6 ft. thick and 2 ft. 6 ins. high. A gap on the N.W. probably represents the entrance.

(iii) E. of (i); diameter 22 ft. The hut wall is 3 ft. thick, faced on both sides with large stones laid flat. The entrance, 3 ft. wide, is on the N.W.

Condition: fair.

SH 63506860 1947 12 N.W. Unnoted

Three pairs of ROUND HUTS, apparently unenclosed, and four single round huts, also occur among the fields. All are on sheet 12 N.W., unnoted.

(500) Below a lynchet, in the angle between it and an old trackway, two huts, both about 15 ft. in diameter, connected by a wall.

Condition: ruined.

SH 63126863 4 iv 51

(501) About 100 yards S.E. of the last, below a lynchet and in an acute angle between it and an old trackway, a hut 20 ft. in diameter, with a wall 6 ft. thick and 2 ft. high, having an outer face of large boulders; on the S. it is cut into the slope and revetted. The entrance, 3 ft. 6 ins. wide, is on the N.W. A more ruined hut, about 15 ft. in diameter with entrance on the N., adjoins it to the N.E.

Condition: damaged by sheepfold.

SH 63186857 1947

(502) On a natural shelf in ground sloping to the W.

(i) Circular hut 19 ft. in diameter; the wall is of earth and stones, 3-4 ft. thick and 1 ft. 6 ins. high. The entrance is on the N.W.

(ii) 5 yards N.E. of (i). Circular hut 13 ft. in diameter; the wall survives as a low bank of earth and stones with traces of an inner face of thin slabs set upright.

Condition: poor; additional huts may have been obliterated by slate dumps.

SH 62996812 1947

(503) HUT, 23 ft. in diameter, on a small platform. The hut wall, 6 ft. thick, is of earth faced on both sides with orthostats. On the S. is an entrance 5 ft. wide; an upright stone 4 ft. high by 3 ft. by 1 ft. 6 ins. forms the W. jamb. Traces of another circular structure, 12 ft. in diameter, adjoin it on the S., possibly forming an annexe or porch to it, or a separate hut.

Condition: fair; W. side destroyed by modern wall.

SH 63026863 1947

(504) HUT, 16 ft. in diameter, forming a small platform in ground sloping to the N.W.

Condition: grassgrown.

SH 63486850 1947

(505) HUT, 16 ft. in diameter, forming a small platform in ground sloping steeply to the W. A few stones are visible revetting the terrace on the W.

The entrance, 3 ft. 6 ins. wide, is on the N.

Condition: grassgrown.

SH 63006831 1947

(506) HUT, 15 ft. in diameter, forming a small platform in ground falling to the N.W.

Condition: damaged by modern walls.

SH 63296848 1947

(507) TWO LONG HUTS, at about 950 ft. above O.D. near the upper limit of the fields. These are of platform type without hood walls, in ground sloping to the N.W.

(i) 18 ft. by 11 ft. The walls are of earth and stones but almost destroyed; the N.E. wall has an inner face of large slabs set lengthwise.

(ii) 35 ft. by 13 ft.; 30 yards N.E. of (i). The walls survive only as slight grassy banks.

Condition: poor.

(i) SH 63216842 1947 12 N.W. Unnoted

(508) RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE, 20 ft. by 18 ft., with a wall 11 ft. thick of dry masonry, beside a small stream. Its age and relation to the other remains are uncertain.

Condition: fair.

SH 63456855 4 iv 51 12 N.W. Unnoted

(509-15) EARLY FIELDS AND DWELLINGS, N. of Llefni and W. of Gyrn. The area occupied by these monuments is seamed with vestiges of ancient fields. Few terraces, however, are visible, the field boundaries being stone walls. An account published in 1866¹ shows that the remains were then in much better preservation, but subsequent disturbance in connection with mining and sheep-rearing has greatly obscured their layout. Although the walls undoubtedly belong to several periods, and an attempt has been made to separate these in the following description, the results of this analysis should not therefore be regarded as absolutely certain.

S.E. of Bryn-hafod-y-wern Quarry are the remains of enclosures defined by banks of earth and large stones, 5 ft. thick and 1 ft. high. The S.W. part of this area is heavily plough-marked. From the E. corner of the wood S. of the quarry a ruined wall extends uphill, orthostatic at first, of small stones and boulders higher up. It approaches but does not connect with small enclosures of irregular plan which are perhaps the remains of a group of dispersed huts and enclosures. The field walls of this group become very complicated further to the N.E., and appear to have been encroached on by another complex series of walls N. of the Twll Pant-hiriol (SH 64106890), possibly to be associated with the long hut No. 514, and linked up with a series which crosses the stream and is undoubtedly connected with the long hut No. 515. W. of the upper reservoir above Bryn Hall is a large cleared

enclosure, lynched along its N. side; this is certainly contemporary with huts No. 510.

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1866, pp. 217-18.

Condition: poor.

SH 64006900 1947 12 N.E. Unnoted

(509) HUTS AND FIELDS, at 1,150 ft. above O.D. A group of small circular huts, surrounded by small irregularly shaped plots, on ground sloping to the N.W.

(i) Hut, diameter 10 ft.; wall of large piled stones 1 ft. high.

(ii) 40 yards E. of (i), in the middle of the settlement; a small scattered cairn 16 ft. in diameter.

(iii) 130 yards E. of (ii); hut, diameter 9 ft.; wall 2 ft. thick of large stones, footings only.

(iv) 50 yards N.W. of (iii); much ruined group of huts at the foot of a natural terrace forming the N. boundary of the settlement. The whole has been rebuilt as a sheepfold but ancient walls reduced to footings 3 ft. thick are still visible in places. On the N. is a possible hut 18 ft. in diameter; 30 yards S. of it a platform 16 ft. in diameter suggests the site of another hut.

(v) 130 yards N. of (iii), on the S. bank of a small stream in a valley N. of the main settlement; possible hut, diameter 12 ft., rebuilt as a sheep shelter.

The huts are surrounded by small plots enclosed by low wandering walls of piled stones. Towards the N.E. these become very complicated and are broken into and masked by walls of later date. One wall at least, running diagonally across the slope, is lynched, but in general the walls survive only as scattered footings of stones, 3-4 ft. thick. Most of the fields take advantage of natural terraces and end on the N. and W. on the crest of one of these, overlooking a shallow moorland valley into which the fields do not seem to have extended, unless peat growth has there obliterated them. From group (iv) a roadway 15 ft. wide, lined with large boulders, leads up the terrace into the fields above.

Arch. Camb., 1950, p. 44, No. 9.

Condition: much ruined.

(i) SH 63926890 1947 12 N.E. Unnoted

(510) ROUND HUTS, at 1,150 ft. above O.D. Two unenclosed circular huts.

(i) On the S. bank of a small stream, and set on the E. against a field wall. Diameter 24 ft.; the wall, 4-6 ft. thick and up to 2 ft. high, is of earth and small stones faced on both sides with orthostats.

(ii) 50 yards N.N.W. of (i); circular depression 20 ft. in diameter.

Condition: of (i), good; of (ii), much ruined.

SH 63976918 1947 12 N.E. Unnoted

(511) ROUND HUT, in the hollow known as Twll Pant-hiriol at 1,250 ft. above O.D. Circular hut, diameter 24 ft., at the bottom of a deep ravine. It forms a platform sloping gently to the N.W., and the lower side is terraced out on a

foundation of stones. The hut wall, 1 ft. 6 ins. high, is of piled boulders.

Condition: fair.

SH 64186883 1948 12 N.E. Unnoted

(512) LONG-HUT GROUP, at 1,000 ft. above O.D. Three rectangular buildings close to a small stream flowing in a deeply cut ravine; the walls are of earth faced on both sides with large stones.

(i) At the E. end of the group, on the N. bank of the stream; 27 ft. by 15 ft., axis E.-W. The walls are 2 ft. thick and 1 ft. high; 9 ft. from the W. end of the N. wall is an entrance 4 ft. wide. The building was traditionally a chapel and is called Hen Eglwys on E. Owen's map¹ and Llanylchi or Llanerchyn by Hughes and North.²

(ii) 64 yards W.S.W. of (i) on the S. bank of the stream; 39 ft. by 24 ft., axis E.-W. The walls are 2 ft. 6 ins. thick and 1 ft. 6 ins. high; the W. half of the N. wall has collapsed into the ravine. There are traces of a small enclosure immediately to the S.

(iii) 26 yards S.E. of (ii), on the S. bank; 16 ft. by 8 ft., axis N.E.-S.W. The walls are 2 ft. 6 ins. thick and 1 ft. high.

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1867, opp. p. 102.

² *Old Churches*, p. 149.

Condition: of (i) good; of (ii) and (iii) fair.

SH 63766907 (i) 4 iv 52 12 N.E. Unnoted

(513) LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURE, at 1,100 ft. above O.D. Platform house 31 ft. long from N.W. to S.E. with hood wall 3 ft. high; the N.E. side-wall has gone. The remaining walls, of earth and large stones, are 3 ft. thick and 2 ft. high. On the W. is an enclosure 36 ft. by 30 ft.

Condition: fair.

SH 63676882 1947 12 N.E. Unnoted

(514) LONG HUT, at 1,200 ft. above O.D., on the S. bank of a small stream; 8 ft. 6 ins. wide; axis N.W.-S.E. but the lower (N.W.) end has gone. 11 ft. from the upper end is a partition wall. The walls, 3 ft. thick, are of earth faced on both sides with orthostats.

Condition: ruined.

SH 64306911 1947 12 N.E. Unnoted

(515) LONG HUT, at 1,200 ft. above O.D. A modern sheepfold occupies the site of a platform house of which only the hood wall remains at the upper (N.E.) end. Old field walls run down to a stream on the S.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 64246923 1947 12 N.E. "Sheepfold"

(516) DISPERSED HUTS AND ENCLOSURES (Figure 142), on the N. side of Cwm Ffrydilas at 1,450 ft. above O.D. The settlement consists of nine huts and five cairns or field-clearance mounds, lying among a system of enclosures. The huts are roughly circular, ranging in diameter from 7 ft. 6 ins. to 13 ft.

(516) LLANLLECHID AND BETHESDA

The hut walls are of stones piled roughly together. The cairns are circular and range from 11 to 30 ft. in diameter; the largest two show traces of stone kerbs.

The enclosures are cleared of stones and are defined by low walls of piled boulders, about 3 ft. thick. On the lower (S.W.) side they show slight lynchetting. Cleared ground on the N. of the settlement suggests that the enclosures were once of greater extent though field walls do not remain in this area. On the lower (S.W.) side blanket peat seems to have encroached on the settlement which may therefore have extended further in that direction.

Arch. Camb., 1950, p. 45, No. 12.

Condition: for its type, very good.

SH 6437684I 14 vi 47 12 N.E. Unnoted

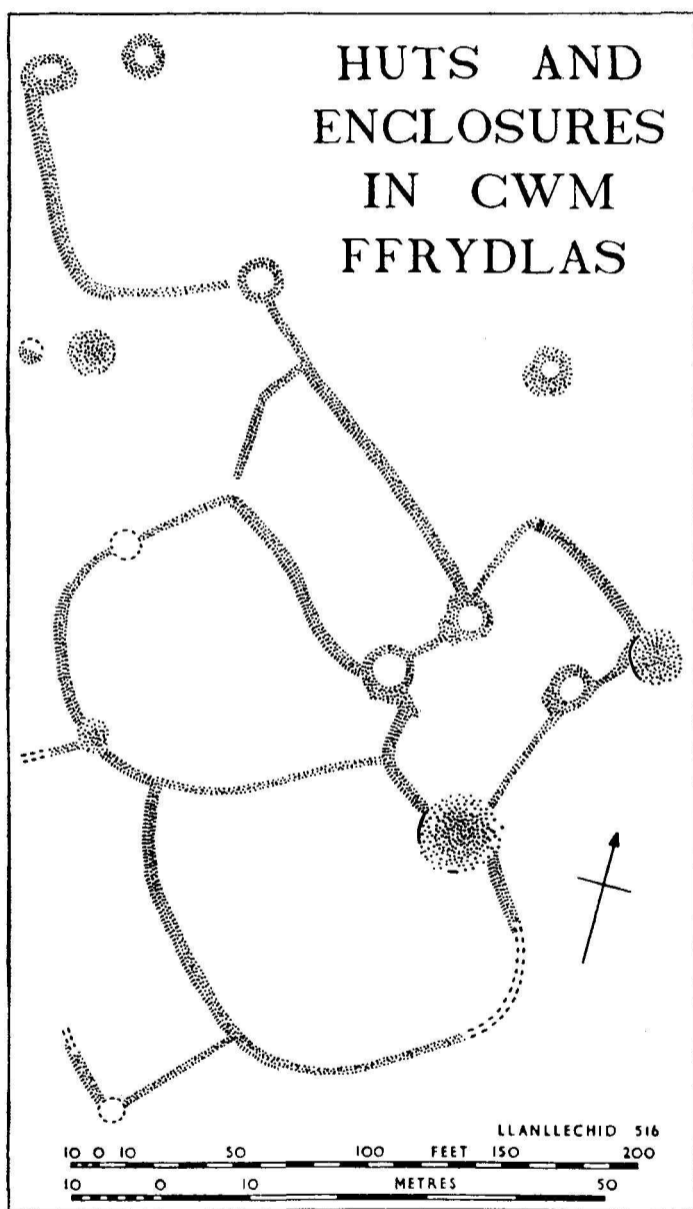


FIG. 142

(517) ENCLOSURES on the S. side of Llefri at about 1,300 ft. above O.D. Two adjacent enclosures, about 60 and 110 yards long from E. to W. and about 110 yards wide, similar to those associated with dispersed huts. Near the centre is a much ruined cairn, about 20 ft. in diameter, with traces of a kerb and a central cist. 65 yards E. of this, on the line of an enclosure wall, is a large structure about 60 ft. in diameter of uncertain

10—(2)

(520) LLANLLECHID AND BETHESDA

character, ruined and partly rebuilt as a sheepfold. No certain huts exist among these enclosures.

Arch. Camb., 1950, p. 45, No. 11.

Condition: fair.

SH 64006830 14 vi 47 12 N.E. Unnoted

(518) DISPERSED HUTS AND ENCLOSURES on the N. slopes of Gallt y Mawn at about 1,200 ft. above O.D. The remains are much damaged. Two huts, roughly circular and about 10 ft. in diameter, lie 30 yards apart near the foot of the slope, with some traces of walling near, and to the S.E. a wall, apparently contemporary with the huts but unusually long and straight, runs S.S.E. for about 300 yards.

Arch. Camb., 1950, p. 47, No. 13.

Condition: poor.

SH 64346752 14 vi 47 12 N.E. Unnoted

(519) HUTS AND FIELDS, Moel Faban (Figure 143, Plate 2). The principal remains seem to represent two early farmsteads with their associated fields and grazing grounds. The better preserved of these shows a dwelling site composed of one rectangular and two round huts, with walls faced with large laid blocks, 3 ft. thick for the rectangular and 4-6 ft. for the round huts. This stands in the centre of a compact block of walled and slightly terraced fields, through which a walled trackway leads to the E. On the S. is a large enclosed area showing no sign of cultivation, presumably grazing ground. To the S. again are the remains of another block of cultivated fields with the ruins of three round or oval huts. At the S. angle of the former block of fields is a round structure, much ruined, which may have been either a hut or a small cairn. Within the "grazing ground" is a single round hut, damaged by a modern fold, and a badly ruined structure which seems to comprise a thick-walled L-shaped building with irregular yards attached to N. and S. The N.W. side is cut into the hillside. Outside the enclosures, to the N., are two round huts, or possibly ring cairns. The larger, 27 ft. in diameter, has a wall 5 ft. thick and 2 ft. high with an inner face of upright stones. There is a small oval structure on the E. The smaller, 15 ft. in diameter, has a wall 6 ft. thick and 1-2 ft. high, of loose stones. To the N.E. some indeterminate fragments of walling, with traces of three or four small huts and a small cairn or clearance heap in one of the fields, may represent the remains of a group of "dispersed huts and enclosures".

Arch. Camb., 1950, p. 44, No. 10; Lowe, II, 53-6.

Condition: good except on S.

SH 63706810 1 iv 52 12 N.W., N.E. Unnoted

(520) UNENCLOSED HUTS AND FIELDS, near Tyddyn Sabel, at 900 ft. above O.D.

(i) A circular hut 10 ft. in diameter, with a wall 3 ft. thick, faced with upright stones. The entrance, 2 ft. 6 ins. wide, faces E.N.E.

(ii) A hut 5 ft. S.E. of (i), roughly circular and about 24 ft. in diameter, with a wall 3 ft. thick, of roughly piled stones. The entrance faces N.W. The huts lie about 150 yards within

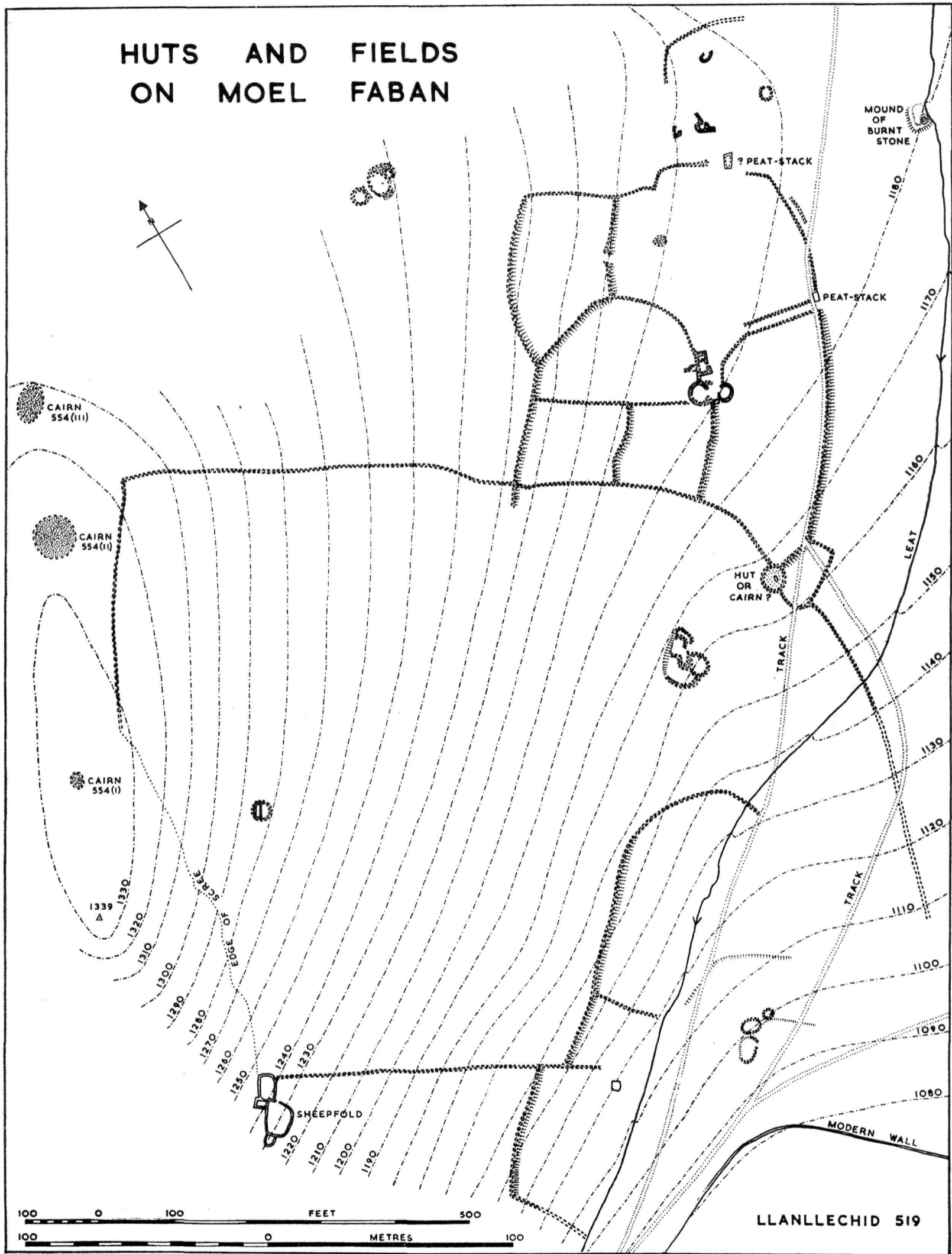


FIG. 143

the W. end of a system of small irregular terraced fields, which now extend E. and W. for about 600 yards, reaching a maximum width of 200 yards.

Condition: fair.

SH 62946733 4 iv 52 12 N.W. Unnoted

(521) HUTS, on the S. side of Cwm Ffrydilas, at 1,050 ft. above O.D. The group is badly ruined and is crossed and partly destroyed by a modern wall, but two circular huts and traces of what may have been an enclosing wall remain. The latter is reduced to footings 5 ft. thick; the enclosure would have been 57 ft. long from N.E. to S.W. but its width is unknown.

(i) Diameter 15 ft.; the wall survives as a bank of earth and small stones 4 ft. thick and 1 ft. high.

(ii) 10 ft. N. of (i), diameter 13 ft.; similar in construction to (i). The N.W. half has been destroyed by the modern wall.

Traces of terraced fields exist near, almost obliterated by later cultivation.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 63976713 14 vi 47 12 N.E. Unnoted

(522) ROUND HUT, on W. slope of Y Garth, at about 1,000 ft. above O.D., 18 ft. in diameter with a wall 5 ft. thick faced on both sides with large stones. The entrance is 6 ft. wide, facing W.

Condition: good.

SH 63766685 14 vi 47 12 N.E. Unnoted

(523) ENCLOSED HUT-GROUP at the foot of Y Garth, at 900 ft. above O.D., on ground sloping down to the main valley on the W. An irregular oval enclosure 125 ft. long and 75 ft. wide. Only one hut remains, 15 ft. in diameter, entrance to the S. 7 ft. to the N.E. is an irregular enclosure 26 ft. by 19 ft. and the remains of a second further N. containing a rectangular structure 9 ft. 6 ins. across and of uncertain length, probably of a later date. Further N.W. a ring 40 ft. in diameter appears to be an old pond. The walls of the hut and enclosures consist of a core of earth and stones from which any facing has gone.

Surrounding the hut-group are the fragmentary remains of a system of small terraced fields, 300 yards long horizontally and over 230 yards up and down the slope but almost destroyed by later ploughing.

Arch. Camb., 1866, p. 227.

Condition: very poor; much denuded and grassgrown.

SH 63676656 4 v 52 12 N.W. Unnoted

(524) STRIP LYNCHETS, on the N.W. slopes of Y Garth, at about 1,000 ft. above O.D. Three terraces, each about 30 yards wide and 370 yards long from S.S.W. to N.N.E. and separated from the one below by a scarp 2 ft. high, almost obliterate the earlier fields associated with Nos. 521 and 522 above. No long hut is visible near.

Condition: good.

SH 63906710 14 vi 47 12 N.E. Unnoted

(525) HOMESTEAD at Tan-y-Garth (see Figure 144).
The circular enclosure appears to have been a fold rather than a hut.

Condition: poor.

SH 63716653 4 v 52 12 N.E. Unnoted

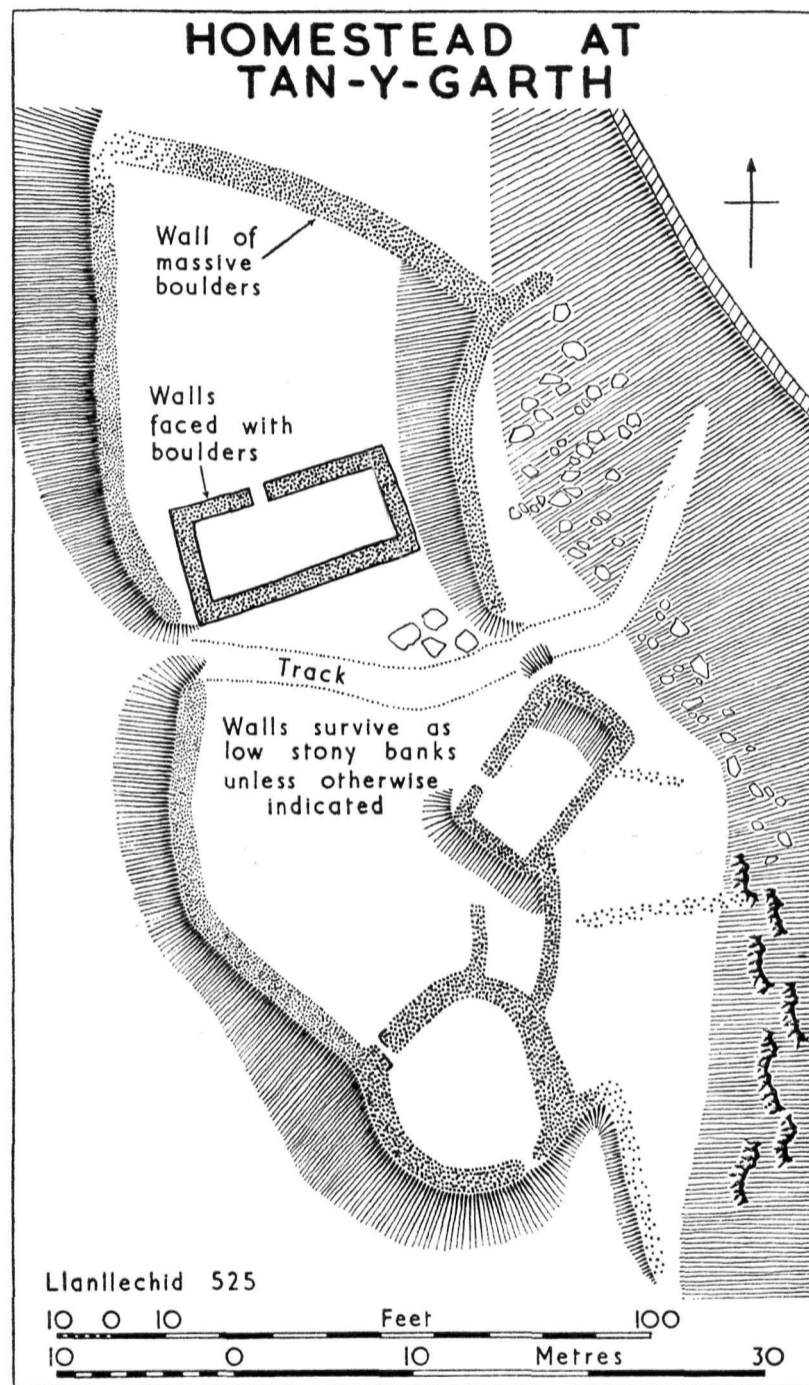


FIG. 144

(526) FORTIFIED HUT-GROUP, Rachub (Figure 145), on a small steep-sided promontory projecting N.W. from the flank of Moel Faban, at about 900 ft. above O.D. The neck of the promontory has been cut off by a strong rampart bearing traces of a stone wall, and the sides have been protected by a dry-stone wall, 8-10 ft. thick, faced with laid masonry built in short straight stretches. The interior contains six huts, about 20 ft. in diameter, which appear as terraced platforms cut into the hillside. The entrance was at the N.W. end. The ground falls with a slope of about 1 in 5 towards the N.W., and the

enclosure is overlooked by higher ground to the S.E., but it is unusually strongly defended for a hut-group.

Arch. Camb., 1875, p. 220.

Condition: ruined and robbed.

SH 62836790 31 iii 52 12 N.W. Outline shown

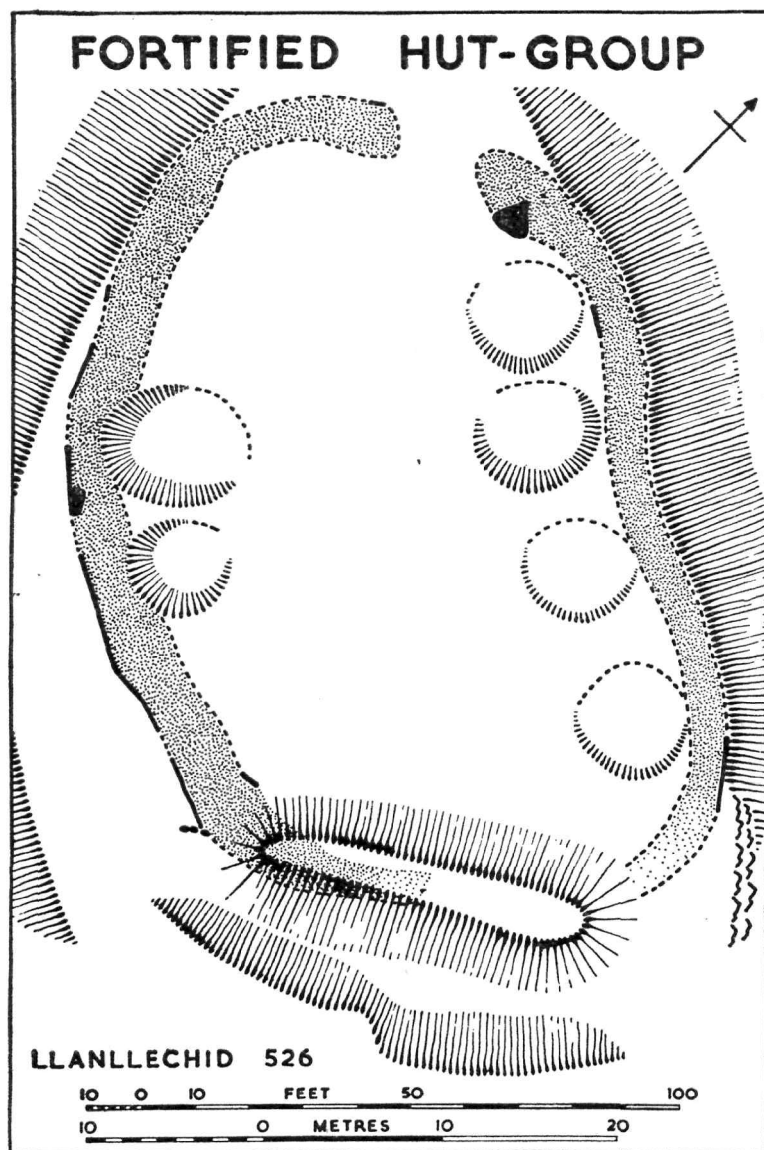


FIG. 145

(527) ENCLOSED HUT-GROUP, Coed-uchaf (Figure 146), on level ground about 450 ft. above O.D., consisting of an oval enclosure, 100 ft. by 75 ft., surrounded by a bank of earth and stones 8 ft. thick, faced on both sides with orthostats. The entrance, 10 ft. wide at the outer end and 7 ft. 6 ins. at the inner, lies on the S.E.; the enclosure wall is thickened on either side to a maximum of 14 ft. The entrance passage is blocked by a later wall of piled boulders thrown across its outer end.

Within the enclosure are the remains of three buildings. On the N.W. is a circular hut with a diameter of 25 ft., surrounded by a wall 7 ft. thick, faced on both sides with orthostats, most of which have been robbed. The entrance, 4 ft. wide, is on the S.E.; on either side of it the hut wall is thickened to 11 ft. Near the S. end of the enclosure is a similar hut, 16 ft. in diameter; its wall varies in thickness from 7 to 11 ft. Against the inner side of the enclosure wall on the E. was a small rectangular building, now almost destroyed.

To S. and W. of the hut-group is a series of terraced fields. The terraces, which are strongly developed, are lined by rough walls of piled stones. Three of these abut against the enclosure wall at various points and the hut-group and fields appear to be contemporary. Parts of the enclosure wall and adjacent stretches of the terrace walls have however been rebuilt.

The site was excavated in 1871. The smaller hut contained, near the centre, a fireplace of four stones set on edge, and against the S. wall a large hearthstone. Slag and charcoal were found in and around the fireplace and ashes near the hearth. The larger circular hut contained a stone bench along the inner side of the wall on the W. The only finds were a spindlewhorl and a piece of crystal. The rectangular building measured 16 ft. by 10 ft., and yielded a whetstone, slag, charcoal, ashes and broken pot-boilers, and its floor was found to be nearly 3 ft. above the level of the other huts.

Arch. Camb., 1872, pp. 239-48.

Condition: much ruined and gorse-grown.

SH 61636844 12 x 49 12 N.W. Unnoted

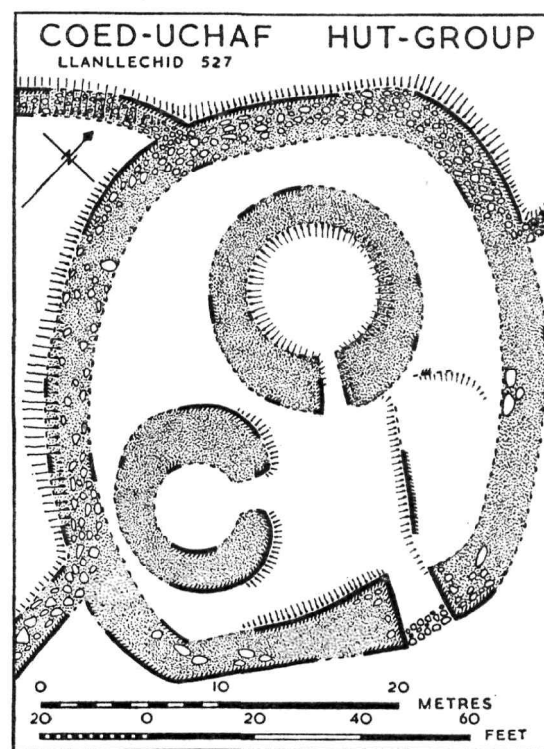


FIG. 146

(528) HUT-GROUP, occupying level ground on the brink of a sharp fall to the N.W., at 730 ft. above O.D. Traces of an oval or circular enclosure of uncertain size, the boundary wall of which, reduced to its footings, remains only on the N. and N.W. Some loose stones lie in the interior and although there is no clear trace of huts the site is probably a former enclosed hut-group.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 63187066 19 ix 49 7 S.W. Unnoted

(529) HUT-GROUP, Rhiw Goch. The remains of an enclosed hut-group, nearly circular, of about 110 ft. diameter, standing on a level terrace on a hillside above the 500 ft.

contour line. The wall, about 6 ft. thick, was formed of two lines of upright stones with a filling of smaller stones and earth. The entrance may have been on the E., where a modern wall crosses the bank. One oval hut about 30 ft. by 20 ft., with its long axis N.-S., lies against the outer wall on the S.W. A line of large stones within the enclosure appears to be the remains of a recent field wall. Traces of terracing exist in the surrounding fields, almost obliterated by modern ploughing.

Condition: much ruined.

SH 61686931 12 x 49 12 N.W.

(530) HUT-GROUP, Cae-llwyn-grydd, on level ground at a height of 600 ft. above O.D.

The fragmentary remains of a number of huts, possibly circular, occupying a roughly circular area about 60 ft. in diameter. The ground in the vicinity is plough-marked, and to the W. are the remains of ancient terraced fields. The site is a western outlier of the extensive series of hut-groups and terraced fields lying between Bryn-hafod-y-wern and Tan-y-bwlch (Nos. 494-508).

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 62436822 22 v 47 12 N.W. Unnoted

(531) ROUND HUTS, S. of Nant-Heilyn, at about 800 ft. above O.D. Traces of huts with fragmentary remains of terraces.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 64217070 19 ix 49 7 S.E. Unnoted

(532) ROUND HUTS. Two huts on a level shelf on the E. of Nant Ffrancon at 780 ft. above O.D. The larger hut, 24 ft. in diameter, has an entrance on the W. The wall survives as a low bank with a few stones showing. 12 ft. to the W. is a smaller hut, 18 ft. in diameter.

Condition: poor.

SH 63546449 14 x 49 12 S.W. Unnoted

(533) ROUND HUT, on ground sloping to the S.W. on the N. side of Cwm Caseg, at 1,750 ft. above O.D.

26 ft. in diameter; the wall, 5 ft. thick, is of piled stones with a roughly set outer face of larger stones visible on the N. side only. On the S.W. is an entrance 5 ft. wide, partly blocked by fallen stones. The surrounding area is cleared of stones but no field boundaries are visible.

Condition: ruined.

SH 66856715 28 x 48 12 N.E. Unnoted

(534) ROUND HUT, 20 ft. diameter, forming a small, level, slightly raised platform in ground sloping to the W. The wall is of stones, overgrown, ca. 3 ft. thick; the facing stones are mostly gone. There is an entrance on the N.W., 6 ft. wide, flanked by large boulders; a hollow trackway leads up to it from the W.

Condition: fair but robbed.

SH 63986443 20 ix 49 12 S.E. Unnoted

(535) ENCLOSURES, at 1,400 ft. above O.D. on Braich y Brysgyll. Wandering drystone walls, some enclosing large pounds, together with small pens, on open mountain slopes. No huts are visible. The remains lie immediately S.W. of a large multicellular sheepfold probably of about 1800, and are certainly older, but their purpose and date are uncertain. Small isolated fragments of walling occur at intervals for about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the S.

Condition: much ruined.

SH 65566612 19 i 50 12 S.E. Unnoted

(536) ENCLOSURE of irregular outline on the N. and E. slopes of Gyrn, cleared of stones and bounded on the lower side by a low wall of stones. A cleared area 7 ft. in diameter in the scree just below this wall may be the remains of a small hut.

Condition: poor.

SH 64776880 22 ix 49 12 N.E. Unnoted

(537) ANCIENT CULTIVATION. Terraces and old field walls are visible in the *ffridd* immediately above Coed Ty'n-yrhendre.

Condition: poor.

SH 62707080 19 ix 49 7 S.W. Unnoted

(538) ANCIENT CULTIVATION. Terraces on the slopes above Bronydd-isaf have been partly destroyed by later ploughing bounded by earthen banks, probably of medieval date, and only the lower terraces are at all pronounced.

Condition: poor.

SH 62807050 19 ix 49 7 S.W. Unnoted

(539) LONG HUTS 100 yards N. of Cil Twllan at a height of 900 ft. above O.D.

(i) Traditionally known as Eglwys Cil Twllan, its foundations are not now clear, but a platform 72 ft. by 35 ft., axis S.W.-N.E., much robbed at the W. corner, marks its maximum extent. Of the north porch mentioned by Hughes and North,¹ only two stones remain, 10 ft. out from the N.W. side.

(ii) 13 ft. N.E. of (i) are the remains of what may have been another building, 38 ft. by 19 ft., axis N.W.-S.E.

(iii) In the corner of the next field, 50 yards N.W. of (i), traditionally known as the Priest's House. It measures 36 ft. by 16 ft., axis S.W.-N.E. The walls are of large, flat-faced boulders, standing in places 2 ft. high, and are 4 ft. thick. At the S.W. end the walls have been destroyed, but the rough boulder platform, 26 ft. 6 ins. wide, on which they stood, is preserved.

A gold half-noble of Richard II was found in the foundations of No. (i). It is now in the National Museum of Wales.

¹ *Old Churches*, pp. 148-9.

Condition: of (i) and (ii), poor; of (iii), fair.

(i) SH 63816636 7 vi 52 12 N.E. Unnoted

(540) LONG HUTS, W. of Cae-llwyn-grydd on level ground at 500 ft. above O.D.

(i) 52 ft. long from N.E. to S.W. and 15 ft. wide, divided by a cross-wall 24 ft. from the S.W. end. The walls are 3-4 ft. thick, faced with large boulders. A gap on the N.W. side of the N.E. room perhaps represents the entrance. The ground in the immediate vicinity to the N.E. is plough-marked.

Condition: poor.

SH 61956831

(ii) 45 ft. long from N.W. to S.E. and 17 ft. 6 ins. wide. The walls are 3 ft. 6 ins. thick, faced on both sides with orthostats. The external corners are rounded slightly. An entrance 3 ft. 6 ins. wide lies on the N.E.; another, 4 ft. 6 ins. wide, lies in the N.W. end where the walls converge slightly. There are traces of old field walls in the vicinity.

Condition: fairly good.

SH 62026818 29 xi 59 12 N.W. Unnoted

(541) LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURE, on the W. shoulder of Moel Faban, 1,100 ft. above O.D. The enclosure is roughly rectangular, 72 ft. long from E. to W. and 54 ft. wide. Inside, against the wall in the S.W. corner, is a rectangular building measuring 20 ft. long from N.E. to S.W. and 12 ft. wide, possibly divided into two rooms by a partition wall 8 ft. from the N.E. end. All the walls are much ruined and appear as low banks of stones 3 to 4 ft. thick.

In the centre of the courtyard are traces of a small hut, possibly circular, rebuilt as a tiny sheep-shelter.

Condition: greatly ruined.

SH 63146780 22 vi 47 12 N.W. Unnoted

(542) LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURE, Mynydd Du (see Figure 147).

Arch. Camb., 1867, p. 106.

Condition: fair.

SH 64846519 27 ix 49 12 S.E. Unnoted

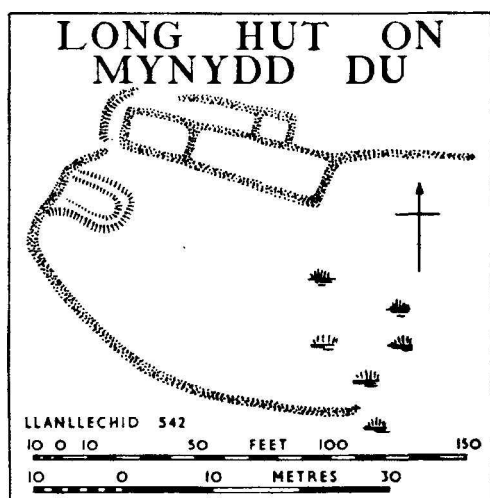


FIG. 147

(543) LONG HUT, S. of Nant-Heilyn, 24 ft. by 15 ft., axis N.W.-S.E., on a level shelf on the S.W. bank of a stream. The walls are 3 ft. thick, faced on both sides with large stones.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 64287065 19 ix 49 7 S.E. Unnoted

(544) LONG HUT, S.E. of Nant-Heilyn, 25 ft. by 12 ft., axis N.-S., with walls 3 ft. thick of earth faced on both sides with large stones. The site lies on the W. bank of a small stream, and to the W. are traces of old field walls and ploughing, probably medieval.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 64327080 19 ix 49 7 S.E. Unnoted

(545) LONG HUT, on level ground at the foot of rock-strewn slopes, at 1,000 ft. above O.D. on the N. side of Cwm Caseg, 24 ft. long from N.W. to S.E. and 12 ft. wide. The walls, 3 ft. thick and up to 1 ft. 6 ins. high, are of earth faced on both sides with large slabs on edge. A gap 5 ft. wide in the S.W. wall perhaps represents the entrance.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 63986654 28 x 48 12 N.E. Unnoted

(546) LONG HUT, on the marshy S. bank of the Afon Llafar, under the lee of a river terrace. It measures 26 ft. long from N. to S. and 12 ft. wide; the walls are 3 ft. thick, faced on both sides with large boulders but reduced to footings. A narrow gap in the N. end perhaps represents an entrance.

On the brow of the river terrace 50 yards to the W. is a small oval enclosure of similar construction, probably a contemporary sheepfold. The site is probably a *hafod*.

Condition: much ruined and reedgrown.

RH 64906539 19 i 50 12 S.E. Unnoted

(547) LONG HUTS, above Llyn Ogwen, 1,250 ft. above O.D.
(i) Now 18 ft. by 13 ft., axis N.N.W.; the walls are 2 ft. thick, of flat-faced boulders and remain to a height of 1 ft. The S. end has broken away down the slope.

(ii) 36 yards N.N.E. of (i), now 20 ft. by 18 ft., some facing remaining. Early field walls of boulder construction occur on the slopes to the E. and N.

Condition: poor.

SH 66466117 4 v 52 17 N.E. Unnoted

(548) LONG HUT, E. of Tyddyn-Sabel, at about 950 ft. above O.D. 25 ft. of the N. and 7 ft. of the W. side of a long hut remain, on an artificial platform about 45 ft. square.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 63366737 14 vi 47 12 N.W. Unnoted

(549) HAFOTTY LOWRI, S. of Gyrn at about 1,500 ft. above O.D. About 15 ft. square, with walls 2 ft. 6 ins. thick of roughly

(549) LLANLLECHID AND BETHESDA

coursed rubble, still standing up to 6 ft. high. There is an entrance 4 ft. wide at the S.W. end of the N.W. wall.

Arch. Camb., 1867, p. 107.

Condition: ruined.

SH 64586850 14 vi 47 12 N.E. Unnoted

(550) HAFOTTY FAMAETH, near the head of the Afon Ffrydlas, at about 1,700 ft. above O.D. A long hut, 9 ft. by more than 15 ft., axis N.E.-S.W. with N.E. end destroyed, stands on the N. bank of the stream. The walls are 2 ft. thick, with a filling of small rubble between faces of large stones, on a base-course of massive boulders, and generally stand 2 ft. high, but the S.W. end has been rebuilt as a sheep-shelter. Above the hut the stream has been dammed and a very small but apparently contemporary sheepfold built beside the pool thus formed.

Arch. Camb., 1867, p. 107.

Condition: ruined.

SH 65466833 14 vi 47 12 N.E. Unnoted

CAIRNS

(551) CAIRN, on the summit of Carnedd Dafydd, 3,426 ft. above O.D. A great mass of loose stones, about 50 ft. in diameter and 10 ft. high. A modern Ordnance Survey station stands on it.

Condition: ruined.

SH 66286305 8 x 36 17 N.E. "Carn"

(552) CAIRN on the summit of Carnedd Llywelyn, 3,484 ft. above O.D. The summit is occupied by a round cairn 26 ft. in diameter and 6 ft. high, partly scooped out on the E. side to form a rough shelter.

The huts and walls described by Lowe are recent sheep-shelters. The wandering dry-built wall shown on the O.S. map (12 S.E. and 13 S.W.) is probably of late medieval date, marking the boundary between grazing rights.

Lowe, II, 24-7.

Condition: fair.

SH 68366438 19 i 50 12 S.E. Unnoted

(553) CAIRN, on the summit of Drosogl, 2,483 ft. above O.D. A heap about 50 ft. in diameter and 6-8 ft. high, composed of large stones piled up roughly. There is a large hollow in the centre.

Condition: ruined.

SH 66366802 28 ix 49 12 N.E. "Carn"

(554) CAIRNS, on the ridge of Moel Faban at 1,330 ft. above O.D. (See Figure 143.)

(i) Probably a cairn; scattered and rebuilt.

(ii) A scattered cairn about 60 ft. in diameter and 5 ft. high, its centre robbed.

(iii) A large scattered cairn, 3 ft. high, its centre rebuilt as a sheep-shelter. In the 19th century a Bronze Age urn 8 ins.

(558) LLANLLECHID AND BETHESDA

high (see p. lxiii and Figure 15, No. 13) was found in this cairn in a cist measuring 2 ft. by 1 ft. 4 ins.

Journ. Ethnological Soc. London, 1869-70, p. 306 (Figure).

Condition: much scattered.

SH 63446801 (i)

SH 63516815 (ii)

SH 63546820 (iii) 14 vi 47 12 N.W. "Carneddau"
but not in-
dividually shown

(555) CAIRN, at 1,250 ft. above O.D. on the S.W. shoulder of Llefn just above the Bwlch ym Mhwll-le. Circular mound of stones, 48 ft. in diameter and 4 ft. high, with kerbstones remaining in places. A large central hollow, entered by a channel from one side of the cairn, represents the work of stone robbers.

Condition: ruined and robbed.

SH 63746835 2 iv 52 12 N.E. "Carn"
(Name only)

(556) CAIRN, at 1,350 ft. above O.D. on the saddle N. of Moel Wnion, about 62 ft. in diameter; it has been much robbed to build a sheepfold in the centre, incorporating some large slabs probably from an original cist. Of the original kerb of upright stones one remains standing 2 ft. high on the E. side.

Condition: ruined and robbed.

SH 65197071 4 v 52 7 S.E. "Carn"

(557) CAIRNS, by the Afon y Bedol, at about 1,250 ft. above O.D., near a standing stone (No. 562).

(i) 33 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. high, of stones and earth.

Lowe, II, 50.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 70526080 9 iv 47 18 N.W. "Carn"

(ii) A rectangular cist, its longer axis E.-W., measuring 6 ft. 6 ins. by ca. 3 ft. The N. side consists of a single slab 7 ft. long, 1 ft. thick and 2 ft. 6 ins. high, leaning inwards. The S. side is formed of two parallel stones of slightly smaller dimensions (the outer one may be the fallen capstone), and the W. side is a single slab 2 ft. long, 6 ins. thick and 9 ins. high. A fallen stone in the centre probably came from the E. side.

Lowe, II, 50.

Condition: fair.

SH 70566080 9 iv 47 18 N.W. Unnoted

(558) CAIRN, midway between the Afon y Bedol and Bwlch Cowlyd, at about 1,300 ft. above O.D. Cairn of earth and stones, 30 ft. in diameter and 3 ft. high, with traces of a kerb of upright stones. In the S.W. part of the mound are the remains of a cist of which only the S.W. side, a slab 3 ft. 6 ins. long by 1 ft. high, remains *in situ*. A large stone lying near,

4 ft. by 3 ft., may be the displaced capstone. Two stony hollows are visible in the E. part of the mound.

Lowe, II, 51.

Condition: ruined.

SH 71096079 9 iv 47 18 N.W. Unnoted

(559) CAIRN, Bwlch Cowlyd, at about 1,350 ft. above O.D. A low mound 17 ft. in diameter, with a central hollow, and stones visible in places. The cist which Lowe figures is no longer preserved.

Lowe, II, Figure 33.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 71536085 9 iv 47 18 N.W. "Cistfaen"

(560) CAIRN, at 1,100 ft. above O.D., 600 yards E. of the Afon y Bedol and on the W. side of a deep-cutting stream. A circular bank of loose stones, 3 ft. wide, with an external diameter of 21 ft., encloses the remains of a cist, being an upright slab 7 ft. long, 2 ft. high, and 6 ins. thick. A stone 2 ft. high and 2 ft. wide, on the inner edge of the bank S.W. of the cist, is probably part of a ring of upright stones; three other stones of similar dimensions lie fallen. The bank on the N.W. is spread to about 8 ft. wide.

Condition: ruined and robbed.

SH 70736013 7 iv 52 18 N.W. Unnoted

(561) CAIRN CEMETERY, on the W. shoulder of Moel Faban at a height of 1,100 ft. above O.D. Nine or more cairns of piled stones in an area some 230 yards by 60 yards.

(i) Oval mound, at the S.W. end of the area, 84 ft. in circumference and 1 ft. high.

SH 63046769

(ii) Mound 20 ft. in diameter and 1 ft. high.

SH 63086774

(iii) Mound 18 ft. in diameter and less than 1 ft. high.

SH 63096776

(iv) Scattered cairn 1 ft. high.

SH 63066778

(v) Oval mound 74 ft. in circumference and 1 ft. high.

SH 63056779

(vi) Mound 15 ft. 6 ins. in diameter and less than 1 ft. high. Robbing at the centre has disclosed traces of a cist.

SH 63066782

(vii) Small scattered cairn 1 ft. high. A few kerbstones remain *in situ* on the N.E.

SH 63106780

(viii) Mound 27 ft. 6 ins. in diameter and 2 ft. high.

SH 63106783

(ix) Mound 29 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. 6 ins. high, robbed at the centre. Upright slabs at intervals form a kerb.

SH 63156789

There are traces of other scattered cairns in the vicinity.

Condition: of (viii) and (ix), good; of others, poor.

1947 12 N.W. Unnoted

Eight small cairns which are closely associated with the enclosures accompanying huts Nos. 492, 509, 516-17 are described under those entries.

STANDING STONES

(562) STANDING STONE, Cwm-y-bedol-arian, at 1,250 ft. above O.D. The stone is of schist and stands 16 ft. from a cairn (No. 557 (i)); it measures 2 ft. 6 ins. by 1 ft. at the base and is 3 ft. high.

Lowe, II, p. 50.

Condition: leaning slightly to the W.

SH 70516077 9 iv 47 18 N.W.

MOUNDS OF BURNT STONE

(563) MOUND OF BURNT STONE, at 1,000 ft. above O.D. A low grassgrown mound, roughly oval, 50 ft. by 20 ft., on the N. bank of a small stream. The long side facing the stream is recessed slightly to form an arc.

Condition: very poor.

SH 63536760 16 i 50 12 N.W. Unnoted

FINDS. See pp. lxiii-lxiv, lxviii-lxix; Figure 15.

LLANRHOS

Llanrhos is a small parish E. of the River Conway.

The principal monuments are the house Bodysgallen (No. 565), and the remains of Degannwy Castle (No. 564) which, though structurally unimpressive, are of historical interest.

The parish now includes No. 468, listed under Llangwstenin.

MASONRY CASTLES

(564) DEGANNWY CASTLE (Figure 148, Plate 59) occupies a commanding position about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of the mouth of the River Conway. The fortifications occupy two precipitous hillocks separated by a saddle.

Few of the visible remains are likely to be earlier than the 13th century, but the site has a long history. Coins and a scrap of pottery¹ indicate occupation during the Roman period. Late traditions make it the *Llys* of Maelgwn Gwynedd,² and it is mentioned as "Arx Decantorum" in 822.³ In about 1080 a castle was built here by Robert of Rhuddlan.⁴ The district was subsequently recovered by the Welsh, and in 1200 passed by inheritance to Llywelyn Fawr.⁵ The castle was destroyed in 1210 in the face of an English advance, refortified

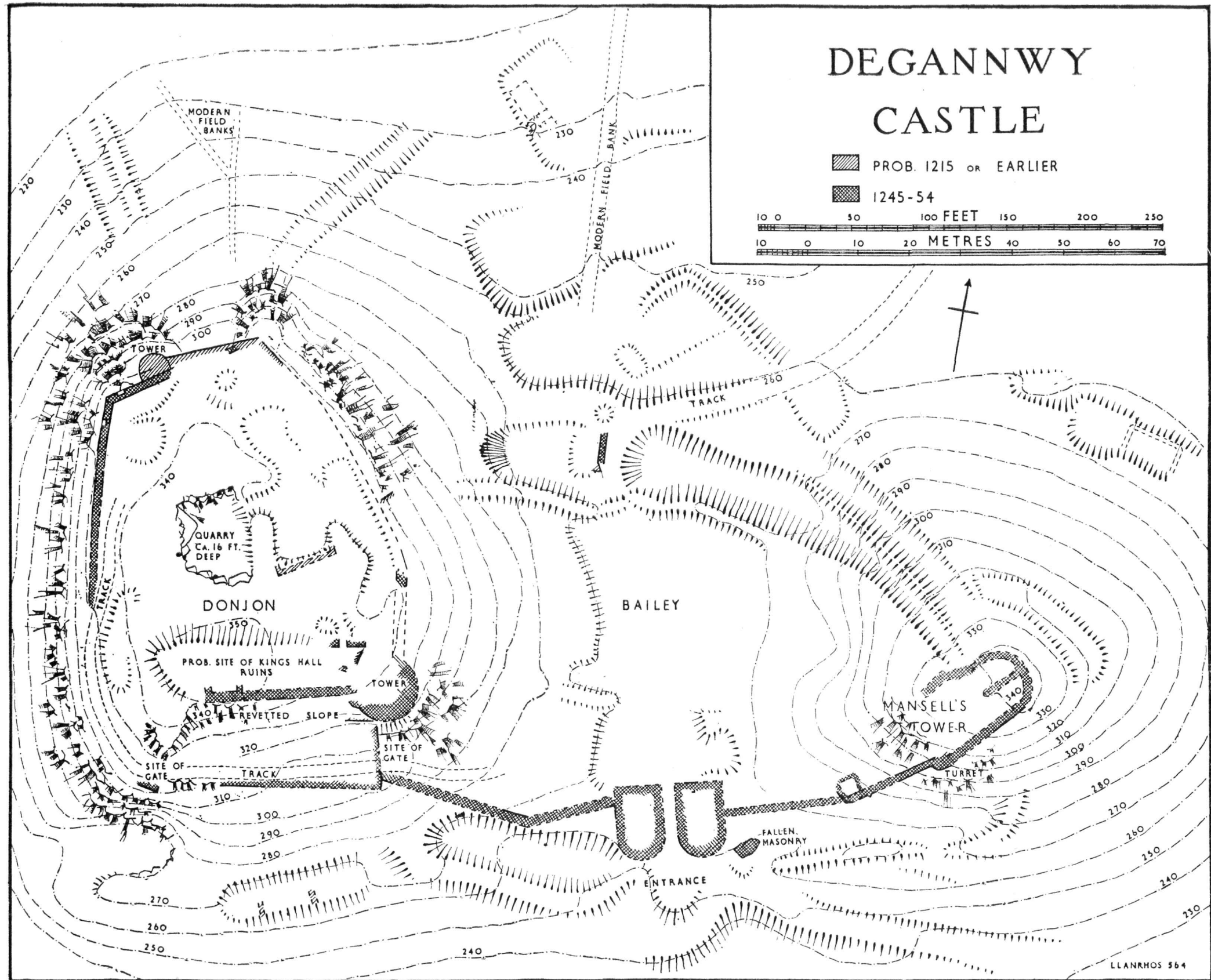


FIG. 148

in timber by the Earl of Chester, and recaptured in 1213 by Llywelyn.⁶ In 1241 his son David once again destroyed the castle in preparation to resist an attack by Henry III, to whom the site was transferred as part of the peace terms.⁷ In 1244 the conflict was reopened,⁸ and the King ordered that the castle of "Gannok" should be fortified,⁹ but the initial successes of the Welsh prevented much progress until he himself reached the site, where he remained from August to October of 1245.¹⁰ The castle was again attacked by Llywelyn ap Gruffydd in 1257, and was captured and probably finally destroyed in 1263.¹¹

Of the four or five periods of construction for which there is thus documentary evidence, only two, both probably of the 13th century, can be identified on the site with any certainty. It is probable that the earlier works were all of earth, timber, and dry stone, and that they were either reshaped or obliterated by the later structures. The rubble masonry is built of the local rhyolite forming the two hillocks; the fragments of dressed stone are of imported grit. The fortified area falls into three parts. The Donjon occupies the larger (W.) hill, Mansell's tower stands on the E. hillock, and the Bailey occupies the saddle between.¹²

Architectural Description.—The *Donjon* of the mid-13th-century castle consisted of a polygonal enclosure wall about 4 ft. thick round the top of the hill. Near the N.W. angle are two latrine slots. The S.W. angle, at which the entrance lay, is destroyed. At the S.E. angle stood a round tower about 40 ft. in diameter with a simple roll moulding at its base—almost certainly the "tower of the castle", built in 1247 and raised one storey in 1248.¹³ To the W. of this lie the remains of a range of substantial buildings about 90 ft. by 30 ft., probably including the King's Hall, which was completed by 1250.¹⁴ At the E. end of these and on a different orientation can be seen the angle of a rectangular building, perhaps part of the castle of 1213-41. To that period also may belong the revetment wall on the N. side of the hill (Plate 59), which appears to be earlier than the main enclosure wall. The large quarry near the centre of the hill and the S. end of a rectangular building E. of it are ancient, but of uncertain period.

The donjon was approached up a steep roadway rising from E. to W. along the S. side of the hill, with a gate at each end. The track was bounded above by a revetted slope and below by a vertical revetment wall.

The S. side of the *Bailey* is protected by a wall about 5 ft. thick with a ditch outside. Midway between the two hills are the remains of a strong gateway, with a passage about 8 ft. wide between a pair of D-shaped towers, each about 45 ft. by 30 ft. Near the foot of the E. hill a tower about 12 ft. square stood within the wall. Below it there appears to have been a latrine outlet, and higher up the hill the base of a small turret projects from the wall.

On the N. side of the bailey the only surviving masonry is a short stub of walling just below the enclosure wall on the W. hill, and a substantial fragment which seems to have been intended to form part of a gateway. Apart from these, the defences on this side are composed merely of a strong ditch and an earthen bank which seems never to have carried any masonry.

It was originally intended that the defences of the bailey should be completed in stone as on the S. side. On August 23, 1250, instructions were sent to Alan la Zuch¹⁵ to raise Mansell's tower by 12 ft., to fortify the bailey of the castle between that tower and the donjon with stone and lime, and to make a barrier (*incinctorium*) outside the tower, two gates with two towers on each side in pairs, two suitable chambers above these towers, with fireplaces, and a chapel in the town of "Gannoc" in honour of the Blessed Virgin. But in the Pipe Roll for 1250-4 payment is recorded for walling half the bailey and making one such gate.¹⁶ It seems clear that work on the N. side was never more than started, and that very little further work was done on the fortifications.

Mansell's Tower (on the E. hill) now appears as a low wall, D-shaped in plan. It seems probable that the W. side was originally closed. A platform a little below the top of the hill on the E. side may be the remains of unfinished work for the "barrier".

Outside the main enclosure are various earthworks. The gates on both sides of the bailey are approached by roadways slanting up the hillside. On the S. of the W. hill and on the N. of the E. hill are levelled platforms which seem to have carried rectangular buildings of uncertain age and purpose; and N. of the bailey is a group of roughly rectangular enclosures sometimes associated with traces of long huts. These last may perhaps be the remains of the town, which received its charter in 1252¹⁷ and from which a rent of 10 shillings is recorded in the Pipe Roll for 1250-5.¹⁸

A millstone, 1 ft. 5 ins. in diameter and 3 ins. thick, having a central hole 3½ ins. in diameter with two radial slots, was exposed just outside the S. gate of the bailey in 1948. The construction of a horse mill was ordered in 1250.¹⁹

A general account of the castle and its history is given in Lowe, I, 169-86. See also G. A. Humphreys, *Proc. Llandudno F.C.*, 1910-11, pp. 65-105; and the inaugural address read by Lord Mostyn at Conway, Aug. 19, 1897, *Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass.*, 1899, pp. 1-8.

¹ Five Constantinian coins were found on the S. slopes of the W. hill, and one, Roman but of unknown date, was embedded in the mortar of the 13th-century wall on the E. hill. They are now lost. Information from Dr. Willoughby Gardner. A scrap of plain Samian ware was picked up on the W. hill in 1950 by a member of the Commission's staff.

² *Hist. Wales*, I, 129 n.

³ *Annales Cambriae. s.a.* 822. See also *s.a.* 812 (Rolls Series).

⁴ *Hist. Wales*, II, 391; *Trans. Cymmru.*, 1899-1900, p. 151.

⁵ *Hist. Wales*, II, 613.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 632, 640.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 698.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 701.

⁹ *Calendar of Liberate Rolls*, Henry III (Rolls Series; II, 225), April 2, 1244. Nothing is known of the building in the "pass of Penmen" ordered at the same time.

Thanks are due to Mr. A. J. Taylor for drawing attention to the references to Degannwy in the Liberate and Pipe Rolls.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 322-6.

¹¹ *Hist. Wales*, II, 722, 732.

¹² *Cal. Lib. Rolls*, III, 300.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 121, 170; *Cheshire in the Pipe Rolls* (Lancs. and Cheshire Rec. Soc., No. 92), 90, 94; *q.v.* for refs. to Pipe and Chancellor's Rolls.

¹⁴ *Cal. Lib. Rolls*, III, 223, 258; *Cheshire in the Pipe Rolls*, 94.

15 *Cal. Lib. Rolls*, III, 300; in the previous year (p.223) John de Grey was instructed to strengthen with stonework the two palisades between the castle and the tower of Mansell.

16 *Cheshire in the Pipe Rolls*, 98.

17 Charter Roll, 36 Henry III, m. 19; transcript and translation in Lowe, I, 420-1.

18 *Cheshire in the Pipe Rolls*, 99. For rebuilding at Degannwy ca 1305, see P.R.O. Rentals and Surveys 17/88, m. I, transcribed in *Trans. Caerns. Hist. Soc.*, 1947, p. 19.

19 *Cal. Lib. Rolls*, III, 310.

Condition: generally reduced to foundations.

SH 78257945

6 v 52

4 N.E.

SECULAR BUILDINGS

(565) BODYSGALLEN (Figure 149, Plates 69, 78, 85). A large house consisting of a number of compact blocks dating from 1620 to 1914. The house is set on ground rising slightly to the E., now heavily wooded. It is built largely of local sandstone with grit dressings, and the modern works have been designed to harmonise with the old.

The name appears about 1350,¹ but the first mention of the house is in the late 16th century, when it was owned by Richard Mostyn.² In the next generation the property passed to the Wynn family through the marriage of Richard's sole heir, Margaret, to Hugh Wynn. In 1620 their son Robert built the earliest surviving part of the existing house. This lies

on a slope, and some earlier structure may have stood on the level ground to the N., now occupied by the block of about 1700.³ In 1776,⁴ on the marriage of his great-great-granddaughter Margaret to Sir Roger Mostyn, the house returned to the original family, who have retained it ever since. The initials M.W., for Margaret before her marriage, can be seen on several lead rainwater heads dated 1752-6.

Accurate dating of the individual blocks is difficult owing to the compact form of the plan and to the modern "period" restorations, additions and re-fenestration. Traditionally the central tower is supposed to be ancient, but there is no visible evidence that it is earlier than 1620.

Architectural Description.—The earliest block (Plate 69), on the S.W., is dated by a panel above the ground-floor window in the S. gable, reading 1620/R.W.K. (for Robert Wynn and Katherine his wife). The walls have large dressed gritstone quoins. The entrance doorway in the N.W. wall has moulded jambs and shaped head and retains its original massive double-panelled door and latch (Plate 78). The three-storeyed porch is modern. In the S.W. wall, flanked on each side by a two-light window, is the original cellar doorway, with a depressed two-centred head and a small chamfer on the jambs. All the windows have quarter-round moulded jambs and mullions, and moulded labels.

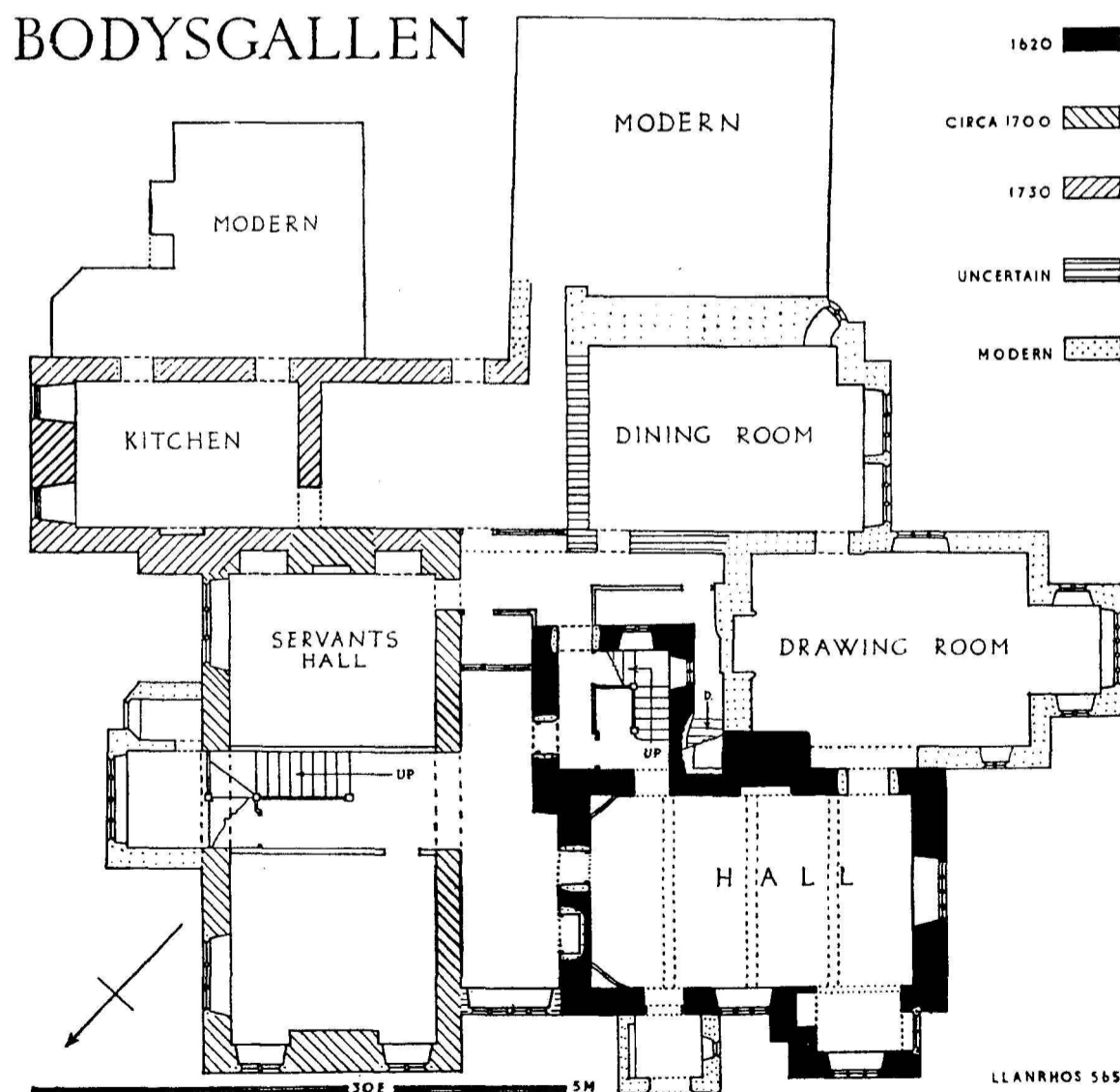


FIG. 149

Internally the main block contains three floors with attics and a cellar; all but the attics form single apartments.

On the ground floor at the S. end of the N.W. wall is an unusual small bay containing in its N.E. wall a fireplace with moulded stone jambs and a cornice above a flat hood; this feature is repeated on the floor above. In the centre of the S.E. wall is a large fireplace with a continuous moulded architrave. Above is set a richly carved overmantel containing three shields of arms: dexter, Gruffydd ap Cynan; centre, Owain Gwynedd; sinister, Collwyn.

The walls are covered with contemporary wainscoting, partly reset and renewed. The ceiling is now plastered over, but an original moulded beam spans the opening to the bay. The floor is original.

On the first floor both fireplaces are similar in design to the smaller one on the floor below, except that the flat stone hoods are set forward on moulded corbels. Above the S.E. one, which has some modern additions, are two shields of arms painted on plaster: dexter shield, *quarterly of six*, 1 Owain Gwynedd(?) (but field *sa.*); 2 Gruffydd ap Cynan; 3 Moreiddig; 4 Collwyn; 5 *gu. a lion rampant arg. crowned or between 3 crescents or* (Salisbury); 6 Tudor Trefor; *between 1, 2 and 4, 5 a crescent*. Crest, *an eagle displayed*. Sinister shield, *quarterly, 1 and 4 erm. on a saltire gu. a crescent or* (Osborn Wyddel for Vaughan of Cors y Gedol), 2 and 3 Collwyn; *impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4 Hwfa, 2 and 3 Owain Gwynedd*. Crest, *a boar statant*. The same arms are set above the smaller fireplace in the bay, but are painted on boards. The walls are panelled like the room below; the ceiling beams are original, but plastered over. The floor is original.

The third-floor room is lined with early 18th-century wainscoting; above are attics.

The tower now contains a refitted early 18th-century open-well stair giving access to the principal floors. On the top landing are fragments of an earlier stair with clumsy balusters and narrow moulded handrail (Plate 85). Above this level the tower is divided by two floors into two small square rooms, each with a small modern fireplace. Painted on plaster above the fireplace in the upper room is a shield bearing the arms of Owain Gwynedd impaling Osborn Wyddel.

These rooms and the parapeted lead flat above are reached by a circular stone stair corbelled out between the S. side of the tower and the adjoining chimney stack.

The N.E. block, with its axis at right angles to the earlier block, was probably added about 1700 but is completely modernised. It has a steeply pitched roof and tall multi-flued oblong chimneys; the mullioned windows and the small N. bay are all modern, but are designed to harmonise with the earlier work. Internally, the central stair inserted in 1848 is a facsimile of the stair at Gloddaeth (No. 649), including all its faults in design. In one of the attics are sections of mid-18th-century wainscoting, including a pedimented fireplace.

To the S.E. is the present kitchen block with its axis parallel to the N.W. block. The N.E. gable is dated 1730; the original length of this block is uncertain; it may have extended the full depth of the house. The kitchen has been heightened by the

removal of the first floor; in one of the rooms above are sections of contemporary wainscoting. The remainder of the house is modern.

On the N.W. of the house is an outbuilding, 39 ft. by 18 ft., with quoins in places similar to those in the 1620 block. Each floor originally contained one large and one smaller room. On the ground floor the larger room, now modernised, was a stable, entered by three wide doorways with stop-chamfered lintels, now blocked. The chamfered beam and stop-chamfered joists are visible above the smaller room. The upper floor is entered from an external stair through doorways with oak frames, and heads shaped to a depressed shouldered pointed arch. It now forms a single room, the partition having been cut through.

The gardens are mostly modern, but the sunken Dutch garden S. of the house may be of the 18th century. There is a rectangular *dovecote* of uncertain age to the S.E.

1 *Rec. Caern.*, 2 ("Bodscathlan").

2 High Sheriff of Caernarvonshire, 1572.

3 But Williams (*Aberconwy*, 134) mentions "an ancient structure, possibly the earlier house" on a hill nearby.

4 So Griffith, *Ped.*, 182, but the dates of birth given there for their children suggest a decade earlier.

Condition: good.

SH 79967928

25 v 52

5 N.W.

FINDS. See pp. xliv, liii, lix-lx, lxix; Figures 10, 13.

LLANRHYCHWYN

A medium-sized parish extending into the mountains W. of the River Conway. It includes Llyn Geirionydd, Llyn Crafnant, and part of Llyn Cowlyd. The chief monument is the Parish Church (No. 566). The parish now includes Nos. 655-8 and 671 listed under Trewydir, but Nos. 570 and 579 are in Capel Curig.*

ECCLESIASTICAL

(566) THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. RHYCHWYN (Figure 150, Plates 8, 13, 23-4, 27, 33-4) lies at the eastern edge of the upland country W. of the Conway Valley, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Llyn Geirionydd, at a height of 700 ft. above O.D.

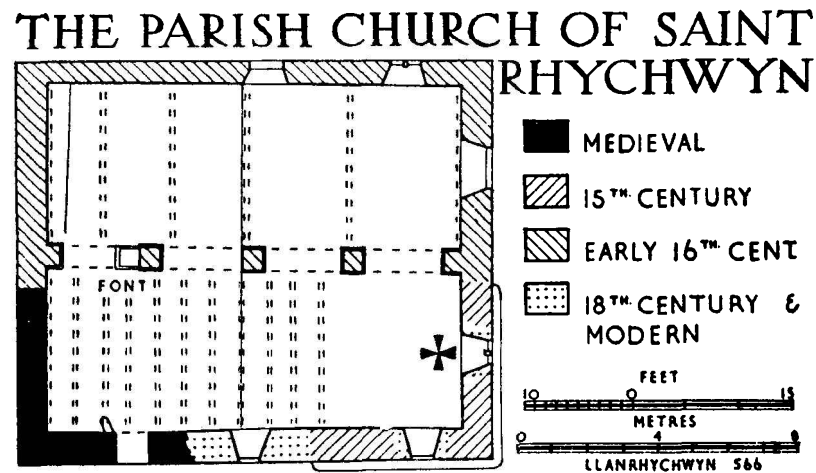


FIG. 150

* Erratum. Nos. 677-8 should have been listed under this parish.

The church consisted originally of a small rectangular building, possibly of 12th-century date, forming approximately a double square on plan. It is traditionally known as Llywelyn's old church and may have been used by Llywelyn ap Iorwerth before he built Trefriw church in 1230. The church was lengthened, probably in the 15th century, by the addition of a chancel of the same width. The N. aisle was added in the early 16th century either by Maredudd ab Ieuan (*ob.* 1525) or under his influence. In the 18th century the windows in the S. aisle were reconstructed, the door in the N. wall of the N. aisle was converted into a window, and the church re-roofed with slate. The lych-gate was built in 1762. Modern alterations include replacement of some of the mullions and window frames, and the renovation of the inner slopes of the roofs.¹

Architectural Description (Plate 8).—The church is rectangular in plan and consists of two aisles of approximately equal size separated by a row of piers. Each aisle is roofed separately and the inner ends of the trusses are carried on a wooden table laid across the top of the piers. The S. aisle is built of coursed and roughly dressed local stone, liberally pointed with modern plaster. The N. aisle is of long slabs, coursed and dressed; some of these are very large. Sandstone is used for some of the window dressings. The outer slopes of the roofs are of thick graded slates, the inner slopes of modern slate. The stone copings end in kneelers. The interior of the church is limewashed. The floor is of slate flags, many being grave-slabs. The W. half is at a slightly higher level than the E. half, the two parts being separated by a step.

