
**THE HISTORICAL DENDROARCHAEOLOGY OF THE XIMÉNEZ-FATIO
HOUSE, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA, U.S.A.**

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3
4 **ABSTRACT**

5 In recent decades, agencies charged with managing historic structures and sites have
6 found dendroarchaeological studies increasingly valuable, given the ability of such studies to
7 verify (or refute) accepted dates of construction. The Ximénez-Fatio House has historical and
8 cultural significance for the state of Florida, as it is one of St. Augustine’s oldest, best-preserved,
9 and most studied historic properties. The main house was reportedly built around 1797–1798,
10 and included a one-story wing (giving the house a distinctive “L” shape), while a 2nd story was
11 added above the wing sometime during 1830–1842. However, historical architects believe the
12 entire wing of the house was constructed in the 1850s. Our goals were to: (1) determine the
13 probable construction year for the original structure using tree-ring dating techniques, and (2)
14 verify the probable construction year for the renovation that occurred in the wing section of the
15 house. A total of 74 core samples were extracted from longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris* P. Miller)
16 timbers used to construct the house, 26 of which were used to build a floating tree-ring
17 chronology 185 years in length from series that were confidently crossdated both visually and
18 statistically against each other. A statistically significant ($p < 0.0001$) correlation between our
19 chronology and a longleaf pine chronology from Lake Louise, Georgia anchors our chronology
20 between 1673 and 1857. No cutting dates were found for the main house, but the lack of any tree
21 rings that date post-1798 supports the 1797 construction date. Furthermore, cutting dates
22 obtained from beams in the first floor wing revealed that the entire wing was likely built in the
23 period 1856 to 1858 soon after the house had been purchased by Luisa Fatio in 1855.

24
25 *Keywords:* dendroarchaeology, dendrochronology, tree rings, Ximénez-Fatio House, St.
26 Augustine, Florida, Luisa Fatio

29 INTRODUCTION

30 First settled in 1565 by the Spanish, St. Augustine, Florida is the oldest continuously
31 occupied European community in the continental United States. Given its extensive history, St.
32 Augustine is a city of particular archaeological (Deagan 1985) and anthropological (Manucy
33 1985) interest. Situated in the heart of the city's oldest community is the Ximénez-Fatio House
34 (Figure 1), at the corner of Avilés and Cadiz Streets (Figure 2). The Ximénez-Fatio House is one
35 of the oldest standing structures in St. Augustine. It is not only the age, however, that makes
36 this a structure of special interest, but also the excellent condition and state of preservation in
37 which the house exists today. Contrary to other historic structures in the area, much of the
38 original materials (*e.g.*, wood beams, lintels, rafters, and joists) used to construct the house
39 remain unchanged. The condition of the original structural materials makes the house an
40 excellent candidate for dendrochronological analysis.

41 Many believe the original house was constructed around 1797–1798 and major structural
42 renovations were conducted between 1830 and 1842. Sometime during this latter period,
43 architectural historians believe a second story was added above the original wing located
44 adjacent to Cadiz Street (Waterbury 1985). Tree-ring analysis could provide supporting
45 evidence regarding the construction of the original structure and subsequent renovations. The
46 objectives of this study were to: (1) collect a comprehensive set of cores from both floors of the
47 main house and the wing; (2) crossdate the tree rings from these cores against a regional master
48 reference chronology; and (3) obtain the exact year when any one tree was harvested for
49 inclusion in the Ximénez-Fatio House during construction. If a cutting date was not possible, we
50 used the outermost years represented in the tree rings of all sampled timbers to make inferences

51 on when the house was constructed (i.e. a *terminus post quem*, or the earliest year of
52 construction). Because the house is made largely from squared timbers, the outermost ring that
53 would provide the cutting dates of harvested trees likely will not be preserved, but we hope the
54 range of years in the tree rings from these cores will lend support for both the initial
55 construction date and the dates of renovations.

56

57 *Dendroarchaeological Research in the Southeastern U.S.*

58 Dendroarchaeological research on historic sites has increased in recent decades
59 (Grissino-Mayer 2009). Bowers and Grashot (1976) attempted to analyze the construction period
60 of President Andrew Jackson's First Hermitage plantation, but were unable to develop cutting
61 dates for the logs used to build the structures. Stahle (1979) standardized dendroarchaeological
62 methods and techniques used in the southeastern United States by successfully dating 24
63 historic log and frame buildings throughout Arkansas, as well as improving and extending
64 existing modern tree-ring chronologies for the state. Mann (2002) was the first study to combine
65 dendrochronological (tree-ring dating of timbers) and archaeological (dating of artifacts
66 recovered during excavations) principles to accurately date a historic structure in eastern
67 Tennessee. Such complementary studies are becoming desirable because many agencies
68 charged with managing historic sites wish to authenticate the construction date(s) of these
69 structures using as many lines of evidence as possible (Grissino-Mayer 2009).

70 Occasionally, dendrochronological evidence has questioned the accepted date of
71 construction (Mann 2002; Grissino-Mayer and van de Gevel 2007; Henderson *et al.* 2009), and
72 agencies charged with managing historic structures throughout the Southeastern U.S. recognize

73 the importance of dendrochronological verification (Bortolet *et al.* 2001; Reding 2002; Wight and
74 Grissino-Mayer 2004; Lewis *et al.* 2009; Slayton *et al.* 2009). This verification is accomplished by
75 comparing tree-ring patterns from the historic structure with regional reference tree-ring
76 chronologies that currently exist for many species throughout the southeastern United States. In
77 this process, a reasonable range of years when a structure was built can be determined by
78 assessing the degree of clustering associated with crossdated cutting dates of logs used in the
79 structure (Stahle 1979). In part due to the higher rates of wood decay in subtropical and tropical
80 regions, these techniques have not yet been tested for their effectiveness in dating historic
81 structures in the lower latitudes of the southeastern U.S. (the furthest south a structure has been
82 successfully dated via tree rings currently exists in northern Georgia, see DeWeese Wight and
83 Grissino-Mayer 2004) south of Georgia. Establishing the validity of this approach would greatly
84 expand the capacity of archaeologists and historical architects to accurately define the age of
85 historic structures in question, and to more precisely assess their cultural, societal, and political
86 relevance and meaning within the region.

87

88 *Background on the Ximénez-Fatio House*

89 The parcel of land on which the Ximénez-Fatio House is located was legally known in
90 the 16th century as Block 34, Lot 2 (Waterbury 1985). Maps and legal documents attest to a long
91 record of occupation on the parcel, but the structures built by the early colonists in the 16th
92 century were not long-lasting (Waterbury 1985). Yet, during this time, archaeologists suggest
93 Block 34, Lot 2 could have been one of the highest economic status sites in St. Augustine
94 (Deagan 1985).

95 Through the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, control of St. Augustine fluctuated between
96 the Spanish and British, as did the ownership of Block 34, Lot 2. The plot was bought, sold, and
97 deeded on multiple occasions throughout this time, usually between merchants or from a
98 merchant to government (Waterbury 1985). During the late 16th century, the Spanish Crown
99 was listed as the owner of Block 34, Lot 2. On April 8, 1791, an auction of the Crown properties
100 left Juan Hernandez the owner of the plot. Hernandez remained the owner for six years until he
101 found a buyer, Andres Ximénez (Waterbury 1985).

102 A native of Ronda, Spain, Ximénez was already living in St. Augustine for some time
103 before marrying Juana Pellicer in April 1791 (Waterbury 1985). Following his marriage,
104 Ximénez purchased a two-story wooden house on the southeast corner of present-day Cadiz
105 and Aviles streets. This house served as the family's domicile and a successful general store of
106 sorts. Ximénez's store prospered for several years and in November 1797, he was able to
107 purchase the piece of property (Block 34, Lot2) directly across Aviles Street. This new piece of
108 property afforded him the opportunity to expand his business and sometime after November
109 1797 he began construction on a house/store structure (Waterbury 1985).

110 The original structure contained a two-story house containing the living quarters and a
111 one-story wing that stretched to the west along present-day Cadiz Street (Figure 3). The
112 Ximénez family, however, did not live at the residence long, as Juana Ximénez died in 1802 and
113 Andres died soon after in 1806. The deed of the property was left to their three children and the
114 contents of the house and store were auctioned. The Ximénez-Fatio House was rented on and
115 off until it was sold in 1830 to Margaret Cook, who started buying shares of the property from
116 the Ximénez children in 1826 (Waterbury 1985).

117 Cook turned the property into a boarding house and converted the old store rooms into
118 bedrooms for paying customers. Because St. Augustine was now located in a territory of the
119 United States, tourists flocked to the city during the 1830s. Realizing the need for more room in
120 the boarding house, Cook made structural changes to the house. Between 1830 and 1842,
121 architectural historian Herchel Shepard dates the only major renovations to the house in its 200+
122 years of occupation (Waterbury 1985; Harper and Rogers 1993). During renovations, a second
123 story and balcony were added above the original Andres Ximénez store rooms. The property
124 operated as a boarding house until a death in the family pressed Cook to sell the house to
125 another business person, Sarah Anderson, on July 27, 1838. Anderson turned the property back
126 to a private residence and occupied the house until 1855, at which time she sold the property to
127 an already well-known boarding-house owner and host, Luisa Fatio (Harper and Rogers 1993).
128 Fatio not only accepted traveling tourists, but many of her boarding houses were occupied by
129 invalids suffering from tuberculosis and other pulmonary diseases (Sewall 1849).

130 For nearly 20 years, Luisa Fatio operated the Ximénez-Fatio House as one of the prime
131 boarding-house destinations in St. Augustine (Waterbury 1985). Business waned during the
132 Civil War (1861–1865), but recovered slowly in the following years. Fatio continued to operate a
133 successful boarding house until her death in 1875. Little is known about the operations and
134 conditions of the property following Fatio’s death, however the property was occupied by
135 various individuals, groups, and/or organizations. In 1939, The National Society of The Colonial
136 Dames of America (NSCDA) in The State of Florida purchased the property from then-owner
137 Judge David R. Dunham, who provided a transactional clause that prohibited the buyers from
138 materially changing the “present exterior architectural lines of the building” (Waterbury 1985).

