## Historic England

Deal Castle, Victoria Road, Deal, Kent

## Tree-ring Analysis of Oak and Pine Timbers

Alison Arnold and Robert Howard

## Discovery, Innovation and Science in the Historic Environment



# DEAL CASTLE, <br> VICTORIA ROAD, DEAL, KENT 

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## SUMMARY

Dendrochronological analysis was undertaken on 5I of the 54 core samples obtained from Deal Castle, as well as the measurements, carried out in situ, of three boards from a door. This analysis produced six oak site chronologies, accounting for 21 samples, and one pine chronology comprising six samples. The first dated oak site chronology, comprising all six consoles to the ground floor of the Central Tower, is 137 rings long, these spanning AD |465-|60I. Interpretation of the sapwood gives these oak timbers an estimated felling date range of AD 1604-29. The second dated oak chronology comprises two door boards. One board is derived from a timber likely to have been felled after AD 1452, while the timber for the second board is likely to have been felled after AD 1535. The single pine chronology, comprising six samples from the timbers of the Gatehouse roof also dates, its 170 rings spanning the years AD 1520-1689. Interpretation of the sapwood on these samples would give these timbers, probably imported from Scandinavia, an estimated felling date in the late-seventeenth century. Twenty six measured oak samples, one measured pine sample, and one of the boards measured in situ remain ungrouped and undated.

## CONTRIBUTORS

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## INTRODUCTION

Deal Castle (Figs Ia-b), a Scheduled Monument, was the middle of three such fortifications built by Henry VIII cAD I539-42 within three miles of each other and designed to cover shipping in The Downs within Goodwin Sands, and to protect the south-east coast from seaward attack. The other castles are at Walmer, to the south and Sandown to the north, the latter now almost totally destroyed by sea action. All three sites were linked to each other by massive earthworks, these now also obliterated.

Deal is the largest and most elaborate of the castles having a six-lobed keep and a central three-storeyed circular citadel, or tower. These rise only a little way above the six-lobed curtain wall to present up to 145 gunports or embrasures on five tiers, the whole structure set low within a deep moat. Entry is from the west over a stone bridge across the moat, through a stout and heavily studded arched door, and via a narrow vaulted passage into an entrance hall with large-beamed roof. The living quarters of the garrison were within the Central Tower, the various interconnecting segmented rooms on different levels, divided up by timber-framed partition walls, being accessed via a central spiral stairs.

Dendrochronological analysis at Deal Castle was requested by Roy Porter in an attempt to determine, with more precision, the dates of certain areas of the castle and any possible subsequent alterations. The castle has been subject to substantial alteration and repairs over the centuries, the most recent work being in the 1950s, and whilst some of this work has been documented, the dating of other earlier changes to the monument is primarily based on assumption and stylistic evidence. It was hoped that tree-ring analysis would determine the date of various elements of the castle and hence enhance the overall understanding of the historical development of the castle, but in addition the information gained would also feed into a new scheme of presentation.

## Gatehouse

The Gatehouse has two roof trusses (Fig 2a). These trusses each comprise a pine tiebeam carrying an oak king-post and two pine principal rafters. These timbers in turn support a single inclined pine roof beam, the roof covering being pitched at an angle. Buried in the walls at the end of each tiebeam is a short vertical oak post. The main gates are composed of stiles, muntins, and rails, with panels between, and having arched/curved top pieces/door heads.

## Central Tower

In the Central Tower the ground-floor ceiling is formed by a series of main ceiling beams radiating, like the spokes of a wheel, from the middle of the tower to the outer walls (Fig 2b). It is possible that some of these may represent repairs of the 1950s, though others
would appear to be originals. Both the inner and outer ends of a number of these main ceiling beams (but not all) are supported by console posts, some of which again might be later repairs. The ground floor of the Central Tower is divided by four timber-framed partition walls of posts, rails and studs. These walls do not appear to be integral to the original construction work of the tower, and may represent either a change of design or a later alteration, though how much later is unknown. A central spiral stair provides access to the first floor and it is possible that the newel post and some of the stair treads may be original.

The first floor of the Central Tower is also divided by partition walls. Three doorways in these walls appear to be framed openings, unlike those to the ground floor which simply comprise gaps in the timbers of the partitions. As such, these first-floor doorways could possibly be separate inserts and potentially of a different date. A door, made up of five vertical oak boards, is in one of these first-floor doorways. Its date is also uncertain and whilst it may be original, it is also possible that it is of a later date.

## SAMPLING

A comprehensive assessment of timbers throughout the castle as to their suitability for tree-ring analysis led to sampling being focused on a number of specific areas that appeared to contain sufficient numbers of suitable timbers (Figs 3a-b). Specifically, these areas comprise the roof and main gates of the Gatehouse, and the ground-floor ceiling, ground- and first-floor partition walls, the stairs, the first-floor doorways, and a first-floor door in the Central Tower. Sampling of the main gates of the Gatehouse was limited to the curved top pieces, all other elements were too small or too thin to sample, and in any case were derived from fast-grown trees and thus unsuitable for tree-ring analysis.

Thus from the areas selected for analysis a total of 54 samples was obtained by coring and a further three timbers were measured in situ. Each sample was given the code DELC (for Deal Castle) and numbered 0 I-57 (Table I). Four samples (DEL-COI - DEL-C04) were obtained from the curved architrave or edging pieces to the main gates of the castle, with a further 13 samples (DEL-C05 - DEL-CI7) being obtained from the timbers of the two roof trusses to the Gatehouse. In the Central Tower 12 samples (DEL-Cl 8 -DEL-C29) were taken from the ceiling beams and their supporting consoles to the ground floor, with 10 samples (DEL-C30 - DEL-C39) being obtained from the timbers of the ground-floor partition walls. Five samples (DEL-C40 - DEL-C44) were taken from a series of treads to the central spiral staircase of the Central Tower. Also in the Central Tower, at first-floor level, six samples (DEL-C45 - DEL-C50) were obtained from two doorframes, five samples (DEL-C5I - DEL-C54) were obtained from one of the partition walls, and finally samples DEL-C55 - DEL-57 were obtained as in situ measurements from the exposed top edges of three of the five boards of a door, the other two boards being unsuitable for analysis.

The locations of these samples were recorded at the time of sampling either on sketch drawings, annotated photographs, or simple schematic plans (Figs 4a-k). The trusses, frames, and other timbers have either been located on a north-south or east-west basis as appropriate, or in the case of the ceiling beams and consoles of the Central Tower, by counting clockwise from the northernmost timber. The treads of the stairs have been numbered from bottom to top.

## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Each of the 54 core samples obtained were prepared by sanding and polishing. It was seen at this time that three samples had less than the 40 rings here deemed necessary for reliable dating and they were rejected from this programme of analysis. The annual growth-ring widths of the remaining 5 I samples were measured; the data of these measurements, along with the three in situ measurements, is given at the end of this report. The data of all 54 measured series were then compared with each other by the Litton/Zainodin grouping procedure (see Appendix).

This comparative process resulted in the production of six oak site chronologies, DELCSQ0 I - DELCSQ06, accounting for a total of 21 samples (Figs 5-I0), and one pine site chronology, DELCSQ07, this comprising six samples (Fig II). Each of the seven site chronologies thus created was then compared, as appropriate, to an extensive corpus of either oak or pine reference material. This process indicated a consistent and repeated match for only two of the six oak site chronologies, DELCSQ0I and DELCSQ06, as well as for the single pine site chronology, DELCSQ07. Site chronology DELCSQ0 I with 137 rings spans the years AD 1465-160। (Table 2), while site chronology DELCSQ06 with 153 rings spans AD I 368-I 520 (Table 3). The pine site chronology DELCSQ07, with I70 rings, spans the years AD 1520-1689 (Table 4).

Each site chronology was also compared to the remaining measured but ungrouped oak or pine samples, but there was no further cross-matching. Each of the measured but ungrouped oak and pine samples were then compared individually with the full corpus of its respective reference material, but there was no further satisfactory cross-matching and all such samples must, therefore, remain undated.

## INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

Analysis by dendrochronology of the timbers of Deal Castle has produced six oak site chronologies, two of which can be dated, plus one dated pine site chronology.

## Oak site chronology DELCSQ0I (dated)

This site chronology comprises exclusively samples from the consoles of the ground-floor ceiling in the Central Tower, its I37 rings spanning the years AD I465-|60| (Fig 5). None of the samples retain complete sapwood (the last growth ring produced by the
tree before it was felled), and it is thus not possible to provide a precise felling date for any timber. All the samples do, though, retain some sapwood or at least the heartwood/sapwood boundary.

The heartwood/sapwood boundary on the six samples is at a similar relative position/date, varying by only five years, and hence it is very likely that the timbers represented were all felled at the same time as each other. The average heartwood/sapwood boundary on these six samples is dated AD 1589 which, allowing for the minimum and maximum numbers of sapwood rings the trees are likely to have had (the $95 \%$ confidence interval being 15-40 sapwood rings), would give all of the timbers an estimated likely felling date range of AD 1604-29.

The interpretation as a single phase of felling is further supported by the overall level of cross-matching between these six samples, with values in excess of $t=10.0$ seen between samples DEL-C24 and C25, in excess of $t=11.0$ between samples DEL-C27 and C29, and even in excess of $t=15.0$ between DEL-C26 and C28. Such high levels of cross-matching suggest that some consoles have been derived from the same tree, with all the source trees probably growing in a single woodland area. In respect of the location of this woodland, site chronology DELCSQ0 I matches quite widely across the southern and central parts of England and hence, whilst the timber could readily have been derived relatively locally, it is also possible that it was obtained from a more distant woodland.

The consoles associated with the ground-floor ceiling in the Central Tower therefore indicate a programme of building works in the early-seventeenth century.

## Oak site chronology DELCSQ02 (undated)

DELCSQ02, also comprises six samples, all of them exclusively from the ground-floor ceiling beams of the Central Tower (Fig 6). This site chronology is 118 rings long, but it cannot be conclusively dated. Although undated, the relative position of the heartwood/sapwood boundary on the constituent samples varies by only seven years suggesting that these timbers were also cut as part of a single programme of felling. The cross-matching between these samples is somewhat more variable and suggests that the trees may have been derived from relatively widespread, although potentially closely related, woodland areas.

## Oak site chronology DELCSQ03 (undated)

Samples DEL-C09 and DEL-CIO (Fig 7) are both from short posts buried in the walls of the Gatehouse and, whilst neither retain the heartwood/sapwood boundary, given that they cross-match with a value of $t=7.9$, it is likely that the source trees were growing close to each other. This, combined with the fact that both timbers are associated with
the same truss, indicates that it is likely that they do actually represent a single phase of felling.

