

# DOLMELYNLLYN HALL, GANLLWYD, GWYNEDD

[NPRN 28349]

## Architectural Record



**FINAL REPORT**

March 2012



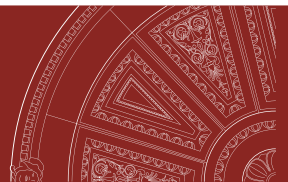
A report commissioned by  
**The North West Wales Dendrochronology Project**  
in partnership with  
**The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales**



Report prepared by:

**RIC TYLER**  
AIFA Cert. Arch. Hist. (Oxf.)

4 Friars Walk, Ludlow, Shropshire SY8 1NT  
t: 07929 023963 e: rictyler@btinternet.com  
www.rictyler.com



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RIC TYLER  
AJfA Cert. Arch. Hist (Oxf)

4 Friars Walk, Ludlow, Shropshire, SY8 1NT  
t: (++44) 01584 879990 m: (++44) 07929 023963  
e: rictyler@btinternet.com www.rictyler.com

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# DOLMELYNLLYN HALL

## Ganllwyd, Gwynedd

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### Architectural Record

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#### Summary

*Dolmelynlyn Hall is located on the western bank of the Afon Mawddach, 0.5km south of the village of Ganllwyd and 6km north of Dolgellau, Gwynedd; it is centred on NGR SH 7250 2400 and lies at an elevation of c.70m AOD. Currently run as a country house hotel, the hall formerly formed the centre of the Dolmelynlyn Estate. Dolmelynlyn Hall is a Grade II listed building and is included on the RCAHMW on-line database Coflein, NPRN 28349. The building was recorded in January 2012 as part of the North-West Wales Dendrochronology Project, undertaken in partnership with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.*

*Dolmelynlyn comprises a large and complex, multi-phase building, having undergone successive stages of modification, rebuilding and accretive enlargement over an extended period. The current house is dominated by work of the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, undertaken for Charles Reynolds Williams predominantly in 1860 and 1873, though building upon an early core of some antiquity. The current study has focussed on two early elements of the complex namely the 'Old Hall' range to the south-west and the 'Arthro' range to the centre, immediately west of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century extensions. A programme of tree-ring dating was undertaken by the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory in October 2011, though unfortunately none of the timbers sampled dated and any chronology proposed here, absolute or relative, remains based upon the evidence of the structures themselves and is putative. The later phases of building at Dolmelynlyn, in particular the extensions of the 1860/70s and improvements related to its current use as a hotel, have unfortunately had the effect of masking significantly the arrangements of the early elements.*

*The earliest element of the building complex is most probably represented by the Old Hall range, originating as a three bay stone-built structure of 1½ storeys with a lateral projecting stack opening off the north end of the west elevation (Smith's 'Type A' lateral-chimney plan), of late 16<sup>th</sup>- or early 17<sup>th</sup>-century date. Evidence suggests a two-unit plan with service rooms to the south and hall to the north, the latter heated by the chimney in the western lateral wall. The Arthro range originated as two storey building of similar plan-size with utilisable attic space, again of three bays and with a lateral gabled projection, here located to the centre of the east wall, originally crow-stepped with a ridge stack and housing fireplace and stair. The lateral stack is a relatively uncommon feature, denoting a building of some status and suggesting a late 16<sup>th</sup>- to mid-17<sup>th</sup>-century date. In the case of both ranges, and in particular the Arthro range, subsequent remodelling and significant alterations have left too little exposed to allow for an informed reconstruction of primary arrangements. The unusual site planning of the two ranges is suggestive of a 'unit system' development arranged on the 'parallel' model, being originally built as two independent structures with no primary means of interconnection. At a later stage (before 1859), a physical link was formed between the two ranges in the form of a passage, the creation of which involved the modification of the fireplace/stair arrangements to the Arthro range and the removal of the masonry at the north-east corner of Old Hall.*

# DOLMELYNLLYN HALL

## Ganllwyd, Gwynedd

[NPRN: 28349]

### Architectural Record

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background to the Project

1.1.1 Dolmelynllyn Hall, Ganllwyd, Gwynedd was recorded in January 2012 as part of the North-West Wales Dendrochronology Project,<sup>1</sup> undertaken in partnership with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW).

1.1.2 Dolmelynllyn is located on the western bank of the Afon Mawddach, 0.5km south of the village of Ganllwyd and 6km north of Dolgellau, Gwynedd (Figure 1); it is centred on NGR SH 7250 2400 and lies at an elevation of c.70m AOD. Currently run as a country house hotel, the hall formerly formed the centre of the Dolmelynllyn Estate. Dolmelynllyn Hall is a Grade II listed building (CADW Listed Building ID 15151)<sup>2</sup> and, as such, is accepted as being of national significance, while it is also included on the RCAHMW on-line database Coflein, NPRN 28349.<sup>3</sup>

1.1.3 The recording was undertaken subsequent to a programme of dendrochronological sampling, undertaken by the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory in October 2011 (see section §.5; Bridge 2011). None of the timbers sampled dated.

### 1.2 Scope of Report

1.2.1 The Historic Building Record was undertaken in accordance with a 'Design Brief for Historic Building Recording' prepared by the Project Director; a copy of the brief is included below as **Appendix A**.

1.2.2 This report outlines the results of the building survey, and has been prepared in accordance with English Heritage guidelines as published in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (EH, 2006), the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (IfA, 2008) and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation of Works to Historic Buildings* (ALGAO, 1997).

1.2.3 This report has been prepared based upon information current and available as of February 2012.

## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The general objective of the architectural record, as outlined in the design brief, was to generate a drawn, photographic and written record of the two earliest parts of Dolmelynllyn Hall further to the

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.datingoldwelshhouses.co.uk/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/wa-15151-dolmelynllyn-hall-hotel-a470-w-side-ganll>, date listed 13 February 1995.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/28349/details/PLAS+DOLMELYNLLYN%3BDOLMELYNLLYN+HALL/>

dendrochronological study, previously undertaken. At the instruction of the project director, recording was focussed upon the earlier ranges of the house, and did not extend to the building complex as a whole.

- 2.2 Specific aims of the recording action are listed at Section §.5 of the project brief, reproduced at **Appendix A** below.

### 3 METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Documentary Research

- 3.1.1 Documentary research into the historical background, origins and development of Dolmelynlyn Hall is being undertaken by volunteers of the North-West Wales Dendrochronology Project. No programme of documentary research into the buildings has thus been undertaken as part of the current Historic Building Record.

#### 3.2 Historic Building Record

- 3.2.1 The Historic Building Record comprised an exterior and interior examination of the house and the compilation of drawn, photographic and written records<sup>4</sup> of the same as follows:

##### *The Drawn Record*

- 3.2.2 Measured plans were generated on site at principal floor levels of each recorded range, marking significant architectural and archaeological detail, together with a representative, transverse cross-sections and a detail record of the timber truss exposed within the 'Arthro' range. Drawings were prepared on site at a scale of 1:50/1:20 as appropriate, using pencil on archivally stable drafting film, measurements being captured by a combination of hand tape and hand-held laser measurement. A register of project drawings is included below as **Appendix B**.

##### *The Photographic Record*

- 3.2.3 The photographic record comprised high resolution digital photography using a Nikon D3000 digital single lens reflex camera (10MP) and was commensurate with a 'Level 3' record as defined by English Heritage (2006, 14), extending to include both general and detail shots, contextual views and accessible exterior elevations, visible structural and decorative details (interior and exterior), and general interior views of principal rooms and circulation areas. Where possible, photographs included graded photographic scales. All photographs were recorded on *pro-forma* recording sheets detailing subject, orientation, photographer and date. A register of project photographs is included below as **Appendix C**; digital copies of photographs in \*.jpg format are included on CD appended to the rear cover of the report.

##### *The Written Record*

- 3.2.4 To accompany the drawn and photographic records, a written account of the buildings was made as free text; this forms the basis of the following description.

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<sup>4</sup> Though see §.2.1.

## 4 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

### 4.1 Overview

4.1.1 Dolmelynlyn Hall comprises a large and complex, multi-phase building, having undergone successive stages of modification, rebuilding and accretive enlargement over an extended period. The current house is dominated by work of the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, though the core of the hall is of some antiquity.

4.1.2 The Dolmelynlyn estate was owned since the 17<sup>th</sup> century at least by the Vaughan family,<sup>5</sup> later coming into the hands of William Alexander Maddocks (1773-1828), an engineer and agricultural improver, founder of the towns of Porthmadog and Tremadog and designer of the Porthmadog sea wall or *cob* of 1811. The house was purchased in a poor state of repair in 1859 by Charles Reynolds Williams, future High Sherriff of Merioneth (1872-1891), and subsequently significantly enlarged.<sup>6</sup>

4.1.3 Haslam, Orbach and Voelcker (2009, 602) describe the house as follows:

*'Maddocks's modest house of c.1796, just three rooms on each floor, may have been an alteration of an earlier house of the Vaughans. It survives shorn of its pretty verandas between the Victorian house and a low west range that is C17. The new house added in 1860 for CR Williams was probably by his brother, George Williams of Liverpool, who certainly made alterations in 1873. It has crow-stepped gables, one central to the E front and one over the N entrance. A legacy allowed injudicious additions in 1873; a harsh tower on the S end (once with slated spire) and bits of timberwork. Further additions included a loggia l. of the entrance; a curved arcaded wall r. of the forecourt, and an oriel over the entrance, apparently of reused bedposts and oriental carved panels. Conventional interiors, the staircase with twisted balusters. Some heraldic glass, in pressed quarries on the stair, and amid fragments of ancient glass in the SE room.'*

4.1.4 It is beyond the scope of the present study to present a development of the complex as a whole, and the present project has focussed on the two early ranges, known as the 'Old Hall' and 'Arthro' ranges (see plan overleaf; Figures 5 and 6; Plate 3).

### 4.2 The 'Old Hall' Range

#### Exterior

4.2.1 The **Old Hall** range is located to the south-west corner of the building complex (Figure 5; Plates 3/4), stone-built on a rectangular plan with maximum external measurements of 10.8m (35½ ft) north-south x 6.5m (21ft 4in.) east-west and standing c.6m (19ft 8in.) from interior ground floor level to the ridge of its pitched roof. A projecting gable, 5.5m (18ft) wide, with a tall ridge stack extends 1.65m (5½ ft) westwards from the north end of the western lateral wall (Plate 5).

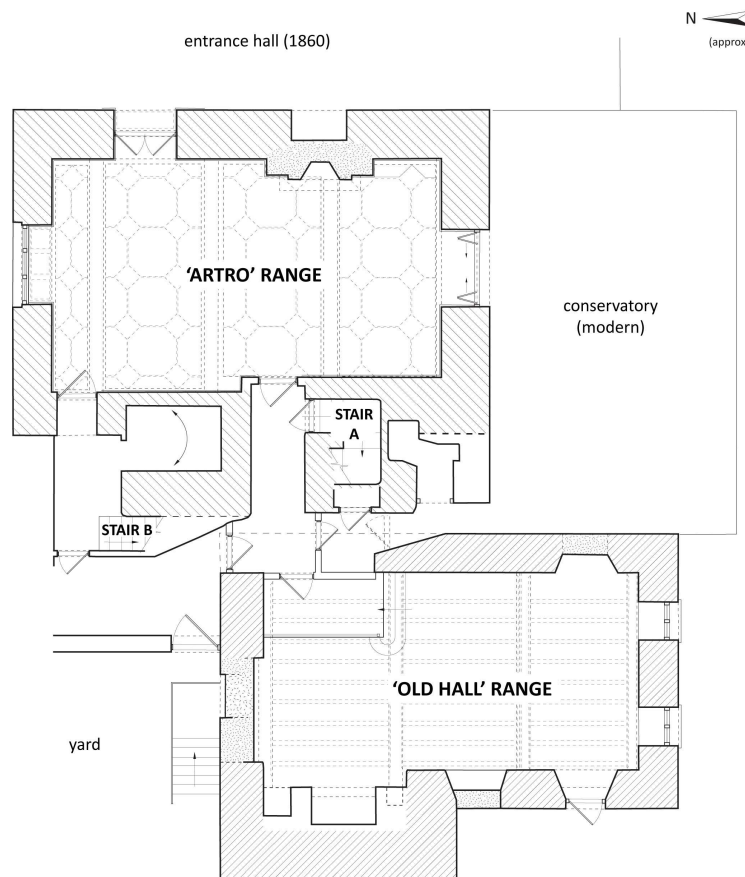
4.2.2 The **south elevation** (Plates 2/4) presents a stone-built, random-rubble gable end (slightly asymmetrical) pierced by paired window openings at both ground and first floor levels; windows at ground floor level are small and square, those to the first floor taller and closer set, all housing two-light timber casements.