139 Under NSCDA ownership, the Ximénez-Fatio House was tastefully restored to the historically-
140 accurate condition in which it is found today. This attention to original detail, combined with
141 few structural alterations, makes the Ximénez-Fatio House an excellent historical laboratory for
142 dendrochronological analysis.

143

144 **METHODS**

145 *Field Methods*

146 We extracted at least one core from nearly every accessible timber (which sometimes
147 required the use of an extension ladder or scaffolding) using a 10-inch long hollow drill bit
148 attached to a 0.5" variable-speed hand drill. Timbers throughout the house and wing had been
149 exposed during major renovations of the house taking place beginning 2007 that had removed
150 the original wall plaster (Oppermann 2009). Each core was labeled by the site code (XF), floor
151 number ("1" or "2"), specific location (e.g. R = rafter and S = stairs) or room number (1 digit),
152 and core letter (e.g. "A" is the first core extracted; "B" is the second, etc.) (e.g. XF2R16A). All
153 rooms were assigned numbers (Figure 4) based on the blueprints of the Ximénez-Fatio House
154 designed by the Works Progress Administration (Official Project No. 265-6907) for the Historic
155 American Buildings Survey (Survey No. FLA-116). Porch rafters on the second floor were
156 numbered sequentially beginning with the northeastern rafter and ending with the
157 westernmost rafter.

158 During our visual inspections, we found most beams were squared, so we extracted the
159 core as near to the corner of the beam as possible to ensure (1) the maximum number of rings
160 would be obtained, and (2) an outermost ring would be obtained as close to the true cutting

161 date as possible. We closely evaluated each beam to find, if possible, the tree center (pith or near
162 pith), which aided determining from which corner to extract the core. We drilled into the beam
163 about 5 to 7 mm, then removed the bit and placed a large ink dot on the surface of the beam to
164 later verify that the outermost rings remained intact after coring. We then reinserted the bit and
165 continued to drill until we reached the middle of the beam. A specially-designed steel rod with
166 a metal hook was then inserted alongside the suspended core and turned to break the core from
167 the parent beam. As each core was pulled from the beam, we immediately glued them to
168 wooden core mounts with the cells vertically aligned to ensure a transverse view of the wood
169 surface under a microscope when sanded. All cores were appropriately labeled on the core
170 mount itself and detailed information on the location of each core was recorded.

171

172 *Data Processing*

173 In the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Science at the University of Tennessee, the cores were
174 sanded on a 4" X 24" Makita belt sander using progressively finer sandpaper, beginning with
175 ANSI 100-grit (125–149 μm) and ending with ANSI 400-grit (20.6–23.6 μm) sandpaper (Orvis
176 and Grissino-Mayer 2002). This process yielded a wood surface with clearly discernable cellular
177 features under standard 7–10X magnification, which is important when determining boundaries
178 between the annual tree rings. Using a microscope, the innermost complete ring on each sample
179 was assigned the relative year "1" and each subsequent 10th ring was marked with an "X" with
180 a mechanical pencil. We then measured all tree-ring widths to 0.001 mm accuracy using a
181 Velmex measuring stage coupled with MEASURE J2X software.

182

183 *Internal and External Crossdating*

184 To achieve absolute dating of the samples, we used COFECHA, a computer program
185 that uses segmented time series correlation techniques to assist in crossdating (i.e., absolute
186 dating) of undated tree-ring time series (Grissino-Mayer 2001). When using COFECHA, it is
187 imperative to not completely rely solely on the program as considerable visual and graphical
188 assessments must also be made to support the temporal placement for each core suggested by
189 COFECHA (Holmes 1983). The final suggested temporal placement made by the program had
190 to be convincing graphically (similar temporal patterns in the wide and narrow rings) and
191 statistically (correlation coefficient significant at $p < 0.0001$) (Holmes 1983; Grissino-Mayer 2001).
192 We used COFECHA to assist in crossdating the undated (“floating”) tree-ring measurement
193 sequences from the Ximénez-Fatio House against an independent reference (i.e., “anchored” in
194 time) tree-ring chronology created from a nearby site in southern Georgia.

195 The reference chronology was developed from the immediate low-lying, sandy soils that
196 surround Lake Louise (30°43'30" N, 83°15'21" W) in southern Georgia, a coalesced sinkhole lake
197 (or *polje*) located in karst topography (Watts 1971; Tepper 1998). The Lake Louise chronology
198 was developed by Dr. Henri Grissino-Mayer then at Valdosta State University (VSU) in 1999,
199 and spans A.D. 1421 to 1999, developed from 94 crossdated series from longleaf pines (*Pinus*
200 *palustris* P. Miller) with a series intercorrelation of 0.58. The living tree portion of the reference
201 chronology was developed from tree-ring series obtained from pines that had been cut for
202 construction on the VSU campus.

203 We specifically focused on individual measurement series from the Ximénez-Fatio
204 House that had a statistically significant correlation with the Lake Louise chronology, then used

205 these to build a chronology to date the remaining series from the Ximénez-Fatio House. When
206 all remaining floating series were crossdated, we assigned the correct calendar years to all tree
207 rings using program EDRM (“Edit Ring Measurement”). All individual measurement series
208 were next combined into one file and again processed through COFECHA as dated series to
209 ensure the correct temporal placement for each. Crossdating was verified when the correlation
210 coefficient for the majority of 40-year segments on each series being tested exceeded 0.37 ($p <$
211 0.01), although coefficients were usually much higher (for example, $r > 0.55$, $p < 0.0001$).

212 To further ensure statistical accuracy of the final temporal placements of each series, we
213 created a Residual chronology (i.e., all low-frequency trends caused by normal aging and
214 autocorrelation removed) from the crossdated Ximénez-Fatio tree-ring series using program
215 ARSTAN (Cook 1985), a computer program that standardizes tree-ring measurement data to a
216 common mean (1.0). The composite chronology represents information from all contributing
217 series. Each ring measurement for all series was divided by a predicted annual value of growth
218 based on a trend line or curve fit to the measurement data, resulting in a dimensionless index of
219 growth for that year (Fritts 1976; Graybill 1982). In addition, any adverse effects of internal
220 autocorrelation in each series (which also can hinder crossdating attempts) was removed using
221 autoregressive procedures (Meko 1981; Cook 1985; Monserud 1986). Standardization removes
222 individual tree variability, which could mask the climate signal needed for crossdating among
223 tree-ring series. Once each individual series was standardized, a master chronology was created
224 in ARSTAN, which represented all successfully crossdated series from the Ximénez-Fatio
225 House. This Ximénez-Fatio Residual chronology was then tested for crossdating accuracy
226 against the Lake Louise Residual chronology using COFECHA using the techniques described

227 previously. Crossdating was confirmed by a correlation coefficient that was statistically
228 significant ($p < 0.01$).

229

230 *Establishing Cutting Dates*

231 Once all tree rings from each series of the Ximénez-Fatio chronology were crossdated
232 and assigned calendar years, the outermost dated ring on each core was inspected under high
233 magnification (35X) to determine possible cutting dates for trees used to construct the Ximénez-
234 Fatio House. We assigned standard symbols to help evaluate the possible year of cutting
235 (Bannister 1962; Nash 1999):

236 B : Bark was present, indicating the outer ring was fully intact (a cutting date).

237 r : The outermost ring is continuous and intact around a smooth surface, but no bark is
238 present (a cutting date). The evaluation of a smooth outer surface on the beam was
239 made in the field.

240 v : The date is within a few years of the cutting date, based on presence of sapwood (a
241 near-cutting date).

242 vv : A cutting date is not possible because we cannot determine how far the outer ring is
243 from the true outer surface (a non-cutting date).

244

245 **RESULTS**

246 A total of 74 cores were extracted from the structure, but 20 of these cores were too
247 damaged from the coring process to be of any use. We measured the tree-ring widths from 54
248 cores, but 18 of these series were too short (< 45 years) to be considered suitable for successful

249 graphical and statistical crossdating. Of these remaining 36 cores, 10 could not be confidently
250 crossdated both graphically and statistically, despite some series being exceptionally long (> 100
251 years). Our final data set consisted of 26 series that were confidently crossdated internally
252 against each other (with interseries correlations > 0.40, with corresponding p-values < 0.001)
253 (Appendix 1). In these 26 series, 1,815 tree rings were accurately measured to 0.001 mm
254 accuracy.

255

256 *Crossdating*

257 Two of the measurement series from the Ximénez-Fatio House crossdated significantly
258 with the Lake Louise reference chronology. We found correlation coefficients of 0.51 for sample
259 XFH4A (n = 121 years, t = 6.42, p < 0.0001) and 0.56 for sample XF174 (n = 87 years, t = 6.30, p <
260 0.0001). A Residual chronology created from these two series that spanned 132 years had a
261 correlation of 0.44 (t = 5.54, p < 0.0001) with the Residual chronology from the Lake Louise
262 samples, and a graphical comparison shows a convincing match (Figure 5). These were used to
263 date the remaining samples from the Ximénez-Fatio House. Three additional series from the
264 Ximénez-Fatio House also showed statistically significant correlations with Lake Louise:
265 XFH3AL (r = 0.33, n = 130 years, t = 3.96, p < 0.001); XF1007A (r = 0.37, n = 93 years, t = 3.83, p <
266 0.0001); and XFH2B (r = 0.35, n = 98 years, t = 3.71, p < 0.0001). A t-value of 3.5 is considered the
267 minimum value needed to indicate a possible statistical match (Baillie 1982; Orton 1984; Wigley
268 *et al.* 1987). We next compared the Residual chronology created from all of the Ximénez-Fatio
269 House measurement series with the Residual chronology from the Lake Louise samples and
270 found an r-value of 0.35 which was statistically significant (n = 185 years, t = 4.97, p < 0.0001).