The *S. Aisle* (38 ft. 6 ins. by 14 ft. 6 ins.) fulfils the functions of a nave and chancel. The eastern portion rests on a plinth of undressed stones and appears to be an addition to the original building. The S. wall has a pronounced internal batter. The church is entered by a doorway 3 ft. wide near the W. end of the S. wall. This is a plain round-headed opening of 12th-century type, though the arch is slightly segmental and may have been reset. At its inner end is a wooden door-frame also with a round head, containing a 17th-century oak door of post-and-panel type, the panels bevelled on either side of a central vertical ridge. The door-pivot is carried internally at the top in a chamfered wooden flange; a stone projecting from the wall at floor level to the W. of the opening serves as a door-stop.

The N. side of the aisle is formed of a row of three square piers with chamfered capitals and bases. Half-piers project from the E. and W. walls in the normal position of responds. These piers support a wooden table carrying the inner ends of the roof principals of both aisles.² The table consists of three parallel members, only the N. one, into which the principals of the N. aisle fit, being ancient; the other two members carry modern crosspieces to which the principals of the S. aisle are bolted.

The aisle is lighted by three windows, one in the E. and two in the S. wall. The E. window is of two trefoiled lights in a square frame; the sill, jambs and mullion are chamfered. The rear-arch has a four-centred head. The dressings are of sandstone but the mullion is wooden. This window is of 15th-

century character but appears to have been rebuilt; the window head only just fits the opening and in the exterior wall-face above is a stone dated 1753. The E. window in the S. wall is a plain opening but has re-used chamfered sandstone jambs, that on the W. being stop-chamfered; probably 15th-century, enlarged in the 18th century. The W. window has a chamfered sill, and a narrow chamfer on the lintel and jambs; the slate lintel bears the date 1737. Internally all three windows have splayed reveals and the W. window has a splayed sill.

The roof is of close-couple type, consisting of sixteen trusses of collar-beam type with straight struts below the collar. The ends of the trusses are now bolted on the N. to the wooden table carried by the central row of piers, and rest on the S. on vertical posts built into the wall, the bases of which rest at wall-plate level on wooden battens carried through the wall to project on the outside. There are no continuous purlins; the short section of purlin between each truss now rests at either end in a wooden chair bolted to the side of the truss, and carries a single common rafter. Over the E. end of the aisle, extending for 12 ft. 6 ins. from the E. wall, is a modern coved ceiling of plain boards following the soffit of the principals, perhaps replacing a medieval painted ceiling of the type preserved at Gyffin. The sawn-off ends of two old cross-ties are visible in the S. wall; a modern cross-tie has been bolted across the truss against the W. wall, and two others cross near the E. end, holes having been cut in the coved ceiling to receive them. This roof presumably dates from the enlargement of the original church and if contemporary with the E. window should be 15th-century.³

N. Aisle (38 ft. 6 ins. by 15 ft.). A bell-turret stands at the W. end of the roof; this has a single opening with four-centred arched head above which is a narrow coping and triangular pediment; below is a plain string course.

Internally (Plate 14) a low stone bench runs along the base of the W. wall. The aisle is lighted by three windows, one in the E. and two in the N. wall. The E. window is a wide single light with chamfered head, jambs and sill; the head is a four-centred arch cut from a single stone. Internally the reveals and sill are splayed and the rear-arch has a four-centred head. The E. window in the N. wall is of two lights with chamfered jambs and lintel; the sandstone mullion is modern. Internally the reveals and sill are splayed and the head is slightly arched.

The roof is of five bays diminishing in width from E. to W. and separated by chamfered arch-braced trusses resting on the S. on the wooden table carried by the central row of piers, and on the N. on a wooden plate built into the wall. The E. bay has a small skylight in the S. slope of the roof. The rafters are laid flat on the purlins. The latter, except in the E. bay, are strengthened by cusped windbraces with either a single or double point between the cusps. These points show a curious symmetry. In the second bay from the E. all the windbraces are single-point; in the third bay three are single-point and one is double-point on each slope of the roof; in the fourth bay one is single-point and three are double-point on each slope; and in the W. bay all are double-point. The truss against the W. wall is a renewal, being unchamfered and of simple collar-beam type; its upper part has been further repaired and the collar and parts of the truss are modern. The

second truss from the W. has small broach stops to its chamfer; the other trusses have plain chamfers.

Lych-Gate. At the N.E. corner of the churchyard stands the lych-gate, a small rectangular building measuring 8 ft. 6 ins. by 7 ft. The walls, 3 ft. thick, are of rubble liberally pointed with modern plaster. The roof is of thick graded slates. The floor is of rough flags. In each of the N. and S. gable walls is a doorway 3 ft. 6 ins. wide with roughly chamfered wooden lintel. The outer side of the N. lintel is inscribed IT ID OT 1762 WO (the 7 has been altered to a 4). The initials IT ID must refer to John Thomas and John Davies, mentioned in inscription (i) below. The N. entrance retains the original oak chamfered door-frame and threshold, also the oak door with vertical chamfered battens on its outer side and iron hinges (the upper long and bilobate, the lower short and pointed). Internally a narrow stone bench capped with slate slabs runs along all sides except the N. The roof purlins are very rough and on them the common rafters are laid flat.

Fittings.—*Bell:* bears a row of *fleurs-de-lis* in a band round the head, and a crowned capital L prefixed by a small h; the letters are stamped; early 14th-century.⁴ *Candelabra:* (i) in the N. aisle; of oak, with central turned and moulded stem ending at the bottom in a pendant; from slots in the bulbous part of the stem four flat carved brackets project at right-angles to one another, each ending in an upright cylindrical stem surmounted by a modern iron candle-holder; late 17th-century; (ii) the central stem of a similar candelabrum is preserved in the church. *Communion Rails* (Plate 34): the flat handrail has moulded edges and is carried on thick turned and moulded legs with square bases, resting on a plain bottom rail; in the middle of the W. side is a hinged gate. The handrail on the S., bearing the initials PA WO, the bottom rail on the N., and other parts of both rails are modern. The handrail on the N. bears the date 1636. *Communion Table:* of oak, with square stop-chamfered legs and plain spacers at the foot; the soffits of the top spacers are carved at the ends; 18th-century. *Chests:* (i) at the E. end of the S. aisle; of oak, 2 ft. 8 ins. long by 1 ft. wide by 1 ft. deep, carried on short flat legs; the lid has chamfered hinge-bars. On the front is inscribed EP ES/1771; (ii) in the N.E. corner; of oak, 4 ft. 2 ins. long by 1 ft. 3 ins. wide by 1 ft. 2 ins. deep, carried on short flat legs; the lid has chamfered hinge-bars. The front vertical edges are toothed; the front panel has a light moulding at top and bottom and is inscribed RW OP/1720. *Font* (Plate 23): on a two-stepped base against the W. side of the first pier from the W. Square trough of sandstone, limewashed externally, 1 ft. 9 ins. by 1 ft. 8 ins. externally at the top and tapering to a flat base 1 ft. 3 ins. square. The vertical edges are chamfered. The interior measures 1 ft. 5 ins. by 1 ft. 4 ins. and is 8 ins. deep. Of early type, possibly 12th-century. *Inscriptions:* (i) on S. wall of S. aisle, resting on the wall-plate; slate tablet with inscriptions in Welsh recording benefaction of £10 for the poor of the parish by Jane, daughter of William Pugh of Gors, in 1762, John Thomas and John Davies being wardens; (ii) on W. side of first pier from the E.; slate tablet similar to (i), benefaction of £5 by Richard Robert Thomas of Tai-isa, 29 Aug. 1785. *Memorial:* Interior—slate slab forming part of

the floor between door and centre pier, to E.W.; also I.E., 1725. *Plate:* Chalice (Plate 27), a silver secular goblet with V-shaped bowl, gilt on inside, exterior decorated with grapes and foliage in low relief on a stippled background, surbase fluted. The tall baluster stem is engraved with acanthus foliage and rests on a fluted splayed foot with ovolo moulding at edge. Lip is inscribed "Ex dono Randall Lloyd". Bowl bears a plain shield on which is inscribed a human skull. London date-letter 1614-15; maker's mark AB ligatured in a shaped shield.⁵ *Pulpit* (Plate 33): N.E. corner; of oak, hexagonal in plan, each side 1 ft. 8 ins. wide. The four sides facing the congregation are each formed of an upper and lower panel with moulded edges; above is a moulded cornice. The front panel bears a carved shield with TW EE/1691/ANNO ED in raised letters; above is the word WARDENS. *Reading desk:* forms a unit with the pulpit; of oak, 4 ft. long by 2 ft. 8 ins. wide, similar to the pulpit but the mouldings are simpler. Entered by a door on the S.; on the N. a door gives access to the pulpit. The front consists of a single wide panel above two smaller panels; above this the bookrest is carried on wooden brackets with carved soffits. *Settles:* (i) E. end of the N. aisle; of oak, 6 ft. long by 1 ft. 6 ins. wide. The front edge of the seat and the top rail of the back are moulded. The back is divided into six panels separated by moulded posts. The top rail bears the initials G.O.I.; 18th-century; (ii) S.W. corner; of oak, 4 ft. 5 ins. long by 1 ft. 4 ins. wide, carried on four plain legs. The back is open and consists of seven vertical posts, slightly curved and symmetrically arranged, three on either side of a thicker central post. The upper edge of the top rail has a slight double curve, and its front is inscribed WARD 1769 RP IR. *Stained Glass:* (i) E. window in S. aisle (Plate 24): N. light—(a) the Trinity, consisting of a Majesty supporting a crucifix with the Dove descending above the head of the Christ; yellow stain and clear glass; (b) the head of a young saint, one hand raised, facing a cross with trefoil-ended arms; yellow stain and clear glass; (c) grisaille-decorated quarries in black, yellow stain and clear glass; S. light—(a) the Virgin and Child (only the hands of the Virgin remain); yellow stain and clear glass; (b) grisaille-decorated quarries in black, yellow stain and clear glass; 15th-century; (ii) E. window in N. aisle: (a) a Crucifixion in yellow, blue, purple and clear glass, the superscription INRI in black letters on a crimson panel: flanked by St. Mary and St. John in red and blue robes with purple nimbus: the whole on a green base to represent grass; two other decorative quarries in black and yellow stain; (b) St. David (face missing) holding a pastoral staff, robed in red and green, with a blue nimbus; underneath, a scroll with the words SANCTE DAVY . . . ; also St. Rhychwyn holding a staff, clad in red, blue and yellow, with a purple nimbus; underneath a scroll with the word SANCTE . . . ; odd quarries of blue and orange glass; below, a fragmentary inscription in Gothic lettering, ORATE P . . . ISTI FE . . . QUE VITRIATA FUIT. Early 16th-century;⁶ (iii) E. window in N. wall of N. aisle: in the head are a few fragments of 17th- or 18th-century glass, decorative in yellow or orange, and plain in blue or red; (iv) W. window in N. wall of N. aisle: the head is filled with decorative fragments of 17th- or 18th-century glass, mostly foliage in gold on a black ground; also some scraps of plain

red and blue; below is a modern inscription. *Miscellanea*: (i) W. end of S. aisle; stone mullion 3 ft. 3 ins. long, with quarter-round moulded edges; late 16th- or early 17th-century; (ii) S.W. corner; fragment of old oak channelled to form a shallow trough; (iii) fragment of old wooden shovel tipped with iron.

Old Churches, 101-10; *Arch. Camb.*, 1900, pp. 317-18; 1927, pp. 113-128; H. L. North, *Old Churches of Arllechwedd*, pp. 102-11; Hyde Hall, 129-30.

¹ Restoration which included "underpinning the south wall of the Sanctuary" took place shortly before 1929; during this work a human burial was found in the wall (*Arch. Camb.*, 1929, pp. 337-8).

² Until recently this table was plastered over (see *Arch. Camb.*, 1927, p. 117); Hughes and North (*Old Churches*, 104-5) mention an early 16th-century wooden lintel, "carved with very late cusped-headed panel ornament", reused in the E. bay; this is no longer preserved.

³ Hughes, however, was inclined to date it late 13th-century (*Old Churches*, 107) or 14th-century (*Arch. Camb.*, 1927, p. 114).

⁴ *Arch. Camb.*, 1878, p. 267.

⁵ *Church Plate*, 102 (figure); Jackson, p. 112, 1612-13.

⁶ The inscription was read by Gwallter Mechain (quoted in Baring-Gould and Fisher, *Lives of the British Saints*, IV, p. 113), *Orate pro benefactoribus istius fenestras que vitriata fuit*. A date followed, given by Lewis (*Top. Dict.*, II) as 1422, thought by Hughes to be a mistake for 1522; and given by Gwallter Mechain as 1533. The stained glass is in any case either contemporary with or very shortly after the building of the N. aisle, the masonry of which is characteristic of the work of Maredudd ab Ieuan, who built Dolwyddelan Church in the early 16th century and died in 1525.

Condition: good.

SH 77486161 11 xi 49 18 N.E.

SECULAR BUILDINGS

(567) BRWYNOG-UCHAF. One of the farm buildings is an early 18th-century cottage, 26 ft. by 16 ft., formerly with a *crogloff*; re-roofing for use as a *beudy* has destroyed the chimney. The fireplace beam is roughly chamfered. Near the centre of the house is a reset late 16th-century post-and-panel screen, in which is a blocked doorway with a four-centred arched head notched at the centre to form a rough ogee.

Condition: becoming derelict.

SH 74656410 12 vii 50 13 S.E.

The following house is probably of the mid-18th century or earlier but has few surviving features meriting description:

(568) TAI-UCHAF. Cambered fireplace beam.

SH 77646193 3 x 51 18 N.E.

(569) TITHE-BARN, on a low spur overlooking the floodplain of the River Conway W. of Llanrwst. A large rectangular building of rubble, built with very large stones, 83 ft. long from N.W. to S.E. and 21 ft. 6 ins. wide. The walls are 3 ft. thick. The side walls are greatly ruined but the corners survive to a maximum height of 10 ft. Wide entrances (their original width uncertain) lie opposite one another in each of the side walls, somewhat to the N.W. of the centre. Two small windows 2 ft. wide remain in the N.W. gable end. Three tall stones averaging 6 ft. in height, their tops bound with iron,

stand in line along the N.E. side about 10 ft. out from the barn wall. The tops of these are channelled to support some kind of rack which presumably projected at right angles from the barn wall.

Condition: ruined.

SH 78946141 5 iv 50 19 N.W.

(570) BUILDING, at 950 ft. above O.D. on a level shelf among outcrops in rough mountain country. Rectangular dry-built structure, axis N.E.-S.W., 23 ft. by 11 ft.; the walls are 2 ft. thick and remain to a maximum height of 5 ft. The N.E. end is recessed and probably contained a chimney. The entrance, 3 ft. wide, is in the S.E. side; S.W. of it are indications of a window opening 3 ft. wide. In the N.W. wall is a small window with splayed reveals. A small yard or pen, 20 ft. by 13 ft., adjoins the S.E. side of the house.

There is no visible evidence of date but the site is probably a *hafod* of some antiquity.

Condition: ruined.

SH 73765873 13 v 50 18 S.E. "Old sheepfold"

UNCLASSIFIED EARTHWORKS

(571) CIRCULAR STRUCTURE, well built of dry masonry, at about 800 ft. above O.D. The internal diameter is 4 ft., the walls are 5 ft. thick and 2 ft. high. There is no entrance.

Condition: good.

SH 75556034 9 v 50 18 N.E. Unnoted

HUTS AND FIELD SYSTEMS

(572) DISPERSED HUTS AND ENCLOSURES, beneath later folds, in open mountain country at 1,600 ft. above O.D. The settlement straggles from N. to S. along the W. bank of a small stream; the ground is very stony and the site is backed on the W. by masses of outcrop, but naturally clear open slopes on the E. side of the stream do not appear to have been utilised. The remains consist of small circular huts 8-10 ft. in diameter with walls about 2 ft. thick of piled stones, associated with small irregular partly cleared enclosures. These are overlaid and disturbed by very ruined sheepfolds consisting of small oval or sub-rectangular cells, probably medieval, with walls about 2 ft. 6 ins. thick and 2-3 ft. high. Starting from the N. end of the settlement the remains are:

(i) An oval pound, 19 ft. by 14 ft., possibly on the site of an earlier hut.

10 yards to the S.E. is a ruined fold of three cells. Huts (ii) and (iii) lie beneath the W. ends of the S.W. and S.E. cells. The wall of hut (iii) is 2 ft. thick, of boulders set upright.

(iv) 40 yards S. of (i) is an oval enclosure 24 ft. by 16 ft., with an entrance on the E. The wall is 2 ft. thick and 2-3 ft. high, of piled stones. The structure is probably a fold, but may perhaps be a hut, as it contains a central upright stone with a setting of smaller stones on one side, the whole resembling a hearth 2 ft. 6 ins. in diameter.

(v) 10 yards E. of (iv) is a much ruined hut with a stump of field wall joined to it on the N.

(vi) 60 yards S. of (iv) is a small rectangular structure 10 ft. by 3 ft., almost destroyed, with a field wall leading off to the S.E.

(vii) 10 yards S.E. of (vi) is a small enclosure containing a hut in contact with its wall on the S.W. A field wall leads off to the S.E.

To the S. and W. of (vi) and (vii) are two modern folds.

The huts are interspersed among the remains of old field walls (2 ft. thick, of piled stones) defining small irregular enclosures along the river bank. At the S. end of the settlement one of these appears to be lynched. The enclosures are partly cleared, probably for digging-stick cultivation, the larger stones being left *in situ*.

Condition: much ruined; robbed to build medieval and modern sheepfolds.

(i) SH 74336205 7 v 50 18 N.E. "Old sheepfolds"

(573) HUT AND ENCLOSURE (see Figure 151). 800 ft. above O.D.

Condition: much ruined.

SH 76636064 27 viii 50 18 N.E. Unnoted

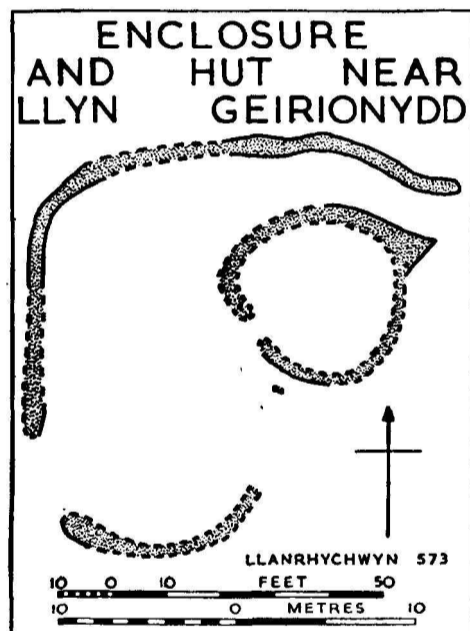


FIG. 151

(574) ROUND HUT or fold at 650 ft. above O.D. at the junction of sloping ground with level ground above the head of Llyn Crafnant. It is 21 ft. in diameter, with a wall 3-4 ft. thick, of very massive boulders. A gap on the E. probably represents the entrance. The floor follows the natural slope, suggesting a fold rather than a dwelling.

Condition: fair.

SH 74006051 19 v 50 18 N.E. Unnoted

(575) LONG HUTS and other remains, between 900 and 950 ft. above O.D. in hummocky ground forming a shelf about 300 ft. above the N. end of Llyn Crafnant.

(i) On the W., adjoining a modern sheepfold, are the remains of a large circular hut or pound 28 ft. in diameter,

with an entrance on the E. The wall, which shows a tendency to angularity of plan, is 2-3 ft. thick and faced on both sides. The site forms a small level platform among hummocks of outcrop. To the W. are old field walls and traces of terracing.

Condition: robbed to build the sheepfold.

SH 75136180

(ii) Further E., adjoining a modern sheepfold, are traces of a long hut, externally 36 ft. long from N. to S. and 15 ft. wide. The walls, 3 ft. thick, are of large stones. The site forms a small level patch among outcrop, with level ground to the N. and a small terrace just above the hut on the S.

Condition: ruined; robbed to build a sheepfold.

SH 75176182

(iii) A modern sheepfold further E. is probably on the site of a long hut; a little to the E. of it is an old rectangular enclosure 80 ft. by 35 ft.

SH 75206177

Many level patches between the hummocks of outcrop show medieval plough markings.

16 v 50 18 N.E. "Old sheepfold"

(576) LONG HUTS, and other remains on ground sloping fairly steeply to the N.W. near the head of Llyn Crafnant, at 750 ft. above O.D.

(i) Sub-rectangular enclosure, the interior sloping slightly to the N.W., 58 ft. long from E. to W. and 41 ft. wide. Three sides are straight, the fourth is bowed outwards. The enclosure is cut back slightly into the slope on the S.E., and terraced out on the N.W. The walls are 3 ft. thick, of earth and small stones faced on both sides with massive boulders.

Condition: much ruined.

SH 73776014

(ii) Platform house, 10 yards S. of (i), 30 ft. long from N.W. to S.E. and 18 ft. wide. It is terraced out to a height of 5 ft. at the lower end, and a terrace forms a hood just above the upper end. The walls are 2 ft. 6 ins. thick, faced on both sides, but the side walls have practically gone.

Condition: almost destroyed.

(iii) Long hut, 32 ft. by 15 ft. externally, axis N.E.-S.W. parallel with the contours. The walls are about 3 ft. thick, faced apparently on both sides with big stones. The N.E. end of the building is buried beneath a pile 4 ft. high of stones from field clearance.

Condition: greatly ruined.

SH 73716012

(iv) A little higher up the slope is a square mound of stones, 3 ft. high and 12 ft. each way, with a kerb of massive boulders. This may be a cairn, or a pen filled with stones from field clearance.

Condition: much ruined.

SH 73806011 13 v 50 18 N.E. Unnoted

(577) LONG HUTS and enclosures, at 750 ft. above O.D. near the head of Llyn Crafnant, on more or less level ground.

(i) The remains of a rectangular building, 30 ft. long from N.E. to S.W. and 15 ft. wide, with a yard or pen adjoining on the S. The walls are 3 ft. thick and faced on both sides. Trees and nettles growing on the site suggest it was either a small cottage and garden or a *budy* and stackyard.

Condition: much ruined.

SH 73876016

(ii) The remains of an oval enclosure, 60 ft. long from N.E. to S.W. and 40 ft. wide, partly obscured by field clearance and household refuse dumps. The enclosure wall is 4 ft. thick, of earth and stones faced on both sides. The only visible structure within is a wall of very large boulders cutting off the S.W. end of the enclosure.

Condition: ruined and obscured by tipped rubbish.

SH 73916018

(iii) Old oval sheepfold, 22 ft. by 18 ft., with a massive wall 4-10 ft. thick and 2-4 ft. high. The entrance is on the S.E. The S.W. end stands on a straight plinth which suggests that the fold is built on the site of and with the materials from a long hut.

SH 73936012 13 v 50 18 N.E. Unnoted

(578) LONG HUT, at 900 ft. above O.D. on a small level shelf with a steep cliff and scree slope rising to the N.W. It is 32 ft. 6 ins. long from N.W. to S.E. and 13 ft. wide; a cross-wall divides it into equal halves. The walls are dry-built, 2 ft. 6 ins. thick and 3 ft. in maximum height.

A dry-built field wall, probably contemporary, runs parallel to the house a few feet to the N.E., then opposite the S.E. end of the house returns at right angles towards the N.E.

Condition: ruined

SH 75506032 9 v 50 18 N.E. Unnoted

CAIRNS

(579) CAIRN (Figure 152), at 700 ft. above O.D. on a slight ridge of outcrop on ground sloping to the S.W., on the edge of a steep drop to the S.E.

Condition: fairly good; a small tree growing just S.E. of the cist.

SH 73195775 4 iv 52 18 S.E. Unnoted

(580) CAIRN, on open moorland at 1,400 ft. above O.D. Circular mound of stones, 37 ft. 6 ins. in diameter and 3 ft. high, with no visible sign of kerb or cist. A hollow at the centre is due to robbing; rough piled walls of stones on the E. and W. are modern sheep-shelters.

Condition: robbed.

SH 75236281 16 v 50 18 N.E.
11-(2)

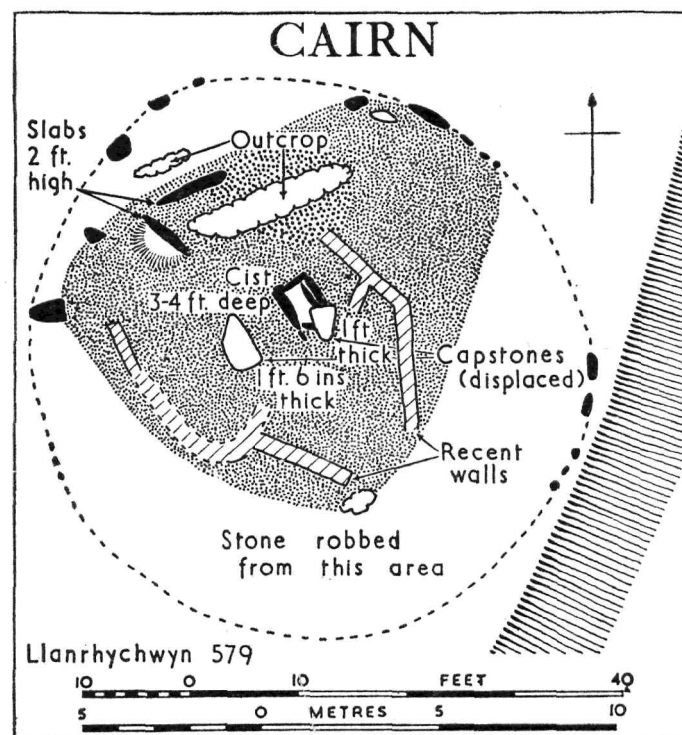


FIG. 152

(581) CAIRN, at 950 ft. above O.D. A low stony mound, oval, measuring 34 ft. from E. to W. by 27 ft. wide, probably the base of a denuded cairn.

Condition: almost entirely destroyed.

SH 77166067 9 v 50 18 N.E. Unnoted

MOUNDS OF BURNT STONE

(582) MOUND, at 800 ft. above O.D. A semicircular bank of earth 6-8 ft. wide and 2 ft. high, forming an arc of a circle of 33 ft. diameter, open to the E. It lies in level marshy ground close to a modern water conduit. Its shape and position suggest a "boiling mound", but it is too overgrown for its composition to be determined.

Condition: poor.

SH 76645965 10 v 50 18 N.E. Unnoted

FINDS. See pp. lix, lxi, lxix; Figure 14.

LLECHWEDD

Llechwedd is a small straggling parish consisting of two detached areas on the W. bank of the river S. of Conway. The principal monuments are the house Cymryd-isaf (No. 583), and the hut-group on Gwern Engan (No. 591).

SECULAR BUILDINGS

(583) CYMRyd-ISAF (Figure 153, Plates 66, 84). A rectangular eastern block, of one storey with inserted attics, was built ca. 1500; it probably extended further W., covering part

of the space occupied by the added cross wing of two storeys with attics; this has an inscription with the date 1696 and the initials LL. H. K. (for (?) Henry and Kathrine Lloyd;¹ see Gyffin church (No. 300), memorial no. (iv)).

The walls are of rubble with modern copings in the gable of the earlier house and original copings, kneelers and dressings of grit in the added wing. All windows are modern, mostly in original openings. The slate roofs are modern.

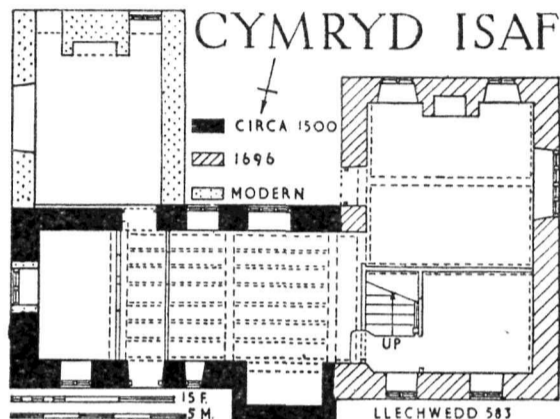


FIG. 153

The main elevation of the older block faces N.; it has a gabled projecting chimney with a tall rebuilt stack on the W. and small rectangular windows of one and two lights in original openings flanking the door. The E. gable has a modern window in the centre of the ground floor. The S. elevation is partly masked by a modern building entered through a S. door; beyond are windows of two and three lights, probably in original openings. The N. gable of the added wing has two two-light windows on the ground floor, two on the first floor and a central one to the attic; all openings are old with some jamb stones remaining; in the wall is set a stone with an inscription in four lines: LL/H.K.DVW/A. DIGON/1696. The W. elevation has a large four-light window on the ground floor and two two-light windows above, all modernised. The S. gable has a central chimney stack with two flanking windows, each of two lights, on the ground floor; these have original chamfered jambs and mullions of stone.

Architectural Description (Plate 66).—The house of ca. 1500 is of three bays, the two on the W. forming the hall and the third a separate room; the house was probably completed by a fourth bay to the W. forming the solar. The partition between the passage and the E. room is original; it has plain posts 7 ins. wide, separated by 9-inch panels, and framed in an oak sill and head. The doorways have depressed pointed heads; that on the S. is certainly, the other possibly, original. The partition between the passage and the hall is modern and there is no trace of an original screen. The E. room has an original N. and an inserted E. window; there is no trace of a partition corresponding to the two doors. The room is ceiled with stop-chamfered joists, resting at one end on corbels inserted in the E. wall and at the other on a cross-beam set against the partition 2 ft. below its head; the opening for a trap door to the attic, now filled, is visible in the N.E. corner. The hall has a large fireplace with a flat oak lintel and modern grate on the

N., and modernised windows, probably in original openings, on N. and S. The hall was ceiled in two stages, the E. half being the earlier; the joists are like those of the small room and rest on stop-chamfered cross-beams. The attics have a skylight on the S. side. The E. truss is of simple collar-beam type, the head of the partition acting as a tie-beam and the space above originally filled with wattle and daub. The hall roof, originally open, has a central truss of collar-beam type with cusped raking struts and curved wall braces and wind braces.

The partition between the earlier house and the added wing has chamfered posts and panels framed in an oak sill and head; it probably represents the original partition between the hall and the solar; there are doors at each end; on the N. the head has been enlarged; the S. opening is later. The ground floor of the added wing is in three bays, two forming a large room to the S., the third divided into a small room and a space for the stair; the partitions are modern. The cross-beams are chamfered with tongue-shaped stops, the joists chamfered. The stair (Plate 84) is of 1696 with shaped strip balusters, moulded handrail and a square newel with moulded capping. A wood-framed partition with wattle and daub filling remains on the upper floor. The roof is in three bays with simple trusses of collar-beam type.

Old Cottages, 16–19.

¹ Griffith, *Ped.*, p. 154.

Condition: good, modernised.

SH 79237588

1947

5 S.W.

(584–7) COTTAGES AND SMALL HOUSES. See Figure 154. Nos. 585–6, *Old Cottages*, p. 31.

(588) BODIDDA, a house probably built by Hugh Stodart, living 1567,¹ or his son John who died 1627; it later passed to the Owens (see Gyffin church (No. 300), memorials nos. (vi) and (vii)). The main part of the house was rebuilt in 1838, but the principal room in the N.W. wing, now the kitchen, has a ceiling with a chamfered cross-beam and stop-chamfered joists dating from ca. 1600; the roof of this wing is inaccessible; the wooden chimney beam has recently been removed from the N.W. wall.

¹ Griffith, *Ped.*, pp. 293, 361.

Condition: modernised.

SH 76687574

15 v 48

4 S.E.

The following houses are probably of the mid-18th century or earlier, but contain no surviving features meriting description:

(589) GWRHYDRHOS.

SH 76667699

18 iii 50

4 S.E.

(590) BRYN-BYCHAN.

SH 76887695

18 iii 50

4 S.E.

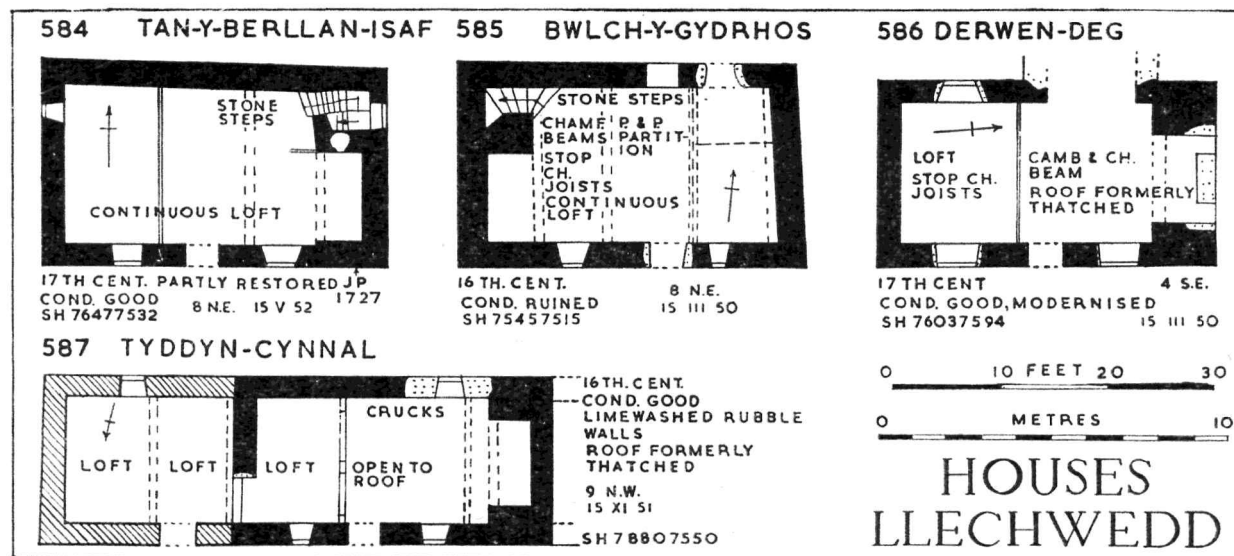


FIG. 154

HUTS AND FIELD SYSTEMS

(591) HUT GROUP, Gwern Engan (Figure 155), S. of Llyn Engan. This partly enclosed group of circular huts is situated on natural terraces at 650 ft. above O.D.; the ground slopes gently E. and N. to Llyn Engan, which lies in a marshy hollow. There are traces of cultivation, some of which is more recent, on the neighbouring slopes.

The highest part of the site is to the S.E., with hut (i) lying at the W. end of a small terrace; it is 18 ft. in diameter with an entrance 3 ft. 6 ins. wide. The hut is cut into the hill-side on the S.W. and built up on the lower side; the stone-faced wall is 4 ft. thick. To the N., on a second terrace, 5 ft. lower, is hut (ii), 13-14 ft. in diameter, with a wall 5 ft. thick and 1-2 ft. high. A few set stones and many lying loose at the S.E. end of the upper terrace, and along the lower slope to the N.E., suggest an enclosing wall; this cannot be traced above the hut and may be part of a field boundary of later date.

N.W. of hut (ii) are 3 huts, probably all opening on to

a small terrace. Hut (iii), which abuts on hut (ii), is 24 ft. in diameter, with a wall of earth and stones, 6 ft. thick and 2 ft. high, faced on both sides with large boulders; the entrance, 4 ft. wide, faces N.E. Adjoining is hut (iv), originally 20 ft. in diameter, and of similar construction. Part of the interior has at some time been rebuilt as an oval shelter, approached through a passage 12 ft. long, which passes through the original entrance. On the far side of the terrace is a small hut, (v), 12 ft. in diameter and of similar construction; the position of the entrance is uncertain, but it probably lay on the S.E. towards the same terrace. The yard on to which the huts open is approached from the S.W. by a passage 10 ft. wide. S.E. of this passage is an enclosure at the backs of huts (iii) and (iv) with an outer wall of earth and stones at the top of the slope behind the terrace. On the slope stones continuing the line of the wall below huts (i) and (ii) mark the position of the lower side of the enclosure.

N.W. of the huts already described is an irregular D-shaped enclosure with a stone-faced wall of earth and rubble 4-6 ft.

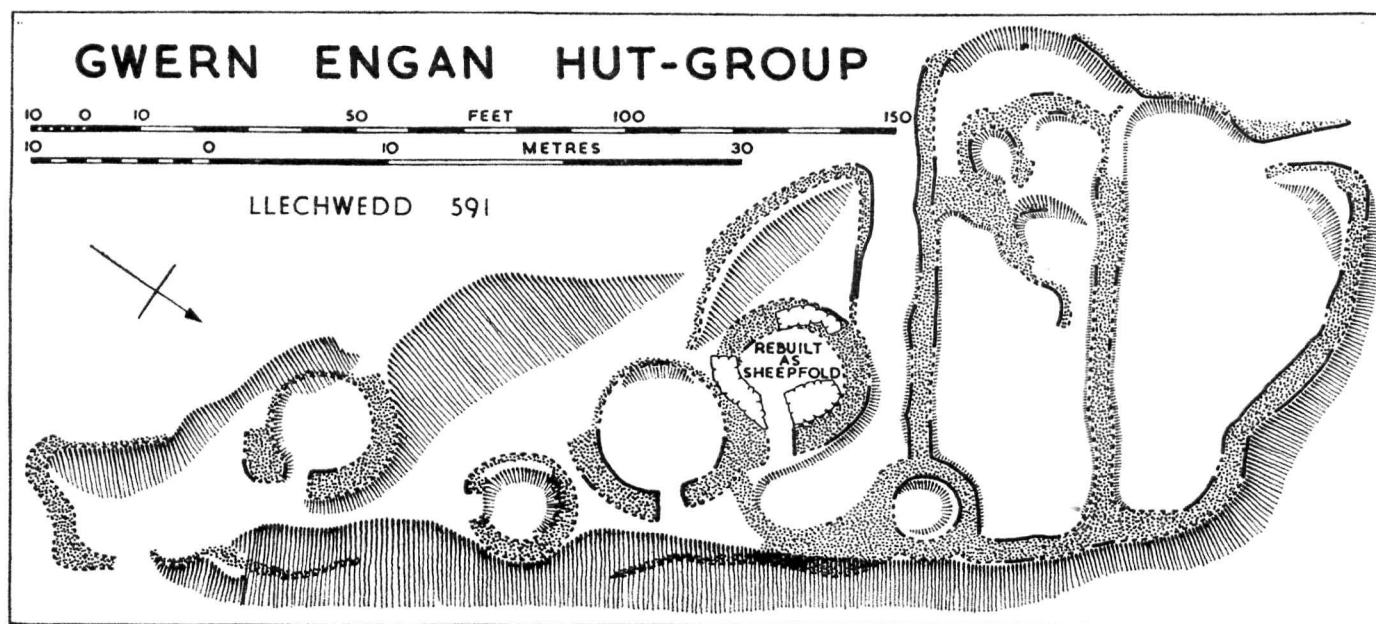


FIG. 155

thick and 2-3 ft. high; the straight S.E. wall also forms one side of the passage to huts (iii)-(v). The enclosure is divided into two parts by a cross-wall. At the S.W. end of the upper part is a hut, (vi), 10 ft. in diameter with traces of an enclosure N.W. of it and of a second hut, (vii), formerly more distinct, on the N. side.

Hut (iii) was excavated in 1911 and yielded 3 indeterminate stone implements and numerous pot boilers.¹

About 200 ft. E. of the settlement a massive ruined wall about 150 ft. long runs N.W.-S.E. across a small valley which forms the easiest approach to the site. It is built of large boulders revetting the eastern side of an earthen terrace, and in places stands about 4 ft. (2 courses) high.

¹ Lowe, I, pp. 43, 101-3.

Condition: ruined and overgrown.

SH 75507645 10 i 48 4 S.E. Unnoted

(592) LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURES, on the N. bank of a small stream. Rectangular building, 65 ft. long from N. to S. and 14 ft. wide, divided into three compartments by banks which apparently represent cross-walls. The first of them, 9 ft. wide, is 13 ft. from the S. end; the second, 6 ft. 6 ins. wide, is 24 ft. 6 ins. from the N. end. The building lies along the E. side of a narrow rectangular yard, to the E. of which a low bank defines a large round enclosure. The Maen Penddu (No. 594) stands on the line of this bank on the N. On the W. wall of the rectangular enclosure is a peat house (see p. lxxviii).

H. H. Lines, "A British Camp on Cefn Namor", *The Antiquary*, August 1891.

Condition: greatly ruined.

SH 73917346 19 x 51 8 N.E. Unnoted

(593) MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT at Hendre. Above the modern cottages are several walls of untrimmed boulders set in clay; at least two houses can be distinguished, but no details remain; one of the existing cottages may be of the 16th century, but all details are modernised. There are traces of ridge and furrow cultivation in the fields to the S.W.

Condition: almost destroyed.

SH 77107645 15 iii 48 4 S.E. Unnoted

STANDING STONES

(594) STANDING STONE known as Maen Penddu. The stone stands 6 ft. high and measures 3 ft. 6 ins. by 2 ft. 6 ins. at base. It has been incorporated in the line of an old enclosure bank (see No. 592).

Lowe, I, 60-1 and Figure 44 (there called "Maen y Campau"); *Arch. Camb.*, 1912, p. 59, Figure 14.

Condition: good.

SH 73917358 16 iv 47 8 N.E.

FINDS. See pp. lxi-lxii, lxix; Figure 14.

LLYSFAEN

Llysfaen is a small detached parish on the N. coast, formerly part of Caernarvonshire, but transferred to Denbighshire shortly after 1922. The principal monument is the Parish Church (No. 595).

ECCLESIASTICAL

(595) THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. CYNFRAN (Figure 156, Plates 17, 28). A small twin-aisled church of the type common in Denbighshire. It consists of an undivided Chancel and Nave of the 14th century, with an earlier N. Aisle and Vestry (the original Chancel), probably dating from the 13th century.¹ The S. Porch is modern.

The building is of local limestone, the southern half being of more massive masonry. With the exception of the S. doorway all the openings are modern, as the church was extensively restored in 1870. It was visited by Sir Stephen Glynne in 1851² when he found a W. gallery and an octagonal font, which have since disappeared.

ST CYNFRAN'S CHURCH

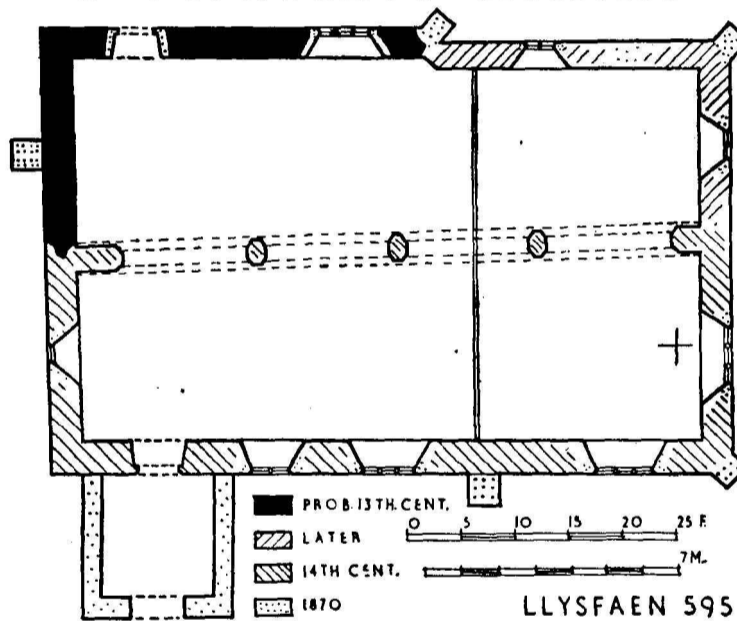


FIG. 156

Architectural Description (Plate 17).—The *Chancel and Nave* are undivided and have been modernised except for the S. doorway, the N. arcade and the roof. The doorway (Plate 17) has a two-centred head formed of two large slabs and jambs of large stones; it has a continuous bold chamfer, with broach stops at the base of the deep chamfered plinth on which the southern half of the building is set. Above the door is a large crudely carved corbel portraying a man's head with tongue protruding. The N. arcade is of four two-centred arches with single continuous chamfer returning on octagonal piers and responds. It has been entirely re-tooled. The piers are now narrower than the arcade above, which tapers to meet them. The roof, partly reconstructed of old materials, retains some original windbraces and plain stone corbels on the N. wall.

The N. Aisle is probably the oldest part of the fabric but has been completely modernised. Its E. end is marked by a

break in the N. wall at the junction of the narrower vestry. The arcade now forming the S. side appears to have been set further N. than the original external wall. The roof, continuous with that of the vestry, is formed of restored trusses irregularly spaced.

N. Vestry. Before the building of the S. aisle this was the chancel.

(600) TY'N-Y-COED.

SH 89537732

15 ix 51

Denb. 4 N.W.

(601) PLAS-NEWYDD.

SH 90737630

15 ix 51

Denb. 4 S.W.

FINDS. See p. lxix.

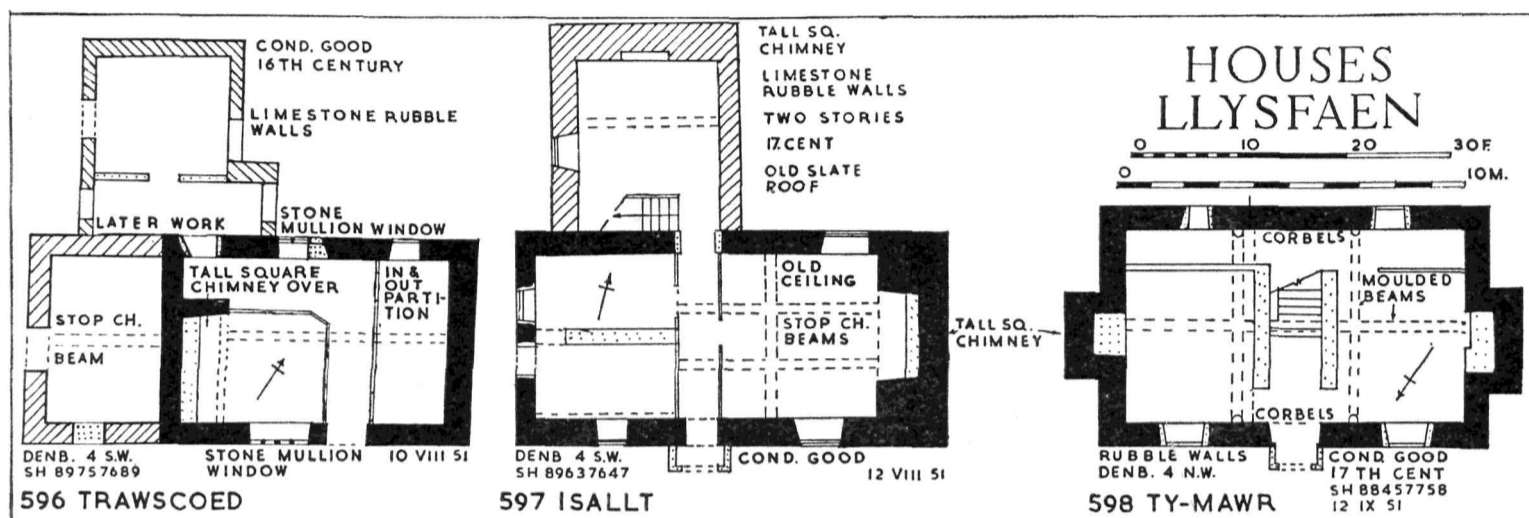


FIG. 157

Fittings.—*Memorials*: all of gritstone. Interior—on W. wall of porch, 2 reset plaques: (i) Elizabeth Conway, 1671, and Thomas Vaughan, Rector, 1673; (ii) William Owen of Pentregwyddel, and Elizabeth Owens, 1679. Exterior—(iii) Griffith Lloyd, 1599, and grandchild (no date); (iv) John Vaughan of Pen Newydd, 1645; (v) Edward Lloyd, 1645; (vi) — Lloyd, 1666; (vii) John Vaughan, 1675; (viii) Mary, wife of Edward Pierce of Ty Mawr, 1697; (ix) M. Pierce Lloyd of Pentir, 1699. *Plate*: (i) silver chalice and paten cover inscribed "Llysfaen Cup, 1712"; London date-letter 1712-13; maker's mark Lo. below a key.³ (ii) Silver paten with rope-moulding on rim and on base of truncated foot (Plate 27); London date-letter 1712-13; maker's mark Ro. in pointed shield.⁴ *Screen*⁵: fragments of the original screen consisting of beaded posts and some decoratively pierced panels form the back of the N. choir-stalls. The old moulds have been reproduced on the present screen and wainscoting.

¹ *Valuation of Norwich* (ed. W. E. Lunt), 467.

² *Arch. Camb.*, 1884, p. 103.

³ For Natl. Locke: Jackson, p. 166, 1713-14.

⁴ Probably for Ebenezer Roe: Jackson, p. 163, 1709-10.

⁵ *Arch. Camb.*, 1946, p. 41.

Condition: good.

SH 89327748

26 vi 52

Denb. 4 N.W.

SECULAR BUILDINGS

(596-8) COTTAGES and small houses (see Figure 157; No. 596, Plates 63, 76, window).

The following houses are probably of the mid-18th century or earlier, but contain no surviving detail meriting description:

(599) PEN-Y-GEUFFOS. Tall square chimney and fluted fireplace beam.

SH 90307715

15 ix 51

Denb. 4 N.W.

MAENAN

Maenan is a small parish on the E. side of the River Conway. It appears to coincide fairly closely with the area granted to Maenan Abbey (see No. 1). The principal monuments are Maenan (No. 602) and Pen-y-castell (No. 609).

SECULAR BUILDINGS

(602) MAENAN (Figure 158, Plates 68, 80, 81, 86, 93, 97) is a small mansion of medieval origin with Elizabethan, early 18th- and 19th-century alterations and additions. The plan is T-shaped with the oldest work in the stem on an E.-W. axis (Plate 68). Originally of timber construction this was encased in stonework in the late 16th century. In the early 18th century a N. cross wing was added and the old block re-roofed and partly fitted with wainscoting. Later the N. wing was extended and afterwards, probably in the early 19th century, balanced by a wing of equal length on the S. The resulting long symmetrical façade was made the principal front. The existing windows are all 18th-century or later. Some of the walls have been externally patched, making the accurate correlation of parts of the building impossible. The house, which is now being carefully restored by the owner, Lord Aberconway, is noted for its fine Elizabethan internal plasterwork. The house stands on the former property of Maenan Abbey (No. 1), which at the Dissolution was acquired by the Wynnes of Melai, Denbighshire. Maenan was in the possession of Maurice Kyffin in 1582. The male line became extinct in 1784 on the death of Sir Thomas Kyffin. His daughter Elizabeth married William J. Lenthall of Bessels Leigh and Ucheldre; their successors adopted Kyffin as an additional family name.¹

Architectural Description.—The original house, laid out on the usual medieval plan, consisted of a rectangular block,

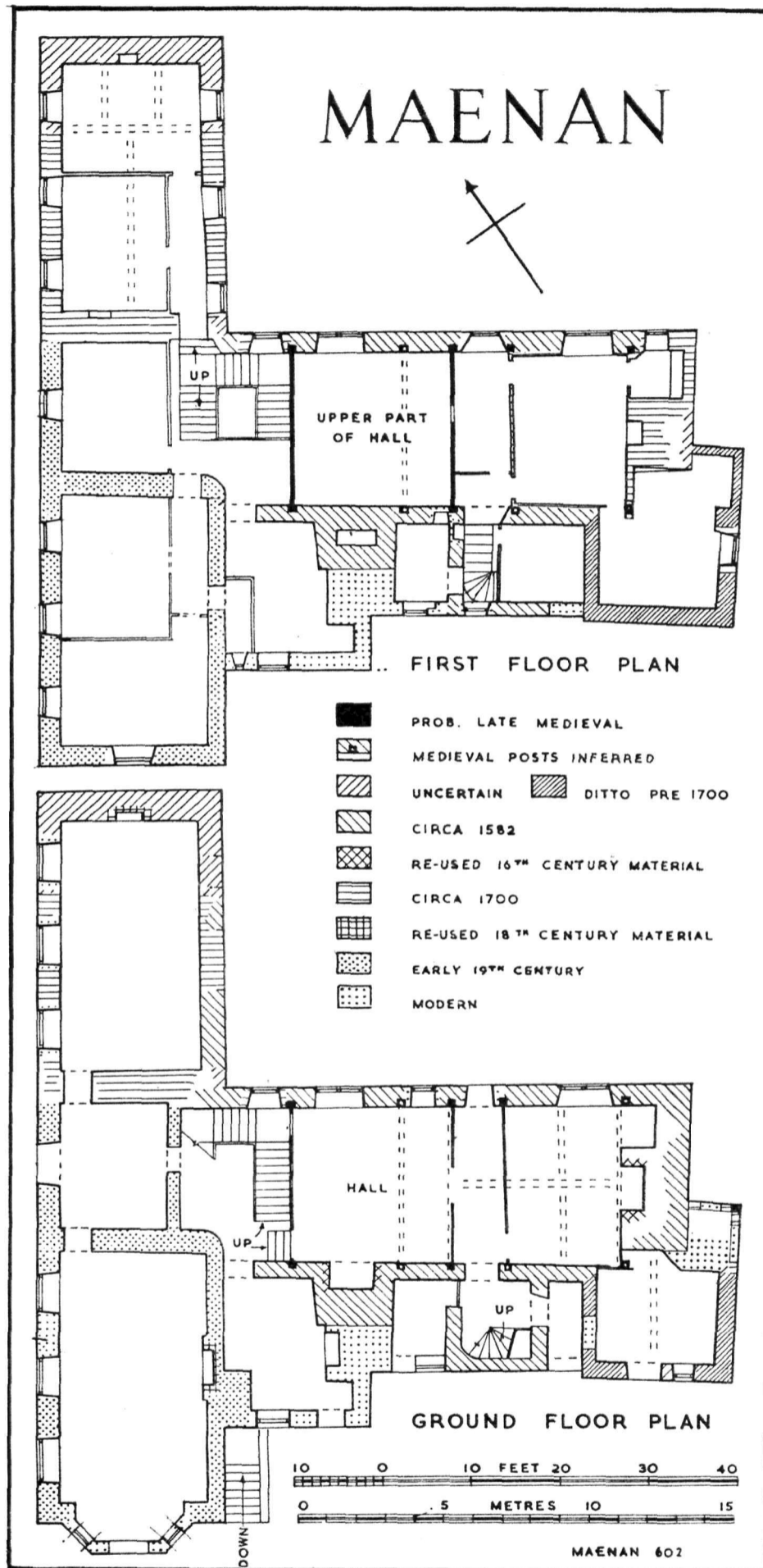


FIG. 158

probably 52 ft. by 17 ft. 6 ins., of two storeys at each end with a central hall open to the roof. Of this fabric all that survive are the timber uprights and the roof (encased in Elizabethan stone and plaster respectively) and the panelled partition at the W. end of the hall. Judging from the small size of the encased cusped wind-braces (Plate 97) this work is unlikely to be older than the 15th century.

The hall and the screens passage occupy the two central bays, the hall being one and a half bays in length. The E. bay formed the buttery and pantry with a chamber above. A corresponding fourth bay to the W. formed the solar with chamber over, now replaced by the entrance hall and stair, but the old roof and decorated plaster are still *in situ* above the modern ceiling. The 18th-century fenestration probably replaces Elizabethan mullioned windows (Plate 68). Above the upper of the two double sash windows at the W. end of the hall is a sloping panel of decorated plaster. If this is original work refixed, it may have come from a projecting bay or oriel which would be usual in this position.

The small S.E. block is certainly earlier than 1700 in origin. Its N. end embodies fragments of timber framing likely to be pre-Elizabethan, which suggests that it may have formed the original medieval kitchen annexe.

In the late 16th century the timber building was encased in rough stone walling and the upper parts of the walls and roof were enriched with decorated plaster. At the same time the ceiling of the room E. of the hall was roughly reconstructed, and a stair turret was built at the S. end of the screens passage; the fireplace in the hall is probably of the same date. The lower parts of the E. wall of the N. wing, including a wide blocked segmental arched opening, formed part of an entrance courtyard enclosing the N. front of the house. Most of this work was probably done by Maurice Kyffin, whose initials and the date 1582 occur on the plasterwork.

About 1700 the N. wing was built, being about 9 ft. shorter than its present length. Its thick S. gable wall suggests that the W. gable of the medieval block was retained, although this must have been raised, as at this time the caves of the old block were raised to enable a new roof of flatter pitch to be laid over the old one.

Wainscoting of *ca.* 1700 exists in the first-floor room E. of the hall (Plate 93) and in parts of the N. wing itself, including a fireplace (Plate 80). Many of the sash windows of this date survive in various parts of the building; some may have been re-used after the re-fenestration of the N. wing. At a later date this wing was extended a further 9 ft.

In the late 18th or early 19th century it was decided to change the main entrance from the N. to the W., so the S. wing was added, which resulted in a long symmetrical façade with a central doorway.

The earlier ground-floor sash windows of the N. wing were replaced by tall french windows to match those fitted in the S. wing. The french windows were replaced by casements about forty years ago.

Later additions include lean-to buildings flanking the stair turret and a building in the angle of S. wing and hall.

Recent external alterations by the present owner include a shallow three-sided bay in the end of the S. wing and a small sash window at the E. end of the hall.

Internally the only medieval work to be seen is the post-and-panel partition at the W. end of the hall. This is of crude design and workmanship; it has two original doorways with rough pointed heads; the N. one is blocked, the other widened. The lower part of the E. wall now consists of 16th-century panelling, probably fixed when the central double doors from the screens were added *ca.* 1700. Some similar panelling has been fitted to the N. walls as a dado. The fireplace (Plate 81) is Elizabethan, but has been acquired from a dealer and fitted by the present owner; the chimney itself is original as it is bonded with the masonry of the walls. The flooring, probably of *ca.* 1700, forms a geometrical pattern consisting of small black squares set diagonally at the junction of large grey flags. The enriched plasterwork, the most interesting feature of the hall, will be described later.

The screens passage has some Elizabethan panelling *in situ* but most has been re-used in conjunction with panelling of *ca.* 1700. The present wooden newel stair with mural cupboards is also of *ca.* 1700.

In the ground-floor room to the E. a fragment of a medieval post exists in the N.W. corner. The Elizabethan fireplace from Parlwr Mawr, Conway (No. 187), has been inserted by the present owner. The ceiling is a rough 16th-century reconstruction. The room above (Plate 93) is lined with well preserved wainscoting of *ca.* 1700. This consists of tall upper and squat lower raised panels with a moulded bolection frame and dado rail. It is crowned by a moulded cornice which covers some of the earlier enriched plasterwork. The door to the S.E. room has been replaced but the others are original. The closet N. of the fireplace has contemporary shelving. The fireplace is late 18th-century.

A small medieval window in the room over the screens overlooks the hall.

The N. wing contains some contemporary wainscoting, some reset. The construction of the ceiling over the N. room indicates that this block was originally shorter. Both the N. and S. ground-floor rooms of the W. front have been fitted with mid-18th-century marble fireplaces by Lord Aberconway. The cellars beneath the S. wing and entrance hall are early 19th-century; in the N. wall of the latter the original medieval sill beam of the earliest building can be seen.

The decorated plaster, added by Maurice Kyffin in 1582, is probably the work of the same craftsmen who executed the work at Plas Mawr, Conway (No. 185), and that formerly existing at Gwydir (No. 656), as many of the badges, emblems and moulds are identical.

In the hall the decoration of the W. wall above the wooden partition (Plate 97) consists of a lower horizontal band of arabesque form within a rope-moulded frame. The numerals

15 and 82 appear at the ends, on slightly raised panels. From these panels two rusticated pilasters support another horizontal band decorated with lozenges and saltires. At the ends immediately below the lower purlins are the letters MK. The trapezoidal shape above, dissected by a tapering column, is filled with a flowing stalk motif containing acorns, buds and serrated leaves. The larger rectangular area below has similar decoration devised to frame three shields. The larger, central, shield with a pearled border contains an achievement with the Royal Arms surmounted by a crown with dexter, *a lion*, and sinister, *a dragon*, as supporters; flanking the shield are the initials ER; beyond are two smaller shields: dexter, *Tudor rose*, sinister, *a portcullis*, each surmounted by a crown.

The opposite (E.) wall (Plate 86) is undivided and is covered with a freer version of the same curvilinear motif. The small window from the room above the screens is clearly earlier than the plaster. The same motif is repeated on the sides of the principals.

The ceiling (Plate 97) is divided into five registers by the two purlins in each side, the fifth facet being the central horizontal panel below the ridge. These contain plaster panels: in the whole bay each register has a square flanked by three-quarter squares, in the half bay a square alone. The squares have a double frame, and are linked together in the whole bay. They contain a central rose from which radiate crosses and saltires terminating in acorns, pomegranates and poppy-heads. The purlins are covered with a double row of studs and the wall plates with a double row of interlocking semicircles.

The first-floor room to the E. has plaster enrichments on the end walls and ceiling. On the W. wall is a simple geometrical design, the lines ending in roses and *fleurs-de-lis*. Along the lower edge are badges: lions, dragons, a unicorn and stag. The E. wall has an elaborately framed central panel on which the initials MK are repeated twice, flanking a shield bearing *a chevron between 3 broad arrows (for pheons) pointing inwards* (Cadwgan of Bachau). Flanking the panel are the smaller letters EK, and beyond, two shields bearing *a lion rampant*. Above the dexter shield is a dragon, over the sinister a lion, and above the central panel is the date 1582 (Plate 93).

The ceiling is divided into three facets by the purlins, two narrow ones below the lower purlins having been masked by the panelling. In each register is a geometrical design which, although unlike those in the hall, contains the same badges and moulds.

In the roof space above the modern entrance-staircase hall enriched plaster of the same date remains on the old roof and the reverse side of the W. wall of the hall.

E. and S. of the house overgrown and denuded banks and terraces are the remains of 17th- or 18th-century gardens. A ruined tower or dove-cot on higher ground to the E. dates from the early 19th century.

1 Griffith, *Ped.*, 196-7.

For a description of 16th-century carved wooden panels believed to be from Maenan, see *Country Life Annual*, 1953, 174-9.

Condition: good, being expertly restored and maintained.

SH 79436505

6 vi 52

S.W.

(603) MAES-YR-HENDRE.

(i) Maes-yr-hendre-isaf, two-storeyed farm-house with square chimneys at either end, central doorway with stone porch and two semi-dormers on the first floor. The interior contains a wide fireplace with cambered and chamfered beam. Early 18th-century.

Condition: good.

(ii) Maes-yr-hendre-uchaf, two-storeyed cottage containing a wide fireplace with cambered beam. On the first floor is a partition of in-and-out boarding. Early 18th-century.

Condition: used as a shed.

SH 79206750

7 viii 51

14 N.W.

mile E.S.E. of Maenan House (No. 602). Access from the N. is prevented by a ditch about 5 ft. deep cut across the ridge. S. of this is a D-shaped enclosure with a strong wall dry-built in rubble masonry and still standing in places 3 ft. high. There is no entrance. The enclosure contains a small ditch, possibly the foundation trench of a round tower of wood. S. of this enclosure the edges of the ridge are reinforced in the less precipitous places with stone walling, generally poorly preserved except on the N.W. The enclosed area is divided into three sections by natural crags, with a slight stone wall added to the more northerly. The entrance was at the S. apex of the ridge, protected by some additional walling at its lower end.

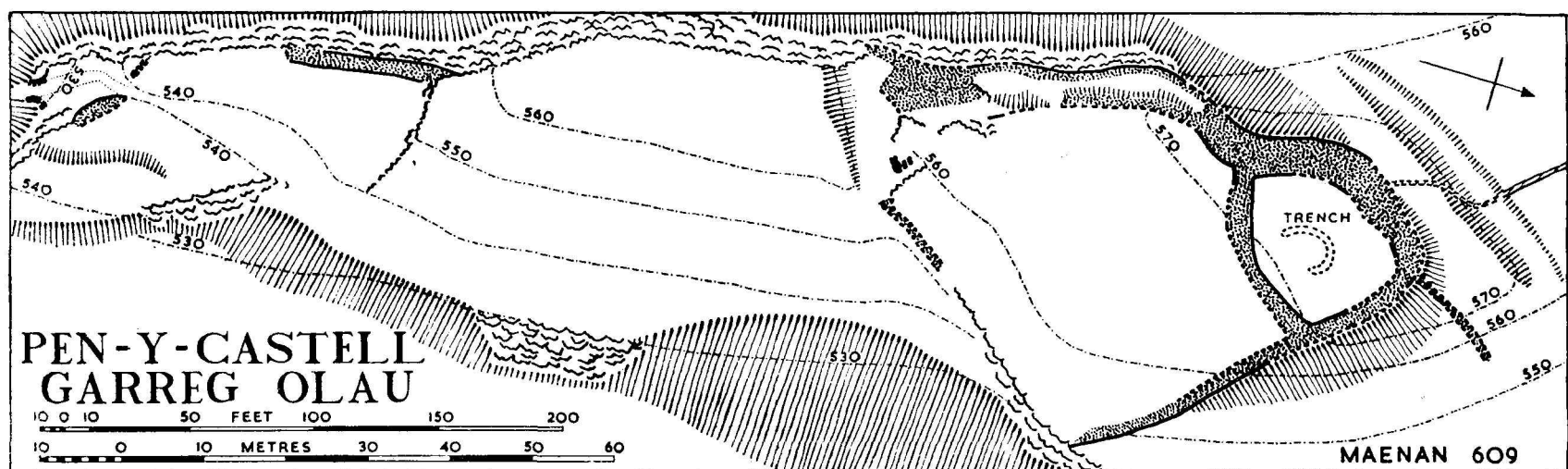


FIG. 159

The following houses are probably of the mid-18th century or earlier, but contain few surviving features meriting description:

(604) MAES-Y-GROES-UCHAF. Cambered and chamfered fireplace beam.

SH 79796710

7 viii 51

14 N.W.

(605) GOELAS-FAWR. Tall square 17th-century chimneys.

SH 80106566

6 viii 51

14 S.W.

(606) NANT. Cambered fireplace beam and in-and-out partition.

SH 82056506

6 viii 51

14 S.W.

(607) PANT-YR-YCH-MAWR. Late 17th-century. Interior inaccessible.

SH 79826775

18 xi 51

14 N.W.

(608) TY'N-Y-CELYN.

SH 79786655

13 ix 50

14 N.W.

UNCLASSIFIED EARTHWORKS

(609) PEN-Y-CASTELL, Garreg Olau (Figure 159), a small fortress on a narrow ridge with precipitous sides, about half a

The structure may possibly be the result of native adaptation of the "motte and bailey" layout to an unusual site.

Arch. Camb., 1882, p. 333.

Condition: much ruined.

SH 79306655

6 iii 51

14 N.W. "Site of Castle"

PENMACHNO

Penmachno, formerly Pennant Machno, is a parish centred on the valley of the Afon Machno, one of the upper tributaries of the River Conway. The inscribed stones (No. 646) preserved in the Church (No. 610) show that it was an important early Christian centre. The principal monuments are the large farm-houses, which are unusually numerous.

ECCLESIASTICAL

(610) THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. TUDCLUD (Plates 3, 4, 23, 42) stands in the centre of the western part of the village of Penmachno, in the angle formed by the junction of the rivers Glasgwm and Machno. Two churches originally stood in the churchyard, which accounts for its large size. The second church, dedicated to St. Enclwydwyn, fell into ruin after

the Reformation and has entirely disappeared. The present church was built in 1857; the following fittings remain from the older edifice: *Chest*: W. end of church; 4 ft. 9 ins. long, 1 ft. 6 ins. wide and 2 ft. high, with three shallow-bevelled panels, the frames of which are stop-chamfered; early 18th-century. *Communion Rails* (see Screen). *Cupboard*: in vestry; a small churchwardens' cupboard, 2 ft. 5 ins. wide, 2 ft. high and 1 ft. deep, with a raised panel in the door; on the sides are inscribed the initials WR., WG, HE and RT; 18th-century. *Font* (Plate 23): oval bowl of sandstone, externally 2 ft. by 1 ft. 10 ins. and 1 ft. 6 ins. deep, on a later cylindrical pedestal; the bowl measures internally 1 ft. 6 ins. by 1 ft. 4 ins. and is 6 ins. deep; early type, possibly 12th-century. *Inscriptions*: four Early Christian inscribed stones (Plates 3, 4) in a case against N. wall of nave; a fifth stone is in the churchyard near the N. porch (see No. 646). *Memorials*: Interior—(i) W. end of church, slab, head broken off, now 4 ft. 9 ins. long, tapering slightly to 1 ft. 1 in. at the foot, 4½ ins. thick; the face bears an incised cross on a three-stepped base, the head of the cross was in a circle but is now mostly missing; immediately below the head on the stem is a small circular recess with the figure of a brooch; 12th- to 13th-century. Exterior—S. of nave: (ii) stone tomb, to Ellinor, relict of Lewis Lloyd of Hafodwrid, 1727; also her son Lewis Lloyd, 1730; on the W. end of the tomb is an achievement of arms, Collwyn impaling Owain Gwynedd, crest a fleur-de-lis; (iii) slate tomb, to Margaret, daughter of Rev. Lewis Lloyd of Havodwrid, 1731; also her husband Rev. Evan Foulkes, 1736; also their daughter Ellinor, 1757. *Pews*: one pew, formerly reserved for the family of Dulasauisaf (No. 616), had corner posts surmounted by carved heads; each post is 4¼ ins. square and is surmounted by a double head (male and female back-to-back) 1 ft. 6 ins. high; below the heads is a square block with guilloche ornament above a fluted taper. *Plate*: (i) silver chalice with curved lip, plain rounded knob in middle of stem, and moulded foot; inscribed *Ex dono Roderici Lloyd¹ Ar:hujus Ecclesiae Impropratoris/ Anno dom: 1713*, above which are the arms of Collwyn with scrolled and scaled mantling; London date-letter for 1712-13; maker's mark WA, with anchor between, in shaped shield (Jos. Ward); (ii) silver paten-cover, same arms as (i) engraved in the centre; inscribed on the rim *The Gift of Mr. Roderick Lloyd to the parish of Penmachno in the County of Carnarvan. Anno 1713*; the symbols IHS, a cross and nails in glory are engraved on the foot; same marks as (i).² *Screen*: the six traceried heads of the old Rood Screen are now incorporated in the modern communion rails.³ *Table*: in vestry, plain, of old re-used wood; probably 18th-century. *Triptych* (Plate 42): two panels of oak which have been the outer leaves of a triptych; they have shaped heads and are painted on both sides but the inner surfaces have suffered damage; the subjects are as follows: inner panel left, the Deposition; inner panel right, the Procession to Calvary, the Saviour bearing the Cross preceded by the Veronica borne by a female; outer panel left, St. Francis with the five stigmata; outer panel right, St. Barbara bearing an open book and a palm branch, a Saracen with drawn scimitar prostrate at her feet, a minaret in the background; the central inner panel doubtless showed the Crucifixion; Flemish work of the early 16th century, presented

to the church by Roderick Lloyd (see under Plate) in 1713.

Old Churches, p. 115. *Arch. Camb.*, 1900, p. 319. Lowe, II, 443.

¹ Of Hafod-dwryd (No. 614).

² *Church Plate*, 105.

³ F. H. Crossley, *Arch. Camb.*, 1944, p. 111.

SH 79005060

15 xi 49

24 S.W.

(611) BAPTIST CHAPEL, Tabor. A small plain chapel of the early 19th century, with dwelling attached.

Condition: roof and floors fallen.

SH 79445028

4 ii 50

24 S.W.

SECULAR BUILDINGS

(612) BENNAR (Figure 160, Plate 65). A two-storeyed house with a T-shaped plan. The head of the T, on a N.E.-S.W. axis, is dated 1693; the stem is probably 16th-century. The walls are of roughly coursed rubble, the roofs of modern slate. Standing on ground rising steeply to the S.W., the house has a fine symmetrical front. It is approached by an axial stone stairway containing seats in recesses, and leading to a small garden terrace. To the N.E. is a small 17th-century cottage, now used as an outhouse.

The older block is entered from the N.E., where the original doorway and long horizontally proportioned windows remain. The other walls are hidden by later buildings, and a large part of the S.E. side has been removed. Internally the original ceiling of massive stop-chamfered beams and joists remains, including a trimmed opening in the N. corner, evidently the site of an early stair or ladder. To the S.E. of the entrance the ceiling beams show evidence of a post-and-panel partition containing a central vertical post. On the first floor two sections of post-and-panel partitioning survive.

The larger, 17th-century block can be dated from a hinge on the original front door, inscribed RT 1693. It has 9 vertically proportioned windows now containing 19th-century sashes. The upper row retain their stop-chamfered wooden lintels. The tall oblong chimneys and the small gabled porch carried on masonry columns are also original. Internally the block has been entirely modernised.

Damaged and apparently re-fixed in the S.W. angle between the main blocks is a mid-17th-century stair. It has straight strings and a thin moulded handrail, turned finials and pendants and twisted balusters.

The Cottage is of two storeys with walls of roughly coursed rubble; the roof is of old slate. There is one chimney, at the N.E. end. The S.E. front retains some original fenestration, but the openings on the ground floor may have been disturbed, including the doorway, which was at one time very wide. Internally on the ground floor the original fireplace and ceiling beams and joists remain, also a secondary internal wall. On the first floor there is an in-and-out boarded partition with a square central opening. The roof has a single truss.

Condition: of house, fair, roof needing repair; of cottage, poor.