4.2.3 The **west elevation** (Plate 4) is stone-built, rising to 1½ storeys beneath a pitched, slate-clad roof, gabled to north and south. A pedestrian doorway to the south end of the elevation opens to Bay 3 of the interior while, to the north, a blocked window formerly lit Bay 2 (Plate 6). The northern half of the elevation is occupied by the wide, gabled chimney projection, capped by a tall ridge stack (Plate 5).

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.archiveswales.org.uk/anw/get\\_collection.php?inst\\_id=38&coll\\_id=3025&expand=.](http://www.archiveswales.org.uk/anw/get_collection.php?inst_id=38&coll_id=3025&expand=)

<sup>6</sup> Two pen and wash depictions of the house dated 1859 (Figure 3) illustrate the arrangements before Williams' programme of extension, while early photographs (Figure 4) show the house soon after enlargement.





***Dolmelynlyn Hall; plan of Old Hall and Artro Ranges***

- 4.2.4 The **north elevation** (Plate 7) comprises the plain, rubble-built gable end of the main range and the northern flank of the projecting gable. A wide opening at ground floor level has been closed off while the upper level is served by a central doorway accessed via a steel fire-escape stair.
- 4.2.5 The **east elevation** is nowhere clearly exposed, being encased /obscured by later additions; the north end of the elevation, now within an interior context, has been removed and replaced by a series of ephemeral stud partitions. A blocked opening (window/door?) at the south end of the elevation, visible internally (see §.4.2.7, fn. 7), is not traceable to the exterior.

### Interior

#### *Ground Floor* (Figure 7)

- 4.2.6 The **Old Hall** range is accessed internally via a doorway at the north end of the eastern lateral wall (here renewed; Plate 12), while a small door at the south end of the west wall opens to the exterior (Plate 4). The ground floor comprises a single, open space, [GF01] (Plate 8), built on a three-bay plan (here numbered 1 to 3 from north to south) defined by four principal transverse floor beams (**A-D** from north to south; 10in wide x 1ft deep), plain chamfered and ogee-stopped. Beam **C** is furnished with a soffit groove extending to the full length of the timber (Plate 9) suggesting a former planked partition, though no pegged mortices for original posts were identified; a transverse area of patching within the slate floor (Plate 10) is also

suggestive of a former partition on this line. The ceiling structure is formed of 9 common joists per bay, 4 x 4in. scantling, plain chamfered with stepped runouts.

- 4.2.7 The room is lit by paired, square window openings in the north wall; further windows within Bay 1 (E) and Bay 2 (W), each with splayed reveals and ogee-stopped chamfered timber lintels, have been blocked.<sup>7</sup> Opening off the north end of the west wall is a wide fireplace recess housing a narrowed fireplace (Plate 11) and an adjoining bread oven (Plate 12) with segmental brick head. The north wall includes a wide central opening (blocked; Plate 13), evident externally on historic views (see Figure 3a) while at the north end of the eastern wall, the primary masonry has been removed and an ephemeral stud partition introduced, including an access doorway and a service hatch from the adjoining bar area (Plate 14). The area immediately before the doorway is raised to form a small platform, with a short flight of steps leading down into the body of the room.
- 4.2.8 No primary interior vertical access survives, the first floor of the Old Hall range being accessed either via the *Arthro* stair (A) or via a secondary straight-flight stair (B) to the north-east, rising against the western exterior face of the gabled lateral stack of the *Arthro* range (Figure 6).

#### *First Floor* (Figure 8)

- 4.2.9 Both stairs A and B rise to landing [1F04] formed at the north-east of the range where, as at ground floor level, the primary masonry of the Old Hall range has been removed during later phases of modification. The principal room at first floor level, [1F01] ('*Glaslyn*'), occupies the southern two bays, 2 and 3 (Plates 15/16), lit by paired two-light casements in the south elevation. To the north (Bay 1), the range is subdivided to form an en-suite bathroom [1F02] to '*Glaslyn*' and two storage cupboards [1F03/03a], accessed from landing [1F04] to the east and with a northern doorway serving an external fire-escape stair; little of interest is exposed.
- 4.2.10 The roof is of three bays defined by two collar beam trusses; the lower principals (13 x 5in.) of the southern truss are visible to east and west within [1F01] (Plates 15/16), aligning with beam C at ground floor level. The principals are plastered over and painted and display no evidence to suggest whether the truss was open or closed in its primary form. The northern truss at Bay 1/2 is embedded in the partition wall between [GF01] and [GF02]. The longitudinal roof structure (purlins/ridge etc.) was nowhere exposed at the time of survey.

### 4.3 The '*Arthro*' Range

#### *Exterior*

- 4.3.1 The *Arthro* range is located at the centre of the building complex set between the early 'Old Hall' range to the south-west and Williams's 1860s extensions to the east (Figure 5; Plates 1/3). It is stone-built on a rectangular plan with maximum external measurements of 11.25m (37ft) north-south x 7.65m (25ft) east-west and standing c.9.25m (30ft 4in.) from interior ground floor level to the ridge of its pitched roof. A projecting gable, c.7m (23ft) wide, extends 1.65m (5½ ft) westwards from the central section of the western lateral wall housing a stair (Stair A) to the south, rising through the full height of the range, and a former fireplace/stack to the north. Although incorporated into later phases of building at lower levels, the gabled projection is clearly visible externally (Plates 3/19), while historic photographs indicate that it was originally crow-stepped and furnished with a gable stack.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Historic photographs (Figure 4b/d) show a sizable stack against the exterior wall of Old Hall at Bay 1 (E), presumably for a fireplace heating a timber and glass billiard room added in 1867 and formerly occupying the site of the current, unsympathetic modern conservatory. This presents a reasonable context for the blocking of the Old Hall window; a photograph of 1867 (Figure 4a) is inconclusive, though it would appear to show the window still open at that date.

<sup>8</sup> A photograph from a 1950s hotel advertising brochure shows these features still in place indicating that their loss has been relatively recent.

- 4.3.2 The **north elevation** faces onto the main approach to the house (Plates 1/17); it is a stone-built gable end of coursed rubble construction, slightly asymmetrical and abutted by the crow-stepped entrance tower of 1860 to the east. Fenestration comprises a wide, three-light opening to ground floor level, paired, two-light casements to first floor and a single two-light casement to second floor, all being set slightly off-centre to the east side of the range.
- 4.3.3 The upper part of the **south elevation**, a stone-built gable end of coursed rubble construction, is only partly visible above the modern conservatory to the garden front (Plate 18), where it is also partially obscured to the east by the crenellated turret of 1873 (originally enhanced by a tall spire; see Figure 4d). First and second floor fenestration comprises two-light timber casements, that to second floor being significantly smaller than that to first floor level, while a central ground floor window, evident on historic views, today serves as a wide connecting door between the interior of the range and the modern conservatory (Plate 21). A two-storey, pent-roofed infill/ circulation block fills the area between the Old Hall and Arthro ranges, meeting the latter in a clear straight-joint to the west side of the gable end (Plate 18).
- 4.3.4 The **west elevation** (Plate 19), mostly incorporated into later phases of building at lower levels, includes a central, gabled projection (Plate 19), formerly crow-stepped and furnished with a ridge stack (Figure 4), retaining an upper transomed-light window to the south side, lighting Stair **A** internally.
- 4.3.5 The **east elevation** is entirely incorporated into later phases of extension, though elements are traceable internally and will be discussed below.

#### Interior

##### *Ground Floor* (Figure 10)

- 4.3.6 At **ground floor** level, the main body of the range comprises a single uninterrupted space [**GF01**] (Plates 20/21), accessed from the east from the reception hall dating to the 1860 extensions, with detailing indicating a refurbishment broadly contemporary with the extension of the buildings. The room is spanned by three transverse beams, boxed-in and plastered, while the ceiling itself comprises geometric ribbed panels (Plate 22). To the east a single, elliptical-arched doorway to the north of the room (Plate 24) communicates with the entrance hall of 1860, possibly representing a modified window opening evident in drawings of 1859 (Figure 3b), pre-dating Williams' enlargements. A further window evident in this drawing is preserved in the form of a semi-circular arched recess within the entrance hall (Plate 25), though this is closed off within [**GF01**] by an inserted fireplace with reveals and back of painted slate (Plate 23). To the west, a doorway to the north serves a passage leading through to the kitchens to the north-west with a small brick barrel-vaulted store [**GF02**] opening off the southern side (Figure 10/13). A further door at the centre of the west wall opens onto a further passageway [**GF03**] providing access through to the Old Hall range to the south-west. A doorway within the south wall of [**GF03**] opens onto stone winder-stair **A** (Plate 28) which rises through the full height of the range serving first and second floors while, to the north side of the passage, a substantial timber has been exposed (Plates 26/7), 18 x 17in. scantling and plain chamfered to the lower eastern ariss, hard against the west wall of [**GF01**] at a height of 1.7m above ground level. This timber can most reasonably be interpreted as the bresummer for a former fireplace recess opening off the west side of the [**GF01**] and is clearly related to store [**GF02**] which would thus appear to have been formed within the body of the original fireplace recess.

##### *First Floor* (Figure 11)

- 4.3.7 **First floor** level is divided to form two large rooms [**1F02/03**] to either side of a central transverse corridor [**1F01**]; detailing (doors, architraves etc.) again indicates a refurbishment of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century with later modifications, viz. the insertion of en-suite bathrooms to each bedroom. The range is spanned by a total of four transverse beams, again boxed in, those within [**1F02**] being supported to the east on moulded stone corbels (Plate 32). Corridor [**1F01**] is accessed from the east from a landing above the 19<sup>th</sup>-century entrance

hall via a short descending flight, lit by a glazed skylight in the eastern roofslope (Figure 13), the floor level of the 1860 range being set significantly above that of the Artro range (Figure 13),<sup>9</sup> while to the west it opens onto a small landing [1F04] on stair **A**, housed within the southern part of the western projection. A recess within the eastern wall of the winder stair is suggestive of a former doorway (Plate 34) opening directly onto room [1F03], the low head of which would suggest significant alteration to the arrangements of the stair, though this is not directly evidenced elsewhere within the main range. To the west, the gabled projection has been forced through to lobby [1F04] of the Old Hall range, thus creating through access between the two ranges at this level.

*Second Floor* (Figure 12)

- 4.3.8 **Second floor** level is accessed via stair **A** only (Plate 35), which rises to landing [2F01], lit by a timber, transomed window in the west wall of the projecting gable. The upper level occupies the roofspace of the range and is subdivided on its original three-bay plan with two principal rooms ([2F02]; 'Artro' and [2F03]; 'Prysor') occupying the southern and northern bays respectively; the central bay is occupied by a storeroom and en-suite rooms related to the main bedrooms. Of particular interest here is a timber roof truss (Figure 14; Plates 37-40) recently exposed within room [2F02]. The truss is of collar-beam form with vertical studs extending from the soffit of the principals to floor level and with angled struts above collar level; planking infill survives to east (Plate 39) and west, while grooves within the principal timbers (eg. Plate 38) indicate that it was mostly closed in its primary form – only the eastern face of the eastern stud lacks this detail, suggesting an original doorway opening at this location. The roof was originally carried on two tiers of side purlins, trenched into the outer face of the principals, though these have been for the most part renewed and the roof pitch raised.

## 5 TREE-RING DATING

- 5.1 A programme of tree-ring dating was undertaken by the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory in October 2011 (Bridge, 2011), though unfortunately none of the timbers sampled dated. Samples are summarised in tabulated form below and locations are indicated in Figure 14.

