

BRISTOL BRIDGE DENDROCHRONOLOGYAnalysis of the re-used boat timbers

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The ten re-used boat timbers from the Bristol Bridge excavations were examined at the DoE Dendrochronology Laboratory in 1983, and some preliminary results obtained. The samples were remeasured in 1984, and the results of that study are presented here.

The samples, all oak, had 82 to 154 annual growth rings, the average widths of which were between 1.2 and 1.9mm (Table 1). The exception was S7301 which had very narrow rings: the 120 rings that were measured had an average width of 0.8mm, but there were at least another 70 rings that were narrower still, and could not be measured with any accuracy. None of the samples had sapwood rings.

When the ring sequences were compared with each other, S7298 and S7303 were found to be very similar. The t -value for the match is 20.5. (Generally a t -value over 3.5 is significant if it is accompanied by an acceptable visual match - see Baillie, 1982, for a comprehensive guide to tree-ring dating.) It seems probable therefore that timbers, S7298 and S7303, were split from the same tree. S7295 and S7296 also crossmatched with each other ($t = 6.7$) and with S7298/7303. The ring sequences of the other timbers did not appear to be synchronous.

The ring width data were next compared with the following dated reference chronologies: Dublin (Baillie, 1977a); Ref6, which is made up from timbers from south-east England (Fletcher, 1977); Exeter (Hillam, 1980) and Belfast (Baillie, 1977b). All the ring sequences, except S7300 and S7301, crossmatched with at least two of these reference chronologies (Table 2). They all matched well with the Dublin chronology, but some of them matched equally well with Ref6 and Exeter. It is impossible to make any deductions about the provenance of the boat timbers using the \underline{t} -values presented in Table 2. What is certain is that the timbers did not come from trees grown under similar conditions. The poor correlation between most of the individual sequences suggests that the timbers came from more than one woodland source.

A site master chronology was constructed using the data from six of the matching curves: S7295, S7297, S7299, S7298/7303, S7302 and S7304. S7298 and S7303 were included as one sequence so as not to bias the master. The chronology covers the period AD 1032-1239. Although most of the individual ring patterns do not appear to match with each other, the master curve matches with at least nine reference chronologies (Table 3). The timbers used to construct the reference chronologies came from as far away as Scotland (Baillie, 1977c) or the Munich area of Germany (Becker, 1981), although the best matches are with Dublin ($\underline{t} = 10.7$) and Exeter ($\underline{t} = 9.2$).

The unmatched sequences, S7300 and S7301, were tested against the master curve but did not match. They were

also tested against the two German chronologies (Becker, 1981; Hollstein, 1980) in case the timbers had been imported from the Continent, but again no significant match was found.

The dates of the outer rings varied from AD 1142 to AD 1239. In the absence of sapwood, a terminus post quem was calculated for the felling date of each timber (Table 2). The earliest timber, S7297, was felled some time after AD 1165, and the latest, S7298/7303, after AD 1261. (The number of sapwood rings was taken as 32 ± 9 - Baillie, 1982. A survey of sapwood estimates for oak is given in Hughes et al, 1981.)

The ring width data can be obtained from the author at the DoE Dendrochronology Laboratory in Sheffield, whilst the master chronology data are set out in Table 4.