SH 79425177

15 xi 49

24 S.W.

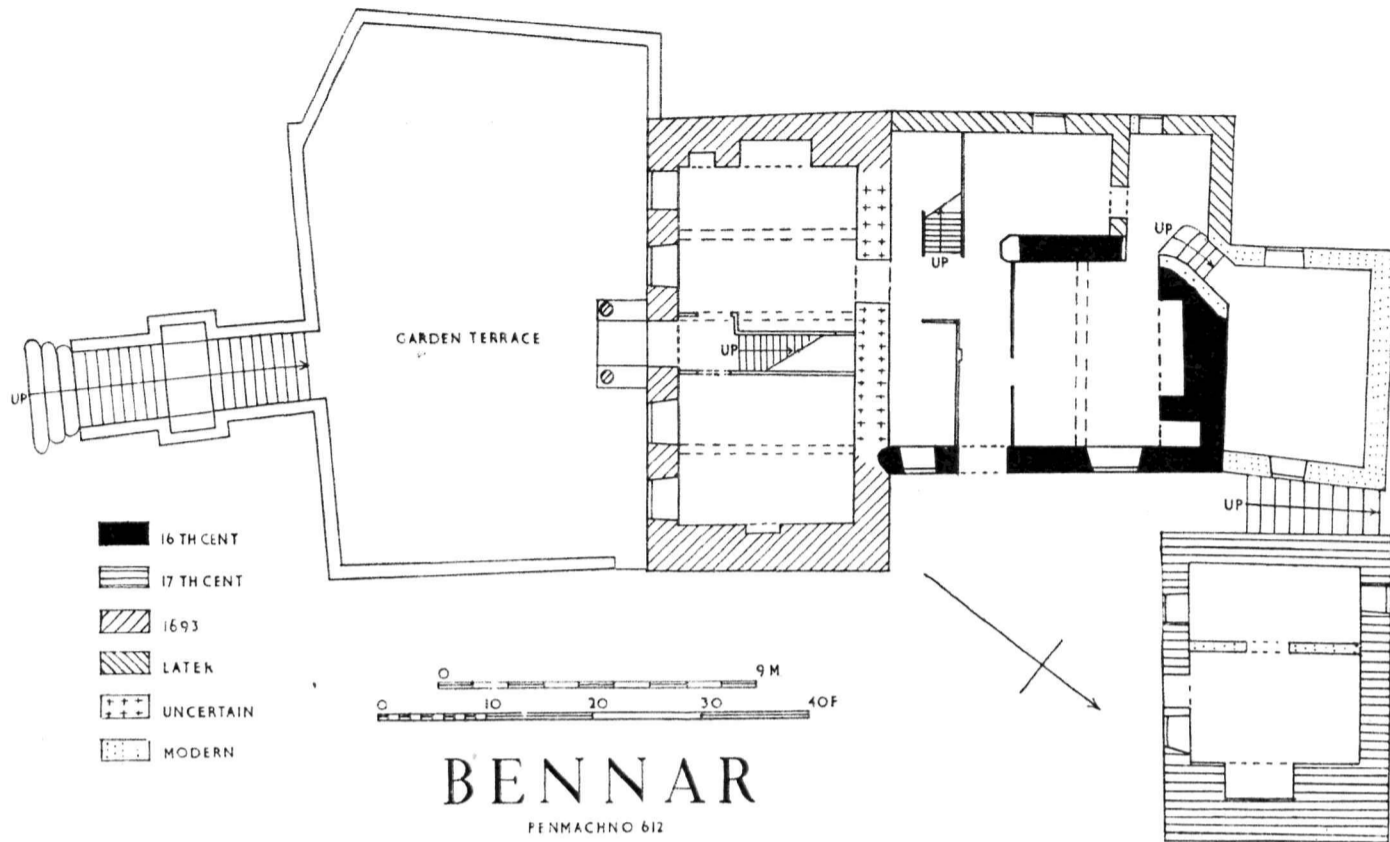


FIG. 160

(613) BWLCH-Y-MAEN (Figure 161, Plate 64), a two-storeyed house, probably of 17th-century date, with later additions at both ends and along the W. end of the N. front. The walls are of partly coursed rubble with well-built quoins. The existing S. doorway is modern. Originally on both fronts there were central doorways (now windows) with large shaped stone heads. In the S. front there is also an apparently original doorway near the S.E. corner, and the N.W. window has been made into a doorway. Both this and the old N. doorway have segmental rear-arches.

indicated by partition grooves in the 3rd and 4th beams. The wide fireplace at the W. end has a cambered chamfered lintel. There are three roof trusses, that on the E. with an original tie. The remainder have modern ties, though the principals are probably original.

Condition: good.

SH 78235310

6 vi 50

24 S.W.

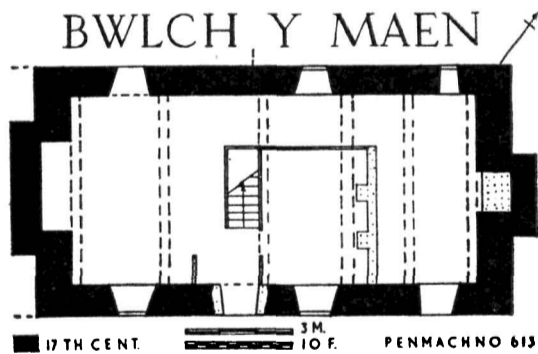


FIG. 161

At the E. gable is a tall square chimney stack set diagonally and carried on a projecting shouldered chimney between two vertically proportioned first-floor windows, that on the S. blocked. The gable is coped with slate slabs terminating in quarter-round kneelers. The W. gable has a projecting chimney with a square stack. The roof is of half pitch; the slates may be original.

Internally the ground-floor ceiling is of 5 bays with 6 chamfered beams with moulded stops. Most of the joists are original and chamfered. There was formerly a screens passage

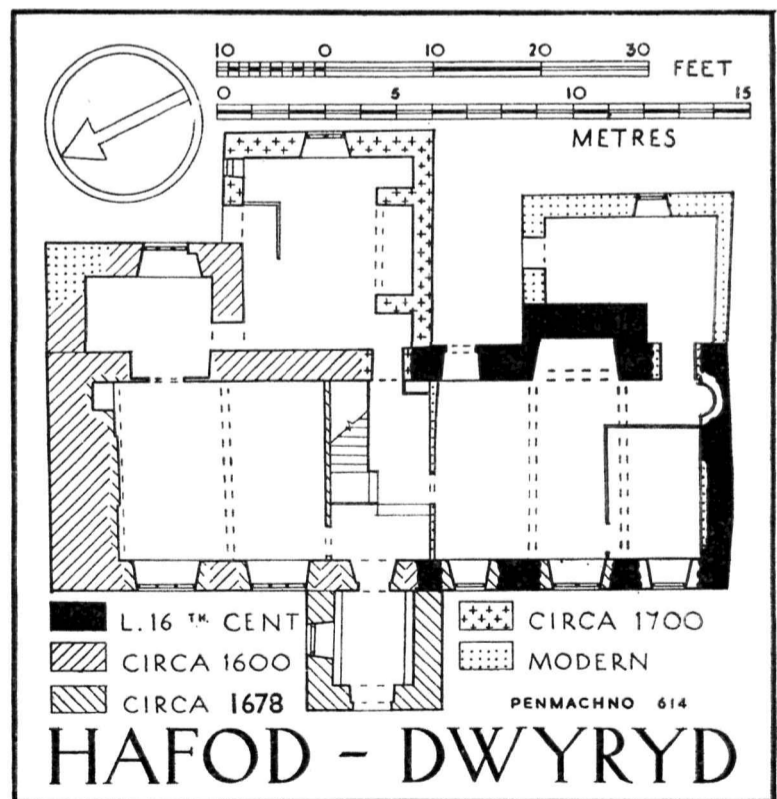


FIG. 162

(614) HAFOD-DWYRYD (Figures 162-3, Plate 65). A two-storeyed house of local rubble with slate roof, dating mainly from the 17th century, but containing some earlier and some later work. In the 17th century the house was owned by the Anwyl family of Park, Llanfrothen, Merionethshire; it passed to the Lloyds in the 18th century.¹ It is now a farm-

house. None of the fabric earlier than the porch, inscribed 1678, can be closely dated. The main block, which is the earliest, is probably of two periods; its fenestration and the wainscoting in the N. room were fitted soon after the porch. The low base of the square chimney on the E. wall of the S. room and the lowered ground floor of this end of the building

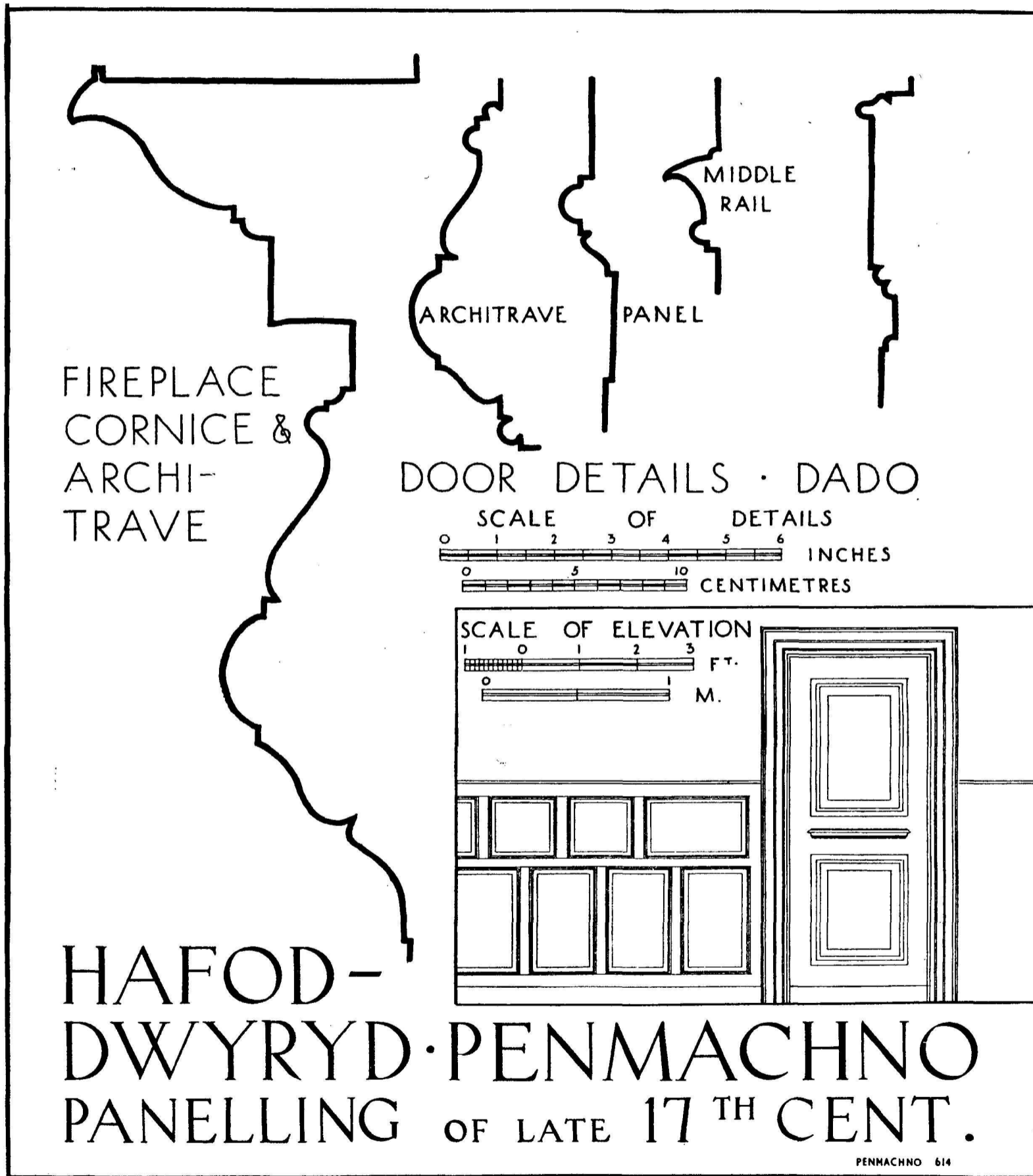


FIG. 163

suggest that it is the oldest part, perhaps originally single-storeyed. The original entrance on the E. is formed of massive slabs and a single stone forming the elliptical head. The N. end of the main block was probably added soon after, with a first floor extended over the S. half. A small N.E. wing contains a window with quarter-round wooden mullions of ca. 1600. The two-storeyed porch, built of thin slate slabs, is inscribed RA 1678, for Richard Anwyl. The porch entrance has a wide segmental arched head and plain label with horizontal stops. Inside, the only feature of interest is the wainscoting in the N. room (Figure 163). The fireplace and two doors with a heavy bolection mould are of earlier character than the low softwood panelled dado and cupboard door.

Barn: To the N. is a large, well-built barn of six bays, probably late 17th-century. It has twin doorways with segmental arches having corbelled slate labels. The roof is modern.

Outbuilding: To the E. of the house are the ruins of a building probably of the early 17th century. The roof was carried on two pairs of crucks.

¹ Griffith, *Ped.*, pp. 241, 353.

Condition: of house and barn, fair; of outbuilding, ruined.

SH 79014986 17 xi 49 30 N.W.

(615) COED-Y-FFYNNON (Figure 164, Plates 90, 100) consists of a rectangular block of 16th-century date, probably originally an open hall, in which a first floor was inserted shortly after its erection. A later porch and building have been added. The walls are of rubble and are limewashed. The roof is steeply pitched, with modern slates. The main block has on the N. gable a projecting shouldered chimney with a tall square stack. With the exception of a small window on the S.W. all windows are altered or modern. The porch has a segmental arched doorway with a drawbar slot. The ground-floor ceiling (Plate 90) of the early block is divided into four bays with stop-chamfered beams and joists. On the S. chamfer of the two N. beams are 7 faceted lozenges. The kitchen wing has stop-chamfered beams and joists. The stair is modern; the position of the original is uncertain. The roof of the main block is carried on 3 collar-beam trusses. At the junction of the

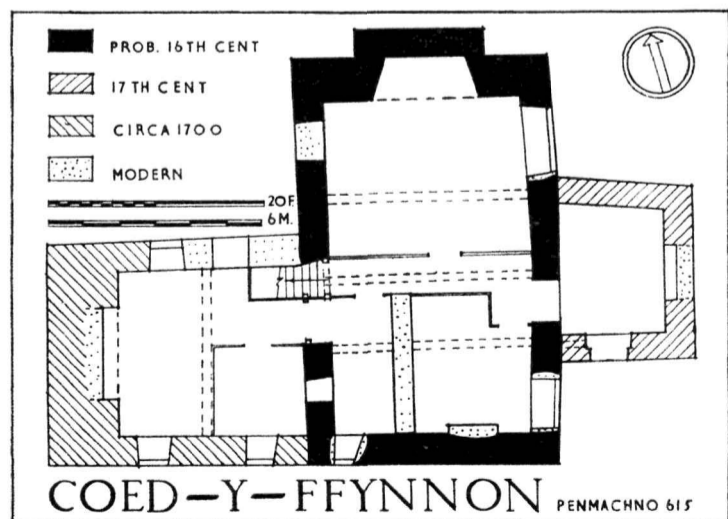


FIG. 164

N.W. principal with the purlin are two cusped windbraces suggestive of an open hall. On the S. gable wall is a plaster shield (Plate 100) in relief with some apparently modern colouring: *quarterly of six*, 1. (*sable*) a lion rampant (*arg.* red)¹ in a *bordure engrailed (or)*—Gruffydd ap Dafydd Goch; 2. *quarterly (or and gules) four lions (red) passant guardant (counter-charged)*—Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, Prince of North Wales; 3. (*sable*) a chevron (*blue*) between three fleurs-de-lis (*arg.* yellow)—Collwyn; 4. (*sable*) a chevron (*arg.* blue) between three spearheads pointed upwards (*yellow*)—probably Howel Coetmor; 5. (*gules*) a Saracen's head erased at the neck (*proper*) wreathed about the temples (*sable and arg.* yellow)—Marchudd ap Cynan; 6. a lion rampant (*red*)—Marchweithian or Efnudd ap Gwenllian.

¹ The correct tinctures, from Burke's *Armoury*, and Griffith, *Ped.*, are given only where known; the modern colouring follows.

Condition: good.

SH 80385303 30 xi 49 24 S.W.

(616) DULASAU-ISAF (Figure 165, Plate 65). The house belonged to the Lloyds¹ of Penmachno and Esclus, Denbs., who were prominent in the 17th century, one of them being Chief Justice of N. Wales. There are two blocks set corner to corner. Both are of two storeys, of partly coursed rubble with well-built quoins. The older has a tall square chimney stack with a moulded cap and rounded stone eaves. The roof is of moderate pitch and has a coped gable with kneelers. The first floor is approached by an outside stone stair. Inside is a stop-chamfered beam, now obscured by a modern brick partition. There is a fireplace at each floor with a stop-chamfered timber head. The newer and larger house was originally L-shaped in plan and has later additions at the W. Most of the windows are original; that to the S.W. of the present front door was formerly the front door and had a segmental head now squared to take the window.² The roofs are of moderate pitch with modern slates. There is a square squat chimney at each

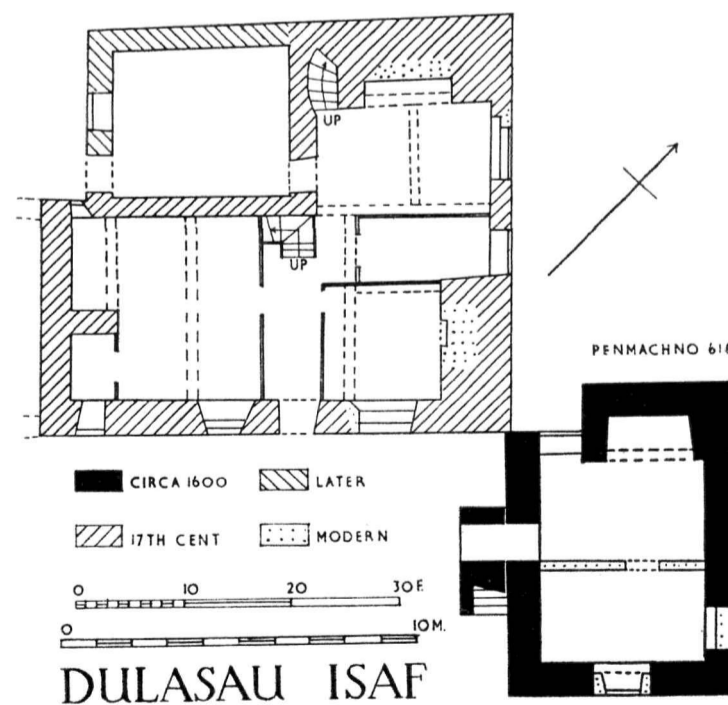


FIG. 165

gable, that to the N.W. on corbels. Inside there are three wide fireplaces. That at the N.W. has a stop-chamfered beam resting on corbels, with the inscription T.P. Esqr. 1735. Beside it is a winding stone stair. The original ceiling beams remain but the ground-floor partitions are modern. At the first floor of the N.W. wing is an original in-and-out partition.

¹ Griffith, *Ped.*, 330.

² Shown unaltered, Lowe, II, 312, Figure 168.

Condition: good.

SH 82185259

25 i 50

24 S.W.

(617) FEDW-DEG (Figure 166, Plate 77) is a two-storeyed rubble-built house probably of 16th-century date, with foundations of an earlier building to the N.W. Part of the house at the E., and the porch at the S.E.¹ have been destroyed. The house has horizontal windows with stop-chamfered timber lintels, that at the N. with original pre-glazing bars, the remainder restored. The front doorway (Plate 77) has an arched head made out of a single block of slate, and the jambs are slate orthostats. The W. gable stands on a plinth but is otherwise plain. The E. gable, formerly a partition wall, has a square chimney. The roof is about half pitch and has early coarse slates. The eaves are finished on a rounded course.

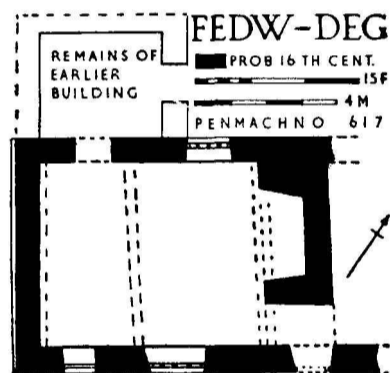


FIG. 166

Inside, the ceiling is of two bays with three chamfered beams. A timber post-and-panel partition has been repaired and placed near the centre beam. The fireplace has a timber lintel cambered and chamfered. A pair of semi-crucks rising from the ceiling beam supports the roof, which retains original timbers.

¹ Shown before destruction, Lowe, II, 307-8, Figures 164-5.

Condition: good. Now in guardianship of Ministry of Works.

SH 78915328

16 xi 49

24 N.W.

(618) PEN-Y-BRYN (Figure 167, Plates 65, 99) is a long two-storeyed house of the 17th century with a range of later farm buildings to the N.W. and a contemporary barn to the N. The walls are of rubble with well-built quoins of slate slabs. The roof covering and chimneys are modern. The windows on both main elevations are chiefly square or horizontal in proportion, though it seems likely that most have been enlarged. On each front is a doorway with a chamfered, three-centred, monolithic, arched head of slate, and a segmental rear-arch. The W. door has been partly blocked to make a

window. Internally the ceiling is divided into six bays. The beams and joists are stop-chamfered. Slots for the original partitions exist beneath the central beam and that to the N. There is a wide fireplace at the N. with a timber lintel, and to the S. a shallower fireplace, probably later, with a slightly cambered stone lintel. The original stone stair formerly beside the N. fireplace has been replaced by two timber flights. The first floor contains original timber-framed plaster-filled partitions and a pointed-headed door, now blocked. The tie-beam and the ends of the principals of two trusses are visible below the ceiling.

The *Barn* (Plate 99) is built of partly coursed slate rubble with fine quoins. It has a door in the N. gable end and a wide door in each long side with a label on corbels above. The heads are segmental, with long, shaped voussoirs. The roof is original, the trusses having double collar-beams.

Condition: good.

SH 78705032

3 iii 50

24 S.W.

PEN-Y-BRYN

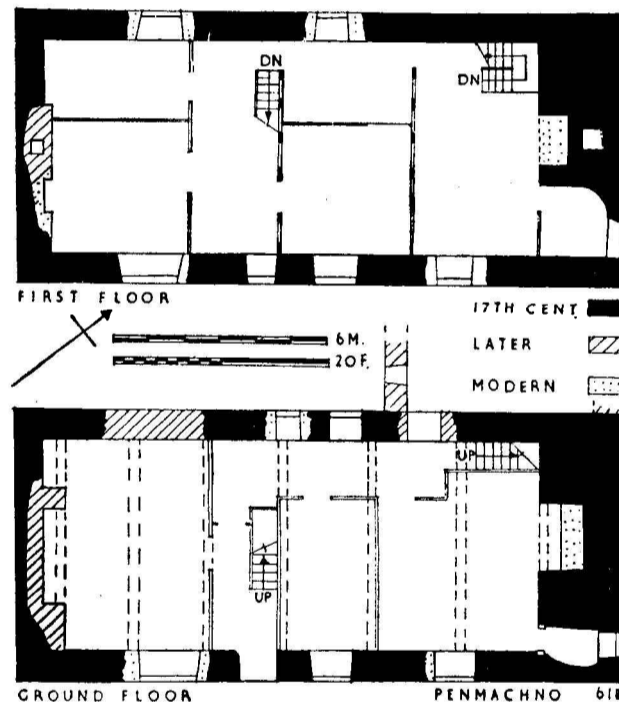


FIG. 167

(619) TY MAWR, GWIBERNANT (Figure 168, Plate 64), is the reputed birthplace of Dr. William Morgan (1541-1604),¹ Bishop of St. Asaph, first translator of the entire Bible into Welsh, as commemorated by a modern plaque over the door. It is a long building of two storeys. The walls are built of long slates with well finished quoins and some large boulders at ground level. They are mostly of one period. The windows are mainly small and square; those at the ground floor have been much altered. The front door is modern, the original entrance being marked by upright slate slabs to the N., now containing a window. The N. gable has a projecting chimney carried on three half-round corbels about 5 ft. above the ground. It is surmounted by a tall square stack with slate slabs at the shoulders. The S. gable is plain, and is surmounted by a squat,

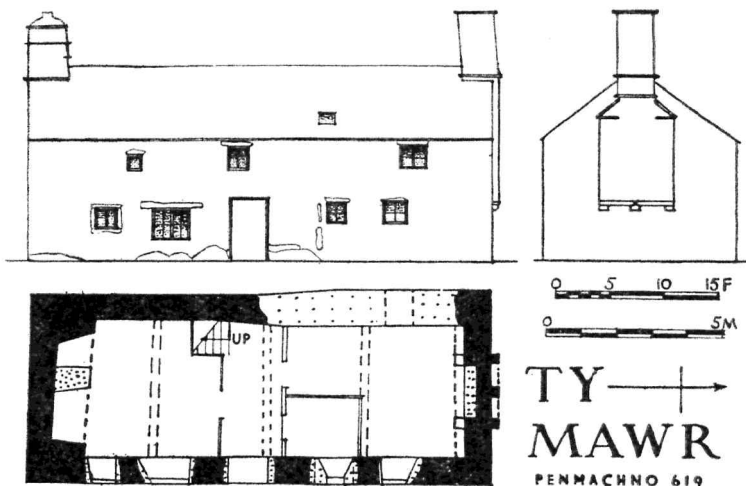


FIG. 168

square chimney stack. The roof is of about one-third pitch, and the slates are modern.

Inside, the ceiling is of four bays, and has three roughly chamfered beams, that on the N. containing the grooves for a partition. At the N. end is a wall-plate carried on two corbels. The N. fireplace is blocked, but the curved stone lintel is still visible. The stairs and partitions are modern. The three roof trusses are largely concealed by the ceiling, but appear to contain original principals.

¹ Hyde Hall, 136; D. Williams, *History of Modern Wales*, p. 76; but the present house is probably 17th-century.

Condition: good.

SH 77025240

15 vi 50

23 S.E.

(620) BLAEN-Y-GLASGWM (Figure 169, Plate 63). Cottage with cruck roof, probably not later than the 16th century,¹ with a small modern extension to the E. in the same line; built of uncoursed rubble on a boulder foundation, mostly lime-washed or roughcast, with modern roof coverings. The former entrance in the W. half of the N. front has been converted into a window. The other windows, though fitted with modern lintels and sills, are probably original, including a small window in the E. gable. A central fireplace with cambered beam divides the interior into two rooms. There is a couple of cruck form in each room, that at the W. being the better preserved;

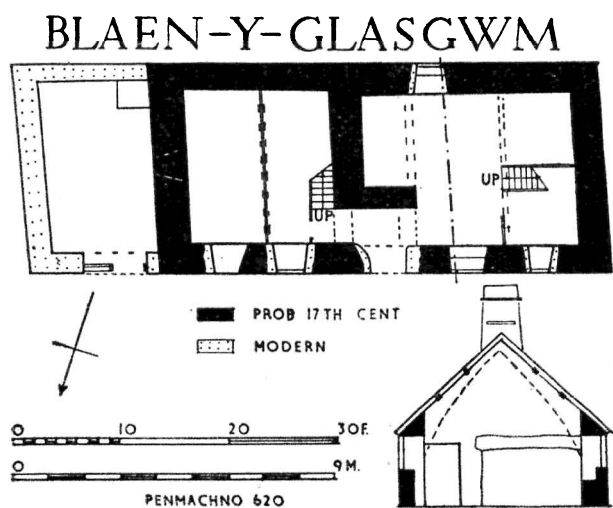


FIG. 169

starting 3 ft. 6 ins. from the floor, it is 1 ft. 8 ins. deep at the elbow. The attic floor, partition and stairs here are modern, but probably replace an earlier loft to which the window in the E. gable belonged.

¹ *Wynn Papers*, No. 1499 (before 1627). This and the cruck roof suggest that the 17th-century date shown on the plan may be too late.

Condition: good.

SH 76624948

2 xii 49

29 N.E.

(621) DUGOED (Figure 170) is a two-storeyed house with walls of slate rubble. The original house probably consisted of a simple rectangular block, of about 1600, to which a N. wing was added not long afterwards.

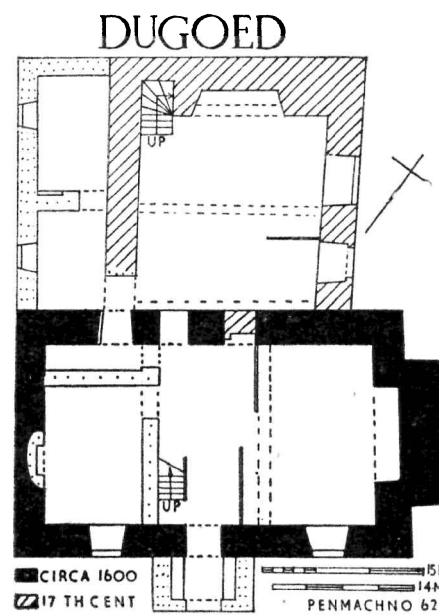


FIG. 170

The main, S.E. front is symmetrical, with two vertically proportioned windows to each storey and a small square window above the door. The doorway has a slate lintel on quarter-round corbels. At the E. end is a projecting shouldered chimney with a square stack.

On the E. front of the N. wing is a door with a monolithic segmental head and jambs of large upright slabs. There is a horizontally proportioned window on the ground floor and one above reduced in width. On the N. end wall is a squat, square chimney stack. The roofs are of half pitch and have modern slates.

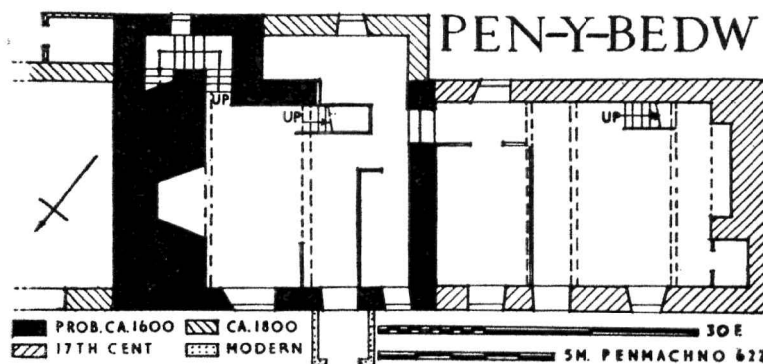


FIG. 171

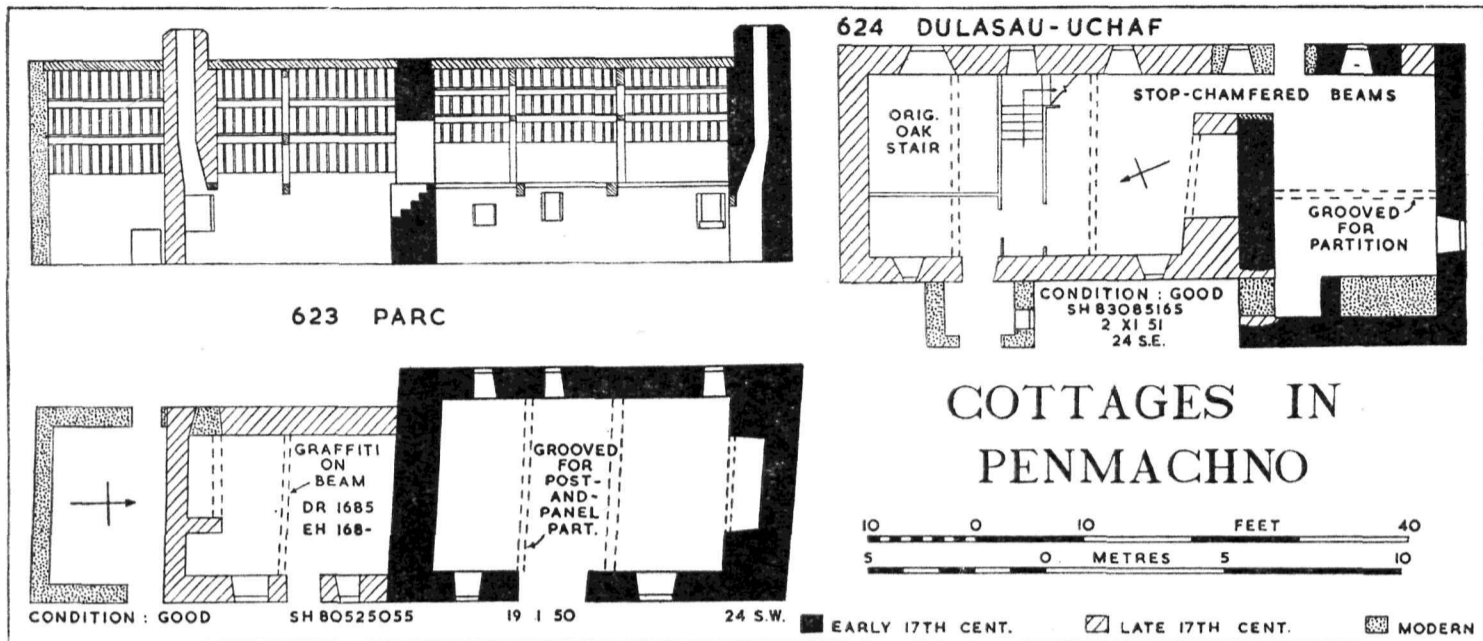


FIG. 172

Internally the S. part has a modern ceiling with original beams. The N. wing has original beams and joists and an open roof. Beside the fireplace is a winding stone stair.

Condition: good.

SH 80625218 2 iii 50 24 S.W.

(622) PEN-Y-BEDW (Figure 171) formerly consisted of two houses (now connected) serving Pen-uchaf and Pen-isaf farms. Both are of two storeys, built of rubble (coursed in the earlier walls) with modern slate roofs. The earlier house contains a roughly hewn central beam, and a deep splayed fireplace with a square chimney, and with an unusual square stone staircase adjacent. In the later house is a chamfered ceiling beam with intermediate stops. All other stairs and partitions are recent, and the first floor has been extensively modernised. Ca. 1600 and later.

Condition: good.

SH 77984838 20 i 50 30 N.W.

(623-4) COTTAGES (see Figure 172).

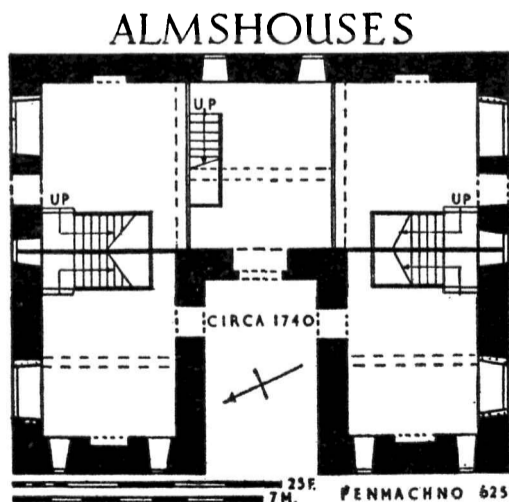


FIG. 173

(625) ALMSHOUSES (Figure 173); two-storeyed building of rubble, built about 1740 through the gift of Richard Anwyl and Lewis Lloyd of Hafod-dwyrdd.¹ It originally contained ten single-room flats, but has been recently modernised and altered to contain five, each of two rooms, one down and one up. The building is symmetrical and U-shaped, but is otherwise in the vernacular style with steeply pitched gable ends and stop-chamfered beams. All stairs and partitions are modern, and some of the windows have been enlarged.

¹ Hyde Hall, 135.

Condition: good.

SH 79335037 12 vi 52 24 S.W.

Houses not worth a detailed description, but with minor features of interest:

(626) PLAS-GLASGWM contains chamfered ceiling beams and stop-chamfered joists. The barn (now destroyed) contained a re-used early doorway with a flat pointed head. The stones of this have been preserved. House probably ca. 1700.

Condition: good.

SH 77375040 29 xi 49 23 S.E.

(627) GLASGWM HALL, built about 1780 with materials said to have come from Pant-glas. Now ruined after a fire.

Trans. Caerns. Hist. Soc. 1949, p. 13.

Condition: ruined.

SH 77305048 29 xi 49 23 S.E.

The following houses are probably of the mid-18th century or earlier but contain no features meriting detailed description:

(628) BRYN-EITHIN.

SH 81045193 24 i 50 24 S.W.

(629) PENMACHNO

- (629) BRYN-GOLEU. Has half-cruck.
SH 79915085 12 i 50 24 S.W.
- (630) LLUGALLT.
SH 76944999 29 xi 49 23 S.E.
- (631) BLAEN-Y-CWM. Dwnn, *Her. Visit.* (ca. 1580) II, p. 257.
SH 75254745 26 i 50 29 N.E.
- (632) NANT-YR-IWRCH.
SH 82285183 29 x 51 24 S.W.
- (633) TALAR-GERWYN. Date on stable: 1743.
SH 76605229 14 vi 50 23 S.E.
- (634) TYDDYN-DU.
SH 76534935 1 xii 49 29 N.E.
- (635) YR YSGWYFRAITH. Has slate tablet by door:
RWM/1757.
SH 80005164 17 i 50 24 S.W.

BRIDGES

(636) PONT LLAN over the Afon Machno, of five flattened elliptical arches with a 15 ft. carriageway. On a stone on the S. parapet is the inscription

Pont isel drafel ar dro—pont lydan
I wladwyr drafaelio
Pont a fydd mewn pant tra fo
Pont ar ochor Pentrefachno
I. Hughes a Harry Parry
O Garnarvon 1785.

The bridge is known to have been rebuilt for £200 in 1785.¹

¹ Contractors' bonds, Caerns. Archives, No. 145.

Condition: good.

SH 79055055 12 vi 52 24 S.W.

(637) PONT RHYD-LLANFAIR, across the River Conway, has a single segmental arch of 90 ft. span and 18 ft. carriageway. It has a regulating course, and string course below the parapet. On the E. parapet is the inscription 1780 in Roman numerals. It is said locally¹ to be the work of Robert Griffiths of Tan-yr-allt in the Lledr valley, who succeeded, after two attempts had failed, in throwing the present fine arch across the river.

¹ O. Gethin Jones, *Gweithiau Gethin* (1884), p. 241, also quoting an englyn by Twm o'r Nant (1739-1810). The date given, 1878, is clearly a misprint.

Condition: good.

SH 82785243 25 i 50 24 S.E.

(638) "ROMAN BRIDGE", a single segmental arched bridge over the Afon Machno, of 27 ft. span and 9 ft. wide, springing from vertical abutments with splayed sides. The bridge is ruined, without parapets, and the masonry of the carriageway and spandrels has been removed down to the arch ring. The

bridge's age is uncertain but it is no doubt the predecessor of the 19th-century Pont y Pandy, and it may be identifiable with Ponrhydgynon, presented by the General Sessions¹ for repair as an "ancient bridge" in 1662. Probably 16th- or 17th-century.

¹ *Wynn Papers*, No. 2356.

Condition: ruined.

SH 80675292 15 xi 49 24 S.W.

HUTS AND FIELD SYSTEMS

(639-45) HUTS AND FIELDS between 1,100 and 1,300 ft. above O.D. on the northern slopes above the upper end of the Glasgwm valley. Wandering walls extend for about half a mile along the hillside with no sign of lynchetting, but associated with huts and enclosures. The construction, of buildings and field walls alike, is consistent—banks of earth (perhaps originally turves) faced on one side only, in huts the outside, with thin upright slabs; the entrances are often flanked by short stretches of dry walling. The huts generally have rounded corners and are less regular in outline than the long huts found elsewhere. Their walls are about 3 ft. thick.

Condition: overgrown.

SH 76004980 16 xi 49 29 N.E. Some walls shown

(639) Two HUTS, raised slightly above the surrounding ground, on a gentle slope to the S. The walls are about 3 ft. thick, very heavily overgrown with turf.

(i) rectangular, axis E.-W., ca. 22 ft. by 14 ft. Appears to have rounded corners.

(ii) 3 yards W. of (i); about 12 ft. across, shape uncertain.

S. of the site an old boundary bank, 6 ft. thick and 3 ft. high, runs E.-W.; the eastern section is faced with slabs on the lower side, the western section is completely grassgrown; on its upper side is a ditch or track 10 ft. wide.

Condition: poor.

SH 76004975 16 xi 49 29 N.E. Unnoted

(640) LONG HUT, with upper wall bowed outwards, axis E.-W., on ground sloping gently to the S.; 34 ft. by 29 ft. The upper (N.) wall remains 5 ft. high, the others 2-3 ft. A small mound 10 ft. by 8 ft., faced with slabs on the lower side, lies a few feet to the W.

Condition: fair.

SH 75954982 16 xi 49 29 N.E. Outline shown

(641) LONG HUT, 12 ft. by 9 ft., set against an outcrop on the N., on a shelf facing S. Old field banks run from N.W. to S.E. down the slope immediately S.W. of the site.

Condition: fair.

SH 75834984 16 xi 49 29 N.E. Unnoted

(642) LONG HUT, with rounded external corners, on a broad flat shelf in a general slope to the S. Axis E.-W., 28 ft. by 12 ft., with a narrow entrance in the middle of the W. wall.

Condition: fair.

SH 76104995 16 xi 49 29 N.E. Unnoted

(643) LONG HUT, axis E.-W., 25 ft. by 16 ft., on a natural shelf in ground sloping to the S. The building is set against an outcrop, which forms the N. side. There are entrances 3 ft. wide at the S. ends of both E. and W. walls.

Condition: fair.

SH 76284992 16 xi 49 29 N.E. "Old Sheepfold"

(644) LONG HUT, on ground sloping to the S. Axis N.-S.; about 24 ft. by 15 ft.; the walls are completely grass-grown, forming banks rising to a maximum height of 4 ft. on the N. That on the W. has gone.

Condition: poor.

SH 76504984 16 xi 49 29 N.E. Unnoted

(645) ENCLOSURE, 45 yards S.W. of No. 644. Oval enclosure, probably a pen for stock, set against an outcrop, which takes the place of the W. wall. Axis N.-S., 52 ft. by 30 ft., with entrances 5 ft. wide on the E., 4 ft. wide on the S.

Condition: fair.

SH 76474980 16 xi 49 29 N.E. Outline shown

Nos. 644 and 645 are separated by a long wandering wall running E.-W., faced with thin slabs on the downhill side.

INSCRIBED STONES

(646) FIVE INSCRIBED STONES in Penmachno Church (No. 610) (Plates 3, 4). (i) a block measuring 2 ft. 11 ins. by 10 ins., by 8 ins., the upper edge broken; the face is inscribed vertically CANTIORI(X) HIC IACIT/VENEDOTIS CIVE(S) FVIT/[C]ONSOBRINO(S); one side is inscribed vertically MA[G]LI]TMAGISTRAT-; 5th- to early 6th-century¹; (ii) slab measuring 2 ft. 5 ins. by 10 ins. by 4 ins.; on the face is the Chi-Rho monogram, below which is the horizontal inscription CARAVSIVS/HIC IACIT/IN HOC CON/GERIES LA/PIDUM; found in the churchyard; 5th- to early 6th-century; (iii) pillar measuring 3 ft. 4 ins. by 6 ins. and varying in thickness from 4 ins. to 1 ft.; the top is broken; the face is inscribed vertically]ORIA (H)IC IACIT; found "on taking down the old church"; 5th- to early 6th-century; (iv) pillar split longitudinally, the remaining portion measuring 3 ft. 3 ins. by 6 ins. by 9 ins.; the face is inscribed vertically]FILI AVITORI, below which is the horizontal inscription IN TE(M)PO[RE] IVSTI[N]I CON[SVLIS]; "till 1915 built into the garden wall of the Eagles Hotel"; 540 A.D.; (v) in the churchyard, near the W. side of the N. porch; upright slab measuring 2 ft. 3 ins. by 1 ft. 6 ins. by 7 ins.; on the face is an incised equal-armed cross; found in the churchyard in digging a grave on the S. side of the church; 7th- to 9th-century.

Nash-Williams, pp. 92-3; Macalister, *Corpus*, I, pp. 369-72.

¹ Find spot unknown; possibly Beddau Gwyr Ardudwy, *R.C.A.M. Merioneth Inventory*, p. 28.

Condition: good.

12-(2)

CAIRNS

(647) TWO CAIRNS, at 900 ft. above O.D.

(i) on a slight rise in open marshy ground; disturbed area forming a slight hollow, probably the site of a robbed cairn ca. 40 ft. in diameter. In the centre is a rectangular cist, 4 ft. by 3 ft., formed of four upright slabs.

Condition: denuded, but cist good.

SH 80095051

(ii) slight grassgrown mound, probably the site of a robbed cairn ca. 30 ft. in diameter. In the centre are the remains of a rectangular cist, 3 ft. 6 ins. by 2 ft.; two upright slabs only remain to form the S. and W. sides.

Condition: denuded and robbed.

SH 80175061 15 xi 49 24 S.W. Unnoted

FINDS. See pp. lxii, lxv, lxvii, lxix.

PENRHYN

Penrhyn is a small parish in the Creuddyn Peninsula situated between Llandudno and Colwyn Bay. The principal monuments are Gloddaeth (No. 649) and Penrhyn Old Hall (No. 650) and Chapel (No. 648). The parish is now incorporated in Llandudno cum Eglwys-rhos.

ECCLESIASTICAL

(648) PENRHYN CHAPEL (Figure 174, Plate 9) was described in 1535 as "Libera Capella Beatae Mariae de Penrhyn".¹ Half the tithes of Llandudno belonged to it.² At the time of Fenton's³ visit it had declined into a farm building. About 25 years ago it was restored for religious use but has since become derelict. The date of the present building is uncertain, but it may be early 16th-century.

PENRHYN CHAPEL

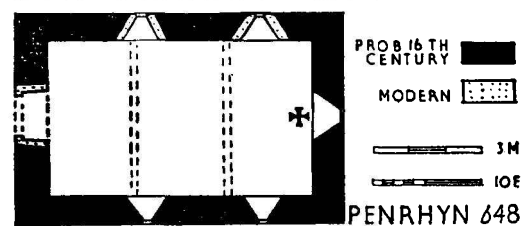


FIG. 174

The walls are of limestone rubble with quoins of red sandstone. The W. end has a rebuilt doorway with a two-centred arch above which is a recently inserted crucifixion with a trefoil head. In the gable is a round window with a scroll moulding underneath seemingly of 17th-century date. There are two narrow lancet windows in the S. wall and one in the E., probably original. Those in the N. wall are insertions. The roof is of coarse slates with moulded kneelers. Inside, the chapel

has two arched braced trusses. It is otherwise plain and all ecclesiastical fittings have been removed.

¹ *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (ed. 1835), IV, 442. R. Burn, in *Ecclesiastical Law* (1763), p. 216, defines a "Liberia Capella" as a royal chapel and one outside the jurisdiction of the Ordinary.

² *Rec. Caern.*, p. 245. Williams (*Aberconwy*, p. 213) states on unknown authority (not *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*) that "Pope Nicholas" assigned to it three-quarters of the tithes of Penrhyn.

³ Fenton, p. 201.

Condition: poor; roof ruinous.

SH 81638162

15 v 51

5 N.W.

SECULAR BUILDINGS

(649) GLODDAETH (Figures 175-6, Plates 71, 76-7, 81, 85, 88, 93, 100). The oldest existing part of the house, built in the first half of the 16th century, is a hall, axis roughly E.-W., with a two-storey wing, containing the solar, at the E. end. To the E. is a further block built at the end of the 17th century. Modern buildings extend N. and W. of the hall. The property has been in the hands of the Mostyn family since the 15th century.

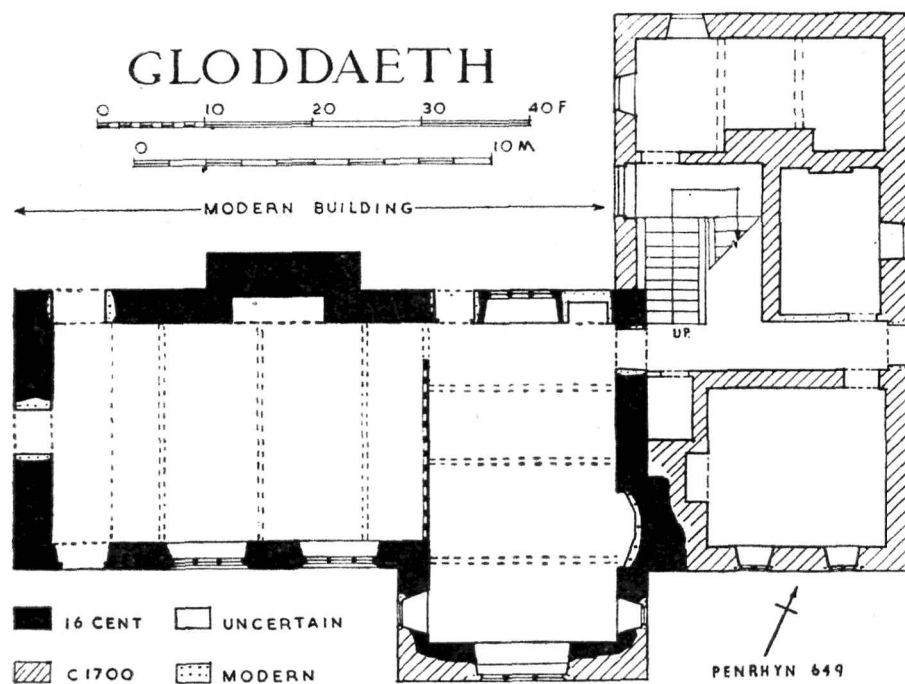


FIG. 175

Architectural Description.—Exterior (Plate 71)—The S. wall of the hall is of limestone and yellowish grit rubble, with yellow freestone dressings to the openings. The original main entrance, at the W. end, has a four-centred head with a moulded label and a small hollow chamfer on the jambs. The two windows, also original, are each of three lights with simple uncusped perpendicular tracery in an elliptical head without a label. The jambs are casement-moulded, and the rear-arches are elliptical. The E. wing has been refaced in roughly coursed limestone, probably when the 17th-century block was built. The windows are modern. Beneath the central S. window is a basement entrance with limestone dressings, having a depressed pointed head and chamfered jambs. It dates from the 17th-century refacing, but the chamfered plinth interrupted by it is probably original.

The 17th-century block is of roughly coursed limestone, obscured by plaster on the N. walls. The S. windows are mullioned with modern dressings; the remainder now contain sashes in original openings. The age of the E. door is uncertain. All roofs and chimney stacks are modern.

Interior—The hall (Plate 93), open to the roof, is separated from the E. wing by a partition formed of plain panels with trefoil heads between posts with bead-moulded edges, on a chamfered sill. Above the partition is a moulded cornice with a cresting, over which is a plaster cove, rising to a moulded beam at the springing level of the roof trusses. The space above is filled by plain uprights with wooden panels between, replacing the original plaster. The other walls are of plain plaster. The paintings on the cove over the dais and on the W. gable are modern in their present state. The former, however, appears to be based on earlier work, as it agrees in some respects with that seen in this position by Pennant and Fenton.¹

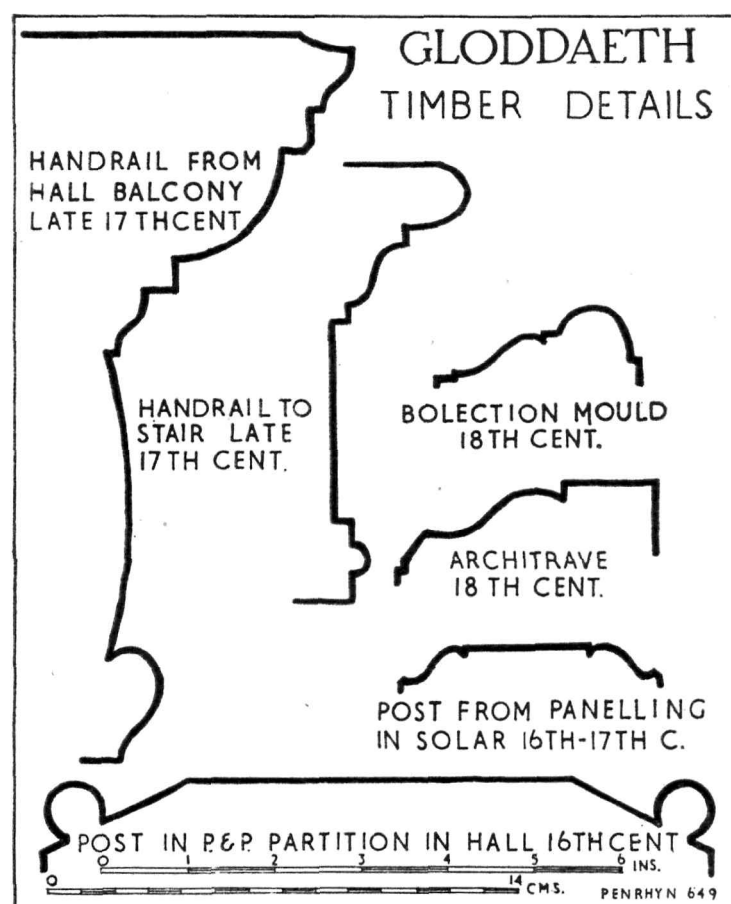


FIG. 176

That at the W. end is said to have been removed to this position from the first-floor room in the E. wing,² but it also seems to have been entirely repainted. The floor is stone-paved, with a low dais 8 ft. wide. The doorways in the W. and N. walls are modern. In the N. wall is a stone fireplace lined with modern tiles and having a low segmental head and moulded jambs. Round the head are two lines of inscriptions in relief, with a central shield of the arms of Madoc Gloddaeth, *gules a chevron ermine between 3 plates*, all repainted in modern times. The inscriptions are: HEB DVW HEB DDIM (arms) DVW ADIGON AMEN; and below—HONE SOYT QVI MALVPENSE, ending with a figure of a man in a red coat drinking from a jug.

In the centre light of the S.E. window is a roundel (Plate 100) with the Garter inscribed *HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE* enclosing the arms of the 2nd Earl of Bedford (*ob.* 1585). The 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters, now missing, are inferred from the restored painting on the cove: Quarterly of eight: 1 (Russell), *ar. a lion ramp. gu. on a chief sa. three escallops of the first*; 2 (Edwin of Tegeingl), *ar. a cross flory eng. sa. betw. four Cornish choughs ppr. armed gu.*; 3 (Muschamp), *or three bars gu., a mullet for difference*; 4 (Herringham), *gu. three herrings haurient in fesse ar.*; 5 (Froxmore), *sa. a griffin segreant betw. four crosses fitchée ar.*; 6 (Wise), *sa. three chevrons erm., a crescent for difference*; 7 (Sapcote), *sa. three doves ar., a mullet for difference*; 8 (Seamark), *ar. on a cross gu. five mullets or.*

At the W. end a modernised doorway in the N. wall gives access to a gallery. This was inserted in the late 17th century. It is carried on a moulded and enriched beam, and has a parapet formed by a moulded handrail supported on two enriched posts with twisted balusters between.

The roof, partly repaired, is of three bays, with four trusses with moulded arch-braced collar-beams (Plate 88). The arches are four-centred, carried on single hammer-beams, which are supported by moulded bracketed wall-pieces resting on plain rounded corbels, that above the fireplace being set higher than the others. Above the collar-beams are cusped raking-struts forming trefoiled openings in the apex. The purlins, rafters and wall plates are moulded, and the wind-braces cusped.

The ground floor of the E. wing forms a single room, with 17th-century oak panelling on all walls. In the N. wall is a late 16th-century mullioned window (Plate 76) of three lights, the jambs, mullions and transome having quarter-round mouldings internally and plain chamfers outside, all now plastered. The other windows are modern. In the E. wall is a stone fireplace (Plate 81) with moulded jambs and a segmental head in a square frame with a moulded label. In the hollow of the label is the inscription *DA PACEM DOMINE IN DIEBUS NOSTRIS QVIA NON EST* and on the edge of the head *THOMAS MOSTYN ARMIGER*. Shields of arms occur in each return of the label, in the spandrels, and above the centre. From left to right, these are: *a chevron and a chief ermine* (Sir Griffith Llwyd); *per bend sinister ermine and ermines a lion rampant or* (Tudor Trefor for Mostyn); *a cross-flory between four choughs* (Edwin of Tegeingl); *a chevron between three plates* (Madoc of Gloddaeth); *a chevron erm. between three helmets* (Tudur Fychan). The floor above is carried on three chamfered beams with moulded stops. The ceiling between is plastered. On the first floor is a single room with a lobby to the N. The windows of the room are modernised. The walls are covered with 17th-century oak panelling. The painting above the N. wall is modern in its present state, but is probably based on an early fresco said to have been found here in 1880.³ The fireplace has a modern wooden surround perhaps including re-used material. The open roof (Plate 88), with axis N.-S., is of three bays with two trusses. The woodwork resembles that of the hall, save that the trusses are supported by corbels, apparently renewed, at wall-plate level, and their ends are stopped by two angels each carrying a shield and by two knights in armour. Between this roof and the partition above the coved plasterwork at the

end of the hall is a small chamber, formerly reached from the lobby by a steep modern stair, but now closed. The doorway to the lobby is modernised. The lobby has a decorated plaster frieze and ceiling, and over the door is an enriched plaster panel with the monogram *TBM 1673* (for Thomas and Bridget Mostyn).

The 17th-century block has been modernised but retains several original features. The ceilings have chamfered beams with moulded stops. There is a fragment of the original early 17th-century stair with flat balusters and a narrow handrail in the attic. On lower floors (Plate 85) this was replaced at an uncertain date by a stair incorporating late 17th-century features, with twisted balusters and wide moulded handrail. The absence of some newel posts suggests that the stair was adapted, not built for the purpose. There are some early 18th-century doors with bolection mouldings.

Outbuildings.—E. of the house is a 17th-century *dovecote*, 20 ft. by 16 ft., with walls of rubble with large quoins, rising to four crow-stepped gables with a square window in each. The roof is crowned by a modern cupola. The dovecote proper is reached by an external stair on the W. side. Below is a store-room. A block of *stable buildings*, of early 19th-century date, with walls of limestone rubble with large quoins, lies W. of the house. The upper floor is carried on plastered cross-beams with quarter-round mouldings. In a garden wall on the E. of the house is a *doorway* (Plate 77) with ogee-moulded jambs and head, and the monogram *TBM* and 1680 on the lintel. On the S.E. of the house, on a shaped stone pedestal, is a *sundial* with a shaped gnomon and the dial inscribed "Made by *THO. WRIGHT* Instrument Maker to *HIS MAJESTY GEO IID*". In a modernised building on the E. of the house is a stone with a moulded label and *RM 1770* on it in relief. It has been re-used as a window-sill.

Norman Tucker, "Bodysgallen and Gloddaeth", *Proc. Llandudno F.C.*, 1951, 68-82.

¹ Fenton, 200, 243-5; Pennant, III, 137.

² *A Historical Sketch of Gloddaeth* (pamphlet, Woodhall, Minshall & Co., Oswestry, 1899), p. 7.

³ *Ibid.*

Condition: good.

SH 80218070

ca. 1940

5 N.W.

(650) PENRHYN OLD HALL (Figure 177, Plates 70, 76, 81, 87, 90, 94). The earliest known reference is by Leland (1536-9) who describes it as an "ancient stone house est by north est on the shore belonging to Mr Poel of Flintshire".¹ Early in the reign of Elizabeth I it is known to have belonged to Robert Pugh,² a Catholic, who was connected by marriage with the Bulkeley family of Beaumaris. In 1582 a Writ of Outlawry was issued against him, and a year later he was returned as a recusant by the Bishop of St. Asaph. The family weathered the storm, however, and remained important in the district. The house was sold by James Coetmor Pugh in about 1760, and with his death the family became extinct.³ The N.W. side of the house is modern. The old building is composed of two wings separated by a central block. The analysis of its development presents some difficulty and uncertainty. It is

possible that the N.E. and S.E. walls of the S.W. block (Plate 70), and the footings of the S.W. wall, incorporate stonework of Leland's "auncient house", although the walling resembles that of the S.W. half of the central block, which is late 16th-century. Fragments of half timbering, including the post N.E. of the fireplace, may even belong to a still earlier building. But the house seems to have been extensively reconstructed in the latter half of the 16th century, and the greater part of the existing ancient work is of this date, although several stages of construction can be distinguished.

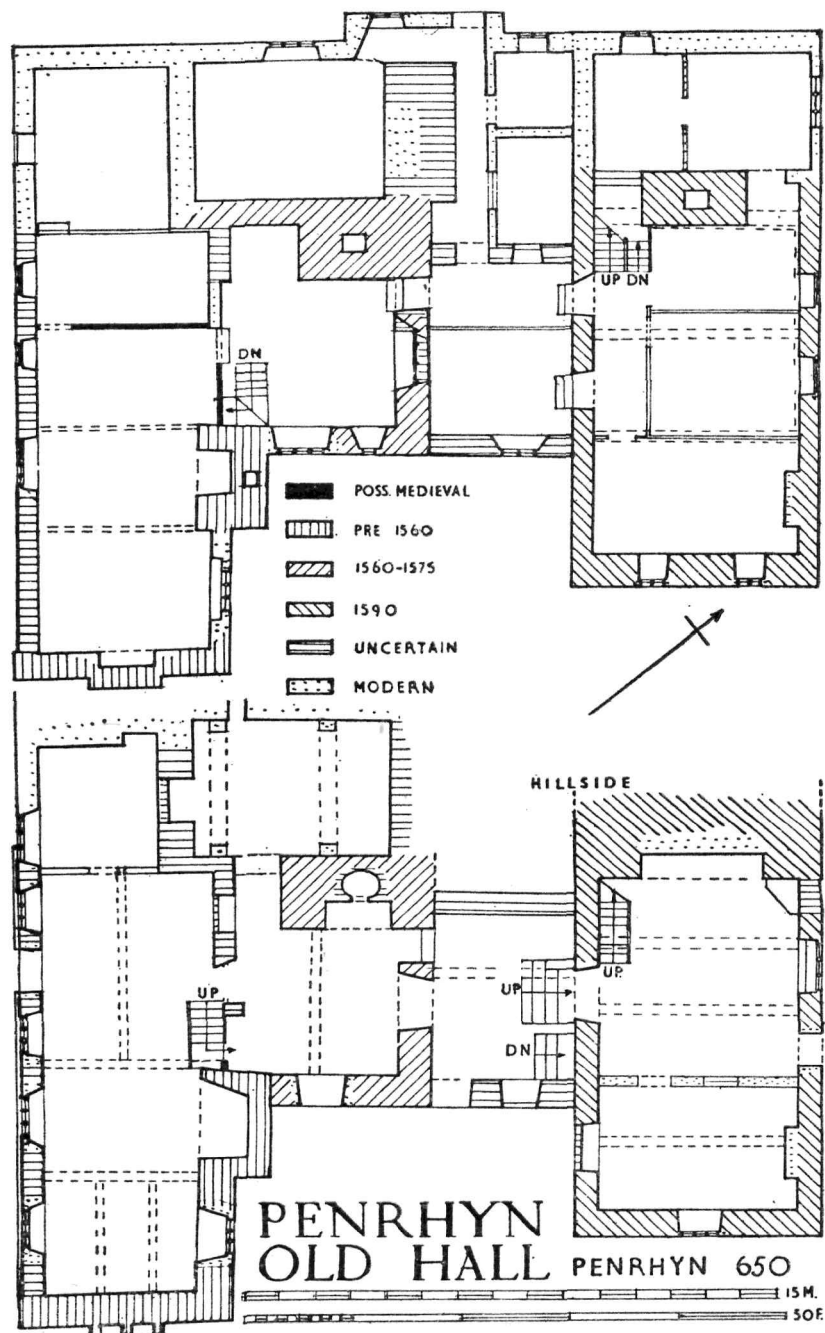


FIG. 177

The proportions of the windows show that the latest ancient work is the N.E. block, erected in 1590, as shown by a stone over the fireplace. The ceilings and first-floor fireplaces in the S.W. block show that this reached its present form about 1550. It appears probable, therefore, that the "auncient house" seen by Leland was partly demolished soon after his visit, and rebuilt as the present S.W. block. Soon afterwards, probably about 1570, the S.W. central block was added.

Architectural Description (Plate 70).—In the S.W. block the walling on the S.E. and N.E. sides is of limestone rubble with large quoins. The windows are modern. The chimney in the S.E. wall is supported on three rounded corbels. That on the N.E., which is much weathered, is set diagonally. The S.W. wall of this block has been rebuilt, probably in the late 16th century. Its face is set back about 4 ins. from that of the earlier wall, which now forms a plinth. The first-floor windows are square-headed, apparently of re-used late 15th-century material. The ground-floor openings are all modern. The S.W. half of the central block is of similar masonry to the S.W. block, but is separated from it by a straight joint. It contains a re-used 15th-century trefoiled window on the first floor (Plate 76). The remaining early masonry is obscured by modern rough-cast. The N.E. half of the central block terminates in straight joints at each end, and is later than either adjacent building. The N.E. block has a stepped S. gable with finial. The windows in this block have modern dressings in original openings.

Internally, the old S.W. block contains one room (Plate 94) on the ground floor and two on the first floor, with modern rooms to the N. On the ground floor, the fireplace (Plate 81) has well-built quoins with slightly splayed jambs. The timber beam is slightly cambered, with a half-round moulding, and enriched with a carving of two intertwined leaves and two male heads in low relief, that on the left in profile, the other full face. The ceiling is of three bays. That on the N.W. consists of a cross-beam and a longitudinal beam of the same dimensions, with fluted and roll mouldings covering the entire soffit (Plate 90). The crudely worked joists have a simple bead mould at the corners. The main beam is stopped at its N.E. end to receive a supporting post, now partly hacked away. The moulding on the beam is partly covered by the fireplace masonry. These mouldings suggest a date of about 1550-75. The S.E. bay has (Plate 90) joists supported by two wall plates and two secondary beams carried on a main beam, all with a stopped moulded chamfer probably of similar date.

On the first floor, only the S.E. room is of interest. It contains two fireplaces: on the N.E. (Plate 81) with well-built quoins and slightly splayed jambs, and on the S.E. with jambs of upright stones. Both have lintels slightly cambered, and enriched with fluted mouldings.⁴ The N.W. end wall is formed by a roof-truss, its principals joined by two ties connected by a vertical post, the spaces being filled with plaster. In the three spaces thus formed are frescoes (Plate 87), discovered during repairs in 1910. The bottom right-hand panel shows the upper half of a man with a moustache and forked beard, wearing a tight-fitting cap, a doublet, and paned trunks. The figure, uncoloured, is set on a circular red ground bordered by an inscription in black letters THE WORDE OF GOD IS LIFE TO THE SOUL+. To the right is a floral decoration. The costume indicates a late 16th-century date. The left-hand fresco has been mostly obliterated, but seems to have been similar. Of the inscription OR . . . SELFE remains. The apex of the partition carries a symmetrical floral design. Below the lower roof-tie the partition is plain. Part of the plaster has been cut away to expose the wicker-work backing. To the N.E. a much altered half-timber partition carries a similar floral fresco, now partly obscured by

the roof-purlins. The roof has been partly restored, with modern rafters and reset purlins. It is carried by two collar-beam trusses with soffits rounded to take a coved ceiling. That on the N.W. is supported by two wooden posts, the other has a corbel at its S.W. end.

In the central block, the S.W. half has, on the ground floor, a large fireplace, with an oven behind it, partly rebuilt in brick. In the centre of the N.E. wall is an original outside doorway, with a later blocked door to the N.W. The stair is of old material re-used. The ceiling has stop-chamfered joists and a chamfered beam. On the first floor is a wide window (Plate 76) in the N.E. wall, now blocked. It has a stopped and moulded chamfered lintel, probably late 16th-century. A door has been cut through beside the window, and the left jamb has been partly blocked to give extra support. Above the window at about 8 ft. from the floor is an irregular set-back of 4 ins. Above this, in the gable, is a small square window, also blocked. It is of pre-glazing type, with three wooden mullions set diagonally. The roof has been raised on the N.W., and completely modernised. To the N.W. of this block are the remains of walls, and a fireplace at first-floor level, old but of uncertain date and purpose.

In the N.E. block the ground floor has at its N.W. end a wide fireplace with a segmental arch of stone voussoirs, over which is a shield-shaped stone inscribed IHC 1590. To the right is a built-in wooden cupboard of the 18th century, with the inscription "Heddwch Llonyddwch a Chymdogaeth dda" (Peace, quiet and good company). The cupboard conceals a blocked doorway visible from outside. To the left is a 17th-century stair acquired and fitted by a recent owner, but perhaps replacing an original one in this position. The floor is of slate slabs. The partition is modern. A flight of steps formerly led from this room to the cellar, which contains no feature of interest.

The first floor consisted originally of two rooms (since subdivided) lined throughout in the 18th century with painted softwood wainscoting having a moulded cornice and a shallow bolection-moulded dado rail. The panels are recessed, some are plain, some have raised fields. The loft, which contains no feature of interest, is reached by modern stairs in the original position, lighted by a small original window at the landing.

The roof has been reconstructed, and the age of its two collar-beam trusses is uncertain.

Williams, *Aberconwy*, 122-5; Fenton, 201; N. Tucker, *Penrhyn Old Hall*.

¹ Leland, 9.

² E. Gwynne Jones, "Robert Pugh of Penrhyn Creuddyn", *Trans. Caerns. Hist. Soc.*, 1946, p. 10. See also Griffith, *Ped.*, 372.

³ Griffith, *Ped.*, 168.

⁴ Similar mouldings at Totnes Guildhall are dated 1552. *Ex. inf.* Sir Cyril Fox.

Condition: good.

SH 81568154

15 V 51

5 N.W.

HUTS AND FIELD SYSTEMS

(651) UNENCLOSED HUT-GROUP, 450 ft. above O.D. The settlement consists of two circular huts and traces of walling, and lies on level ground just within the N.W. side of the wood

known as Coed Gaer. On the S. and S.W. it is set against a shallow limestone outcrop.

Hut (i), diameter 27 ft. The wall is of earth and small stones faced on both sides with large limestone slabs up to 3 ft. high, and is 5-6 ft. thick. On the S.E. is an entrance 6 ft. wide, flanked on the N.E. side by large orthostats placed across the line of the wall.

Hut (ii), 5 yards N.E. of (i), is a circular depression 15 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. deep in the centre. On the S. and S.W. are some large limestone slabs, probably orthostats fallen from the wall.

Traces of a wall of orthostats run E.-W. for a few yards from the N. side of hut (i).

Lowe, I, 114, Figure 95.

Condition: of hut (i), very good; of the remainder, poor.

SH 80028094

19 xii 47

5 N.W. Unnoted

FINDS. See pp. lxv, lxviii.

TREFRIW

Trefriw is a small parish on the W. bank of the River Conway below Llanrwst. There is no outstanding monument.

ECCLESIASTICAL

(652) THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY (Figure 178, Plates 28, 33) stands in the village of Trefriw. There is a tradition that the church was built by Llywelyn ab Iorwerth ca. 1230, but none of the present fabric is likely to be of such an early date. The S. aisle dates from the early 15th century, the N. aisle from the 16th century. In the 19th century a S. porch, an organ chamber and vestry W. of the N. aisle, and external buttresses were added; the bell turret, roof slates, and the entire fenestration are also of this date. The church is square and consists of twin aisles, that on the S. fulfilling the function of nave and chancel (*cf.* Llanrhychwyn Church, No. 566). It is built of uncoursed rubble, the interior plastered.

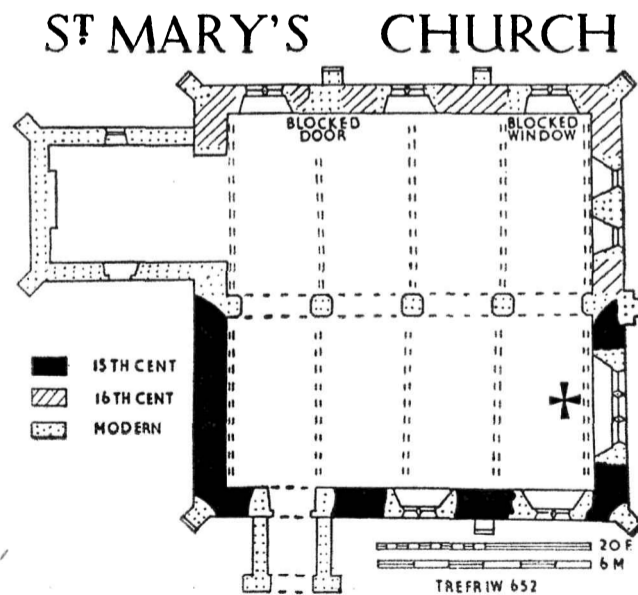


FIG. 178

S. Aisle (34 ft. by 16 ft.), separated from the N. aisle by a modern arcade of four arches; the rough square bases of the piers may be old. The roof is of the early 15th century though the timbers may have been rearranged. It consists of five principals including one against each end wall. The W. truss has a plain collar; the other four trusses are of arch-braced collar-beam type with chamfered soffits. The purlins, long plain windbraces, and common rafters are original.

N. Aisle (34 ft. by 16 ft. 6 ins.) is an addition to the S. Aisle. In the N. wall are the four-centred head and W. jamb of the original 16th-century doorway and the W. jamb of an original window; both openings are blocked.

The roof consists of five principals including one against each end wall; the pitch is less steep than in the S. aisle. The W. truss has a slightly cambered collar; the other four trusses are of arch-braced collar-beam type with chamfered soffits. The purlins, small cusped and chamfered windbraces, and common rafters are original. At wall-plate level on the N. is a deep frieze consisting of an upper projecting crenelated cornice of four round fillets, a central plain board and a lower band of enrichment similar to the cornice but not projecting.

Fittings.—*Benches*: three benches with solid legs and vertically slatted backs; 18th-century. *Chairs*: (i) E. end of N. aisle—high-backed, late 17th-century; (ii) in chancel—upholstered Chippendale chair. *Collecting Plate*: of wood, 8½ ins. in diameter, inscribed on the underside P/EK; late 18th-century. *Communion Table*: in vestry (Plate 33). The top is plain; the top rail is moulded and has small curved brackets at the junctions with the legs, which are turned and have vertical mouldings on the rectangular caps and bases; the bottom spacers have gone but the mortices for them remain; early 17th-century. *Panelling*: three panels set in a modern screen on the organ dais probably formed part of the reading desk; the detail is similar to that on the pulpit; early 17th-century. *Plate* (Plate 28): silver chalice, with bell-shaped bowl, short baluster stem and moulded base; inscribed *The Cupp of Trefriw* 1701; London date-letter for 1700-1; maker's mark Ro in a heart (Hugh Roberts).¹ *Pulpit* (Plate 33): of wood; hexagonal on plan, the pulpit stands on an octagonal pillar with four cross legs. The six panels are richly built up in relief with mouldings forming geometrical patterns, culminating in a central boss on which is carved a cherub. The panels have stop-chamfered frames; above is a band of guilloche pattern and below a narrower band of leaf ornament. At the angles are carved scrolls richly elaborated with shells, leaves, grotesque human heads and cherubs. Level with the top of the coarse receding mould which crowns the pulpit, each angle pilaster is surmounted by carved angel's heads above folded wings and a flower. One of the panels contains a small convex cartouche inscribed 1633.

Old Churches, 99-101. For a brief description of the church prior to the 19th-century alterations, see *Arch. Camb.*, 1900, p. 320.

¹ *Church Plate*, 111-12.

Condition: good.

SH 78066323

9 viii 49

14 S.W.

SECULAR BUILDINGS

(653) TAN-YR-YW. A late 17th-century cottage extensively rebuilt in the early 19th century. A modern tablet in Welsh states that it was the home of Dafydd Jones (1708-85) who set up the first printing press in Wales.¹

¹ Ifano Jones (*Printing and Printers in Wales and Monmouth*) refers to Dafydd Jones as a well-known printer born in 1708, who bought Lewis Morris's press which he set up at Tan-yr-yw and later Pyll-isaf.

Condition: rebuilt.

SH 78106332

23 vi 52

14 S.W. Unnamed

(654) TY'N-Y-CELYN, 17th-century house, now modernised. Original features include a square chimney, a wide fireplace, and a partition; a door with graffiti 1702 and I.P. 1766 is also probably original.

The house was formerly the home of the Bard Ieuan Glan Geirionydd (1795-1855), as commemorated by a stone outside.

Condition: good.

SH 78086288

22 i 53

14 S.W. Unnamed

(654A) GYMANNOG, 17th-century, with stop-chamfered beams and joists.

Condition: good.

SH 77226318

10 x 51

13 S.E.

FINDS. See pp. lix, lxxv-lxxvi; Figure 16.

TREWYDIR

Trewydir extends across the high ground from the Afon Llugwy to the Conway valley. The principal monuments are the Chapel at Gwydir-uchaf (No. 655), Gwydir house (No. 656),¹ and Pont Fawr at Llanrwst (No. 672). The parish has been divided, and Nos. 668-9 are in Betws-y-Coed, Nos. 659-67 and 672-9 in Capel Curig, and Nos. 655-8 and 671 in Llanrhychwyn.*

¹ Early travellers frequently confuse these with the chapel attached to Llanrwst Church, built by the first Sir Richard Wynn, and with Gwydir-uchaf (No. 657).

ECCLESIASTICAL

(655) GWYDIR-UCHAF CHAPEL. The small private chapel of Gwydir-uchaf was built by Sir Richard Wynn in 1673 (Figure 179, Plates 9, 15, 18, 19, 37, 84, 100). It is a simple structure in a blend of Gothic and Renaissance styles. Its most interesting feature is the fine contemporary painted ceiling (Figure 180, Plates 39-41). The walls are largely of sandstone ashlar with some local slate. The roof retains its original slates. Its dedication may have been to the Holy Trinity, which is the subject of the painted ceiling, but there is no record of this, or of the chapel ever having been licensed. The Bangor Diocese

* Errata. No. 85 should have been listed under this parish, and Nos. 677-8 under Llanrhychwyn.