271 We are confident that these multiple lines of evidence demonstrate that the Ximénez-Fatio
272 House chronology is anchored from 1673 to 1857.

273 The average interseries correlation for the Ximénez-Fatio House measurement series was
274 0.53, indicating successful internal crossdating. A value that approaches 0.50 is considered high
275 for southern pine species (Grissino-Mayer 2001) and attests to the common climatic signal that
276 influences tree growth and facilitates crossdating tree rings among numerous series. The
277 average mean sensitivity, a measure of year-to-year variability (Fritts 1976), was 0.34. A value
278 above 0.20 is considered the minimum needed for extracting climate information from tree
279 species in the southeastern United States. Of 124 40-year segments tested by COFECHA (lagged
280 10 years), 13 (10.5%) were flagged due to low correlations ($r < 0.37$, $p > 0.01$) (Table 1), but
281 inspection of these segments indicated correct temporal placements.

282

283 *Cutting and Non-cutting Dates*

284 Three samples provided several firm cutting dates: 1856 on sample XFH2B, 1857 on
285 XFH2AE, and 1858 on sample XFH3A (Table 2). Samples XFH2A and XFH2B represent the
286 same beam, a lintel located above the window next to the door that leads into Room 5 (Table 3).
287 Three samples provided near cutting dates (based on the presence of sapwood): XF174 (1799),
288 XF181A (1790), and XFH4A (1845). The remaining 20 samples had outermost rings that were far
289 from cutting dates (Table 2). The fact that most samples with non-cutting dates have outermost
290 rings in the early, mid-, and late 1700s supports the historical documentation that suggests
291 construction and subsequent renovations of this house occurred in the late 1700s to early 1800s
292 (Table 2).

293

294 **DISCUSSION**

295 *Internal and External Crossdating*

296 The number of flagged segments for our Ximénez-Fatio House data set (13 of 124 40-yr
297 segments tested, or 10.5%) warranted further inspection because this percentage is near the 10%
298 value usually considered the maximum for a crossdated tree-ring data set with a common
299 climate signal. Close visual re-inspection of the tree rings and analyses of the suggested
300 alternate dating adjustments made by COFECHA yielded no indication of any misdated series,
301 however (Appendix 1). We found no systematic dating adjustments that would indicate
302 misdated series (Grissino-Mayer 2001). All alternate placements of the data set suggested by
303 COFECHA were found to be unreasonable (*e.g.*, moving a 40-year segment backward 5 years
304 when segments on either side were dated correctly). Furthermore, all flags were dispersed
305 among a number of cores; hence, no single core sample contained the majority of flags, which
306 would indicate a misdated series.

307 We noted that most of the flagged segments (8 of 13) occurred near the beginning or
308 near the end of each measurement series. For example, flagged segments are found at the end of
309 the series for samples XF2R15, XFH4A, XF184, XF2R17, XF173, and XF1S1BL (Table 1). This is
310 commonly observed when crossdating many tree species and can be attributed to a lack of
311 common response when a tree is young (juvenile growth, and therefore the earliest formed tree
312 rings, rarely responds to climate but more so to inherent physiological conditions) or when a
313 tree is mature and approaching its maximum life span (*i.e.*, no longer being driven by climatic
314 factors that impart crossdating capability).

315

316 *Construction Dates for the Ximénez-Fatio House*

317 All timbers in the Ximénez-Fatio House had been squared which made determining the
318 year of construction challenging. This procedure of “squaring” timbers involved the processing
319 of logs either by a two-person pit saw or with a water-driven (“up-and-down”) sash saw in a
320 sawmill. During this process, several squared timbers were made from a single log and the
321 removal of bark would often mean the removal of much of the sapwood, which makes it
322 difficult to assign an exact or near-cutting date to a particular timber. A lack of confirmed
323 cutting dates prohibits an exact construction year or years for the main house. Nonetheless, the
324 outermost dates for rings on all cores certainly suggest a late 18th Century construction for the
325 Ximénez-Fatio main house because no tree rings post-date 1798 (sample XF2F1, an exposed
326 floor joist in the stairwell) on any of our dated samples from the main house.

327 In St. Augustine, the production of lumber has occurred since the beginning of the
328 colony of Florida. In 1565, the earliest sawmills “... were huge pits where one Negro slave
329 standing at the top and another at the bottom sawed great logs [cypress] into planks” (Kendrick
330 and Walsh 2006). By 1790, several water-driven sawmills existed throughout northern Florida,
331 including Jacksonville (approximately 40 miles north of St. Augustine). Therefore, the timbers
332 used to construct the original house could have been derived from a local sawmill, or from a
333 water-driven sawmill near present-day Jacksonville. In 1801, two citizens from St. Augustine
334 were granted a claim of 2,500 acres by the Governor of East Florida for the purpose of building
335 a water-powered sawmill. The two erected their sawmill at the head of the Creek of Moultrie,
336 which runs into the Matanzas River, and enabled the people of St. Augustine to purchase

337 lumber at a reasonable cost (Kendrick and Walsh 2006). In 1850, the first circular saw in eastern
338 Florida was established near Jacksonville. This mill contained a heavy cast iron blade, which
339 was a part of a sash-saw powered by water, and was able to produce lumber at a higher rate
340 than previous mills (Kendrick and Walsh 2006). Hence, similar to the materials in the original
341 structure, the timbers used to construct the wing of the house might have derived from the mill
342 at Moultrie Creek, or from the circular sawmill in Jacksonville.

343 Our data suggest that the 1st story wing was not built along with the original 2-story
344 housing structure, and that the 2nd story wing of the structure was not built during the
345 reported construction period between 1830 and 1842 (Waterbury 1985). Based on the cutting
346 dates we were able to assign to two beams found in the wing, our data strongly suggest that the
347 entire wing was constructed in the late 1850s, most likely between 1856 and 1858. The timbers
348 from which each near-cutting and exact cutting date samples were extracted were also squared
349 and processed in a sawmill, but one corner of the squared timbers had retained the sapwood
350 and outermost ring and, in two instances, the bark remained on the beams, XFH2 from Room 5
351 and XFH3 from Room 6 (Table 2). The 1856 to 1858 construction period places this major
352 renovation of the Ximénez-Fatio House at the very beginning of the period when first
353 purchased by Luisa Fatio in 1855.

354

355 *Project Limitations*

356 Several limitations were encountered during this project that may inform future
357 dendroarchaeological research on historic structures elsewhere throughout the southeastern
358 U.S. First, squared timbers were used throughout the house and this prevented us from

359 obtaining cutting dates that are more common on hewn log structures. Luckily, we did find
360 bark on two beams, which indicated we would obtain the cutting dates of these trees. We also
361 found curvature on some samples, notably underneath the stairwell leading up to the 2nd floor,
362 but these samples could not be reliably dated. We recommend that a thorough search
363 throughout all rooms and on all exposed timbers be conducted initially to identify beams that
364 should be specifically targeted, to ensure efficient use of time and energy.

365 Second, the first two trips (September 2007 and December 2007) to the site were of
366 limited success, in terms of sample quality, because we had little experience extracting cores
367 from long-seasoned pines (likely longleaf pine, *Pinus palustris* P. Miller) characterized by
368 extensive amounts of oleoresin-laden heartwood. These pines, although over 100 years old, still
369 exuded pitch during the coring process. The heat of the drill would liquefy the pitch, thus
370 causing the drill bit to become clogged, which caused cores to break into multiple pieces. This
371 breakage rendered many of these samples useless. However, during the final trip in March
372 2008, we used paint thinner to constantly lubricate the borer, which vastly improved the quality
373 of the cores by keeping them largely intact during extraction.

374 Finally, this area of the southeastern U.S. has few tree-ring chronologies developed from
375 pines that could be used for a reference when dating the floating chronologies. Several other
376 longleaf pine chronologies do exist in other locations in the Southeast, however these
377 chronologies were either too short or the locations too distant to be used in this project.
378 Nonetheless, we were surprised at the utility of the Lake Louise pine chronology for precisely
379 dating some of the St. Augustine floating tree-ring series, as the locations are separated by a
380 significant distance of about 150 miles. This suggests a common climate signal to which these

381 longleaf pines are responding, which further suggests that these data could eventually be used
382 to reconstruct climate for southern Georgia and northeastern Florida. The fact that the Lake
383 Louise chronology could not date all the samples from the Ximénez-Fatio House is not
384 surprising, given this distance. The beams from the house that could be dated with the Lake
385 Louise chronology may have been cut from trees harvested from an intermediate location
386 between Lake Louise and St. Augustine, while those that could not be dated with the Lake
387 Louise chronology may have been cut from trees that had grown much closer to St. Augustine.
388 The development of the new Ximénez-Fatio House reference chronology for coastal portions of
389 northeastern Florida sets the stage for accurate and precise dating of additional historic
390 structures and artifacts (such as ship timbers) in the region.

391

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400

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Table 1. Internal correlation testing of the Ximénez-Fatio House tree-ring measurement series.

