

THE BELLFRAME CHURCH OF ST SWITHIN KIRKLINGTON NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

SURVEY, RECORDING AND TREE-RING ANALYSIS OF TIMBERS



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SURVEY, RECORDING AND TREE-RING ANALYSIS OF TIMBERS FROM THE BELLFRAME OF THE CHURCH OF ST SWITHIN, KIRKLINGTON, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

ALISON ARNOLD ROBERT HOWARD GEORGE DAWSON

SUMMARY

Dendrochronological analysis undertaken on samples taken from timbers of the bellframe at this church resulted in the construction of two site sequences.

Site sequence NBFBSQ01, containing eight samples from primary timbers, spans the period AD 1404–1669. Site sequence NBFBSQ02, contains six samples from later insertions, and spans the period AD 1567–1757.

Interpretation of the sapwood suggests felling of the primary timbers occurred in AD 1661/69 and that of the later beams in AD 1750/57.

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INTRODUCTION

The Grade II* listed Church of St Swithin is located in Kirklington, approximately 15.3km west of Newark (Figs 1 and 2). It consists of nave with south porch, chancel with south vestry, and west tower. Although it is thought to have its origins in the twelfth and thirteenth centurys, the church underwent comprehensive restoration in AD 1847 and then again in AD 1873 and as a result little of the original structure remains; the south doorway and possibly the core of the nave are twelfth century and the south porch is late-thirteenth century. With the exception of a few of the lower, medieval stone courses, the present tower is thought to date to the seventeenth century (http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/kirklington/hintro.php)

Bellframe

This oak bellframe for three bells is of king-post design (Pickford Group 5.A) with straight braces (Fig 3). The king post on truss C has a slot for a chiming hammer, now no longer used. There are no cut-outs on the braces of the other trusses, so it is clear that the frame has always had long heads.

There is some later bracing added to each truss consisting of struts from the base of the king-post to the top sills in an attempt to stiffen the frame. The treble bell is late-fourteenth century in date, the second bell dates to the AD 1664, and the third to AD 1759.

It is possible that the frame was installed when the tower was rebuilt in the seventeenth century. It is on the Church Buildings Councils Lists of Bell fittings of Historical Importance.

Bells

Treble. [+ 122] SCA : MARIA : ORA PRO NOBIS : ROBERTVS : WILKINSON : FIERI : FECIT

2. GOD [46] SAVE [46] THE [46] KING [46] 1664[53]

Tenor (i). WILLIAM REDMAN IOHN RENCH C. W. 1759 THOMAS HEDDERLY

(ii). FOUNDER

Badge numbers are taken from the Church Bells of Nottinghamshire.

All three bells retain their canons.

All letter S's on the treble bell are reversed.

The treble was cast by an unknown founder in the late-fourteenth century. The use of the word 'feiri' on it implies that the donor was Robert Wilkinson, whose identity has not been discovered. The bell is otherwise unique. The second bell was cast by George I Oldfield of Nottingham and the tenor is the work of Thomas I Hedderly, also of Nottingham.

The treble bell is on the Church Buildings Councils Lists of Bells of Historical Importance. As such the presumption is of minimal intervention at any restoration.

Physical data:

	Diameter(cm)	Weight	Note
		(Cwt.Qr.Lbs)	
Treble.	25 1⁄2"	c 3 cwt	D# (1268 Hz)
2.	28 1⁄2"	c 4 cwt	C# (1100 Hz)
Tenor.	30"	c 6 cwt	B (1011 Hz)

The clappers of the bells have caused heavy wear on the soundbows of the bells, and there is a strong risk of cracking if further ringing is undertaken.

The bells are not well in tune, with both the treble and tenor being sharp compared to the second bell. To be in tune (using the treble as datum) they should be 1268, 1129 & 1006 Hz respectively. As the second is then flat of what it should be, the only course of action at a restoration and augmentation is some tuning of the historically important treble.

The fittings, headstocks, wheels, gudgeons and bearings appear to be of nineteenth century date.