Sample number	Timber and position	Sapwood complement	No of rings	Felling date range
Truss in 'Artro' Room				
dmh01	East main stud	---	77	---
dmh02	East principal rafter	---	78	---
dmh03	Collar	---	40	---
dmh04	West raking strut	---	61	---
dmh05	West main stud	H/S	53	---
dmhs1	Slice from <i>ex-situ</i> plank	---	65	---
dmhs2	Slice from <i>ex-situ</i> plank	---	121	---
dmhs3	Slice from <i>ex-situ</i> plank	---	52	---
dmhs4	Slice from <i>ex-situ</i> plank	H/S	119	---
dmhs5	Slice from <i>ex-situ</i> plank	---	89	---
dmhs6	Slice from <i>ex-situ</i> plank	---	52	---
dmhs24m	Mean of s2 and s4	H/S	152	---
Trusses in 'Glaslyn'				
dmh20	West principal T1	H/S	60	---
dmh21	West principal T2	---	82	---

**Table 1:**  
Summary of Dendrochronological samples (from Bridge, 2011).

<sup>9</sup> The doorway opening onto this flight may represent a modified window opening depicted in the 1859 view (Figure 3a) though no trace survives of the two other openings shown at this level; certain aspects of the 1859 view however, for example a northern stack apparently emerging perpendicular to the eastern roof-slope, bring its value as an accurate historical depiction into question.

## 6 INTERPRETATION

- 6.1 It is unfortunate that the programme of dendrochronological analysis has failed to date either of the structures sampled; any chronology, absolute or relative, thus remains based upon the evidence of the structures themselves and is putative. The later phases of building at Dolmelynlyn, in particular the extensions of the 1860/70s and improvements related to its current use as a hotel, have had the effect of masking significantly the arrangements of the elements. It is hoped that documentary research may prove useful in more closely defining the origins and development of the property.
- 6.2 The earliest element of the building complex is most probably represented by the Old Hall range, originating as a three bay stone-built structure of 1½ storeys with a lateral projecting stack opening off the north end of the west elevation. The ogee-stopped chamfers of the first floor beams are suggestive of a late 16<sup>th</sup>- or early 17<sup>th</sup>-century date, though little else survives in terms of diagnostic features to corroborate this assertion.<sup>10</sup> Too little survives internally to attempt any informed reconstruction of its primary arrangements, though the evidence for a transverse partition wall to Bay 2/3 suggests a two-unit plan with service rooms to the south and hall within Bays 1 and 2 to the north, heated by the chimney in the western lateral wall. The openings of Bay 3 would thus both originally have formed windows, with the windows of the south elevation most probably representing secondary insertions; the western blocked opening in Bay 2 adjacent to the fireplace, may represent a former window or possibly a primary doorway (though it lacks a corresponding door in the east wall as might be expected). No primary access to first floor level survives and the original arrangements of the upper level are unclear, lost for the most part to later phases of modification. The roof is carried by two collar-beam trusses.
- 6.3 The *Arthro* range originated as two storey building of three bays with utilisable attic space, aligned north-south with a lateral projection to centre of the east wall housing a wide fireplace recess and a winder-stair rising through the full height of the range, the projection being furnished with a crow-stepped gable<sup>11</sup> and ridge stack. Evidence recorded at first floor level suggests that the stair originally opened into the body of the northern room at that level, a plan form that would presumably have been repeated at ground floor level before the introduction of the connecting passage through to the Old Hall block. The lateral stack is a relatively uncommon feature and is suggestive of a building of some status, while a later 16<sup>th</sup>-/mid-17<sup>th</sup> century date may be inferred (Suggett, *pers. comm.*). Again, extensive remodelling in later centuries mean that too little survives exposed to allowing for an informed reconstruction of its primary arrangements, though the infilled truss at second floor level is a notable survival.
- 6.4 The unusual site planning of the early elements at Dolmelynlyn is suggestive of a 'unit system' development<sup>12</sup> arranged on the 'parallel' model (Suggett 2007, 26; fig.5(3)). Thus it would appear that the ranges were originally built as two independent structures with no primary means of interconnection. At a later stage, a physical link was formed between the two ranges in the form of a connecting passageway, passing through the depth of the western projecting gable, involving the modification of the fireplace/stair arrangements of the *Arthro* range and the removal of the masonry at the north-east corner of Old Hall. Reference to the 1859 views (Figure 3) indicates that the associated link block, identifiable by its mono-pitch roof abutting the western face of the gabled projection (here furnished with a dormer window), was already in place prior to Williams' major works of 1860.

<sup>10</sup> The earliest dated lateral-chimneyed storeyed house dates to 1571 (Smith 1988, 159).

<sup>11</sup> The crow-stepped gable represents an innovation of the later 16<sup>th</sup> century, introduced from Low Countries by Sir Richard Clough and first used at Plas Clough, Denbighshire in 1567 (Smith 1988, 271).

<sup>12</sup> See Smith 1988, 166-8; Suggett 2007. The unit system had become established among the elite by the first half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, being adopted by gentry families in the later 16<sup>th</sup> and by small estate owners and freeholders in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (*ibid.*)

## 7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 The project was commissioned by Mrs Margaret Dunn, Project Director of the North-West Wales Dendrochronology Project, to whom thanks are given for help and cooperation throughout. Thanks also to Mr Alan Pullman at Dolmelynlyn for allowing and arranging access to the property for the purposes of survey and to Mr Richard Suggett of RCAHMW for assistance in interpretation and comments on the draft version of the current report.
- 7.2 Site recording and assessment were undertaken by Mr Ric Tyler AlFA who also wrote, collated and illustrated the current report.

## 8 SOURCES

### a) Published Sources

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### b) Unpublished Sources

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Roberts C, 1983. 'National Trust Vernacular Building Survey notes; Dolmelynlyn Hall Estate'.

### c) Online Sources

- <http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk>
- [www.coflein.gov.uk](http://www.coflein.gov.uk)
- <http://datingoldwelshhouses.co.uk>

**APPENDIX A: Project Brief**

**DATING OLD WELSH HOUSES  
NORTH WEST WALES DENDROCHRONOLOGY PROJECT  
DESIGN BRIEF FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING.**

**1 Project Background**

- 1.1 The North West Wales Dendrochronology Project (2009-2012) aims to identify, sample and date using dendrochronology, and record Tudor buildings with suitable original timber. Volunteers will undertake documentary research and the results will be widely disseminated and deposited in regional Historic Environment Records (HERs) and Coflein. The copyright of all project reports and materials will belong to the Project.
- 1.2 Project Phase 1 [September 2009 - June 2010] will include buildings in the following areas i) parts of south Denbighshire; ii) Anglesey; iii) parts of Arfon & Dwyfor in Gwynedd. Project Phase 2 [April 2010 – March 2012] will include buildings in iv) Conwy, v) parts of Merioneth in Gwynedd and vi) some possibly other buildings across the region.
- 1.4 Grants have been obtained for the Project costs from a wide range of organisations, each with their own conditions. In order to meet these conditions it was necessary as part of the grant application to identify potential buildings and obtain the owner's written permission. A long list of potential buildings has been drawn up for each area, with a short list in order of potential priority.

**2 Site Locations**

- 2.1 The dendrochronologists will block several days work in an area. They will visit the buildings on the short list for that area in order of priority and will determine whether or not there are sufficient suitable timbers to sample. They will move down the priority short list visiting and sampling buildings until the money allocated for dendrochronology in that area has been used.
- 2.2 As it will not be certain beforehand how many building phases are contained within any particular building, it cannot be stated how many buildings will be involved. See the accompanying letter. There may be additional buildings located elsewhere.
- 2.3 Most of the buildings are scattered farmhouses, but in some areas town houses will be included.
- 2.4 Some may have already been surveyed in detail by RCAHMW or others.

**3 Background of each Site**

- 3.1 As part of 1.4., existing sources of information were consulted. This included the RCAHMW inventories and records, Cadw listed building schedules and local knowledge. All buildings were visited. Most but not all buildings are listed grade II or II\*.
- 3.2 The teams of trained volunteers will be undertaking further documentary research whilst the professional dendrochronology and building recording work proceeds.



3.3 Some recording may take place alongside the dendrochronologists and / or the volunteers.

#### **4 General Requirements**

4.1 The building recording must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified individual or organisation, fully experienced in work of this character. Access to small awkward loft spaces may be necessary.

4.2 Contractors and sub-contractors are expected to

- i) conform to standard professional guidelines;
- ii) meet all Health and Safety requirements, including the Project's risk assessments;
- iii) possess current adequate insurance cover

4.3 If contingencies arise, such as the need for additional work to record unexpected and important features, the Project Director should be contacted immediately and before any additional work is undertaken.

4.4 Many people in North Wales speak Welsh as their first language, and many of the archive and documentary references are in Welsh. Contractors should therefore give due consideration to their ability to understand and converse in Welsh.

#### **5 Building Detail Record of each Building**

5.1 The amount of recording required will depend on what has already been undertaken by RCAHMW or others. The aim is to provide sufficient information of the early historic features to identify their significance. Detailed recording will be reserved for components which have been dendro-dated during this Project. Because of the nature of the timber samples required (certain numbers of rings) it is likely that the timbers will be structural timbers and probably, mostly, roof trusses and ceiling/floor beams.

5.2 An important component of the dating programme will include a detailed, measured and drawn, record of the timbers to be dated.

5.3 Particular attention should be paid to diagnostic features, detail and structure, as the association of dendrochronological dates with the shape or style of the timbers has the potential to contribute to the development of a dated typology of such features.

In particular, attention should be paid to details such as:

- i) the scale and positioning of collar beams and tie beams
- ii) the detail of major joints, for example, mortice and tenon, lap-joints, scarf joints
- iii) the presence or otherwise of struts springing from collars or king-posts
- iv) the number and position of peg holes at joints and any re-pegging
- v) the presence, or indication, of panelling between the spaces of structural members of trusses (seen as grooves/dowel holes)
- vi) the presence of decorative features, such as cusping, bosses, chamfering and fancy stops; and mortices below collars, tie-beams or floor/ceiling beams to accommodate stud partitions
- vii) the presence, or indication (seen as mortices), of arched braces and wind braces;
- viii) that some collar beam trusses with arched braces exhibit an arched profile at the level of the collar - some are more pointed than others and this is likely to be a chronological feature

- ix) the number of purlins (distinguish between butt purlins and through-purlins with scarfed joints); re-cutting of purlin slots and positioning and re-pegging of joists could be an indication of a reset truss or a re-vamped roof.

5.4 The minimum requirement for recording of dendrochronologically-dated timbers should include:

#### 5.4.1 Contextual Information

- i) Brief description of the building from which the sample is taken.
- ii) Summary of period phases represented in the building.
- iii) Brief description of the relationship to other contemporary features and other relevant, non-contemporary features within the building. (Written description, preferably supplemented by sketch plans/elevations and/or photographs)

#### 5.4.2 Detailed Recording

Structural features being dated require measured drawings, in elevation and cross section, including associated components. That is, if part of a truss is being dated, the complete truss should be recorded. Similarly, if a ceiling/floor beam is recorded, the style of chamfer/chamfer stops, cross section of beam and style and spacing of joists should be recorded.

#### 5.4.3 Brief Written Statement of Possible Potential for Future Recording.

5.5.1 **Photographs** should be used not only to show the appearance of the building but also to record the evidence on which the analysis of its historic development is based. Each print should be clearly labelled with the subject, orientation and the date taken, and cross-referenced to its negative and or digital file.

5.5.2 If utilising digital technology, high resolution images (preferably in tiff. format) must be produced. These should be presented within the report as a hard copy and a compact disc must be included as an archive to accompany the report.

## 6 Time Scale

It is expected that the dates when the dendrochronologists will be in each area will be known by late January 2011. It is hoped that the building recording can take place very soon after the results of the dendrochronological sampling has been received, with further visits arranged with the owner of a building as necessary.

## 7 Reports

Reports will be required by the deadline (given in advance) for each block of work, usually within 3-4 weeks of site visits.