		40-Year Segment Lagged 10 Years														
		1680	1690	1700	1710	1720	1730	1740	1750	1760	1770	1780	1790	1800	1810	1820
Begin	End	1719	1729	1739	1749	1759	1769	1779	1789	1799	1809	1819	1829	1839	1849	1859
Year	Year	Correlation Coefficient *														
XFH2AE	1804	1856												0.52	0.47	0.48
XF2R15	1796	1847										0.52	0.53	0.33A		
XFH2B	1758	1855						0.72	0.75	0.64	0.59	0.47	.35A	0.55	0.41	
XF181A	1743	1789						0.72	0.71							
XFH3AL	1728	1857				0.56	0.51	0.55	0.68	0.65	0.62	0.61	0.53	0.55	0.62	0.63
XF2F1	1726	1797				0.37	0.38	0.33B	0.41	0.44						
XFH4A	1724	1844				0.46	0.56	0.67	0.67	0.70	0.58	0.56	0.46	0.42	0.41B	
XF184	1724	1785				0.55	0.52	0.46	0.30B							
XF1S5	1724	1770				0.57	0.57	0.56								
XF1007A	1722	1814				0.72	0.69	0.66	0.46	0.31B	0.42	0.48				
XF151A	1721	1803				0.31A	0.35A	0.41	0.65	0.57	0.57					
XF1S3	1719	1774			0.46	0.46	0.56	0.59								
XF2R19	1714	1764			0.81	0.79	0.77									
XF174	1712	1798			0.24A	0.48	0.62	0.69	0.81	0.82						
XF2R17	1705	1779		0.59	0.51	0.37	0.39	0.29B								
XF152	1705	1753		0.67	0.51	0.40										
XF2R16	1704	1771		0.78	0.79	0.72	0.59	0.57								
XF1011A	1704	1751		0.63	0.47	0.44										
XF2R18	1702	1765		0.65	0.65	0.60	0.58									
XF2R7	1696	1754	0.61	0.66	0.64	0.68										
XF2S4	1692	1751	0.51	0.44	0.53	0.54										
XF173	1686	1756	0.50	0.46	0.46	0.38	0.30B									
XF1S1BL	1682	1754	0.58	0.47	0.51	0.30A	0.23B									
XF2R4	1680	1755	0.71	0.86	0.82	0.67	0.66									
XF1010A	1680	1737	0.67	0.60	0.45											
XF2R8	1672	1733	0.42	0.66	0.66											
Average correlation		0.57	0.60	0.61	0.53	0.51	0.55	0.54	0.60	0.61	0.57	0.56	0.49	0.47	0.48	0.51

* "A" or "B" in these columns indicates a 40-year segment flagged by COFECHA.

Table 2. Outermost tree-ring dates for beams sampled from the Ximénez-Fatio House.

Sample ID	Inner Date	Measured Outer Ring	Outermost Ring Date	Ring Type	Cutting Date? *	Comments
XFH2AE	1804	1856	1857	B	CD	1857 could be complete, cut in late 1857
XF2R15	1796	1847	1848	vv	NonCD	No sapwood, far from cutting date
XFH2B	1758	1855	1856	B	CD	1856 could be complete, cut in late 1856
XF181A	1743	1789	1790	v	NearCD	1790 ring present, sapwood present
XFH3AL	1728	1857	1858	B	CD	1858 could be complete, cut in late 1858
XF2F1	1726	1797	1798	vv	NonCD	No sapwood, far from cutting date
XFH4A	1724	1844	1845	v	NearCD	1845 ring present, sapwood present
XF184	1724	1785	1786	vv	NonCD	No sapwood, far from cutting date
XF1S5	1724	1770	1771	vv	NonCD	No sapwood, far from cutting date
XF1007A	1722	1814	1815	vv	NonCD	No sapwood, far from cutting date
XF151A	1721	1803	1804	vv	NonCD	No sapwood, far from cutting date
XF1S3	1719	1774	1775	vv	NonCD	No sapwood, far from cutting date
XF2R19	1714	1764	1765	vv	NonCD	No sapwood, far from cutting date
XF174	1712	1798	1799	v	NearCD	1799 ring present, sapwood present
XF2R17	1705	1779	1780	vv	NonCD	No sapwood, far from cutting date
XF152	1705	1753	1754	vv	NonCD	No sapwood, far from cutting date
XF2R16	1704	1771	1772	vv	NonCD	No sapwood, far from cutting date
XF1011A	1704	1751	1752	vv	NonCD	No sapwood, far from cutting date
XF2R18	1702	1765	1766	vv	NonCD	No sapwood, far from cutting date
XF2R7	1696	1754	1755	vv	NonCD	No sapwood, far from cutting date
XF2S4	1692	1751	1752	vv	NonCD	No sapwood, far from cutting date
XF173	1686	1756	1757	vv	NonCD	No sapwood, far from cutting date
XF1S1BL	1682	1754	1755	vv	NonCD	No sapwood, far from cutting date
XF2R4	1680	1755	1756	vv	NonCD	No sapwood, far from cutting date
XF1010A	1680	1737	1738	vv	NonCD	No sapwood, far from cutting date
XF2R8	1672	1733	1734	vv	NonCD	No sapwood, far from cutting date

* CD = Cutting Date; NearCD = Near Cutting Date; and NonCD = Non-Cutting Date

Table 3. Cutting dates for logs sampled from the Ximénez-Fatio House.

Sample ID	Outermost Ring Date	Location
First Floor		
XF1S3	1775	1st floor under stairwell
XF1S5	1771	1st floor under stairwell
XF1S1BL	1755	1st floor under stairwell
XFH2AE	1857	1st floor, hallway, lintel above window next to door leading into Room 5
XFH2B	1856	1st floor, hallway, lintel above window next to door leading into Room 5
XFH3AL	1858	1st floor, hallway, lintel above window next to door leading into Room 6
XFH4A	1845	1st floor, hallway, lintel above window next to door leading into Room 8
XF1010A	1738	1st floor, Dining Room, lintel above window located on northeast side of room
XF151A	1804	1st floor, Room 5, beam above doorway between Rooms 4 and 5
XF152	1754	1st floor, Room 5, beam to the right of doorway between Rooms 4 and 5
XF1007A	1815	1st floor, Room 5, lintel above window located on southeast side of room
XF1011A	1752	1st floor, Room 5, beam to the right of doorway between Rooms 4 and 5
XF173	1757	1st floor, Room 7, lintel above window facing the street
XF174	1799	1st floor, Room 7, lintel above window facing the courtyard
XF181A	1790	1st floor, Room 8, lintel above window facing the courtyard
XF184	1786	1st floor, Room 8, beam below above window facing the street
Second Floor		
XF2S4	1752	2nd floor step on stairway
XF2F1	1798	2nd floor, exposed floor joist
XF2R4	1756	2nd floor porch rafter number 4
XF2R7	1755	2nd floor porch rafter number 7
XF2R8	1734	2nd floor porch rafter number 8
XF2R15	1848	2nd floor porch rafter number 15
XF2R16	1772	2nd floor porch rafter number 16
XF2R17	1780	2nd floor porch rafter number 17
XF2R18	1766	2nd floor porch rafter number 18
XF2R19	1765	2nd floor porch rafter number 19



Figure 1. The Ximénez-Fatio House as viewed from the courtyard, showing the 2-story main house on the left and the 2-story wing to the right.

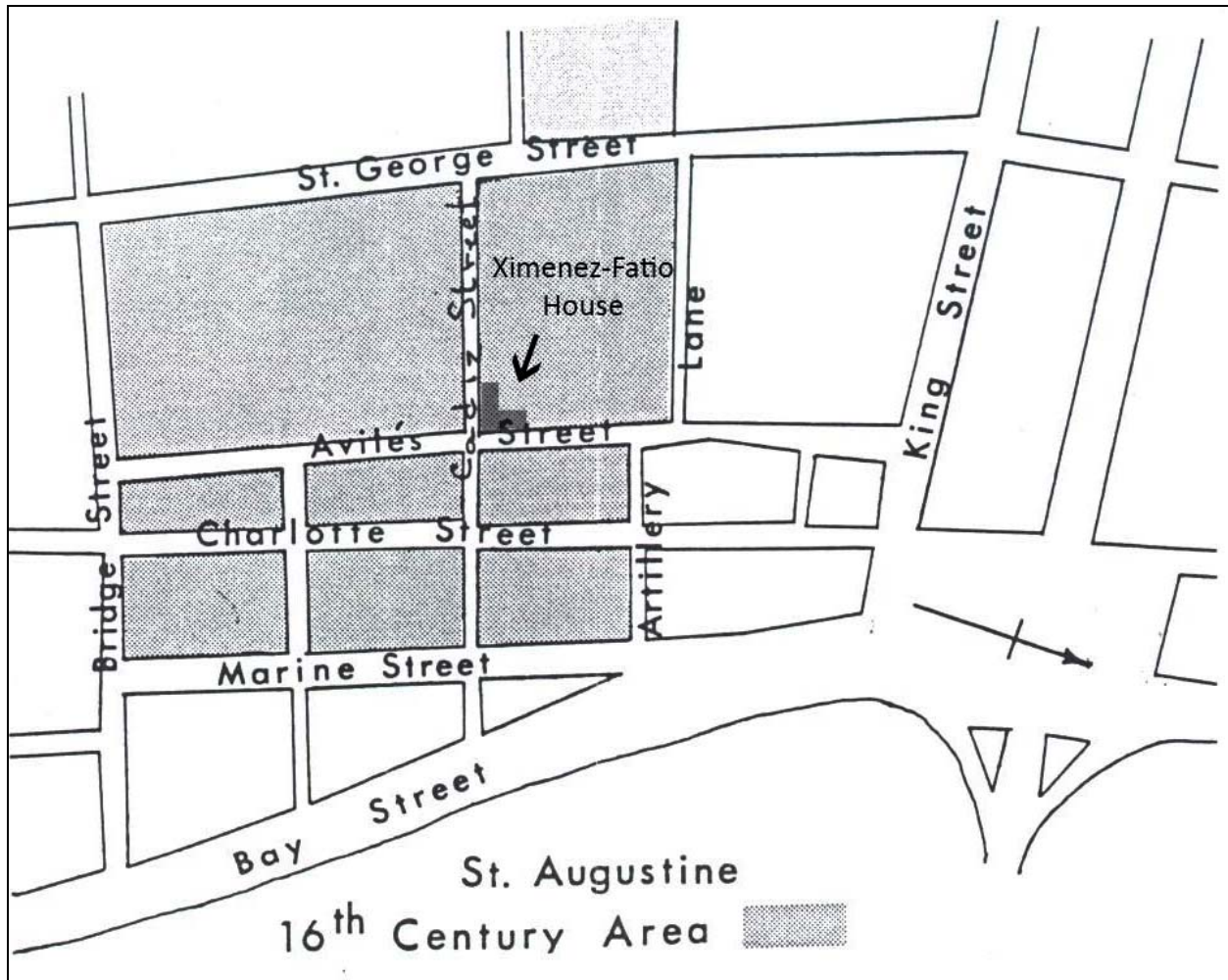
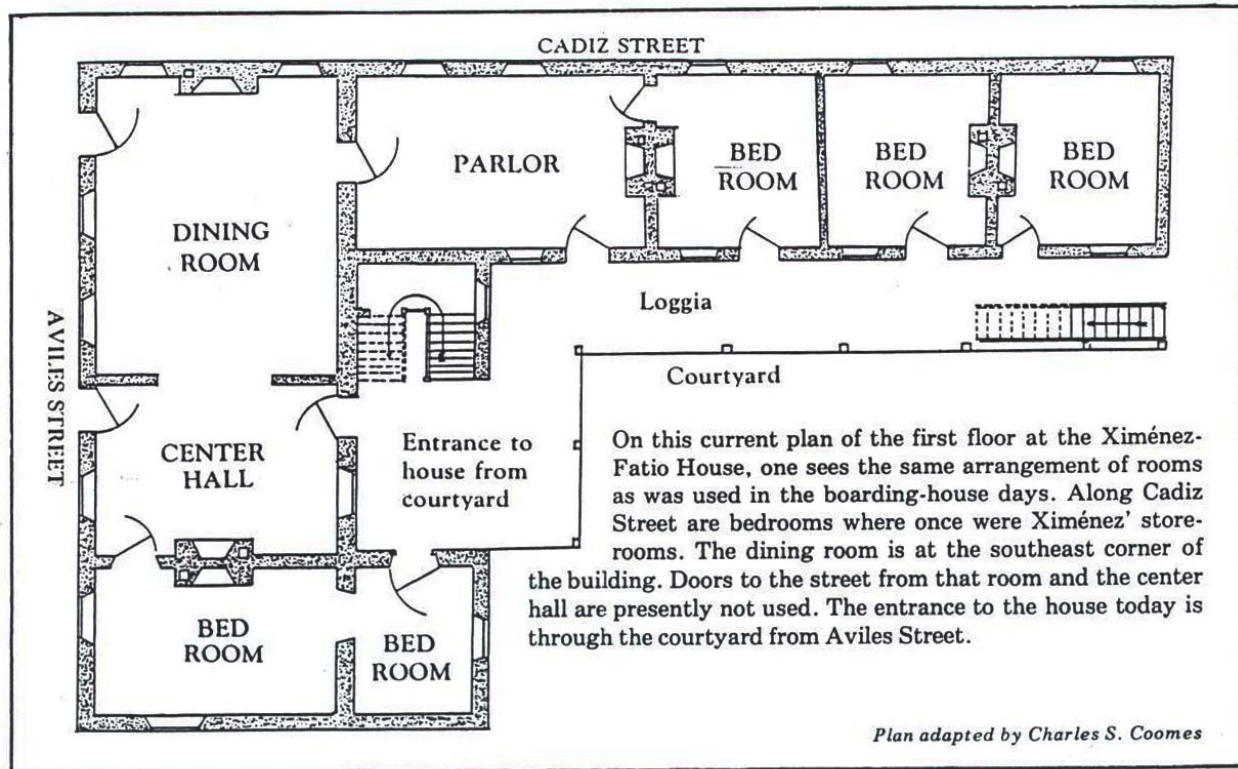