PRINCIPLES OF TREE-RING DATING

Tree-ring dating relies on a few simple, but fundamental, principles. Firstly, as is commonly known, trees (particularly oak trees) grow by adding one, and only one, growth-ring to their circumference each, and every, year. Each new annual growth-ring is added to the outside of the previous year's growth just below the bark. The width of this annual

growth-ring is largely, though not exclusively, determined by the weather conditions during the growth period (roughly March to September). In general, good conditions produce wider rings and poor conditions produce narrower rings. Thus, over the lifetime of a tree, the annual growth-rings display a climatically determined pattern. Furthermore, and importantly, all trees growing in the same area at the same time will be influenced by the same growing conditions and the annual growth-rings of all of them will respond in a similar, though not identical, way.

Secondly, because the weather over any number of consecutive years is unique, so too is the growth pattern of the tree. The pattern of a short period of growth, 20 or 30 consecutive years, might conceivably be repeated two or even three times in the last one thousand years. A short pattern might also be repeated at different time periods in different parts of the country because of differences in regional micro-climates. It is less likely, however, that such problems would occur with the pattern of a longer period of growth, that is, anything in excess of 60 years or so. In essence, a short period of growth, anything less than 50 rings, is not reliable, and the longer the period of time under comparison the better.

The third principal of tree-ring dating is that, until the early-to mid-nineteenth century, builders of timber-framed houses usually obtained all the wood needed for a given structure by felling the necessary trees in a single operation from one patch of woodland or from closely adjacent woods. Furthermore, and contrary to popular belief, the timber was used "green" and without seasoning, and there was very little long-term storage as in timber-yards of today. This fact has been well established from a number of studies where tree-ring dating has been undertaken in conjunction with documentary studies. Thus, establishing the felling date for a group of timbers gives a very precise indication of the date of their use in a building.

Tree-ring dating relies on obtaining the growth pattern of trees from sample timbers of unknown date by measuring the width of the annual growth-rings. This is done to a tolerance of 1/100 of a millimetre. The growth patterns of these samples of unknown date are then compared with a series of reference patterns or chronologies, the date of each ring of which is known. When a sample "cross-matches" repeatedly at the same date against a series of different relevant reference chronologies the sample can be said to be dated. The degree of cross-matching, that is the measure of similarity between sample and reference is denoted by a "*t*-value"; the higher the value the greater the similarity. The greater the similarity the greater is the probability that the patterns of the same time. The statistically accepted fully reliable minimum *t*-value is 3.5.

However, rather than attempt to date each sample individually it is usual to first compare all the samples from a single building, or phases of a building, with one another, and attempt to cross-match each one with all the others from the same phase or building. When samples from the same phase do cross-match with each other they are combined at their matching positions to form what is known as a "site chronology". As with any set of data, this has the effect of reducing the anomalies of any one individual (brought about in the case of tree-rings by some non-climatic influence) and enhances the overall climatic signal. As stated above, it is the climate that gives the growth pattern its distinctive pattern. The greater the number of samples in a site chronology the greater is the climatic signal of the group and the weaker is the non-climatic input of any one individual.

Furthermore, combining samples in this way to make a site chronology usually has the effect of increasing the time-span that is under comparison. As also mentioned above, the longer the period of growth under consideration, the greater the certainty of the cross-match. Any site chronology with less than about 55 rings is generally too short for satisfactory analysis.

SAMPLING STRATEGY

A total of 16 samples were taken from various timber elements of this bellframe with each sample being given the code NBF-B and numbered 01–16. Samples NBF-B01–10 were taken from timbers thought to be primary whilst samples NBF-B11–16 were from those believed to relate to later alterations. The location of all samples was noted at the time of sampling and has been marked on Figures 4–10. Further details can be found in Table 1.

ANALYSIS & RESULTS

At this stage one of the samples, taken from a primary timber (NBF-A07), was found to have a very compacted growth pattern which would have been impossible to measure accurately. The remaining 15 samples were prepared by sanding and polishing and their growth-ring widths measured. The growth-ring widths were then compared with each other resulting in 14 samples matching to form two groups.

Firstly, eight samples matched each other and were combined to form NBFBSQ01, a site sequence of 266 rings (Fig 11). This site sequence was compared against a series of relevant reference chronologies for oak where it was found to match securely and consistently at a first-ring date of AD 1404 and a last-measured ring date of AD 1669. The evidence for this dating is given by the *t*-values in Table 2.