Records¹ contain no references to it at any date, and the Gwydir Chapel listed by Wade Evans² and in the St. Asaph Diocese Records³ is the one in Llanrwst. The chapel is mentioned in the Wynn Papers,⁴ although there is no reference to the paintings. Sir Richard's mother, Lady Grace, who survived him by five years, gave plate to the chapel in 1676.⁵

GWYDIR UCHAF CHAPEL

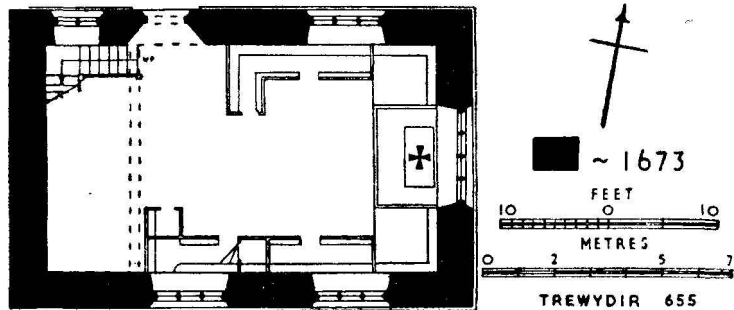


FIG. 179

The only doorway, in the N. wall (Plate 18), has a round head having a continuous ovolo and ogee mould, with splayed stops at the base of the jambs, each decorated with a lozenge. Above is a panel containing a shield inscribed *SRWB 1673* in bas-relief, and with a vertical row of lozenges on each side. The studded door with decorated strap hinges is original.

The window E. of the door and the two in the S. wall are all alike. Each is of three lights, with an elliptical head and jambs having a continuous recessed chamfer with splays decorated with a heart. The frames and mullions of wood, painted with cement to imitate stone, have a cavetto and ogee mould on each side. The window W. of the door, of two lights, has a flat chamfered wooden lintel. The E. window (Plate 19) has the same stone jamb moulding but has a two-centred head and has four lights. The wooden mullions and simple tracery of late Gothic form have a single quarter-round mould. All these windows have a simple chamfered string below a steeply sloping sill. At the W. end above the gallery is a small square-headed window of two lights.

Internally (Plate 15), there is a gallery over the W. end supported on a massive beam decorated with a band of alternate roundels and rectangles in strap form. In the centre is a shield inscribed *SRWB 1673* with a lozenge above and a heart below. The parapet is formed of a heavy moulded rail supported on sturdy turned balusters, with solid lozenge-decorated panels in the centre and at each end. Access is by a stair (Plate 84) of two straight flights against the N. and W. walls. It has straight strings enriched with lozenges. The turned balusters have half responds against the square newels, which have carved finials and pendants. Its design, particularly the early form of the narrow handrail and its clumsy fitting in the gallery, suggests that the stair may have been re-used.

Beneath the gallery is the low panelled dado, which is returned round the stair to form a cupboard. It is of early form with small panels and solid moulded frame, but was fitted after the walls had been plastered. E. of the gallery the walls are wainscoted to a height of 7 ft. 9 ins. with plaster above. The panelling is of a later design than that under the stairs.

The contemporary small, flat, recessed panels are framed with a small applied mould but the dado is crowned by a strong projecting cornice returned into the window reveals, similar to that skirting the ceiling. At these openings were fixed cherubs carved in limewood (Plate 37).

Against the N. and S. walls the enclosed pews, with panelled fronts similar to the wainscoting, are probably original, but have been rearranged. The westerly position of the reading desk and pulpit, which incorporate some mid 18th-century panels, probably dates from a late 18th-century re-fitting. To the sides of the pulpit are fixed 17th-century carved oak figures of a more robust character than those fixed to the walls (Plate 37).

A step has been inserted at the E. end and the original communion rails raised. These are three-sided with central gate and heavy turned balusters with square newels standing on a massive sill. The rail has a flat top.

The communion table which bears the date 1641 is largely 19th-century. The bulbous legs may be original but all the 17th-century guilloche and other enrichment is applied in thin strips.

The thirteen oak chairs, of five different designs, are of normal late 17th-century domestic form. It is not known how long they have been in the chapel. All have tall backs, mostly panelled, with shaped or scrolled top rail, turned front legs and stretchers, and plain back legs. Some seats are plain, some panelled.

Fixed to the S. wall above the dado is a large framed painted panel bearing the arms of Charles II (Plate 100).

The Painted Ceiling (Figure 180, Plates 39-41). This consists of a three-sided boarded barrel-vault of four bays. The paintings, which cover the entire ceiling and the apex of the E. wall, form a fine example of this class of 17th-century art. The paintings are crudely but boldly executed in a glue tempera on boards which have their joints sealed with tapes. The figures are two dimensional with a suggestion of modelling of the flesh. The background is blue. The whole conception is effectively united by the clouds and an all-over pattern of golden stars and tongues of heavenly fire. The palette is very simple; the angels are dressed in red or white with pink flesh and gilt wings. The lettering is black or gilt. White and grey are used for the clouds and other details.

The subject is presumably the Holy Trinity, the symbols of which, surrounded by cherubs, occupy three central apex panels. These are flanked by angels on cushiony clouds. The fourth (W.) bay indicates the Day of Judgement, while the apex of the E. wall, which is boarded, portrays the firmament and heavens, and night and day; at its centre, in a demi-glory, is the Hebrew tetragrammaton. To the base of each roof truss is fixed the figure of an angel, cut out of thin boards. Each holds between outstretched hands a scroll bearing Latin invocations.

The E. bay has in the centre the sacred monogram *IHS* and the pierced heart with cross in a glory. Below, the angels have one hand raised pointing to Heaven and the other down to earth. The cut-out angels carry the inscriptions *VENERANDVM NOMEN IESVS* on the S. and *PER HOC NOMEN ET NON PER ALIVD* on the N.

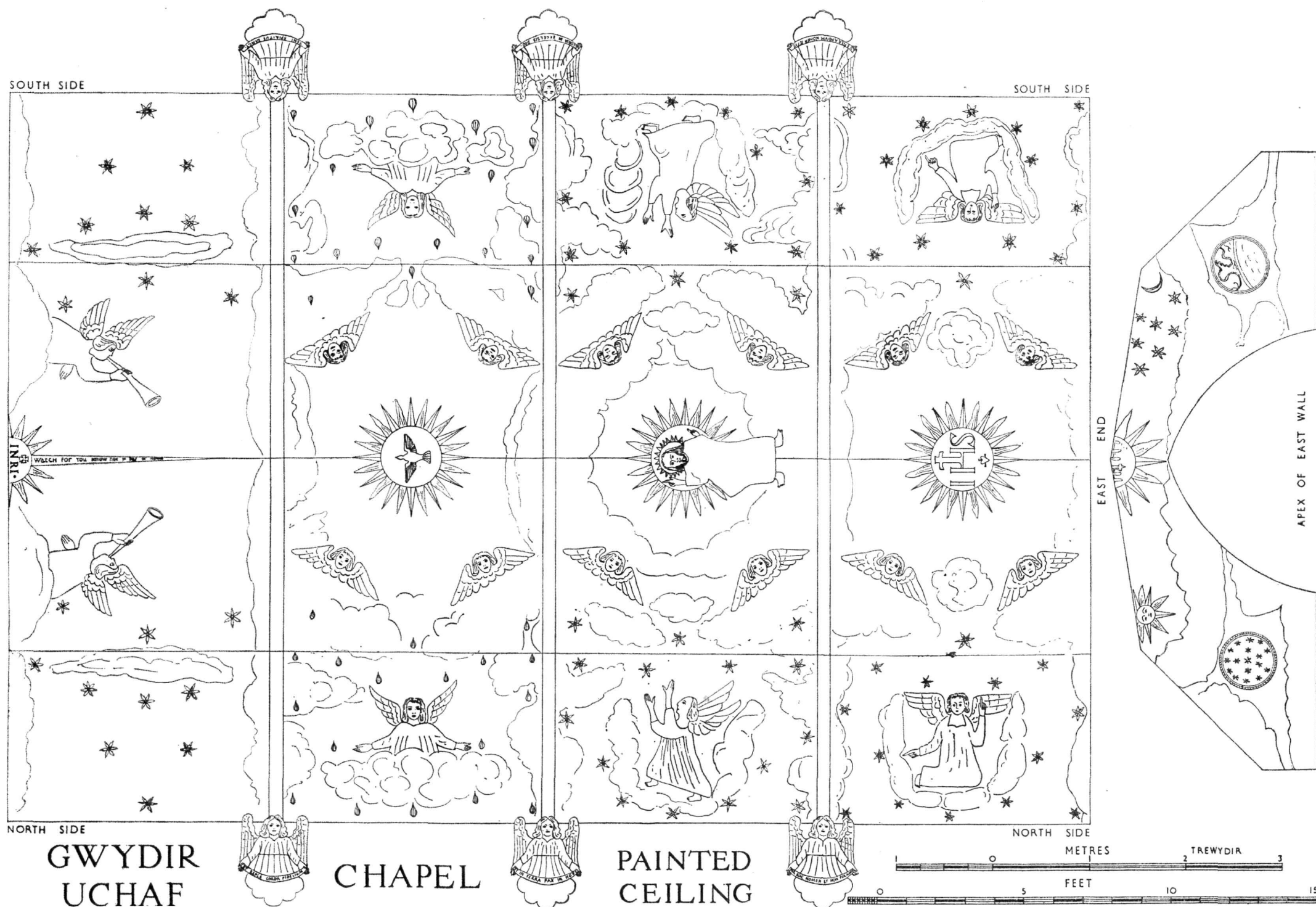


FIG. 180

The centre (of the three) shows the seated figure of God the Father with his feet towards the E. In addition to his halo in the form of a glory, the upper part of the body is encased in a larger glory. Below, the angels (in profile) are apparently ascending upwards to the W. and have their arms raised aloft in prayer. The cut-out angels carry the inscriptions GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO on the S. and ET IN TERRA PAX, IN HO: *etc.*, on the N.

The third bay portrays the Holy Ghost in the form of the dove flying W. and set in a glory. This bay is unique, as instead of the usual pattern of stars it has falling drops or tongues of heavenly fire representing the coming of the Holy Spirit on the first Pentecost. Below, the angels, in a relaxed attitude but with wings raised, have their hands outstretched in a gesture of dispensation. The cut-out angels carry the inscriptions VENI SPIRITVS SANCT on the S. and ET REPLE CORDA FIDELIVM on the N.

The fourth (W.) bay over the gallery contains two trumpeting angels announcing the Day of Judgement. In the centre against the wall is a demi-glory enclosing the sacred monogram INRI and a cross *formée*; from this radiates a long tapering banner on which is inscribed WATCH FOR YOU KNOW NOT YE DAY OR HOWRE.

Finally at the top of the W. wall is a small wooden cartouche which, below a carved cherub's head, bears the Latin inscription

OVES MEAE
VOCEM MEAM
AUDIUNT
SEQVUNTUR
ME

See *Gwydir-uchaf Chapel*, Ministry of Works Guide, H.M. Stationery Office, 1953.

¹ In National Library of Wales.

² Browne Willis, *Parochiale Wallicanum* (ed. A. W. Wade-Evans), p. 84 (*Cymmwr.*, 1911).

³ In National Library of Wales.

⁴ *Wynn Papers*, Nos. 2665, 2701.

⁵ *Ibid.*, No. 2791.

Condition: now under guardianship of Ministry of Works.

SH 79496094

22 i 53

19 N.W.

SECULAR BUILDINGS

(656) GWYDIR (Figures 181-3, Plates 69, 70, 77, 78, 80). For more than 200 years the house of Gwydir was the principal seat of the Wynn family. Their founder, Maredudd ab Ieuan,¹ migrated in 1489 from Eifionydd to the Conway valley, settling first at Dolwyddelan Castle (No. 225), later at Penamnen (No. 227) and finally at Gwydir, the site of which was purchased from Hywel Coetmor about 1500. Block A of the surviving buildings was commenced by him and completed by his son John Wynn. The power and influence of the family reached its height with Maredudd's great-grandson Sir John Wynn (1553-1626), first Baronet, the author of *The History of the Gwydir Family*. On the death of the 4th Baronet in 1674 the Gwydir branch of the family became extinct. In 1678 his only child, Mary, married Robert Bertie, 4th Earl of Lindsey.

Analysis of the structural history of the buildings is made difficult by the extensive use, at all save the earliest periods, of material apparently from the dissolved Abbey at Maenan (No. 1), and by the care with which successive owners have followed the Tudor style of the earlier work.

Block A (Figure 182), the earliest building on the site, is of four storeys, in quasi-military style; it dates from the early 16th century. Its N. stair turret and S. porch were added about 1540. Block B, mid-16th-century, is of two storeys with a later stair turret. Block C, of about 1600, was originally of one storey; the upper part is 19th-century. Block D in its present form is modern but replaces a 16th-century structure. Block E is a 19th-century addition, to give a symmetrical front with Block C. Blocks F and G are mostly modern, but fragments near the gate and some of the gate-house itself are probably mid-16th-century. Some of the window openings in the older blocks are original, but most have been altered, and their dressings are either re-used medieval work or "Elizabethan Type" mullions and transoms inserted in the 19th century. An inset on William Williams' map of Denbighshire and Flintshire² (1720) shows buildings enclosing a courtyard E. of the existing house. These were mostly destroyed during the 18th century,³ but part of the S. outer wall remains.

In 1912 and 1922 all except Block B was gutted by fire, but the house is now being carefully restored by its owner, Mr. Arthur Clegg.

Architectural Description.—The walls of all periods are well built of roughly coursed slate rubble, generally with a plain chamfered plinth.

Block A (Figure 182, Plates 69, 70) is the earliest building on the site. A projection on the N. wall crowned by a square stack (probably built in the 16th century) carries flues from fireplaces on the first and second floors. A similar projection on the E. gable with a diagonally set stack serves the very wide fireplace on the ground floor. The W. gable projection houses twin latrines on the first and second floors, with a mural chute discharging on the N.; above, a fireplace on the third floor has a diagonally set stack like that on the E.

When built, this block was self-contained and had an entrance on the N., now masked by the added stair turret; the S. door may perhaps be contemporary. The only evidence of the original fenestration is the E. ground-floor window on the S. front; this retains its original plain chamfered jambs formed of large slabs, with a similar slab shaped in the form of a depressed arch forming the lintel. The opening was originally protected by an iron grille, but its width classes it as a civil rather than military opening. On the upper floors the gable projections are flanked by small slits, militarily useless and now blocked or enlarged. The N. stair turret, like the S. porch and doorway (Plate 77), contains much re-used stone. The newels, originally from a narrower stair, have been clumsily adapted to form a wider stair. The windows are all formed of fragments of perpendicular tracery, mullions being used as jambs and sills. Apart from the original narrow entrance door the upper doors from the stair are all composed of partly re-dressed window jambs, most retaining ferment holes and mason's marks. By far the most probable source of this material

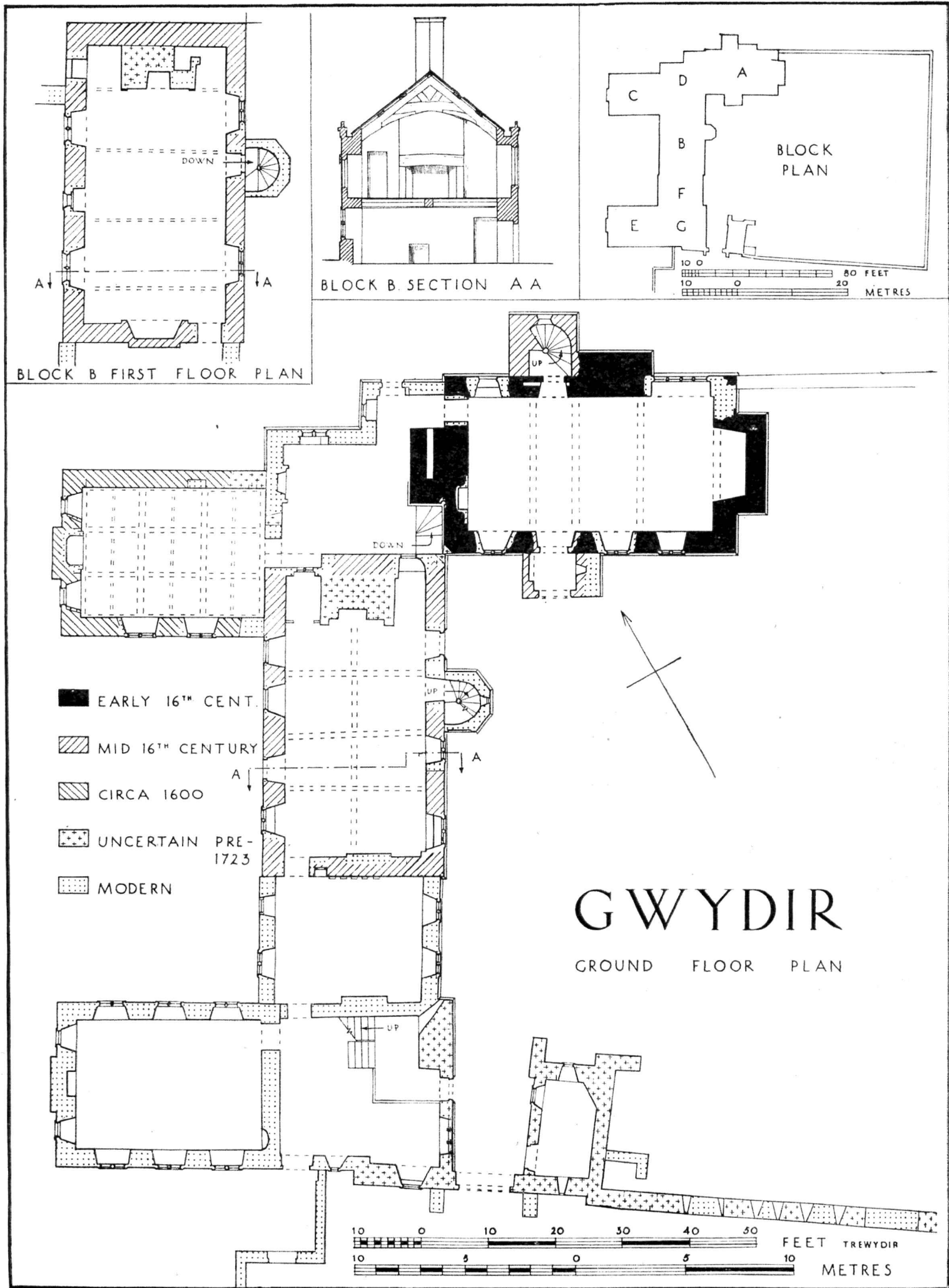


FIG. 181

is the dissolved Abbey at Maenan (No. 1), stone from which would have become available about 1540.

Before its destruction by fire the interior had been extensively altered, mainly in the early 19th century, so its original arrangement is uncertain. At unknown dates the old latrines had been converted to passages and fireplaces, and additional

fireplaces had been inserted. Early in the 19th century the S. porch was widened and heightened; its original carved ceiling is probably that now re-used over the stair turret attached to block B. At this time the second floor was removed and the beams used in block C, the entrances from the stair and block D were blocked and the windows were sealed on the inside,

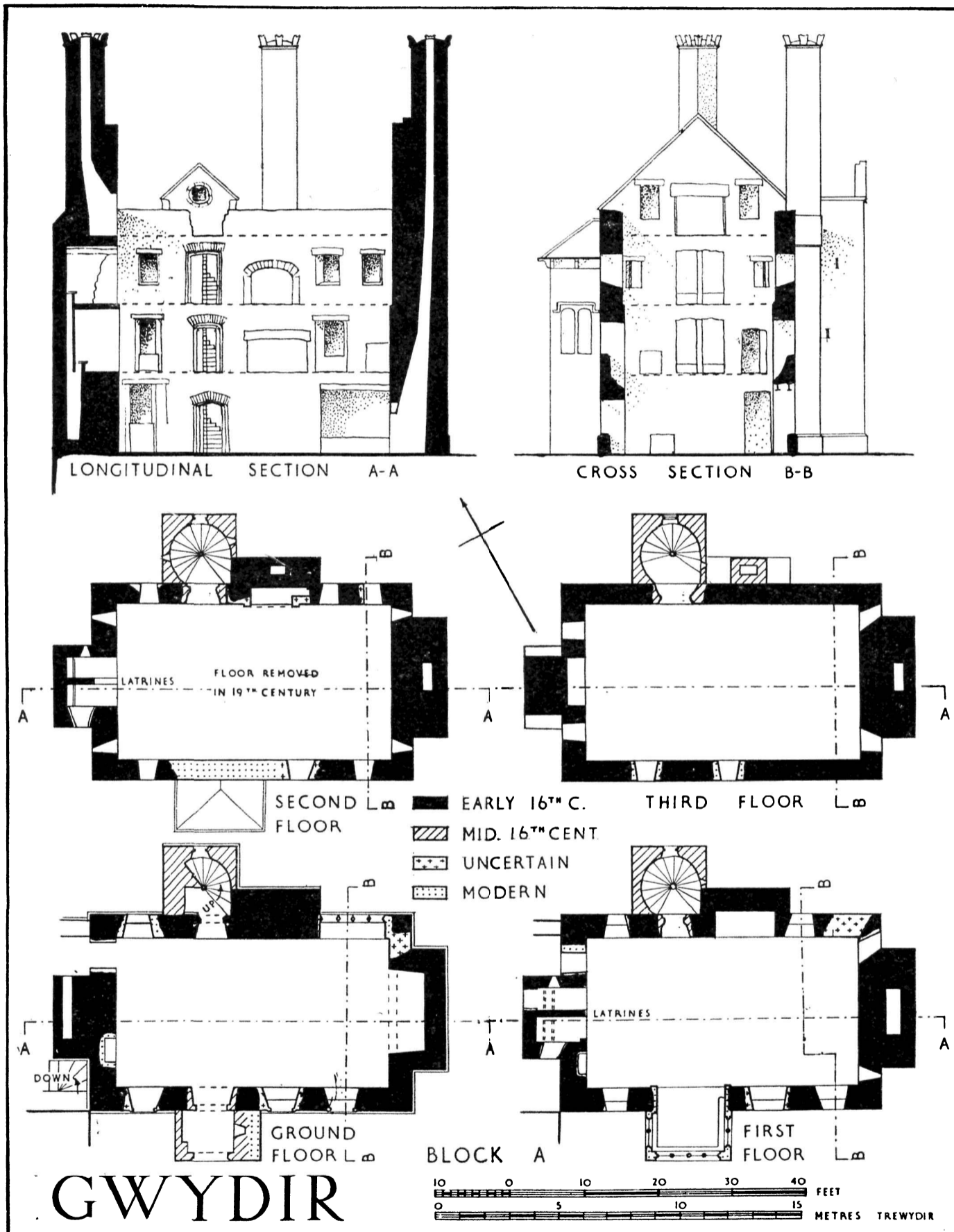


FIG. 182

but retained their glazing on the outside. A wide elliptical arched opening led from the new first-floor salon to the wide bay over the porch.

Block B is of two storeys, and is set at right angles to block A, with their corners in contact. There was a chamfered plinth on the E. and S. walls, the latter having been chiselled off. The openings have all been altered, but a few, including the W. doorway, retain their original inner jambs. The original E. doorway has been partly blocked, and converted into a window. The S. gable, now covered by block F, has a small blocked square window adjacent to a modern doorway. Above is a wide chimney supported on five rounded corbels and carrying a diagonally set stack capped with a cavetto mould. The N. stack is set square. On its E. side are the initials iw followed by a heart and arrow, but these may refer to either John Wynn. The half-octagonal stair turret on the E. side is probably one of the earliest 19th-century additions. Its windows are made up of perpendicular tracery with major mullions set at the corners. The position of the blocked pointed

doorway in the S. side is difficult to reconcile with that of the internal stair, and it may be a dummy.

This block, the only one which survived the fires, retains its original timbering. Later partitions have been removed and the building has now a single room on each floor.

The ground-floor ceiling consists of massive cross-beams with central longitudinal beams of the same scantling, having a continuous chamfer. The S. beam, of deeper and narrower section, is mortised for a post-and-panel partition. The ceiling has been damaged by the later divisions; a blocked stair opening does not appear to be old. In the N. wall is a large fireplace, partly modernised, set beyond an old post-and-plaster partition. The relation between this partition and the fireplace is discussed below.

On the first floor in the S. wall is a well-constructed fireplace with a massive oak beam, slightly cambered (Plate 80). The roof consists of three arch-braced collar-beam trusses. Some original purlins and small cusped windbraces remain. Although the roof seems not later than the walls, the timbers

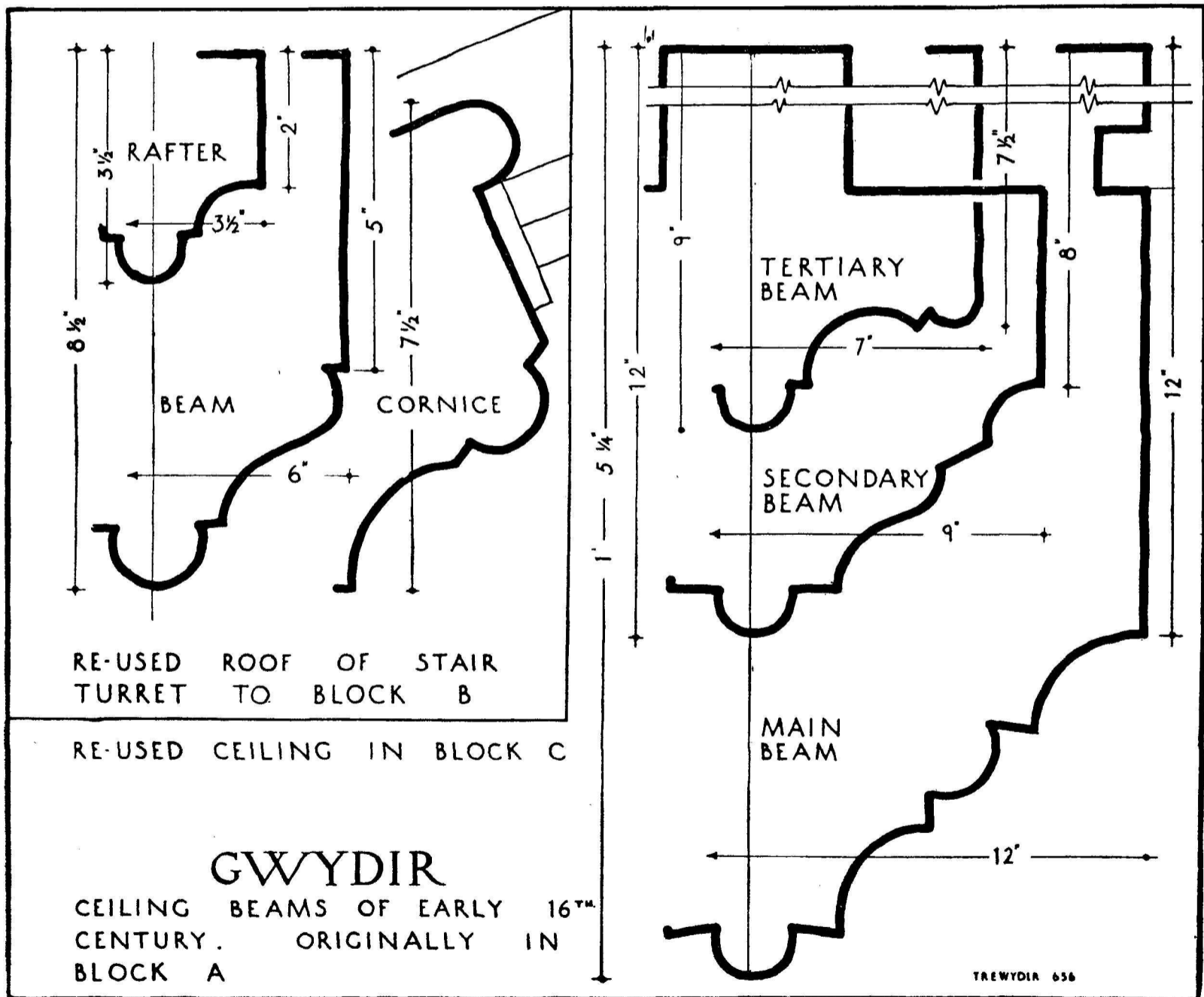


FIG. 183

appear to be re-used. At the N. end is a fourth framed truss, forming the upper part of a post-and-plaster partition which continues to the floor below. Beyond this is a large fireplace similar to that on the ground floor. Behind the fireplace is a small brick-vaulted chamber. The chimney above the fireplace is very roughly finished and the end of the room seems to have been formed by the truss and partition, which may also have formed part of an earlier timber-framed building, either upon the same site or re-used from elsewhere.

The re-used roof (Figure 183) of the stair turret has two cranked cross-beams, the larger bearing the carved arms of Owain Gwynedd. The rafters are moulded, but the moulded and crested wall plate is clumsily fitted and is set back too far to be seen fully. It is clearly a reconstruction of a roof designed for a wider space and it is probable that it came originally from the S. porch of block A, as stated above.

The doorway from the stair to the first floor is formed of old stones reset in a modern opening. The door (Plate 78), although adapted to its present position, is early and is probably coeval with block A. Its outer face consists of heavy vertical planks with coarse bead moulds cut from the solid.

Block C, probably dating from about 1600, was originally of one floor with cellars reached from those under block D. In the 19th century the ground floor was lowered a little and the walls raised to take another storey; a change in masonry can be seen on the outer face of the W. gable. On the inside of this wall the original segmental arched fireplace can be traced behind the later one.

The timbers (Figure 183) used in the inserted first floor, of which charred fragments remain, probably came from the first-floor ceiling of block A. The cross-beams were carried on inserted stone corbels; at their ends the fires have revealed the crude stopping of the moulds with blocks of softwood.

From photographic evidence the new ground-floor breakfast-room was lined with wainscoting and was entered through a baroque doorway apparently of 17th-century date. In order to centralise this entrance the lower (N.W.) corner of block B was cut away. It is difficult to accept the tradition that the first-floor room had Elizabethan associations, since on the 1720 sketch this block is clearly shown as of one storey.

Block D had two floors and a cellar reached from a stair against block A. All the structure now standing is of the 19th century but creasing on the W. wall of block A indicates an earlier roof. The original work must have preceded block C and so must be no later than 16th-century.

Block E, of two storeys with brick-vaulted cellar beneath, is entirely 19th-century and was built to balance the raised block C. Similarly block G is modern, but thicker sections of wall at the N.E. and S. are probably associated with the original gate-house. The outer gate may have been rebuilt, but its resemblance to that shown on the 1720 sketch makes it possible to consider it as that referred to in a memorandum of Sir John Wynn of 1597.⁴ "Finish the gate house chamber and the maid's chamber within. Send for a mason to mend the chimney in the gate house chamber." The spandrels of the arch are decorated with the arms of Owain Gwynedd and Collwyn; above are the arms of Sir John Wynn: 1 (weathered) and 4, 3 eagles displayed; 2 and 3, 3 lions passant. The wall along

the road to the E. formed the base of the range of buildings enclosing an eastern courtyard. The present blocked openings and straight joints correspond to the openings shown in 1720.

¹ Griffith, *Ped.*, pp. 280 ff.

² The only known copy of this map is now at Gwydir, but one is recorded as having been at Wynnstay.

³ "Notes on Gwydir Castle", *Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass.*, 1898-9, pp. 87-91, 177-97.

⁴ *Wynn Papers*, No. 185.

Condition: part damaged by fire, but undergoing careful repair; remainder good.

SH 79606104

22 i 53

19 N.W.

(657) GWYDIR-UCHAF in its present form is largely modern. It stands on a commanding site above the lower house, Gwydir. The original house was built by Sir John Wynn in 1604.¹ That this house became more popular with the family than Gwydir can be seen from the Wynn Papers.² The juxtaposition of the chapel (No. 655), built in 1673, and the fact that the Duke of Beaufort was entertained there in 1690 also point to its importance. Although later, in the 18th and 19th centuries, the lower house returned to favour, Gwydir-uchaf must have been restored in the 19th century, as it is recorded in 1808³ as being ruinous and inhabited by poor persons.

Most of the original lower ground-floor walls have survived. These indicate that the house was formed of two blocks set end to end. The W. block bears the date 1666 on a quoin at the N.W. angle; presumably the E. block formed the 1604 house. The E. gable of the latter, including a small window, has survived. The present porch closely resembles a sketch made in 1684.⁴

Internally the house is completely modernised, but use has been made of old timbers. In the room E. of the main entrance is a plaster overmantel with the arms of Sir John Wynn dated 1622—*quarterly, 1 and 4, vert three eagles displayed in fesse or (Owain Gwynedd); 2 and 3 gu. three lions passant in pale (presumably arg.) (Gruffydd ap Cynan) with baronet's augmentation. Crest an eagle displayed or on a helm with reddish mantling, all in a glory. Motto: Nec tumet nec timet.*

¹ Sir John Wynn, *The History of the Gwydir Family* (1878 ed.), p. 4.

² *Wynn Papers*, No. 1531.

³ W. Williams' account of Caernarvonshire, 1808 (N.L.W., MS. 821).

⁴ Thomas Dineley, *The account of the progress of the first Duke of Beaufort through Wales in 1684* (1888), p. 137 (fig.).

Condition: good; used as a Youth Hostel.

SH 79516096

5 iv 50

19 N.W.

(658) TU-HWNT-I'R-BONT (Figure 184) is a small house of two storeys. The walls are of uncoursed slate rubble. The roof has been re-slatted, the old material being re-used on the N. The chimney-stacks are modern. On the S. there is a ruined 19th-century wing, and a modern extension.

Each floor of the old building is now occupied by a single room. The E. end is probably of the 17th century, but the W. end was rebuilt in the 18th century, and at that time the building was divided into two cottages.

On the ground floor the fireplace at the W. end is slightly later than the rebuilding of that gable. The modern S.E.

window occupies the partly blocked opening of an original window, later enlarged to form a door to the N. wing. The E. ceiling beam and some joists are stop-chamfered and are original. The rest are modern.

in the early 19th century and the beams are encased in modern plasterwork. The timber staircase leading to the N. part of the house is probably coeval with the S. part. All ground-floor partitions are modern.

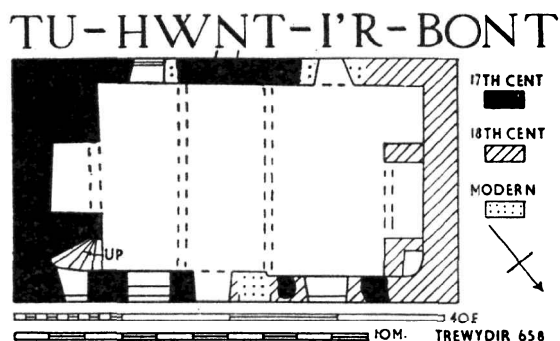


FIG. 184

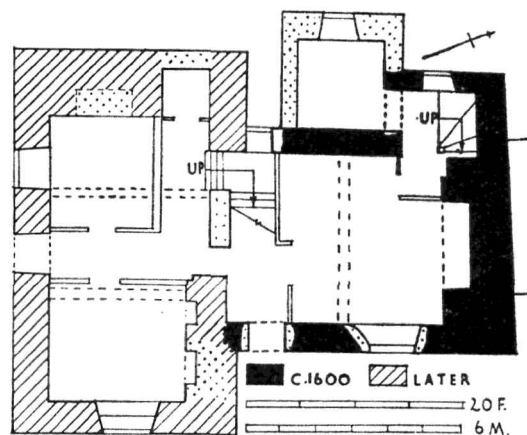
On the first floor the roof and dormer windows belong to the 18th-century reconstruction. The roof principals, however, have curved feet and seem originally to have been used for a roof of steeper pitch with a different arrangement of collars. Traces of partitions remain under both trusses.

Condition: good; property of National Trust.

SH 79826147 28 iii 50 19 N.W.

(659) PENCRAIG (Figure 185); a house of two storeys, rubble-built, with a roof of modern slates. There is a tall square chimney-stack at the N., and a short square stack at the N.E. corner of the S. part. The older part appears to be early 17th-century with an early 18th-century block to the S.

Internally the N. block has a stair turret beside the chimney, with wooden winding steps probably replacing the originals of stone. The fireplace has a plain timber lintel. The ceiling is formed of two bays, the central beam having a crudely cut groove for a partition. The S. part of the house was renovated



PENCRAIG TREWYDIR 659

FIG. 185

The first floor has in the N. block a fine post-and-panel partition with rich mouldings, and guilloche patterns on the main posts and transomes. It is of 16th-century date and has almost certainly been imported from elsewhere. There is also a built-in cupboard of 17th-century date.

Condition: good.

SH 76885818 4 iv 52 18 S.E.

(660-3) COTTAGES. See Figure 186. No. 660, 16th-century.

The following houses are probably of the mid-18th century or earlier, but generally contain no surviving features meriting description:

(664) CAE-HUDDYGL.

SH 76035800 22 v 50 18 S.E.

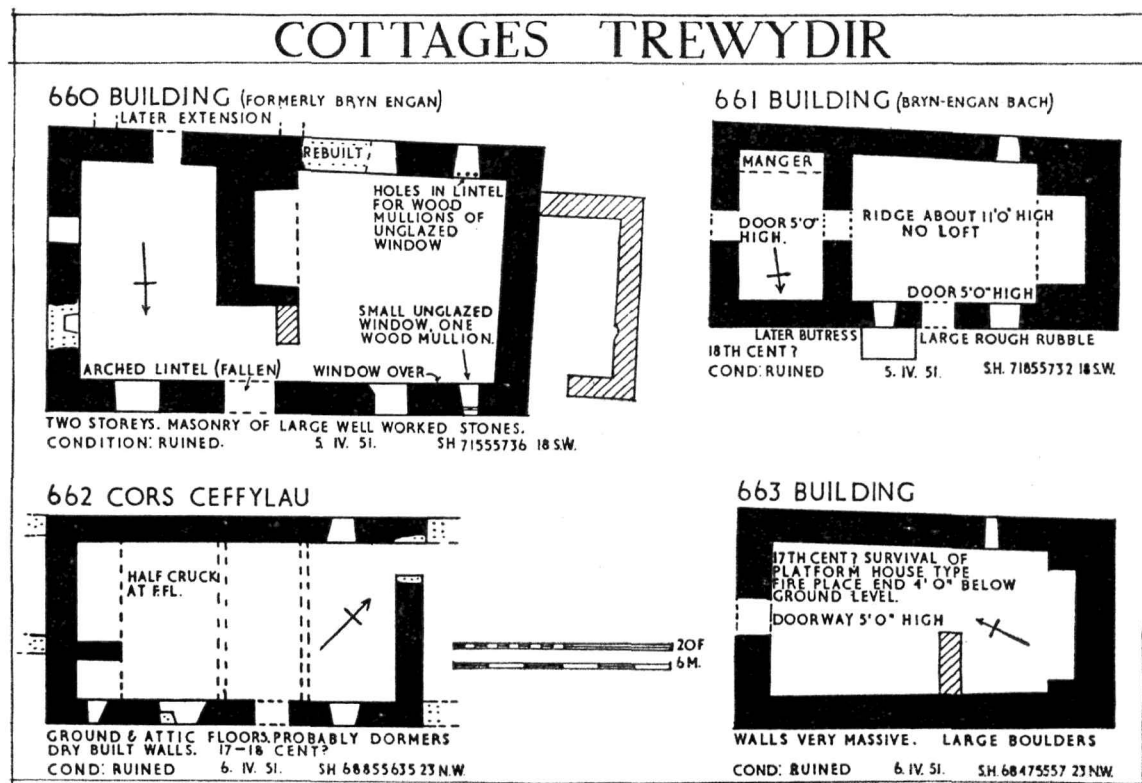


FIG. 186

(665) TY'N-LLWYN.

SH 76625844 22 v 50 18 S.E.

(666) CWM-CLORAD-UCHAF (or GORFYGYFGLA).

SH 68325542 6 iv 51 23 N.W.

(667) BUILDING.

SH 73805645 8 v 50 23 N.E.

(668) RHIW-DDOLION. Block of 19th-century cottages containing fireplace with re-used cambered and chamfered stone lintel bearing the date 1687.

SH 76985571 12 v 50 23 N.E.

(669) BUILDING.

SH 76715572 12 v 50 23 N.E.

(670) CAE-GWEGI.

SH 72985700 7 vi 52 18 S.W.

(671) CWM-CLORAD-ISAF. Has winding stone stair by fireplace.

SH 68845635 3 xii 51 23 N.W.

BRIDGES

(672) PONT FAWR¹ (Figure 187, Plates 99, 100), over the River Conway opposite Llanrwst, consists of three segmental arches, with cut-waters continued upwards to form triangular refuges. It is built of roughly coursed local slate and gritstone rubble.

The central and E. arches are formed of sandstone voussoirs, but it is recorded that the W. arch had collapsed in 1675-6,² and was again in need of rebuilding in 1702.³ The original springers remain but the arch is of poorer workmanship. The present approaches are less steep than as shown on early prints.

Stone panels surmounted by a double ogee capping are set in the apex of each parapet over the central arch. That on the S. (Plate 100), which is well preserved, contains the Stuart arms in an enriched frame bearing the date 1636; on top of the cap is a later sundial. The inner or road face is plain. The inner face of the N. panel carries the date 1636; its outer face, now weathered, contains the Prince of Wales' feathers in a less elaborate frame than the S. panel.

¹ For a discussion of the alleged association of Inigo Jones with the bridge, see *Arch. Camb.*, 1933, p. 348.

² *Wynn Papers*, Nos. 2739 and 2795.

³ Report by P. Rogers to Denbs. Quarter Sessions, 2 Dec. 1702, in Caerns. County Archives.

The bridge is also recorded as No. 525 in the R.C.A.M. Denbighshire Inventory.

Condition: good.

SH 79856150 22 iii 50 19 N.W.

HUTS AND FIELD SYSTEMS

(673) ROUND HUTS, at 1,000 ft. above O.D. on a natural shelf above ground sloping to the E. A sunken track 10 ft. wide, lined with boulders, winds up the slope and across the shelf, where it passes through the remains of a hut-group. At least two circular huts are visible, close together, diameters 24 ft. and 15 ft.; a little to the N.W. is a square structure measuring 10 ft. each way. The walls of these buildings are 3 ft. thick, faced on both sides with large stones. There are traces of connecting walls and other circular huts, greatly denuded. The group has been extensively robbed to build a large modern *beudy* nearby.

Condition: ruined and robbed.

SH 73155504 8 v 50 23 N.E. Unnoted

(674) ROUND HUTS, at 1,000 ft. above O.D. Two unenclosed huts, on the W. side of the trackway from Dolwyddelan to Pont Cyfyng.

(i) On the N.; diameter 21 ft.; entrance probably on the E.

(ii) Adjoining (i) on the S.; diameter 25 ft.

The hut walls are 3 ft. thick, of earth apparently faced on both sides with stones.

Condition: fair.

SH 73625545 8 v 50 23 N.E. Unnoted

(675) LONG HUT AND ENCLOSURE, at 650 ft. above O.D. Rectangular building, 33 ft. long from N. to S. and 14 ft. wide, on a platform in ground sloping gently to the N. The walls are of piled stones and are *ca.* 4 ft. thick. A small circular area 24 ft. in diameter adjoining the E. side of the house perhaps represents a churning floor. The house stands in a roughly circular enclosure (though the W. wall is straight), 76 ft. in diameter, bounded by a wall of stones and earth.

Condition: greatly ruined.

SH 74565667 8 v 50 18 S.E. Unnoted

(676) PLATFORM HOUSE, N. of Cwm-clorad-isaf, at 700 ft. above O.D., 17 ft. by 9 ft., walls 4 ft. thick, of one course of large stones, axis N.N.E., entrance in middle of E.S.E. side. No hood wall.

Condition: poor.

SH 68855640 5 iv 51 23 N.W. Unnoted

(677) PLATFORM HOUSE SITE on a gently sloping shelf at 1,050 ft. above O.D., N. of Clogwyn Mawr. Indistinct traces of a rectangular building of rough boulder construction on a level platform measuring 60 ft. by 25 ft., axis N.-S. A wall of similar construction is visible on the N., where there is an entrance 23 ft. wide. Remains of a building 15 ft. square, of similar construction, lie 75 ft. further N.N.E.

Condition: poor.

SH 72645865 3 xii 51 18 S.W. Unnoted

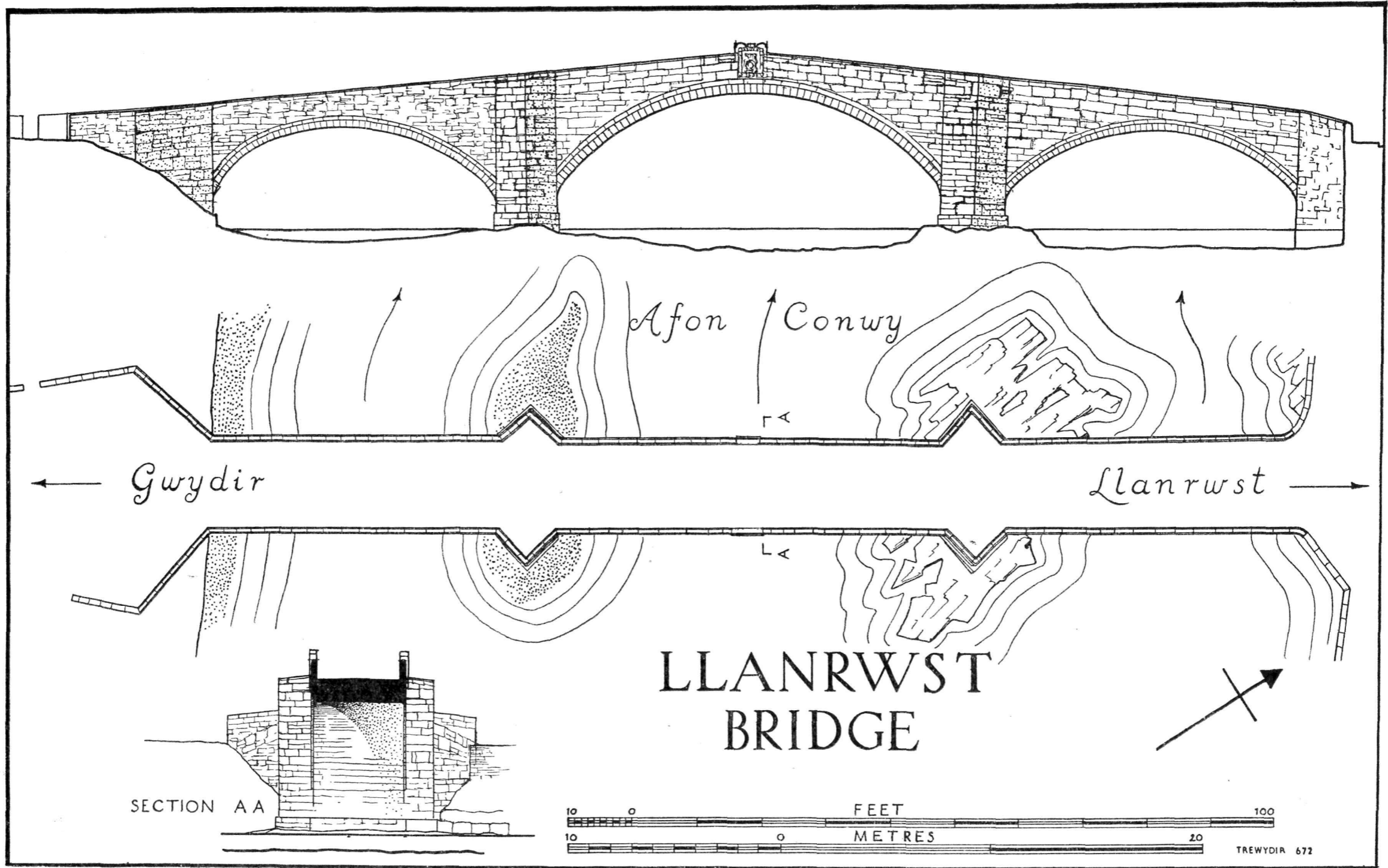


FIG. 187

(678) PLATFORM HOUSE, 25 ft. by 15 ft., on a sheltered shelf at 1,100 ft. above O.D., 500 yards N.N.W. of Clogwyn Mawr. Walls faced with upright stones, 2 ft. 6 ins. thick. Axis S.W.-N.E., entrance on the N.W. side. No hood wall.

Condition: fair.

SH 72775878

3 xii 51

18 S.W. Unnoted

ROMAN SITES

(679) ROMAN FORT, Bryn-y-gefeiliau (Figure 188). This site was first recorded by Lhwyd¹ and later noted by Lysons

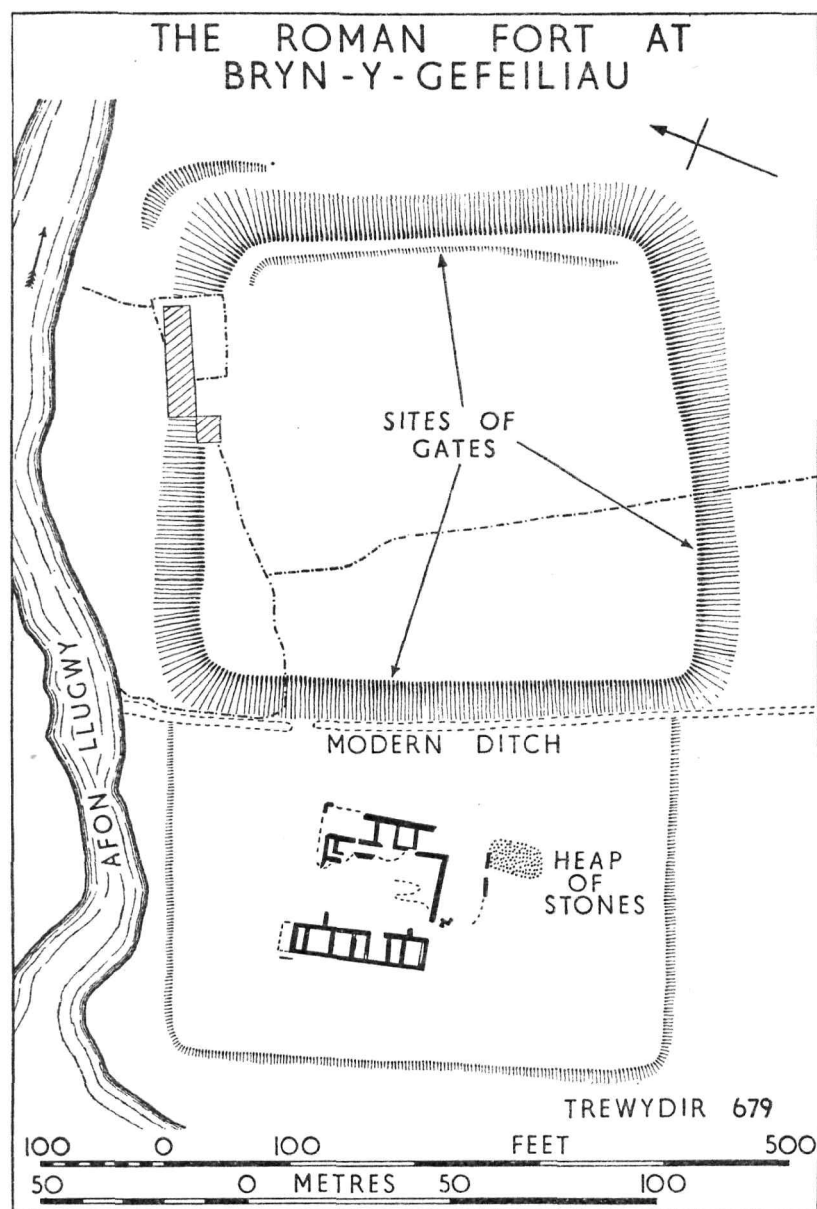


FIG. 188

and Fenton.² In 1920-22 the site was partly excavated by J. P. Hall, W. J. Hemp and G. H. Higson.³ It stands on level ground in a bend of the Afon Llugwy, and comprises a fort

of nearly 4 acres, about 430 ft. by 390 ft., with a lightly walled annexe of about 3 acres. The fort rampart appeared to be composed of two rough stone walls about 5 ft. thick and 5 ft. apart, with the intervening space filled with turves or earth. Outside were two ditches, the inner about 10 ft. wide and 4 ft. deep, the outer 12 ft. wide and 7 ft. deep. The overall width of the defences was 45 ft. The inner ditch was absent along part of the N. side. Traces of gateways, not now visible, were found in the E., W. and S. sides. Only a small part of the interior was examined. The buildings had been extensively robbed. The annexe seems to have been enclosed by a single slight wall. Near its centre are the remains of massive walls 3 ft. thick which, when excavated, stood 4 ft. high in places. These form a western block, 118 ft. by 18 ft., divided by cross walls into 7 or 8 rooms, and an eastern block, the plan of which is more complicated. A large hearth near the N. end suggests industrial activity. More walls are now visible than appear on J. P. Hall's plan, but their complete arrangement has not been recovered. The excavations have been left open.

The excavators considered that the fort and annexe were founded at the same date, but there was evidence for more than one period of use in the annexe. The pottery indicated a main occupation starting about A.D. 100 and closing about A.D. 120, but some slight use may have continued until about A.D. 140.

¹ *Parochialia*, III, 114.

² *Arch.*, XVI, 133; Fenton, pp. 184-6; 191-2.

³ J. P. Hall, *et al.* *Caer Llugwy* (Manchester 1923); summarised in Lowe, II, p. 143.

Condition: poor.

SH 74655725

29 i 51

18 S.E. Unnoted

CAIRNS

(680) CAIRNS, in open moorland at 900 ft. above O.D.

(i) Low oval cairn of stones and earth, 40 ft. long from N.E. to S.W. by 34 ft. wide. At the centre is a rectangular cist, axis N.W.-S.E., 3 ft. 6 ins. by 2 ft., 3 ft. 6 ins. deep, formed of four upright slabs; the displaced capstone lies a little to the S.

Condition: ruined; cist good.

SH 7355515

(ii) Large circular mound of stones and earth, 50 ft. in diameter and 6 ft. high. At the centre is a rectangular cist, axis N.-S., 5 ft. by 2 ft., 2 ft. deep, formed of four upright slabs (the W. side leaning inwards); the capstone has gone.

Condition: fair.

SH 7352510

8 v 50

23 N.E. Unnoted

FINDS. See pp. lxxv-lxxviii; Figure 16.

GLOSSARY

Words adequately defined in the Concise Oxford Dictionary (4th edn.) are not included. Heraldic terms, Architectural terms, and Welsh words are indicated by (H), (A) and (W) respectively.

- AFFRONTÉE (H).**—Full-faced.
- ALIGNMENT.**—Setting of stones in a line.
- ALTAR-TOMB.**—A tomb of stone or marble resembling, but not used as, an altar.
- ARCH-BRACED.**—Of roof trusses, having the timbers arranged so that the lower edge takes the form of an arch.
- ARG(ENT) (H).**—Silver or white.
- ARMED (H).**—Of beasts or birds having horns, hoofs, talons, or bills of another colour than their bodies.
- ARROW-STONE.**—A rock, usually earthfast, having on its surface a number of grooves supposed to result from sharpening arrows.
- AUXILIARY FORT.**—Roman frontier fort garrisoned by auxiliary, as distinct from legionary, troops.
- Az(URE) (H).**—Blue.
- BAILEY.**—A court attached to a motte, or other fortified enclosure.
- BALL-FLOWER (A).**—A decoration, typical of the first quarter of the 14th century, consisting of a globular flower of three petals enclosing a small ball.
- BAR (H).**—See Fess.
- BASTION.**—A projection from the general outline of a fortification, from which the garrison could see, and defend by flanking fire, the ground immediately before the ramparts.
- BAY (A).**—Unit of building between buttresses, piers, main uprights, or roof trusses.
- BEAD.**—A small round moulding
- BEAVER.**—A defence for the lower part of the face.
- BELL-COTE.**—A small shelter in which a bell is hung, usually placed at the apex of a church gable.
- BEND (H).**—A band bounded by two lines drawn from the dexter chief to the sinister base and comprising about one-third of the field. When the lines are drawn from sinister chief to dexter base, the band is termed a Bend Sinister. If the field is divided by a diagonal line it is described as (*party*) *per Bend*.
- BEUDY (W).**—Cowhouse.
- BEZANT (H).**—A gold disc.
- BLANKET PEAT.**—Layer of peat formed by continuous waterlogging of open slopes on high ground.
- BLAZON (H).**—Verbal description of coat of arms.
- BOILING MOUND.**—A crescent-shaped heap of burnt stones and charcoal fragments, placed beside water, indicating a site where water for cooking was heated by hot stones.
- BORDER, BORDURE (H).**—An edging round a coat-of-arms.
- BOTONY (H).**—Of crosses, with extremities in the form of trefoils.
- BOX PEW.**—A pew enclosed by high partitions.
- BREAST.**—Of chimneys, the front wall separating the flue from the room.
- BROACH-STOP.**—A half-pyramidal stop against a chamfer to bring out the edge of a stone or beam to a right angle.
- BROAD ARROW (H).**—Arrow-head with straight inner lines to the barbs.
- BULB OF PERCUSSION.**—The bulb formed near the point of impact on a flake of vitreous material detached by percussion.
- BULL, BULLA.**—Episcopal edict, or the seal attached thereto.
- BURNT STONE, MOUND OF.**—See Boiling mound.
- BUTTERFLY ROUNDEL.**—In armour, circular metal plate with two round wing-like extensions, forming a guard to the elbow joint.
- BUTT-JOINT.**—A joint formed between two flat ends without bonding or overlapping.
- CABOSSED (H).**—Of an animal's head, full-faced, with no part of the neck visible.
- CAMAIL.**—Hood of mail.
- CANDLE-BEAM.**—Beam with sockets to carry a row of candles.
- CANOPY OF HONOUR.**—A decorated cover or ceiling over the altar or chancel, often coloured with paintings of saints or formal patterns.
- CANTREF (W).**—An early administrative district (lit. a "hundred hamlets", cf. the English Hundred), usually containing two Commotes.
- CAPSTONE.**—Covering stone of cist or burial chamber.
- CARDIUM SHELL.**—Cockle shell.
- CASEMENT-MOULD (A).**—A wide hollow moulding in window jambs, etc.
- CAVETTO (A).**—A hollow moulding, with its profile the quadrant of a circle.
- CHARGE (H).**—Any figure borne on the field of a coat-of-arms.
- CHECKY (H).**—Divided into squares.
- CHEVRON (H).**—A wide band in the form of an inverted V.
- CHEVRONEL (H).**—A band similar to the chevron, but of half its width.
- CHIEF (H).**—The upper part (about one-third) of the shield.
- CHOUGH (H).**—See Cornish Chough.
- CHURNING FLOOR.**—A paved circular track, followed by a draught animal attached by a horizontal arm to a shaft pivoted at the centre. The rotation of the central shaft is used to drive churns or other machines.
- CLEARANCE MOUND.**—Heap of stones resulting from the clearance of ground for agriculture.
- CLUSTERED SHAFT (A).**—A pier or column carved to represent a number of closely set unattached columns.
- COLLARED TRUSS (A).**—An A-shaped truss, *i.e.* one having a horizontal collar-beam.
- COMMON RAFTER (A).**—Rafter not forming part of a main truss.
- COMMOTE (W).**—An early administrative district, see *Cantref*.
- CONCHOIDAL.**—Of a stone fracture, shaped like a mussel-shell.
- COPPER CAKE.**—A large bun-shaped ingot of copper.
- CORNISH CHOUGH (H).**—A bird like a raven, but with red beak and legs.
- COTTAGE.**—For use of term see p. xxxvi.
- COUDE.**—Elbow guard
- COUPED (H).**—Evenly cut off.
- COURSED.**—Of masonry, laid with roughly straight and horizontal joints.
- CRESCENT (H).**—A disc with a smaller circle cut out of the upper part, leaving two points separated by about one-third of the larger diameter. As a mark of Difference (*q.v.*), it indicates a second son.
- CROG-LOFFT (W).**—In cottages and small houses, a loft over about half the lower floor of the building, the remainder, at the fireplace end, being open to the roof.
- CROW-STEPS (A).**—Of gables, having the sloping edge arranged in steps.
- CRUCK.**—A curved roof-principal so arranged that the foot rests on or just above the ground; the lower part is vertical and lies in or near the plane of the wall, while the upper follows the slope of the roof. A half- or semi-cruck is one with a short vertical part, the foot of which rests some distance above floor level.
- CUTWATER.**—The wedge-shaped end of a bridge pier.
- DAGGED.**—Having its edge cut into points.
- DATE-LETTER.**—On plate, a letter indicating the date of manufacture.

- DEMI-PEGASUS (H).—The front half of a winged horse.
- DEXTER (H).—That side of a shield which lies on the right hand of the bearer.
- DIFFERENCE (H).—A symbol indicating a junior branch of a family.
- DIGGING-STICK CULTIVATION.—A primitive form of tillage in which the soil is turned by a sharp loaded stick.
- DISPLAYED (H).—With wings expanded.
- DOGTOOTH (A).—A typical 13th-century carved ornament consisting of a series of pyramidal flowers of four petals; used to cover hollow mouldings.
- DOUBLE-OGEE (A).—See Ogee.
- DRESSINGS (A).—The stones used about an angle, window, or other feature, when worked to a finished face.
- DROPPED (A).—Of a keystone, set below the general line of voussoirs.
- DUTCH GARDEN.—A formal garden of flower beds and paths separated by very low hedges laid out on a geometrical plan. Popular from the end of the 17th century.
- EARTHFAST.—Firmly embedded in the earth, usually by natural causes.
- EARTHWORK.—Structure of earth and/or unmortared stone.
- ENGRAILED (H).—Edged with a series of concave curves.
- ERASED (H).—Having a ragged edge, as though torn off.
- ERM(INE) (H).—White powdered with black tails, representing fur.
- ERMINES (H).—Black powdered with white tails.
- ESCALLOP (H).—A scallop-shell.
- ESTOILE (H).—A star with six waving points.
- FERMENT HOLES.—Holes in outer jambs of windows in which were set the bars of a protective grille or ferment.
- FESS, FESSE (H).—A broad band set horizontally across the centre of the shield. When charges are arranged in a horizontal line they are said to be *in fesse*. A *Bar* is a similar band, but narrower.
- FRIDD (-OEDD) (W).—Enclosed upland pasture (-s).
- FIELD (H).—The whole surface of the shield.
- FIELDER (A).—Of panels, with the central area enclosed by a cut or applied mould.
- FISH-SCALE.—Of armour, composed of small overlapping plates.
- FISH-WEIRS.—Enclosures for catching fish, set between tidemarks and bounded by pervious walls of stone and/or wood.
- FITCHÉE (H).—Of crosses, having the bottom of the vertical arm spiked or pointed.
- FLORIATED, FLORY (H).—Of crosses, having the arms headed with fleurs-de-lis.
- FORE-BUILDING.—A small extra-mural building usually protecting the entrance to a castle keep.
- FORMÉE (H).—Of crosses, with arms widening uniformly from the centre and square at the ends.
- FOUR-CENTRED (A).—Of arches, with the curve composed of circular arcs struck from four different centres.
- FULLER'S BAT.—Instrument used in fulling cloth.
- FUNERAL CREST.—Ornate crest attached to helmet of deceased and carried in funeral procession.
- GARB (H).—Sheaf of wheat.
- GARDE-COLLET.—In armour, a raised projection of the pauldron, to protect the neck.
- GENOUILLE.—In armour, knee guards.
- GLORY.—A series of rays surrounding or issuing from a figure or sacred symbol.
- GROOVED WARE.—A type of late neolithic pottery.
- GU(LES) (H).—Red.
- HAFOD, HAFOTTY, HAFODTY (W).—A dwelling associated with summer pasturage.
- HAMMER BEAMS.—Horizontal brackets of a roof projecting at the wall-plate level and resembling the two ends of a tie-beam with its middle part cut away; they are supported by struts which carry part of the lateral pressure below the level of the wall-plate. Sometimes there is a second and even a third upper series of these brackets.
- HAURIENT (H).—Of fish, with head pointing vertically upwards.
- HENGE MONUMENT.—Prehistoric circular enclosure, presumably sacred, often containing upright stones and surrounded by a bank usually with an inner ditch.
- HIPPED ROOF.—A roof with sloping instead of vertical ends. A roof is said to be Part- or Half-hipped when the eaves of the sloping ends are at a higher level than those at the sides.
- HOLLOW CHAMFER (A).—A continuous diagonally set concave mould cut on the corner of a rectangular section of wood or stone.
- HOOD BANK.—See under Huts, Long, Platform type.
- HOOD MOULD (A).—Label, Dripstone; a projecting moulding on the face of a wall above an opening; in some cases it follows the form of the opening, while in others it is square in outline.
- HOOD WALL.—See under Huts, Long, Platform type.
- HOUR-GLASS PERFORATION.—A perforation usually in a stone implement, made by drilling two conical holes from opposite faces.
- HUT.—A dwelling of moderate size and simple plan, generally one-roomed. In the Inventory the word is usually applied to the surviving footings of such a structure, from which the roof and woodwork have disappeared. Various terms used in the text are defined as follows:
Hut-group.—An assembly of two or more huts.
Dispersed Huts.—Round huts, usually small, found widely scattered among contemporary enclosures.
Enclosed hut-group.—Two or more huts, usually round, enclosed within a non-defensive wall or bank.
Unenclosed Huts.—Huts not enclosed within any protective wall.
Long Huts.—Roughly rectangular or sub-rectangular huts.
Platform hut or house.—Long hut, with axis roughly perpendicular to the contours, set on an artificially levelled platform. The upper end is frequently protected from surface water by a Hood bank or wall.
- IMPALING (H).—When a shield is divided by a vertical line into two parts carrying different coats-of-arms, the arms on the dexter side are said to be impaling those on the sinister side.
- IN-AND-OUT-BOARDING.—A form of partitioning in which successive boards are placed on opposite side of the centre-line of the partition, and fixed by a short overlap to the adjacent boards, superficially resembling post-and-panel partitioning.
- INESCUTCHEON (H).—A small shield on another large one.
- INSPEXIMUS.—A charter in which the grantor recites and confirms an earlier charter which he has inspected.
- INVEDTED (H).—Edged with a series of convex curves.
- JUPON.—A sleeveless, tight-fitting garment worn outside armour.
- KNEELER (A).—Projecting stone at foot of gable.
- LOZENGE (H).—A charge like a diamond in a pack of cards.
- LYNCHET.—A roughly levelled area formed by cultivation on sloping ground.
- MAJESTY.—A portrayal of God the Father.
- MALTESE CROSS.—Similar to the *cross formée* (*q.v.*), but with the ends of the arms formed by a blunt V-shaped indentation.
- MANTLE OR MANTLING (H).—A representation of a cloth draped behind the helm and shield. The edges are sometimes ornamented by slits or dagging.
- MARTLET (H).—A martin (bird), usually shown without feet.
- MASON'S MARK.—A device cut on stone by a mason to identify his work.
- MEAD VESSEL.—A tall vessel resembling a flagon with bulbous body, spout, and three legs.
- MOTTE.—A steep flat-topped mound of earth or scarped rock, forming the main surviving feature of a 11th- or 12th-century castle. The mound was originally surmounted by a palisade and tower, usually of timber.
- MOULDED STOP (A).—A decorative feature terminating a chamfer or moulding, usually on a ceiling beam.
- MOUND OF BURNT STONE.—See Boiling Mound.
- MULLET (H).—A star, of five points unless otherwise stated. When used as a mark of Difference (*q.v.*), it indicates a third son.
- MUNTIN (A).—The intermediate upright in the framing of a door, screen, or panel, butting into or stopped by the rails. See Style.
- NEWEL (A).—The central post in a circular or winding staircase; also the principal posts in the angles of a dog-legged or well staircase.
- O.D.—Ordnance Datum, the mean tide level from which the heights given on the Ordnance Map are calculated.
- OGEE.—A compound S-shaped curve of two parts, one convex, the other concave; a *double-ogee* is formed by two ogees meeting at their convex ends.
- OR (H).—Gold.

- ORDERS (A).**—Of arches, receding or concentric rings of voussoirs.
- Oriel (A).**—A projecting bay or window, usually supported on corbels or brackets.
- ORTHOSTAT.**—Upright earthfast stone resting on one of its smaller faces. Usually applied to stones used as facing in primitive dry-stone construction.
- ORLE (H).**—A number of small charges arranged round the edge of a shield.
- O.S.**—Ordnance Survey.
- PALE (H).**—A wide band placed vertically in the centre of the shield. When a number of charges are arranged in a vertical line, they are said to be *in pale*.
- PALSTAVE.**—Bronze axe of the Middle Bronze Age. It has side flanges and a transverse stop-ridge on the faces to secure the haft.
- PALY (H).**—The shield divided by vertical lines into a number of equal sections, six unless otherwise specified.
- PARCLOSE (A).**—A railing or partition shutting off a space in a building, e.g., a private chapel.
- PASSANT (H).**—Walking and looking forward; head in profile.
- PASTORAL STAFF.**—A tall staff ending in an ornamental crook, carried as a mark of authority by archbishops, bishops, and heads of monastic houses.
- PATEN.**—A plate for holding bread at the celebration of the Holy Communion.
- PATEN-COVER.**—A paten which also forms a cover for the chalice.
- PATTY (H).**—Of crosses, as *formée*, but with the arms notched in two places at the ends, giving them a form which may approach that of a blunt fleur-de-lis.
- PAULDRON.**—A piece of armour covering the shoulder.
- PELLET (A).**—Small circular boss.
- PENANNULAR.**—Forming an incomplete ring.
- PHEON (H).**—Broad arrow-head with the inner edges of the barbs engrailed.
- PLATE (H).**—A white or silver disc.
- PLATFORM HOUSE.**—See under Huts, platform type.
- POST-AND-PANEL.**—A form of partition consisting of alternate vertical posts and panels. The posts, slotted to house the boards, are often chamfered or moulded. See *In-and-out*.
- POT-BOILER.**—A stone showing indications of having been heated and thrown into water, to bring it to the boil for cooking.
- PPR.**—See Proper.
- PRAETORIUM.**—A building of domestic character, usually regarded as the commandant's house, placed at one side of the *principia* in a Roman auxiliary fort.
- PRINCIPIA.**—The headquarters building of a Roman auxiliary fort, centrally placed in the range of buildings fronting the main cross-street.
- PROPER, PPR. (H).**—Having its natural colour.
- QUARTERLY (H).**—Originally a shield divided crosswise into four quarters; now applied to any number of roughly equal divisions or "quarters" made by vertical or horizontal lines, but if more than four the number is specified. The quarters are numbered consecutively first along the top row, starting from the dexter side, then continuing along the row below, again starting from the dexter side. Where two coats-of-arms only are represented, that in quarters 1 and 4 is said to be quartering that in quarters 2 and 3.
- QUERN, ROTARY.**—A disc- or beehive-shaped stone used for grinding grain by rotation against another.
- QUERN, SADDLE.**—An elongated boulder with a concave upper surface, used for grinding grain by rubbing with an ovoid pebble or *rubbing stone*.
- RAINWATER HEAD (A).**—An ornamental top to a drainpipe for conveying rain from the roof.
- RAKING BUTTRESS (A).**—An inclined buttress.
- RAKING STRUT (A).**—Small inclined member of a roof truss set between collar and principal rafter, either used with king post or replacing it.
- RAMPANT (H).**—Standing erect on one foot, as if attacking or defending.
- REAR-ARCH (A).**—The arch on the inside of a wall, spanning a doorway or window opening.
- REBATE (A).**—A continuous rectangular step cut on an edge or face.
- REGISTER (A).**—Division.
- REGULATING COURSE (A).**—An oversailing or projecting course of masonry; continuous corbelling.
- RETURNED (A).**—The return to horizontal of the ends of a label or hood mould after it has been turned vertically at the ends of a lintel.
- RING CAIRN.**—A circular bank of stones surrounding a burial-place.
- ROLL MOULDING (A).**—A continuous convex moulding cut upon the edges of stone or woodwork, etc.
- RUBBING-STONE.**—See Quern, Saddle.
- SABBATON.**—In armour, a broad-toed foot covering.
- SA(BLE) (H).**—Black.
- SALTIRE (H).**—An X-shaped cross.
- SCROLL-MOULDING (A).**—A rounded moulding of two parts, the upper projecting beyond the lower, thus resembling a scroll of parchment.
- SEGMENTAL ARCH (A).**—A single arc struck from a centre below the springing line.
- SEGREANT (H).**—With raised wings as ready to fly.
- SEMÉ(E) (H).**—Sprinkled with small charges. *Semé-de-lis*: sprinkled with fleurs-de-lis.
- SHOULDERED ARCH (A).**—A lintel spanning an opening whose effective width has been reduced by corbels.
- SINISTER (H).**—That side of a shield which lies on the left hand of the bearer.
- SKULL.**—In a helmet, the head-picce.
- SOLAR.**—An upper chamber in a medieval house, reserved for the private use of a family.
- SOLERET.**—Shoe of articulated plates.
- SPINDLEWHORL.**—A small perforated stone disc, used to increase the moiment of inertia of the spindle used in hand spinning.
- STANDARD.**—Of armour, a kind of collar.
- STATANT (H).**—Standing.
- STOP (A).**—A carved device terminating a continuous moulding.
- STOPPED CHAMFER, STOP-CHAMFERED.**—A chamfer which is deliberately stopped before the ends of a beam, etc.
- STRAP DECORATION.**—A Jacobean form of decoration of geometrical patterns formed by bands of strap-like form, either painted or in relief.
- STRAP HINGE.**—The moving part of a hinge, in the form of a long flat bar fixed to the door.
- STRIP BALUSTER.**—A baluster cut from a board; early 17th-century.
- STYLE (A).**—The vertical member of a frame into which are tenoned the ends of the rails or of horizontal pieces.
- SURBASE (A).**—The upper mouldings of a pedestal.
- TIERCE, PER (H).**—Divided into three roughly equal parts by vertical lines.
- TRUNNION ANVIL OR CELT.**—Flat axe-shaped tool with small projections near the centre of its long edges; probably used in shaping the edge of sheet metal.
- TUILLE.**—In armour, a steel plate covering the front of the thigh.
- TWO-CENTRED (A).**—Two arcs struck from centres on the springing line, and meeting at the apex with a point.
- VERT (H).**—Green.
- WALL POST.**—An upright timber forming part of the wall structure and carrying the vertical load from the roof, etc.
- WALL WALK.**—The footway on top of a defensive wall, protected on the outer side by a parapet.
- WAVE-MOULDING (A).**—A compound moulding formed by a convex curve between two concave curves.
- WEATHERED (A).**—With the upper surface slightly sloped, to cast off water.
- WIND BRACE.**—A diagonal strut between principal rafter and purlin, designed to resist wind pressure. Used as a decorative feature up to the end of the 16th century.
- WYVERN (H).**—A dragon-like monster with a beaked head, two legs with claws, and a tail sometimes coiled in a knot. The earlier examples have wings.

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- Morgan,** Mary, 18th-century, (330, viii) p. 104b.
- Morgan,** Dr. William, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1541-1604, (619) p. 173b.
- Morris ap John,** of Clennenau, arms of: *see under Heraldry.*
- Mostyn,** family of, (649) p. 178a; arms of: *see under Heraldry.*
- Mostyn,** Bridget, (649) p. 179b.
- Mostyn,** Margaret, (565) p. 155b.
- Mostyn,** Mary, of Gloddaeth, 1675, (283, ii) p. 91b.
- Mostyn,** Richard, (565) p. 155a.
- Mostyn,** Roger, of Dol y Corsloyn, 1652, (283, i) p. 91b.
- Mostyn,** Sir Roger, 1730, (360) p. 111b, (565) p. 155b.
- Mostyn,** Sir Thomas, (649) p. 179ab.

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Mounds of Burnt Stone: index map, Fig. 6, p. xxxiii; (181) p. 38a, (281-2) pp. 90b-91a, (434-42) p. 127ab, (563) p. 152b, (582) p. 161b.

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Owen, Maurice, of Ty-obry, (2, i) p. 2b.

Owen, Rev. Richard, rector of Rhoscolyn, 1788, (2, v) p. 2b.

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Owens, John, 1753, (247) p. 85a.