Figure 2. Map showing the location of Block 34, Lot 2 (eventual location of Ximénez-Fatio House) situated in the heart of St. Augustine's oldest community (modified from Waterbury 1985).



On this current plan of the first floor at the Ximénez-Fatio House, one sees the same arrangement of rooms as was used in the boarding-house days. Along Cadiz Street are bedrooms where once were Ximénez' store-rooms. The dining room is at the southeast corner of the building. Doors to the street from that room and the center hall are presently not used. The entrance to the house today is through the courtyard from Aviles Street.

Plan adapted by Charles S. Coomes

Figure 3. Map of the 1st story floor plan of the Ximénez-Fatio House (Waterbury 1985).

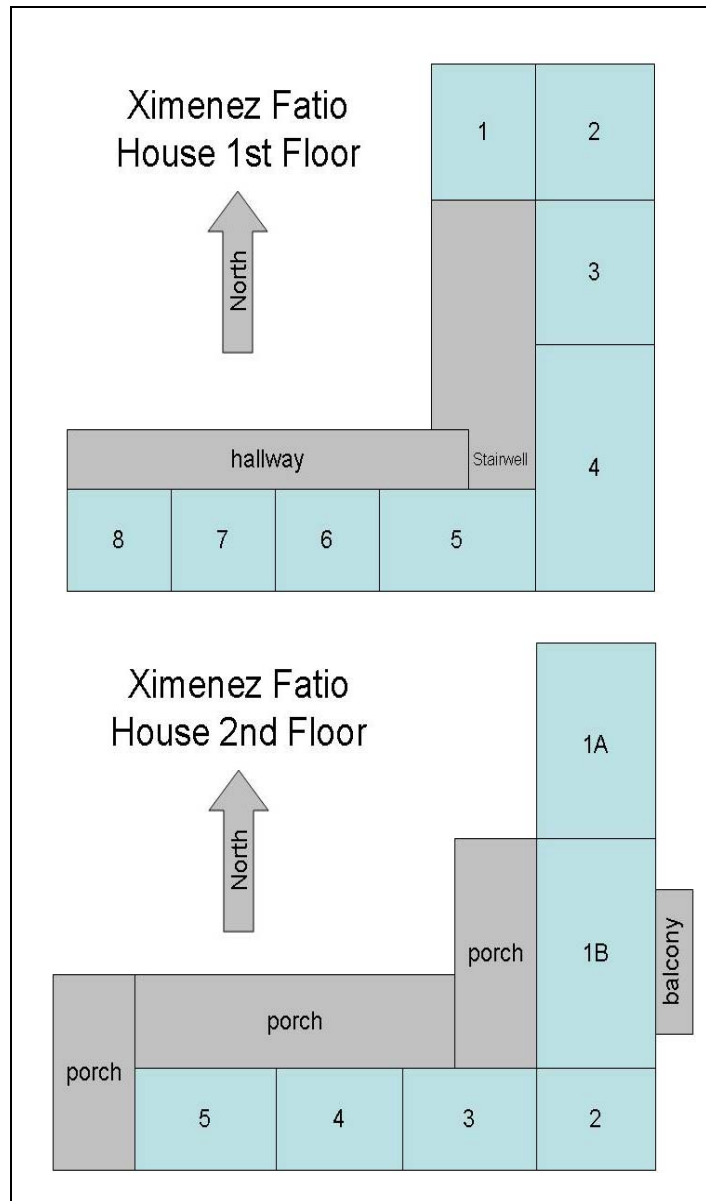


Figure 4. Schematic of the numbers assigned to individual rooms when sampling the timbers from the Ximénez-Fatio House.

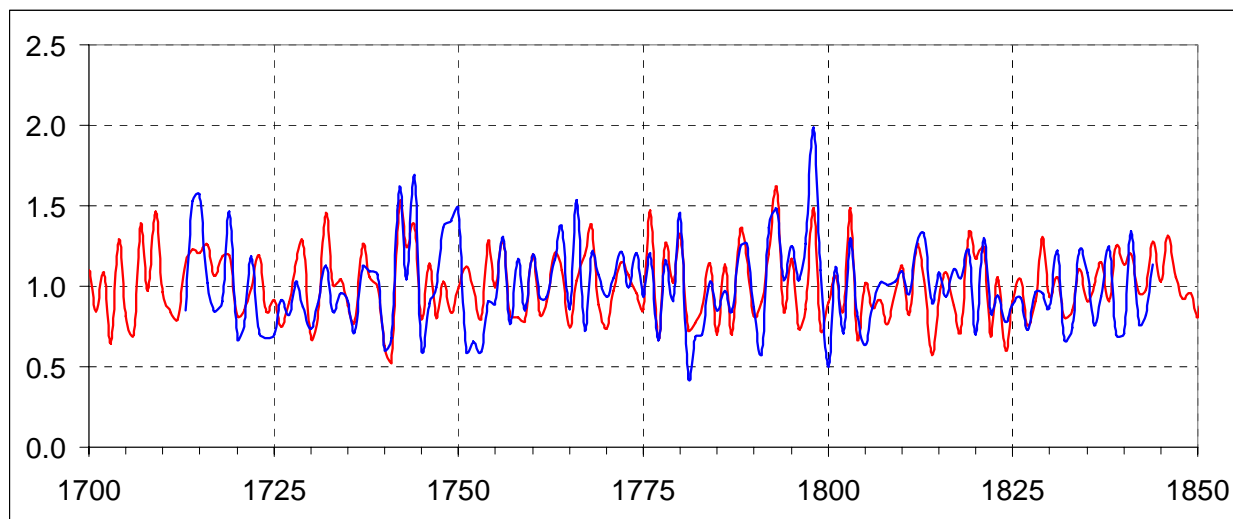


Figure 5. Crossdating between the Lake Louise Residual chronology (red) and a Residual chronology created from samples XFH4A and XF174 from the Ximénez-Fatio House ($r = 0.44$, $n = 132$ years, $t = 5.54$, $p < 0.0001$), demonstrating exceptional crossdating, and thereby anchoring the tree rings from the Ximénez-Fatio House absolutely in time.