Secondly, six samples matched each other and were combined to form NBFBSQ02, a site sequence of 191 rings (Fig 12). When this site sequence was compared against the reference chronologies it was found to match consistently and securely to span the period AD 1567–1757 (Table 3).

Attempts to date the remaining ungrouped sample by comparing it against the reference chronologies were unsuccessful and this sample remains undated.

INTERPRETATION

Fourteen samples taken from this bellframe have been successfully dated, eight from primary timbers and six from timbers associated with the later alteration (Fig 13).

Phase I

Eight of the samples associated with the primary phase have been successfully dated. Sample NBF-B01 has complete sapwood and the last-measured ring date of AD 1660. When this sample is looked at under the microscope it is possible to see the early growth cells for the following year, indicating that the timber represented was felled in AD Spring 1661. Two other samples, NBF-B05 and NBF-B06, match NBF-F01 at t=12.3 and t=12.9, respectively. This is of a value to suggest that all three beams represented were cut from the same tree, and so these two timbers were also felled in AD Spring 1661.

Sample NBF-B04 also has complete sapwood but with a last-measured ring date of AD 1669 can be seen to have been felled a little later (AD 1669).

Three other timbers have the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring date, which in all cases are broadly contemporary and suggestive of a single felling. The average of these is AD 1653, allowing an estimated felling date to be calculated for the timbers represented to within the range AD 1668–93, consistent with a felling of AD 1669.

The final dated sample (NBF-B10) does not have the heartwood/sapwood boundary and so an estimated felling date cannot be calculated except to say that a last-measured ring date of AD 1543 gives the timber represented a *terminus post quem* felling of AD 1558 and so it could have been felled in either AD 1661 or AD 1669.

Phase II

All six samples taken from the secondary phase have been dated. Three of these samples, NBF-B11, NBF-B13, and NBF-B16) have complete sapwood. Samples NBF-B11 and NBF-B13 have the last-measured ring date of AD 1750, the felling date of the two timbers represented. Additionally, sample NBF-B11 matches one of the other samples (NBF-B12) at the very high value of *t*=16.3, indicating that both timbers were almost certainly cut from the same tree and thus demonstrating a felling of AD 1750 for NBF-B12 too. Sample NBF-B16 also has complete sapwood but with the slightly later felling date of AD 1757. The final two dated samples within this site sequence do not have the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring date but with last-measured heartwood dates of AD 1650 (NBF-B14) and AD 1700 (NBF-B15), these two timbers could have been felled in either AD 1750 or AD 1757. However, the *t*-value evidence (Table 4) does suggest that both are more likely to have been felled in AD 1750 with contemporary with NBF-B11, NBF-B12, and NBF-B13.

DISCUSSION

Prior to tree-ring dating being undertaken on the timbers of this bellframe it had been thought that the frame might date to the seventeenth century. A number of primary timbers have now been dated to AD 1661 and AD 1669, suggesting pointing to a construction date in the second half of the seventeenth century. The tower is also thought to have been rebuilt in the seventeenth century, with completion of it possibly commemorated by the AD 1664 bell. These results would suggest that the frame was built for the new tower.

Phase II also utilises timber of slightly differing dates, with five of the six timbers thought likely to have been felled in AD 1750 with the sixth, slightly later in AD 1757. These dates suggest the use of stockpiled timber with construction occurring in the mid-eighteenth century, and possibly coinciding with the casting of one of the bells in AD 1759.

The intra-site matching of samples in site sequence NBFBSQ01 is generally very good with a number of same tree matches noted (Table 4). This suggests a single woodland source was utilised, despite timbers being of slightly different dates. There is also some good matching between NBFBSQ02 but perhaps not so consistently. Despite the two site sequences overlapping by just over 100 years there is no matching between the two groups which may suggest a different woodland source for the timbers used for the eighteenth century modification. Indeed, when one looks at the reference chronologies against which each site sequence matches most highly (Tables 2 and 3) it is clear that the

source for LBFBSQ01, matches sites very local to Kirklington, all north Nottinghamshire whilst those against which LBFBSQ02 matches most highly are slightly more disparate.