Acknowledgements

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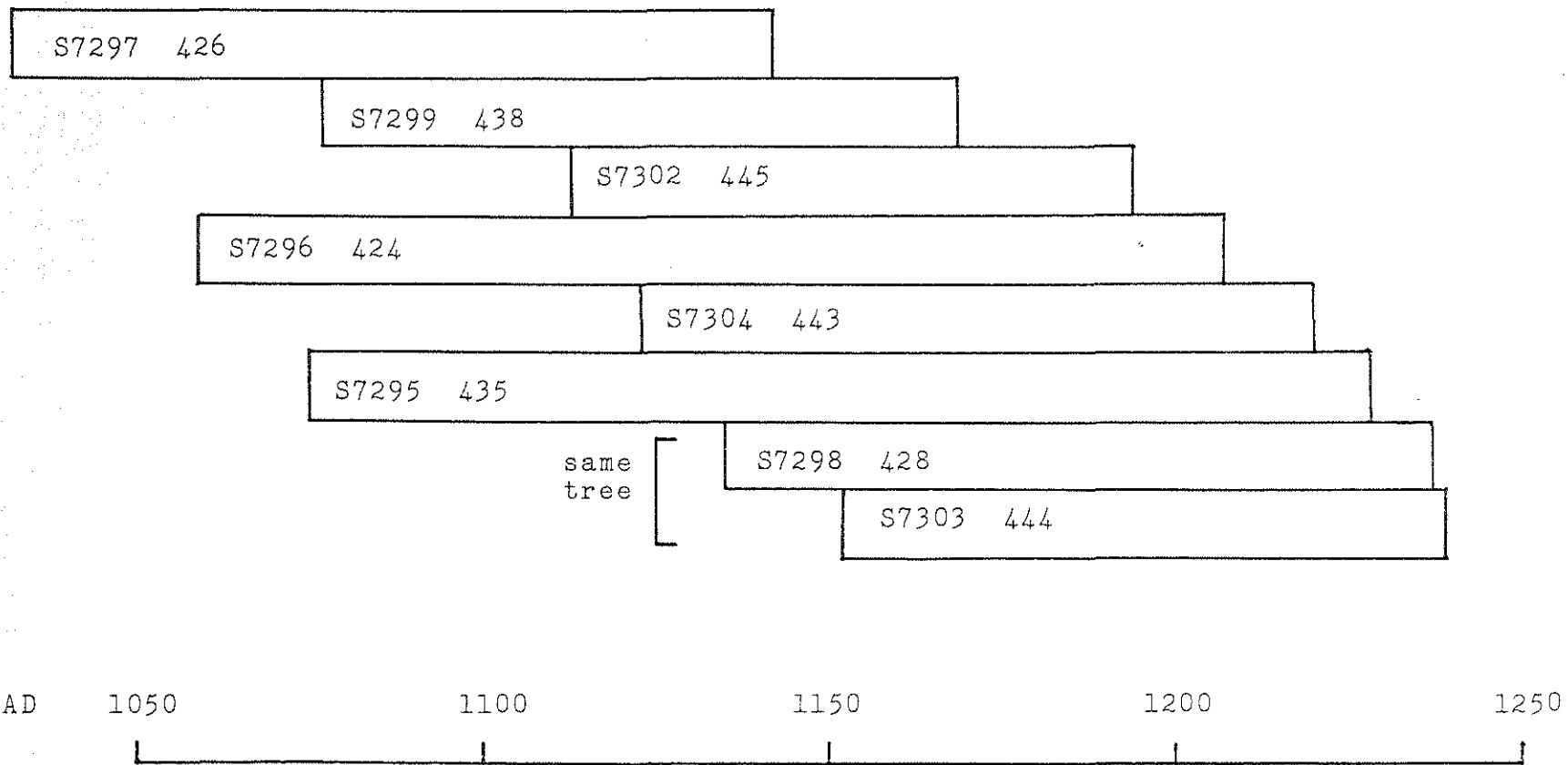


Fig 1: Bar diagram showing relative positions of the ring sequences from the Bristol Bridge re-used boat timbers. The outer 14 rings of S7296 were not measured.

Bristol Bridge/dendro

Table 1: Details of the timbers; sketches are not to scale. None of the timbers had sapwood.


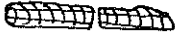
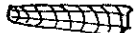
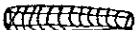
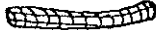
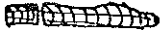
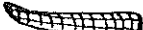



sample no (NMM)	timber no	total no of rings	average width(mm)	sketch	maximum dimensions (mm)
S7295	435	154	1.5		250 x 20
S7296	424	135+c.14	1.2		180 x 20
S7297	426	111	1.2		130 x 20
S7298	428	103	1.4		140 x 20
S7299	438	93	1.9		170 x 15
S7300	439	+84	1.6		160 x 20
S7301	440	120+	0.8		130 x 20
S7302	445	82	1.5		120 x 15
S7303	444	88	1.5		130 x 18
S7304	443	98	1.2		120 x 10

Table 2: Summary of tree-ring dates and agreement values (\underline{t}) of the individual samples. Reference chronologies are as in Table 3. \underline{t} -values less than 3.0 are indicated by a dash.

sample/timber no		date span (AD)	felled after	Dublin	t-values		
					Ref6	Exeter	Belfast
S7295	435	1075-1228	1251	6.8	4.8	6.7	4.5
S7296	424	1059-1193+c.14	1230	5.1	3.8	5.2	5.0
S7297	426	1032-1142	1165	6.9	-	6.0	4.1
S7298	428	1135-1237	1261	4.7	5.7	-	-
S7299	438	1077-1169	1192	3.5	-	3.5	3.0
S7302	445	1113-1194	1217	4.0	4.9	3.2	3.1
S7303	444	1152-1239	1261	4.9	4.3	-	-
S7304	443	1123-1220	1243	5.9	-	3.6	-

Table 3: Dating the master curve, AD1032-1239.

Reference chronology	\underline{t} -value
Dublin (Baillie, 1977a)	10.7
Ref 6 (Fletcher, 1977)	4.9
Exeter (Hillam, 1980)	9.2
Belfast (Baillie, 1977b)	6.2
Germany, Trier area (Hollstein, 1980)	3.8
Germany, Munich area (Becker, 1981)	3.1
Glastonbury Abbey Barn (Bridge, 1983)	4.2
Lincoln Cathedral (Laxton <i>et al</i> , 1982)	5.1
Scotland (Baillie, 1977c)	6.0