## Oak site chronology DELCSQ04 (undated)

Samples DEL-C39 and DEL-C42 (Fig 8), respectively from a ground-floor partition wall post and a stair tread to the Central Tower, are clearly broadly coeval. However the heartwood/sapwood boundary is present on one, but not the other, and thus it is not possible to ascertain whether they represent a single phase of felling or two separate phases of felling. Whilst they do cross-match with a value of $t=5$. I this does not conclusively demonstrate that they were felled at the same time.

## Oak site chronology DELCSQ05 (undated)

Two of the three samples, DEL-C5I and DEL-C53 (Fig 9), both from rails of the firstfloor partition wall in the Central Tower, were likely to have been felled at the same time as each other. Such an interpretation is based on the fact that their heartwood/sapwood boundaries are at similar positions, that they cross-match with a value of $t=6.5$, and that both timbers are part of the same partition wall.

Sample DEL-C33 from a door-post in the ground-floor partition wall timber in the Central Tower, on the other hand, is without the heartwood/sapwood boundary and thus its relative felling date cannot be determined. In this instance, although the cross-matching with samples DEL-C5I and DEL-C53 is good ( $t=4.7$ and $t=7.8$ respectively), the outermost measured heartwood ring on sample DEL-C33 is several decades earlier than on DEL-C5I and DEL-C53 (Fig 9). While this timber could be earlier than those from the first-floor partition wall, the case is not proven as it could simply have been more heavily trimmed during conversion into a post.

## Oak site chronology DELCSQ06 (dated)

Neither of the two dated series from boards of the first-floor door retains any sapwood or the heartwood/sapwood boundary (Fig 10), and it thus not possible to provide a felling date range. However, with a last heartwood ring date of AD I520, and allowing for a minimum of I 5 sapwood rings (the lower $95 \%$ confidence level) it is likely that the board represented by DEL-C56 was felled after AD 1535, whilst with a last heartwood ring date of AD 1437 it is likely that the board represented by DEL-C57 was felled after AD 1452. It is possible that the trees utilised for the two boards were felled at the same as each other and that they are coeval, but this is not certain. If they are of the same date, it is clear that the timber for sample DEL-C57 has been more heavily trimmed during conversion than has the timber represented by sample DEL-C56.

This site chronology matches well with a whole series of other reference chronologies derived from boards used in panelling, triptych's, and panel paintings, all thought to have been derived from sources elsewhere in Europe, predominantly the Baltic region. Thus the dated door boards are also derived from imported timber.

## Oak sample DEL-C55 (undated)

Although sample DEL-C55, also from the first-floor door, has 112 rings, quite sufficient for reliable analysis, it remains undated. The sample shows no sign of distortion or stress which might make cross-matching and dating difficult, and the reason for the lack of dating is unknown. It is possible that the source tree grew in an area, and/or at a time, for which as yet there is no available reference material, although this seems relatively unlikely. It is, however, common in most programmes of tree-ring analysis that some samples remain undated, often for no apparent reason.

## Pine site chronology DELCSQ07 (dated)

This site chronology comprises exclusively samples from the roof of the Gatehouse (Fig II), its 170 rings spanning the years AD 1520-1689. It is possible that one, or possibly two, of the pine samples from the Gatehouse roof retain complete sapwood, although this is somewhat more difficult to determine on softwood timbers than on oak. One rafter (DEL-CI6) has a last potential complete sapwood ring end-date, and hence a possible felling date, of $A D$ I689, while another rafter ( $\mathrm{DEL}-\mathrm{Cl} 2$ ) has a last possible complete sapwood ring end-date, and hence a possible felling date, of AD 1687. The amount of sapwood present on pines is very variable, far more so than oak, however the last measured ring dates on the other pine samples would also be suggestive of felling dates towards the very end of the seventeenth century. Thus it appears that the Gatehouse roof underwent a period of rebuilding or significant repair at the end of the seventeenth century.

The overall cross-matching between the samples in this site chronology suggests the likelihood that the trees may have grown in an extensive area of forest. This site chronology itself matches consistently with reference chronologies from Norway and Sweden, as well as those from other imported assemblages in the UK thought to be of potentially Scandinavian origin. Hence it appears possible that these timbers from the roof of the Gatehouse also have a Scandinavian origin.

## CONCLUSION

In this instance, tree-ring analysis has dated relatively few timbers, an unusually high number of samples (75\%) remaining undated. This may be due to the character of the timbers available here, there now appearing to be a distinct possibility not only that some of them are reused pieces of different felling dates inserted as part of later periods of
repair, including that undertaken in the 1950s, but that more timbers have been replaced than was previously thought. Small groups of timbers of different dates are often more difficult to date than larger collections where the data is well replicated. It is also possible that many timbers are of dates and/or from areas for which, at present, there is little or no reference material available. This may be particularly applicable to the later 1950s timbers. In this respect it is possible that when further regional data are collected, the unmatched samples from Deal Castle may ultimately be dated.

The dating that has been obtained, however, is no doubt of some use, this demonstrating that one hitherto unknown programme of work appears to have been undertaken in the Central Tower in the early seventeenth century, and that the Gatehouse roof underwent an undocumented period of rebuilding or significant repair at the end of the seventeenth century. Analysis also shows that the boarded first-floor door to the Central Tower may be an early survival. The work undertaken here, furthermore, will add oak and pine chronologies to both the regional and wider European database, these helping to date other timbers in future.

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## TABLES

Table I: Details of tree-ring samples from Deal Castle, Kent

| Sample number | Sample location | Total rings | Sapwood rings* | First measured ring date AD | Last heartwood ring date $A D$ | Last measured ring date AD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gatehouse main gate |  |  |  |  |  |
| DEL-C01 | North door, upper architrave piece | 45 | h/s | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C02 | North door, lower architrave piece | 91 | no h/s | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C03 | South door, upper architrave piece | 42 | no h/s | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C04 | South door, lower architrave piece | nm | --- | ------ | ------ | ------ |
|  | Gatehouse roof |  |  |  |  |  |
| DEL-C05 | King post, northern truss | 71 | h/s | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C06 | East wall post, northern truss | nm | --- | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C07 | West wall post, northern truss | 57 | h/s | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C08 | King post, southern truss | 71 | 6 | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C09 | East wall post, southern truss | 50 | no h/s | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-CIO | West wall post, southern truss | 68 | no h/s | ---- | ------ | --- |
| DEL-CII | Tiebeam, northern truss (pine) | 112 | 25 | 1526 | 1612 | 1637 |
| DEL-Cl2 | East rafter, northern truss (pine) | 168 | 56C? | 1520 | 1631 | 1687 |
| DEL-Cl3 | West rafter, northern truss (pine) | 130 | 40 | 1549 | 1638 | 1678 |
| DEL-CI4 | Roof beam, northern truss (pine) | 150 | 70 | 1532 | 1611 | 1681 |
| DEL-CI5 | Tiebeam, southern truss (pine) | 337 | 66 | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-CI6 | East rafter, southern truss (pine) | 163 | 74C? | 1527 | 1615 | 1689 |
| DEL-CI7 | Roof beam, southern truss (pine) | 101 | 21 | 1523 | 1602 | 1623 |

Table I: (continued)

| Sample number | Sample location | Total rings | Sapwood rings* | First measured ring date AD | Last heartwood ring date AD | Last measured ring date $A D$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Central Tower, ground-floor ceiling |  |  |  |  |  |
| DEL-CI8 | Ceiling beam 10 | 96 | h/s | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-CI9 | Ceiling beam 12 | 73 | h/s | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C20 | Ceiling beam 3 | 89 | $\mathrm{h} / \mathrm{s}$ | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C21 | Ceiling beam 4 | 76 | h/s | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C22 | Ceiling beam 8 | 116 | h/s | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C23 | Ceiling beam 9 | 88 | no h/s | ------ | ----- | ------ |
| DEL-C24 | Console I | 90 | $\mathrm{h} / \mathrm{s}$ | 1500 | 1589 | 1589 |
| DEL-C25 | Console 4 | 127 | h/s | 1465 | \| 591 | \| 591 |
| DEL-C26 | Console 5 | 90 | h/s | 1497 | 1586 | 1586 |
| DEL-C27 | Console 6 | 130 | 11 | 1472 | 1590 | 1601 |
| DEL-C28 | Console 7 | 115 | h/s | 1476 | 1590 | 1590 |
| DEL-C29 | Console 8 | 95 | 5 | 1499 | 1588 | 1593 |
|  | Central Tower, ground-floor partition walls |  |  |  |  |  |
| DEL-C30 | North-east partition, south-west rail | 100 | h/s | ------ | ------ | --- |
| DEL-C3I | North-east partition, mid-post | 106 | no h/s | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C32 | North-east partition, north-east post | 86 | no h/s | ------ | ------ | ----- |
| DEL-C33 | North-west partition, lower post | 66 | no h/s | ---- | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C34 | North-west partition, mid-post | 125 | $\mathrm{h} / \mathrm{s}$ | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C35 | North-west partition, north-west rail | 60 | no h/s | ------ | ------ | --- |
| DEL-C36 | North-west partition, north-west-post | 111 | no h/s | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C37 | South-west partition, south-west rail | 57 | h/s | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C38 | South-west partition, mid-post | 46 | no h/s | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C39 | South-west partition, south-west post | 55 | $\mathrm{h} / \mathrm{s}$ | ------ | ------ | ------ |

Table I: (continued)

| Sample number | Sample location | Total rings | Sapwood rings* | First measured ring date $A D$ | Last heartwood ring date $A D$ | Last measured ring date $A D$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Central Tower, stairs |  |  |  |  |  |
| DEL-C40 | Newel post | 94 | no h/s | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C4I | Tread I (from bottom) | 60 | no h/s | ------ | ---- | ------ |
| DEL-C42 | Tread 2 | 81 | no h/s | ------ | ------ | ----- |
| DEL-C43 | Tread 13 | 75 | no h/s | ---- | --- | ------ |
| DEL-C44 | Tread I5 | 48 | no h/s | ------ | ---- | ------ |
|  | Central Tower, first-floor door frames |  |  |  |  |  |
| DEL-C45 | Doorway I, south jamb | 56 | h/s | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C46 | Doorway 2, north jamb | 59 | no h/s | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C47 | Doorway 2, south jamb | 69 | no h/s | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C48 | Doorway 2, lintel | 74 | h/s | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C49 | Doorway 3, east jamb | 65 | no h/s | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C50 | Doorway 3, west jamb | 120 | h/s | ------ | ------ | ------ |
|  | Central Tower, first-floor partition walls |  |  |  |  |  |
| DEL-C51 | West partition wall, east top rail | 99 | h/s | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C52 | West partition wall, main central post | nm | --- | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C53 | West partition wall, west mid-rail | 94 | h/s | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C54 | West partition wall, west stud post | 97 | h/s | ------ | ------ | ------ |
|  | Door I boards |  |  |  |  |  |
| DEL-C55 | Board I (outer/closing board) | 112 | no h/s | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| DEL-C56 | Board 2 | 145 | no h/s | 1376 | ------ | 1520 |
| DEL-C57 | Board 4 | 70 | no h/s | 1368 | ------ | 1437 |

