## DATING OLD WELSH HOUSES PROJECT

## DENDROCHRONOLOGY RESULTS

## GRONANT, Llanfachraeth, near Holyhead, Anglesey.

consisted of two phases of construction, one in each of two buildings later conjoined. In the first building sampled very little sapwood was available on the timbers, although many had substantial ring counts. Five timbers from the main hall range were sampled, one with over 200 rings. Three timbers from this range dated, and produced a felling date of circa 1618-19 or shortly thereafter. It is not possible to give a more accurate date due to the sapwood rings in the last two decades being so narrow as to be almost unmeasurable, and the readings taken were not considered to be reliable. Dendro-provenancing has shown that timbers have originated from both Wales and Ireland.

To the south-east, in the lower kitchen range of the second building, an axial beam and mantel beam were the only timbers available for sampling. The axial beam had a last measured date of 1538 , which included 23 rings of sapwood. This was thought to have been complete on sampling, but inspection under the microscope revealed that most of the end surface of the core had been shaved during conversion, therefore a felling date of circa 1540 is give for this timber. The mantel beam had a last measured ring date of 1519 , which included 9 rings of sapwood, giving a felling date range of 1524-54, which is consistent with the axial beam. These two timbers matched best with north Welsh chronologies.

Table 1: Summary of Tree-Ring Dating 2010
GRONANT, LLANFACHRAETH, HOLYHEAD, ANGLESEY

| Sample number \& type | Timber and position | Dates AD spanning | H/S <br> bdry | Sapwood complement | No of rings | Mean width mm | Std devn mm | Mean sens mm | Felling seasons and dates/date ranges (AD) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Main range |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| angc1 c | East principal rafter S truss | 1506-1590 | 1578 | 12 | 85 | 1.22 | 0.61 | 0.165 | 1592-1622 (Welsh) |
| angc2 c | c West principal rafter S truss | - |  | H/S | 109 | 1.09 | 0.25 | 0.187 |  |
| angc3a1 c | East principal rafter $2^{\text {nd }}$ truss from $S$ | 1405-1589 | 1580 | 9 | 185 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 0.209 |  |
| angc3a2 c | ditto | - |  | 29C | 29 | 0.46 | 0.14 | 0.269 | c. 1618/19 (Irish) |
| angc3b ${ }^{1} \mathrm{c}$ | c ditto | 1476-1587 |  | $13 \mathrm{C}+20 \mathrm{CNM}$ | 112 | 0.94 | 0.43 | 0.239 |  |
| angc3c c | ditto | 1475-1579 |  |  | 105 | 0.91 | 0.25 | 0.224 |  |
| * angc3 | Mean of angc3a1 + angc3b + angc3c | 1405-1589 |  |  | 185 | 1.01 | 0.38 | 0.206 | c. 1618/19 (Irish) |
| angc4 c | c West principal rafter $2^{\text {nd }}$ truss from $S$ | - |  | 331/4C | 99 | 0.88 | 0.42 | 0.206 |  |
| * angc5 c | West V-strut $2^{\text {nd }}$ truss from S | 1442-1573 | 1573 | H/S | 132 | 0.76 | 0.20 | 0.204 | 1590-1630 (Irish) |
| South-east wing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| angc11 ${ }^{2}$ c | Axial beam, kitchen | 1427-1538 | 1515 | 23 ?C | *112 | 1.28 | 0.84 | 0.248 | Circa 1540 (Welsh) |
| angc12 c | c Mantel beam, kitchen | 1441-1519 | 1510 | 9 | 79 | 2.09 | 1.04 | 0.256 | 1524-54 (Welsh) |
| * = ANGC Site | e Master (Irish) | 1405-1589 |  |  | 185 | 0.90 | 0.29 | 0.182 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Last 20 rings of sapwood unreliable and not included in measured sequence $\quad{ }^{2}$ Sapwood unreliable, bark edge questionable
Key: $*, \uparrow, \S=$ sample included in site-master; $c=$ core; $m c=$ micro-core; $s=$ slice/section; $g=$ graticule; $p=$ photograph; $1 / 4 \mathrm{C}, 1 / 2 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{C}=$ bark edge present, partial or complete ring: $1 / 4 \mathrm{C}=$ spring (last partial ring not measured), $1 / 2 \mathrm{C}=$ summer/autumn (last partial ring not measured), or $\mathrm{C}=$ winter felling (ring measured); $\mathrm{H} / \mathrm{S}$ bdry $=$ heartwood/sapwood
boundary - last heartwood ring date; std devn = standard deviation; mean sens = mean sensitivity. Sapwood estimate of 14-44 used for North Wales and 17-57 for Irish timbers (Hillam 1987)
GRONANT, LLANFACHRAETH SH 327851 A large complexe of unit-system type. The earliest range is a storeyed house of hearth-passage type with post-and-panel passage partition, moulded ceiling beams, and a diagonally-set chimney. This is the only house of hearth-passage plan-type identified on the island and of interestingly early date. House II is a modernised and later storeyed house of direct-entry 'Snowdonian' type with end-chimneys. The link between these two houses probably dates from the early C19th. Partial survey in the NMRW.