Appendix 1

**FULL COFECHA OUTPUT FOR THE 21MEASUREMENT SERIES ANALYZED FOR THE
XIMÉNEZ-FATIO HOUSE**

QUALITY CONTROL AND DATING CHECK OF TREE-RING MEASUREMENTS

File of DATED series: xfall.rwl

CONTENTS:

- Part 1: Title page, options selected, summary, absent rings by series
- Part 2: Histogram of time spans
- Part 3: Master series with sample depth and absent rings by year
- Part 4: Bar plot of Master Dating Series
- Part 5: Correlation by segment of each series with Master
- Part 6: Potential problems: low correlation, divergent year-to-year changes, absent rings, outliers
- Part 7: Descriptive statistics

RUN CONTROL OPTIONS SELECTED

VALUE

- 1 Cubic smoothing spline 50% wavelength cutoff for filtering
32 years
- 2 Segments examined are
40 years lagged successively by 10 years
- 3 Autoregressive model applied
A Residuals are used in master dating series and testing
- 4 Series transformed to logarithms
Y Each series log-transformed for master dating series and testing
- 5 CORRELATION is Pearson (parametric, quantitative)
Critical correlation, 99% confidence level .3665
- 6 Master dating series saved
N
- 7 Ring measurements listed
N
- 8 Parts printed
1234567
- 9 Absent rings are omitted from master series and segment correlations (Y)

Time span of Master dating series is 1672 to 1857 186 years
Continuous time span is 1672 to 1857 186 years
Portion with two or more series is 1680 to 1856 177 years

C Number of dated series 26 *C*
O Master series 1672 1857 186 yrs *O*
F Total rings in all series 1815 *F*
E Total dated rings checked 1806 *E*
C Series intercorrelation .534 *C*
H Average mean sensitivity .338 *H*
A Segments, possible problems 13 *A*
*** Mean length of series 69.8 ***

ABSENT RINGS listed by SERIES: (See Master Dating Series for absent rings listed by year)

No ring measurements of zero value

1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	Ident	Seq	Beg year	End year	Yrs
. XF2AE	1	1804	1856	53
. XF2R15	2	1796	1847	52
. XFH2B	3	1758	1855	98
. XF181A	4	1743	1789	47
. XFH3AL	5	1728	1857	130
. XF2F1	6	1726	1797	72
. XFH4A	7	1724	1844	121
. XF184	8	1724	1785	62
. XF1S5	9	1724	1770	47
. XF1007A	10	1722	1814	93
. XF151A	11	1721	1803	83
. XF1S3	12	1719	1774	56
. XF2R19	13	1714	1764	51
. XF174	14	1712	1798	87
. XF2R17	15	1705	1779	75
. XF152	16	1705	1753	49
. XF2R16	17	1704	1771	68
. XF1011A	18	1704	1751	48
. XF2R18	19	1702	1765	64
. XF2R7	20	1696	1754	59
. XF2S4	21	1692	1751	60
. XF173	22	1686	1756	71
. XF1S1BL	23	1682	1754	73
. XF2R4	24	1680	1755	76
. XF010A	25	1680	1737	58
. XF2R8	26	1672	1733	62

Year	Value	No Ab	Year	Value	No Ab	Year	Value	No Ab	Year	Value	No Ab	Year	Value	No Ab
1672	2.153	1												
1673	.476	1												
1674	-1.398	1												
1675	-.167	1												
1676	2.027	1												
1677	-.328	1												
1678	-2.250	1												
1679	1.123	1												
1680	1.406	3												
1681	.299	3												
1682	-.481	4												
1683	.096	4												
1684	-1.090	4												
1685	-2.321	4												
1686	.462	5												
1687	-1.442	5												
1688	.523	5												
1689	-1.434	5												
1690	.187	5												
1691	1.253	5												
1692	1.364	6												
1693	1.513	6												
1694	1.724	6												
1695	.572	6												
1696	.034	7												
1697	-1.243	7												
1698	.271	7												
1699	-.546	7												

Year	Value	No Ab	Year	Value	No Ab	Year	Value	No Ab	Year	Value	No Ab	Year	Value	No Ab	Year	Value	No Ab
1700	-1.062	7	1750	.920	21	1800	-.211	6	1850	.744	3						
1701	-.048	7	1751	.748	21	1801	.654	6	1851	-.640	3						
1702	-.636	8	1752	-1.264	19	1802	-.912	6	1852	-.075	3						
1703	.806	8	1753	-1.853	19	1803	.146	6	1853	1.025	3						
1704	1.296	10	1754	-.473	18	1804	-.859	6	1854	-1.776	3						
1705	.192	12	1755	-.592	16	1805	-.087	6	1855	-.219	3						
1706	-2.956	12	1756	.152	15	1806	-2.791	6	1856	.144	2						
1707	.174	12	1757	.156	14	1807	.534	6	1857	1.757	1						
1708	.488	12	1758	-.144	15	1808	-.424	6									
1709	-.646	12	1759	.075	15	1809	-.365	6									
1710	-.611	12	1760	.003	15	1810	.292	6									
1711	1.043	12	1761	-.207	15	1811	-1.108	6									
1712	.813	13	1762	-.106	15	1812	-.219	6									
1713	-.313	13	1763	.528	15	1813	1.165	6									
1714	.492	14	1764	.669	15	1814	.038	6									
1715	-.406	14	1765	.354	14	1815	.656	5									
1716	1.260	14	1766	1.081	13	1816	.234	5									
1717	-.401	14	1767	-1.113	13	1817	-.142	5									
1718	1.686	14	1768	.632	13	1818	-.710	5									
1719	-.967	15	1769	.208	13	1819	1.188	5									
1720	-.265	15	1770	-.681	13	1820	.141	5									
1721	-.317	16	1771	.559	12	1821	1.797	5									
1722	-.827	17	1772	-.145	11	1822	.926	5									
1723	.171	17	1773	.033	11	1823	.457	5									
1724	-.611	20	1774	.659	11	1824	-.142	5									
1725	-.491	20	1775	.389	10	1825	-.265	5									
1726	.244	21	1776	.554	10	1826	.757	5									
1727	-.685	21	1777	-1.118	10	1827	-1.630	5									
1728	-.929	22	1778	.247	10	1828	-.462	5									
1729	-.306	22	1779	.508	10	1829	-.661	5									
1730	.673	22	1780	1.331	9	1830	-.671	5									
1731	1.094	22	1781	-2.857	9	1831	.369	5									
1732	.691	22	1782	-1.815	9	1832	-1.657	5									
1733	.075	22	1783	-1.261	9	1833	-2.438	5									
1734	.390	21	1784	.522	9	1834	.530	5									
1735	.042	21	1785	.149	9	1835	.132	5									
1736	-.016	21	1786	-.281	8	1836	-.424	5									
1737	.537	21	1787	-.201	8	1837	1.033	5									
1738	1.167	20	1788	.847	8	1838	1.394	5									
1739	.180	20	1789	1.097	8	1839	.784	5									
1740	-1.225	20	1790	-.901	7	1840	-.007	5									
1741	-3.374	20	1791	-2.516	7	1841	1.473	5									
1742	-.370	20	1792	.117	7	1842	-.433	5									
1743	.172	21	1793	.873	7	1843	-1.810	5									
1744	.563	21	1794	-.228	7	1844	.873	5									
1745	.084	21	1795	.449	7	1845	.651	4									
1746	.369	21	1796	.273	8	1846	-.880	4									
1747	.458	21	1797	.277	8	1847	.909	4									
1748	.537	21	1798	2.754	7	1848	.227	3									
1749	.542	21	1799	.304	6	1849	-.280	3									

Year Rel value	Year Rel value	Year Rel value	Year Rel value	Year Rel value	Year Rel value	Year Rel value	Year Rel value
		1700-d	1750-----D	1800---a	1850-----C		
		1701----@	1751-----C	1801-----C	1851---c		
		1702--c	1752-e	1802-d	1852----@		
		1703-----C	1753g	1803-----A	1853-----D		
		1704-----E	1754--b	1804-c	1854g		
		1705----A	1755--b	1805----@	1855---a		
		1706l	1756-----A	1806k	1856-----A		
		1707----A	1757----A	1807-----B	1857-----G		
		1708-----B	1758----a	1808---b			
		1709--c	1759----@	1809---a			
		1710--b	1760----@	1810-----A			
		1711-----D	1761---a	1811-d			
		1712-----C	1762----@	1812---a			
		1713---a	1763-----B	1813-----E			
		1714-----B	1764-----C	1814----@			
		1715---b	1765-----A	1815-----C			
		1716-----E	1766-----D	1816-----A			
		1717---b	1767-d	1817-----a			
		1718-----G	1768-----C	1818--c			
		1719-d	1769-----A	1819-----E			
		1720---a	1770--c	1820-----A			
		1721---a	1771-----B	1821-----G			
	1672-----I	1722--c	1772-----a	1822-----D			
	1673-----B	1723----A	1773----@	1823-----B			
	1674-f	1724--b	1774-----C	1824-----a			
	1675----a	1725--b	1775-----B	1825---a			
	1676-----H	1726-----A	1776-----B	1826-----C			
	1677---a	1727--c	1777-d	1827g			
	1678i	1728-d	1778-----A	1828--b			
	1679-----D	1729---a	1779-----B	1829--c			
	1680-----F	1730-----C	1780-----E	1830--c			
	1681-----A	1731-----D	1781k	1831-----A			
	1682--b	1732-----C	1782g	1832g			
	1683----@	1733----@	1783-e	1833j			
	1684-d	1734-----B	1784-----B	1834-----B			
	1685i	1735----@	1785-----A	1835-----A			
	1686-----B	1736----@	1786---a	1836---b			
	1687-f	1737-----B	1787---a	1837-----D			
	1688-----B	1738-----E	1788-----C	1838-----F			
	1689-f	1739----A	1789-----D	1839-----C			
	1690-----A	1740-e	1790-d	1840----@			
	1691-----E	1741m	1791j	1841-----F			
	1692-----E	1742---a	1792----@	1842---b			
	1693-----F	1743----A	1793-----C	1843g			
	1694-----G	1744-----B	1794---a	1844-----C			
	1695-----B	1745-----@	1795-----B	1845-----C			
	1696----@	1746-----A	1796-----A	1846-d			
	1697-e	1747-----B	1797-----A	1847-----D			
	1698-----A	1748-----B	1798-----K	1848-----A			
	1699--b	1749-----B	1799-----A	1849---a			