$\mathrm{nm}=$ sample not measured
$\mathrm{h} / \mathrm{s}=$ the heartwood/sapwood ring is the last ring on the sample
C? = possible complete sapwood retained on sample, last measured ring is possibly the felling date of the timber represented

Table 2: Results of the cross-matching of oak site sequence DELCSQOI and relevant reference chronologies when the first-ring date is AD I465 and the last-ring date is AD 1601

| Reference chronology | Span of chronology | $t$-value | Reference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chiddingly Place, East Sussex | AD 1324-1576 | 8.0 | ( Arnold and Litton 2003 ) |
| Avebury Manor, Avebury, Wiltshire | AD 1393-1596 | 7.8 | ( Arnold and Howard 2011 unpubl) |
| Long House, 62 Strand Street, Sandwich, Kent | AD 1466-156\| | 7.2 | ( Arnold et a/ 2001) |
| Cobham Hall, Cobham, Kent | AD 1317-1662 | 7.1 | ( Arnold et al 2003 ) |
| Church of St Andrew, Welham, Leicestershire | AD 1443-1633 | 6.7 | ( Arnold et al 2005 ) |
| Upwich, Droitwich, Worcestershire | AD 1454-1651 | 6.7 | ( Groves and Hillam 1997 ) |
| Church of St Peter, Aston Flamville, Leicestershire | AD 1475-1620 | 6.4 | ( Arnold et al 2005 ) |
| Ightham Mote, Ivy Hatch, Kent | AD 1276-1648 | 6.2 | ( Howard 2002 unpubl ) |

Table 3: Results of the cross-matching of oak site sequence DELCSQO6 and relevant reference chronologies when the first-ring date is AD I368 and the last-ring date is AD 1520

| Reference chronology | Span of chronology | $t$-value | Reference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Baltic (area I) panel paintings - imported | AD 1156-1597 | 8.2 | ( Hillam and Tyers 1995) |
| Flemish masters panel paintings - imported | AD 1169-1518 | 7.3 | ( Lavier and Lambert 1996) |
| Fulham Palace gate boards, London - imported | AD 1319-1484 | 7.0 | ( Bridge and Miles 2004 ) |
| Bowhill ceiling boards, Exeter, Devon - imported | AD \|16|-1483 | 6.8 | ( Groves 2004 ) |
| Sutton House wall panelling (area I), London - imported | AD 1259-1516 | 6.3 | ( Tyers 1991) |
| Otley Hall, wall panelling (area 2) Suffolk - imported | AD 1374-1584 | 6.0 | ( Tyers 2000 ) |
| Otley Hall, wall panelling (area I) Suffolk - imported | AD 1259-1519 | 5.5 | ( Tyers 2000 ) |
| Albion Place barrel staves, Clerkenwell, London - imported | AD 1363-1478 | 5.5 | ( Tyers unpubl) |

Table 4: Results of the cross-matching of pine site sequence DELCSQ07 and relevant reference chronologies when the first-ring date is $A D I 520$ and the last-ring date is AD 1689

| Reference chronology | Span of chronology | $t$-value | Reference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Norway: II-I3 Oslo Bolvaerk | AD 1479-1622 | 7.7 | ( Daly pers comm) |
| Norway: Grunnskala Flesberg | AD 1383-1954 | 5.8 | ( Eidem 1959) |
| Sweden: Helsingland | AD 1001-186\| | 5.1 | ( Bartholin pers comm) |
| Sweden: Uppland | AD 1031-1638 | 5.0 | ( Bartholin pers comm) |
| Bromley Hall, London Borough of Tower Hamlets - imported | AD 1520-1689 | 7.0 | ( Bridge 2015 ) |
| 107 Jermyn Street, City of Westminster, London (3) - imported | AD 1367-1710 | 6.8 | ( Groves and Locatelli 2005 ) |
| 107 Jermyn Street, City of Westminster, London (4) - imported | AD 1507-1700 | 6.3 | ( Groves and Locatelli 2005 ) |
| Kirkleatham Hall Stables, Redcar, North Yorkshire (2) - imported | AD 1550-1701 | 5.7 | ( Arnold and Howard 2013 ) |
| 73 Kew Green, Richmond, Surrey - imported | AD 1551-1699 | 5.5 | ( Tyers pers comm) |

## FIGURES



Figure Ia-b: Map to show the location of Deal (top) and Deal Castle (bottom) © Crown Copyright and database right 2014. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024900


Figure 2a-b: View of the timbers to the Gatehouse roof (top), and the ceiling beams, consoles, and partition wall timbers of the Central Tower (bottom) (photographs Robert Howard)


Figure 3a-b: Ground/first-floor plans (top/bottom) of Deal Castle to show sampled areas (after English Heritage Guidebook: Deal Castle)


Figure $4 a-b$ : Photographs to help locate sampled timbers of the main gates (top) and the Gatehouse roof (bottom) (photographs Robert Howard)


Figure 4c: Annotated plan at ground-floor level to help locate sampled timbers (after English Heritage Guidebook: Deal Castle)


Figure 4d: Photograph to help locate sampled timbers from the north-east ground-floor partition wall (photographs Robert Howard


Figure 4e-f: Photographs to help locate sampled timbers from the south-west (top) and southeast (bottom) ground-floor partition walls (photographs Robert Howard)


Figure 4g: General view of the newel post and stairs (cored as samples DEL-C40-44) (photograph Robert Howard)


Figure 4h-i: Photographs to help locate sampled timbers of the first-floor doorway I (top) and 2 (bottom) (photographs Robert Howard)


Figure 4j-k: Photograph to help locate sampled timbers of the first-floor partition wall and doorway 3 (top) and board-built door (bottom) (photographs Robert Howard)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Off- } \\ & \text { set } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total rings | Relative heartwood/sapwood boundary position |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 32 |  | DEL-C26 |  |  |  | h/s | 90 | 122 |
| 35 |  | DEL-C |  |  |  | $\mathrm{h} / \mathrm{s}$ | 90 | 125 |
| 11 | DEL-C28 |  |  |  |  | h/s | 115 | 126 |
| 00 DEL-C25 |  |  |  |  |  | h/s | 127 | 127 |
| 34 |  | DEL-C2 |  |  |  | 5 sap | 95 | 124 |
| 07 | DEL-C27 |  |  |  |  | 11 sap | 130 | 126 |
| - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 01 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 120 | 140 ye | s relative |
| 1465 | 1484 | 1504 | 1524 | 1544 | 1564 | 1584 | 1604 c | ndar years AD |

White bars = heartwood rings, red bars = sapwood rings; $\mathrm{h} / \mathrm{s}=$ heartwood/sapwood boundary

Figure 5: Bar diagram of the oak samples, all from consoles of the ground-floor ceiling timbers in the Central Tower, in site chronology DELCSQOI


White bars = heartwood rings, $\mathrm{h} / \mathrm{s}=$ heartwood/sapwood boundary

Figure 6: Bar diagram of the oak samples, all from ground-floor ceiling beams in the Central Tower, in site chronology DELCSQ02


White bars = heartwood rings, h/s = heartwood/sapwood boundary

Figure 7: Bar diagram of the oak samples, both from short posts associated with the south truss in the Gatehouse, in site chronology DELCSQ03


White bars = heartwood rings, $\mathrm{h} / \mathrm{s}=$ heartwood/sapwood boundary

Figure 8: Bar diagram of the oak samples, both from different elements of the Central Tower, in site chronology DELCSQ04


White bars = heartwood rings, $\mathrm{h} / \mathrm{s}=$ heartwood/sapwood boundary

Figure 9: Bar diagram of the oak samples, all associated with partitions in the Central Tower, in site chronology DELCSQ05

| Off- <br> set |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total rings | Relative heartwood/sapwood boundary position |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00 DE | C57 |  | no h/s |  |  |  |  | 70 | -- |
| 08 | DEL-C56 |  |  |  |  |  | no h/s | 145 | -- |
| $\llcorner$ | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 01 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 120 | 140 | 160 y | s relative |
| 1368 | 1387 | 1407 | 1427 | 1447 | 1467 | 1487 | 1507 | 1527 ca | ndar years AD |

White bars = heartwood rings, $\mathrm{h} / \mathrm{s}=$ heartwood/sapwood boundary

Figure IO: Bar diagram of the oak samples, both associated with boarded first floor door in the Central Tower, in site chronology DELCSQ06

White bars = heartwood rings, red bars = sapwood rings
C? = possible complete sapwood retained on sample, last measured ring is possibly the felling date of the timber represented

Figure II: Bar diagram of the pine samples, all from the roof of the Gatehouse, in site chronology DELCSQ07