## 8 Monitoring

The Project will be monitored by experienced members of the Project to ensure the fulfilment of the brief and specifications.

## 9 Payment

- 9.1 Only a finite amount of money has been allocated to this aspect of the project.
- 9.2 Once the work has been satisfactorily completed, invoices, including VAT etc, should be sent to the Project Director.

## 10 Summary re. Surveys & Reports:

1. Follow the attached RCAHME Recording Historic Buildings Specification. It has to be adjusted to for digital survey. Copies are available from Margaret Dunn.
2. The emphasis should be on SURVEY & DRAWINGS and PHOTOGRAPHY. By and large others cover the history and interpretation though sometimes detailed descriptions are needed.
3. A ground-floor plan is always needed, simplified first-floor plan with position of roof trusses and fireplaces, cross-sections with the key historic trusses; architectural detail. Location of samples if possible.
4. Photography – as RCAHME specification.
5. Each site is different and some have been recorded before. There will to be a different specification for each site.
6. Final report in digital format is essential with hard copies including plans at relevant scale, with summary: i) Description. ii) Ground-floor plan, roof plan, cross-section of historic trusses (= level 3); iii) Photography (= level 3.) ; iv)Final report in digital form and hard copy.
7. **Copyright:** North-west Wales Dendro Project with agreement to put the report as PDF on Coflein RCAHME's on-line database as part of partnership.
8. **Archive.** Archive to be deposited in RCAHME's archive (National Monuments Record for Wales) as part of partnership.
9. **Logos.** Partnership with RCAHME to be noted on cover of report.

**APPENDIX B:** Register of Project Drawings

**NB:** All site drawings were prepared in pencil on archivally stable drafting film at a scale of 1:50 and/or 1:20 as appropriate.

<b>Drg. No.</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Format</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Recorder</b>
2011-013g/001	'Arthro' Range; ground floor plan	A3	1:50	05.01.12	R Tyler
2011-013g/002	'Arthro' Range; first floor plan	A3	1:50	05.01.12	R Tyler
2011-013g/003	'Arthro' Range; second floor plan	A3	1:50	05.01.12	R Tyler
2011-013g/004	'Arthro' Range; transverse cross-section	A3	1:50	06.01.12	R Tyler
2011-013g/005	'Arthro' Range; detail of roof truss T1	A3	1:20	06.01.12	R Tyler
2011-013g/006	'Old Hall' Range; ground floor plan	A3	1:50	05.01.12	R Tyler
2011-013g/007	'Old Hall' Range; first floor plan	A3	1:50	11.01.12	R Tyler
2011-013g/008	'Old Hall' Range; transverse cross-section	A3	1:50	11.01.12	R Tyler

## APPENDIX C: Register of Project Photographs

**NB:** All photographs taken with Nikon D3000 digital SLR camera, 10 mega-pixels. Files are included in \*.jpg format on the CD appended at the back of this report. Photos marked with an asterisk (\*) are reproduced as plates within the current document.

Photo No.	Plate No.	Subject	Orientation	Date	Photographer
DSC_0151*	1	Principal north elevation	→ S	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0152		General view from NW	→ SE	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0153*	3	General view from NW	→ SE	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0154		General view from NW; detail of 'Old Hall'	→ SE	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0155		General view from NW; detail of 'Arthro'	→ SE	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0156		General view from NW; detail of 'Old Hall'	→ SE	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0157		General view from NW; detail of 'Arthro'	→ SE	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0158*	17	'Arthro' Range; north elevation	→ S	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0159		'Arthro' Range; north elevation; detail of western gable projection	→ SW	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0160		'Arthro' Range; north elevation	→ S	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0161		'Arthro' Range; north elevation, GF window	→ S	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0162*	18	'Arthro' Range; south elevation	→ N	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0163*	2	General view from SW	→ NE	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0164		'Arthro' Range; south elevation	→ N	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0165		General view from W	→ E	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0166*	19	'Arthro' Range from west	→ E	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0167		'Arthro' Range; south elevation	→ N	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0168		'Old Hall'; south elevation	→ N	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0169*	4	'Old Hall'; oblique view looking north-west	→ NE	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0170		'Old Hall'; west elevation (oblique)	→ NE	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0171*	5	'Old Hall'; west elevation, gabled FP projection	→ NE	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0172*	6	'Old Hall'; blocked window in west elevation	→ E	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0173		'Old Hall'; west elevation of gabled projecting stack	→ E	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0174*	7	'Old Hall'; north elevation (oblique)	→ SE	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0175		'Old Hall'; detail of gabled projecting stack	→ S	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0177		'Old Hall'; low level blocking in projecting stack	→ E	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0178		'Old Hall'; low level blocking in projecting stack	→ E	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0179		'Arthro' Range; general view from north-west	→ SE	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0180		'Arthro' Range; general view from north-west	→ SE	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0182*	21	'Arthro' Range; [GF01] looking south	→ S	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0183*	20	'Arthro' Range; [GF01] looking north	→ N	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0184*	24	'Arthro' Range; [GF01] north door in E wall	→ E	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0185		'Arthro' Range; [GF01] central window to N elev.	→ N	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0186*	23	'Arthro' Range; [GF01] inserted fireplace	→ E	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0187*	22	'Arthro' Range; [GF01] geometric plaster ceiling	↑	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0188		'Arthro' Range; [GF01] western passage	→ W	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0189*	26	'Arthro' Range; [GF01] FP bresummer in western passage	→ N	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0190		'Arthro' Range; [GF01] FP bresummer in western passage	→ N	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0191*	27	'Arthro' Range; [GF01] FP bresummer in western passage	→ N	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0192*	28	'Arthro' Range; [GF01] – Stair A	→ S	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0193		'Arthro' Range; east 'exterior' wall in C19th lobby	→ S	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0194*	25	'Arthro' Range; arched niche in east 'exterior' wall in C19th lobby	→ W	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0195*	29	'Arthro' Range; door in east 'exterior' wall, 1F	→ W	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0196*	30	'Arthro' Range; corridor [1F01]	→ E	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0197		'Arthro' Range; stair at east end of corridor [1F01]	→ E	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0198		'Arthro' Range; skylight over stair at east end of corridor [1F01]	↑	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0199*	31	'Arthro' Range; room [1F02]	→ NW	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0200		'Arthro' Range; room [1F02]	→ SE	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0202*	32	'Arthro' Range; room [1F02]; ceiling beam on corbel	↑	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0203		'Arthro' Range; room [1F03]	→ SW	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0204*	33	'Arthro' Range; room [1F03]	→ SE	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0205*	34	'Arthro' Range; Stair A, 1F→2F	→ S	06.01.12	R Tyler

DSC_0206		'Arthro' Range; Stair A, 1F→2F	→ S	06.01.12	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0207*</b>	<b>35</b>	'Arthro' Range; Stair A, 2F→1F	↓	06.01.12	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0208*</b>	<b>37</b>	'Arthro' Range; room [2F01] roof truss E	→ NE	06.01.12	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0209*</b>	<b>36</b>	'Arthro' Range; room [2F01] roof truss W	→ NW	06.01.12	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0210*</b>	<b>40</b>	'Arthro' Range; room [2F01] roof truss, angled struts above collar	↑	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0211		'Arthro' Range; room [2F01], groove to side of stud	→ NE	06.01.12	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0212*</b>	<b>38</b>	'Arthro' Range; room [2F01], groove to side of stud/collar	↑	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0213		'Arthro' Range; room [2F01], planking infill	→ N	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0214		'Arthro' Range; room [2F01], planking infill	→ N	06.01.12	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0215*</b>	<b>39</b>	'Arthro' Range; room [2F01], planking infill	→ N	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0216		'Arthro' Range; room [2F01], redundant purlin socket	→ N	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0217		'Arthro' Range; room [2F01], planking infill above collar	↑	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0218		'Arthro' Range; room [2F01] roof truss, angled struts above collar	↑	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0219		'Arthro' Range; room [2F01] roof truss E	→ NE	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0220		'Arthro' Range; room [2F01] roof truss W	→ NW	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0221		'Old Hall' Range; room [GF01] looking south	→ S	06.01.12	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0222*</b>	<b>8</b>	'Old Hall' Range; room [GF01] looking south	→ S	06.01.12	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0223*</b>	<b>11</b>	'Old Hall' Range; room [GF01] FP recess to NW wall	→ NW	06.01.12	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0224</b>	<b>12</b>	'Old Hall' Range; room [GF01] bread oven	→ NW	06.01.12	
<b>DSC_0225</b>	<b>13</b>	'Old Hall' Range; room [GF01] blocked opening to north wall	→ N	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0226		'Old Hall' Range; room [GF01]; inserted platform/stair	→ NE	06.01.12	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0227*</b>	<b>14</b>	'Old Hall' Range; room [GF01]; inserted platform/stair	→ NE	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0229		'Old Hall' Range; room [GF01]; detail of exposed stonework	→ E	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0230		'Old Hall' Range; room [GF01]; blocked window Bay 3 (E)	→ SE	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0231		'Old Hall' Range; room [GF01]; door Bay 3 (W)	→ W	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0235		'Old Hall' Range; room [GF01]; groove to soffit of beam A	↑	06.01.12	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0236*</b>	<b>9</b>	'Old Hall' Range; room [GF01]; groove to soffit of beam A	↑	06.01.12	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0237*</b>	<b>10</b>	'Old Hall' Range; room [GF01]; patched slate floor beneath beam A	↓	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0238		'Old Hall' Range; room [GF01]; ogee stop to chamfer of beam A	↑	06.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0239		'Old Hall' Range; room [GF01]; ogee stop to chamfer of beam A	↑	06.01.12	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0436*</b>	<b>15</b>	'Old Hall' Range; room [1F01]	→ S	11.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0437		'Old Hall' Range; room [1F01]	→ S	11.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0438		'Old Hall' Range; room [1F01]; eastern principal rafter	→ S	11.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0439		'Old Hall' Range; room [1F01]; eastern principal rafter	→ S	11.01.12	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0440*</b>	<b>16</b>	'Old Hall' Range; room [1F01]	→ N	11.01.12	R Tyler
DSC_0441		'Old Hall' Range; room [1F01]; western principal rafter	→ NW	11.01.12	R Tyler



Based upon Explorer 1:25,000 map (Sheet OL18)  
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(a) General view of Dolmelynlyn Hall from north-west (compare Plate 3).



(b) Oblique view of 'Arthro' Range from south-east.



(a) South front in 1862 following Williams' extensions with 'Arthro' Range to centre and 'Old Hall' to left. **NB:** crow-stepped western projection of 'Arthro' Range (compare Plate 2).