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EARLY 16TH-CENTURY (Flemish): (610) p. 169ab.

16TH-CENTURY: (650) p. 180b (wall painting).

17TH-CENTURY: (655) pp. 182b, 183b-185a (painted ceiling).

EARLY 19TH-CENTURY: (474) p. 135ab.

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16TH OR 17TH-CENTURY: (615) p. 172b.

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CROSS, PROCESSIONAL: 15TH-CENTURY, Plate 28.

CUPS, CHALICES:

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17TH-CENTURY: (90) p. 22b, (283) p. 91b, (360) p. 112a, (383) p. 118a, (566) p. 158b.

18TH-CENTURY: (2) p. 2b, (79) p. 19b, (300) p. 96ab, (330) p. 105a, (471) p. 134a, (595) p. 165a, (610) p. 169a, (652) p. 182a.

FLAGONS:

18TH-CENTURY: (2) p. 2b, (283) p. 91b, (471) p. 134a.

PATENS, PATEN COVERS:

17TH-CENTURY: (2) p. 2b, (90) p. 22b, (283) p. 91b, (383) p. 118a.

18TH-CENTURY: (2) p. 2b, (283) p. 91b, (300) p. 96b, (330) p. 105a, (471) p. 134a, (595) p. 165a, (610) p. 169a.

(b) PEWTER:

ALMS BASIN:

17TH-CENTURY: (90) p. 22b.

ALMS DISH:

17TH-CENTURY: (182) p. 45a.

UNDATED: (182) p. 45b.

FLAGONS:

17TH-CENTURY: (90) p. 22b, (305) p. 99b, (443) p. 129a.

18TH-CENTURY: (182) p. 45a, (383) p. 118a.

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18TH-CENTURY: (331) p. 105b.

PLATES:

18TH-CENTURY: (443) p. 129a, (467) p. 133b.

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Pont Gorswen, bridge, (111) p. 27a.
Pont Hafotty-gwyn, bridge, (112) p. 27a.
Pont Llan, bridge, (636) p. 176a.
Pont Llyn Afanc, bridge, (88) p. 20b.
Pont Pen-y-felin, bridge, (113) p. 27b.
Pontrhydgnon, bridge, (638) p. 176ab.
Pont Rhyd-Llanfair, bridge, (637) p. 176a.
Pont Rhyd-y-dyfrgi, bridge, (297) p. 93a.
Pont Rhyd-yr-halen, bridge, (296) p. 93a.
Pont Sarn-ddu, bridge, (235) p. 83a.
Pont Sarn-yr-offeiriad, bridge, (236) p. 83a.
Pont y Glasgoed, bridge, (113) p. 27b.
Pont y Llan, bridge, (234) p. 83a.
Pont y Pair, bridge, (86) p. 20a.
Pont y Pandy, bridge, (638) p. 176b.
Pont yr Afanc, bridge, (88) p. 20b.
Pont Ysppyty, bridge, (299) p. 93a.
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Porches:

ECCLESIASTICAL:

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 15TH-CENTURY: (90) p. 22ab, (360) p. 111b.
 16TH-CENTURY: (182) p. 43a, (300) p. 94a (305) p. 99a, (443) p. 128b.
 19TH-CENTURY: (222) p. 77a, (283) p. 91a, (330) pp. 103b, 104a, (595) p. 164b, (652) p. 181b.

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16TH-CENTURY: (185) p. 64a, (656) p. 185b.
 17TH-CENTURY: (612) p. 169b, (614) pp. 171b, 172a, (615) p. 172a.
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Porringer: *see under Plate, Church.*

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Porth Isaf, Conway, (184) pp. 55a, 57a.

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Price, Lancelot, 1722, (182, xlvi) p. 45a.

Price, Margaret, 1775, (182, xlvi) p. 45a.

Price, William, (222, iii) p. 79a.

Prichard, Hugh, (283, xii) p. 91b.

Prichard, Robert, churchwarden of Llanllechid, 1795, (471) p. 134a.

Priest's House, long hut, (539, iii) p. 149b.

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Pritchard, Griffith, 1743, (330, xii) p. 105a.

Pugh, James Coetmor, *ca.* 1760, (650) p. 179b.

Pugh, Jane of Gors, (566) p. 158a.

Pugh, Joan, of Penrhyn, 1666, (283, vi) p. 91b.

Pugh, John, 1747, (330, vi) p. 104b.

Pugh, Robert, of Penrhyn, 1659, (283, iv) p. 91b; 1582, (650) p. 179b.

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17TH-CENTURY: (79) p. 19b, (566) p. 158b (both with reading desk).

EARLY 18TH-CENTURY: (443) p. 129a, (222) p. 79b.

18TH-CENTURY: (305) p. 99b, (655) p. 183b.

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Rectangular structure, Llanllechid, (508) p. 143b.

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Rhiwddolion, cottages, (668) p. 191a.

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Rhos-ddigre cave, Denbighshire, Graig Lwyd axes from, p. xlv, liii.

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Rhys ap Tewdwr Mawr, arms of: *see under Heraldry.*

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Roberts, Elizabeth, 1681, (182, viii) p. 44a.

Roberts, George, 1682, (383, vii) p. 118a.

Roberts, Hugh, churchwarden of Betws-y-coed, 1737, (79) p. 19b.

Roberts, Humphrey, 1753, (247) p. 85a.

Roberts, Jane, (90, i) p. 22b.

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(a) Auxiliary forts: Bryn-y-gefciliau, (679) p. 193ab; Kanovium, (166) pp. 34a-36a.

(b) Earthwork (? Roman): Siambra-gwynion, (344) p. 106b.

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16TH-CENTURY: (90) p. 22a, (222) p. 77b, (300) pp. 93b, 94a, (443) p. 128b, (566) p. 157ab, (648) p. 178a, (652) p. 182a.

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16TH-CENTURY: (90) p. 22a.

TIE-BEAM:

Ca. 1700: (443) p. 128b.

WIND BRACES: (90) p. 22a, (222) p. 77b, (300) p. 93b, (360) p. 111b, (443) p. 128b, (566) p. 157b, (595) p. 164b, (652) p. 182a.**IN HOUSES:****COLLAR-BEAM:****LATE MEDIEVAL:** (602) p. 166b.

Ca. 1500: (188) p. 67b, (192) p. 68b, (583) p. 162b.

16TH-CENTURY: (92) p. 23b, (94) p. 25b, (185) pp. 62b, 64b, (187) p. 67b, (476) p. 136b, (615) p. 172a, (650) p. 181a.

16TH OR 17TH-CENTURY: (308) p. 99b, (583) p. 162b.

18TH-CENTURY: (189) p. 68a, (446) p. 130a.

CRUCK COUPLE:

16TH-CENTURY: (617) p. 173a, (620) p. 174a.

16TH OR 17TH-CENTURY: (85) p. 19b, (384) p. 118b.

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16TH-CENTURY: (649) p. 179a.

TIE-BEAM:

16TH OR 17TH-CENTURY: (186) p. 66a, (650) p. 180b.

17TH-CENTURY: (613) p. 170b, (618) p. 173b, (621) p. 175a.

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WIND BRACES:

15TH-CENTURY: (474) p. 136a, (602) p. 166b.

Ca. 1500: (188) p. 67b, (192) p. 68b, (583) p. 162b.

16TH-CENTURY: (615) p. 172b, (649) p. 179a.

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Ca. 1500: (182) p. 45b.

LATE MEDIEVAL: (595) p. 165a, (610) p. 169a.

16TH-CENTURY: (222) p. 79b, (300) p. 97a.

16TH OR 17TH-CENTURY: (443) p. 129a.

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15TH-CENTURY: (474) p. 135ab, (602) p. 167a.

Ca. 1500: (583) p. 162ab.

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16TH-17TH CENTURIES: (92) p. 23ab, (94) p. 25b, (95) p. 26a, (185) pp. 61b-63b, (187) p. 67ab, (249) p. 85b, (308) p. 99b, (444) p. 129b, (476) p. 136b, (567) p. 159a, (612) p. 169b, (617) p. 173a, (618) p. 173b, (619) p. 174a, (649) p. 178b, (656) p. 188b, (659) p. 190b (re-used).

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SETTLES:

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18TH-CENTURY: (443) p. 129a.

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LONDON:**17TH-CENTURY:**

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M W (383) p. 118a.

S O (360) p. 112a.

18TH-CENTURY:

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Jos. Ward (610) p. 169a.

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16TH OR 17TH-CENTURY: (90) p. 22b, (283) p. 91b, (383) p. 118a.

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16TH-CENTURY: (94) p. 25a, (226) p. 82ab, (284) p. 92a, (330) p. 104a, (656) p. 185b.

Ca. 1600: (249) p. 85a, (475) p. 136a, (621) pp. 174b-175a, (622) p. 175a.

17TH-CENTURY: (308) p. 99b, (444) p. 129b, (565) p. 156a, (616) pp. 172b, 173a, (618) p. 173b, (658) p. 190a, (659) p. 190a, (671) p. 191a.

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Williams, Jane, (443, vi) p. 128b; Jane, 1694, (182, xxviii) p. 45a; Jane, 1730, (182, xxxiv) p. 45a.

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Williams, Mary, 1585, (182) p. 46b n. 17.

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Windmill Hill, Wiltshire, Graig Lwyd axes from, pp. xlv, xlix, lvi.

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Ca. 1500: (182) pp. 41a, 43b.

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Ca. 1300: (184) p. 57b.

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Ca. 1500: (186) pp. 65b, 66a, (188) p. 67b, (583) p. 162a.

16TH-CENTURY: (185) pp. 58a-64b, (187) pp. 66b, 67a, (476) p. 136b, (596) p. 165a, (612) p. 169b, (617) p. 173a, (649) pp. 178ab, 179a, (650) p. 181a, (656) p. 185b.

Ca. 1600: (614) p. 172a, (621) p. 174b.

17TH-CENTURY: (308) p. 99b, (444) p. 129b, (583) p. 162a, (612) p. 169b, (613) p. 170a, (614) p. 171b.

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Wynn, Catherine, wife of Maurice, (222, ii) p. 79a.

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Wynn, Mary, (656) p. 185a.

Wynn, Maurice, ap John, 1580, (222, ii) p. 79a.

Wynn of Bodysgallen, arms of: *see under Heraldry.*

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Wynn, Sir Richard, 1673, (655) p. 182b.

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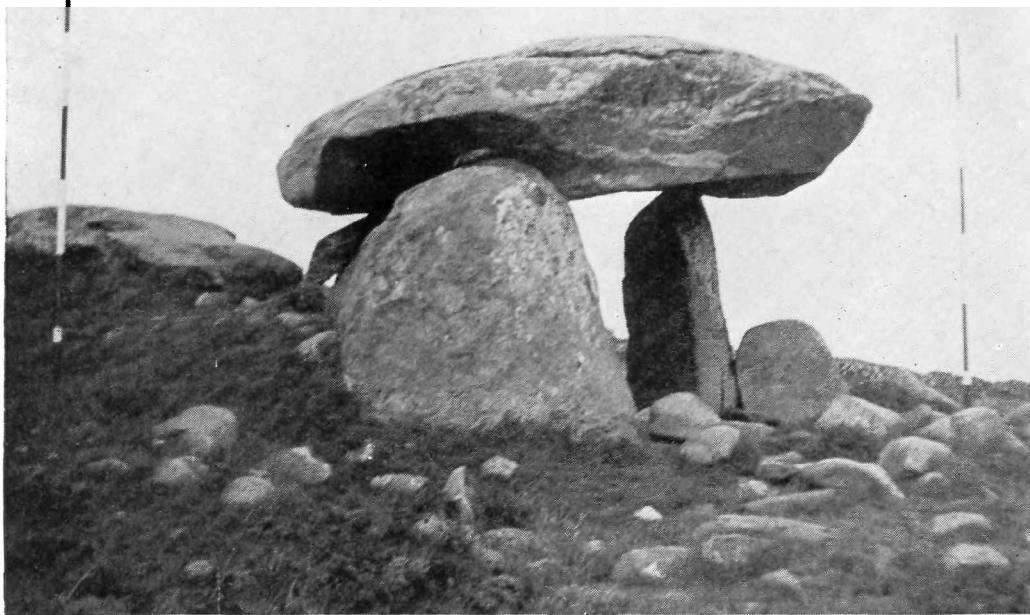
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Yorkshire, Graig Lwyd axes from, p. lvi.

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(178, p. 37a), Maen-y-bardd Cromlech.



(277, p. 90a), "The Druids' Circle" from W.



(280, p. 90b), Stones near the "Druid's Circle" from S.W.



(425, p. 125b), Cairn from E.



(271, p. 89a), Cairn No. 1 from W.

PLATE I



(201, p. 70a), Conway Mountain, outer face of main enclosure wall.



(315, p. 100a), Pen-y-gaer, Chevaux-de-frise on W. of fort.



(201, p. 72b), Conway Mountain, Hut No. 1.



(519, p. 145b), Moel Faban, field walls.



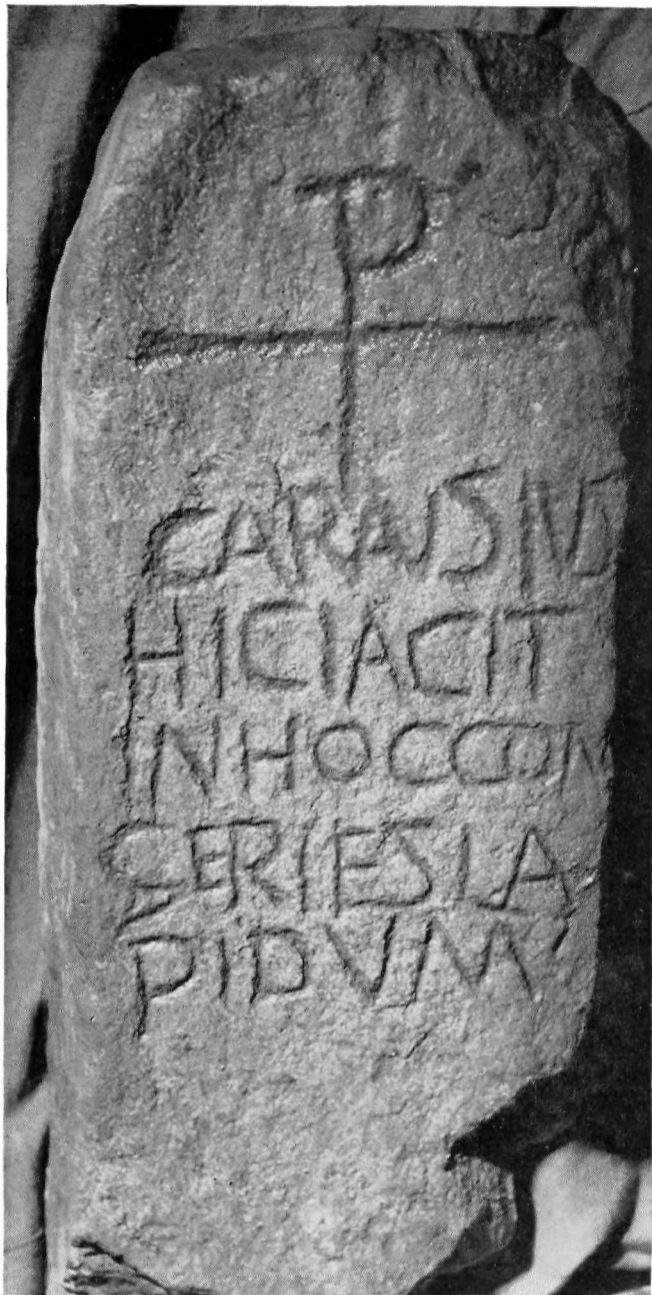
(176, p. 37a), Ffon-y-cawr, from S.W.



(646, p. 177a), Inscribed stones at Penmachno (i), (iii), (iv).

5th to 6th century.

Inscribed Stones



(646, p. 177a), Penmachno (ii).
5th to early 6th century.



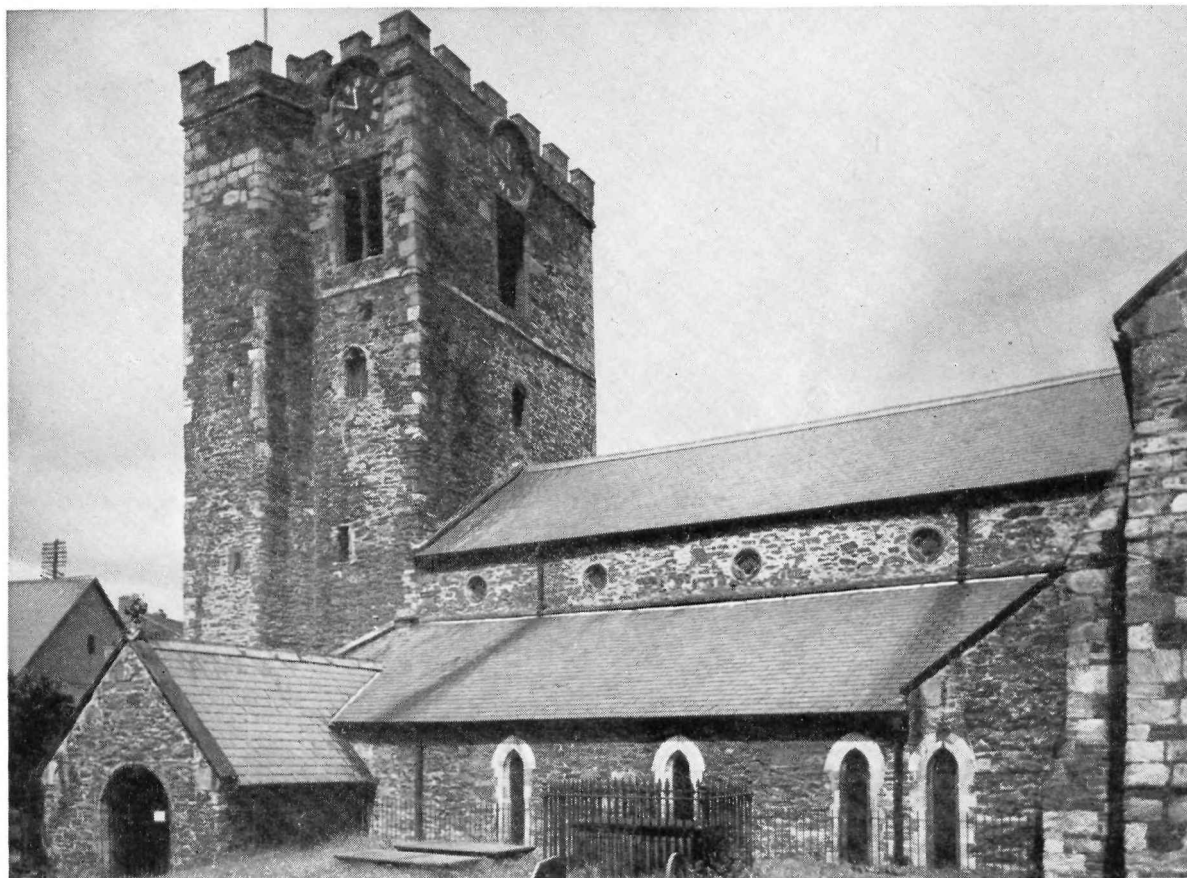
(376, p. 115b), Llandudno.



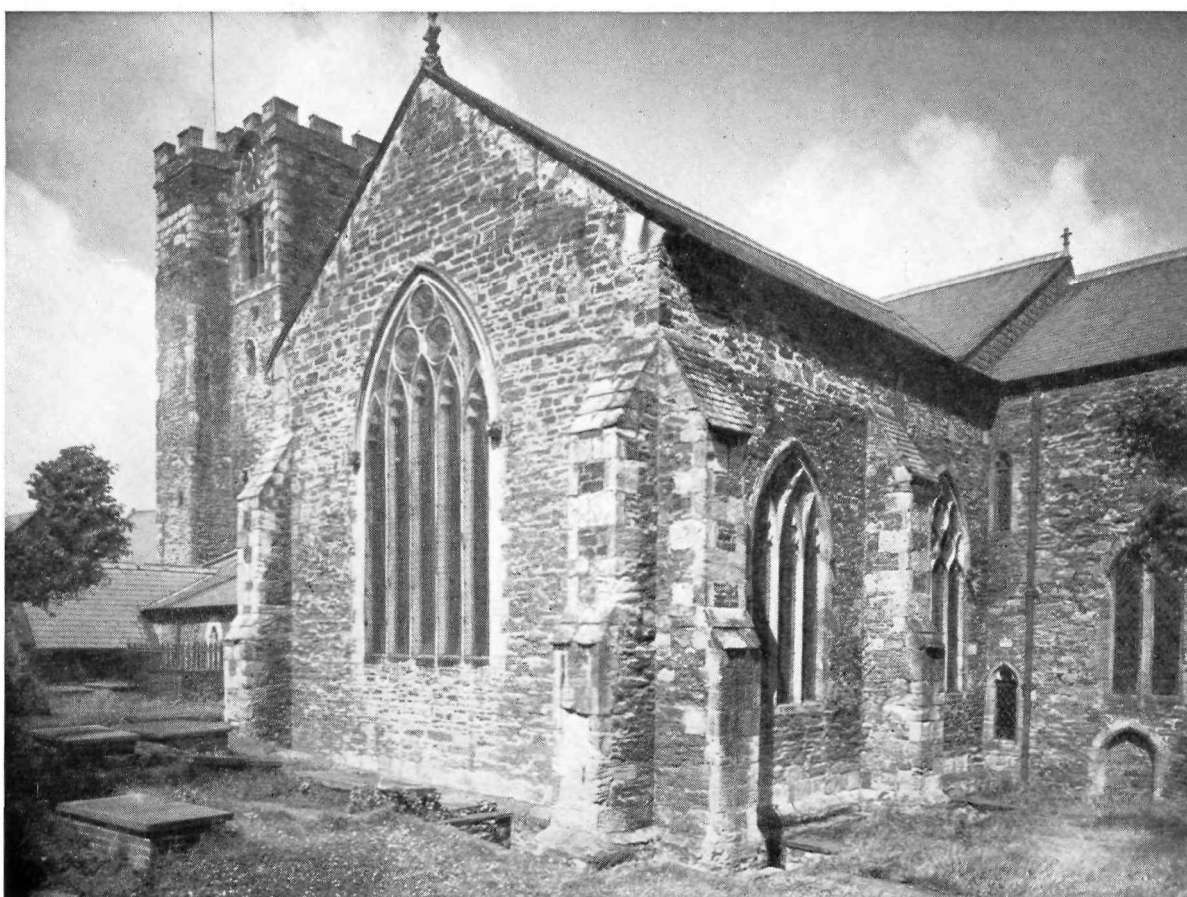
A Peat House, Dwygyfylchi (p. lxxviii).

CONWAY CHURCH (182)

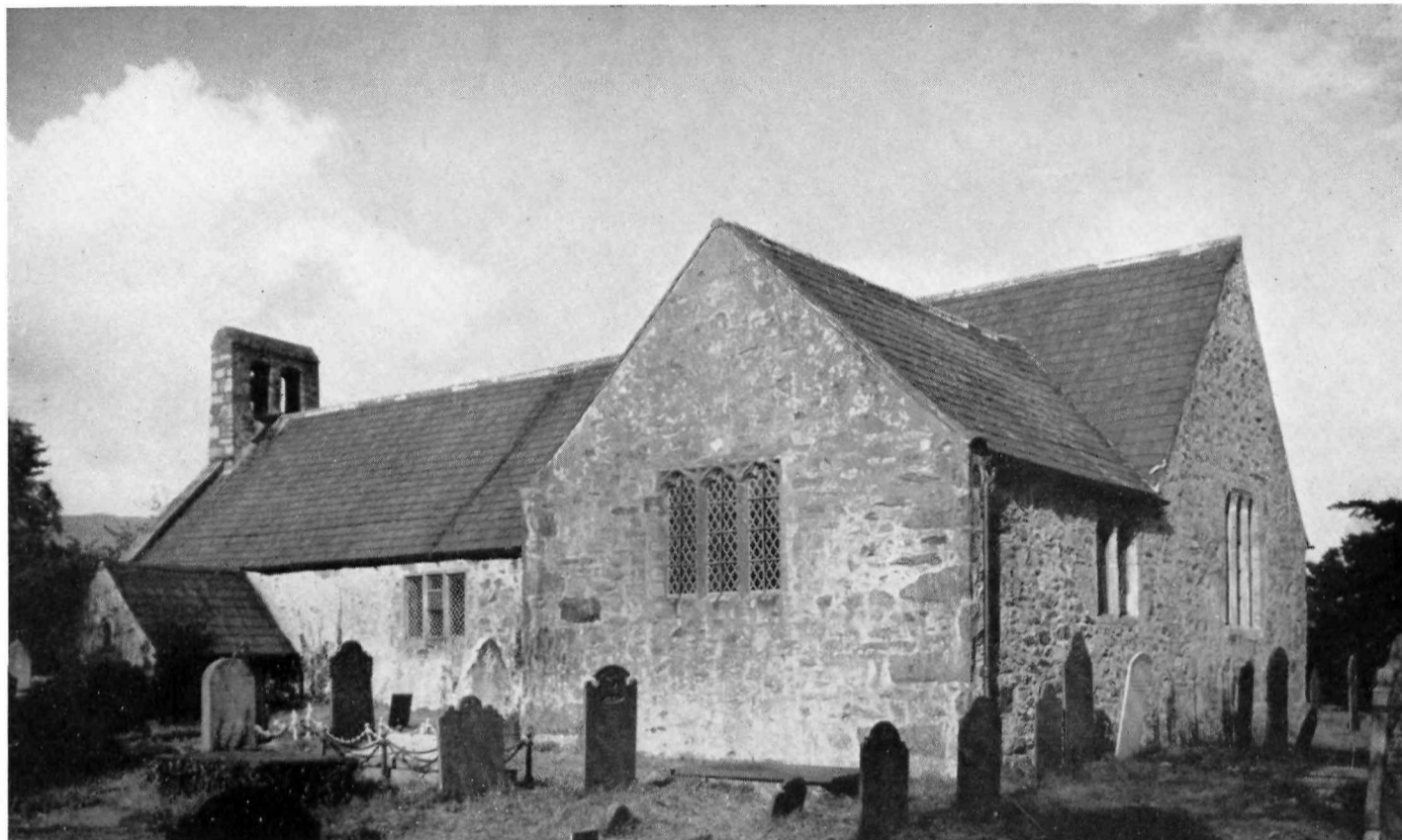
PLATE 5



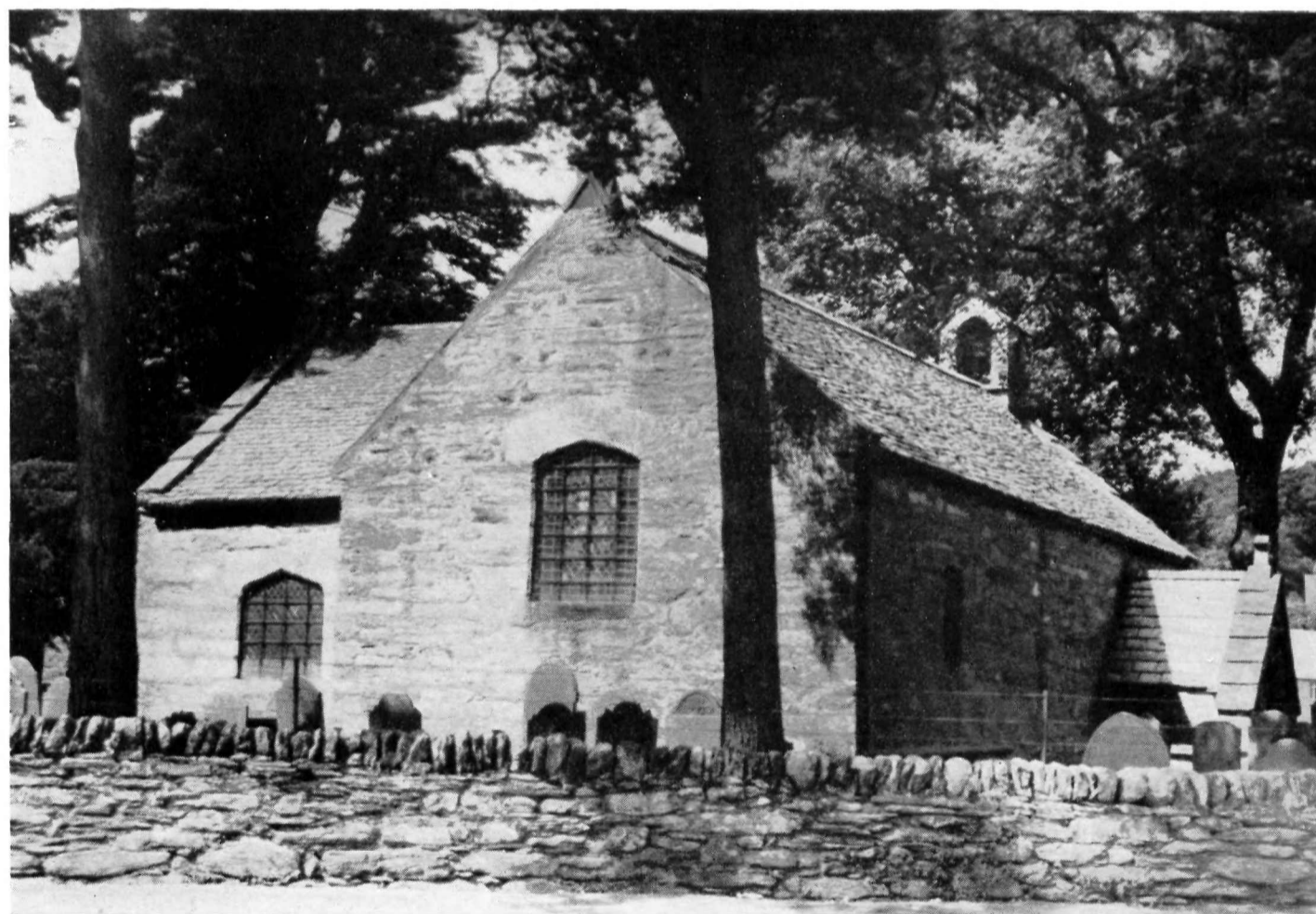
Tower from S.E. (p. 43a).



S. Transept from S.E. (p. 41b).



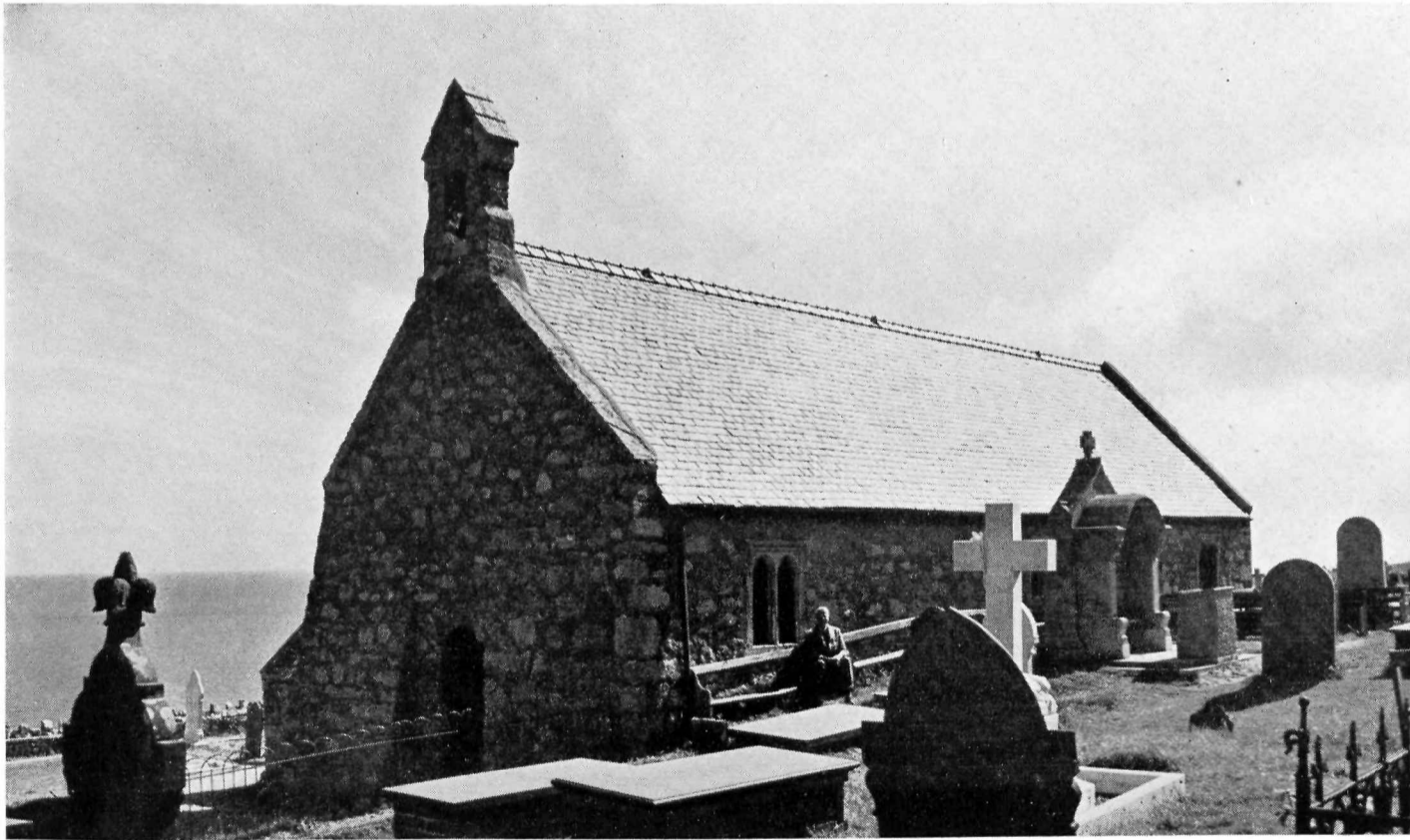
Caerhun (90, p. 21a), from S.E.



Dolwyddelan (222, p. 76b), from N.E.



Llanbedr-y-cennin (305, p. 97b), from S.W.



Llandudno (360, p. 110b), from S.W.



Llangelynin (443, p. 128a), from S.E.

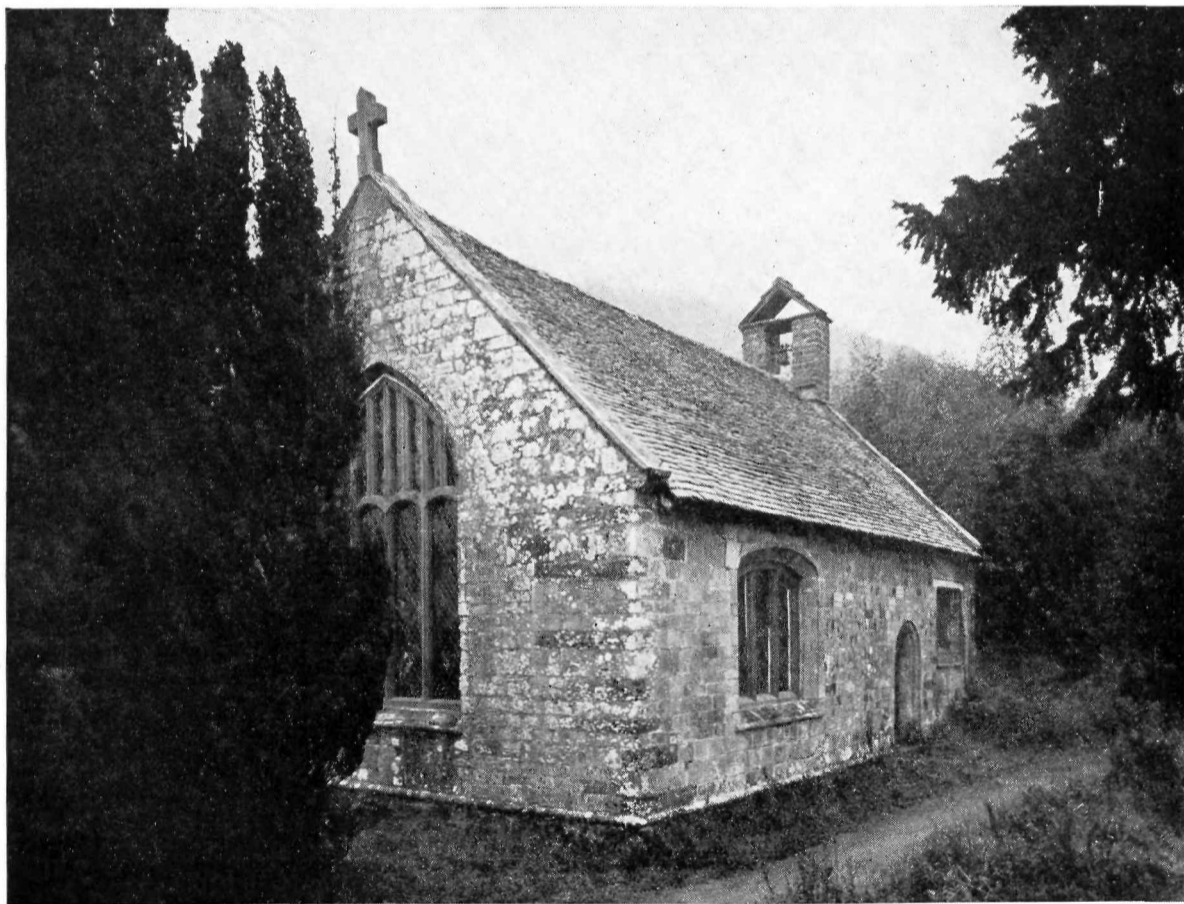


Llanrhychwyn (566, p. 156b), from S.W.



(648, p. 177b), Penrhyn Chapel, from S.W.

Probably 16th-century.



(655, p. 182b), Gwydir-uchaf Chapel.

1673.

CHURCH EXTERIORS



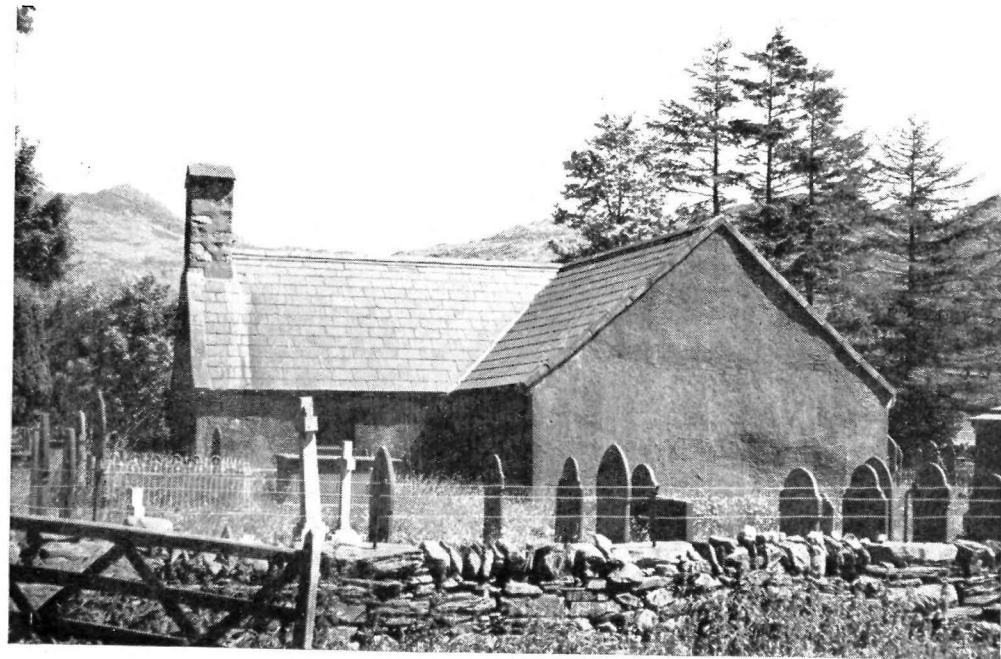
Betws-y-coed (79, p. 18b), from N.W.



Eglwys-Rhos (283, p. 91a), from S.W.



Llandegai (330, p. 103b), from S.



Capel Curig, Llandegai (331, p. 105a), from S.

GOGARTH, BISHOP'S PALACE (361)



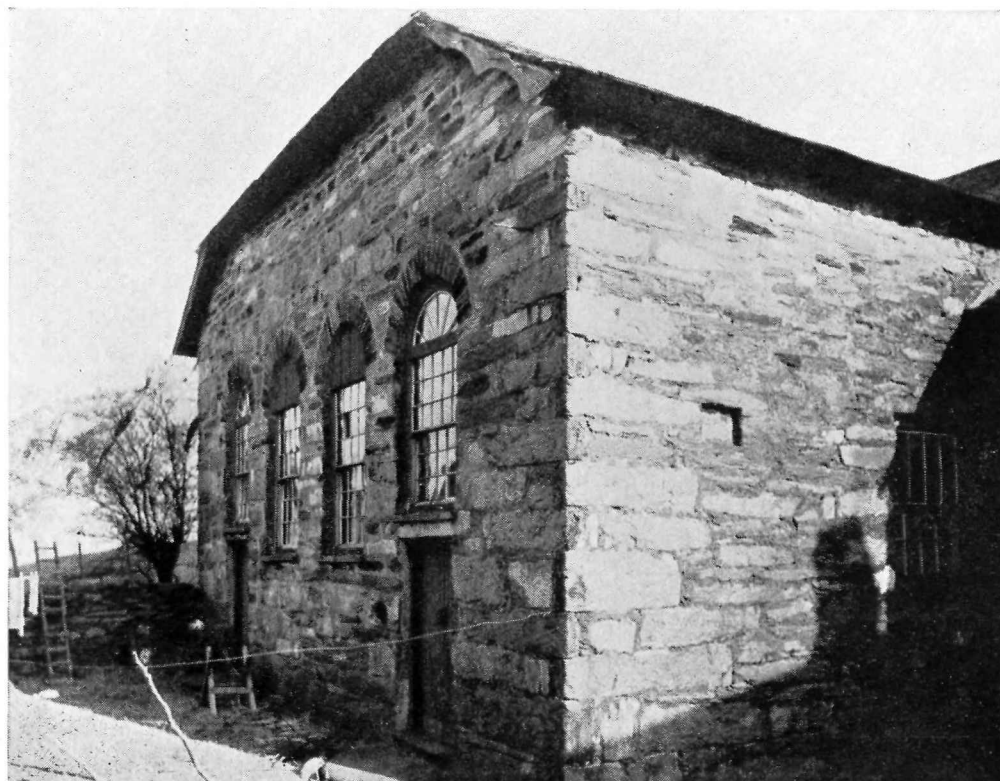
From E. (p. 112b).



From N. (p. 112b).

Ca. 1300.

NONCONFORMIST CHAPELS



Old Methodist Chapel, Dolwyddelan (224, p. 80a), from S.

1835.

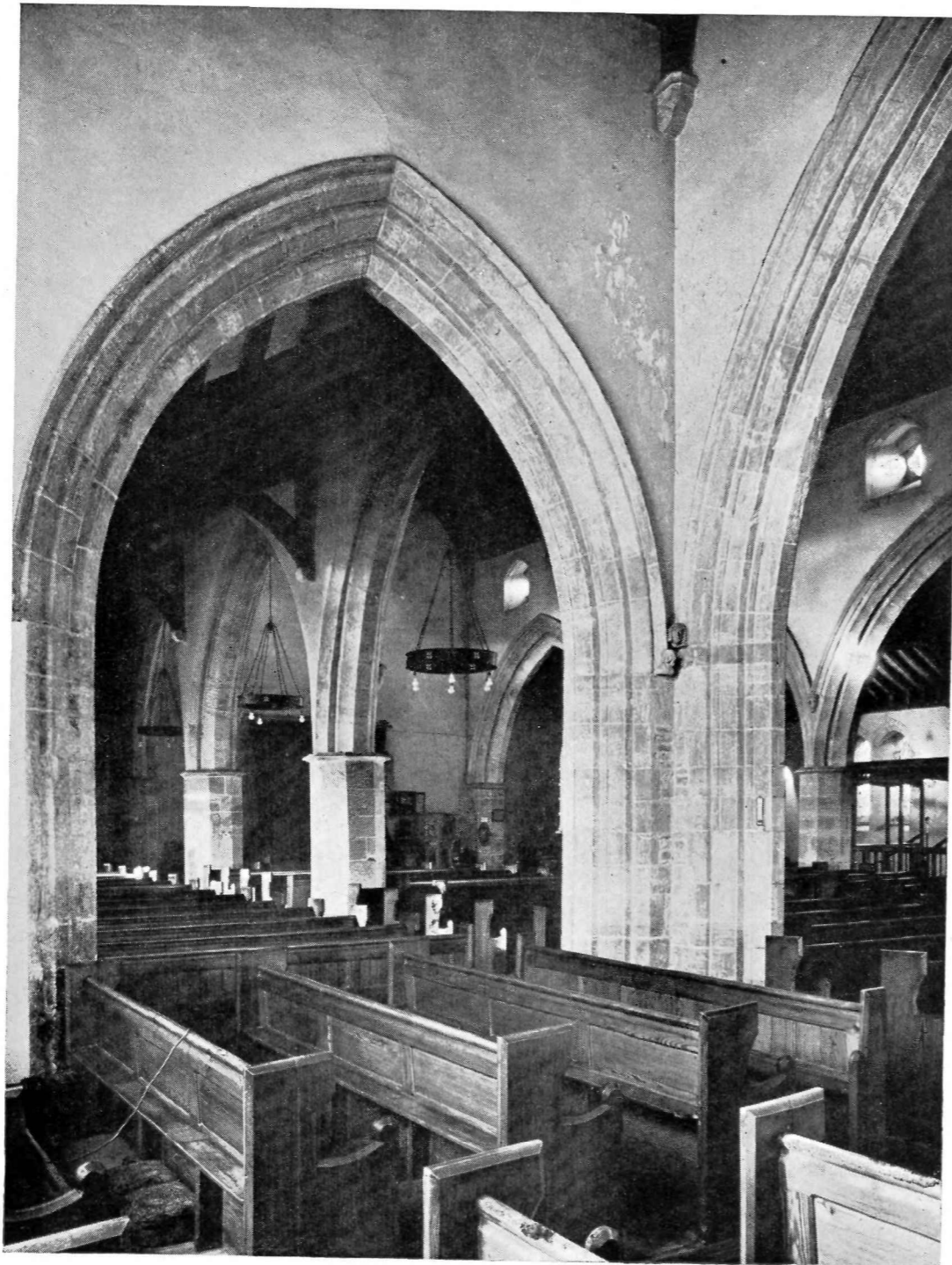


Capel Siloam, Roc Wen (91, p. 23a). Interior.

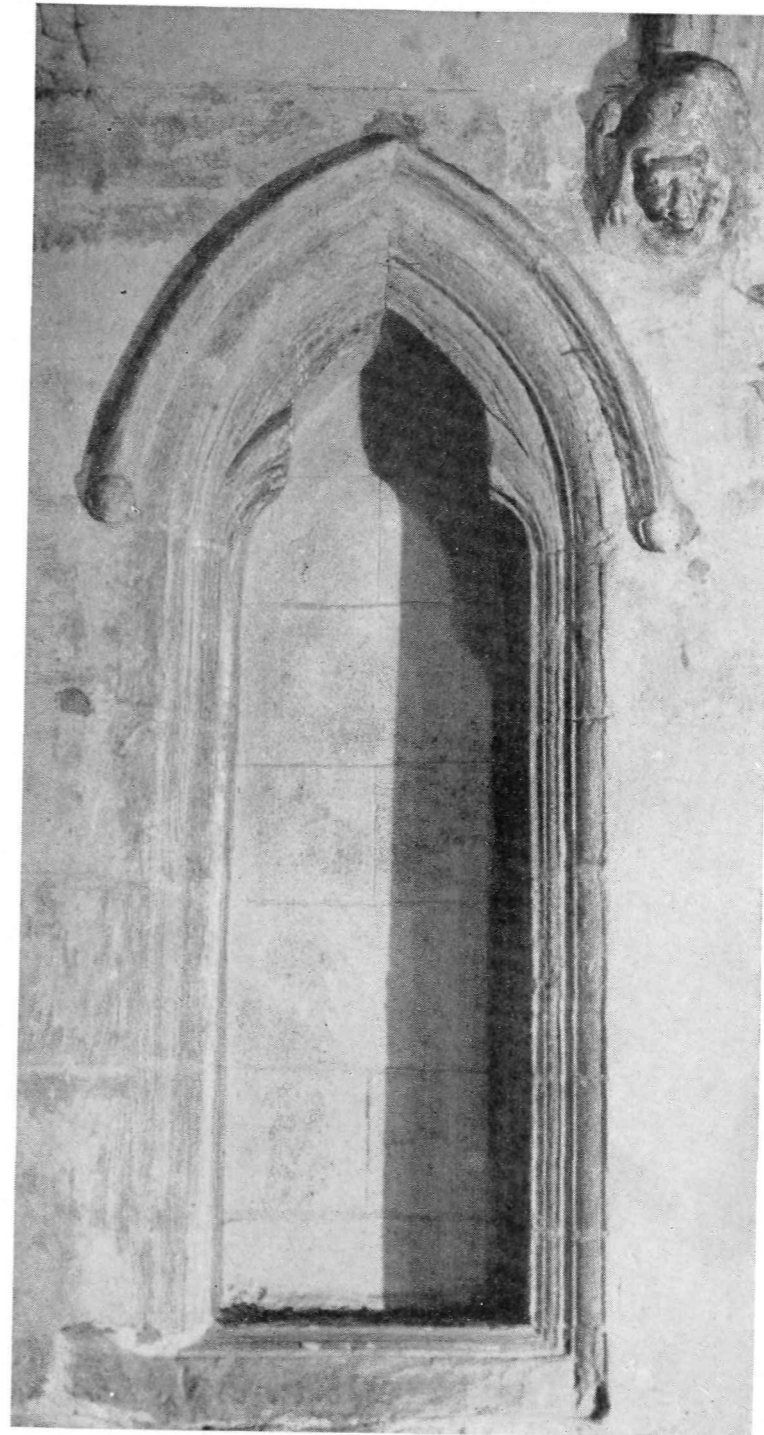
1841.

PLATE II

CONWAY CHURCH (182)



Interior looking N.W. from S. transept (p. 42a).



Niche in S. Arcade of Nave (p. 42a).
Early 14th-century.

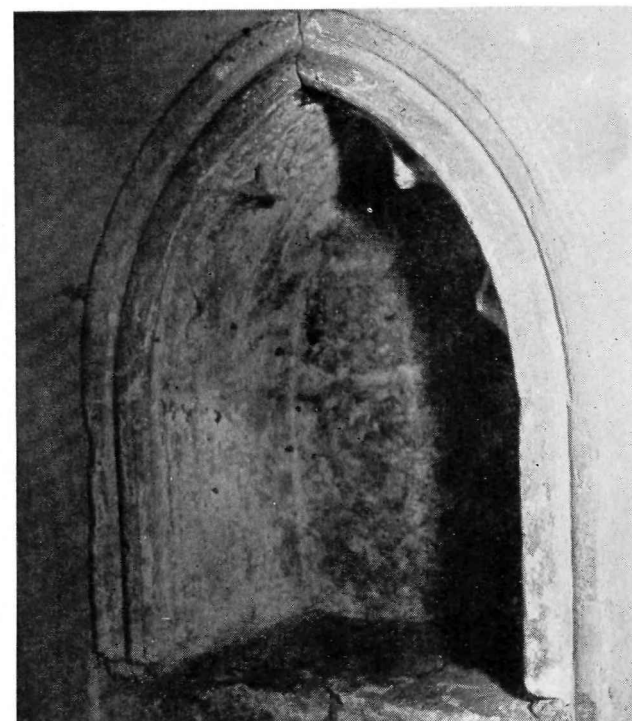
CONWAY CHURCH (182)



Head-stops in nave arcade (p. 41b).



Early 14th-century



Piscina, S. Transept (p. 45a). Early 14th-century.



Capital and abacus at W. door (p. 43a).

Ca. 1235.



S.E. Pier of Nave (p. 42a).

Early 14th-century.

PLATE 13



Llangelynin (443, p. 128b).

15th and 16th-century.



Llanrhychwyn (566, p. 157b), N. aisle.

Early 16th-century.



(655), Gwydir-uchaf Chapel. Interior looking E. and W. (p. 183a).

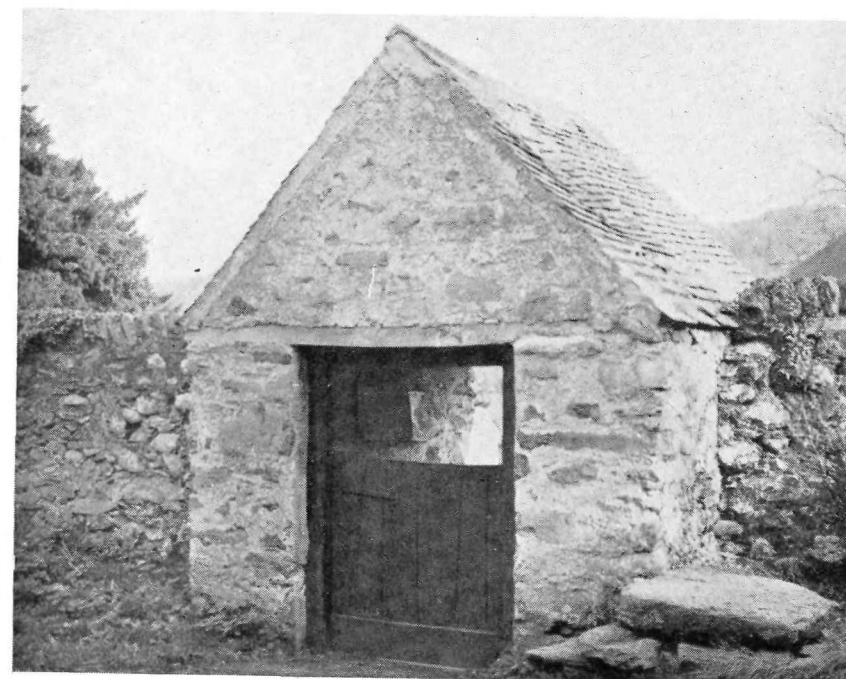
1673.

CHURCH INTERIOR AND ENTRANCES



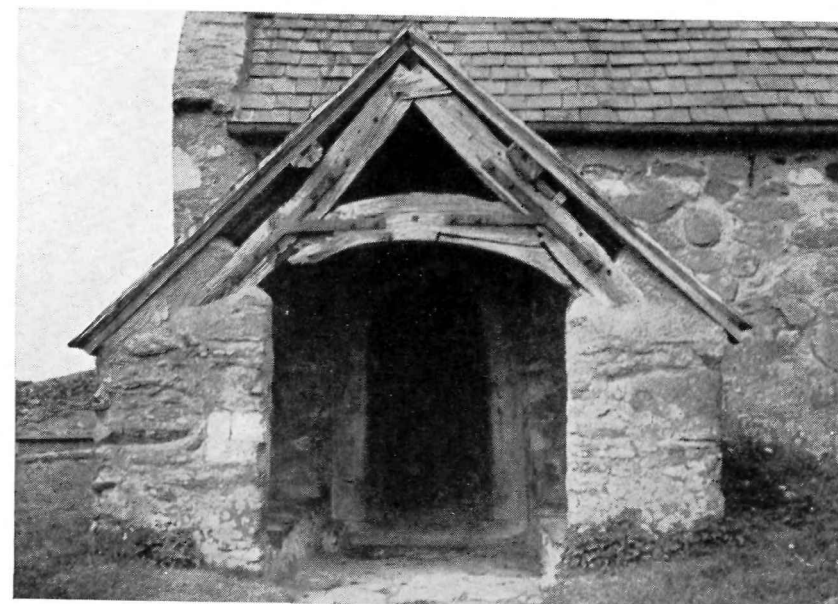
Dolwyddelan (222, p. 77ab). From S. Chapel.

Early and mid 16th-century.



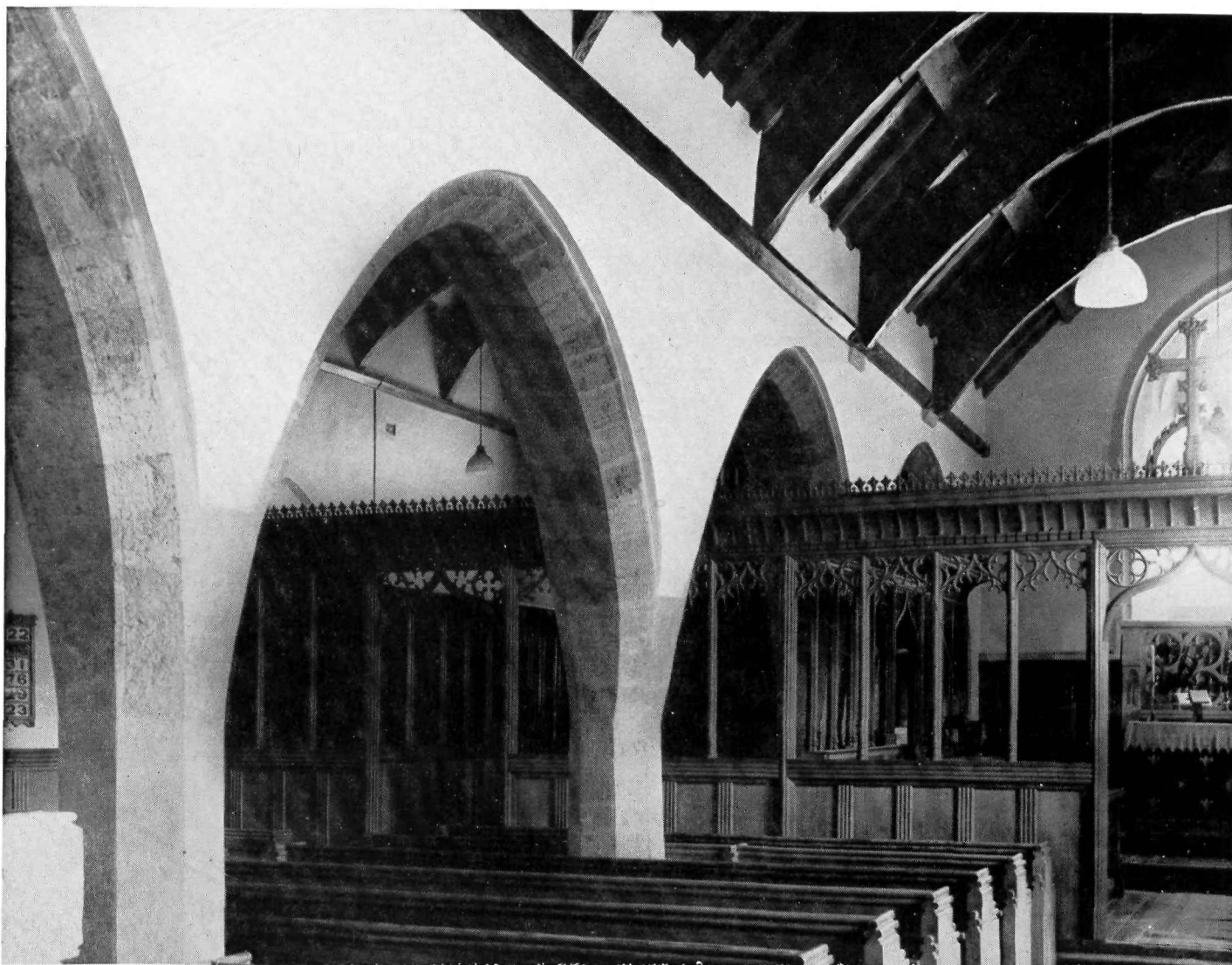
Caerhun (90, p. 22b). Lychgate.

Early 18th-century.



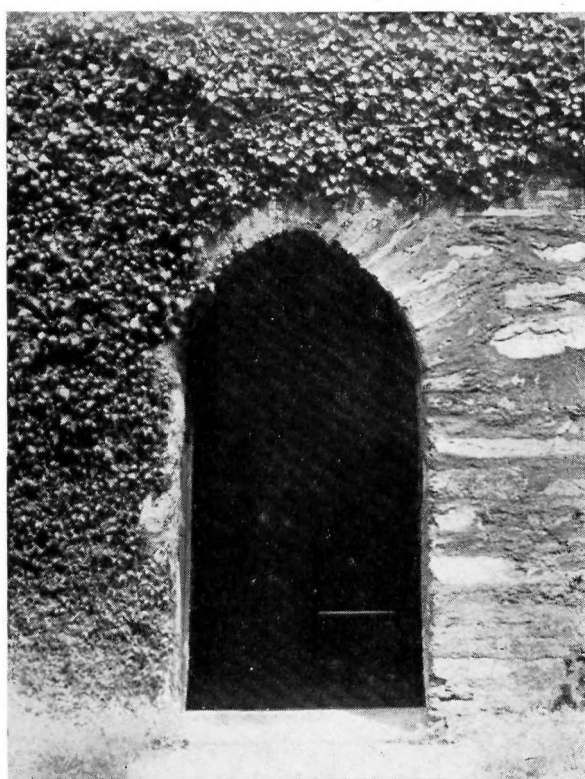
Llangelynin (443, p. 128b). Porch.

16th-century.

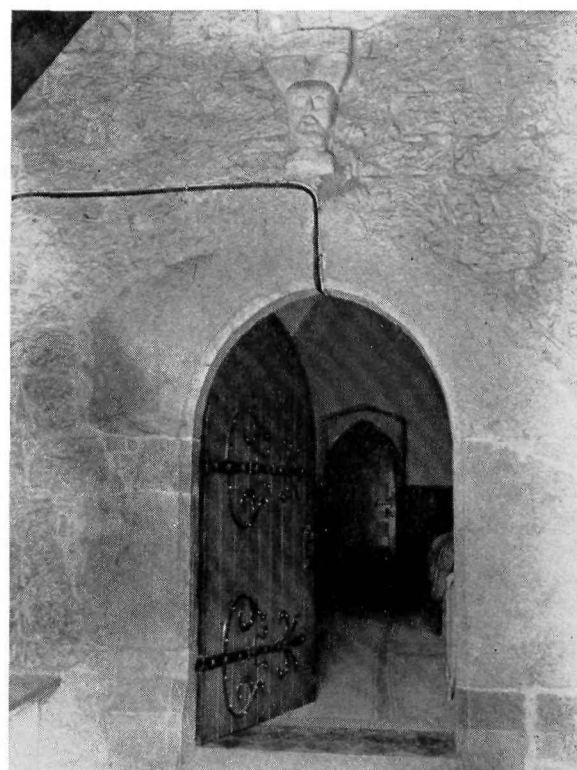


Llysfaen (595, p. 164b).

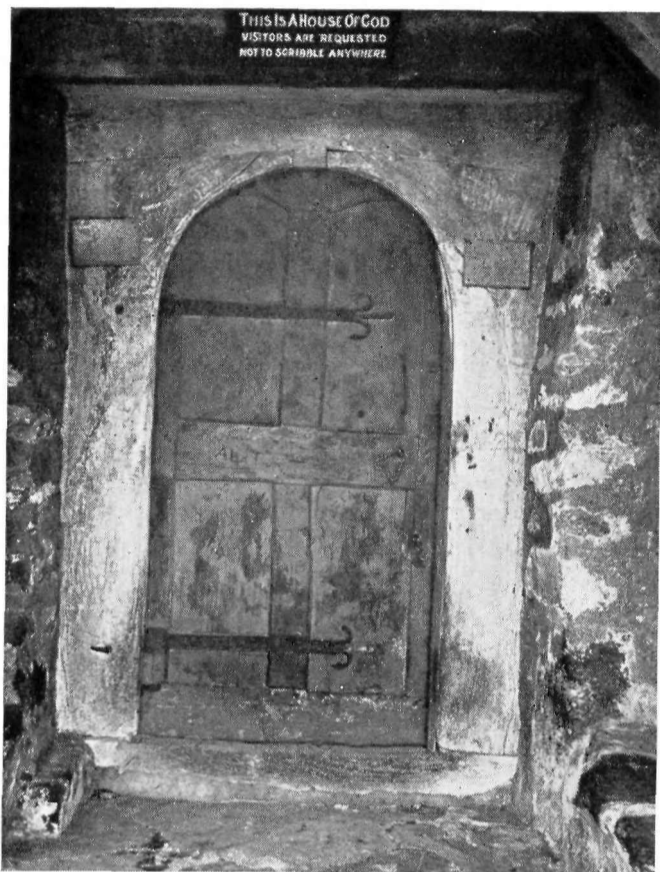
14th-century.



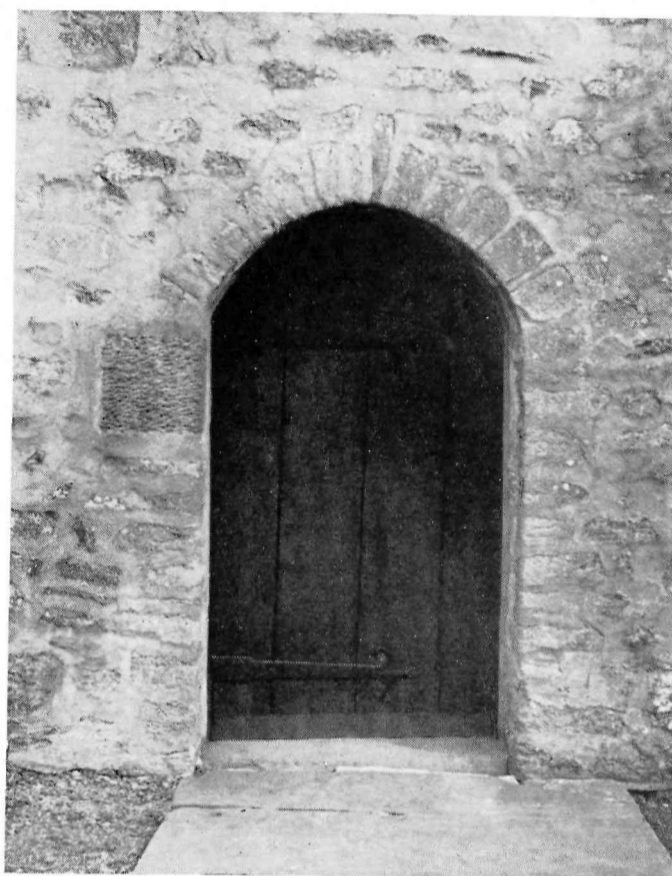
Betws-y-coed (79, p. 19a).
14th or 15th-century.



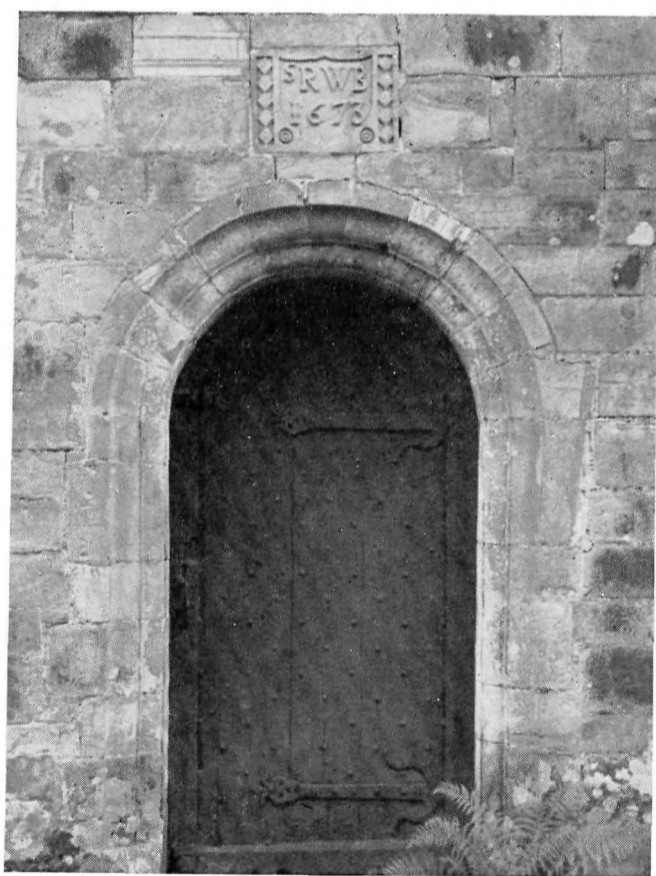
Llysfaen (595, p. 164b). 14th-century.



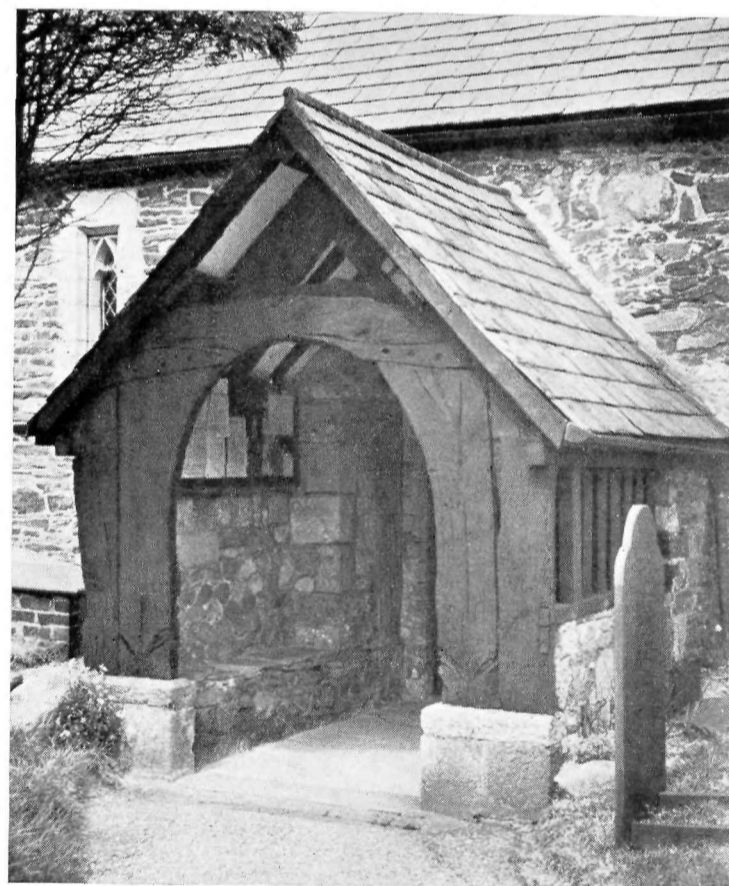
Llangelynin (443, p. 128b). 15th-century.



Caerhun (90, p. 22a). Probably *ca.* 1500.

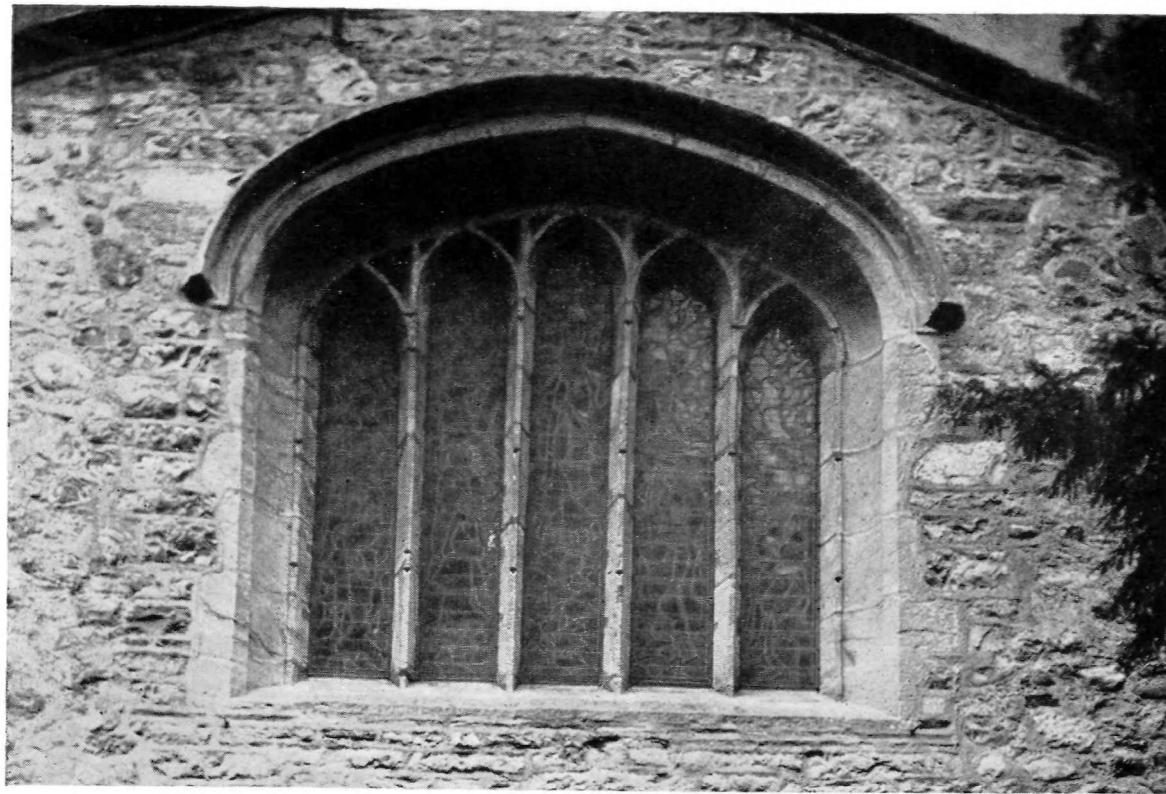


Gwydir-uchaf Chapel (655, p. 183a). 1673.



Gyffin (300, p. 94a). Porch. 16th-century.

CHURCH WINDOWS

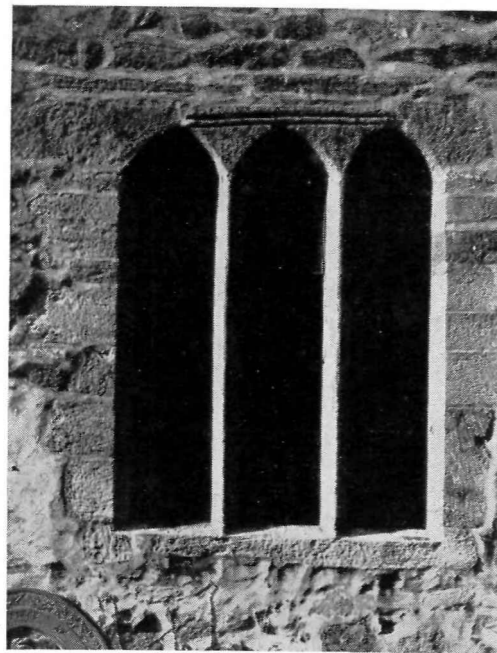


Llandegai (330, p. 103b). Chancel, E. window.

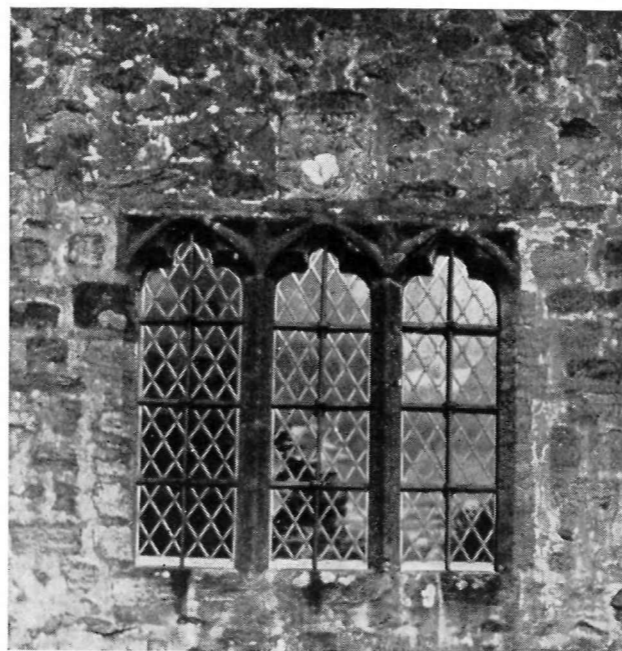


Early 16th-century.