## DATA OF MEASURED SAMPLES

Measurements in 0.01 mm units

DEL-COIA 45
|44 |64 |08 ||6|29 |08 |28 |92 $237203278|50| 73|30||0| 96|96| 5||9|| 92$ 1146778 ||4 82 |2| |0| 7510577799696928010210996 |2| 88 $92|15| 43|47| 63$
DEL-COIB 45
$135164104125123104122|88| 8620629018218912512|180| 89154178$ | 96 $96687410292127987|103728| 10|1079576106| 1692$ || 5100 89 | 17 | 32 | 68 | 35
DEL-C02A 91
$3|9| 94|50360386395| 2||40282| 307||30| 4620||30| 49| 47|60| 49 \mid 36$ |3| 758687 |। 085 || 8200 | 60 | $7 \mid$ | $952|2| 89|502302802| 0207|83| 80$
 12092 । 04 | 24 |78 | 60 I00 908792848289848688786482 । 00 $738 \mid 8694$ ||6 95 |3| | 43 | 50 | 45 | 87
DEL-C02B 91
365 | 77 | 52335372389 | $17|5| 280|3766| 35|34| 7||39| 30| 44|38| 50 \mid 20$ $769112010212110012623817 \mid 167189204189150220286213203179179$ 200224179178162198218181195200165153195139157215176198170132 |2| 9293 |20 |76|50 $98859|96728885849478677| 85$ । 04 858072 । 03 | | 596 | 40 | 25 | 65 | 40 । 79
DEL-C03A 42
I 86330424257201442278280259462403492492457635603348657682417 996642634704742490461584694624565615426293448479534231404303
334310
DEL-C03B 42
165338422259209439300290251457431489507493640628353653663429 908638628715737504451565663627565606421297427482532225406287 338315
DEL-C05A 71
347347464435534478452564303368482449653352497391522297246 30।
$2|4905796| 2073|39| 502|523| 568234103425767$ | | 2 | 42247 | 22
264 | 84220 | 26 | 4529623993228 | 59 | 3492 | 371821659087858058
5356454653535156425968
DEL-C05B 7I
336364463440530468432584325393492443639338471412517302252301
20795451031217813414822023158422998485157106129242120
$25 \mid 192203114157280234100213170115941591891728993877852$
5559434553644942465967
DEL-C07A 57
$23119427323635260|3894183| 654|39451545732| 432385488519505439$
$38|49843135344| 42834635239526822228722|28| 275$ I 98213178224269
|40|6925325925830746740932। $31830 \mid 235367226245240345$
DEL-C07B 57
235 I95 275246338586428414330503431545465 30। 44। 37246849752 I 4I6
37I 5I9 446328440417351400407256246286232276275193218180204269
| 39 |62 $26024024229348840630332 \mid 290240363208247249330$
DEL-C08A 71
3023032001661507010273204390423290243317318195360296232369

282 |74 $47023932832959033|3453934342965| 736 \mid 436229$ |58 |49 |7| |78 $24329327518723929530926320325630419527925627421 \mid 262350274166$ | $8 \mid 404279$ |46 202 |93 258223 |50 |90 357
DEL-C08B 71
285305200169155629573203403414284258319319186363297223378
290177460236313317548296328398426300526362429231157143175 | 89 235289278177229299305271198256296203274293265210268349260174 178399289 | 29215 |92 265233 |43 202348
DEL-C09A 50
54। 359284239198352272294366278307 |96 209 | 39177275247330244254
323549432278318320237329326343325248173209321225317359232219
165 | $8536025420423429533 \mid 234300$
DEL-C09B 50
$5733212802401993542782983662753|519720314218| 269255331235265$ 313541429276329314239331315339328262175222330235323362221221
। 5 । 184370252209228306334243290
DEL-CIOA 68
235320321317250184198255221 | 588585376462413343342324459368 348450396328226188203239242275221 I7919827642832627933428733। $340230257254175167200298206264232|37| 6796|252| 4|57| 8 \mid 203305$ 27| 237292 26| 260 | 56 126 190
DEL-CIOB 68
2383763133162541891982602231608993354461400342342335440355
357457389317228176200239246289228186202278410315279359309335
$33823225|25618| 1502083002122532341431659512|2| 91581782 \mid 6298$
$27 \mid 234306253262156120232$
DEL-CIIA 112
276196229256204216245273246225182185169316209232232160139 | 51
 | 26 | $5 \mid 150$ | 85 | $892|3| 59|40| 95|60| 5||42|| 8|57| 652|0202| 86|65| 89$

 153 |29 | 29 | 04 | 26 |06 | $2 \mid$ || 5 || 89493 | 29
DEL-CIIB 112
$25220222526|206224246264250222| 87|82| 763|220322723| 159|40| 50$





DEL-CI2A 168
$29620022 \mid 156254343275234246278260234254225$ |83 232 | 69 | $971532 \mid 5$ | 35 | 34 | $3|133| 34|32| 05|30| 46|28| 58|85| 08|57| 32|53| 04|28| 70 \mid 46$

103977365771008875645070657075825567908270
7467767675644659787578776751455766753338
5352444851464239535340652883596467746841
5250524328486069433168606154534950404050
5951474450594251535543343831322837344049
4648425051425459
DEL-CI2B 168
$24420220916325634|27| 239244282269244268227|872| 7|56| 96 \mid 37239$ | 39 | 25 | 35 | 32 | 33 | $33||0| 20| 47|33| 58|82||0| 5||42| 49| 05|28| 68 \mid 49$
|7| |62 |29 |3| |35 ||| |09 || $8908996||290848996| 00| 03||2| 04$ 90987160811098479624564716769905668818471
7372708173654559767979736753505761813240 54504051505040365445416429 8। 556268686748 5947554230496367462871575856534651334044 6146544251554152555446373732313335314646 4548405054414962
DEL-CI3A 130
455456495446466462422399402446350304208 | 84193202 | 57175242 | 5 | $25|2672061579814319820| 20820 \mid 179186182162150178228190200148$ | 59 | 54 | $572|820323| 173|79| 5||1095| 3| 93|56| 62|42| 4||34| 43| 56$
 99918510784596856657485938788867152597170 6050444346464737383129284243353745273435 36404638404025392840
DEL-CI3B 130
444462501447462472419398407437351298219170202207156173235 |52 262260207 | 5799 | 45 |98 $2072|2| 97|73| 85|78| 65|50| 84229|92| 87 \mid 56$

 98959110386576554627581969387907554567169
5649524143554638333128324843343035343437
40404535423530402939
DEL-CI4A 150
33421187394321491343324266318336287362295232281242268253253
$256246|85153| 22|13143206| 47|39156| 62|78| 50|60242| 77238 \mid 86228$
13216216415313713012997102103100102871281149096828967
$6082|4790| 0|878| 728959||4| 42| 28||578689| 127| 02 \mid 60$
$1098|754890906| 54$ | $219910|12510498| 00901007 \mid 7565$
7559464733536231533425403334434653564937
3245475553423428373549485465445446596371
50524339425050796273

## DEL-CI4B 150

33620879359313483341323256357338293350298225285243264249258
 $13016016|15213912912610010410099108871251| 49095828967$
6487142901048984678762113137130112777796 ||4 |0| 167
119786258849071711109697125103100978897876268
8459434731526634523529373734444652564246
3642525050433427403743525568375746616371
53504439415053756265
DEL-CI5A 337
1066469707981847962 I।| 90948564623436393928
4744564140333950364354634846606658444638
3548353930282832323760467169603755416277
$403838362532172019161626172|2| 22282 \mid 2015$
1428212534273837375872508277506453648160
655351665242534230293525211514131516713
।। 182421 2825243232453325191710781094
101017151318177141710151273410111710

$2626202823177322925243|2| 16182232462339$
$32313943506845455382647 \mid 7367956078$ | 44 |। 278

7375 ।0| $7 \mid 75$ |03 ||2 977473 |04 $94102978 \mid 6875796268$ 8385648581686672626778975345494446393556 5। 54543939242623162423292634282721372629 24262929282832352929242229 | $218252321 \mid 523$ 2114212120181714252618172629232620262623 2526252829201924122419202018141519 DEL-CI5B 337 976166738579878462 IIO 92949269583738343827 4644424347284446394158545753606058444839 $3542374|282531323237564671727| 3854425876$ 46343835253319201217202520211424282221 । 8 |4 3| $2322332933393859765|8| 75506853697962$ $645357625339423929293 \mid 2820$ |6|3 |2 |0 |0 |0 |2 9132324192223282637433329 |7|7|2|| 8 |4 |0 88814181320161610139161095810813 99101113121516161810121820141622333125 252524242516733252923252216223028372544 3233333757624249507967677866945880144 |। 277 $7 \mid 75997274$ ।03 |।4 9672781059210096806777876064 8589718271757172607169 9। 574250444433 4। 63 49535543362535 I7 16 2327332132292920332929 2236273330263033 3। 3। 202526 I2 | 62624 I7 I6 20


DEL-CI6A 163
167160149190169212228186196162173175208180173192178190195170 $14||50| 45| 54|627| 96||7| 3| 103|09| 60|74| 5||09|| 0|28| 42|0||\mid 2$ |19104109112921039692841039310710310799959310414|107 8678608575675085677976737882537571666839 6467628176757156406062543656464445573643 45605643 3। 5I 3625413351484346453950323145 6| 5I 3I 43 3। 4। 4346485827253959505342514856 $5046535629283 \mid 4037374968$ 8। 51525965534743 6576106
DEL-C16B 163
|60 | 52 | 54 | 88 | 70209225 | 84 |96 | $60|80| 80207|82| 69|90| 77|9||92| 57$
135 | 63 |46|47|60 $8296|13| 4|106| 03|60| 73|53||||07| 30| 4899| 04$
$1231041081128710110|92841079010711| 1051009385109132103$
9573648570705382687973757679536975696742
6474577982767246436569433760513246514235
4454624032593426383253454845434248293451
6048294530433948545028303762504640524762
4348545628303439324347707953505965584733
786296
DEL-CI7A 101
I79 |79 246 |99 | 26 | 89 |79 20| |92 250250230200 |62 232 | $6022 \mid 164204$ |95

1952401751871981281681509610478897040668710493 |।| | 28
$1061121921021178410784861009 \mid 859210610914511012578152$
|3| 8| 629095 | 25 |08 ||6|33 93798377 || 5 |03 5974 |09 |।| 79
97
DEL-CI7B 101
| 80 | 78246 | 95 | $2|20| 175225$ |94 $24725722|198| 53237|372| 0|7| 202 \mid 99$
|57 | 85 |92 203229 | 85 |57|46 $2282 \mid 3247$ |50 |35 87 ||4 |73 $2 \mid 8226$ |08 |00 |88 234 | 60 |98 203 |29 |59 | 49 |03 ||2 609362466887 |0| 85 |25 98

| $35787 \mid 8784$ | 40 |07 || 5 |2| 87848777 |।| |02 627498 | 308 |
115
DEL-CI8A 96
$39630129224638443527536024631628514923221 \mid 205294375315285286$ 209200 । 60 | 82 |97 |98 |96 | 87 |40 262 |77 200243270245207 |99 |83 268293
 758285 | 32 || 2203 | 46 | 25 | 34 |09 | $39|37||0| 25|49909696| 6698$
|9| | 43 | 03 | 42 | 06 || 8 | 35 | 46 | 44 | $80||8| 44| 02|2578| 33$
DEL-CI8B 96
398330294229374445278346255313289148229216204289377321292293 211201176179183204195186164276181196244266250198207183270293 $2442492|7| 56|17| 76|74| 54|39| 24|3||3||3||46| 54|62| 53|63| 56 \mid 68$ $729487|431| 7|92137| 25134109|40| 40|15| 22|42| 0|969916| \mid 10$ | 85 | 39 |09 | 39 | | 0 | 20 | 36 | $43 \mid 35$ | $83|30| 45$ | $0||2560| 27$ DEL-CI9A 73
$35924638835217216516420826938534827124219324621 \mid 278364210259$ I72 |64 206233 32। 253268 | 35 | 87 | 85 | 27 |46 $2|43322853932652| 0207289$ $27028923 \mid 287289$ | 89 | | 7 | 82220 | 68307 | 85 | 50 | $7 \mid$ | 24 | $89|53| 35|4||9|$ |98 |94 | | | | 2878 |23 208384273250 | 46 | 53 | 68
DEL-CI9B 73
398235355355 I 80 I59 I73 |96 $26238733426925020025321 \mid 278343208263$