It can be seen (Table 1) that the trees utilised in the phase I construction were extremely long lived, with the majority likely to have been more than 200 years old at felling. Those trees representing the second phase with the bellframe, although not particularly short lived, can be seen to be somewhat younger at felling.

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Sample	Sample location	*Total rings	**Sapwood rings	First measured ring	Last heartwood ring	Last measured ring			
number				date (AD)	date (AD)	date (AD)			
Phase 1									
NBF-B01	Top cill, truss 1	233	18C	1428	1642	1660			
NBF-B02	Top cill, truss 2	199	h/s	1458	1656	1656			
NBF-B03	Top cill, truss 3	221	03	1440	1657	1660			
NBF-B04	Top cill, truss 4	197	22C	1473	1647	1669			
NBF-B05	Top cill, east end frame	209	h/s	1432	1640	1640			
NBF-B06	Top cill, west end frame	238	h/s	1404	1641	1641			
NBF-B07	North brace, west end frame	NM							
NBF-B08	East post, truss 4	184	h/s	1462	1645	1645			
NBF-B09	East post, truss 1	75	h/s						
NBF-B10	King post, truss 3	76		1468		1543			
Phase II									
NBF-B11	West strut, truss 1	170	47C	1581	1703	1750			
NBF-B12	East strut, truss 1	146	18	1575	1702	1720			
NBF-B13	West strut, truss 2	110	18C	1641	1732	1750			
NBF-B14	West strut, truss 3	84		1567		1650			
NBF-B15	East strut, truss 3	82		1619		1700			
NBF-B16	East strut, truss 4	98	24C	1660	1733	1757			

Table 1: Details of samples taken from the bellframe at the Church of St Swithin, Kirklington, Nottinghamshire

*NM = not measured

**h/s = the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring is the last-measured ring on the sample

C = complete sapwood retained on sample, last-measured ring is the felling date s

Table.2: Results of the cross-matching of site sequence NBFBSQ01 and relevant reference chronologies when the first-measured ring date is AD 1473 and the last-measured ring date is AD 1669

Reference chronology	t-value	Span of chronology	Reference		
Langford by Holme, Nottinghamshire	15.3	AD 1451–1608	Howard et al 1995		
21 Church Street, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire	11.6	AD 1439–1584	Howard et al 1994		
Langford Manor, Nottinghamshire	11.3	AD 1467–1632	Howard et al 1989		
Manor House, Sutton in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire	11.2	AD 1441–1656	Howard et al 1996		
Sherwood Trees, Sherwood Forest, Nottinghamshire	11.2	AD 1426–1981	Laxton and Litton, 1988		
Yew Tree Farm, Kirton, Nottinghamshire	10.7	AD 1443–1688	Arnold et al 2001		
5 Church Street, Newark-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire	10.6	AD 1403–1655	Arnold et al 2002		

Table 3: Results of the cross-matching of site sequence NBFBSQ02 and relevant reference chronologies when the first-ring date is AD 1567 and the last-measured ring date is AD 1757

Reference chronology	t-value	Span of chronology	Reference		
Wren Wing, Easton Neston, Northamptonshire	8.0	AD 1468–1686	Arnold et al 2008		
Bolsover Castle (Riding House), Derbyshire	7.9	AD 1494–1744	Howard et al 2005		
Bentley Hall, Hungry Bentley, Derbyshire	6.9	AD 1444–1675	Arnold and Howard 2009		
Kibworth Harcourt Mill, Leicestershire	6.9	AD 1582–1773	Arnold et al 2004		
St Firmin Church, Thurlby, Lincolnshire	6.6	AD 1599–1792	Arnold and Howard 2010		
Bolsover (Little Castle), Derbyshire	6.6	AD 1532–1749	Arnold et al 2003		
Pitchforks, Norwell, Nottinghamshire	6.6	AD 1624–1747	Hurford et al 2010		