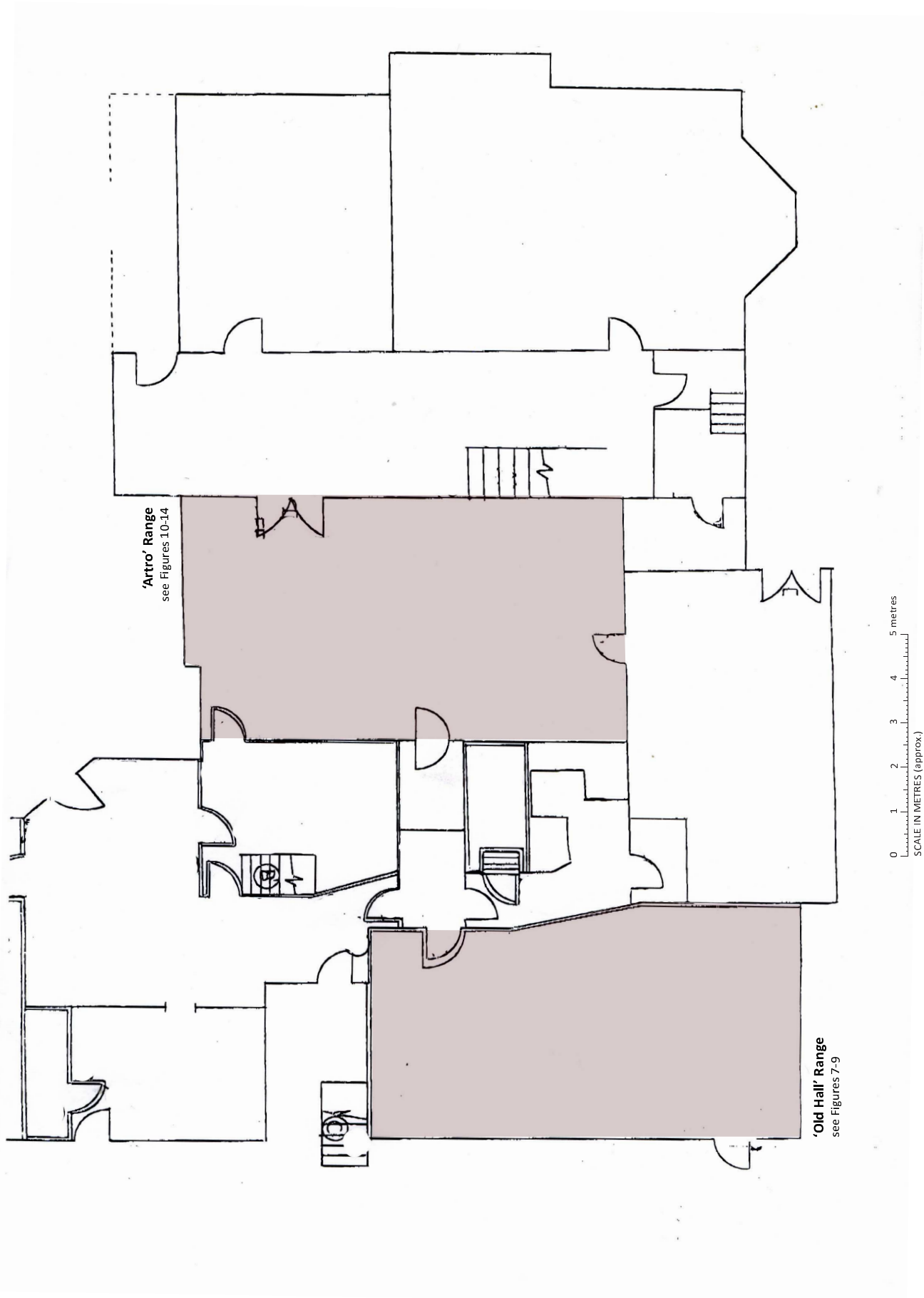
(b) South front in 1867 following addition of timber and glass billiard room, note stack rising against south-east end of Old Hall range.



(c) North front in 1872 following Williams' extensions, **NB:** crow-stepped western gable of 'Arthro' Range to right (compare Plate 1).



(d) South front in 1873 showing addition of tower, ground floor bay and second floor oriel.



'Artro' Range  
see Figures 10-14

'Old Hall' Range  
see Figures 7-9

0 1 2 3 4 5 metres  
SCALE IN METRES (approx.)

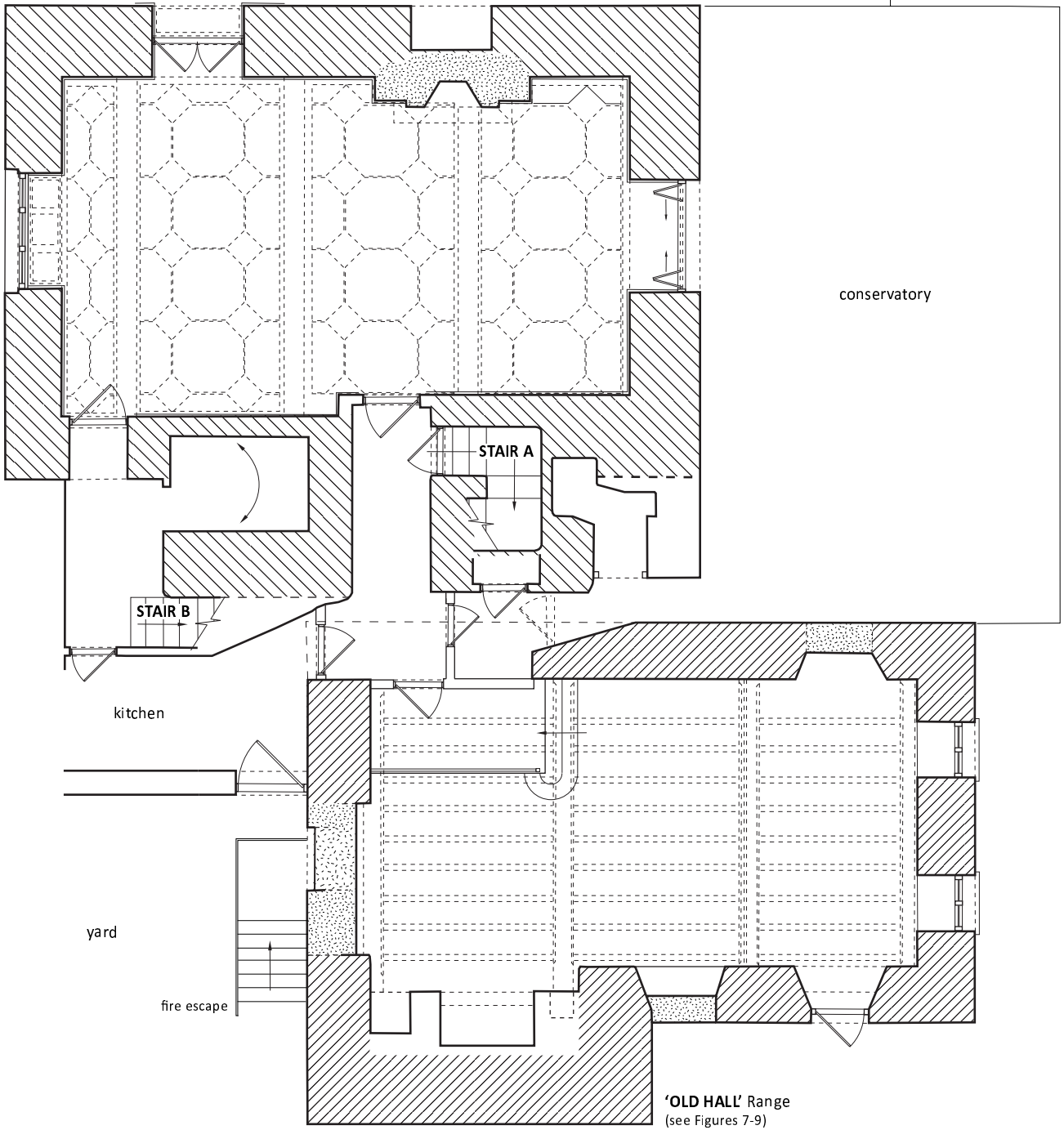
0 5 10 15 ft  
SCALE IN FEET

**Dolmelynlyn Hall, Ganalwyd, Gwynedd**  
**Figure 5: Overall plan of Dolmelynlyn Hall (based upon outline fire plan).**



ENTRANCE HALL (1860)

'ARTRO' Range  
(see Figures 10-14)



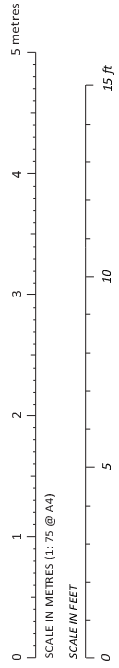
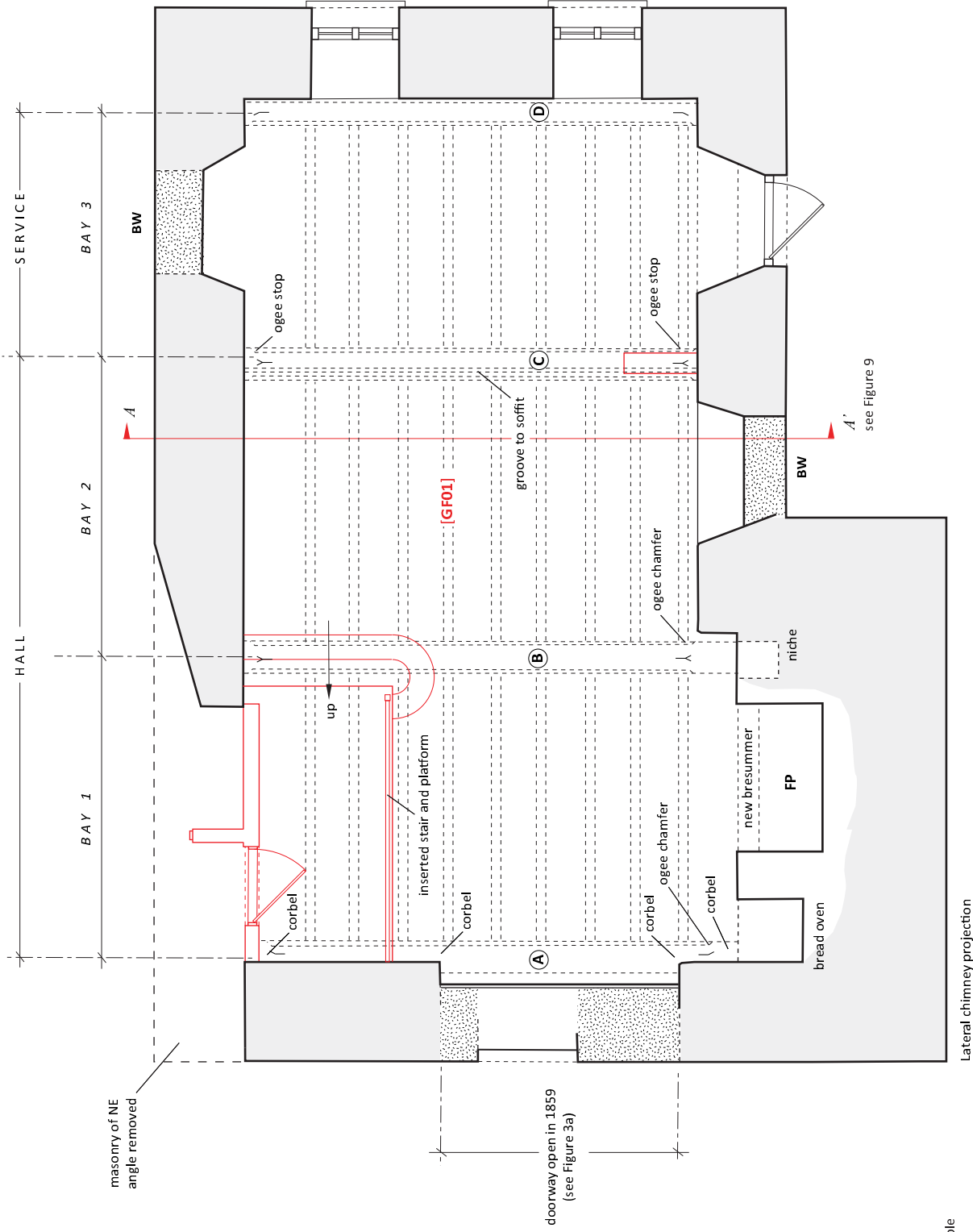
0 1 2 3 4 5 metres

SCALE IN METRES (1: 100 @ A4)

SCALE IN FEET

0 5 10 15 ft

N  
(approx.)