DEL-C20A 89
337325353378331368364234257248343285278272246185237239253202 $24818825824416422527|4063312321902| 4287257254225179196122 \mid 60$ $2002 \mid 4292254252$ | 89 | 77 | $8|1933063| 6253252$ | $84 \mid 74228252$ | 85 | 80 | 84 |68|2396|29||2|55 |42|279995|27|34|48||089|28|07|209375 789 | 95 । 3 | 138 | 65 | 3790 । 46
DEL-C20B 89
303342346376335365355230267280353308248271246189225228256200 242182222223182209307375331242196220290270278237168206 | 21 । 70 208240295273242190173190179310298247258196184228255182183178 145 |l6 89 | 28 || $3147|40| 26|039| 136|28| 56|0388| 17 \mid 091258775$ 739598 | 22 | 44 |6| | $47102 \mid 47$
DEL-C2IA 76
|23 94 | 50 | 65 | $7 \mid 234$ | $77|122| 3|99| 67|53207| 26|5||75| 44 \mid 66200230$
 $1462|6203| 54|96| 42|56| 38|35| 69|54| 25|34| 479492|002| 0|46| 87$ |2| | I 0 |03 84 | 24 | $3 \mid 15585$ | 25 | 39 |00 $8 \mid 687375$ | 25
DEL-C2IB 76
|389| |50 |7| | 85207 |84|20 $207|88| 79|642| 0|29| 66|66| 46 \mid 59207237$

$139210200|54| 87|54162| 36|32| 76|68| 53|37| 69|0| 8|9222| 156|8|$

DEL-C22A 116
$2902652293|840| 380287|62| 942422592|62| 6|42| 10|39| 22|44| 94 \mid 33$
 |40|76|40|2| | 87207 |62 | 34 | 35 | | 7 | 26 |4| | 28 | 54 | $8|2| 68965578 \mid$
 $2592|2| 79|37| 362372572|2249| 94|20| 40|40| 3||43| 73| 29|25| 09|2|$
 DEL-C22B 116
$2592582293194|3385289| 62|9624| 264|86220| 50|2||46| 35|542| 3 \mid 29$
 143 |68 | 45 | 18 | $882|7| 59$ | 34 | $37|17| 13|48| 25|57| 822|5965| 5093$
 $2752|2| 68|29| 3224227|20923| 200||5| 46| 33|28| 39|7|||7| 23| 2||\mid 8$ |2| 97 |34 ||4 ||8 |25 ||3 ||4 ||5 | 23 | 46 | 67 | 67 | $62 \mid 68228$ DEL-C23A 88
$4492582651692103504703852782843|03| 735|37| 42|18423| 327176305$ $27|238| 70235$ | 26 | 89 | 92 | $762|2| 322202|0| 45|87203| 55|62| 8||23| 54$

 142 | 29 | 52 | 35 | 54 | 04 | 27 | 34
DEL-C23B 88
445266252 | $522|735945| 350280296300292360396453189226330178307$ $27 \mid 237$ | 63234 | 34 | 88 | 84 | $82203|402| 022||40| 87203| 70|62| 93|20| 44$
 |3| | 35 | 40 | 53 | 20 | 00 | 56 | 40 | $2||96| 53| 0498||8| 29| 50|06| 43|70| 0 \mid$ |49 | $3 \mid$ | 52 | 50 | 43 |06 | 3 | | 72
DEL-C24A 90
337236320373242282459286254337269368278353250228242194228239

|26||864848288785779 ||485658|59605962625756
4245505345463940546476908181686848546084
82767568768482666890
DEL-C24B 90
323240314371212284475284255339275360287342257230245219232253
 |28 ||5 $84878 \mid 93765679$ |। 078707670645760525956
4253505154473540607176877985677547507185
897373797982726867 II5
DEL-C25A 127
238207264180208227315332242276284167212256364295306157288352
300308209172202248 |65 | 45 | $3527|244257196| 79240|92| 78|8| 168 \mid 53$ |5| | 73 | 07 | 24 | $37|0| 138|20| 32|44||4| 27|20| 35|208270| 28|00| 39$
 $98908|971289| 95$ ||6||596|06||6|0| |03 || 889959610393
9662747984 ||6|23 | $071009697707|8| 879 \mid 767792$ |।
1।710। 778 I 79 5। ।।।
DEL-C25B 127
227202248184225217326332242287282175226248357346295152277350
$3003172 \mid 4$ | 59 |92 257 | 57 | 43 | 39296220267 | 82 |92 234 | 82 | 87 | 87 | 67 | 62

$106|25120| 2|6662| 35|12| 28||6| 50| 46|78| 52|39| 24 \mid 25569485$
$103887899|3| 8|103| 18|0688| 2||209| 99| 198496 \mid 0510093$
11065779368 |।4 |19 105 $10495103696 \mid 86939475907796$
| 2110274728455 12।
DEL-C26A 90
267233246263257224204194189225 ।4। | 89260177199290194207272322 $24833020|156| 8927|2| 7327229202|73| 73|2096| 75$ | 83219 | $3923 \mid 200$



DEL-C26B 90
258234246268261209201 19। 190232128194262173204281189219270328 26429622315418926420233922819316818711096185168228152220 | 181
 $137 \mid 101038993125$ | $32120|59| 1096|10| 46|64187| 68|851932091| 5$ 93 || 8 |68 | $3 \mid 8879$ |09 | 1292 | 46
DEL-C27A 130
23| 200200234 | 76234 | $8|2292391832942753163002483| 5175253266204$
$196|672822| 733|23| 174|64| 35|42| 35|2| 84|04| 2896|35||2| 2|\mid 57$
$129|2| 13298|34| 10|07| 65|65| 26223|06| 28|50||5| 87|678558| 4 \mid$
$1|8| 1098|84| 28|20858| 85$ |।| $56756484825|83| 108982$
$117989296917|849067947| 84597|5365839| 100 \mid 14$
$1151019697708490981108610|8| 10799$ |191008| | 1873 | 10
97 ।0। 93 |3। $78908 \mid 118$ । $31|2|$
DEL-C27B 130
215209206249176287192234235180307266303296250285185228260189
$192 \mid 53308202325232$ | 83 | 59 | 40 | $5 \mid 134$ | | $890|07| 3||05|| 6||6| 25| 55$
|29 | 23 | 29 | 02 | 28 ||4 ||4 |59 | 57 | $232|4||0| 3||42|| 7|87| 678753 \mid 54$
||2||0 93 | $8 \mid 135$ |26 $848|82| 06607567828|5289| \mid 28582$
। I $610387909672789569877586627550638 \mid 10090$ ।। 9
|2| $1068710875878|100| 178488959610|12310484| 2 \mid 75103$
96939312516272 ।।। 121100110
DEL-C28A 115
$28528828429921918716319621625419820315022621 \mid 194153157274285$

$217189207162|48| 47250205300|44| 48|57163136991862072341792| \mid$
 $132|43| 28|2| 92||2| 53| 32|28| 50|0| 76|34| 75|7||89209204| 962 \mid 2$
103 |2| | 32 20| |3| 7382 |03 $958 \mid 109$ || 8 | 09 | 82 || 5
DEL-C28B 115
292297283286 | 82 |95 168 206209263 |9| 212 | 39244223 | $67|50| 55228244$

$21019820716215|154242207295146| 46 \mid 58169130107187193235169207$
$19320|157| 7||3| 2| 5|50| 68|59| 25|68| 66|53| 70|28| 45|87| 48|56| 96$
$130|3| 13|1| 310893150134|18| 6810410012 \mid 178168200209197206198$

DEL-C29A 95
$185238225269224||6| 73| 54|35| 2598|3||2| 94|25||789| 53|28| 66$ | 55 | 26 | 40238 | 36 | 82 | $77|38| 2||289664| 79| 35||296207| 36| 3383$
10785924162648276518192909581796260674359
8965686562475033313753606471685457375042
7153507867547775728565517681 ।। 0
DEL-C29B 95
$187242234264227|49| 80|62| 37|16| 03|19| 2|109||5| 23|00| 57|34| 58$
$149|33| 53225$ | 39 | 74 | 58 | $36|24| 468559|82| 24||4| 04203| 39 \mid 2690$
10382954170607771598195879387706760734665
7956676765495028 3। 4160575970715556325544
5456547375636865736467546780 ।।
DEL-C30A 100
296284357348365390354358393355386369324252149927492 |। 96
$14533525725228|19623726029722| 18320730 \mid 320203$ |78|70|20|35 |78 184255332289218204 I7। $3592352892091792211962001722 \mid 4228246206$ $2902|4| 45$ | 88 | $59207|87293| 942|0| 4392|29| 50|37| 5||76| 39| 28 \mid 93$ 190209243 | 65 | 72 | 50 | 52 || 5 | $67|27| 30|3| 106|7||75| 32|08| 3||34| 93$ DEL-C30B 100
$35326737234836339835037339339637 \mid 357303259$ | 6110263103104 । I 0 $16033725625526719923325|3| 422018920632|3| 4209187159126 \mid 45$ | 84 $1982363123232262041623572392982|1| 77228196204176205243254207$