Correlations of 40-year dated segments, lagged 10 years

Flags: A = correlation under .3665 but highest as dated; B = correlation higher at other than dated position

Seq	Series	Time_span	1680	1690	1700	1710	1720	1730	1740	1750	1760	1770	1780	1790	1800	1810	1820
			1719	1729	1739	1749	1759	1769	1779	1789	1799	1809	1819	1829	1839	1849	1859
1	XF2AE	1804 1856													.52	.47	.48
2	XF2R15	1796 1847												.52	.53	.33A	
3	XFH2B	1758 1855							.72	.75	.64	.59	.47	.35A	.55	.41	
4	XF181A	1743 1789							.72	.71							
5	XFH3AL	1728 1857				.56	.51	.55	.68	.65	.62	.61	.53	.55	.62	.63	
6	XF2F1	1726 1797				.37	.38	.33B	.41	.44							
7	XFH4A	1724 1844				.46	.56	.67	.67	.70	.58	.56	.46	.42	.41B		
8	XF184	1724 1785				.55	.52	.46	.30B								
9	XF1S5	1724 1770				.57	.57	.56									
10	XF1007A	1722 1814				.72	.69	.66	.46	.31B	.42	.48					
11	XF151A	1721 1803				.31A	.35A	.41	.65	.57	.57						
12	XF1S3	1719 1774			.46	.46	.56	.59									
13	XF2R19	1714 1764			.81	.79	.77										
14	XF174	1712 1798			.24A	.48	.62	.69	.81	.82							
15	XF2R17	1705 1779		.59	.51	.37	.39	.29B									
16	XF152	1705 1753		.67	.51	.40											
17	XF2R16	1704 1771		.78	.79	.72	.59	.57									
18	XF1011A	1704 1751		.63	.47	.44											
19	XF2R18	1702 1765		.65	.65	.60	.58										
20	XF2R7	1696 1754	.61	.66	.64	.68											
21	XF2S4	1692 1751	.51	.44	.53	.54											
22	XF173	1686 1756	.50	.46	.46	.38	.30B										
23	XF1S1BL	1682 1754	.58	.47	.51	.30A	.23B										
24	XF2R4	1680 1755	.71	.86	.82	.67	.66										
25	XF010A	1680 1737	.67	.60	.45												
26	XF2R8	1672 1733	.42	.66	.66												
Av segment correlation			.57	.60	.61	.53	.51	.55	.54	.60	.61	.57	.56	.49	.47	.48	.51

For each series with potential problems the following diagnostics may appear:

[A] Correlations with master dating series of flagged 40-year segments of series filtered with 32-year spline, at every point from ten years earlier (-10) to ten years later (+10) than dated

[B] Effect of those data values which most lower or raise correlation with master series

[C] Year-to-year changes very different from the mean change in other series

[D] Absent rings (zero values)

[E] Values which are statistical outliers from mean for the year

=====
XF2AE 1804 to 1856 53 years Series 1

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.482) is:
Lower 1843 -.032 1852 -.026 1831 -.024 1808 -.019 Higher 1806 .105 1833 .052 1827 .016 1821 .010

=====
XF2R15 1796 to 1847 52 years Series 2

[A] Segment High -10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 +0 +1 +2 +3 +4 +5 +6 +7 +8 +9 +10

1808 1847 0 .33 -.08 .05 .05 -.19 .11 -.15 .14 -.20 .24 .33* .05 .08 .22 -.08 -.16 -.01 -.29 .01 -.17 -.07

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.463) is:
Lower 1841 -.054 1816 -.051 1846 -.034 1834 -.033 Higher 1806 .093 1832 .031 1798 .025 1833 .022
1808 to 1847 segment:
Lower 1841 -.073 1816 -.067 1834 -.044 1846 -.043 Higher 1832 .059 1843 .056 1833 .054 1827 .043

=====
XFH2B 1758 to 1855 98 years Series 3

[A] Segment High -10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 +0 +1 +2 +3 +4 +5 +6 +7 +8 +9 +10

1800 1839 0 -.35 .13 .02 -.14 .17 .11 .02 .17 .35 .01 .35* .05 -.03 -.02 -.04 -.20 .08 -.08 -.30 -.09 -.12

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.533) is:
Lower 1852 -.029 1806 -.029 1808 -.023 1783 -.019 Higher 1781 .068 1791 .033 1798 .027 1843 .015
1800 to 1839 segment:
Lower 1808 -.059 1826 -.043 1806 -.041 1825 -.023 Higher 1821 .047 1833 .038 1832 .031 1813 .016

[E] Outliers 1 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
1852 +3.6 SD

XF181A 1743 to 1789 47 years Series 4

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.701) is:

Lower 1782 -.020 1768 -.013 1769 -.011 1789 -.010 Higher 1753 .030 1777 .012 1752 .011 1766 .010

XFH3AL 1728 to 1857 130 years Series 5

[*] Later part of series cannot be checked from 1857 to 1857 -- not matched by another series

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.584) is:

Lower 1746 -.023 1806 -.020 1790 -.015 1769 -.015 Higher 1781 .036 1791 .023 1741 .018 1798 .017

[E] Outliers 1 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
1826 +3.3 SD

XF2F1 1726 to 1797 72 years Series 6

[A] Segment High -10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 +0 +1 +2 +3 +4 +5 +6 +7 +8 +9 +10

1740 1779 1 -.31 -.04 -.18 -.12 -.14 .04 .06 -.23 -.12 .14 .33|.35*-.09 .10 -.14 .22 .01 .01 -.27 -.31 -.01

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.442) is:

Lower 1776 -.046 1790 -.030 1731 -.026 1782 -.021 Higher 1781 .117 1791 .069 1741 .027 1740 .015
1740 to 1779 segment:
Lower 1776 -.098 1773 -.029 1771 -.028 1761 -.024 Higher 1741 .100 1740 .045 1753 .045 1767 .018

XFH4A 1724 to 1844 121 years Series 7

[A] Segment High -10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 +0 +1 +2 +3 +4 +5 +6 +7 +8 +9 +10

1805 1844 3 -.05 -.06 -.20 -.21 -.09 -.16 -.13 -.02 -.10 -.17 .41|.24 -.12 .46* .15 .02 .33 .19 -.07 .15 -.03

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.509) is:

Lower 1805 -.031 1730 -.024 1728 -.016 1757 -.011 Higher 1781 .019 1798 .016 1791 .016 1741 .015
1805 to 1844 segment:
Lower 1805 -.095 1820 -.029 1839 -.027 1840 -.023 Higher 1806 .060 1827 .038 1821 .037 1833 .035

[E] Outliers 1 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
1728 +3.2 SD

XF184 1724 to 1785 62 years Series 8

[A] Segment High -10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 +0 +1 +2 +3 +4 +5 +6 +7 +8 +9 +10

```

1746 1785    1    .08  .06 -.15 -.14 -.21 -.01 -.10 -.13 -.23  .06  .30|.31*-.01  .03 -.08  .19 -.27 -.04 -.17  .15 -.07
[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .399) is:
    Lower 1781  -.034  1767  -.021  1780  -.018  1725  -.018  Higher  1741  .082  1753  .024  1752  .014  1782  .008
    1746 to 1785 segment:
    Lower 1781  -.037  1767  -.030  1780  -.022  1761  -.018  Higher  1752  .067  1753  .040  1770  .015  1782  .015
=====
XF1S5      1724 to 1770      47 years                                     Series  9
[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .517) is:
    Lower 1768  -.047  1724  -.034  1736  -.022  1757  -.021  Higher  1741  .163  1752  .031  1740  .028  1767  .019
=====
XF1007A    1722 to 1814      93 years                                     Series 10
[A] Segment  High  -10  -9  -8  -7  -6  -5  -4  -3  -2  -1  +0  +1  +2  +3  +4  +5  +6  +7  +8  +9  +10
-----
1760 1799    -5    .01  .06 -.16 -.31  .03  .40* .10 -.23 -.23  .16  .31|-.17 -.39 -.14  .28  .13 -.10 -.24  .35  .32 -.05
[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .513) is:
    Lower 1791  -.038  1781  -.019  1795  -.013  1790  -.013  Higher  1741  .075  1806  .052  1753  .011  1740  .008
    1760 to 1799 segment:
    Lower 1791  -.051  1795  -.032  1773  -.029  1764  -.027  Higher  1798  .046  1782  .036  1781  .033  1777  .027
[E] Outliers    1    3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
    1741 -5.3 SD
=====
XF151A     1721 to 1803      83 years                                     Series 11
[A] Segment  High  -10  -9  -8  -7  -6  -5  -4  -3  -2  -1  +0  +1  +2  +3  +4  +5  +6  +7  +8  +9  +10
-----
1721 1760    0   -.31 -.06 -.17  .09  .00  .10 -.32 -.10 -.01  .10  .31*-.02 -.23 -.19 -.03  .13  .20  .00 -.04 -.07 -.16
1730 1769    0   -.12 -.21 -.16  .06  .12  .13 -.16 -.12  .09  .06  .35*-.07 -.14 -.11 -.03  .11  .23  .02 -.15 -.18  .07
[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .471) is:
    Lower 1799  -.036  1791  -.025  1731  -.015  1746  -.015  Higher  1781  .090  1798  .042  1790  .013  1782  .010
    1721 to 1760 segment:
    Lower 1731  -.041  1746  -.039  1737  -.028  1732  -.025  Higher  1741  .047  1753  .031  1728  .026  1750  .021
    1730 to 1769 segment:
    Lower 1731  -.039  1746  -.037  1737  -.026  1732  -.023  Higher  1741  .045  1753  .033  1767  .023  1752  .017
=====
XF1S3      1719 to 1774      56 years                                     Series 12
[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .466) is:
    Lower 1728  -.046  1721  -.025  1730  -.022  1768  -.017  Higher  1741  .051  1767  .026  1753  .024  1752  .024

