5te Nº 592

Dating of oak timbers from Old Bridge Street, Kingston-upon
Thames

Jennifer Hillam
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Timbers from the old bridge at Kingston-uponThames were excavated in 1982. Timber N A comes from phase
2 of the bridge where it was used to revet the foundation
of a rebuilding in stone. The remaining timbers are all
piles from the revetments around the north starling (N B)
and the south starling (S I, IV, VI, VII, VIII, IX) of an
earlier free standing pier (phase 1). Samples from these
timbers were examined at the Sheffield Dendrochronology
Laboratory in 1983 and 1984.

The phase 2 timber, N A, had 84 rings of which the last 18 were difficult to measure accurately because of knots. Piles, N B and S I, had 124 and 118 rings respectively but the remaining piles had shorter ring sequences (Table 1). The widths of the latter proved impossible to measure accurately because each sample had a band of 3-6 narrow rings which could not be resolved. The piles (S IV, VI, VII, VIII, IX) were obviously contemporary but successive attempts to measure their ring widths produced different results each time. The samples were therefore rejected for further analysis, but the timbers will be kept for future reference.

The ring pattern of N B was compared with that of S I. They appeared to crossmatch when the outer ring of N B was 16 years later than that of S I. The computer comparison (Baillie & Pilcher, 1973) gave a <u>t</u>-value of 3.9 for that position. (A value over 3.5 indicates a match if the visual match is acceptable.) The N A ring sequence did not match with N B or S I.

The N B and S I ring widths were averaged to give the N B/S I mean curve (see Appendix 4/4). This was tested against various dated reference chronologies (Table 2). S I matched well over the period AD 996-1113, whilst the outer ring of N B was 16 years later, its ring sequence dating to AD 1006-1129. None of the timbers had sapwood rings, so it is impossible to give accurate felling dates. Studies on timbers from London and Lincolnshire (Hillam, unpubl) indicate that the minimum number of sapwood rings is not likely to be less than 13 (95% confidence limits). S I and N B are unlikely therefore to have been felled before 1126 and 1142 respectively.

The phase 2 timber was compared with all available reference chronologies including those listed in Table 2, but no reliable crossdating was found. Its ring width data, plus those from N B and S İ, are set out in the Appendix.

Acknowledgements

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References

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Table 1: Details of the timbers. None of the samples had sapwood rings; sketches not to scale. Asterisks - ring sequence may contain errors.

sample no	no of rings	average ring width (mm)	sketch	maximum dimensions(mm)
Phase 2	((
N A Phase 1	66+18	2.1		290 x 130
N B	124	2.0		240 x 140
SI	118	1.9		390 x 170
S IV	50 [*]	2.7		160 x 160
S VI	53*	3.2		240 x 180
S VII	65 [*]	2.6	Janor	160 x 140
S VIII	60*	2.9		190 x 150
S IX	58*	2.5		150 x 150
			45	

Table 2: Summary of <u>t</u>-values.

Reference chronology	N B (1006-1129)	S I (996-1113)	N B/S I mean curve (996-1129)
Britain (Baillie & Pilcher, pers comm)	3.8	2.6	3.9
Dublin (Baillie, 1977)	-	-	3.2
England (Baillie & Pilcher, pers comm)	3.3	3.5	4.1
South Germany (Becker, 1981)	4.5	2.2	4.3
West Germany (Hollstein, 1980)	3.8	2.7	4.5
Ref 6 (Fletcher, 1977)	5.4	4.7	. 6.2

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- 11. - 110 109 75 66 83 88 116 136 98 105
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INCLUDES SI & NB - AD996-1129 SI/NB mean curve