 DEL-C3IA 106
$40|345226232| 89255196|98| 97|98| 89|77| 25|77225| 70||8| 59| 85 \mid 72$ |7| | $21|53166| 78|64228228294| 67|9| 166|54| 45209|8||78| 85|65| 42$ $168|99| 56|76| 46|62| 44|50| 38|45| 47|50| 53|57| 2893||||0||| 085$ $90|209396103| 23|28| 3|179132| 85|851251| 5|73| 57 \mid 54200206242$
 977493 । 28 । 12 । 68
DEL-C3IB 106
$4043442302352022291902|2| 80202|99| 80|32| 64230|57| 2|160| 85$ |7| | 82 | | | | 49 | 68 | $87|53243230307| 57202|65| 48|6| 200|93| 79|90| 57 \mid 40$ |59 | 87 | 62 | 73 | 40 | 60 | $37|4||4||43| 5||44| 57| 53|26| 0||07| 00| 0594$
 $2622|5267267| 86|57| 48|229687| 03||||54|| 2| 09| 02908||\mid 087$ 998895 । 23 ।। 8 । 86
DEL-C32A 86
224306309290325276253232203169135201201166178198242232218170 $16717617021023921819|210| 58|5512812515218719321730330| 220192$ $25328623718|18| 2|8| 9530419318518010014016013212 \mid 138129170120$ |73|46 259 | 77 | 53 | 72 | 43 | $2||04| 45| 87|4||67| 9|203226| 88|342| 2 \mid 84$ 232220214 | 35 | 43 | 50
DEL-C32B 86
$23|30729727832| 258259242$ |95 | $8013720320016717520324222 \mid 223$ | 60 | 75 | 66 | $7|2| 423923|178208| 67|52| 28|28| 39209|932| 830629522520 \mid$ 252284225 | $731782|31943| 8206|75| 8|106| 40|54| 35|28| 36|36| 7|\mid 32$
 222227190143137168
DEL-C33A 66
53038841561948251065143660352342232436031124624822016523425 । 409270227278231318242268233163206198243234221225177208258219 $26722 \mid 265$ |76|8| | 96 || 5 | $08|56| 54|27| 49||9| 83253| 34207|46| 43|\mid 8$ 196|I5 | 25 I65 232242
DEL-C33B 66
539374442614482501639446589532434303363305247240223155237256

$27|22| 263|63| 90|99|||||2| 53| 66| 25| 32|25| 78257|32| 22||43| 32| 46$
175 | 1 \| | 12 |78 265270
DEL-C34A 125
390274292343271252217228175153221159198233210208189212146208 $275207234 \mid 658592$ ||4|64|38|48||9|50||0 $894260396092 \mid 00$
91 64688210290925916590855373711007075928776
$9691831027 \mid 7556578987959258625654821048475$

93 |। | | 48 | 37 | 22 |56 203 |09 9965636983 |09 || 2 |00 $2543753303 \mid$ |

268 27| 22। 181 162
DEL-C34B 125
$32127329035927225419524218915|1961751872392032101792141322| 4$
$250205246|4993| 03||||60| 53| 49|| 8|509990524| 4 \mid 6084$ ||4
8467757810682957315990925569671046481907979
102778410481694673907598905959546781939284


319256 I93 I77 I53
DEL-C35A 60
274 35। 237 | 76 I 53 |92 207220238227257259395598703467406329 | 28 । 24
191 196450296306295395459196221382229290348343518306243275273

DEL-C35B 60
29| 403238 | 57137200177239250207260260394602677462460357128 । 02 186203470306291297424492200235390229275339334506326240289245 227 |64 23| 262253325237 |56 266332 | 88 | 65 | $8422 \mid 125186206196237200$ DEL-C36A 111

 $196|177387| 04|35| 5||7| 225206| 45|5||26| 44|8| 228|82| 43|26| 23$
$103|23| 17|32| 2393|60| 77|3| 162|54| 87234|90| 32|25| 09|46| 50 \mid 29$
|28||8||3 $8|6868828| 100|24| 02|4593776680| 3420|183| 43$
$12|12510096| 30112107103938493$
DEL-C36B 111
|48|4| $175227226209200194209123|85166197234257198285233178| 87$
 $203|13728| 107|46| 48|73225206| 45156123|35185233| 69|55123| \mid 8$ $96|24| 2||32|| 7|00| 62|7||40| 60|56| 88236|83| 35|25||0| 53|46| 29$
 $1|6| 259994|34| 16 \mid 02103879492$
DEL-C37A 57
457462453541459444407374413377373425432359434293289339256290
328318284231298262304336309317306247300323262296215243287327
385299385333300265282300337322274 38। 296298309 37। 356
DEL-C37B 57
437459468530457449408373412380385420428350445282284332242303 330322268242291275296310320313303246310325265279214262282318 378309337375293266298303 331 334256396297283316402399
DEL-C38A 46
65 I 68077264 I 5056145944924353723363052452974144944 |। 404382309 340334389342285485425329365210267330550405382321294339285227 359387337296184223
DEL-C38B 46
698657782637496614600488428383331313229315402489408421394309 $34034037834827|4754182983852022693315384| 5386328287343284229$
349 39। 349303174240
DEL-C39A 55
$2341981662132362252772|8| 9|17620| 19|1422| 4204365235239$ | $18 \mid 242$ $23024723|166| 7|136| 20|2| 182235224|1689| 5489|56| 82|92| 75 \mid 67$ | 54 | 85 | $8|13| 264243$ | $62|30| 0698|20| 07||3| 03| 7 \mid$
DEL-C39B 55
224 |96|63 $2102282092942 \mid 4$ | 96 | 84200 | $8|1462| 2|9435623| 227200242$
 |46|84 203 | 26256256 |48|39 |02 97 |27 |25 |25 |2| | 59

## DEL-C40A 94

|0| $1078512|58677| 83104|5| 1|2968510977107| 39|5| 138 \mid 16$ $9189628067|0| 116 \mid 32107755610915412694133157869775$ $151200160207|72988| 125206130127182203307216|70203179| 86|5|$ $2|4259235163153225167| 64|42| 62|87| 87|698564599310| 6266$ 53788278 । $3 \mid 87104$ |50 7467959378 । 38

## DEL-C40B 94

8| ||4 $83|2263557983||2| 39||6| 0| 73|0084| 00|43| 42|5||\mid 0$
899655608089 |39 | 34 ||2 $647 \mid$ |03 | $30||2| 08| 4|\mid 53859278$
$142208170199172959312921213014|1631973| 0209179206159196175$
210268232 | 60 | 85206 | 64 | 60 | 54 | 54 | $9|~| 76 \mid 7399596093956762 ~$
5476878 । 13787 |06|40 687587 । 0290 ।। 2
DEL-C4IA 60
661248276324311450373393369274307502387322388285253273318278
304321314273254217216223226260339230162179236245234245237198

DEL-C4IB 60
698254280361310435382384402279324466393334372289274341309275 $31732529627923922|2192202262843| 223|162| 8722 \mid 208238253202200$ $2|2| 8|17| 2252|6| 8627822|209225| 84|8| 168|3|||2| 05| 067587|2|$ DEL-C42A 81
472295315282298248282260235153253207240302303203232378308303 $35726722941039027920122322628930024921 \mid 192203$ I7। 233303265260
$139|4| 164|69| 862|7| 89|5||89| 87|40| 3|156286347| 56|46203| 67 \mid 34$ 236238193207214193225249425324317312279207262281296334303381 298
DEL-C42B 81
447307 3।। $27830925 \mid 262244252$ |48 $2622002423 \mid 8307200228384283303$ $3522822284064002821972|523| 28332|296234176| 7515 \mid 179289257270$
 24। 242187212223210240262405316343303284220266295287353325353 352
DEL-C43A 75
$25726830128031|24615725429332727| 34219423534823 \mid 232255280250$ $215|8| 203|86224287| 87|93| 85122|16| 5915|176| 94|6522928| 203 \mid 85$ $24233131237621424623518725|22| 2 \mid 9186175160152139173139194175$ 143 | 37 | 02 | 26 | 09 || $2|3472| 37|89| 34|40| 2392|\mid 5$
DEL-C43B 75
27| $26330529228924816025228832128734719022834522 \mid 221252269257$
 $25|3| 832338 \mid 204245235$ |92 $2462252|4| 82|78| 62|46| 46|7||38| 87 \mid 87$ 147 |4298||3 |07|25 ||4||8||8|8||45|36|09|00|28
DEL-C44A 48
302313273300424397391239180178234357243325306253301332209 । 98 167264210207339310225325357170217306176231200223173143213105 $130||4| 48| 25|43| 78|48| 59$
DEL-C44B 48
300313270305413387396246173180228346249325332242310329221192 $1752452252203 \mid 5323298326355$ | 89 |93 300 | 80235 |94 225 |99 | 35200 ।।। | 3699 | 57 || 8 |43 |67 | 53 | 75
DEL-C45A 56

250232416484455432346385408381215146165223262216156248380294 510515520586404407428316325408306332288478382382404368375358 I73 22730220820032241825638421223822832427527335 ।
DEL-C45B 56
280229403498449421360390401372 |96|29146 229283214152242397316 500498517595414423464290306425293340264462382378398381366350 159215303214212306414253390209228240324278265368
DEL-C46A 59
430357500413577522343379389442462578517401417415460595499272 214 । 89 | 82326403356334 27। 23720425456537969951740647749 | 407203

DEL-C46B 59
397344564416584530332392390450468582484400414409459584509267 219179179334365362325256232 182 25। 556378692506403481489400213 $198225243|8926| 268347259352|58| 78246|552| 8|76| 9|||593| 82$ DEL-C47A 69
$26616434039730738631635040|30| 25730722536762647 \mid 453406310163$ $21426|23| 274292$ |9| | 84 | $60|80| 9523|240| 60|35| 752252|2242| 64 \mid 82$
 199 |93165344 28| 227247362369
DEL-C47B 69
2I। | 63333 35। $29233633540339330825030522536|62| 4804534|432| 167$ $21227525|30| 293|98| 85|56| 92|8| 279242|3||33| 922322|0253| 76 \mid 90$
 194 |96 16। 339287244228337405
DEL-C48A 74
322273312337336340370279426340231203236213269224296178214 । 82 200169192195199203203154148185 | $84153213179172168|8514013| 159$ ||3 | | 7 ||7 | 20 |09 | 29 | $40|5| \mid 54$ | | $7|3||23| 43|66| 407064623440$ 7043467050817984545745328782
DEL-C48B 74
219263306354318334363283434367232 |94 $22719827422 \mid 299169207190$
 | | 0 | | 7 |09 93 | 25 |40 |46 |45 |48 |26 |44 ||6|40 |62 |50 6857623843 644550655473717863554937 9| 7।
DEL-C49A 65
$126|7324224| 160108107|8| 1829|89| 30|20| 59129127|58204| 85$ |59 $1441288865138178|52132184154200116648910015312297100| 12$ 178258293 | $3015527328 \mid 325298303307176335339364365326208223207$ 226331306229210
DEL-C49B 65
| $31173246238|53103102176| 739284|34124| 60|17| 28 \mid 60205185$ |64