```

[E] Outliers 1 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
 1728 -5.2 SD

=====
 XF2R19 1714 to 1764 51 years Series 13

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.783) is:
 Lower 1752 -.047 1762 -.020 1744 -.011 1730 -.009 Higher 1741 .086 1753 .020 1718 .009 1716 .008

=====
 XF174 1712 to 1798 87 years Series 14

[A] Segment	High	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	+0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10
1712 1751	0	-.11	-.46	-.05	.03	.14	.07	.11	-.08	-.05	.08	.24*	.22	-.06	-.16	.05	.02	-.01	-.03	-.19	-.27	-.22

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.603) is:
 Lower 1719 -.045 1718 -.019 1715 -.018 1722 -.014 Higher 1781 .055 1791 .042 1753 .014 1798 .013
 1712 to 1751 segment:
 Lower 1719 -.097 1715 -.039 1718 -.030 1722 -.030 Higher 1741 .147 1750 .026 1740 .023 1724 .020

=====
 XF2R17 1705 to 1779 75 years Series 15

[A] Segment	High	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	+0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10
1740 1779	9	-.15	-.43	-.10	-.08	.11	.04	-.08	.07	.20	.13	.29	-.11	-.18	-.20	.06	-.10	-.24	-.15	.26	.36*	.32

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.495) is:
 Lower 1773 -.083 1741 -.027 1740 -.018 1739 -.016 Higher 1706 .048 1718 .020 1731 .012 1711 .012
 1740 to 1779 segment:
 Lower 1773 -.136 1740 -.029 1743 -.024 1741 -.017 Higher 1752 .033 1766 .029 1750 .025 1777 .023

[E] Outliers 1 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
 1773 -6.0 SD

=====
 XF152 1705 to 1753 49 years Series 16

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.538) is:
 Lower 1752 -.040 1753 -.029 1720 -.020 1750 -.019 Higher 1706 .169 1741 .026 1718 .026 1719 .025

=====
 XF2R16 1704 to 1771 68 years Series 17

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.640) is:
 Lower 1761 -.031 1767 -.022 1756 -.013 1715 -.011 Higher 1741 .077 1740 .011 1753 .009 1718 .008

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=====
XF1011A  1704 to 1751      48 years                                     Series 18
[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .575) is:
    Lower  1704  -.034  1716  -.028  1727  -.020  1717  -.019  Higher  1706  .167  1718  .026  1719  .019  1741  .017
=====
XF2R18   1702 to 1765      64 years                                     Series 19
[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .618) is:
    Lower  1714  -.023  1739  -.021  1727  -.019  1706  -.016  Higher  1741  .035  1718  .020  1752  .019  1719  .018
=====
XF2R7    1696 to 1754      59 years                                     Series 20
[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .622) is:
    Lower  1743  -.020  1714  -.017  1733  -.013  1708  -.012  Higher  1718  .023  1741  .020  1716  .014  1738  .013
=====
XF2S4    1692 to 1751      60 years                                     Series 21
[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .487) is:
    Lower  1744  -.051  1705  -.044  1706  -.034  1739  -.019  Higher  1741  .079  1719  .033  1718  .024  1697  .015
=====
XF173    1686 to 1756      71 years                                     Series 22
[A] Segment  High  -10  -9  -8  -7  -6  -5  -4  -3  -2  -1  +0  +1  +2  +3  +4  +5  +6  +7  +8  +9  +10
-----
    1717 1756  -8  -.26 -.04 .37* .08 .20 -.06 -.16 -.28 -.06 .11 .30|-.18 -.18 -.08 .22 .23 .03 .06 -.02 -.26 -.23
[B] Entire series, effect on correlation ( .451) is:
    Lower  1718  -.040  1752  -.034  1693  -.023  1748  -.022  Higher  1706  .100  1741  .091  1687  .037  1694  .012
    1717 to 1756 segment:
    Lower  1718  -.082  1752  -.064  1748  -.045  1749  -.036  Higher  1741  .286  1719  .029  1731  .026  1728  .017
=====
XF1S1BL  1682 to 1754      73 years                                     Series 23
[A] Segment  High  -10  -9  -8  -7  -6  -5  -4  -3  -2  -1  +0  +1  +2  +3  +4  +5  +6  +7  +8  +9  +10
-----
    1710 1749   0  -.26 -.01 -.05 .05 -.41 .25 .06 .10 .27 .11 .30*-.13 -.06 -.25 .02 -.11 .12 -.10 -.07 .02 -.02
    1715 1754  -5  -.18 .13 -.13 .00 -.31 .30* .05 .11 .20 .01 .23|-.15 -.03 -.09 -.06 -.02 -.03 -.05 -.08 .04 .03

```

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.420) is:
 Lower 1750 -.045 1697 -.024 1744 -.017 1741 -.014 Higher 1706 .057 1687 .034 1685 .026 1738 .014
 1710 to 1749 segment:
 Lower 1728 -.035 1744 -.034 1739 -.034 1741 -.025 Higher 1738 .040 1716 .038 1722 .023 1731 .022
 1715 to 1754 segment:
 Lower 1750 -.084 1744 -.030 1728 -.028 1739 -.021 Higher 1738 .044 1716 .041 1731 .025 1722 .019

=====
 XF2R4 1680 to 1755 76 years Series 24

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.661) is:
 Lower 1684 -.042 1682 -.034 1748 -.023 1752 -.012 Higher 1706 .045 1687 .024 1741 .019 1718 .012

=====
 XF010A 1680 to 1737 58 years Series 25

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.515) is:
 Lower 1730 -.048 1685 -.041 1724 -.026 1726 -.021 Higher 1706 .089 1718 .027 1687 .019 1694 .016

=====
 XF2R8 1672 to 1733 62 years Series 26

[*] Early part of series cannot be checked from 1672 to 1679 -- not matched by another series

[B] Entire series, effect on correlation (.422) is:
 Lower 1687 -.138 1715 -.023 1685 -.022 1729 -.016 Higher 1706 .045 1718 .028 1719 .028 1694 .015

[E] Outliers 1 3.0 SD above or -4.5 SD below mean for year
 1687 +3.9 SD

Seq	Series	Interval	No. Years	No. Segmt	No. Flags	Corr with Master	//----- Unfiltered -----\\					//---- Filtered ----\\			
							Mean msmt	Max msmt	Std dev	Auto corr	Mean sens	Max value	Std dev	Auto corr	AR ()
1	XF2AE	1804 1856	53	3	0	.482	.35	.84	.128	.172	.343	2.70	.491	.040	2
2	XF2R15	1796 1847	52	3	1	.463	1.25	2.04	.401	.282	.324	2.52	.539	-.027	1
3	XFH2B	1758 1855	98	8	1	.533	.40	1.03	.185	.338	.394	2.90	.465	.020	1
4	XF181A	1743 1789	47	2	0	.701	.69	1.27	.239	.535	.252	2.57	.515	.148	1
5	XFH3AL	1728 1857	130	11	0	.584	.54	1.39	.291	.610	.351	2.92	.495	.080	1
6	XF2F1	1726 1797	72	5	1	.442	.73	1.38	.264	.357	.306	2.73	.523	-.063	1
7	XFH4A	1724 1844	121	10	1	.509	.74	1.64	.228	.455	.244	2.82	.625	.090	1
8	XF184	1724 1785	62	4	1	.399	1.79	3.51	.694	.716	.234	2.47	.399	.042	1
9	XF1S5	1724 1770	47	3	0	.517	1.02	2.12	.422	.013	.421	2.89	.589	.154	1
10	XF1007A	1722 1814	93	7	1	.513	1.18	2.94	.568	.660	.329	2.52	.347	.053	1
11	XF151A	1721 1803	83	6	2	.471	.55	1.69	.290	.491	.317	3.11	.544	.005	1
12	XF1S3	1719 1774	56	4	0	.466	1.29	2.77	.549	.503	.349	2.52	.434	-.010	1
13	XF2R19	1714 1764	51	3	0	.783	.89	2.39	.396	.342	.368	2.81	.494	.016	1
14	XF174	1712 1798	87	6	1	.603	.81	2.24	.345	.599	.274	2.68	.503	.048	1
15	XF2R17	1705 1779	75	5	1	.495	.67	1.77	.354	.409	.429	2.78	.533	-.013	1
16	XF152	1705 1753	49	3	0	.538	1.19	2.11	.346	.141	.281	2.63	.433	.013	1
17	XF2R16	1704 1771	68	5	0	.640	1.00	1.74	.357	.255	.350	2.68	.524	.100	2
18	XF1011A	1704 1751	48	3	0	.575	1.14	1.98	.363	.260	.301	2.61	.461	-.007	1
19	XF2R18	1702 1765	64	4	0	.618	.71	1.91	.351	.351	.423	2.82	.614	.014	1
20	XF2R7	1696 1754	59	4	0	.622	.95	2.61	.578	.496	.459	2.81	.534	.039	1
21	XF2S4	1692 1751	60	4	0	.487	1.41	3.69	.772	.500	.429	2.88	.648	-.055	1
22	XF173	1686 1756	71	5	1	.451	.60	1.09	.186	.508	.236	2.63	.555	.037	1
23	XF1S1BL	1682 1754	73	5	2	.420	1.05	3.18	.698	.833	.300	2.72	.496	-.084	2
24	XF2R4	1680 1755	76	5	0	.661	1.04	2.33	.510	.553	.406	2.64	.564	-.081	1
25	XF010A	1680 1737	58	3	0	.515	1.04	3.60	.594	.710	.301	2.94	.652	-.038	1
26	XF2R8	1672 1733	62	3	0	.422	1.59	4.52	.879	.618	.414	2.81	.623	-.090	2
Total or mean:			1815	124	13	.534	.91	4.52	.409	.471	.338	3.11	.522	.019	--

- = [COFECHA TEST COF] = -