Llangelynin (443, p. 128a). Chancel, E. window. 16th-century.

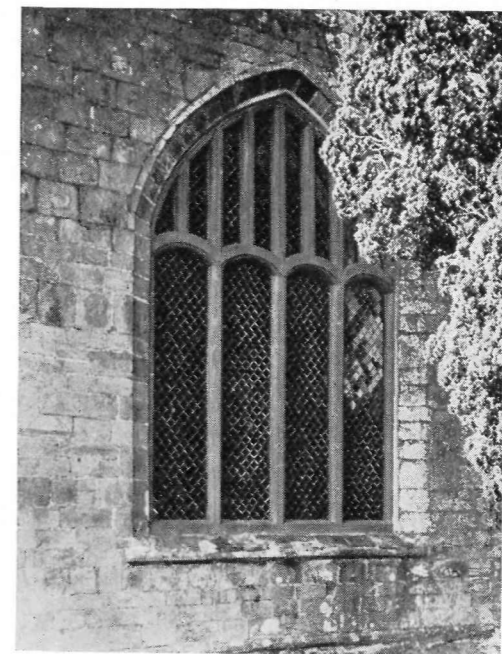


Caerhun (90, p. 21b). Chancel, E. window. Probably early 14th-century.

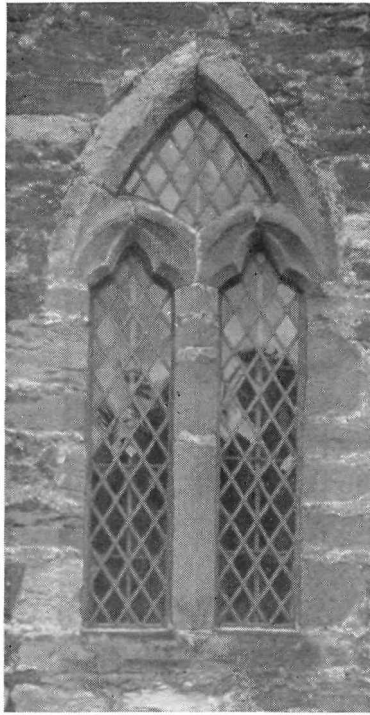


Caerhun (90, p. 22a). S. Chapel, S. window.

1591.



Gwydir-uchaf-Chapel (655, p. 183a). E. window. 1673.



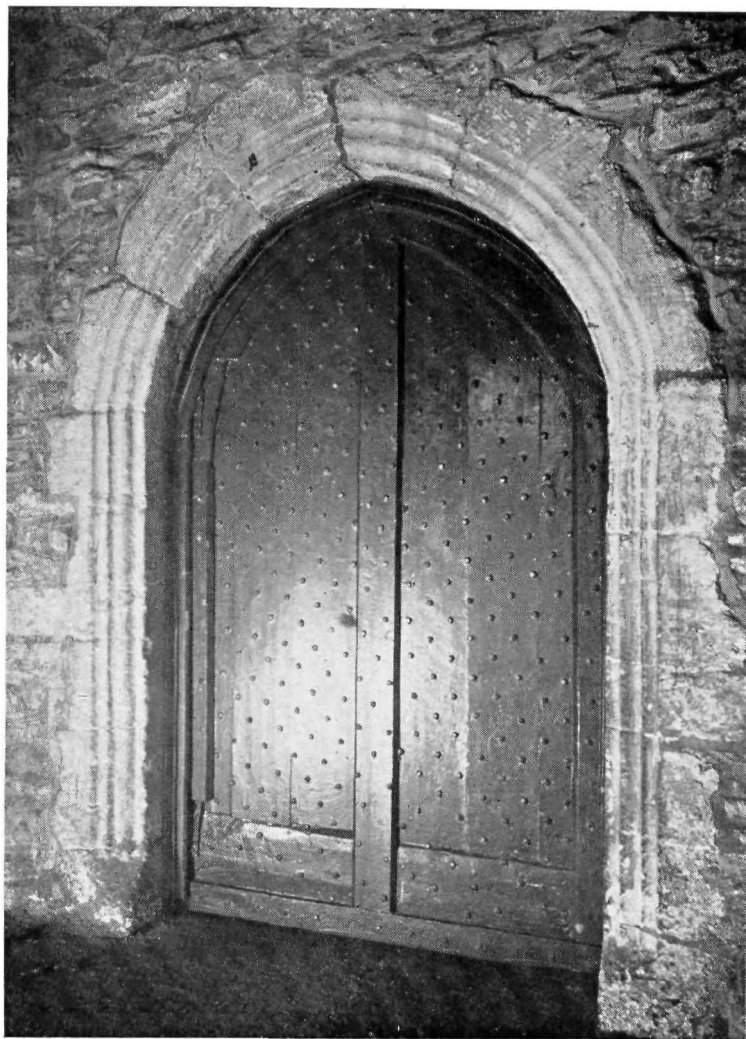
Window, E. wall of vestry
(p. 41b). Ca. 1300.



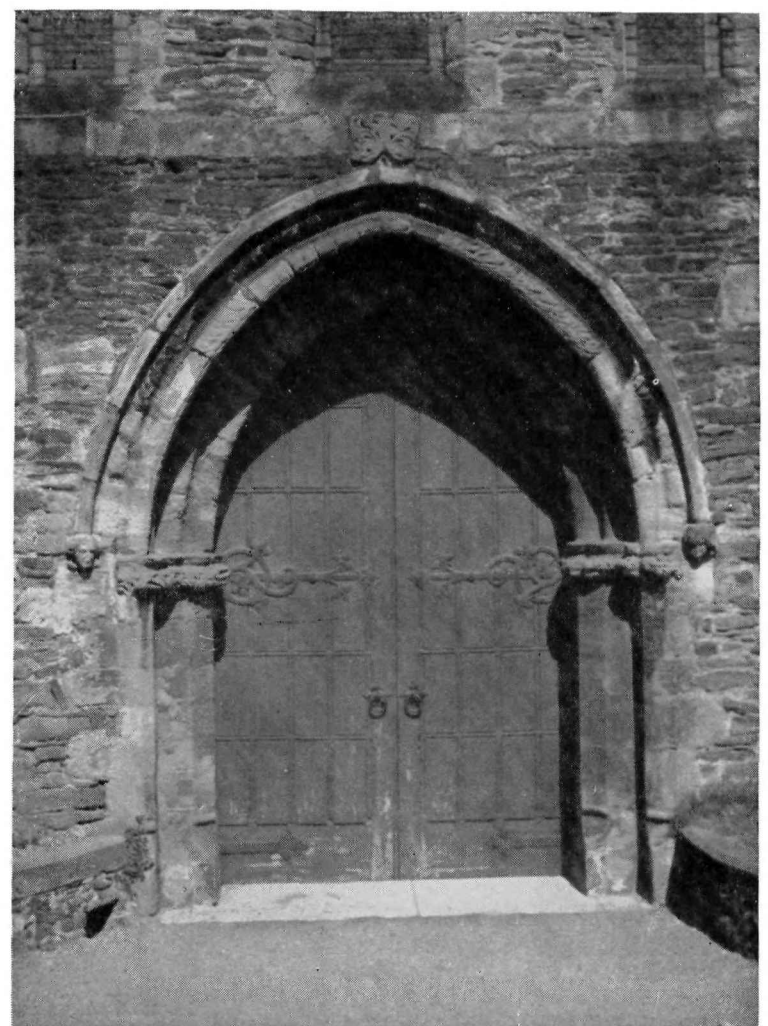
Windows above W. door (p. 43a). Late 12th-century.



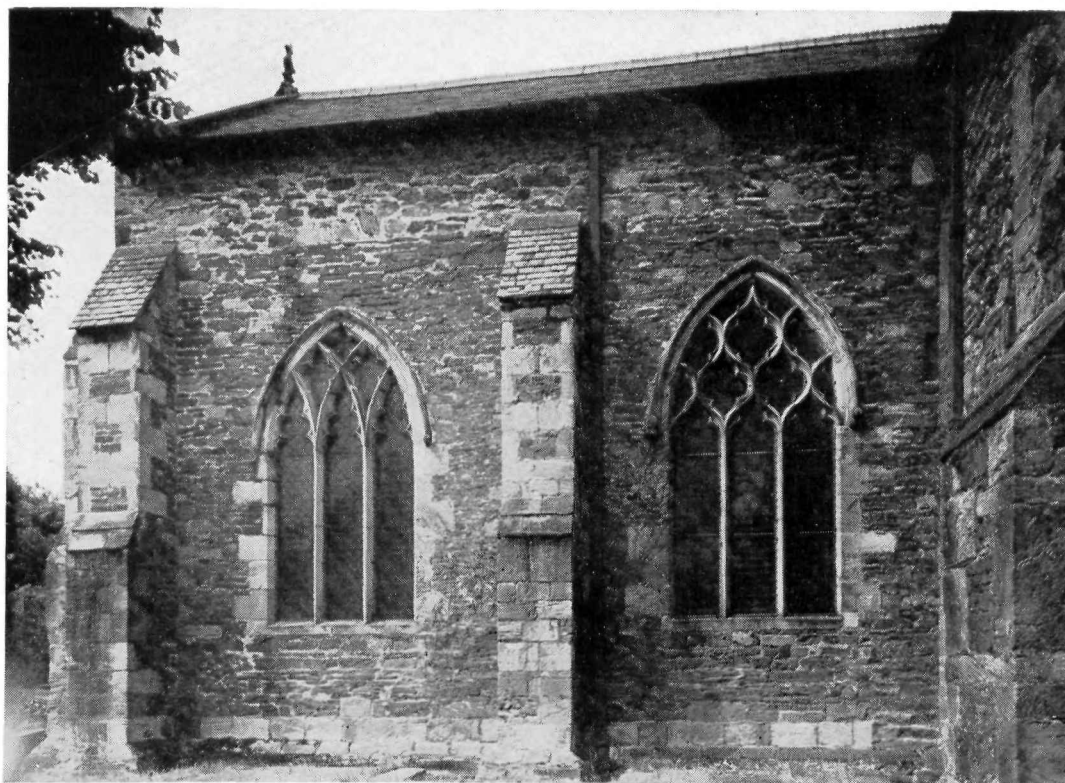
Window, S. wall of chancel
(p. 41a). Ca. 1260.



S. doorway (p. 42b). 14th-century.

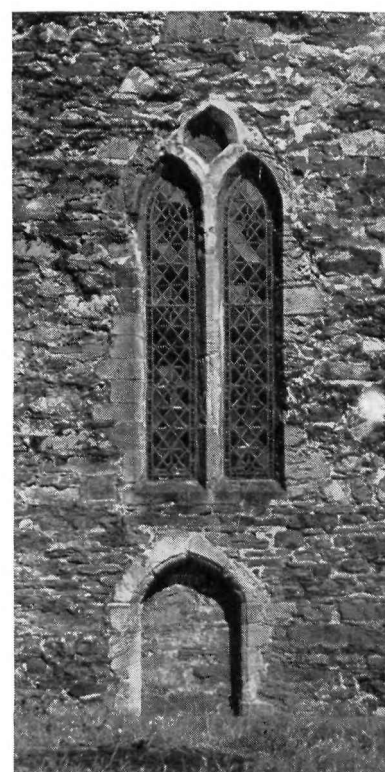


W. doorway (p. 43a). Ca. 1235 and early 14th-century.



Windows, S. transept (p. 41b).

Early 14th-century.



Window, S. wall of Chancel
(p. 41a). Ca. 1300.



Tenor Bell (p. 43b).

Ca. 1500.



Font (p. 44a).

15th-century.



The Abbey (1, p. 1b). Sacrificing bell (1/1).
15th or 16th-century.



Dolwyddelan (222, p. 77b). Celtic bell (1/3).
9th to 10th-century.



Betws-y-coed (79, p. 19a). Font.
Probably 13th-century.

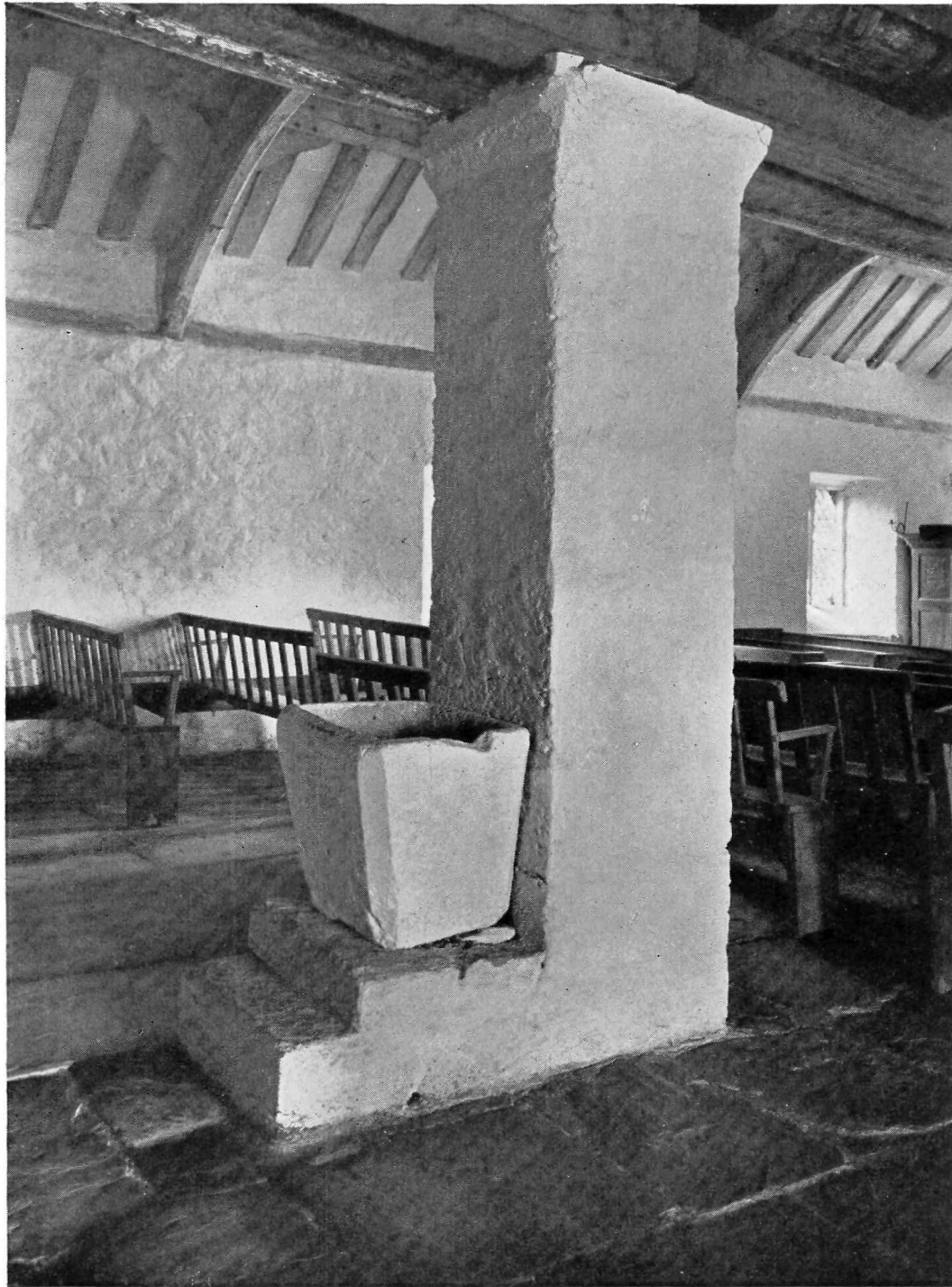


Llanglynin (443, p. 128b). Font.
Probably 13th-century.



Gyffin (300, p. 94a). Font. 13th-century.

FONTS



Llanrhychwyn (566, p. 158a).

Possibly 12th-century.



Llandudno (360, p. 111b).

Late 12th or early 13th-century.

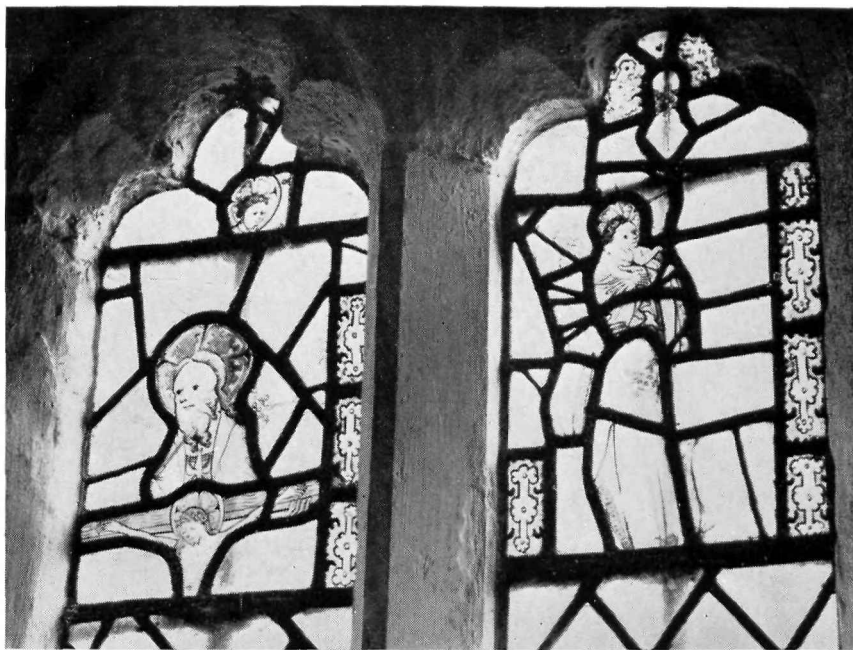


Penmachno (610, p. 169a).

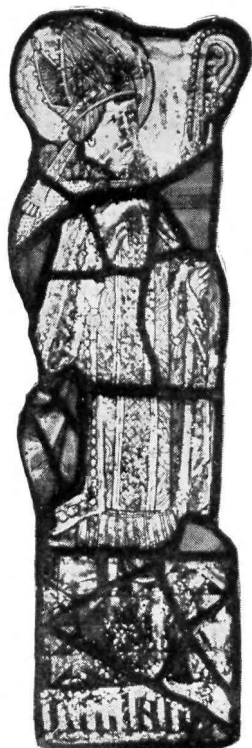
Possibly 12th-century.



Dolwyddelan Church (222; p. 79b).
N. window of Chancel.



Llanrhychwyn Church (566, p. 158b).
E. window of S. aisle. Early 16th-century. Ca. 1500.



ST. NICHOLAS



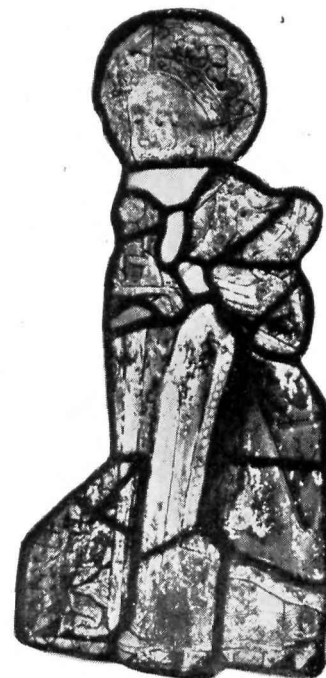
ST. GEORGE



THE RESURRECTION



ST. PETER



ST. CATHERINE

Llangwstenin Church (467, p. 133ab).

Ca. 1500.



Aber (2, p. 2b). Silver. 1719.



Caerhun (90, p. 22b). Pewter. Ca. 1690.



Eglwys-Rhos (283, p. 91b). Silver. 1776.



Llangelynin (443, p. 129a). Pewter. 1638.

CHURCH PLATE, 17TH-CENTURY GOTHIC CHALICES



Caerhun (90, p. 22b). Silver-gilt chalice and paten cover. Ca. 1660.



Eglwys-Rhos (283, p. 91b). Silver chalice.

1673.



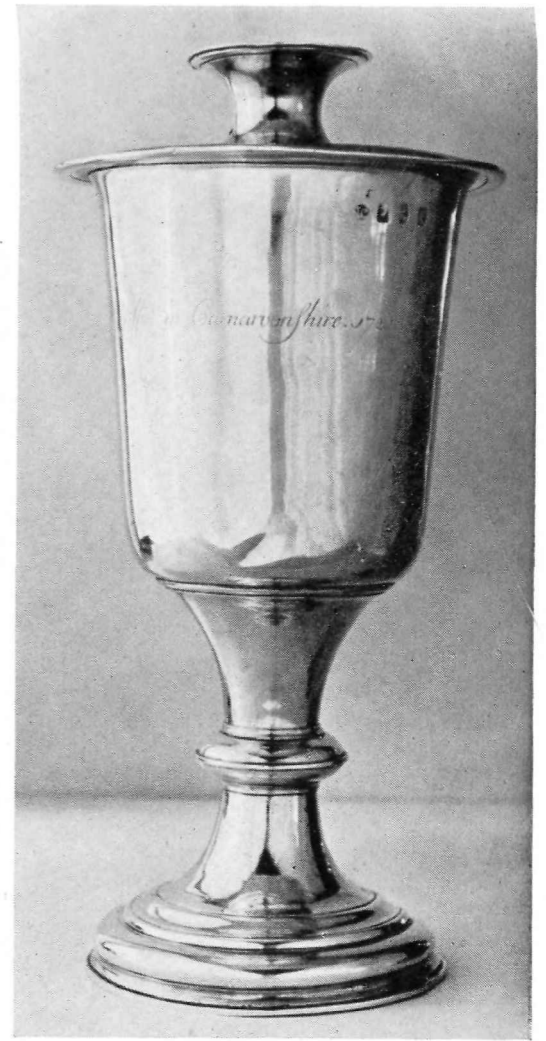
Aber (2, p. 2b). Silver chalice.
Ca. 1575.



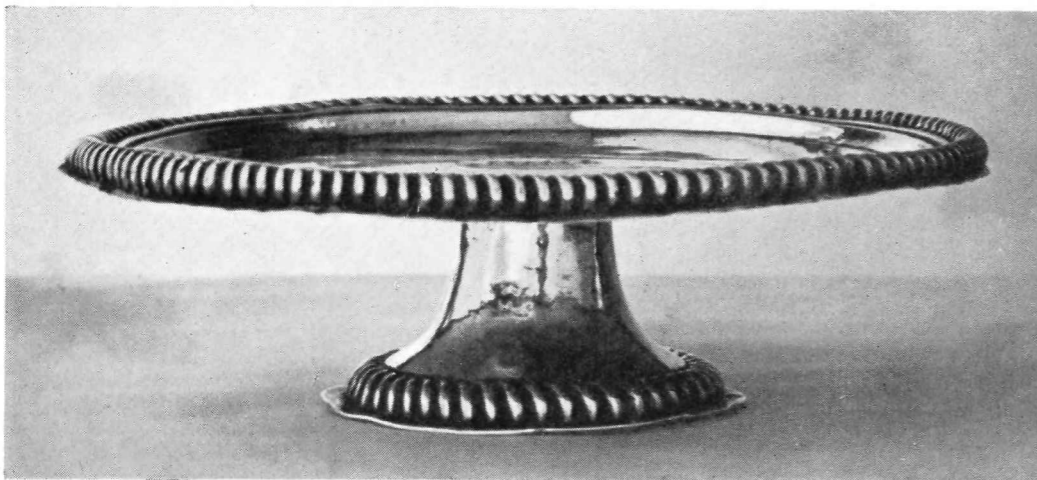
Llandudno (360, p. 112a). Silver goblet.
1607.



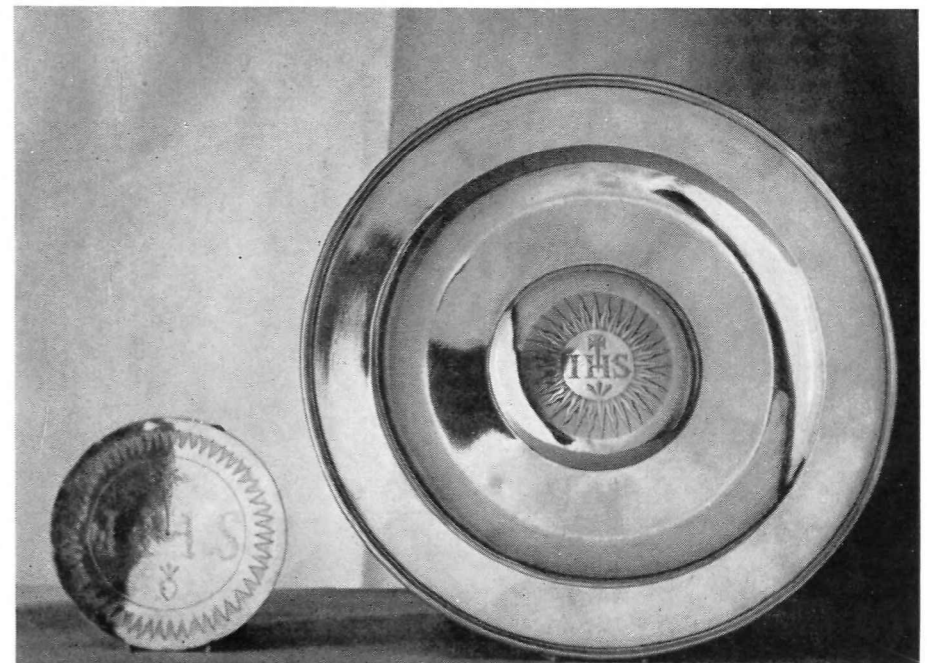
Llanrhychwyn (566, p. 158b). Silver goblet.
1614.



Gyffin (300, p. 96a). Silver chalice.
1721.



Llysfaen (595, p. 165a). Silver paten.
1713.



Eglwys-Rhos (283, p. 91b). Silver.
Small paten probably ca. 1650: large paten, 1776.



Cacrhun (90, p. 22b). Silver chalice. 1574 and later.



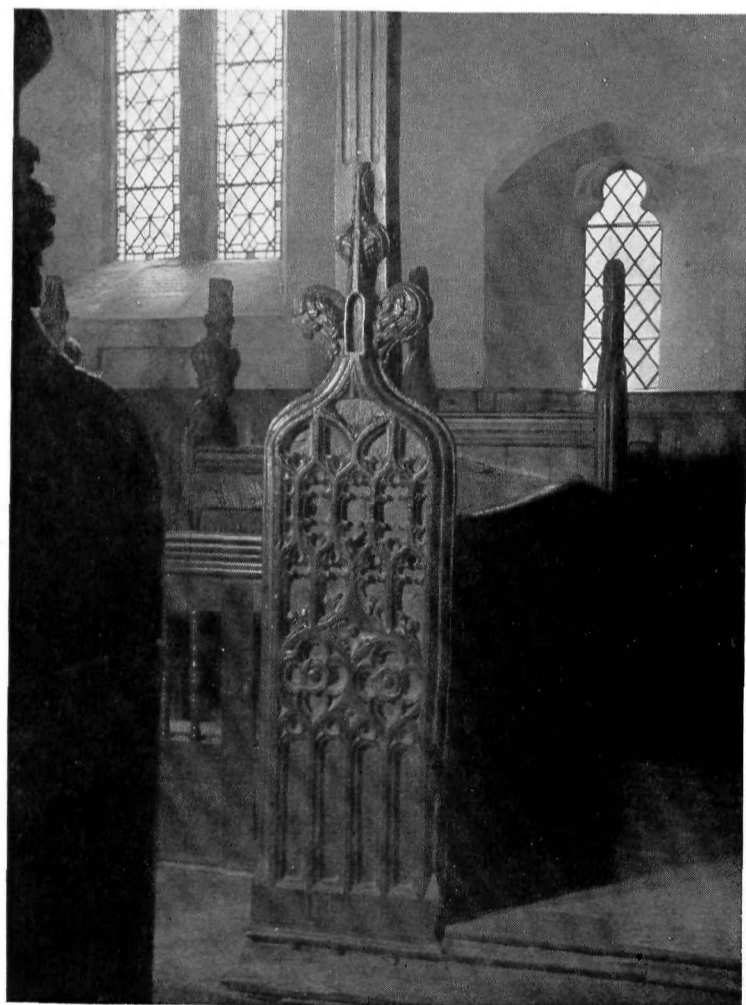
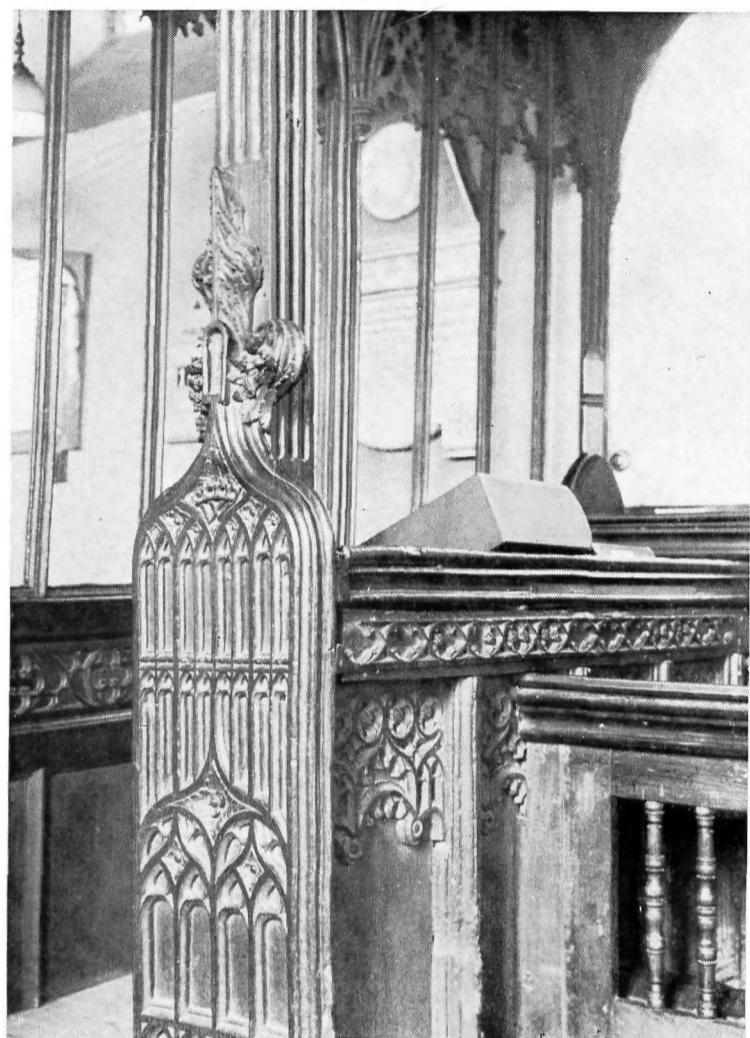
Trefriw (652, p. 182a). Silver chalice. 1701.



Conway (182). Processional cross in beaten copper, silvered or gilt, with applied quaterfoils and Crucifix; on the back, glass settings in quaterfoils and at centre; on the knop, traces of green enamel (I/10).

Probably N. Italian, late 15th-century.

(Not listed; presented to Church in 1904; mounted above chancel screen, see Plate 30.)

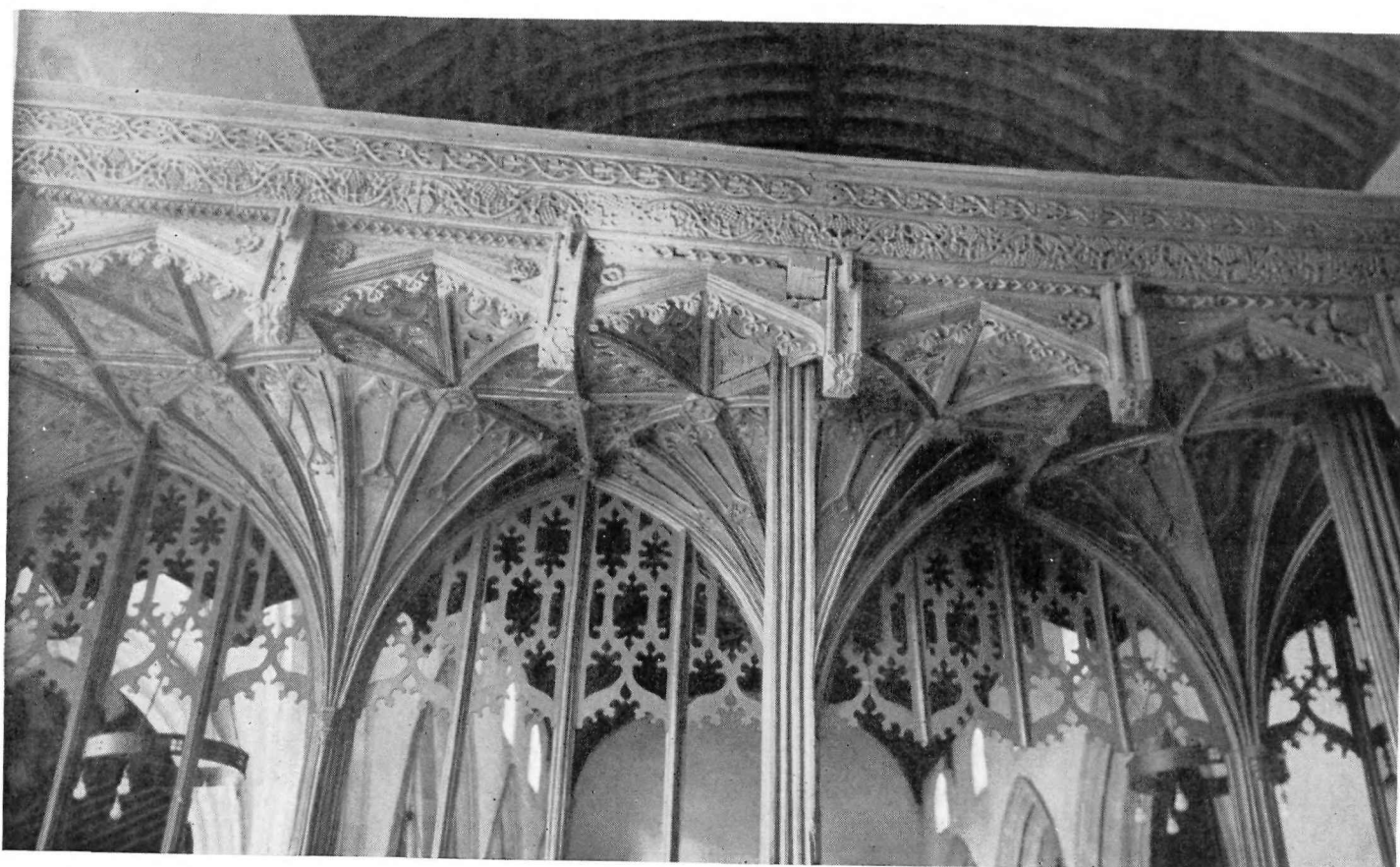


Stalls in Chancel (p. 46a).

Late 15th-century.



View from W.



E. side of screen.
Screen (p. 45b).

Late 15th-century.

CONWAY CHURCH (182)



Screen (p. 45b). Details of W. side.

Late 15th-century.

PLATE 31



Dolwyddelan (222, p. 79b). From E.

Early 16th-century with 18th-century balustrade above.

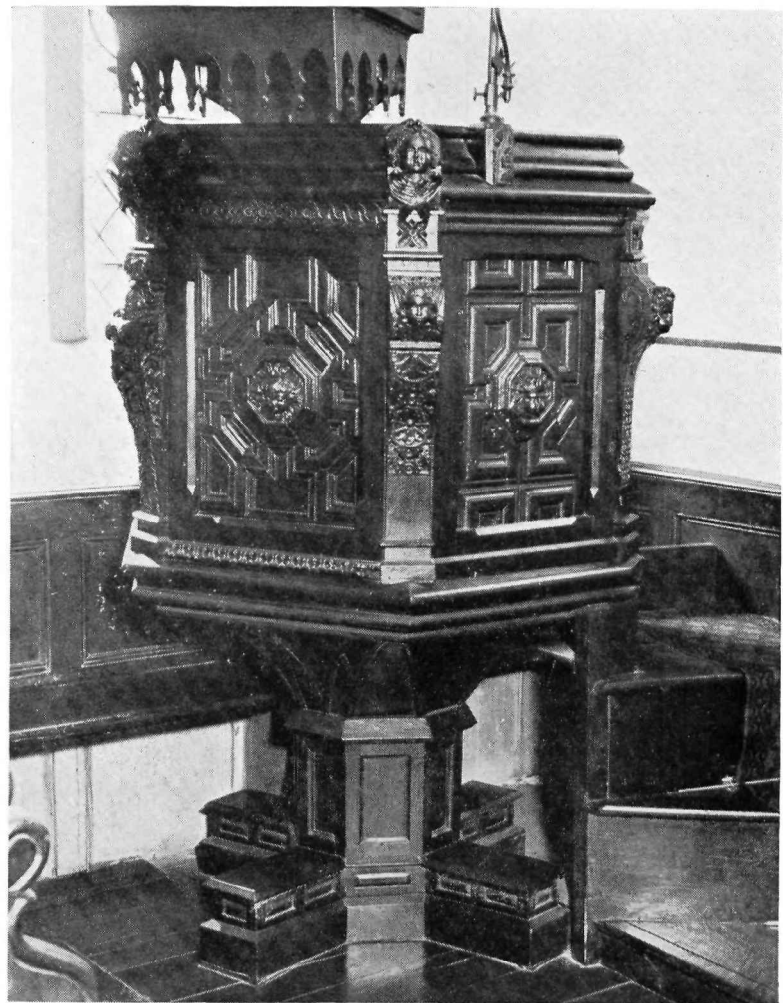


Gyffin (300, p. 97a). Parclose screen.

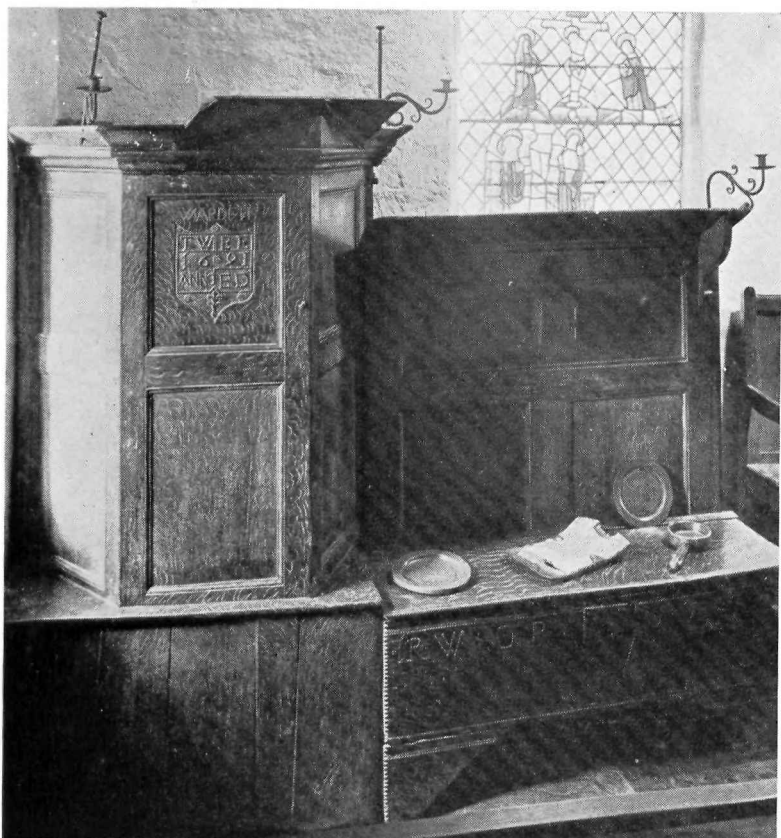
16th-century.



Betws-y-coed (79, p. 19b). Pulpit and Reading Desk.
1697 and earlier.



Trefriw (652, p. 182a). Pulpit. 1633.

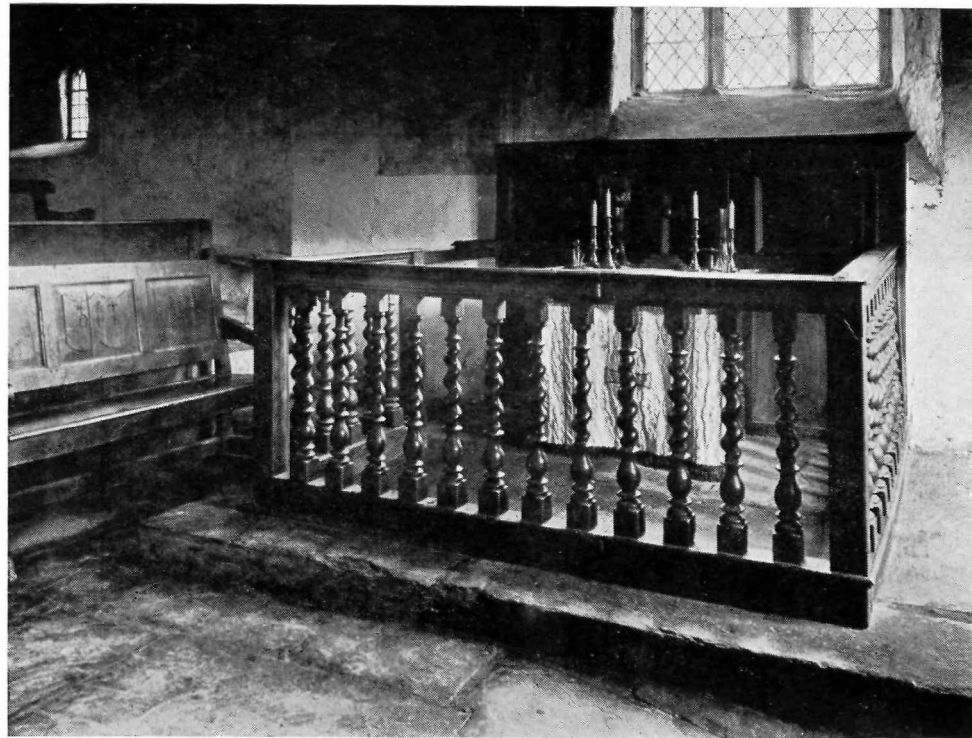


Llanochwyn (566, p. 158b). Pulpit and Reading Desk.
1691.

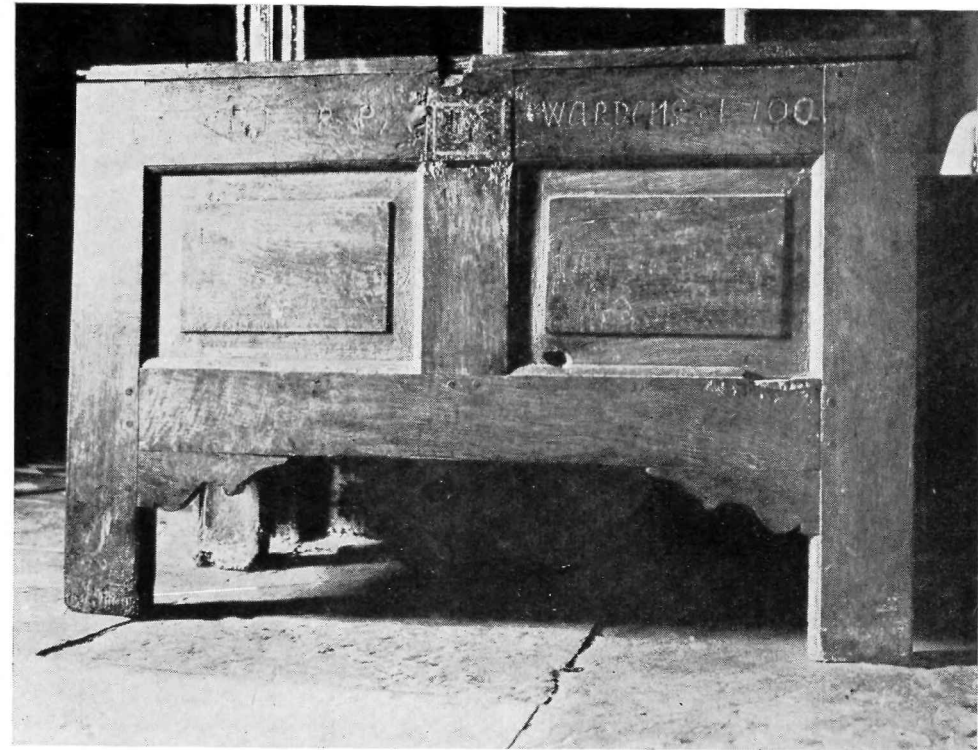


Trefriw (652, p. 182a). Communion Table.
Early 17th-century.

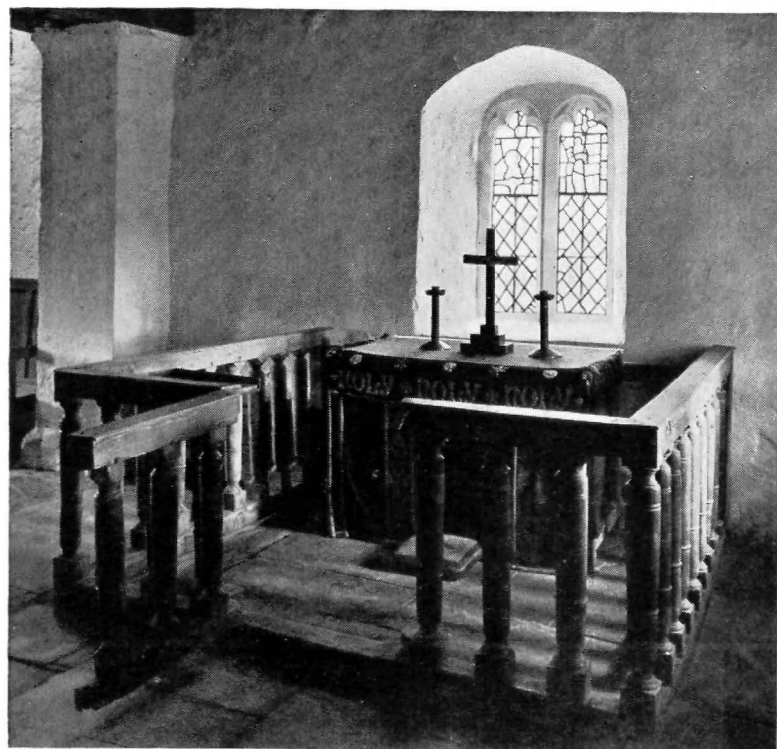
CHURCH FITTINGS



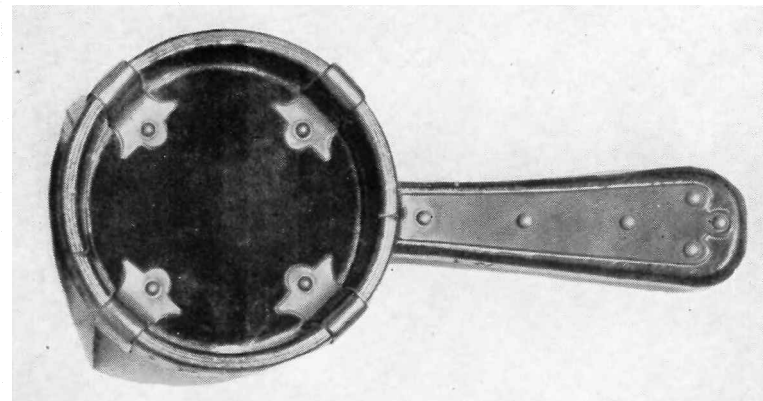
Llanglynin (443, p. 128b). Communion Rails. Early 17th-century.



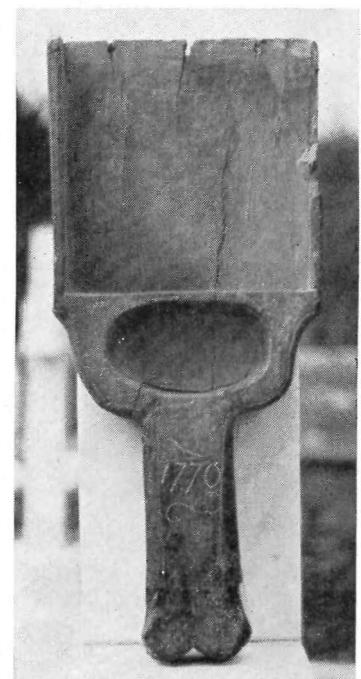
Gyffin (300, p. 94a). Chest. 1700.



Llanrhychwyn (566, p. 158a). Communion Rails. 1636.

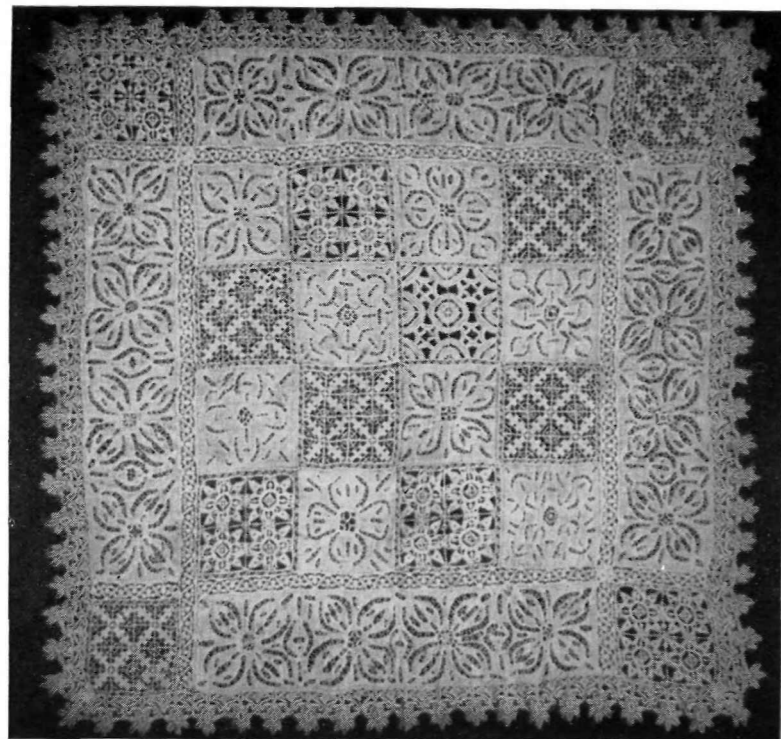


Caerhun (90, p. 22b). Collecting Shovels. 1764.



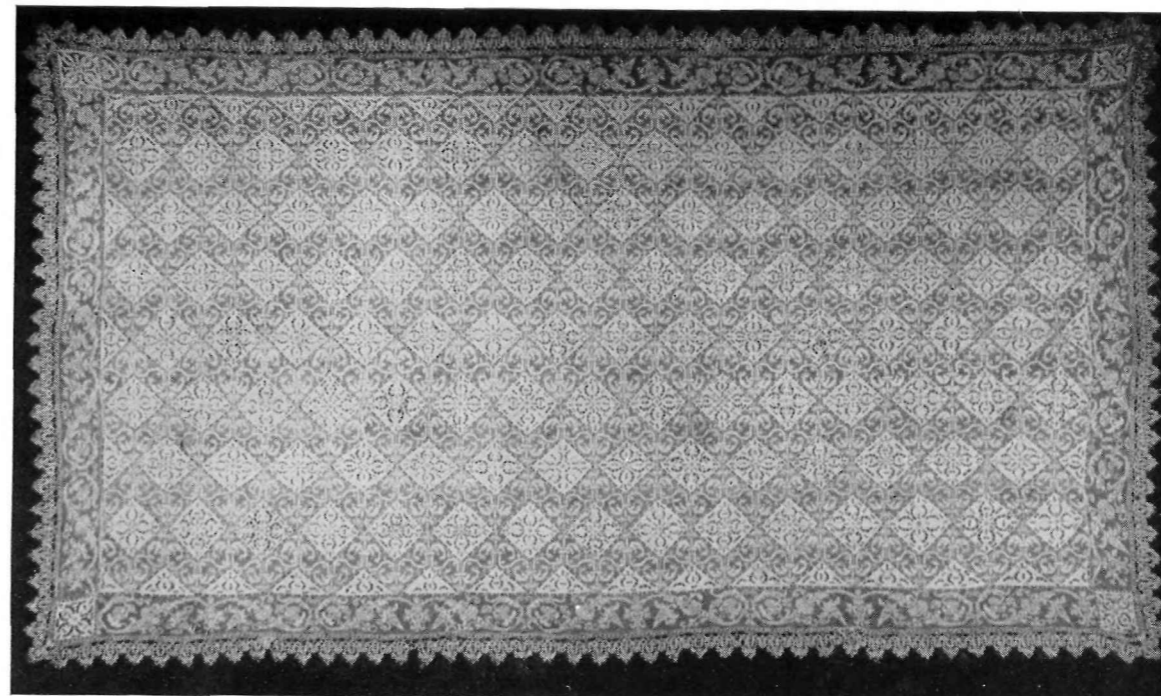
Eglwys-Rhos (283, p. 91a). Collecting Shovel. 1770.

CONWAY CHURCH (182)



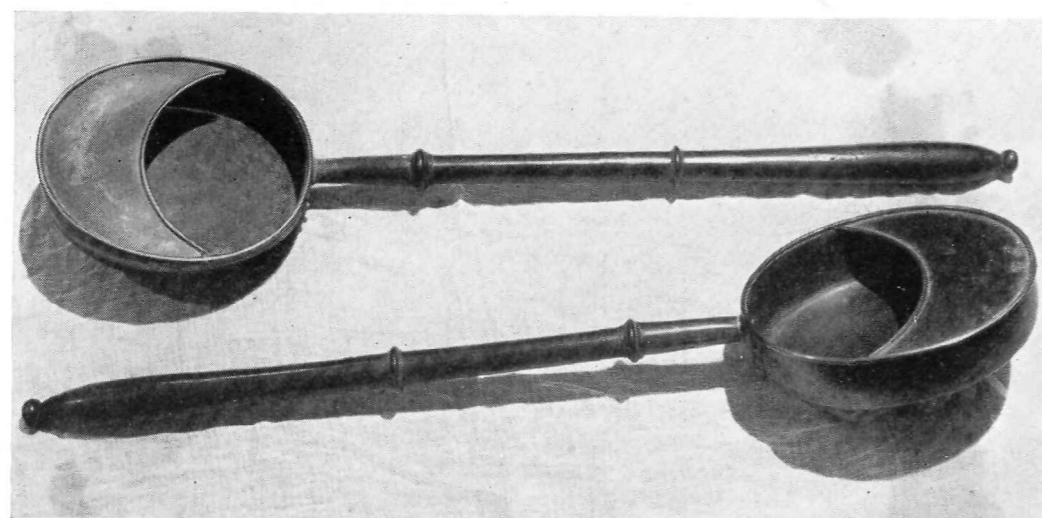
Corporal or Chalice Veil (p. 46ab).

Ca. 1600.



Altar Cloth (p. 46ab).

Ca. 1600.



Collecting Shovels (p. 43b).

Late 18th-century.



Chest (p. 43b).

1631.

PLATE 35

CHURCH FITTINGS, STONE DETAILS



Gyffin (300, p. 97a, misc.) (1/6). 13th-century.



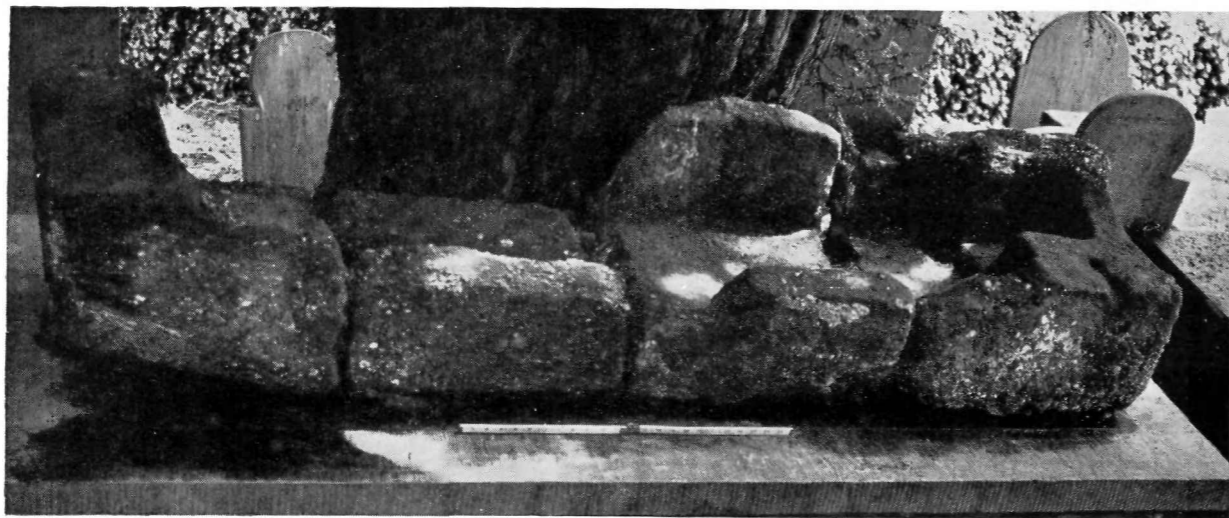
Caerhun (90, p. 22a). Crucifix (about 1/7).
Probably 15th-century.



Caerhun (90, p. 22a). Corbel (about 1/9). Medieval.



The Abbey (1, p. 1b). Label stop (1/5). Medieval.



Llandegai (330, p. 104a). Coffin (1/18). Probably 14th-century.

CHURCH FITTINGS, CARVED WOODWORK



(655, p. 183b), Gwydir-uchaf Chapel. Carving from wainscoting and pulpit.

Late 17th-century.

CHURCH FITTINGS, PAINTED CEILING



S. side of Chancel.

Gyffin (300, pp. 94b-96a): Canopy of Honour.



N. side of Chancel.

15th or early 16th-century.



(655, p. 183b). Gwydir-uchaf Chapel: side panels (Plate 15).

Late 17th-century.



(655, pp. 183b, 185a). Gwydir-uchaf Chapel; centre panel and E. end (Plate 15). Late 17th-century.

CHURCH FITTINGS, PAINTED CEILING



(655, pp. 183b, 185a). Gwydir-uchaf Chapel; Angel, Cherub, and Centre of W. bay (Plate 15.)

Late 17th-century.

PLATE 41

CHURCH FITTINGS, PAINTING



Penmachno (610, p. 169a). Triptych, probably Flemish.

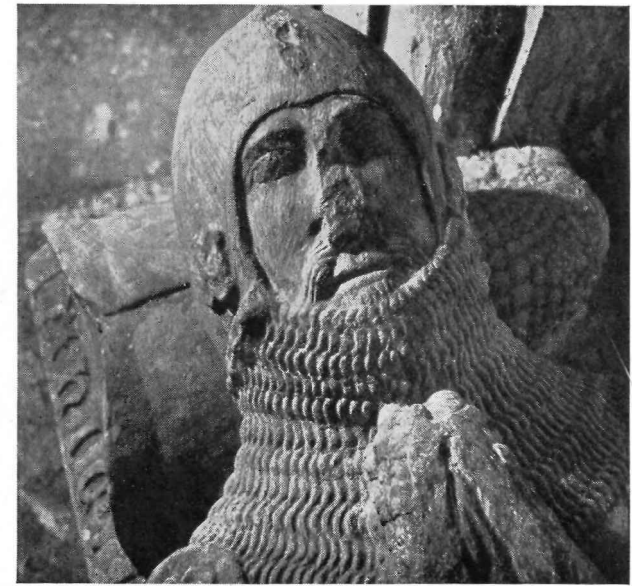


16th-century.

MEMORIALS: CROSS SLABS AND EFFIGY



Betws-y-coed (79, i, 19ab). Gruffydd ap Dafydd Goch (1/18).



Late 14th-century.



Llandudno (360, i, ii, p. 111b) (1/20).
13th-century.



Gyffin (300, i, ii, p. 94ab) (1/8, 1/4).



Early 14th-century.

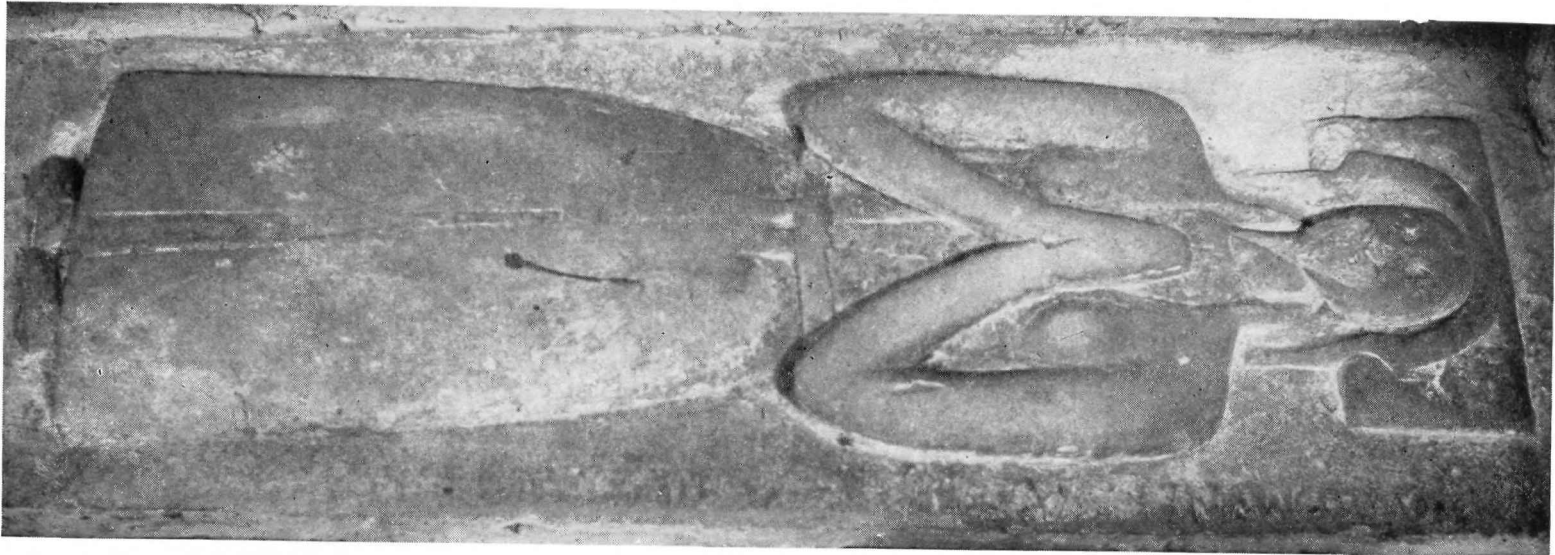


Caerhun (103, p. 27a) (1/12).
Early 14th-century.



Llandegai (330, i, p. 104ab). Alabaster tomb.

15th-century.



No. xxxvii (p. 45a).

15th-century.



No. xxxviii (p. 45a).

14th-century.



No. xlix (p. 45a).

14th-century.



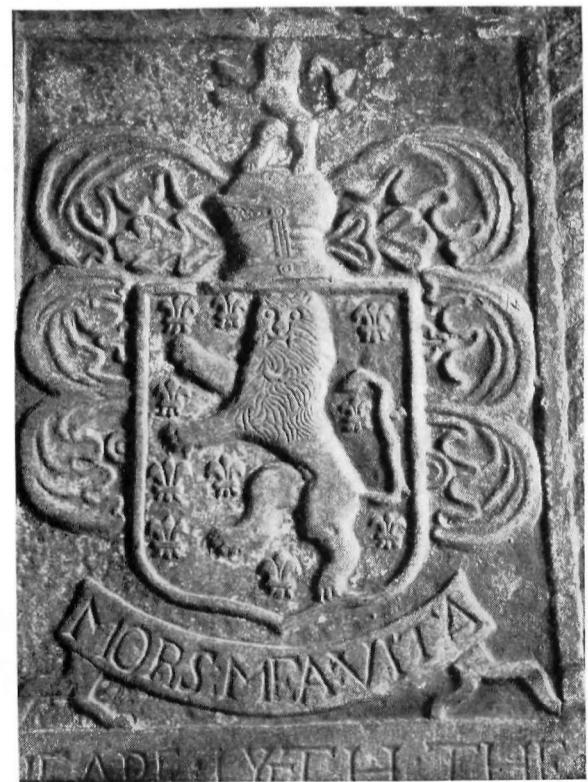
Robert Wynne, 1598 (182, iii, p. 44a).



Hugh Holland, 1584 (182, xxvi, p. 44b).



Edmund Williams, 1601 (182, iv, p. 44a).



William Holland, 1667 (182, xli, p. 45a).

MEMORIALS: CONWAY CHURCH (182)



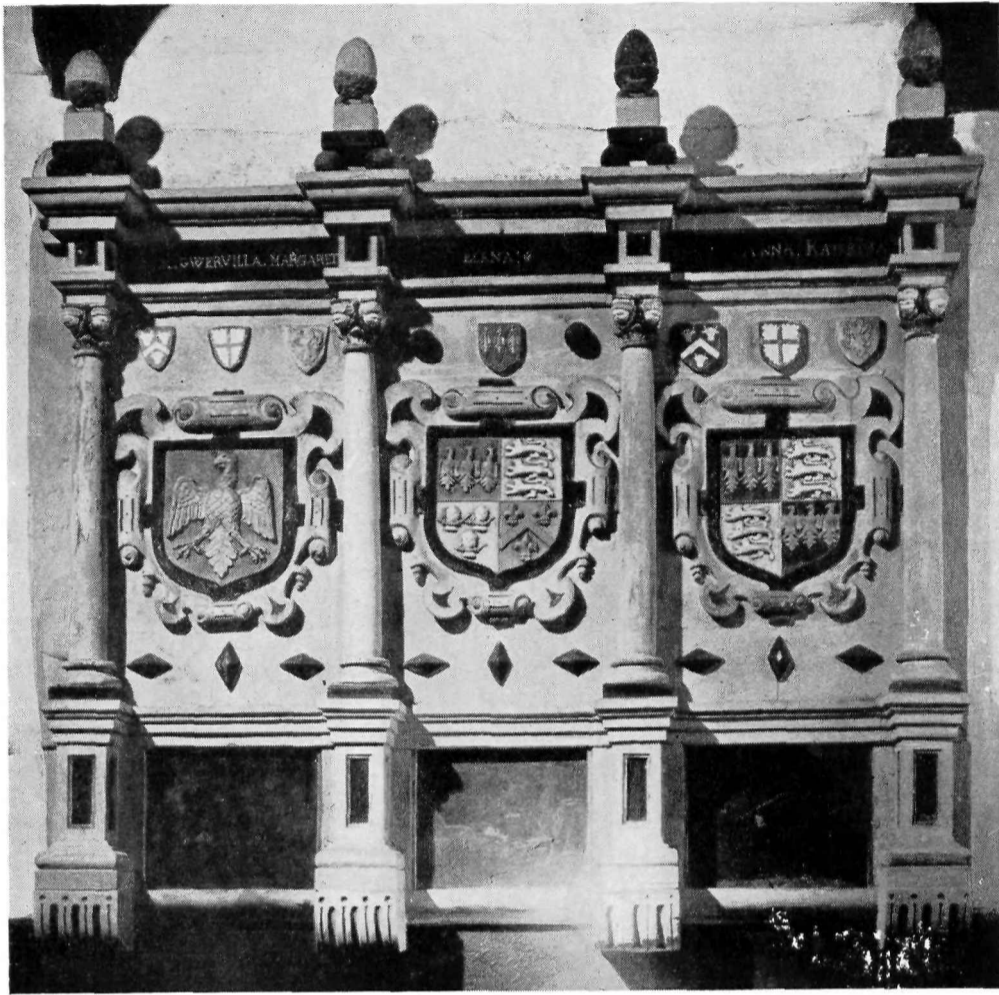
Dorothy Wynne, 1585 (182, ii, p. 44a).



Elizabeth Williams, 1608 (182, vi, p. 44a).



Hugh Hookes, 1609 (182, xxvii, p. 44b).



Dolwyddelan (222, ii, p. 79a). Wynn memorial.

Early 17th-century.



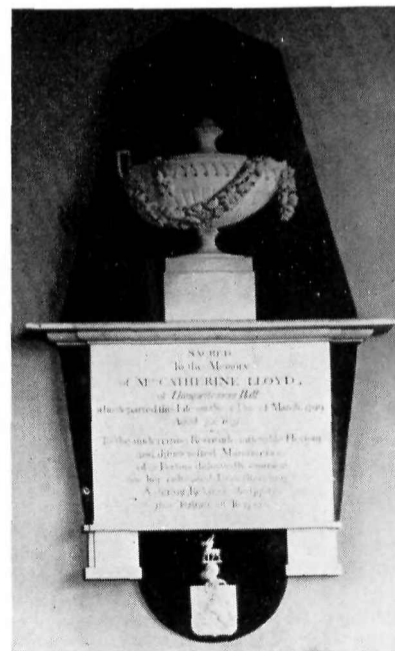
Llandegai (330, ii, p. 104b). Archbishop John Williams.

1650.



Llandegai (330, iii, p. 104b). Penrhyn memorial.

Early 19th-century.

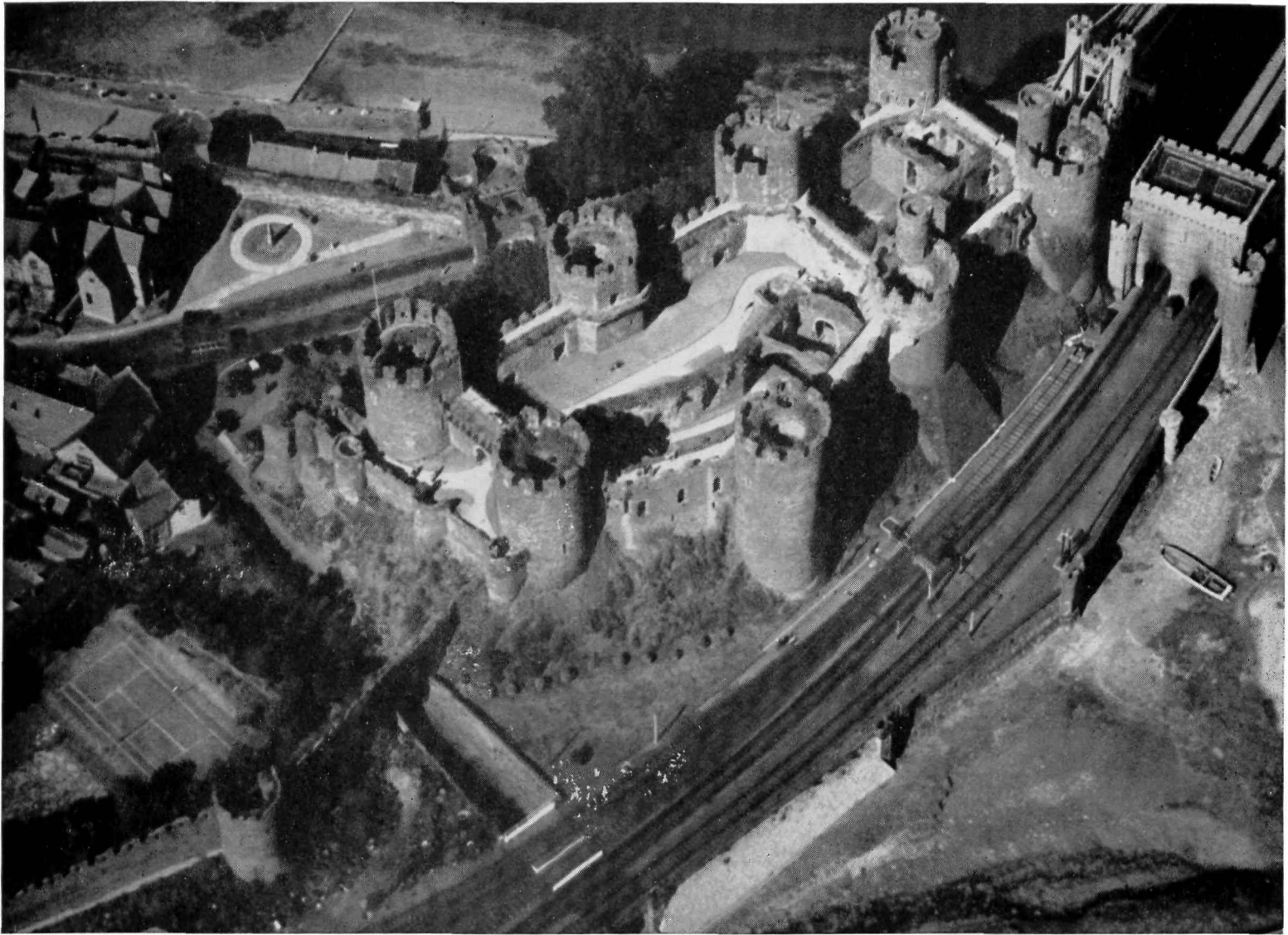


Llangwstenin (467, i, p. 133b). Catherine Lloyd.

1799.



Llandegai (330, p. 104a). Helm and spurs of Archbishop Williams. Ca. 1615 and ca. 1630.



Air view from S.W.



Outer Gateway (p. 47b).

Late 13th-century.