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NBF-B01	1	***	-30	-12	-45	-4	24	-34	-40	42	56	-37	-72	-108	-87
NBF-B02	2	4.9	***	18	-15	26	54	-4	-10	-115	59	-7	-75	-119	-93
NBF-B03	3	5.3	11.0	***	-33	8	36	-22	-28	-30	-68	63	-2	-103	-93
NBF-B04	4	5.5	4.7	5.0	***	41	69	11	5	114	96	-75	-51	-41	-94
NBF-B05	5	12.3	5.8	7.2	3.5	***	28	-30	-36	-149	-143	36	-74	-152	-41
NBF-B06	6	12.9	7.0	6.6	5.0	11.9	***	-58	-64	-177	-83	-43	-163	-181	-163
NBF-B08	7	5.2	7.6	9.7	4.5	5.4	7.6	***	-6	-74	-68	-105	20	30	20
NBF-B10	8	4.4	3.8	4.9	5.9	4.9	4.6	5.6	***	120	61	60	2	-24	41
NBF-B11	9	3.4	3.6	3.0	4.7	3.7	3.1	3.6	3.4	***	6	-60	14	-38	-125
NBF-B12	10	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.7	4.1	2.7	3.0	2.6	16.3	***	-43	8	-44	1
NBF-B13	11	2.3	2.9	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	4.2	3.1	***	-1	22	-19
NBF-B14	12	3.4	3.3	2.5	3.2	4.0	3.2	4.6	2.5	8.6	8.2	2.5	***	-36	-7
NBF-B15	13	2.9	3.6	2.8	3.8	2.6	3.3	4.2	2.9	4.1	3.5	9.6	3.8	***	26
NBF-B16	14	3.8	2.5	3.0	4.9	3.5	3.5	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.6	8.1	3.1	2.6	***

Table 4: Matrix of intra-site matching of all dated samples, the higher the level, the greater the similarity between samples; black box = phase I timbers, green box = phase II timbers



Figure 1: Map to show the general location of Kirklington, circled (based on the Ordnance Survey map with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, ©Crown Copyright)



Figure 2: Map to show the location of the Church of St Swithin, arrowed (based on the Ordnance Survey map with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, ©Crown Copyright)



Figure 3: The bellframe, photograph taken from above



Figure 4: Plan, showing truss labelling and the location of samples NBF-B08 and NBF-B09 (George Dawson)



Figure 5: Truss A, showing the location of samples NBF-B01, NBF-B11, and NBF-B12 (after George Dawson)



Figure 6: Truss B, showing the location of samples NBF-B02 and NBF-B13 (after George Dawson)



Figure 7: Truss C, showing the location of samples NBF-B03, NBF-B10, and NBF-B14-15 (after George Dawson)



Figure 8: Truss D, showing the location of samples NBF-B04 and NBF-B16 (after George Dawson)



Figure 9: Endframe E, showing the location of samples NBF-B06 and NBF-B07 (George Dawson)



Figure 10: Endframe F (based on endframe E), showing the location of sample NBF-B05 (George Dawson)



Figure 11: Bar diagram to show the position of samples in site sequence NBFASQ01



Figure 12: Bar diagram of samples in site sequence NBFBSQ02



Figure 13: Bar diagram of all dated samples

DATA OF MEASURED SAMPLES

Measurements in 0.01mm units

NBF-B01A 233

255 251 202 205 241 248 227 185 97 94 53 39 56 134 103 169 199 205 135 118 131 181 167 200 179 154 200 212 250 213 128 82 88 80 113 93 97 81 77 90 130 148 169 132 123 106 100 118 100 90 74 84 93 103 93 81 66 70 63 95 64 63 67 85 77 96 75 103 113 99 97 108 109 104 115 98 104 120 144 89 70 63 61 65 82 67 69 61 63 56 60 60 51 50 71 57 55 59 59 40 47 51 46 52 62 73 63 71 62 75 67 75 94 90 77 93 112 81 85 50 74 97 91 105 86 80 61 60 46 71 73 74 59 71 106 67 83 53 57 67 75 95 110 112 100 99 86 78 78 104 99 123 125 134 90 106 120 104 116 113 85 99 70 84 105 111 120 109 106 72 74 62 55 65 74 73 105 78 87 120 75 69 79 88 78 91 81 74 95 66 86 88 89 87 90 88 74 57 71 84 59 56 55 45 55 42 44 38 44 38 46 53 57 61 45 54 52 36 58 49 56 63 52 46 74 46 53 58 47 61 62 55 55

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