

Council. The former cemetery chapel (often confused with St. Tudno's) was built in the early 20th century.

11 Ants' nests

Grassy mounds can be seen in different parts of the churchyard. These are nests of the yellow meadow ant, which spends most of its life below ground. Nests of these ants develop where the ground is not disturbed and there may be more of the nest below ground than above ground.

12 Chain and anchor

This is a remarkable headstone, with the anchor and chain carved from a single block of stone. Early Christians sometimes used an anchor as a "hidden" symbol of a cross and the Victorians revived the use on tombstones. Anchors were popular symbols for people connected with the sea. Stephen Dunphy, who is buried here, was a mariner for a number of years and his son, Bernard Dunphy RNR, died at sea in the First World War and is commemorated here.

13 Boat

This is the grave of Thomas Evans, Master Mariner, (1836 - 1897) and his parents. Thomas had three brothers who were also seamen. Because of the number of seamen in the family, their cottage on the south west of the Great Orme became known as "The Sailors' Home".

14 Mountaineer

William Smith was a popular resident of Llandudno who started the town's first newspaper, *The Llandudno Advertiser*. The beautiful carving shows a young man in Victorian mountaineering clothing. William Smith was a keen mountaineer but he died in the Cottage Hospital at the age of 52 and not, as might be supposed, as a young man in a climbing accident.

15 Grave with shells

In several areas in the churchyard collections of shells may be found. These have been brought here by birds,

probably crows, feeding on the seashore. Jackdaws are also frequent visitors to the churchyard and may gather here in the evening before flying to their roosting site.

16 WWII grave

Five war graves, registered with the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC), and 34 other memorials, mostly in family plots or on headstones, commemorate the fallen of the First World War.

The grave here is from the Second World War. James Waldron Brown RAF was killed on duty on 20 March 1945. His headstone was provided by the CWGC and when the original stone became weathered, the Commission provided a replacement.

17 Black pines

The impressive pine trees may have been planted in the early 20th century. They are not native trees but are black pines (*Pinus nigra*) which originate from the Mediterranean region. The shape of the trees has been influenced by the wind blowing from the sea.

18 Church and pulpit

The church roof was re-slatted in 2012 and many of the slates you can see from here were sponsored. In this area you will find a number of children's graves, reminding us of the high mortality rate amongst children before the introduction of modern medicines and improvements to sanitation and housing.

Since at least 1857, open air services have been held here each Sunday during summer (or in the church in bad weather), the outdoor pulpit being erected in 1914. Over winter, candlelit services are held on Sunday evenings. We invite you to join us!

For more details, including service times, please see our website:

www.brotudno.org.uk

bro tudno
Llandudno Ministry Area 

Exploring St. Tudno's Churchyard



Welcome to St. Tudno's Churchyard.

We hope that you will enjoy following this short tour. The tour provides an introduction to the history of the churchyard and the wildlife to be found here and visits a number of graves with interesting stories or memorials. All of these can be seen from the main tarmac and grass paths.

WARNING For your own safety, please keep to these paths as the ground in the churchyard is very uneven.

A separate leaflet suggests activities for children. There is a map overleaf.

1 Lychgate

The lychgate was erected in 1897 and was the gift of two ladies from Liverpool who were regular visitors. From the middle of the nineteenth century, Llandudno became a fashionable holiday resort, attracting people from the Liverpool and Midlands areas in particular, a number of whom are buried at St. Tudno's. From here you have fine views across the churchyard, the Great Orme and the sea.

2 Mounting block

The path you are now standing on follows the position of the old churchyard wall. A traditional Welsh "llan" (the enclosure around a church) was circular but the shape has been lost as the churchyard has been extended. The mounting block, to help people get on and off their horses, was originally outside the churchyard but the wall was moved during one of the extensions. You can see some fragments of the old wall opposite the east end of the church.

3 Guy Everingham

This grave includes a memorial to Second Lieutenant Guy Everingham who was killed in action in 1917, aged 22, while photographing German lines before the Battle of Arras. He was an observer on No 16 Sqn

RFC, his pilot being Second Lieutenant Keith Ingleby MacKenzie. Their BE2g biplane was shot down by Baron Von Richthofen, the "Red Baron".

4a Walter Beaumont

"Professor" Walter Beaumont was a professional diver and from 1895 - 1904, he gave exhibitions from Llandudno Pier, including escape act stunts. He was keen to encourage women to learn to swim and was joined in his act by his wife and daughters. He was also a lifesaver and received an award in 1903 for having saved more than 120 lives.

4b Different styles of crosses

The churchyard contains a wide range of styles of headstones and memorials. In this area you can see many different types of crosses, including the plain Latin cross and the Celtic cross with a circle around it.

4c Wildlife

We manage the churchyard to encourage wildlife. The grass is allowed to grow during summer so that wild flowers can bloom and set seed and more than 70 species have been recorded. Some of the flowers attract insects including bees and butterflies, while other insects attract birds which feed on them, such as swallows which you may see swooping low over the grass.

5 Oldest inscription

This is the oldest grave with an inscription: "Here layeth the body of William Owen of Gogarth, who was buried October 30, 1705, aged 88." It is now difficult to read as the stone is weathered and covered with lichens. The churchyard is an important conservation site for lichens: more than 100 species have been identified and different species may be seen on different types of stone.

Map via Google

6 Sea views

Standing with your back to the church you are looking northwards across the sea. On a clear day you may see the Lake District ahead of you or the Isle of Man on the horizon towards the left.

7 Church entrance

The notice board gives some information on the church. Whether permitting, the church is open every day from the beginning of April till the end of October, then on weekends, Wednesdays and bank holidays. We hope you have an opportunity to look inside this ancient church.

8 Carvings on graves

Many of the graves have very intricate carvings, like the flowers twined around the cross here. To the Victorians, many flowers and other objects had different meanings and they used symbolism in the carvings to express feelings about the person who had died or to represent the person's character or profession.

9 Boer War Memorial

The Boer War Memorial was erected by subscriptions from the people of Llandudno. More of the men died of disease than in action, which indicates the very poor conditions in which they were living. The Memorial was restored by the Lions Club of Llandudno. Every year, the Club and the Mayor of Llandudno lay wreaths here.

10 Three wooden crosses

The two large wooden crosses are memorials to brothers who were members of the King's Liverpool Regiment and who were both killed in action in the First World War. Captain James Harvey died on 17 May 1915 and 2nd Lieutenant William Harvey died on 25 September 1915. The small cross is a memorial to their brother John Harvey who died in infancy.

The adjacent gate leads to the Great Orme Cemetery, which is the responsibility of Conwy County Borough