CONWAY CASTLE (183)

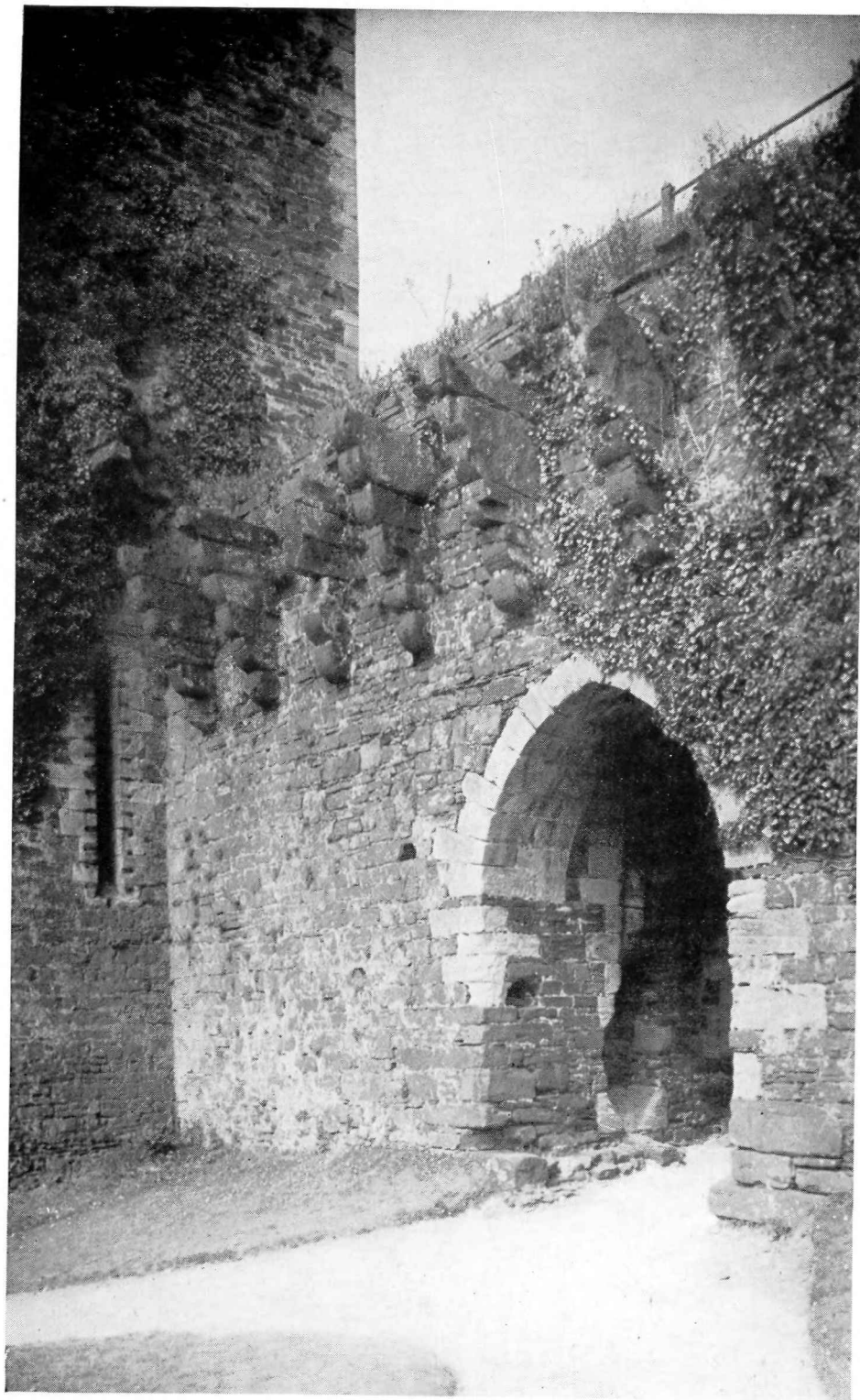
PLATE 50



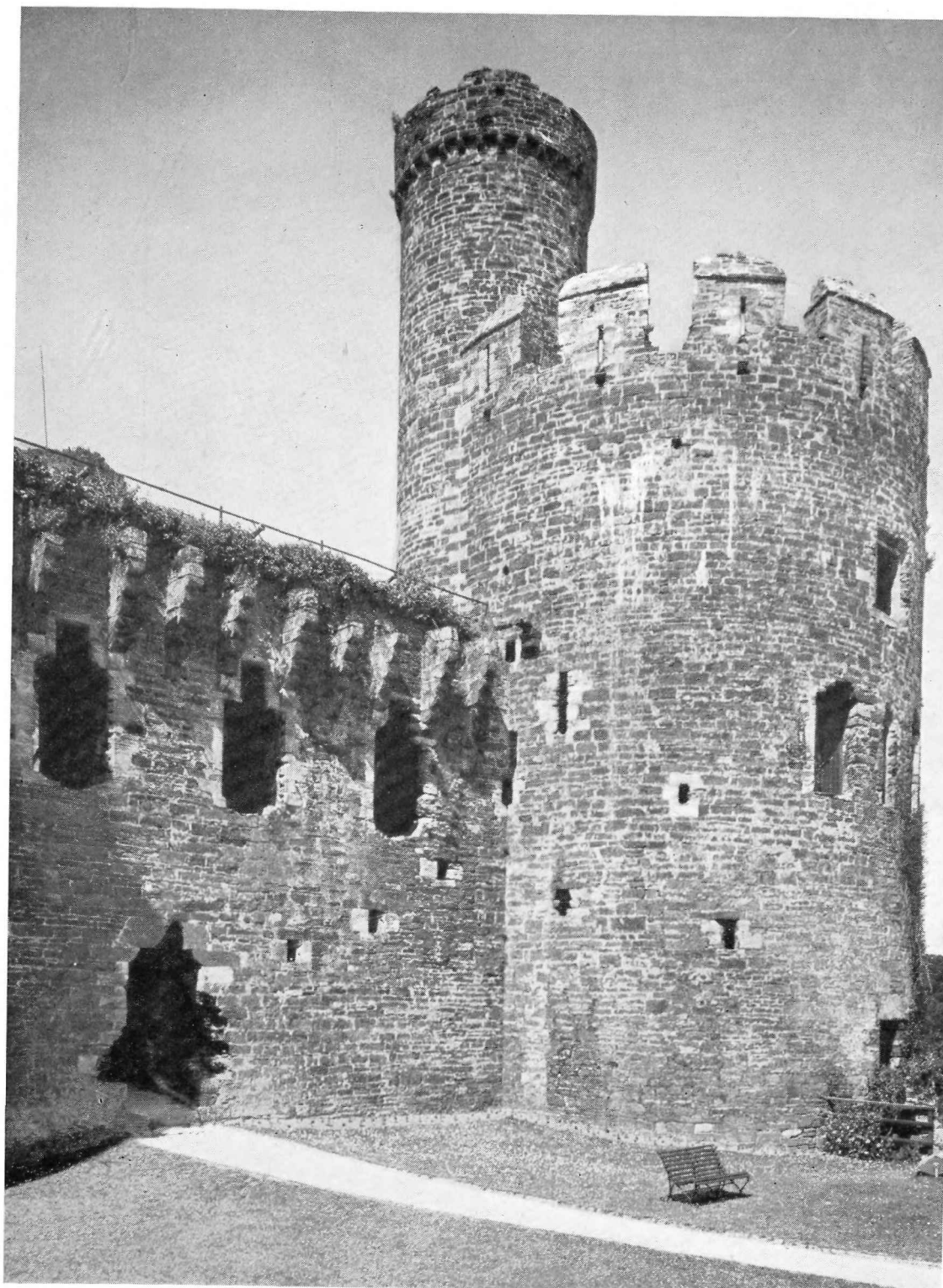
View from the South (p. 46b).

Late 13th-century.

CONWAY CASTLE (183)



Main W. Gate from W. terrace (p. 48a).



E. Terrace and Gate (p. 48b).

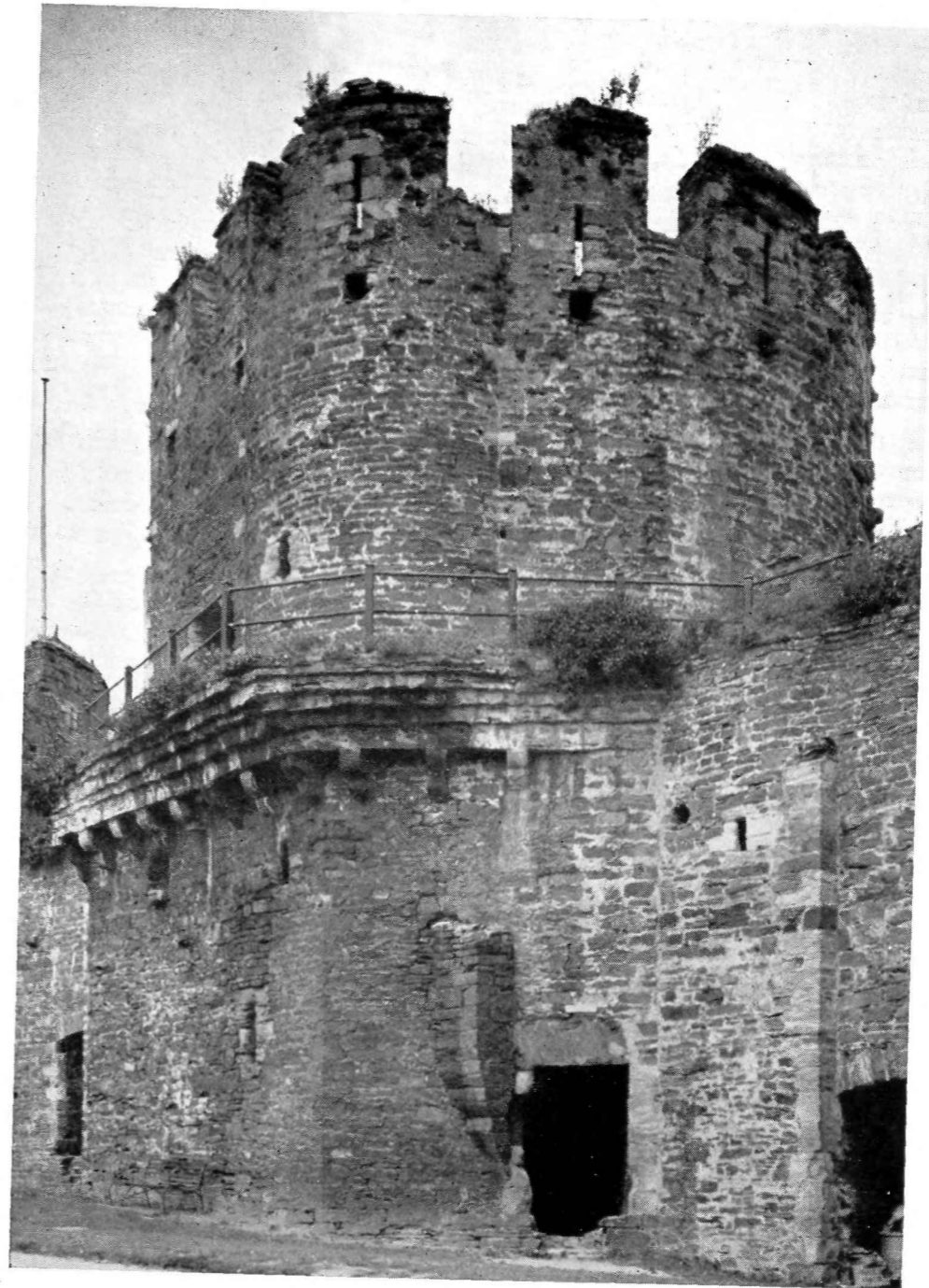
Late 13th-century.

PLATE 51

CONWAY CASTLE (183)



Upper Bailey (p. 48b).



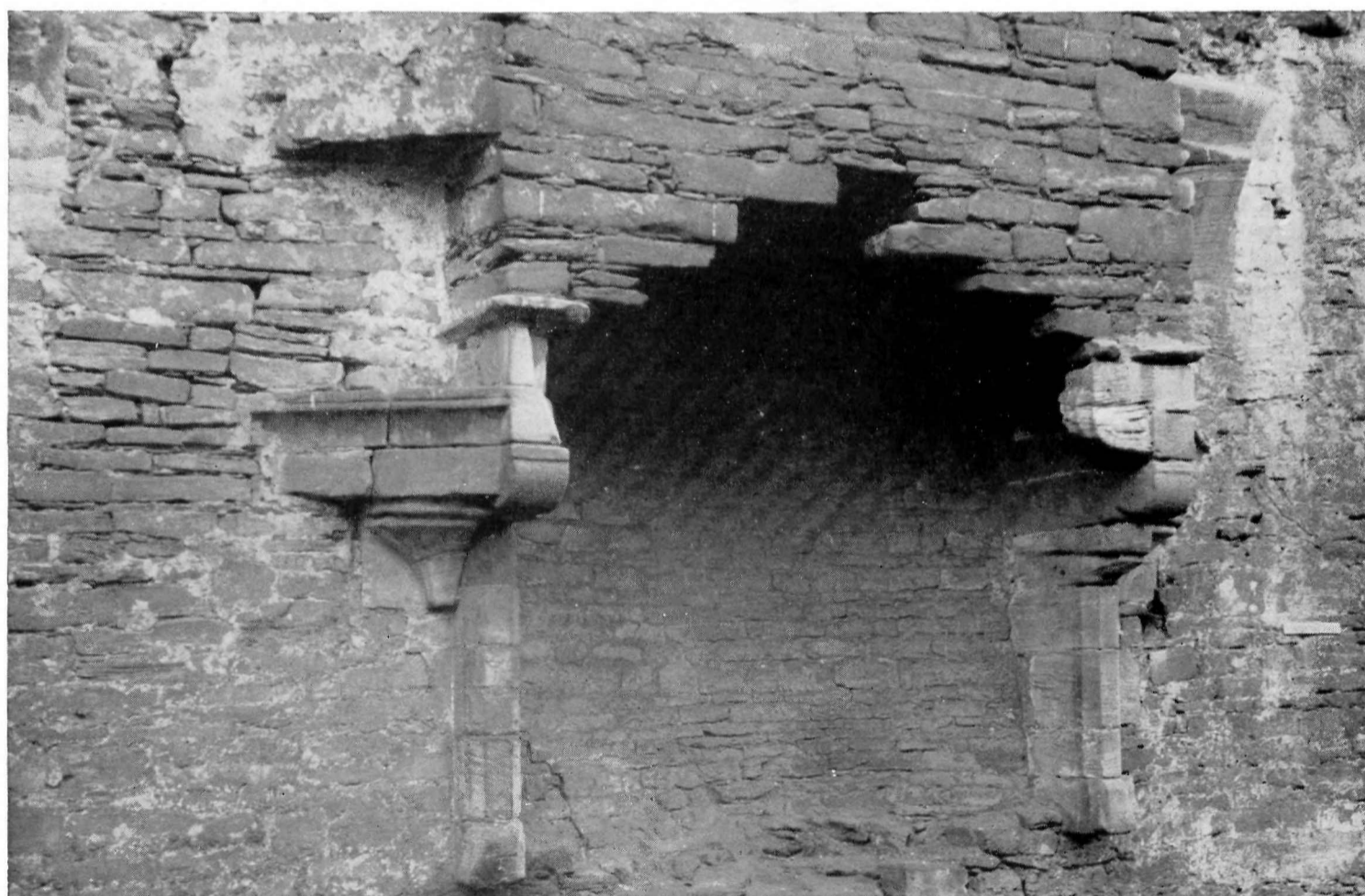
Tower No. 3 (p. 49a).

Late 13th-century.



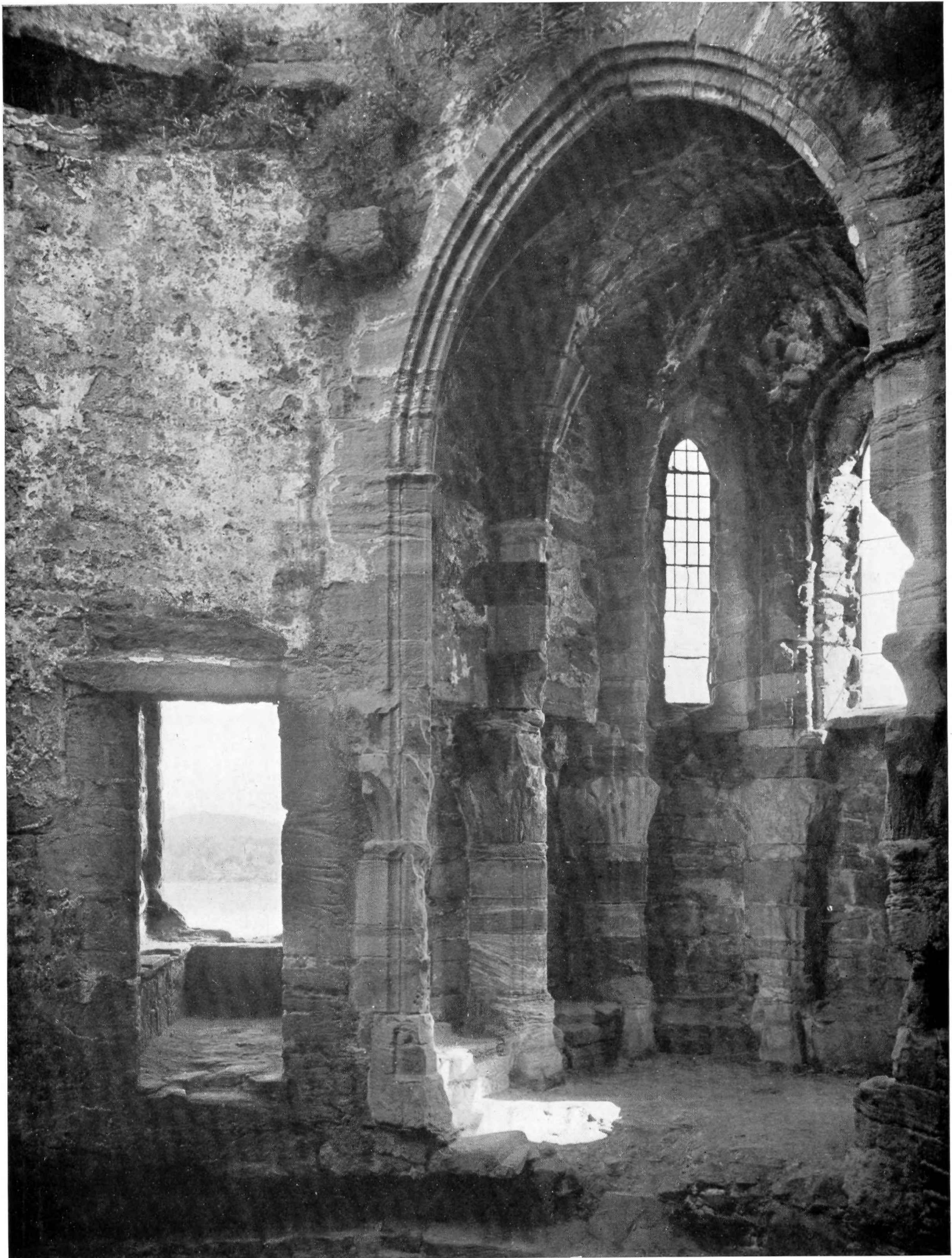
The Great Hall (p. 49b) looking east.

Late 13th and mid 14th-century.



S. fireplace in Great Hall (p. 50a).

Late 13th-century.

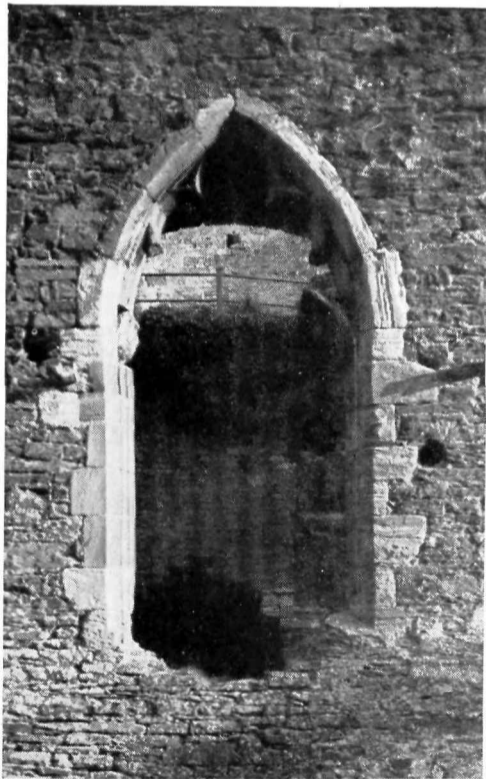


Chapel in N.E. Tower, No. 7 (p. 51b).

Late 13th-century.



Lower Bailey looking S.E. (p. 51a).



Window of Great Hall, N. wall exterior (p. 50a).



Window of Great Hall, S. wall, third from E., interior with doorway to Tower 4 (pp. 49b, 50a).



Corbel and slot for roof beam below later arch in Great Hall, S. wall (p. 50ab).
Late 13th and mid 14th-century.



Porth-uchaf (p. 57a).

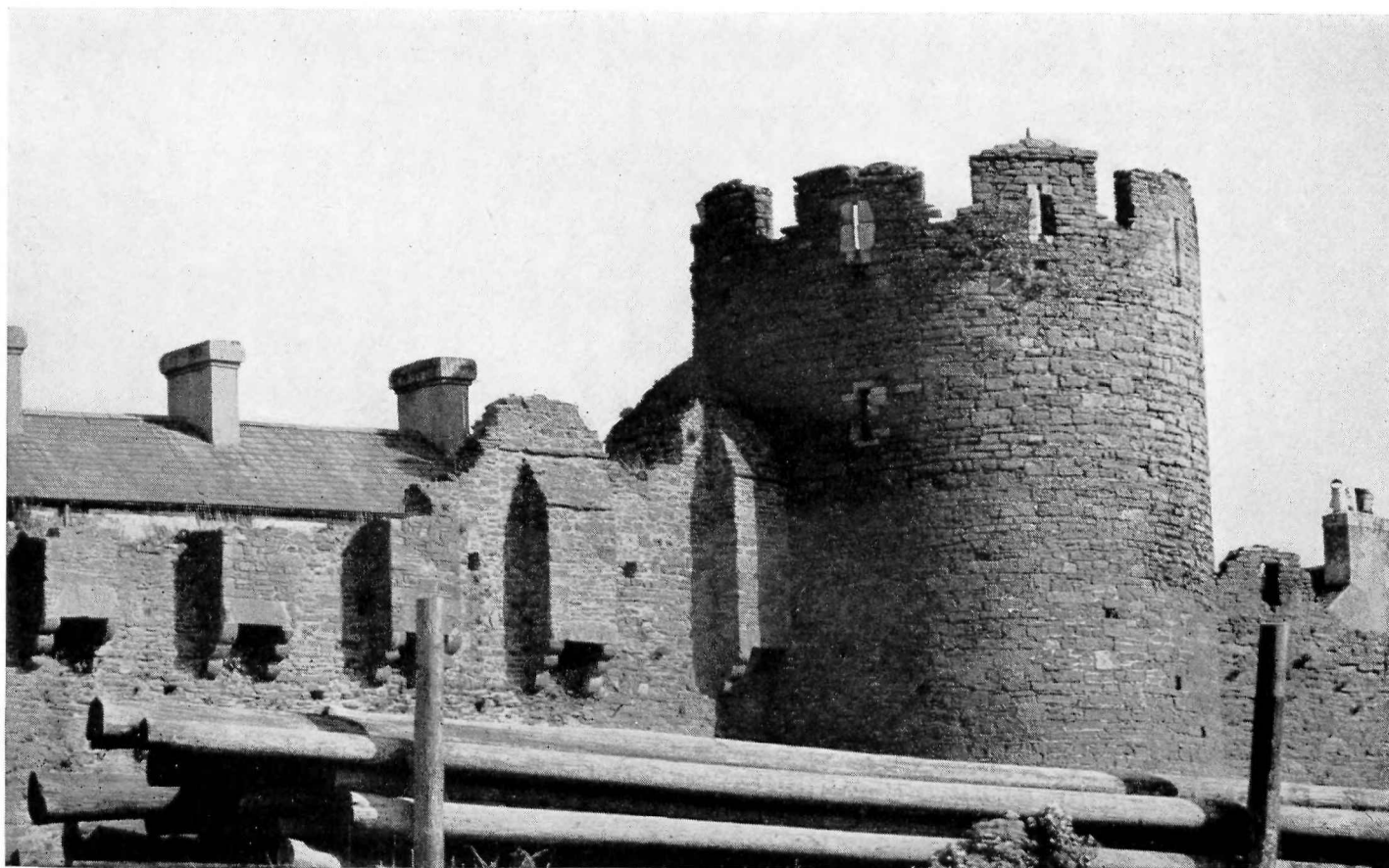


Porth-y-felin (p. 57a).

Late 13th-century.

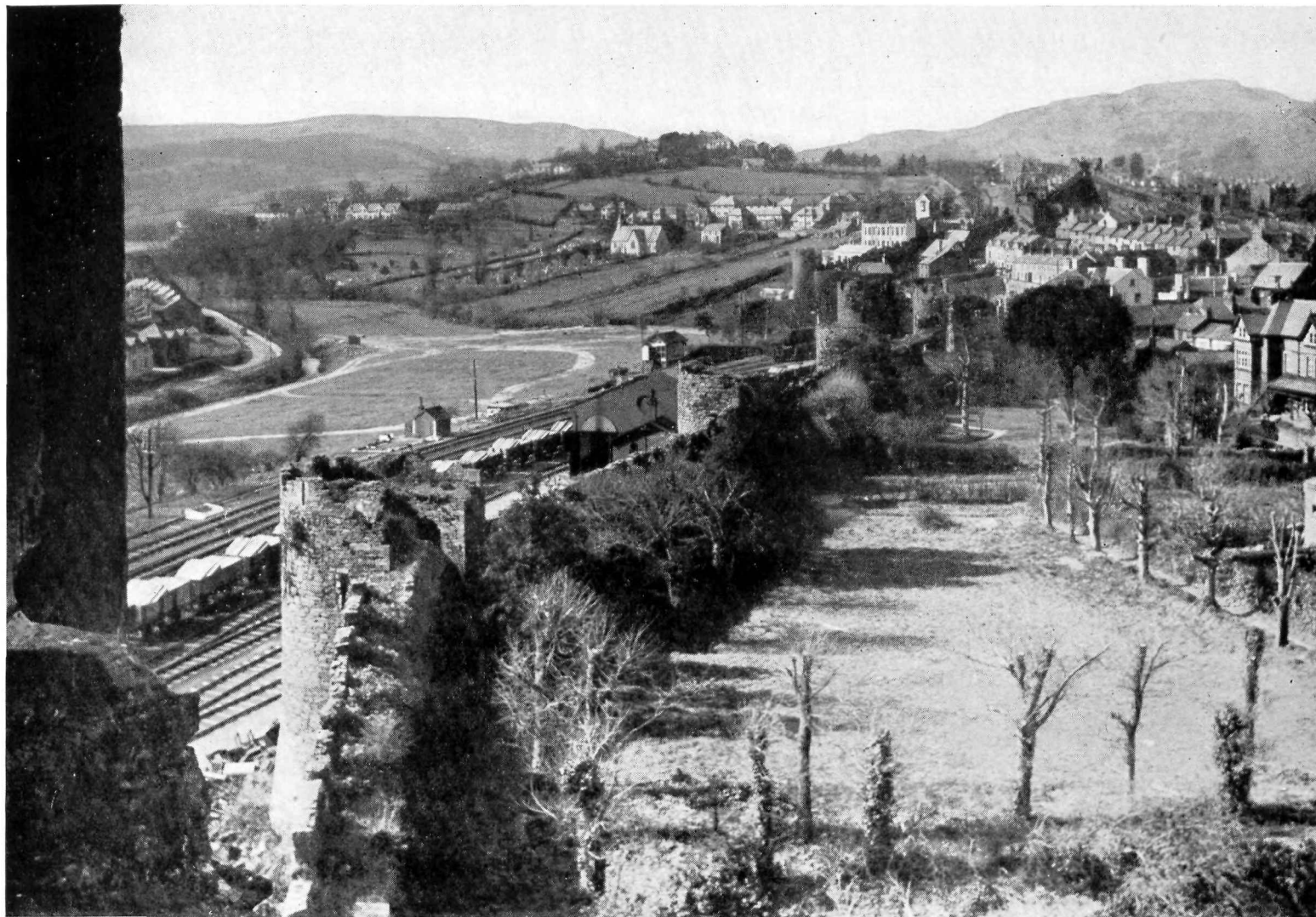


Porth-isaf (p. 57a).



Latrines to west of Porth-y-felin (p. 56ab).

Late 13th-century.

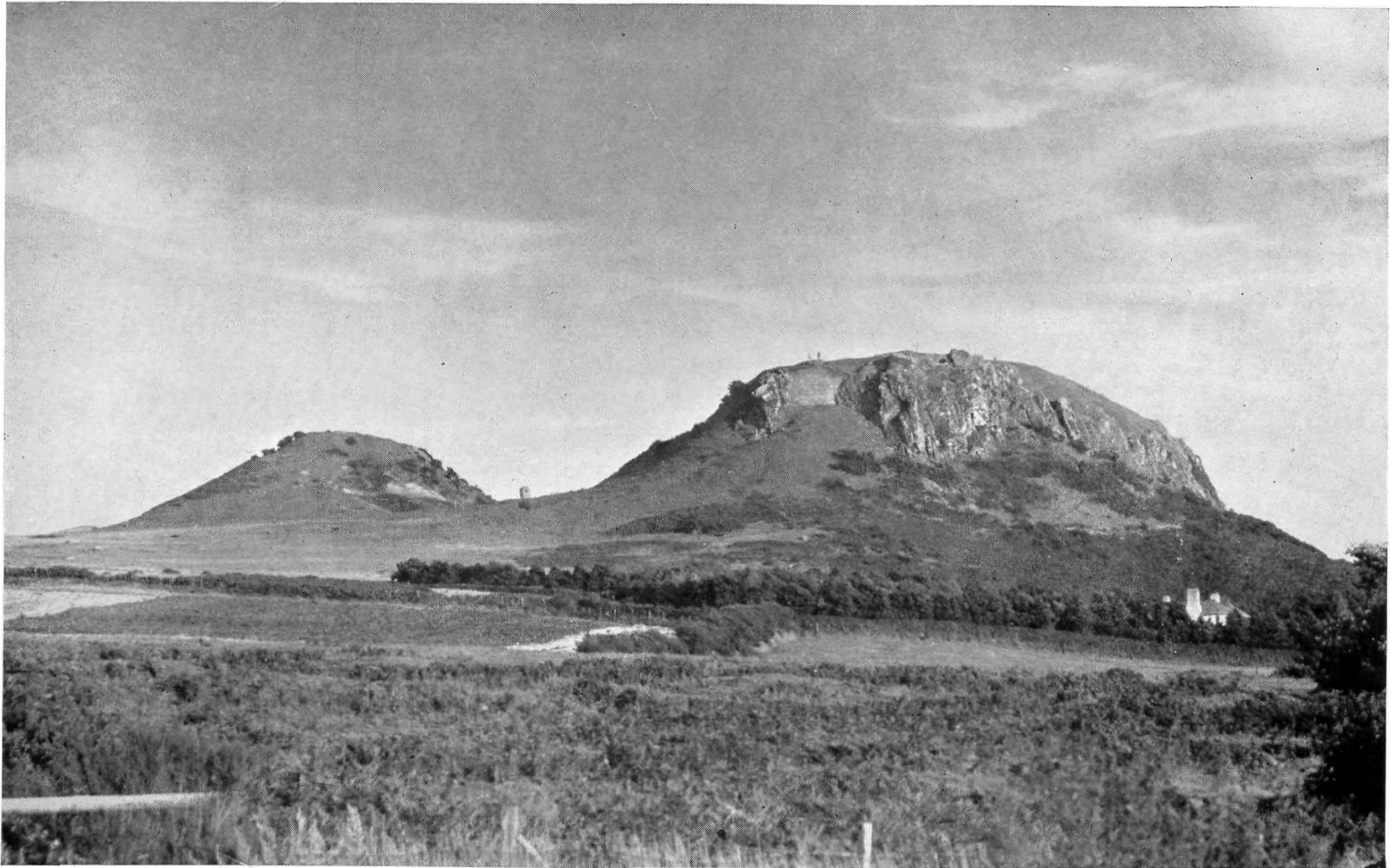


Town wall from Castle, looking W. (p. 55b).

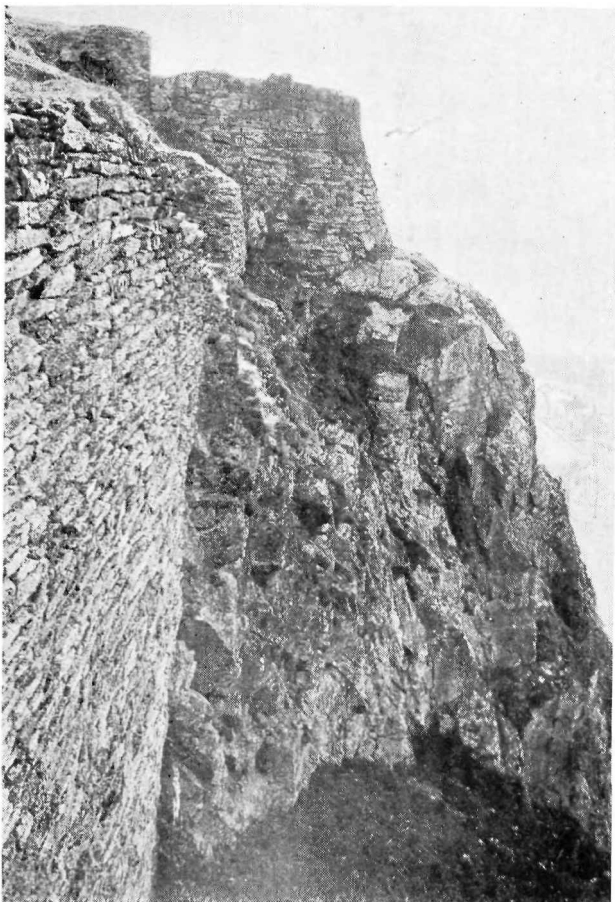


“Llywelyn’s Hall and Tower” (p. 57b).

Late 13th-century.



From the North-west (see plan, Fig. 148, p. 153).



N. wall of donjon (p. 154a).



E. hill from S.W. (p. 154b).

13th-century.

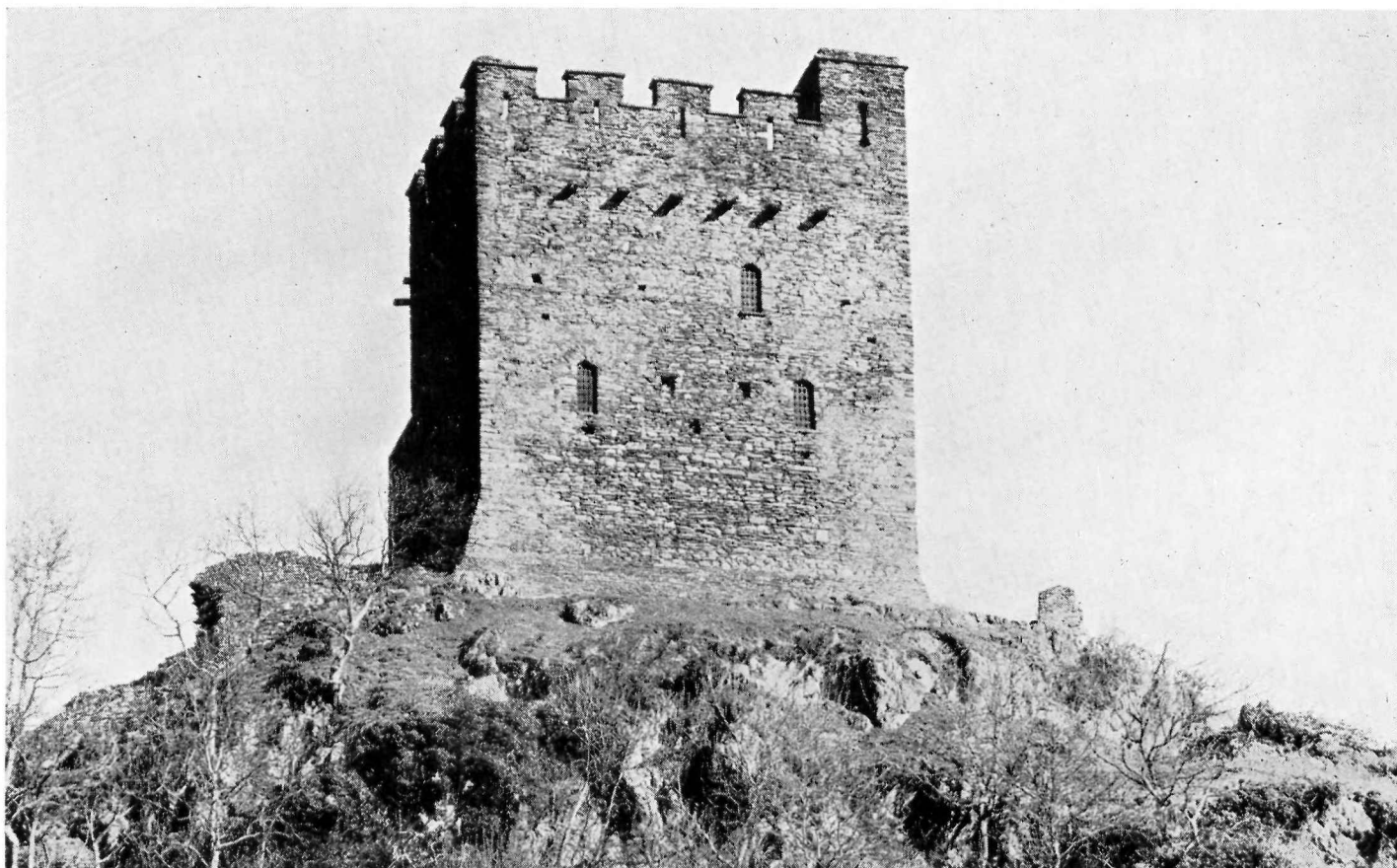
DOLWYDDELAN CASTLE (225)

PLATE 60



View from the South-west (see plan, Fig. 81, p. 81).

Late 12th-century and later.



The Keep from S.E. (p. 8ob).

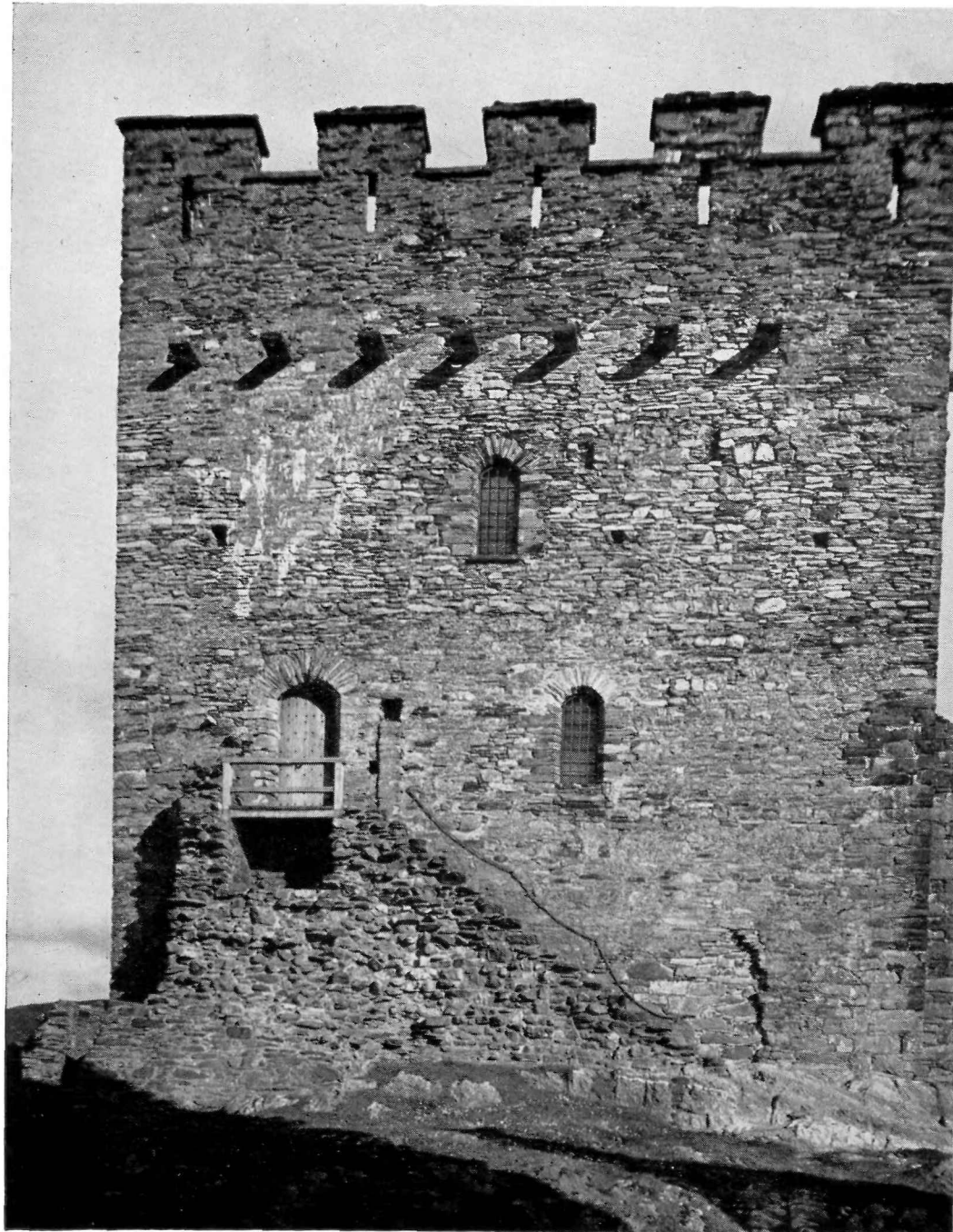
Late 12th-century and later.



Keep stair (p. 8ob).

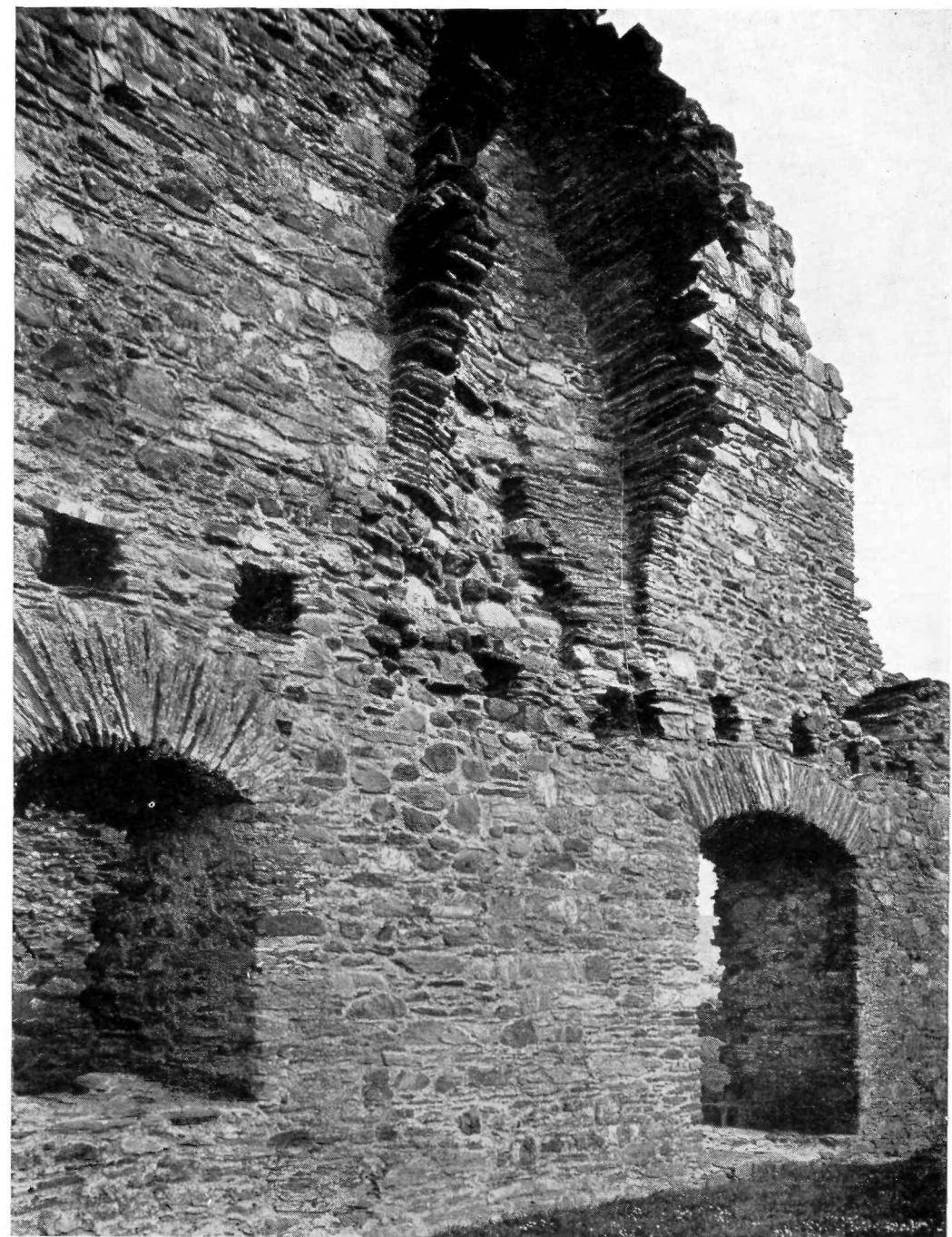
Possibly 15th-century.

DOLWYDDELAN CASTLE (225)



The Keep from N.W. (p. 80b).

Late 12th-century and later.



Interior of N.W. tower (p. 82a).

13th-century.

SMALL HOUSES



(620, p. 174a), Blaen-y-glasgwm.

Late 16th-century.



(596, p. 165a), Trawscoed.

16th-century.



(101, p. 26b), Ty-gwyn.

Ca. 1700.



(448, p. 130a), Croes-ynydd.

Early 18th-century.

PLATE 63

HOUSES



(94, p. 25a), Llanerch-y-felin.

16th-century.



(619, p. 173b), Ty-mawr.

Probably 17th-century.



(613, p. 170a), Bwlch-y-maen.

17th-century.



(307, p. 99b), Bryniau.

17th-century.

HOUSES



(612, p. 169b), Bennar.

17th-century front.



(618, p. 173a), Pen-y-bryn.

17th-century.



(616, p. 172b), Dulasau-isaf.

17th-century.



(614, p. 171a), Hafod-dwryd.

17th-century.

HOUSES



(583, p. 161b). Cymryd-isaf.

Ca. 1500 and 1696.



(475, p. 136a), Plas-Hwfa.

Late 16th-century.



(444, p. 129b), Henryd Farm.

Early 17th-century.



(95, p. 26a), Tyddyn-y-pwll.

1703.



(92, p. 23a), Farchwel.

16th-century and later.



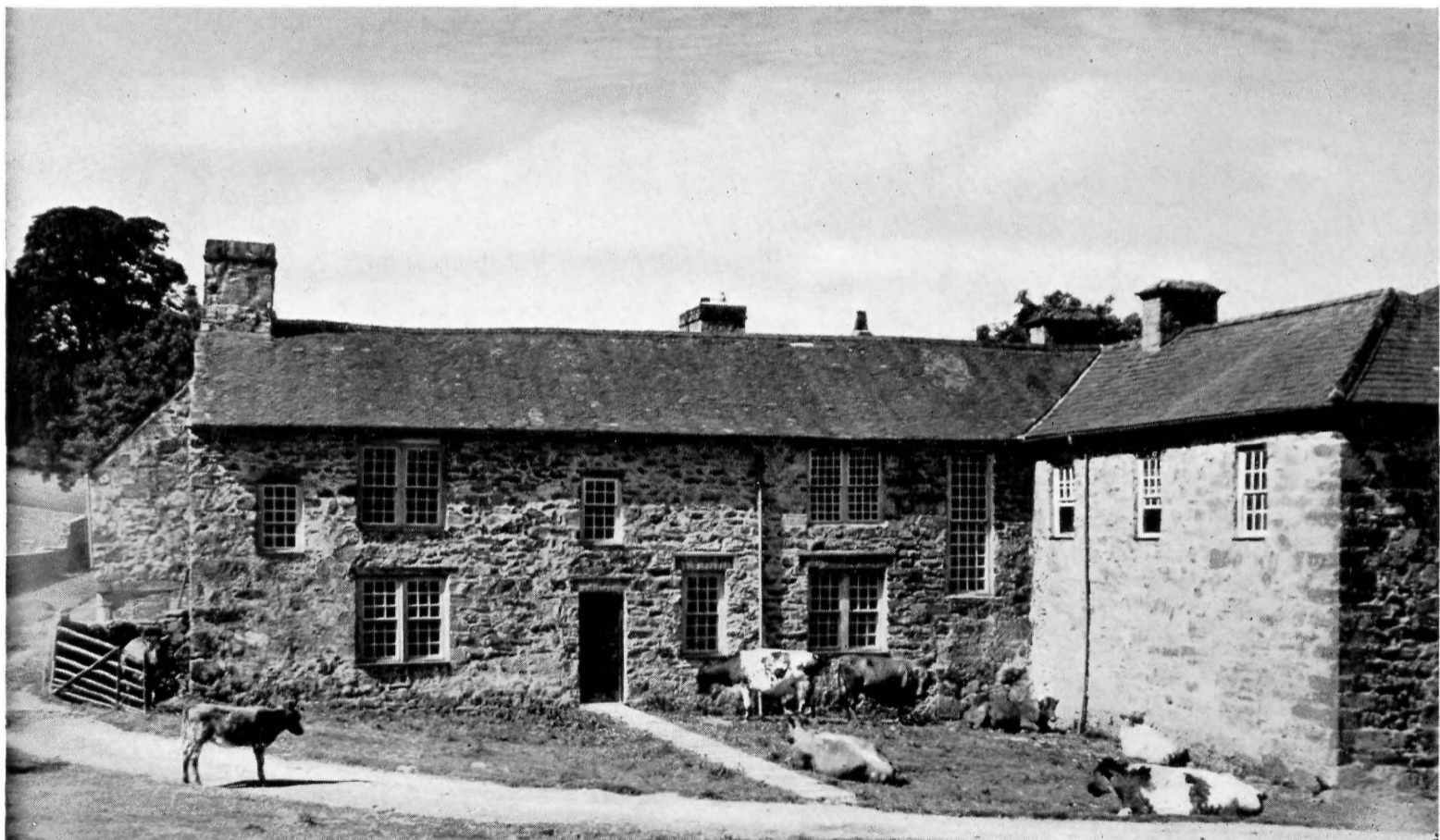
(4, p. 3a), Pen-y-bryn.

Ca. 1600 and later.



(474, p. 134b), Cochwillan.

Late 15th-century.



(602, pp. 165b, 166b), Maenan.

Late Medieval and later.



(656, p. 185a), Gwydir.

16th-century.



(565, p. 155a), Bodysgallen.

17th-century and later.

HOUSES



(656, p. 185b), Gwydir, N. side of Block A. Early and mid 16th-century.



(650, p. 180a), Penrhyn Old Hall, from E. 16th-century.

HOUSES



(649, p. 178a), Gloddaeth, S. front of hall.

16th-century.

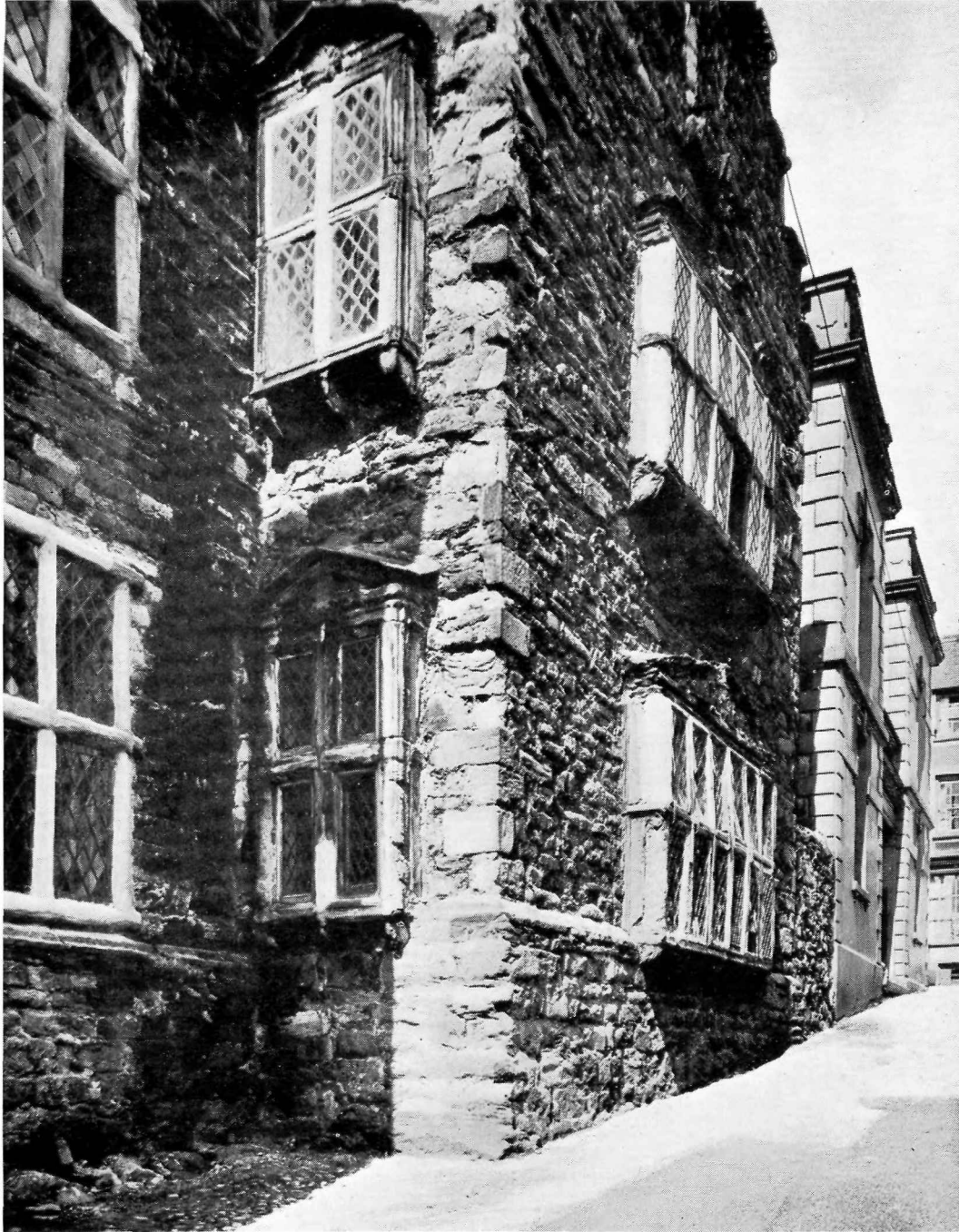
PLATE 71



S.E. building from the east. (pp. 58a, 63b).

1595.

HOUSES, CONWAY: PLAS-MAWR (185)



E. end of N.W. wing (p. 60a).

1576.



Upper courtyard from S. (p. 60b).

1576-80.

PLATE 73



Upper courtyard from N.W. (p. 60b).

1576-80.



Window in E. wall of N.W. wing (p. 58b, 60a).

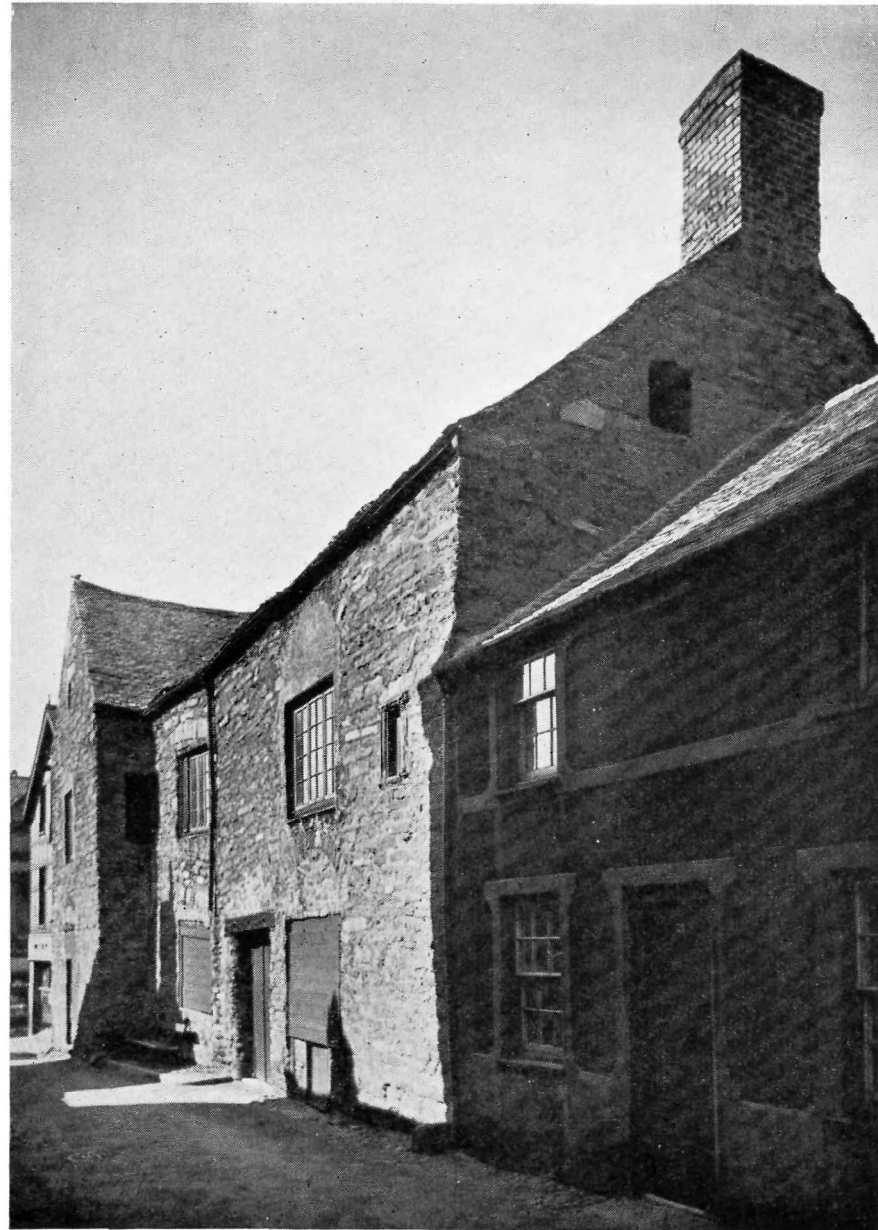
1576.



Oriel, E. wall of S.E. wing (p. 60a).

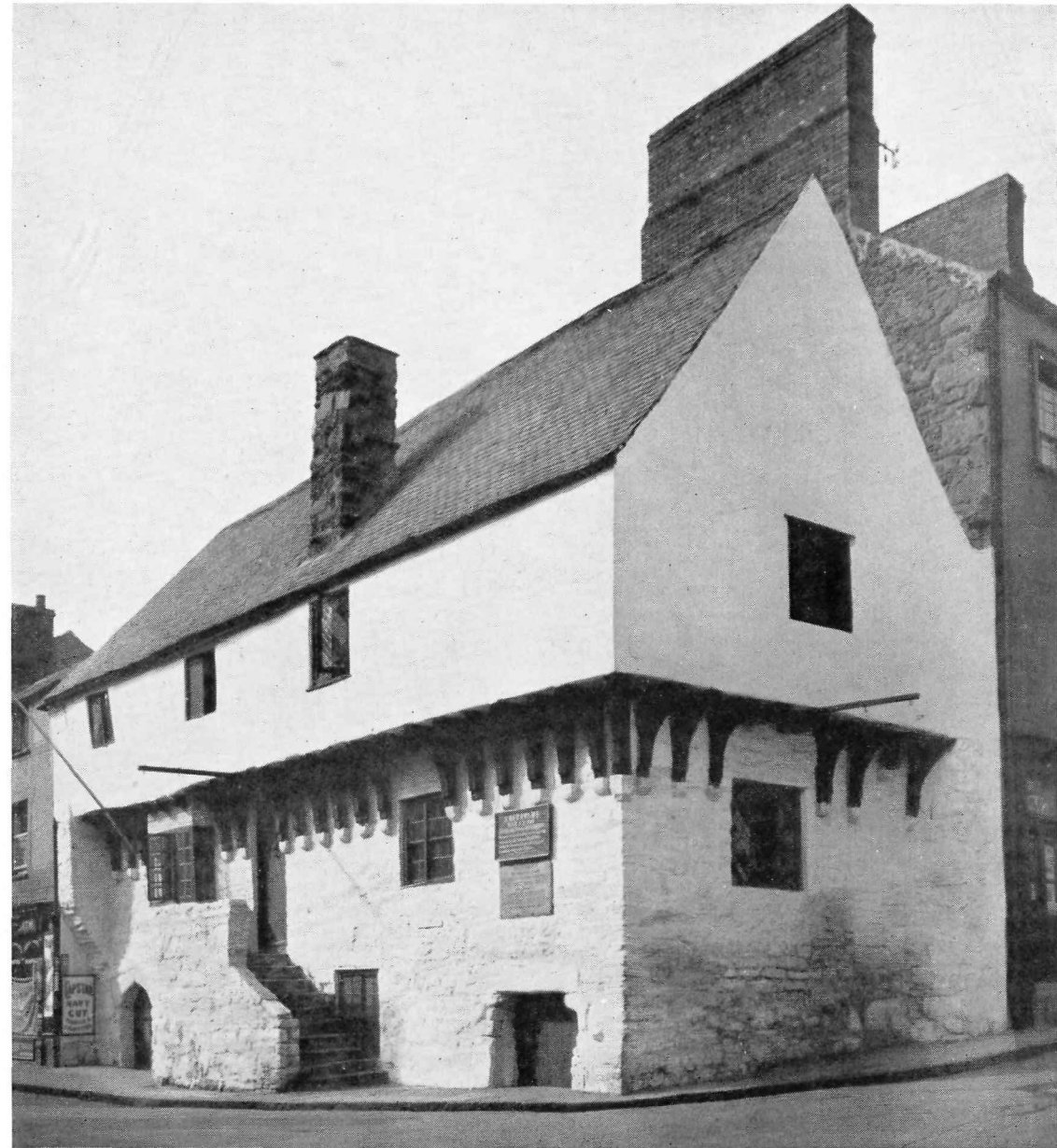
1580.

HOUSES: CONWAY



(187, p. 66a), Parlwr-mawr from E.

Late 16th-century.



(186, p. 64b), Aberconway from E.

Early 16th-century.

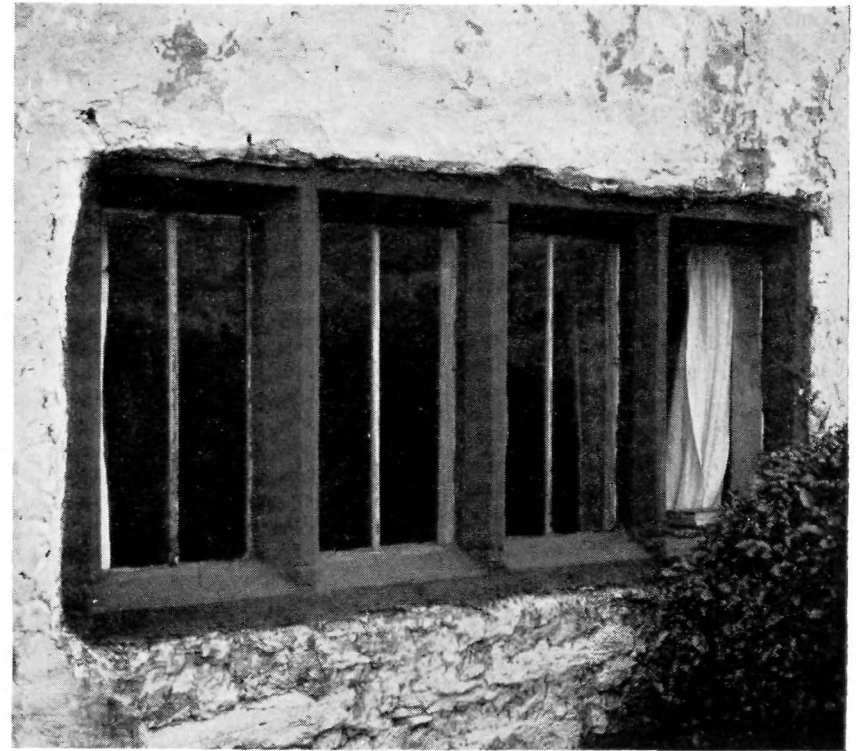
HOUSE WINDOWS



(474, p. 135a), Cochwillan. Late 15th-century.



(650, p. 180b), Penrhyn Old Hall. 15th-century, reused.



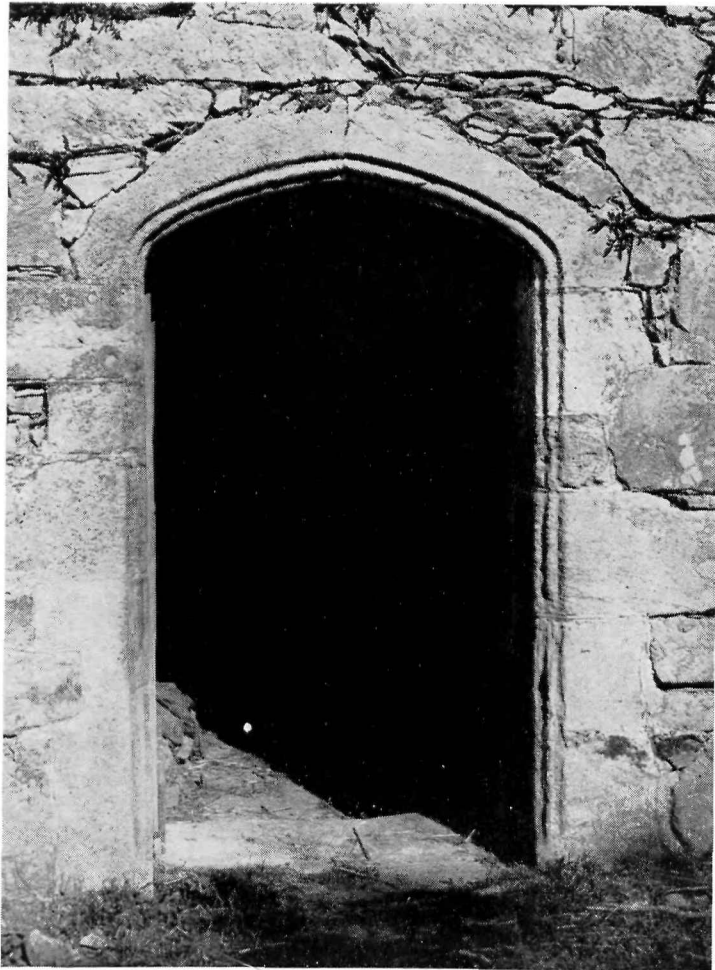
(596, p. 165a), Trawscoed. 16th-century.



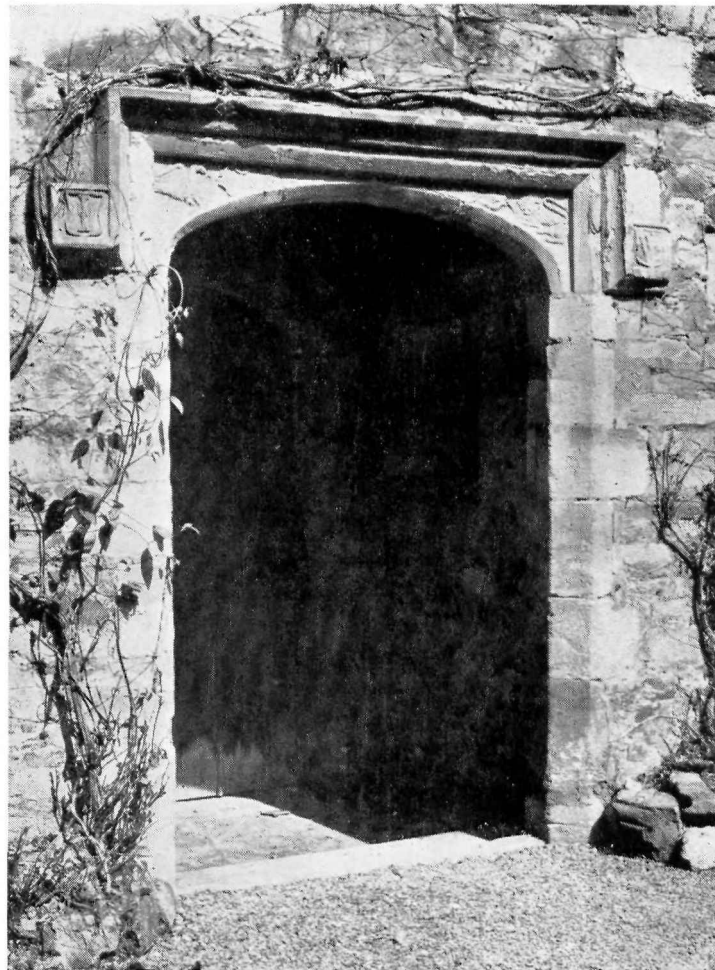
(650, p. 181a), Penrhyn Old Hall. Late 16th-century.



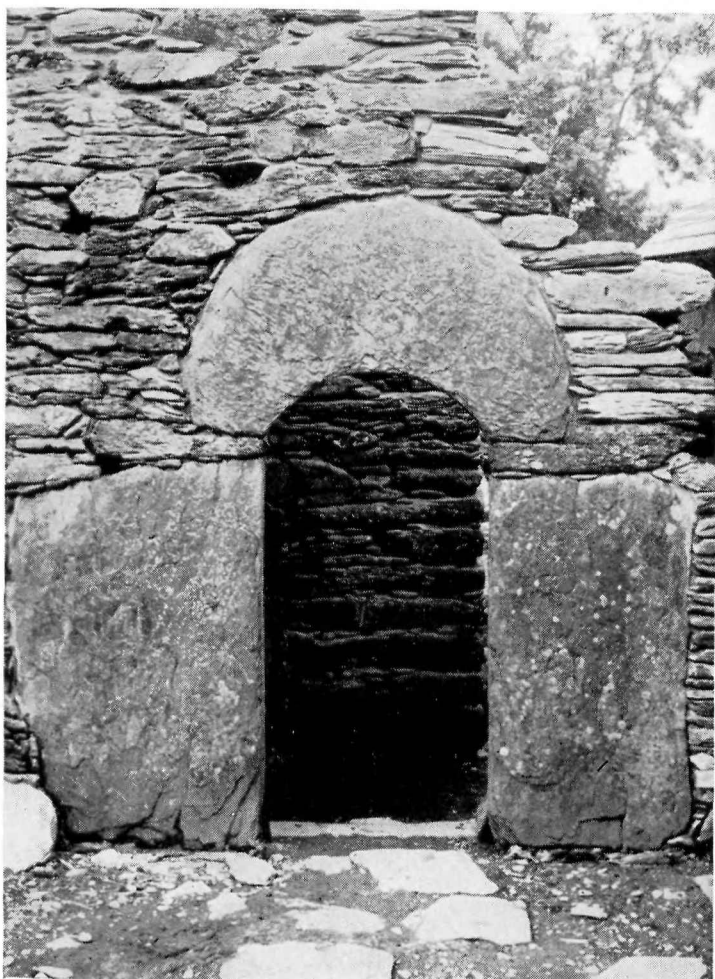
(649, p. 179a), Gloddaeth. Late 16th-century.



(474, p. 134b), Cochwillan. Late 15th-century.



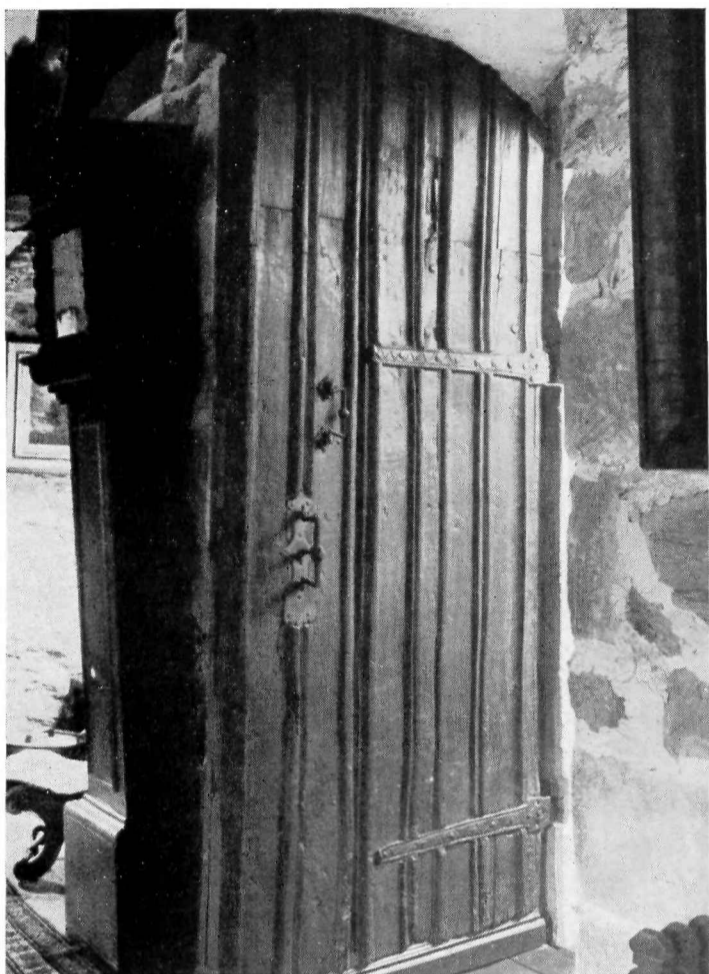
(656, p. 185b), Gwydir, block A porch; eagle and lion in spandrels. Mid 16th-century.



(617, p. 173a), Fedw-deg. 16th-century.



(649, p. 179b), Gloddacth. 1680.



(656, p. 189a), Gwydir, block B, first floor.
Early 16th-century, reused.



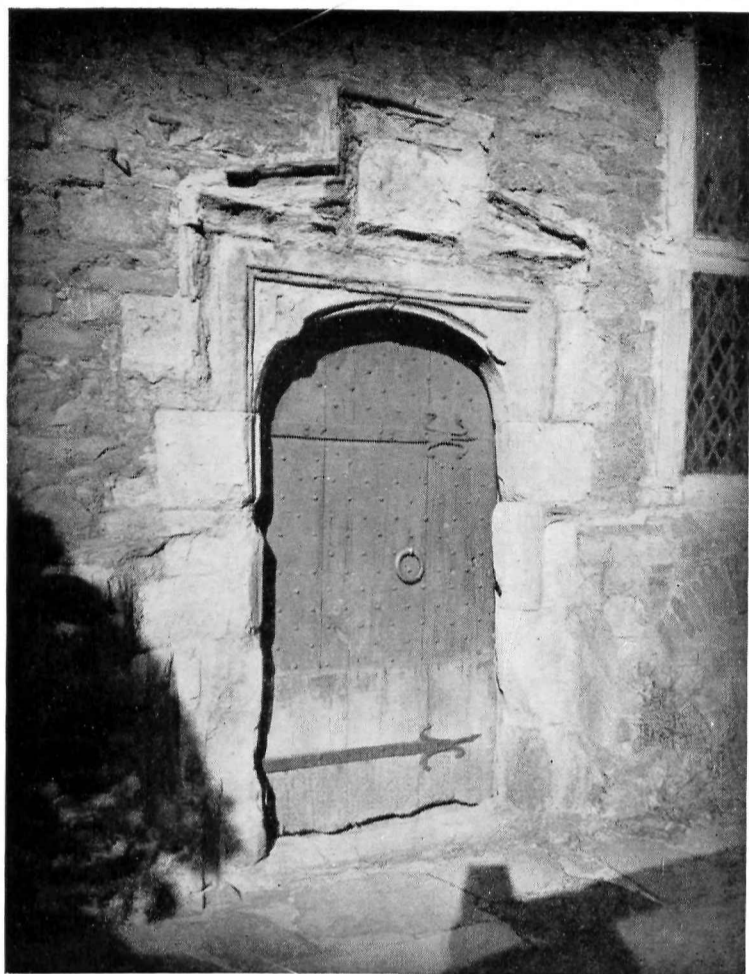
(565, p. 155b), Bodysgallen, N.W. porch.
Early 16th-century.



(307, p. 99b), Bryniau. 17th-century.



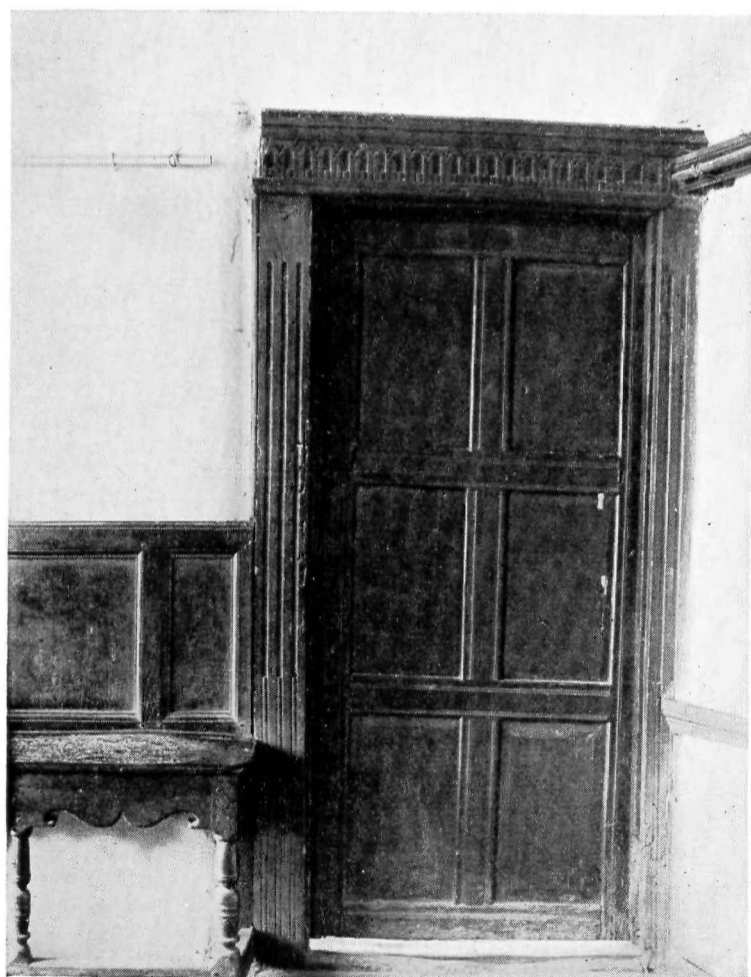
(92, p. 24b), Farchwel. Ca. 1700.