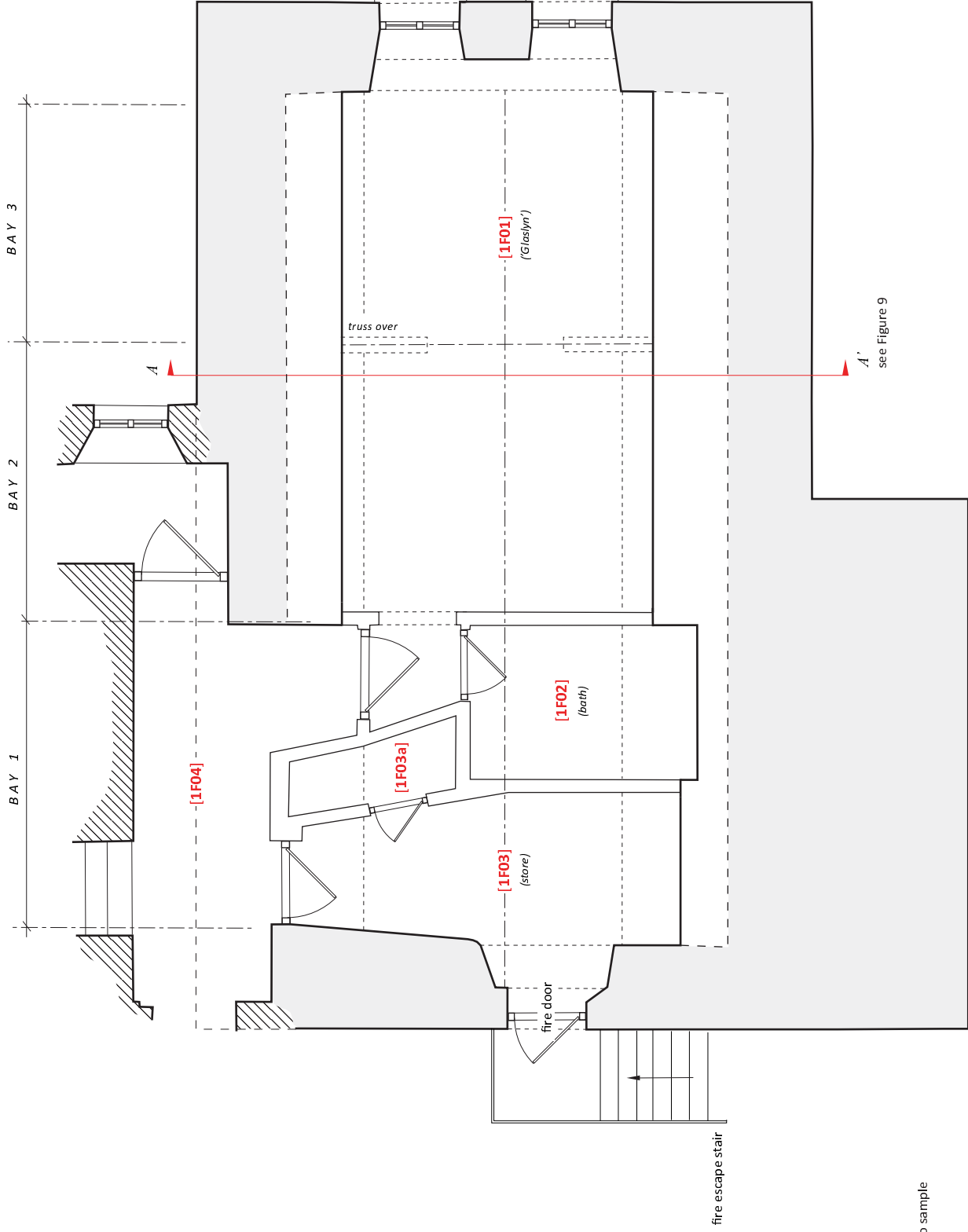


**KEY**  
 location of dendro sample

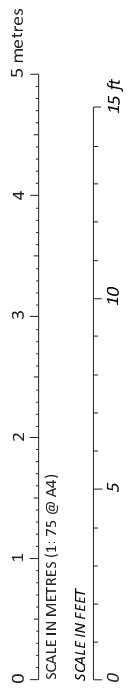
blocking

inserted features

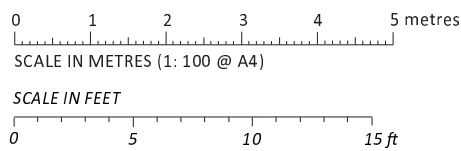
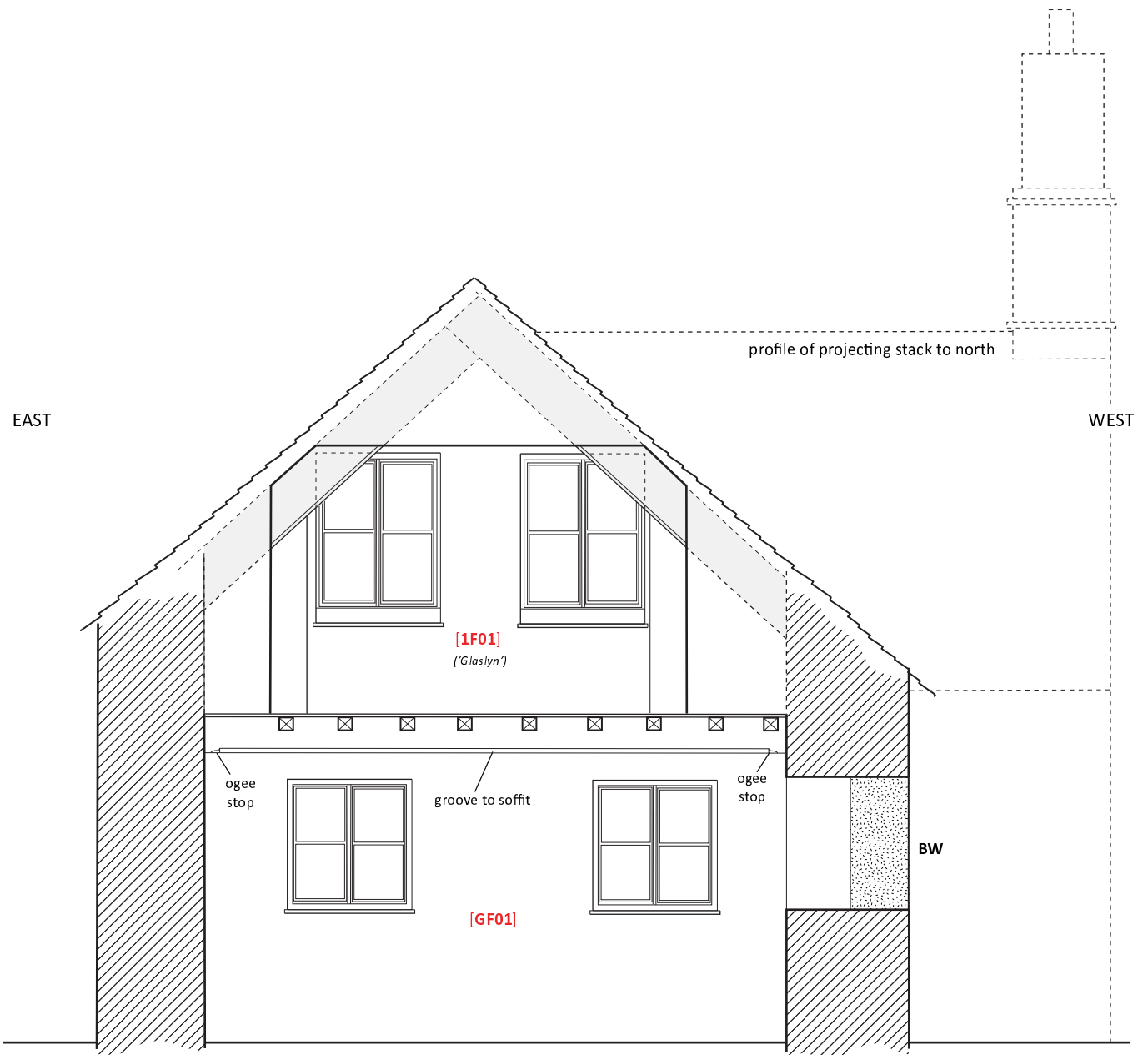
**Dolmelynllyn Hall, Gantllwyd, Gwynedd**  
**Figure 7: 'Old Hall' Range; ground floor plan (as existing)**






- KEY**
-  location of dendro sample
  -  blocking
  -  inserted features



**Dolmelynllyn Hall, Gantllwyd, Gwynedd**  
**Figure 8: 'Old Hall' Range; first floor plan (as existing)**



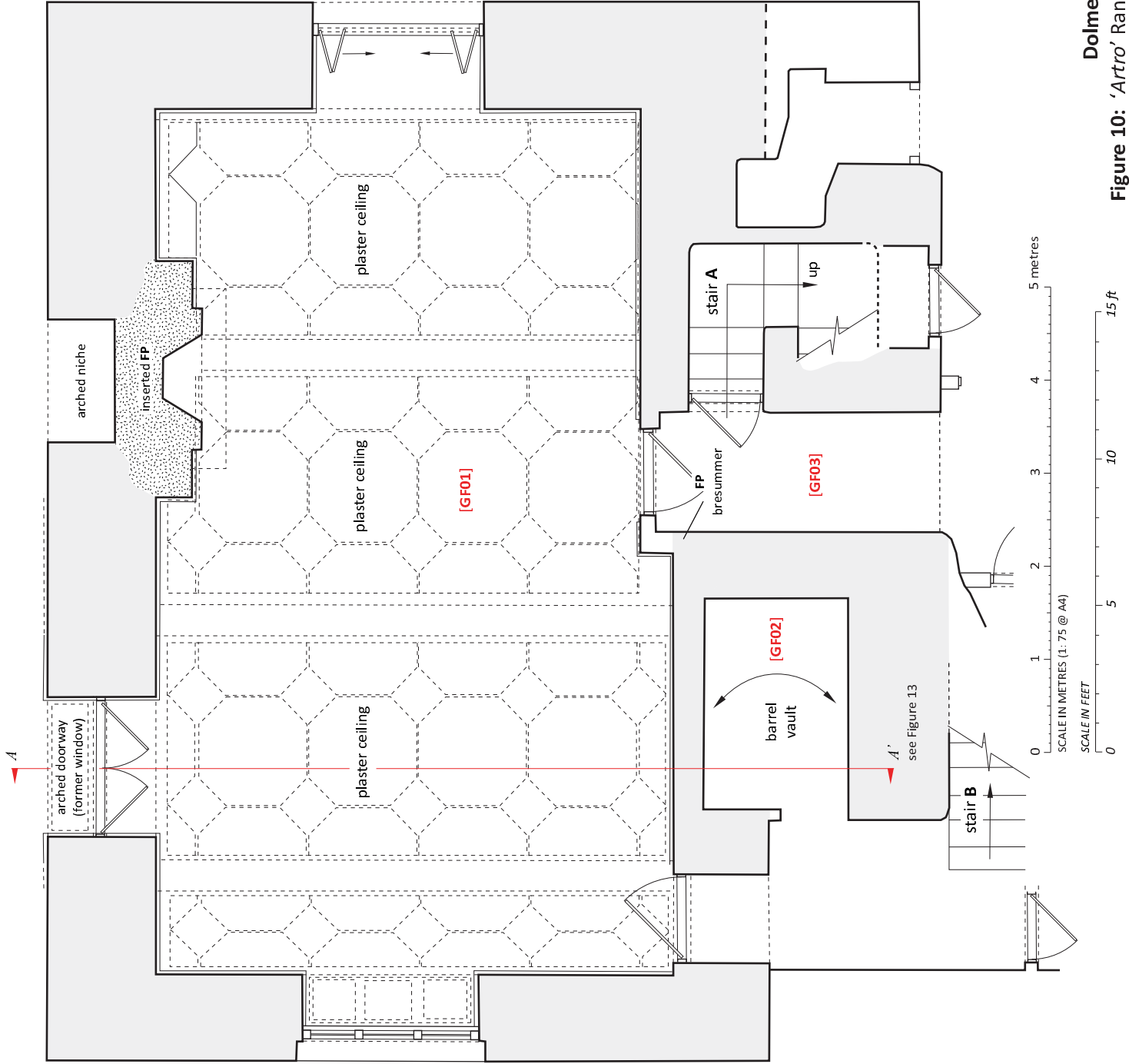
**KEY**

-  location of dendro sample
-  blocking
-  inserted features

N  
(approx.)