175278272 |47 I5। $26529331628431029918632634036635832320 \mid 22820$ I 235304292235217
DEL-C50A 120
$26423728629819928230523217027 \mid 287246288260164193203180169173$
$17|153157981331101071231351461341| 4 \mid 57107123107100104103104$ $891099310|26835| 24324221416516520|2042| 51782023|520| 179 \mid 83$ $139|75196| 75|62234152187| 34|70| 52|65173| 36|38| 50|048| 90 \mid 27$
122 |22 | 5094 ||3 $941066565667|534953597| 6956623 \mid$
4450556871848462605285686544616236434267
DEL-C50B 120
$2492352733|6| 9|284304228| 6027|3| 7246274280|82| 9|186| 64|7| \mid 75$
 8710690103280357220257206178179 |991922|8|762|7290196|82|89 |5| | 84 | 95 | 73 | 62250 | 53 | 85 | 28 | 70 | $64|66| 80|37| 46|42|||9096| 36$ 104127150841289810072616875524552626381514749 4146626868818668564883685946546638404264 DEL-C5IA 99 327276 |98 |92 $210333304210|68| 55167107|23| 4696|22| 55|64| 92 \mid 92$
 $209204193204200|99| 36|5||68| 68|84| 46|43| 35|3|||0| 46||4| 26 \mid 65$
 ||4|29|56|98|62|2| | $2 \mid$ | $56|06| 43|25| 28||2| 009395||3||7| 25$ DEL-C5IB 99
354 29| 19| 199 $25033331|20016118415998103999| 124153165206217$

 $13|2| 4189132126190163 \mid 56167159170200155186239200196180132176$

DEL-C53A 94
 $132|78240| 5|1982| 8|5996| 25|28| 67268|7630| 165204|86237| 42|\mid 2$ $23428232926|249| 7520 \mid 173162165204278200240357232206270229$ | 68 | 89 |92 229 | 98248 |9| 224 | 40 | $972|8| 35|4||10| 39|782252| 8|46| 87 \mid 63$ |46 2|9 | 50 | 60 | 42 |4| ||| 92 ||2 |02 945992 |47
DEL-C53B 94
$27822832323323|23| 18|2043| 436629|3072261772071892002201902| 8$ $1332072381531982|616383| 1|13416227816731016020| 185257|18| 2 \mid$ 226290318270251 | 77197153168159210268200232353230190278221 । 71 $193|86230197236| 772|2| 60|862| 9|46| 3|109| 3|1752342| 9|5||85| 65$ |4022| | 34 | 72 | 40 | 49 | 2287 || 2 |02 $8 \mid 7297$ | 33
DEL-C54A 97
102708883 ||4 $8769108 \mid 82$ |78 | $2|14595104684653726| 96$
6483515878696069455266718358577174617997
7157556588757010089851202002651721169278756498

$2|8| 42|3584| 28|27| 74|59| 3||73| 09766879| 0774$ | 33
DEL-C54B 97
97797685 |। $2887498|46| 75|25| 5 \mid 1001036548536664105$ 6782446685685572445866558367556771767199 79506266788971969778 |24 200264 |79 || 68678776098 $84107|4678749380579224325226| 207 \mid 7814989109199176186$ 230 | 34 | 2682 | 28 | $30 \mid 56$ | $76|40| 67 \mid 208579759568$ |26
DEL-C55A 112
 17017014010080100901001301001201301008070110100100110 I40
 170140160160180130110150120200140140160220201190160150150130 170201160140120150170160150160150160200170170170160120140130

DEL-C55B 112




 100 । 00 । 10 | 40 । 00 | 40 | 20 | 30 । 008070 |20
DEL-C56A 145
$1101501301001101201009010090|10130| 10130100120120|10| 3070$ 10070100901301501301008010011012011010060110 । 109010080 । IO I00 70506050100508060706050608010090808070
 $130|80| 60|10| 50|30| 30|20| 50|50| 50|50| 50|50| 30|30| 70|30| 70 \mid 50$

 130 । 30 I00 । 1080
DEL-C56B 145
$110|5013010010012012011012080100120110| 30100|20| 00|10| 3080$ 1106010010012011010011090100100120100100701101301008090 1008070506050100507070705050607011090807070



 1401301009070
DEL-C57A 70
300230200300300170150150300260270250230320270280300250300280
 150170120180140170130180200110120801009011070100130100100 130140100160150 । 30180120220 | 50
DEL-C57B 70
300200180300300150170150300250250270240300250260250230280310 270300250260200200220170230120201200250190230110220170220160



## APPENDIX: TREE-RING DATING

## The Principles of Tree-Ring Dating

Tree-ring dating, or dendrochronology as it is known, is discussed in some detail in the Nottingham Tree-ring Dating Laboratory's Monograph, An East Midlands Master TreeRing Chronology and its uses for dating Vernacular Buildings (Laxton and Litton 1988) and Dendrochronology: Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates (English Heritage 1988). Here we will give the bare outlines. Each year an oak tree grows an extra ring on the outside of its trunk and all its branches just inside its bark. The width of this annual ring depends largely on the weather during the growing season, about April to October, and possibly also on the weather during the previous year. Good growing seasons give rise to relatively wide rings, poor ones to very narrow rings and average ones to relatively average ring widths. Since the climate is so variable from year to year, almost random-like, the widths of these rings will also appear random-like in sequence, reflecting the seasons. This is illustrated in Figure AI where, for example, the widest rings appear at irregular intervals. This is the key to dating by tree rings, or rather, by their widths. Records of the average ring widths for oaks, one for each year for the last I000 years or more, are available for different areas. These are called master chronologies. Because of the random-like nature of these sequences of widths, there is usually only one position at which a sequence of ring widths from a sample of oak timber with at least 70 rings will match a master. This will date the timber and, in particular, the last ring.

If the bark is still on the sample, as in Figure AI, then the date of the last ring will be the date of felling of the oak from which it was cut. There is much evidence that in medieval times oaks cut down for building purposes were used almost immediately, usually within the year or so (Rackham 1976). Hence if bark is present on several main timbers in a building, none of which appear reused or are later insertions, and if they all have the same date for their last ring, then we can be quite confident that this is the date of construction or soon after. If there is no bark on the sample, then we have to make an estimate of the felling date; how this is done is explained below.

## The Practice of Tree-Ring Dating at the Nottingham Tree-Ring Dating Laboratory

## I. Inspecting the Building and Sampling the Timbers. Together with a building

 historian the timbers in a building are inspected to try to ensure that those sampled are not reused or later insertions. Sampling is almost always done by coring into the timber, which has the great advantage that we can sample in situ timbers and those judged best to give the date of construction, or phase of construction if there is more than one in the building. The timbers to be sampled are also inspected to see how many rings they have. We normally look for timbers with at least 70 rings, and preferably more. With fewer rings than this, 50 for example, sequences of widths become difficult to match to a uniqueposition within a master sequence of ring widths and so are difficult to date (Litton and Zainodin 1991). The cross-section of the rafter shown in Figure A2 has about 120 rings; about 20 of which are sapwood rings - the lighter rings on the outside. Similarly the core has just over 100 rings with a few sapwood rings.

To ensure that we are getting the date of the building as a whole, or the whole of a phase of construction if there is more than one, about 8-10 samples per phase are usually taken. Sometimes we take many more, especially if the construction is complicated. One reason for taking so many samples is that, in general, some will fail to give a date. There may be many reasons why a particular sequence of ring widths from a sample of timber fails to give a date even though others from the same building do. For example, a particular tree may have grown in an odd ecological niche, so odd indeed that the widths of its rings were determined by factors other than the local climate! In such circumstances it will be impossible to date a timber from this tree using the master sequence whose widths, we can assume, were predominantly determined by the local climate at the time.

Sampling is done by coring into the timber with a hollow corer attached to an electric drill and usually from its outer rings inwards towards where the centre of the tree, the pith, is judged to be. An illustration of a core is shown in Figure A2; it is about 150 mm long and 10 mm diameter. Great care has to be taken to ensure that as few as possible of the outer rings are lost in coring. This can be difficult as these outer rings are often very soft (see below on sapwood). Each sample is given a code which identifies uniquely which timber it comes from, which building it is from and where the building is located. For example, CRO-A06 is the sixth core taken from the first building (A) sampled by the Laboratory in Cropwell Bishop. Where it came from in that building will be shown in the sampling records and drawings. No structural damage is done to any timbers by coring, nor does it weaken them.

During the initial inspection of the building and its timbers the dendrochronologist may come to the conclusion that, as far as can be judged, none of the timbers have sufficient rings in them for dating purposes and may advise against sampling to save further unwarranted expense.

All sampling by the Laboratory is undertaken according to current Health and Safety Standards. The Laboratory's dendrochronologists are insured.

Figure AI: A wedge of oak from a tree felled in 1976. It shows the annual growth rings, one for each year from the innermost ring to the last ring on the outside just inside the bark. The year of each ring can be determined by counting back from the outside ring, which grew in 1976


Figure A2: Cross-section of a rafter, showing sapwood rings in the left-hand corner, the arrow points to the heartwood/sapwood boundary (H/S); and a core with sapwood; again the arrow is pointing to the H/S. The core is about the size of a pencil


Figure A3: Measuring ring widths under a microscope. The microscope is fixed while the sample is on a moving platform. The total sequence of widths is measured twice to ensure that an error has not been made. This type of apparatus is needed to process a large number of samples on a regular basis


Figure A4: Three cores from timbers in a building. They come from trees growing at the same time. Notice that, although the
sequences of widths look similar, they are not identical. This is typical
2. Measuring Ring Widths. Each core is sanded down with a belt sander using medium-grit paper and then finished by hand with flourgrade-grit paper. The rings are then clearly visible and differentiated from each other with a result very much like that shown in Figure A2. The core is then mounted on a movable table below a microscope and the ring-widths measured individually from the innermost ring to the outermost. The widths are automatically recorded in a computer file as they are measured (see Fig A3).
3. Cross-Matching and Dating the Samples. Because of the factors besides the local climate which may determine the annual widths of a tree's rings, no two sequences of ring widths from different oaks growing at the same time are exactly alike (Fig A4). Indeed, the sequences may not be exactly alike even when the trees are growing near to each other. Consequently, in the Laboratory we do not attempt to match two sequences of ring widths by eye, or graphically, or by any other subjective method. Instead, it is done objectively (ie statistically) on a computer by a process called cross-matching. The output from the computer tells us the extent of correlation between two sample sequences of widths or, if we are dating, between a sample sequence of widths and the master, at each relative position of one to the other (offsets). The extent of the correlation at an offset is determined by the $t$-value (defined in almost any introductory book on statistics). That offset with the maximum $t$-value among the $t$-values at all the offsets will be the best candidate for dating one sequence relative to the other. If one of these is a master chronology, then this will date the other. Experiments carried out in the past with sequences from oaks of known date suggest that a $t$-value of at least 4.5, and preferably at least 5.0, is usually adequate for the dating to be accepted with reasonable confidence (Laxton and Litton 1988; Laxton et a/ I988; Howard et a/ 1984-1995).