Plas-mawr (185), S. wall of S.E. wing (p. 60b).
Inserted 1595.



First floor, N.W. wing (p. 62a).
1576-7.



Plas-mawr (185), S. end of hall, central block (p. 62b).
Early 17th-century.



Parlwr-mawr (187, p. 67a).
16th-century, reused.

FIREPLACES



(474), Cochwillan, fireplaces (pp. 135a, 136a).

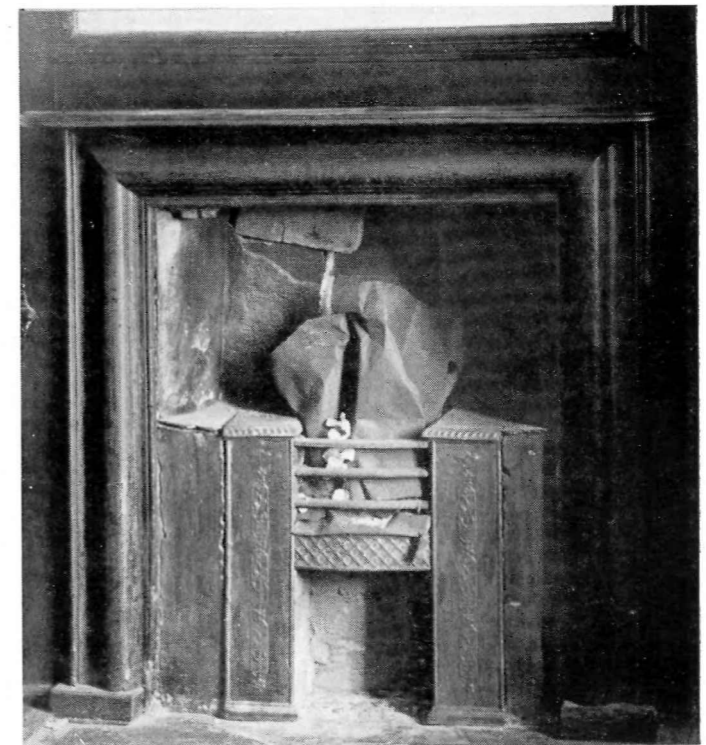


Late 15th and 16th-century.



(656, p. 188b), Gwydir, block B, first floor.

16th-century



(602, p. 166b), Maenan, N. wing, first floor.

Ca. 1700.

FIREPLACES



(602, p. 167a), Maenan, hall.

16th-century, inserted 1951.



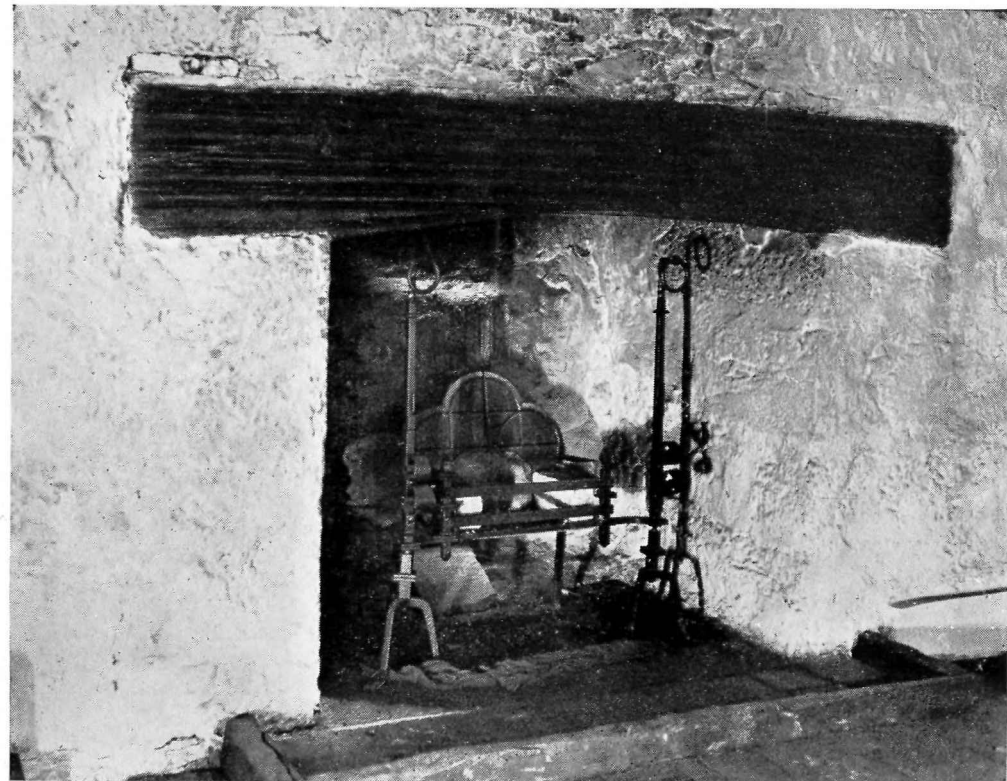
(649, p. 179a), Gloddaeth, E. wing, ground floor.

16th-century.



(650, p. 180b), Penrhyn Old Hall. S.W. block.
Ground floor.

Probably 16th-century.



First floor, N.E. wall.

16th-century.

PLATE 81

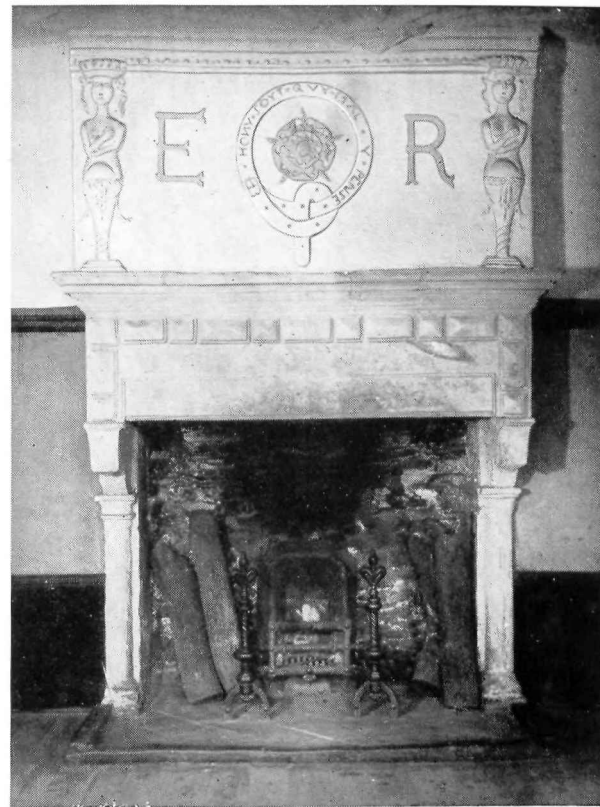


Plas-mawr (185, p. 63a); S.E. wing, ground floor.

1580.



Parlwr-mawr (187, p. 67a), now at Maenan (602). 16th-century.



Plas-mawr (185, p. 62b), hall in central block, first floor. 1580.



Plas-mawr (185, pp. 62b, 62a). Central block, ground floor. 1580.



N.W. wing, first floor. 1576-7.



(444, p. 129b), Henryd. Probably early 17th-century.



(583, p. 162b), Cymryd-isaf. 17th-century.



(655, p. 183a), Gwydir-uchaf Chapel. 17th-century.



(92, p. 23b), Farchwel. Late 17th-century.



(565, p. 156a), Bodysgallen, tower.

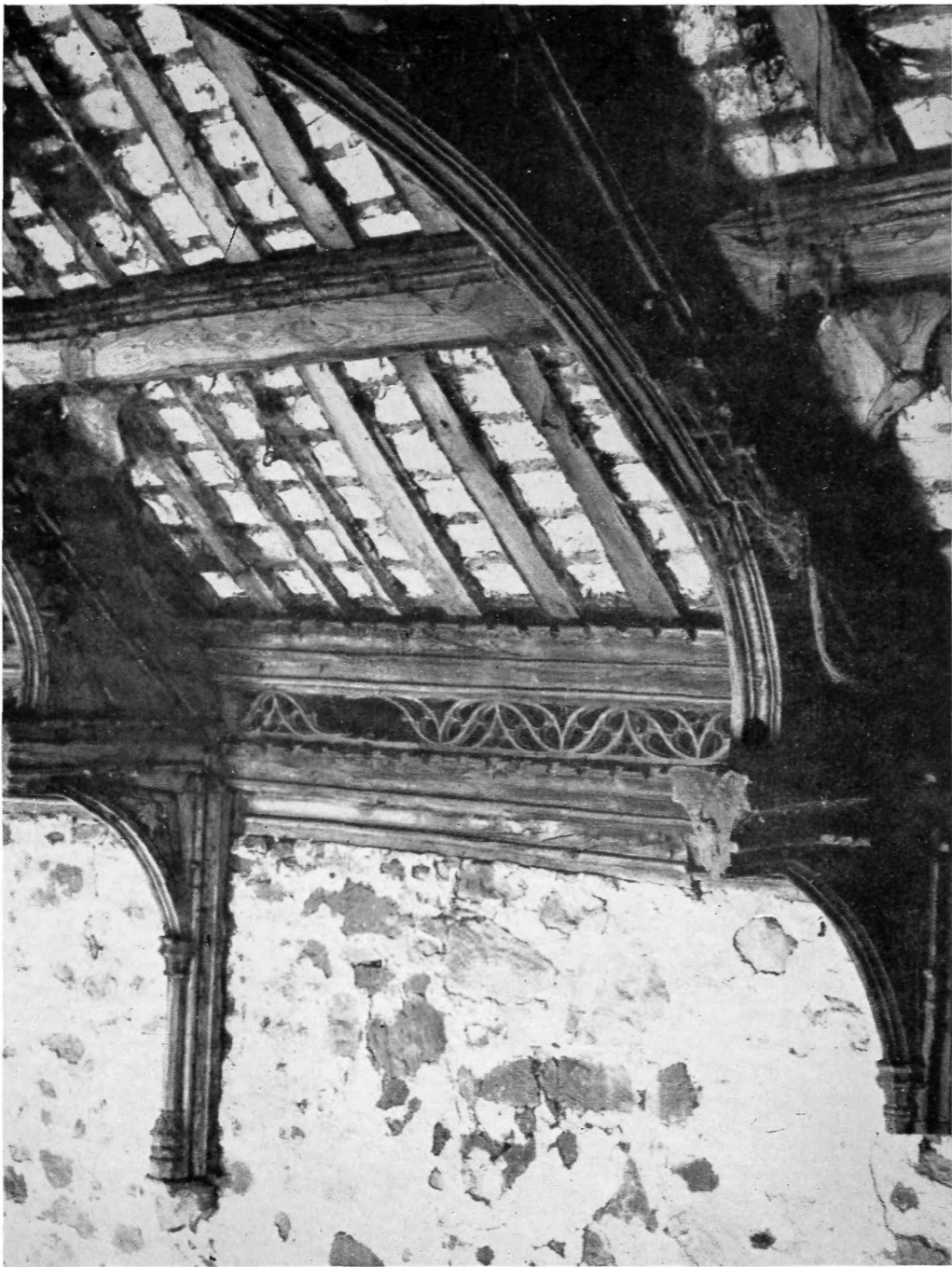
Early 17th-century.



(649, p. 179b), Gloddaeth.

Late 17th-century and later.

HOUSE ROOFS



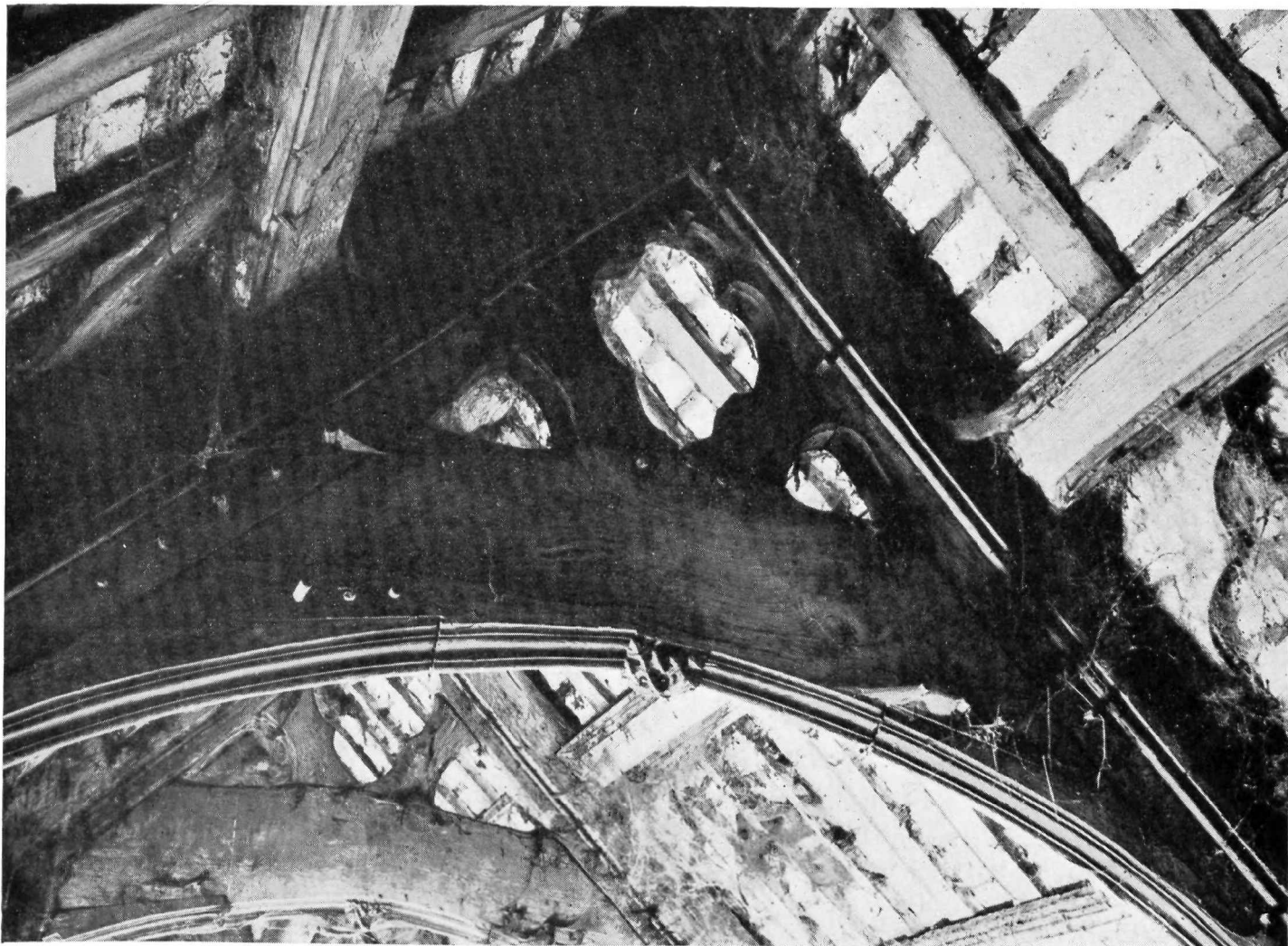
(474, p. 135b), Cochwillan.

Late 15th-century.



(602, p. 167b), Maenan, E. end of hall.

Late medieval and 1582.



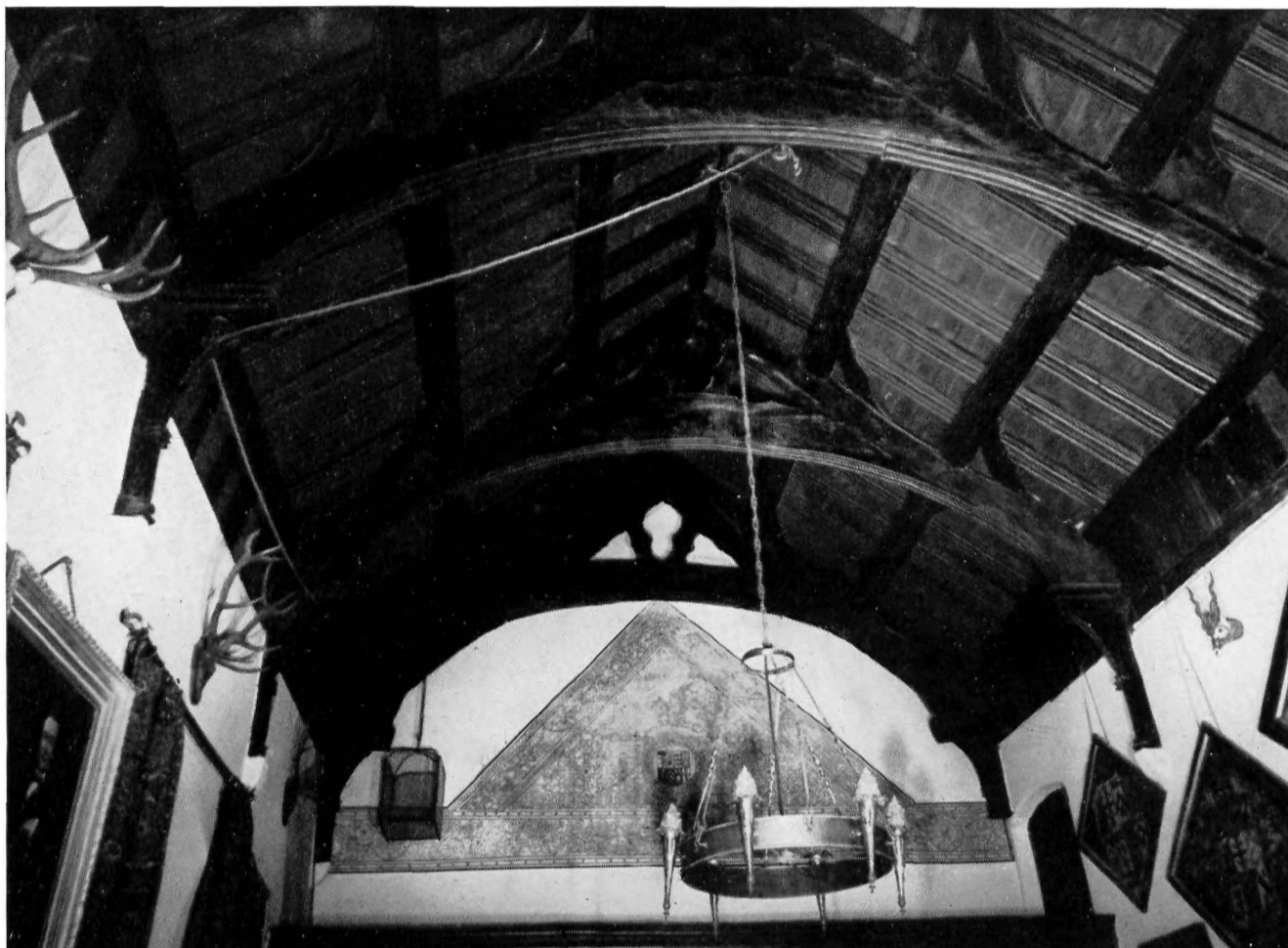
(474, p. 135b), Cochwillan.

Late 15th-century.



(650, p. 180b), Penrhyn Old Hall, painted plaster in S.W. block.

Late 16th-century.



Hall (p. 179a).

Early 16th-century.



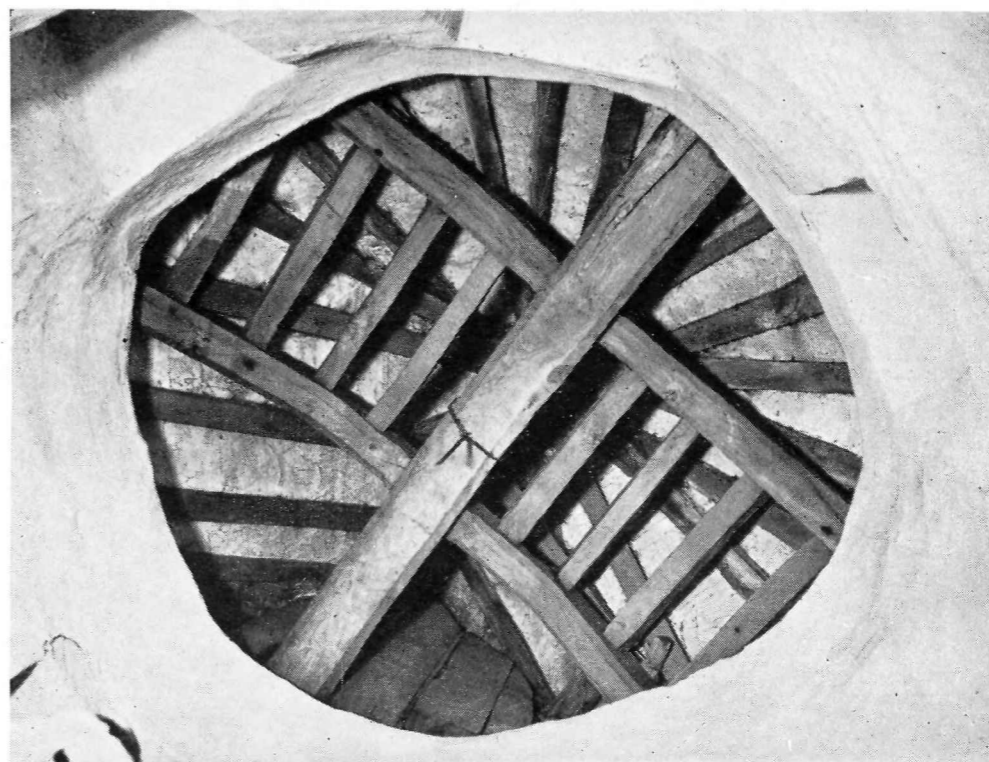
Solar (p. 179a).

Early 16th-century.

ROOFS: CONWAY



Plas-mawr (185, p. 62b), central block, hall roof. 1580.



Plas-mawr (185, p. 63a), central block, N. stair turret roof. 1580.



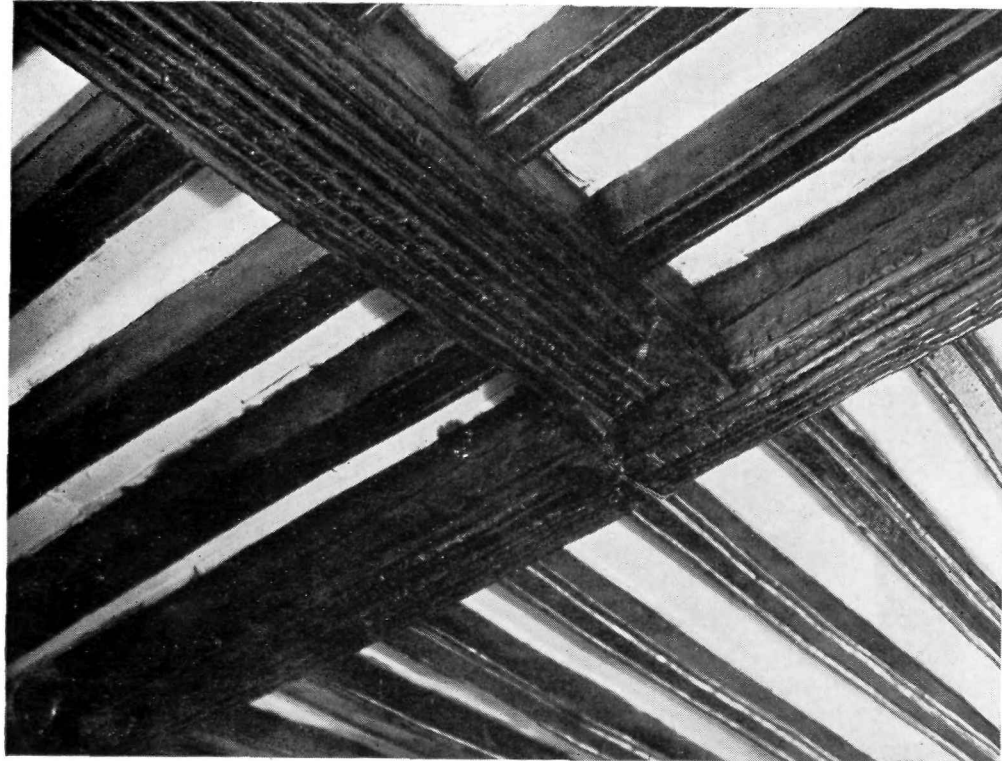
Parlwr-mawr (187, p. 67b). Late 16th-century.



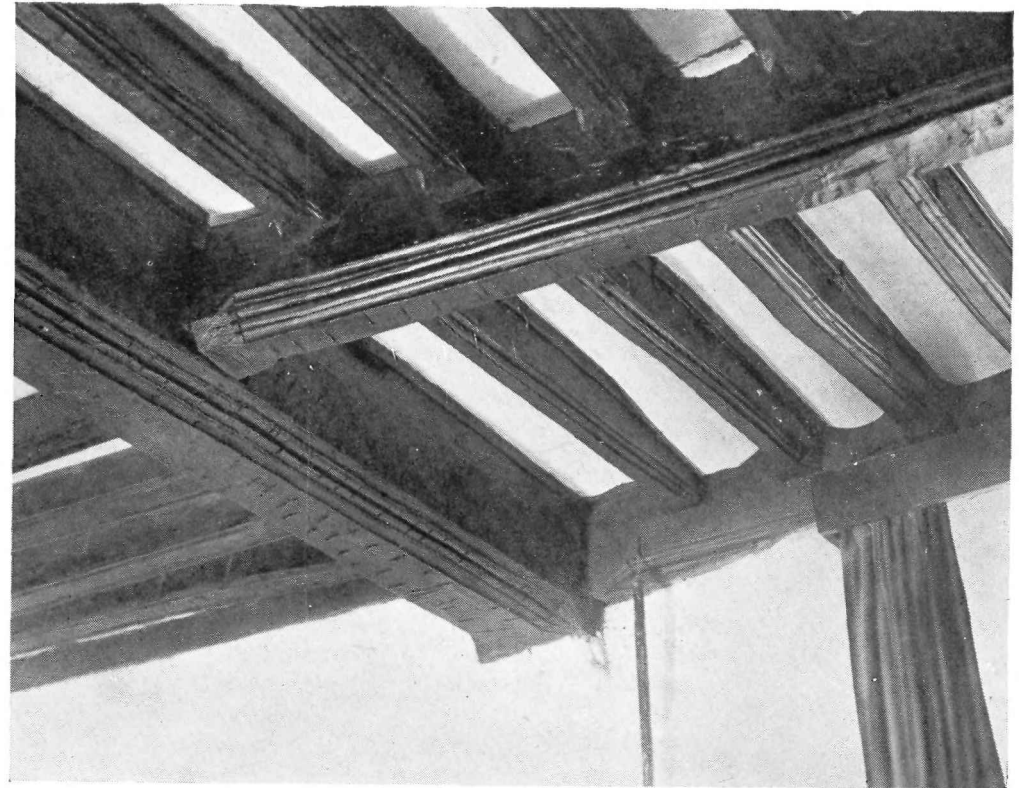
Old College (188, p. 67b). Ca. 1500.

PLATE 89

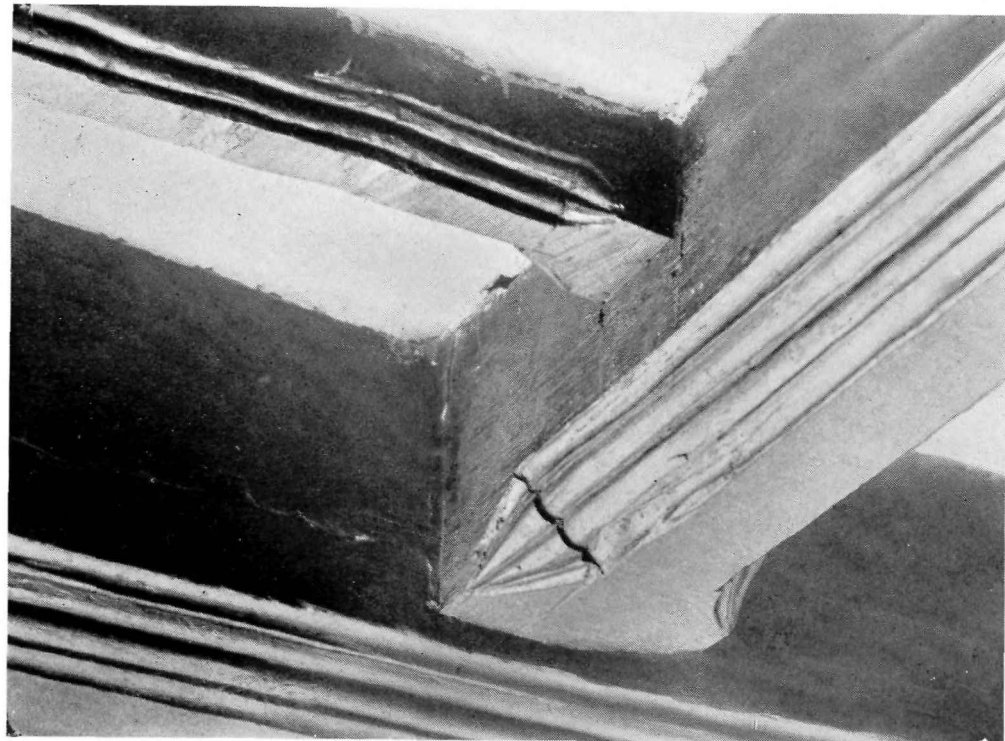
HOUSE CEILINGS



(650, p. 180b): Penrhyn Old Hall, S.W. block, ground floor, N.W. and S.E. bays.



Mid and late 16th-century.



(93, p. 24b), Maes-y-castell.

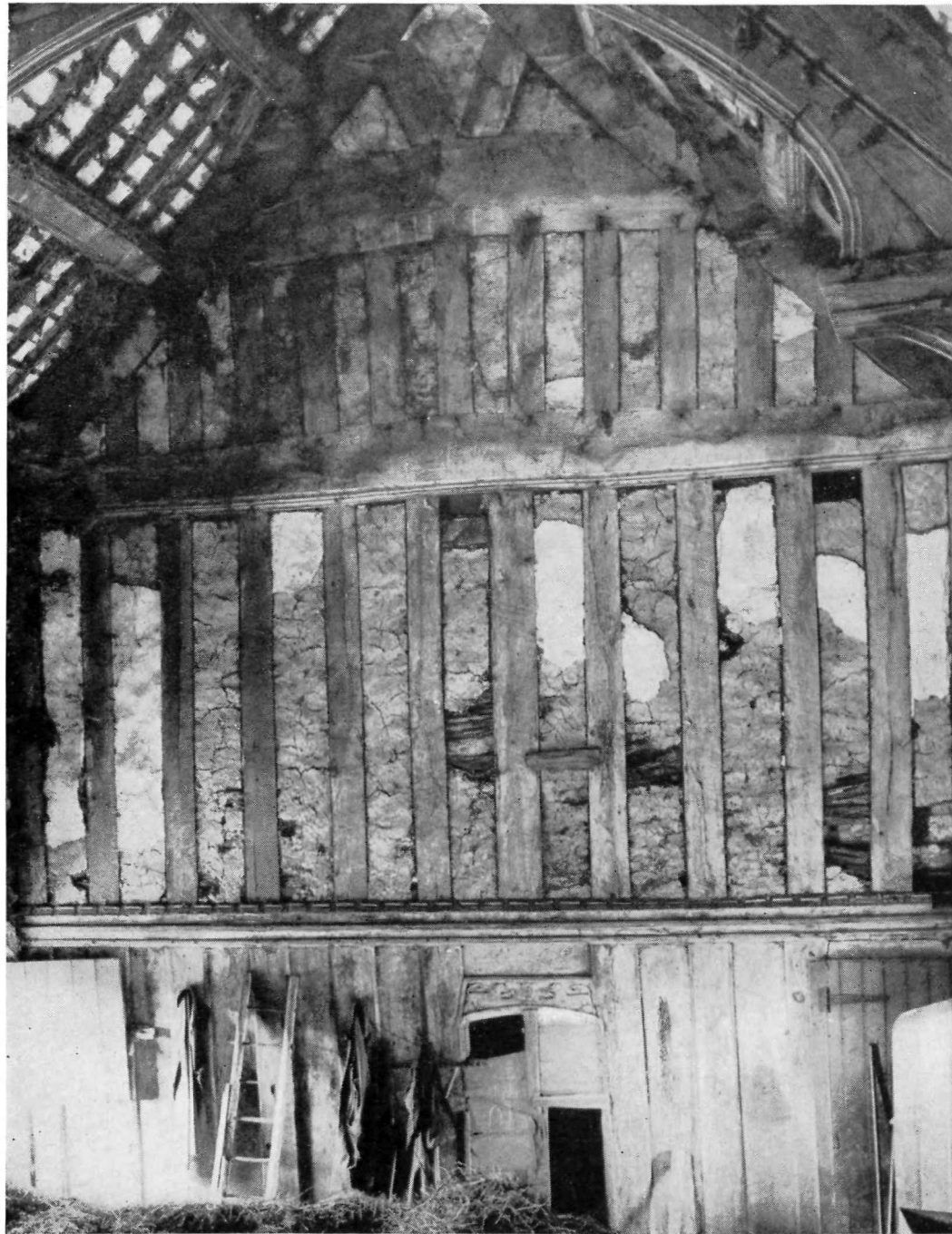
Ca. 1582.



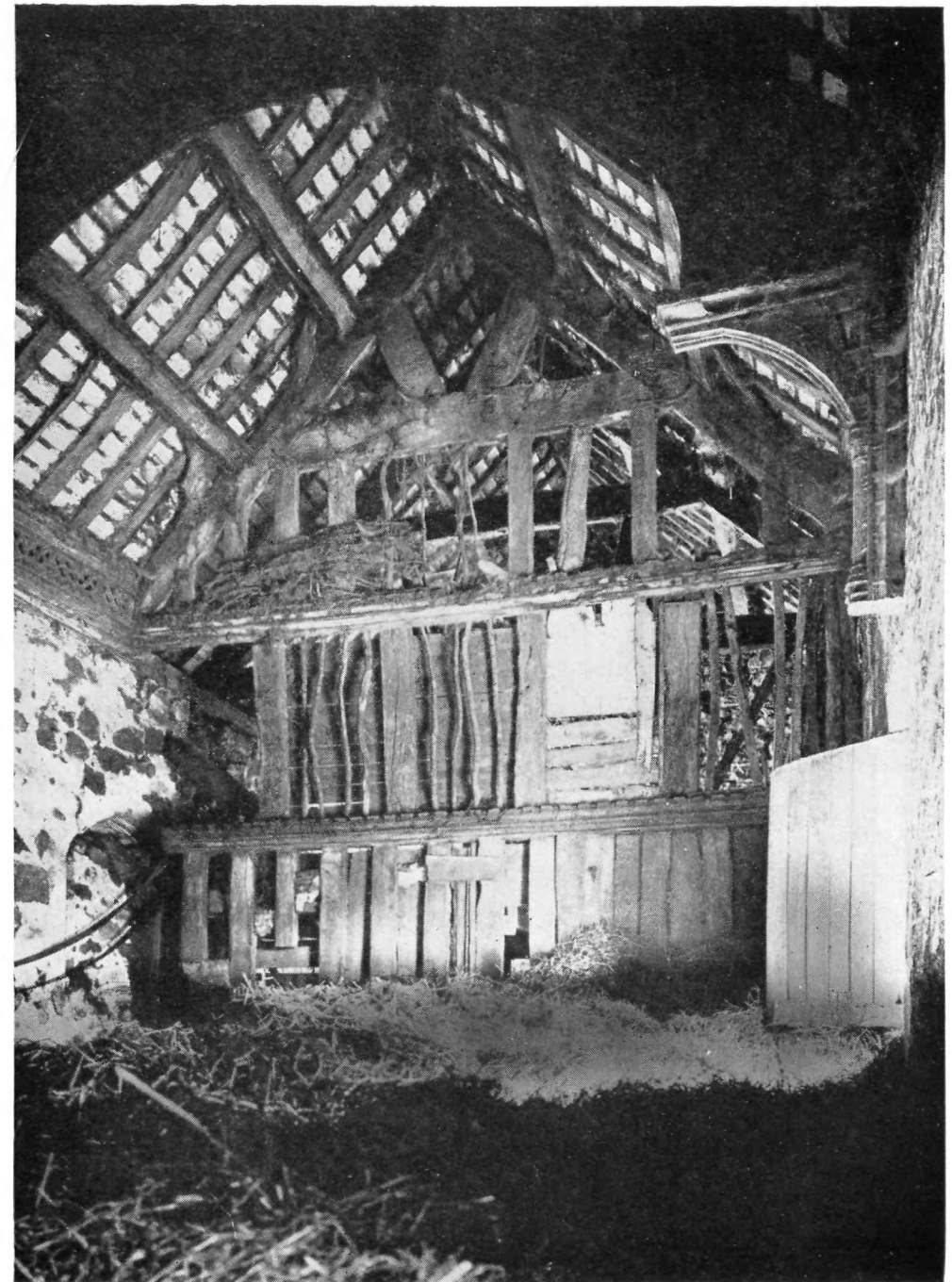
(615, p. 172a), Coed-y-ffynnon.

Probably late 16th-century.

HOUSE INTERIORS: COCHWILLAN (474)



Hall, looking W. (pp. 134b, 135ab).



Hall, looking E.

Late 15th-century.

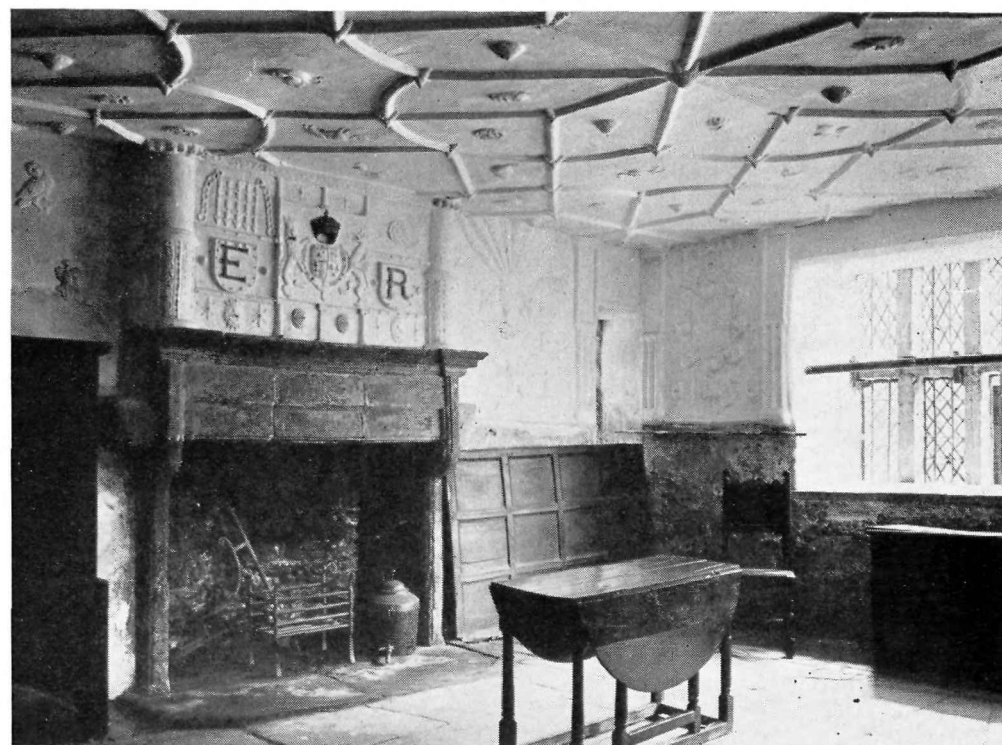
PLATE 91

HOUSE INTERIORS: CONWAY, PLAS-MAWR (185)



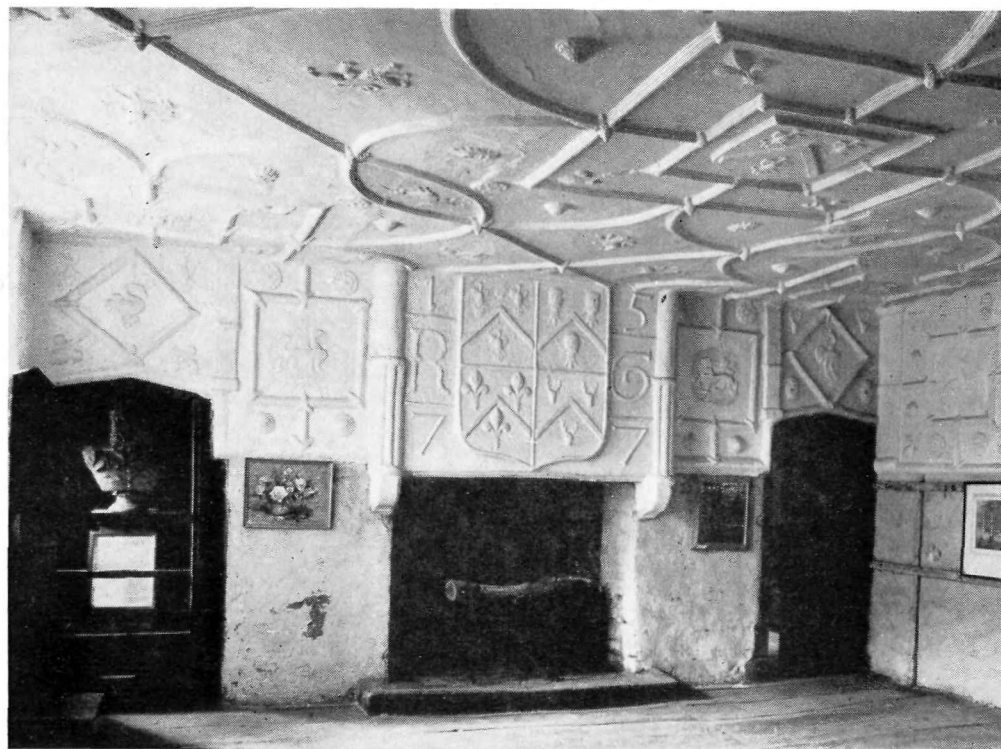
N.W. wing, E. partition (p. 61b).

1576-7.



N.W. wing, E. room, N. and E. walls (p. 61b).

1576-7.



N.W. wing, W. room, first floor, W. wall (p. 62a).

1577.



Central block, first floor (p. 62b).

1580.



(649, p. 178b), Gloddacth, hall.

16th-century.



(602, p. 167a), Maenan, first-floor room to east of hall.

1582 and ca. 1700.

HOUSE INTERIORS



(94, p. 25a), Llanerch-y-felin.

Late 16th-century.



(650, p. 180b), Penrhyn Old Hall, S.W. block.

16th-century.



(92, p. 3b), Farchwel.

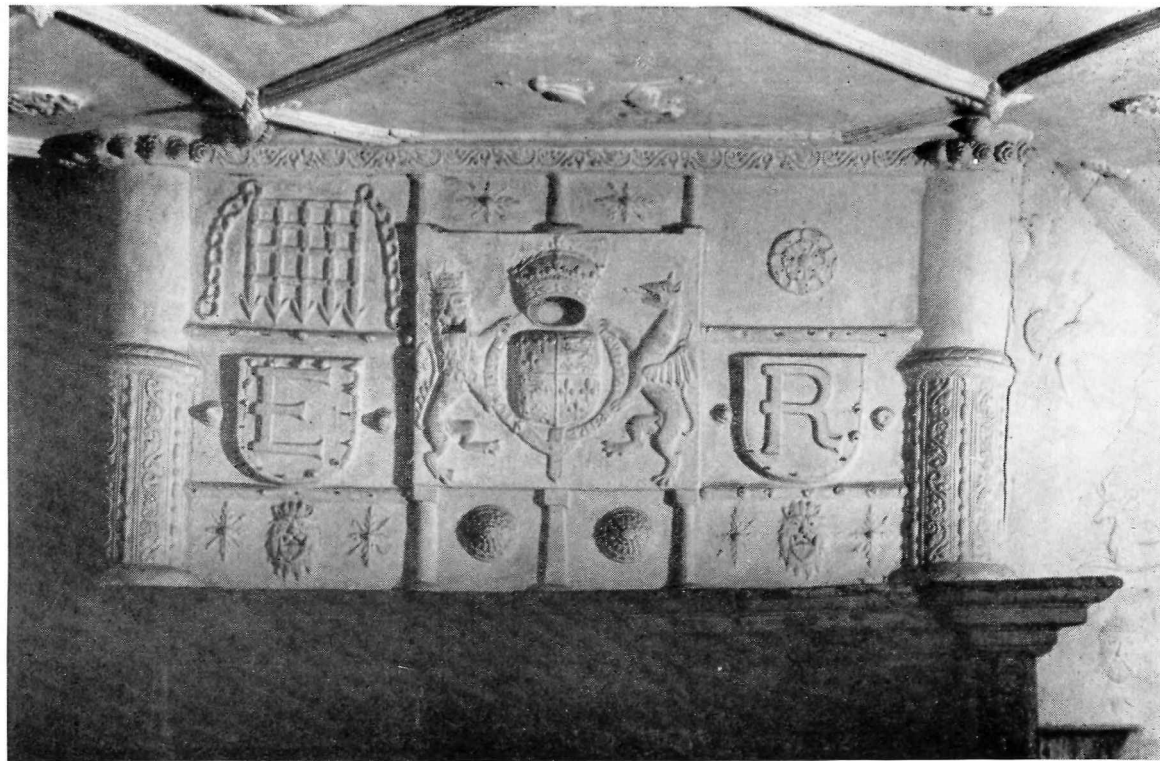
Late 17th-century.



(4, p. 4a), Pen-y-bryn.

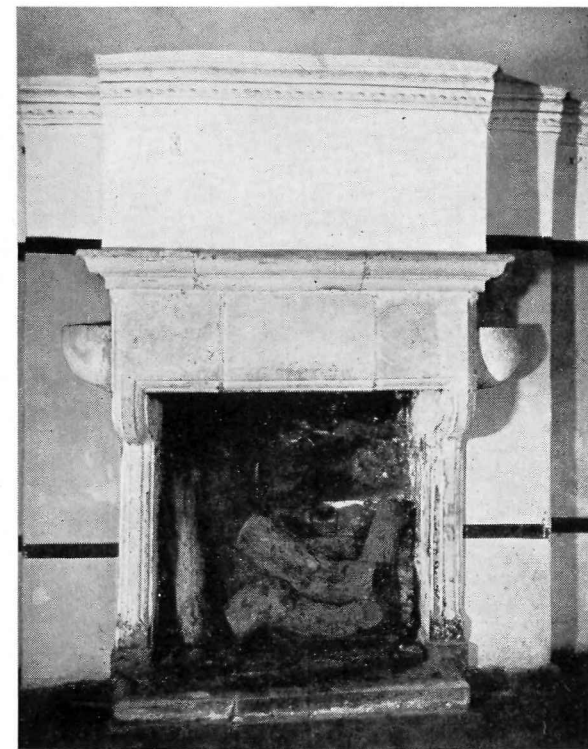
Ca. 1700.

HOUSE INTERIORS: CONWAY, PLAS MAWR (185), PLASTER WORK AND FIREPLACES



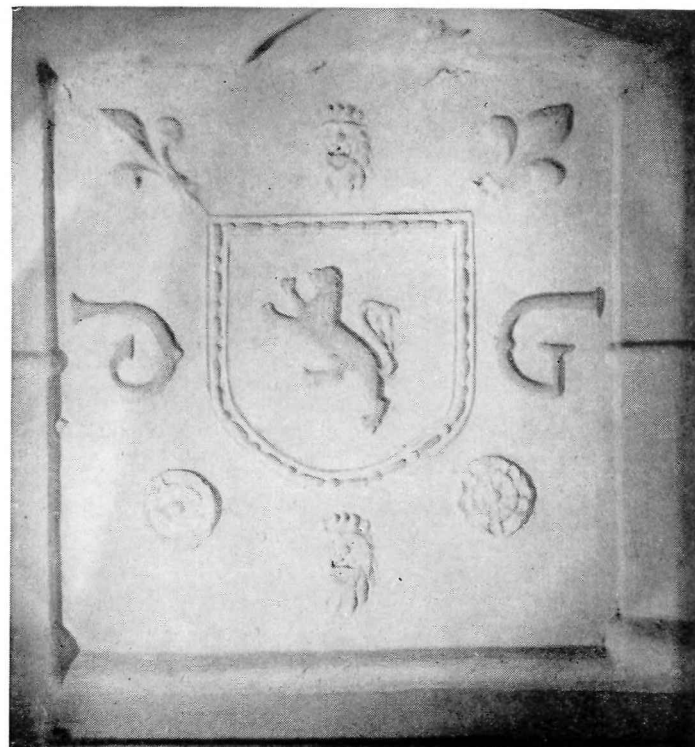
N.W. wing, E. room, N. wall (p. 61b).

1577.



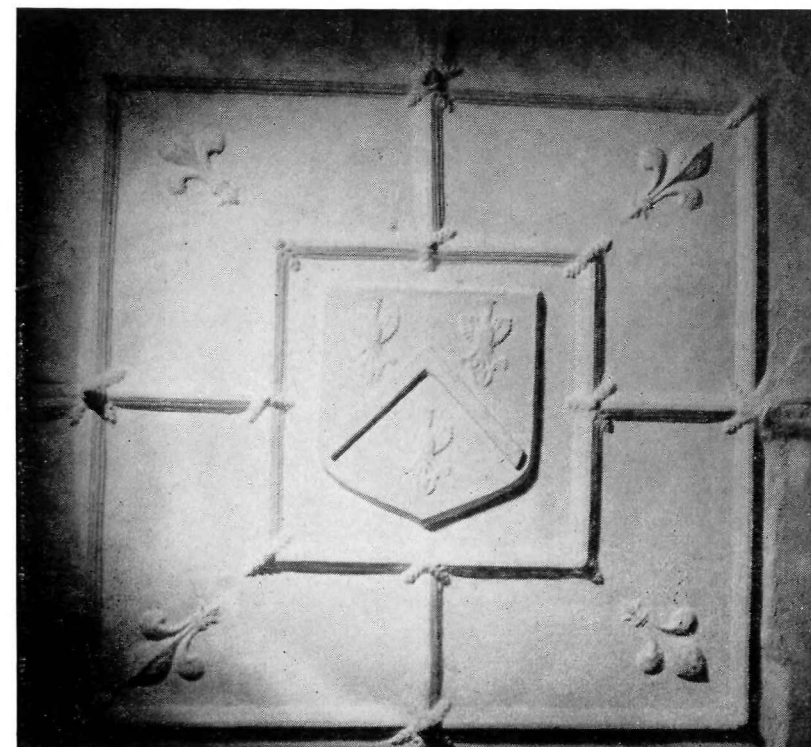
S.E. wing, first floor, E. room, N. wall
(p. 63b).

1580.



N.W. wing, first floor, E. room (p. 62a).

1577

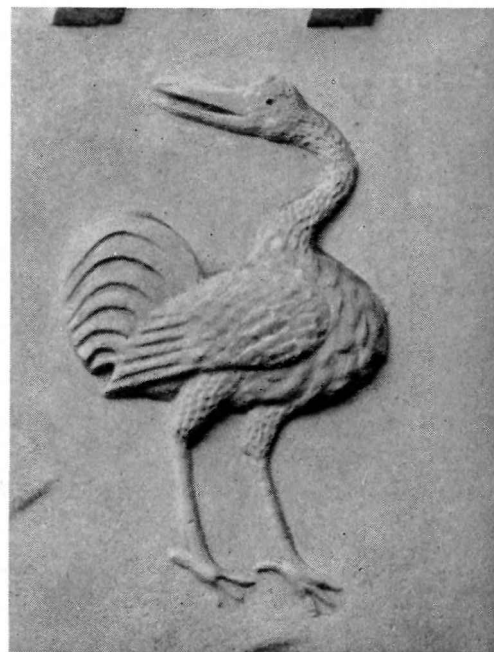
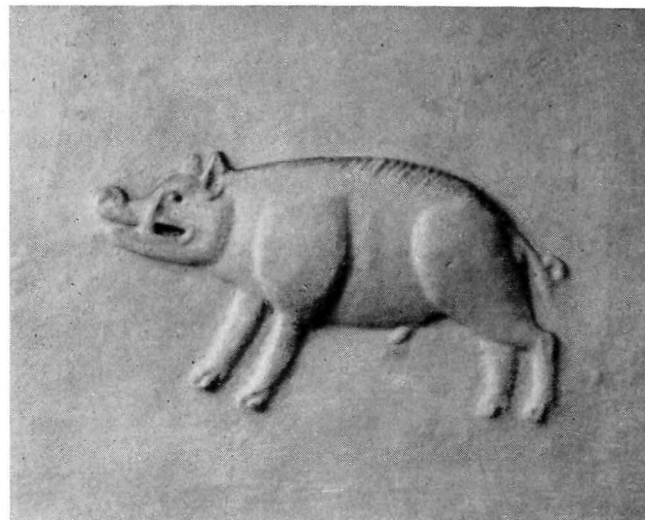
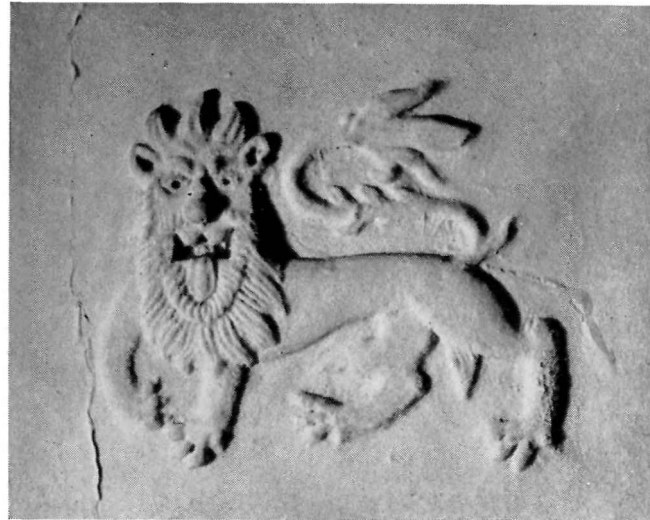


N.W. wing, first floor, ceiling of W. room (p. 62a).

1577.

PLATE 95

HOUSE INTERIORS: CONWAY, PLAS-MAWR (185): PLASTERWORK



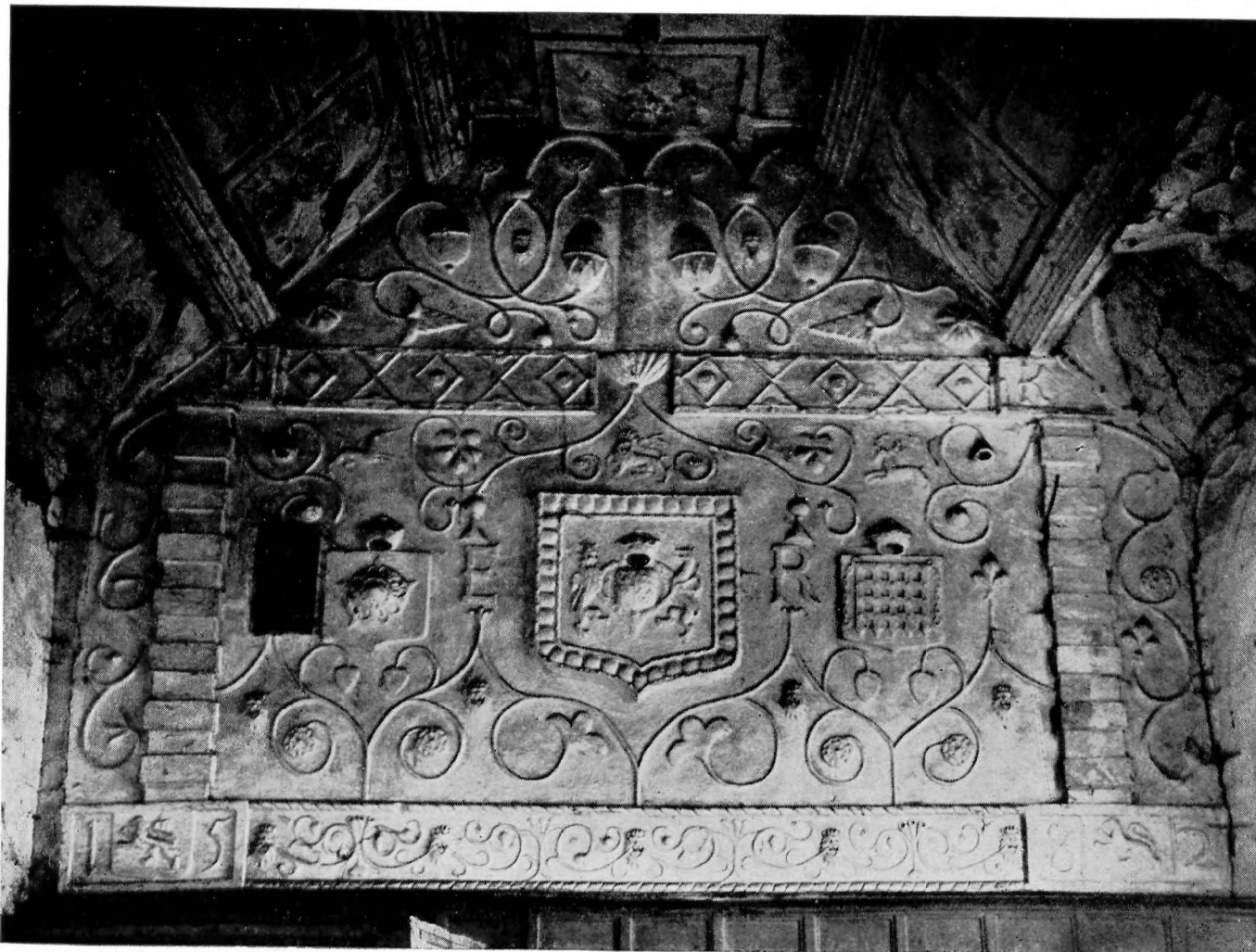
Plaster Badges, in N.W. wing, ground floor, E. room, and first floor, E. room (pp. 61b, 62a).

Late 16th-century.



Hall ceiling (p. 166b).

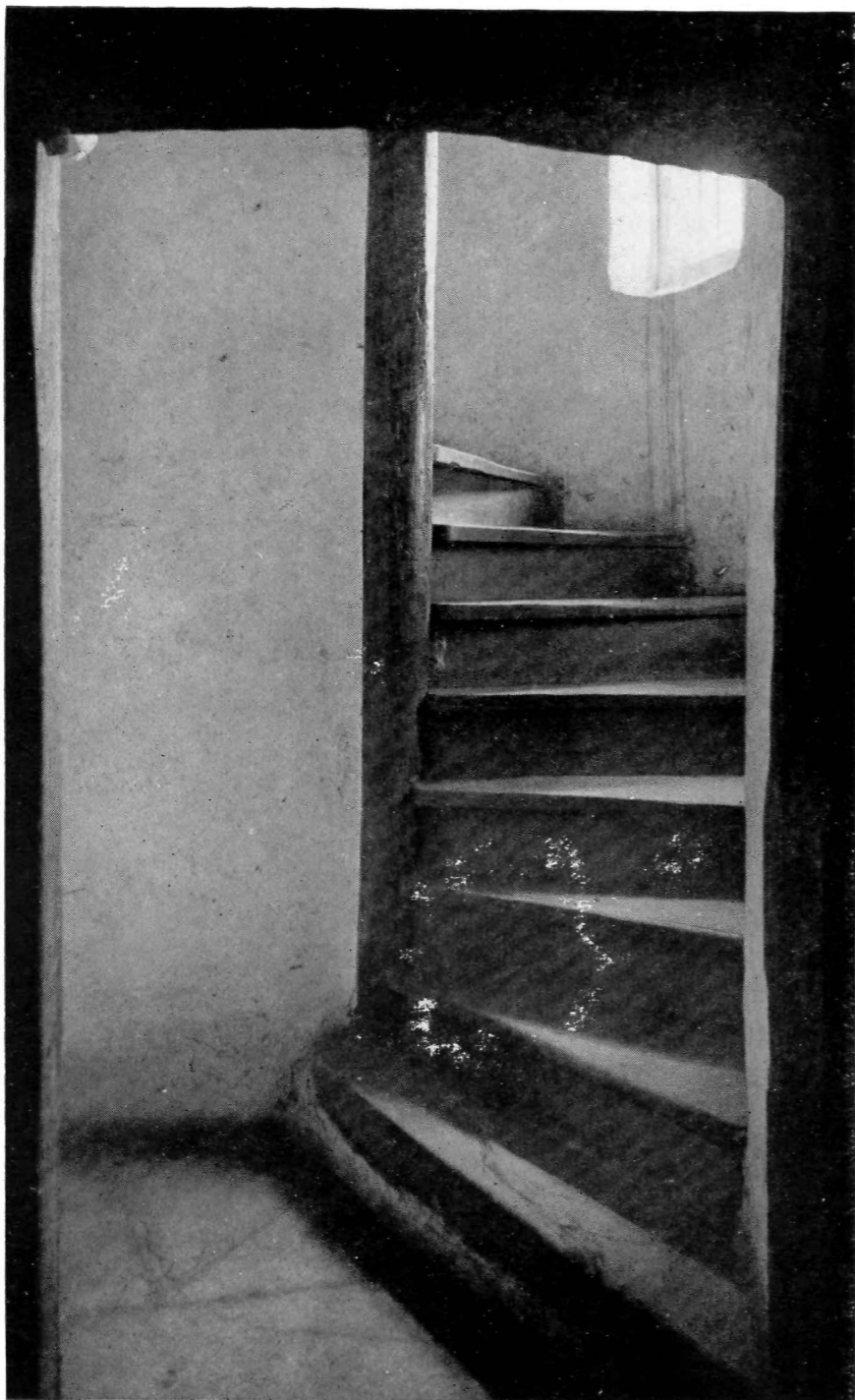
1582.



W. end of hall (p. 167a).

1582.

HOUSE INTERIORS: CONWAY, PLAS-MAWR (185)



Staircase, central block (p. 63a).

1580.

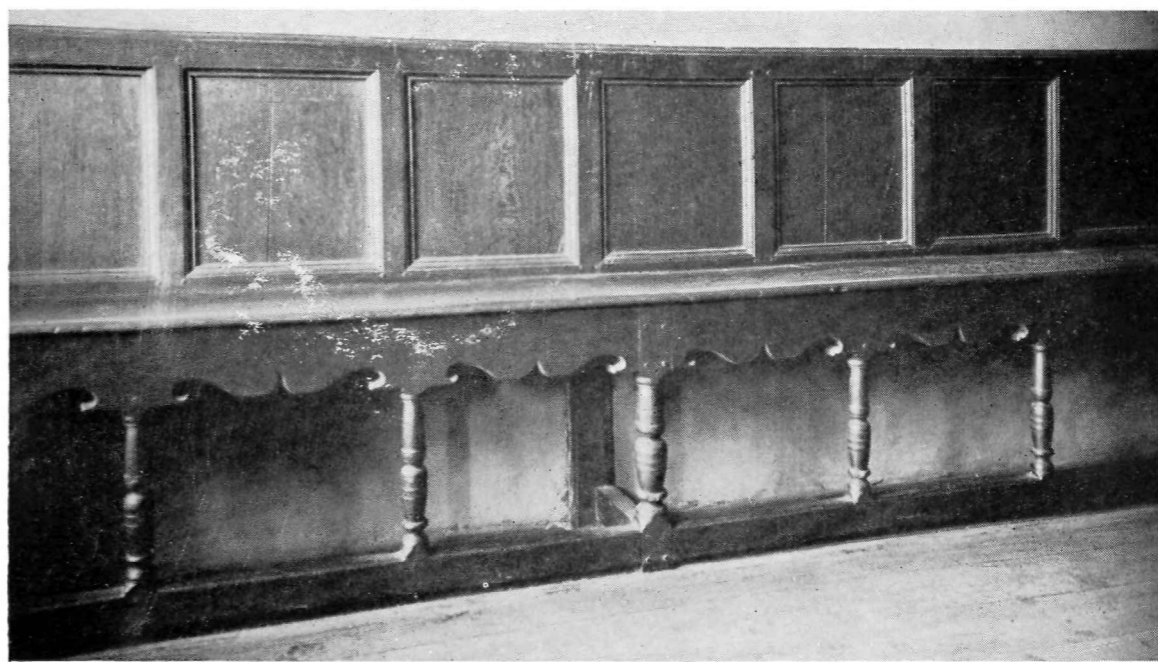


Detail of screen, N.W. wing
(p. 61b). 1576-7.



Raised door head, N.W. wing (p. 61b).

1576-7.



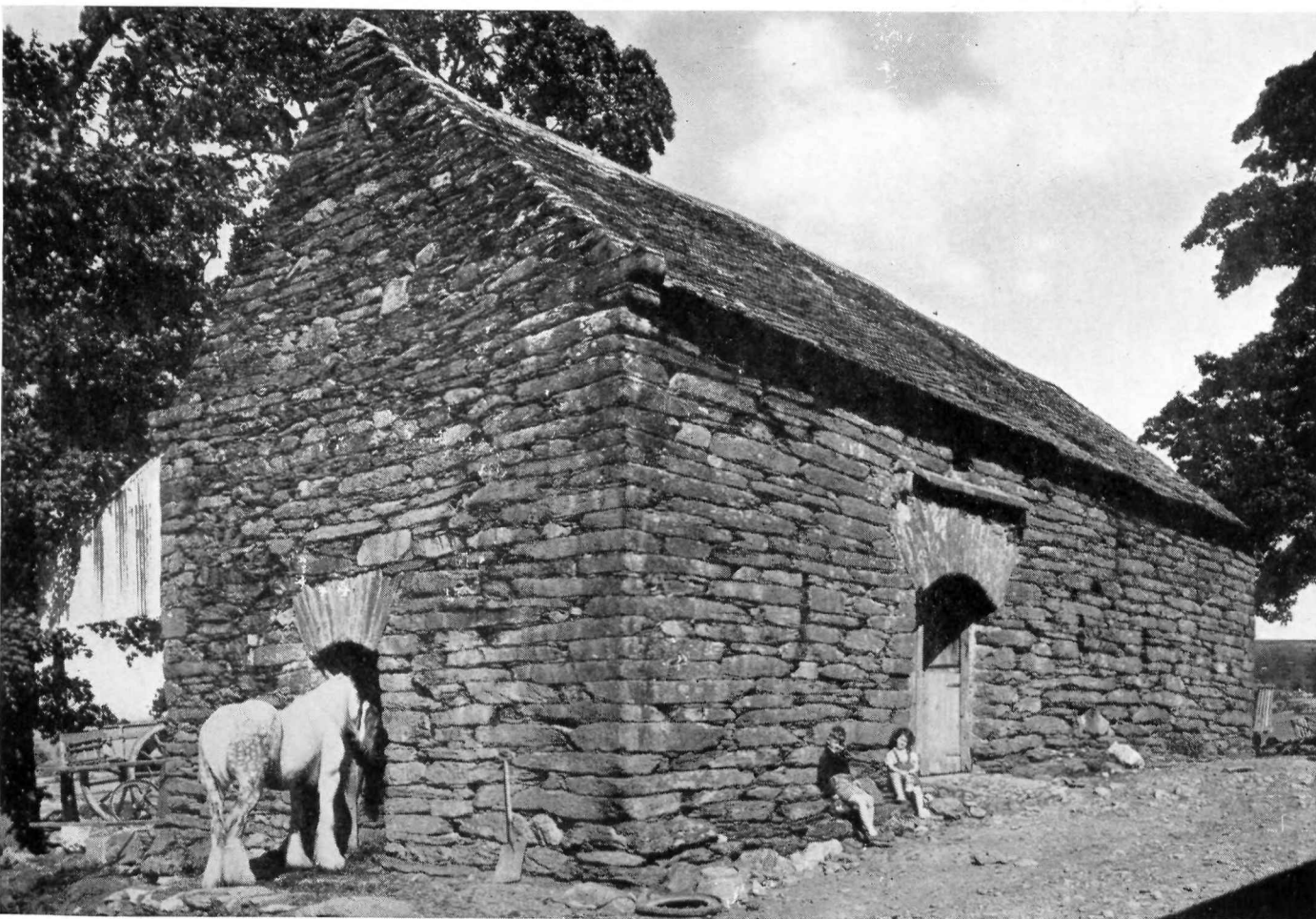
Seating in hall, central block, first floor (p. 62b).

17th-century.



(672, p. 191a), Llanrwst Bridge (Pont Fawr).

1636.



(618, p. 173b), Pen-y-bryn, barn.

17th-century.



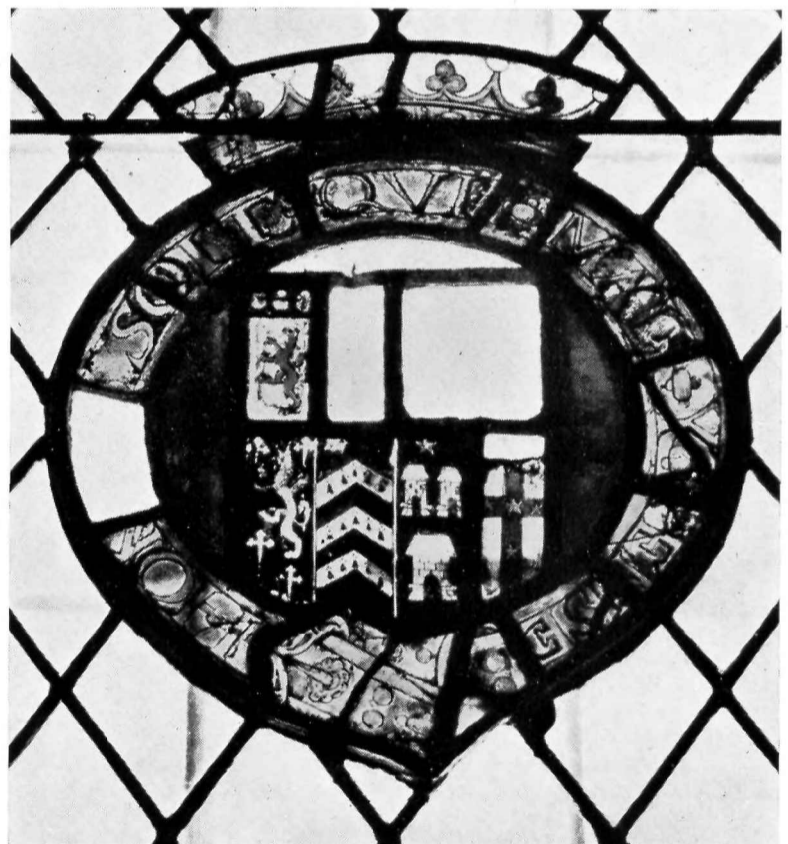
(672, p. 191a), Llanrwst Bridge, S. side, exterior. 1636.



(655, p. 183b), Gwydir-uchaf Chapel. Royal Arms, Charles II. Late 17th-century.



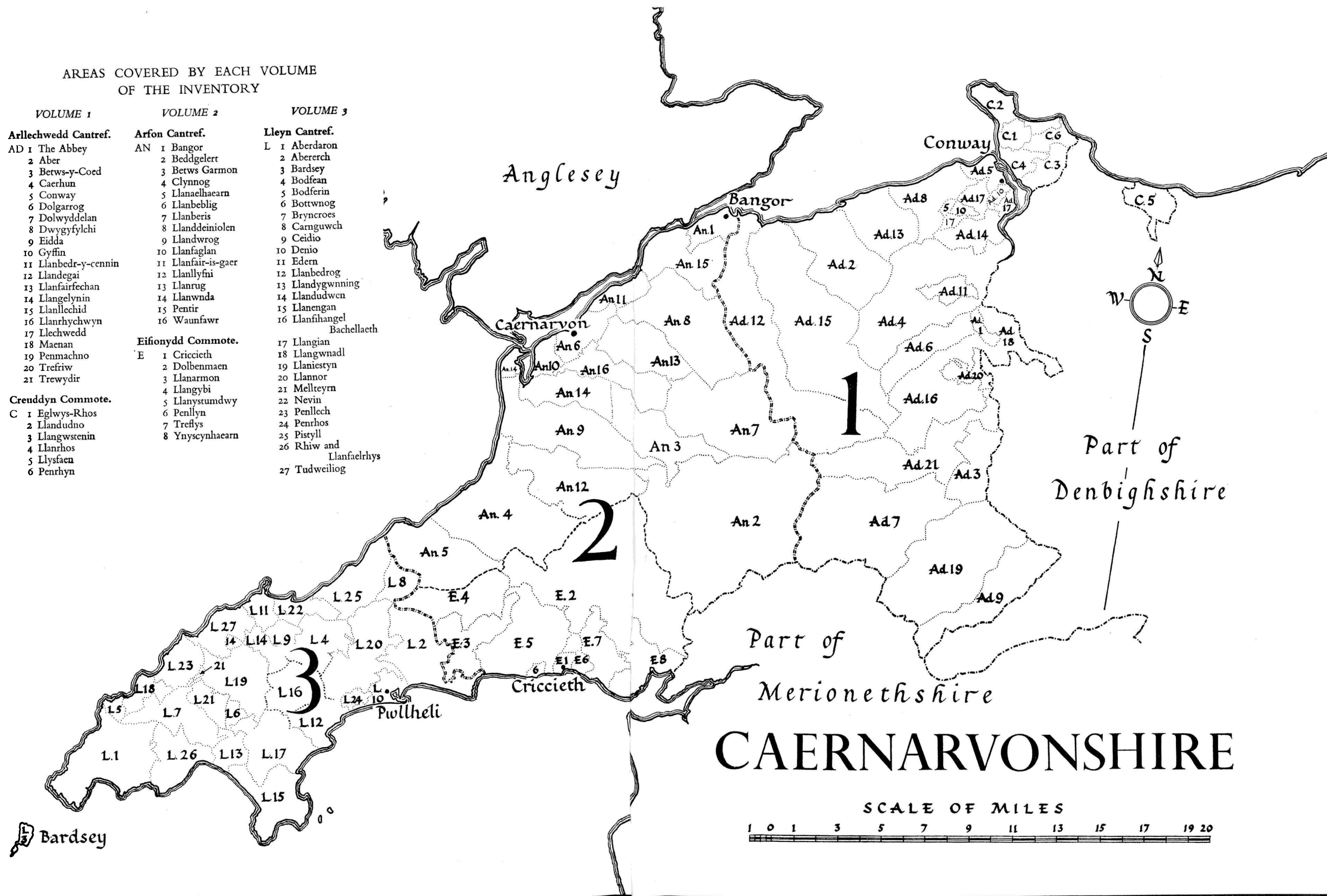
(615, p. 172b), Coed-y-ffynnon. Plaster shield-of-arms. 16th-century.



(649, p. 179a), Gloddaeth, glass roundel in hall window. Late 16th-century.

AREAS COVERED BY EACH VOLUME
OF THE INVENTORY

| VOLUME 1 | VOLUME 2 | VOLUME 3 |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Arllechwedd Cantref. | Arfon Cantref. | Lleyn Cantref. |
| AD 1 The Abbey | AN 1 Bangor | L 1 Aberdaron |
| 2 Aber | 2 Beddgelert | 2 Abererch |
| 3 Betws-y-Coed | 3 Betws Garmon | 3 Bardsey |
| 4 Caerhun | 4 Clynnog | 4 Bodfean |
| 5 Conway | 5 Llanaelhaearn | 5 Bodferin |
| 6 Dolgarrog | 6 Llanbeblig | 6 Bottwnog |
| 7 Dolwyddelan | 7 Llanberis | 7 Bryncroes |
| 8 Dwygyfylchi | 8 Llanddeiniolen | 8 Carnguwch |
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