modern  
conservatory



**KEY**

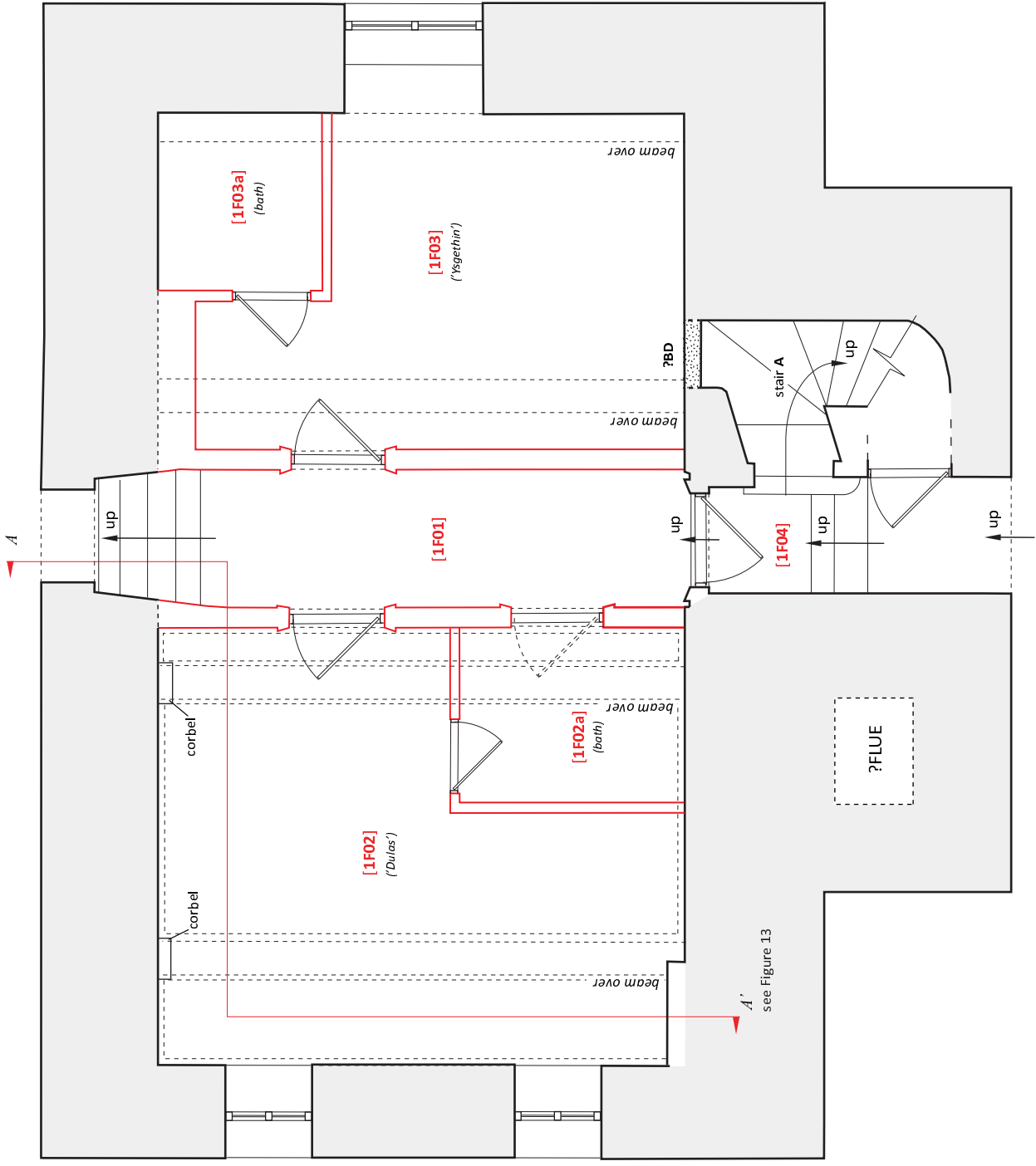
location of dendro sample

blocking

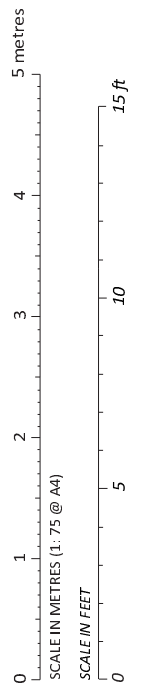
inserted features

**Dolmelynllyn Hall, Gantllwyd, Gwynedd**  
**Figure 10: 'Arthro' Range; ground floor plan (as existing)**

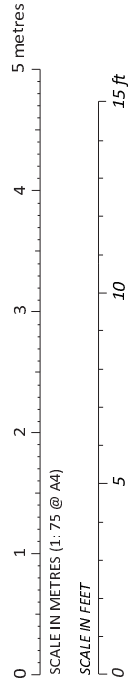
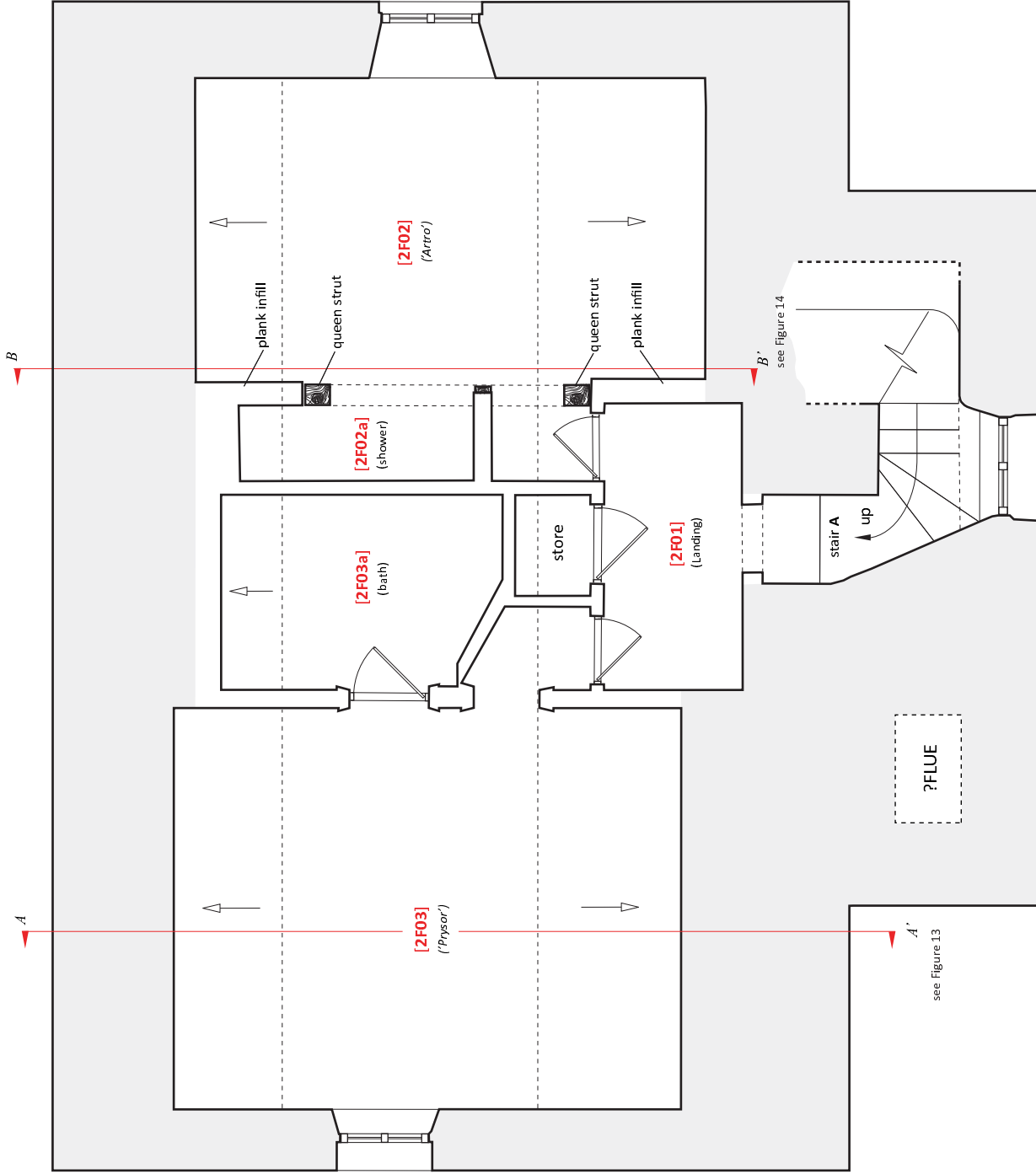




- KEY**
-  location of dendro sample
  -  blocking
  -  inserted features



**Dolmelynllyn Hall, Ganolwyd, Gwynedd**  
**Figure 11: 'Artró' Range; first floor plan (as existing)**

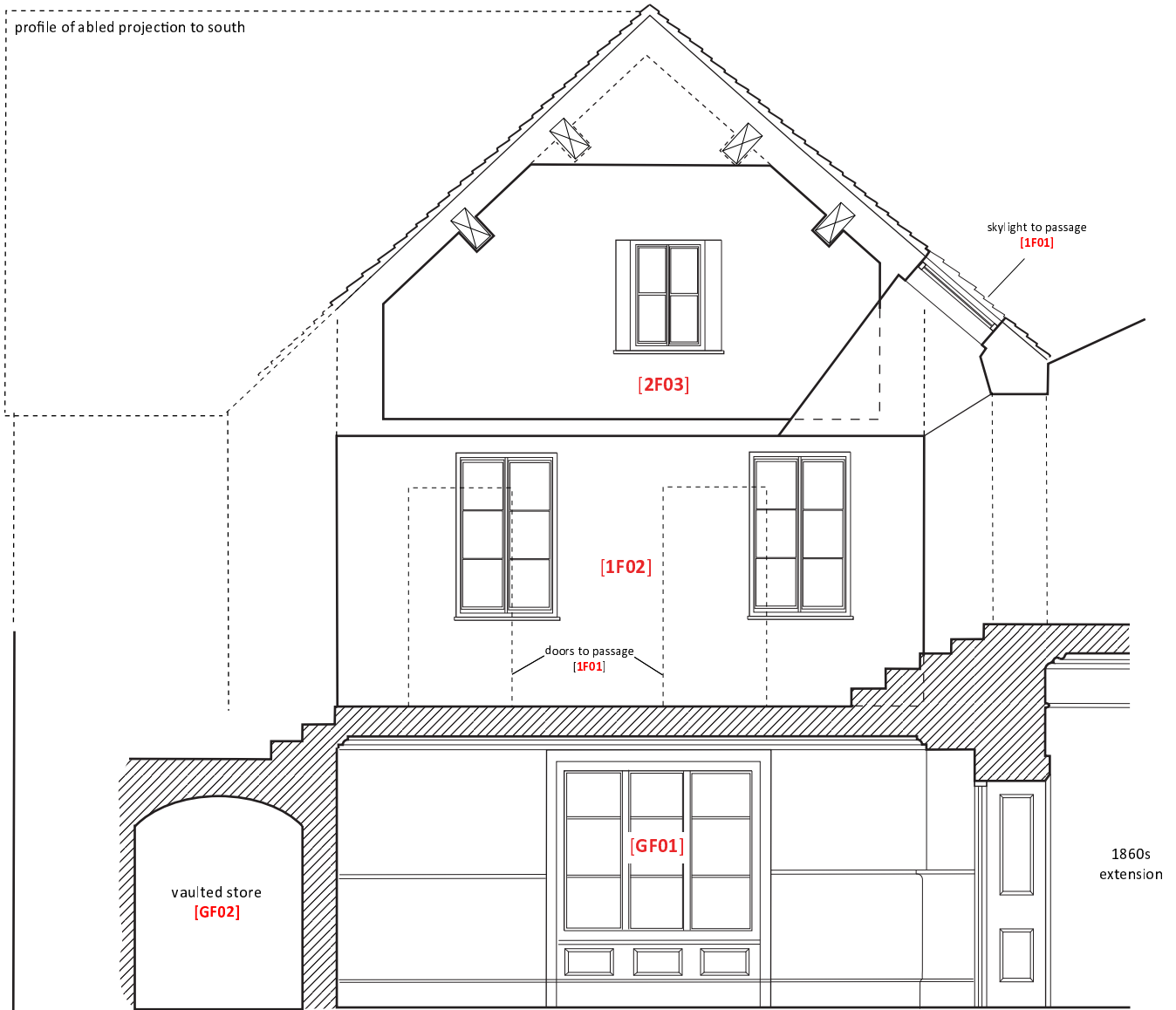


- KEY**
- location of dendro sample
  - blocking
  - inserted features
  - roofslope