This is illustrated in Figure A5 with timbers from one of the roofs of Lincoln Cathedral. Here four sequences of ring widths, LIN-C04, 05, 08, and 45, have been cross-matched with each other. The ring widths themselves have been omitted in the bar diagram, as is usual, but the offsets at which they best cross-match each other are shown; eg the sequence of ring widths of C 08 matches the sequence of ring widths of C 45 best when it is at a position starting 20 rings after the first ring of C45, and similarly for the others. The actual $t$-values between the four at these offsets of best correlations are in the matrix. Thus at the offset of +20 rings, the $t$-value between C45 and C08 is 5.6 and is the maximum found between these two among all the positions of one sequence relative to the other.

It is standard practice in our Laboratory first to cross-match as many as possible of the ring-width sequences of the samples in a building and then to form an average from them. This average is called a site sequence of the building being dated and is illustrated in Figure A5. The fifth bar at the bottom is a site sequence for a roof at Lincoln Cathedral and is constructed from the matching sequences of the four timbers. The site sequence width for each year is the average of the widths in each of the sample sequences which has a width for that year. Thus in Figure A5 if the widths shown are 0.8 mm for $C 45,0.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ for C08, 0.7 mm for C 05 , and 0.3 mm for C04, then the corresponding width of the site
sequence is the average of these, 0.55 mm . The actual sequence of widths of this site sequence is stored on the computer. The reason for creating site sequences is that it is usually easier to date an average sequence of ring widths with a master sequence than it is to date the individual component sample sequences separately.

The straightforward method of cross-matching several sample sequences with each other one at a time is called the 'maximal $t$-value' method. The actual method of cross-matching a group of sequences of ring-widths used in the Laboratory involves grouping and averaging the ring-width sequences and is called the 'Litton-Zainodin Grouping Procedure'. It is a modification of the straightforward method and was successfully developed and tested in the Laboratory and has been published (Litton and Zainodin 199।; Laxton et al I988).
4. Estimating the Felling Date. As mentioned above, if the bark is present on a sample, then the date of its last ring is the date of the felling of its tree (or the last full year before felling, if it was felled in the first three months of the following calendar year, before any new growth had started, but this is not too important a consideration in most cases). The actual bark may not be present on a timber in a building, though the dendrochronologist who is sampling can often see from its surface that only the bark is missing. In these cases the date of the last ring is still the date of felling.

Quite often some, though not all, of the original outer rings are missing on a timber. The outer rings on an oak, called sapwood rings, are usually lighter than the inner rings, the heartwood, and so are relatively easy to identify. For example, sapwood can be seen in the corner of the rafter and at the outer end of the core in Figure A2, both indicated by arrows. More importantly for dendrochronology, the sapwood is relatively soft and so liable to insect attack and wear and tear. The builder, therefore, may remove some of the sapwood for precisely these reasons. Nevertheless, if at least some of the sapwood rings are left on a sample, we will know that not too many rings have been lost since felling so that the date of the last ring on the sample is only a few years before the date of the original last ring on the tree, and so to the date of felling.

Various estimates have been made and used for the average number of sapwood rings in mature oak trees (English Heritage 1998). A fairly conservative range is between 15 and 50 and that this holds for $95 \%$ of mature oaks. This means, of course, that in a small number of cases there could be fewer than 15 and more than 50 sapwood rings. For example, the core CRO-A06 has only 9 sapwood rings and some have obviously been lost over time - either they were removed originally by the carpenter and/or they rotted away in the building and/or they were lost in the coring. It is not known exactly how many sapwood rings are missing, but using the above range the Laboratory would estimate between a minimum of $6(=\mid 5-9)$ and a maximum of $4 \mid(=50-9)$. If the last ring of CRO-A06 has been dated to 1500 , say, then the estimated felling-date range for the tree from which it came originally would be between I 506 and I54I. The Laboratory uses this estimate for sapwood in areas of England where it has no prior information. It also uses it
when dealing with samples with very many rings, about 120 to the last heartwood ring. But in other areas of England where the Laboratory has accumulated a number of samples with complete sapwood, that is, no sapwood lost since felling, other estimates in place of the conservative range of 15 to 50 are used. In the East Midlands (Laxton et al 200 I) and the east to the south down to Kent (Pearson 1995) where it has sampled extensively in the past, the Laboratory uses the shorter estimate of 15 to 35 sapwood rings in $95 \%$ of mature oaks growing in these parts. Since the sample CRO-A06 comes from a house in Cropwell Bishop in the East Midlands, a better estimate of sapwood rings lost since felling is between a minimum of $6(=15-9)$ and $26(=35-9)$ and the felling would be estimated to have taken place between 1506 and 1526 , a shorter period than before. Oak boards quite often come from the Baltic region and in these cases the $95 \%$ confidence limits for sapwood are 9 to 36 (Howard et al I992, 56).

Even more precise estimates of the felling date and range can often be obtained using knowledge of a particular case and information gathered at the time of sampling. For example, at the time of sampling the dendrochronologist may have noted that the timber from which the core of Figure A2 was taken still had complete sapwood but that some of the soft sapwood rings were lost in coring. By measuring into the timber the depth of sapwood lost, say 20 mm , a reasonable estimate can be made of the number of sapwood rings lost, say 12 to 15 rings in this case. By adding on 12 to 15 years to the date of the last ring on the sample a good tight estimate for the range of the felling date can be obtained, which is often better than the 15 to 35 years later we would have estimated without this observation. In the example, the felling is now estimated to have taken place between AD 1512 and 1515 , which is much more precise than without this extra information.

Even if all the sapwood rings are missing on a sample, but none of the heartwood rings are, then an estimate of the felling-date range is possible by adding on the full complement of, say, I 5 to 35 years to the date of the last heartwood ring (called the heartwood/ sapwood boundary or transition ring and denoted H/S). Fortunately it is often easy for a trained dendrochronologist to identify this boundary on a timber. If a timber does not have its heartwood/sapwood boundary, then only a post quem date for felling is possible.

## 5. Estimating the Date of Construction. There is a considerable body of evidence

 collected by dendrochronologists over the years that oak timbers used in buildings were not seasoned in medieval or early modern times (English Heritage 1998; Miles 1997, 505). Hence, provided that all the samples in a building have estimated felling-date ranges broadly in agreement with each other, so that they appear to have been felled as a group, then this should give an accurate estimate of the period when the structure was built, or soon after (Laxton et a/ 200 I, Fig 8; 34-5, where 'associated groups of fellings' are discussed in detail). However, if there is any evidence of storage before use, or if there is evidence the oak came from abroad (eg Baltic boards), then some allowance has to be made for this.6. Master Chronological Sequences. Ultimately, to date a sequence of ring widths, or a site sequence, we need a master sequence of dated ring widths with which to crossmatch it, a Master Chronology. To construct such a sequence we have to start with a sequence of widths whose dates are known and this means beginning with a sequence from an oak tree whose date of felling is known. In Figure A6 such a sequence is SHE-T, which came from a tree in Sherwood Forest which was blown down in a recent gale. After this other sequences which cross-match with it are added and gradually the sequence is 'pushed back in time' as far as the age of samples will allow. This process is illustrated in Figure A6. We have a master chronological sequence of widths for Nottinghamshire and East Midlands oak for each year from AD 882 to 1981. It is described in great detail in Laxton and Litton (1988), but the components it contains are shown here in the form of a bar diagram. As can be seen, it is well replicated in that for each year in this period there are several sample sequences having widths for that year. The master is the average of these. This master can now be used to date oak from this area and from the surrounding areas where the climate is very similar to that in the East Midlands. The Laboratory has also constructed a master for Kent (Laxton and Litton 1989). The method the Laboratory uses to construct a master sequence, such as the East Midlands and Kent, is completely objective and uses the Litton-Zainodin grouping procedure (Laxton et a/ I988). Other laboratories and individuals have constructed masters for other areas and have made them available. As well as these masters, local (dated) site chronologies can be used to date other buildings from nearby. The Laboratory has hundreds of these site sequences from many parts of England and Wales covering many short periods.
7. Ring-Width Indices. Tree-ring dating can be done by cross-matching the ring widths themselves, as described above. However, it is advantageous to modify the widths first. Because different trees grow at different rates and because a young oak grows in a different way from an older oak, irrespective of the climate, the widths are first standardized before any matching between them is attempted. These standard widths are known as ring-width indices and were first used in dendrochronology by Baillie and Pilcher (1973). The exact form they take is explained in this paper and in the appendix of Laxton and Litton (I988) and is illustrated in the graphs in Figure A7. Here ring-widths are plotted vertically, one for each year of growth. In the upper sequence of (a), the generally large early growth after 1810 is very apparent as is the smaller later growth from about 1900 onwards when the tree is maturing. A similar phenomenon can be observed in the lower sequence of (a) starting in I835. In both the widths are also changing rapidly from year to year. The peaks are the wide rings and the troughs are the narrow rings corresponding to good and poor growing seasons, respectively. The two corresponding sequence of Baillie-Pilcher indices are plotted in (b) where the differences in the immature and mature growths have been removed and only the rapidly changing peaks and troughs remain, that are associated with the common climatic signal. This makes cross-matching easier.

## t-value/offset Matrix



## Bar Diagram

| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 |  |



Figure A5: Cross-matching of four sequences from a Lincoln Cathedral roof and the formation of a site sequence from them

The bar diagram represents these sequences without the rings themselves. The length of the bar is proportional to the number of rings in the sequence. Here the four sequences are set at relative positions (offsets) to each other at which they have maximum correlation as measured by the $t$-values. The $t$-value/offset matrix contains the maximum $t$-values below the diagonal and the offsets above it. Thus, the maximum $t$-value between C08 and C45 occurs at the offset of +20 rings and the $t$-value is then 5.6 . The site sequence is composed of the average of the corresponding widths, as illustrated with one width.

(a)

(b)


Figure A7 (a): The raw ring-widths of two samples, THO-AOI and THO-BO5, whose felling dates are known

Here the ring widths are plotted vertically, one for each year, so that peaks represent wide rings and troughs narrow ones. Notice the growth-trends in each; on average the earlier rings of the young tree are wider than the later ones of the older tree in both sequences.

Figure A7 (b): The Baillie-Pilcher indices of the above widths
The growth trends have been removed completely.

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