**Dolmelynllyn Hall, Gantllwyd, Gwynedd**  
**Figure 12: 'Artror' Range; second floor plan (as existing)**

WEST

EAST



0 1 2 3 4 5 metres

SCALE IN METRES (1: 75 @ A4)

SCALE IN FEET

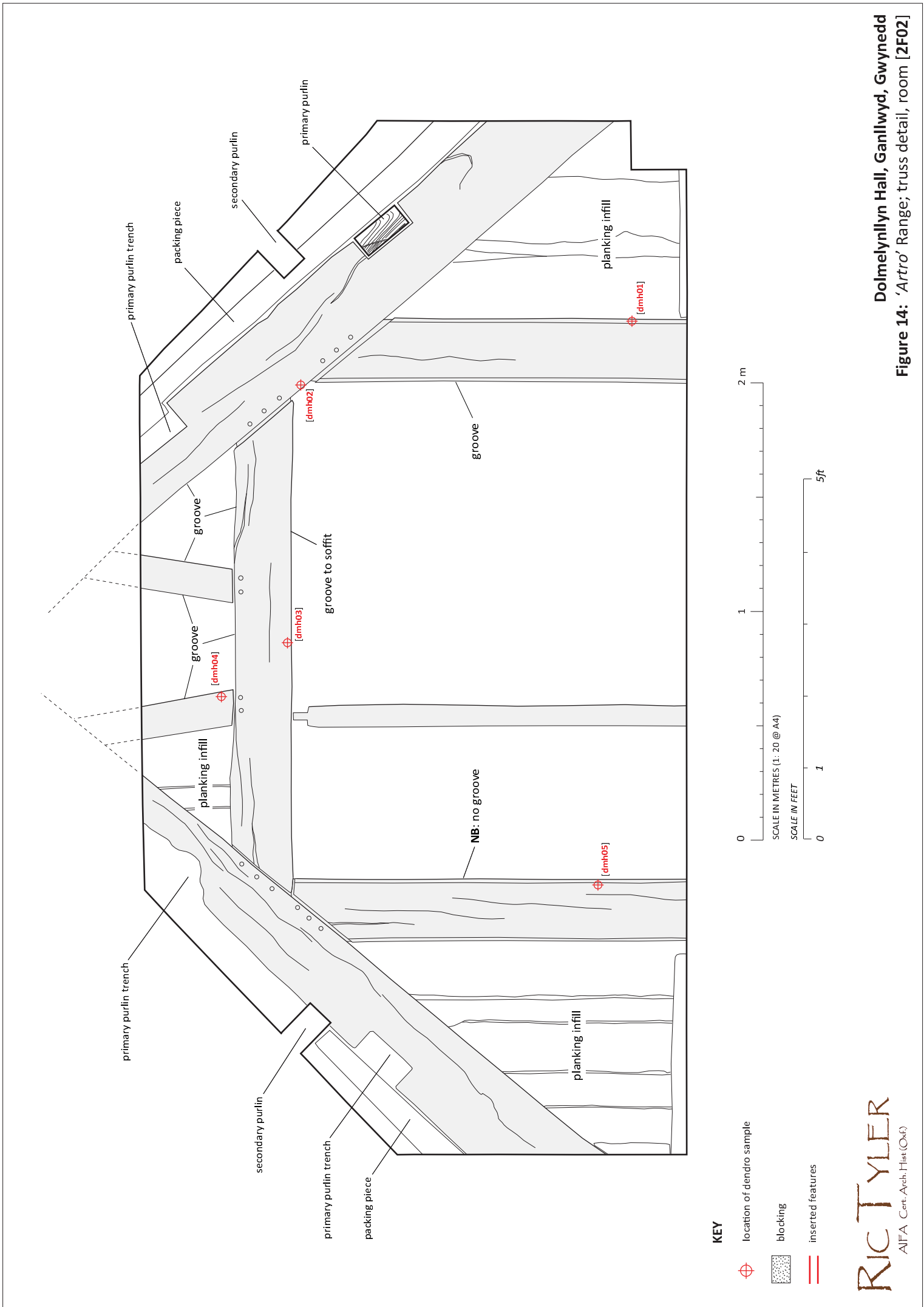
0 5 10 15 ft

KEY

⊕ location of dendro sample




▨ blocking

≡ inserted features



**Dolmelynllyn Hall, Ganllwyd, Gwynedd**  
**Figure 14: 'Artró' Range; truss detail, room [2F02]**

**KEY**

-  location of dendro sample
-  blocking
-  inserted features

SCALE IN METRES (1: 20 @ A4)

SCALE IN FEET

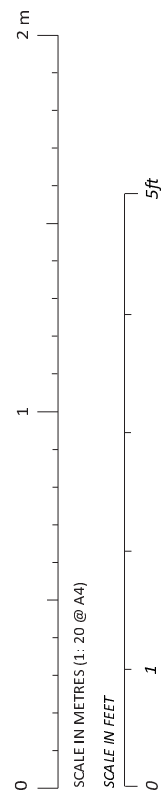




Plate 1: Principal elevation to north, 'Arthro' range to right of crow-stepped entrance (compare Figure 4b).



Plate 2: Principal elevation to south; 'Old Hall' range to left, 'Arthro' to centre (compare Figure 4a).



Plate 3: General view of complex from north-west with 'Arthro' range to centre, 'Old Hall' to right (compare Figure 3a).



Plate 4: 'Old Hall' range from south-west with gabled lateral stack projection to left.



Plate 5: 'Old Hall', detail of lateral stack projection.



Plate 6: Blocked window to west elevation.



Plate 7: 'Old Hall', north elevation (oblique).



Plate 8: 'Old Hall' range, ground floor [GF01] looking south.



Plate 9: [GF01]: groove to soffit of beam C.



Plate 10: [GF01]: patching in slate floor beneath beam C.





Plate 11: [GF01]: inserted FP within primary recess at north end of west wall.



Plate 12: Bread oven inserted into primary FP recess.



Plate 13: Wide opening (blocked) at north gable (see Figure 3a).

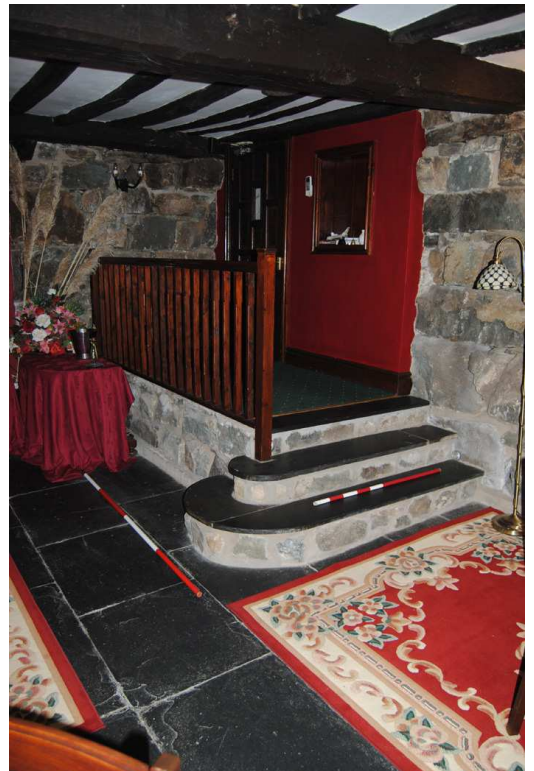


Plate 14: Inserted stair and platform at NE corner.



Plate 15: 'Old Hall', room [1F01] ('Glaslyn') looking south.



Plate 16: 'Old Hall', room [1F01] ('Glaslyn') looking north.



Plate 17: 'Arthro' range, north elevation.



Plate 18: 'Arthro' range, south elevation.



Plate 19: 'Arthro' range with gabled stair/stack (removed) projection, viewed from west.



Plate 20: 'Arthro' range, [GF01] looking south.



Plate 21: 'Arthro' range, [GF01] looking north.



Plate 22: 'Arthro' range, [GF01] plaster ceiling.



Plate 23: 'Arthro' range, [GF01] inserted fireplace with painted slate panels.

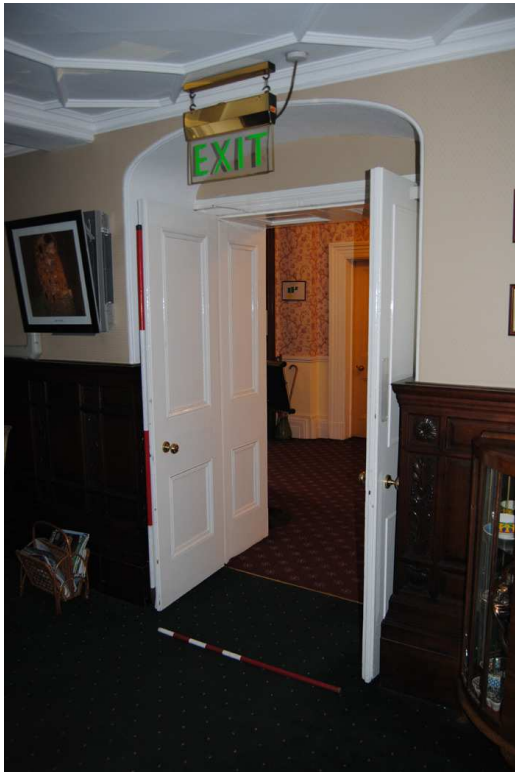


Plate 24: Doorway at N end E wall.



Plate 25: Arched alcove at S end E wall (backs onto inserted FP (Plate 23)).

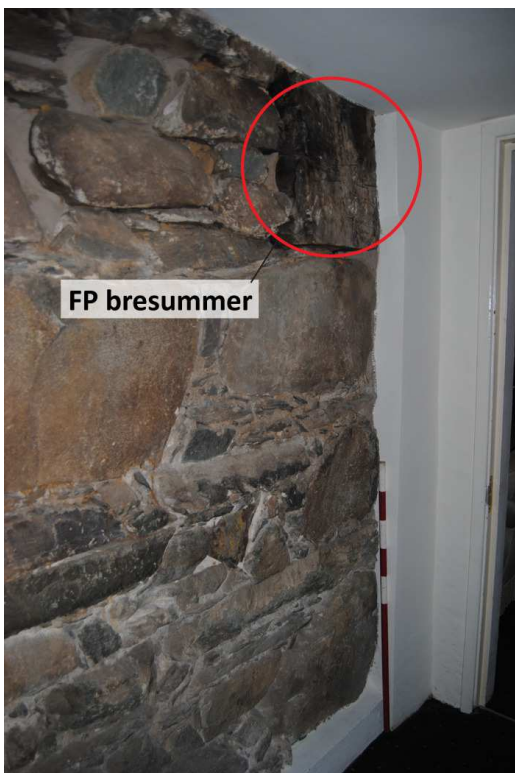


Plate 26: 'Former FP bresummer exposed in north wall of passage leading to 'Old Hall'.



Plate 27: Detail of former FP bresummer, (NB: chamfered ariss to bottom right).



Plate 28: Stone winder stair (A) rises from south wall of passage.



Plate 29: Doorway at E end corridor [1F01] (former window).



Plate 30: Corridor [1F01] looking east.



Plate 31: Room [1F02] ('Dulas') looking north-west.



Plate 32: Ceiling beam on corbel, [1F02].



Plate 33: Room [1F03] ('Ysgethin') looking south-east.





Plate 34: Stair A, 1F→2F; (?former door to left.



Plate 35: Stair A, looking down from 2F→1F.



Plate 36: Room [2F01] ('Artro'); detail of Truss T1 (E).



Plate 37: Room [2F01] ('Artro'); detail of Truss T1 (W).



Plate 38: T1 (W): stud grooved to receive planking panels.



Plate 39: T1 (E), in-situ planking panel infill.



Plate 40: Room [2F01] ('Arthro'); truss T1 - angled struts above collar.