

FORSEADISCOVERY DATABASE

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ForSEAdiscovery is an interdisciplinary project which involves researchers from such different disciplines as underwater archaeology, history and wood sciences. The main research questions of the project address whether Iberian forest resources could sustain increasing demands for timber during the early modern era, the extent to which a scarcity of raw materials encouraged the technological changes that occurred in shipbuilding in 16th-century Iberia, and how demand for timber led to sustainable changes in forestry practice in the Iberian peninsula. The ForSEAdiscovery database is a tool that contributes to answering these questions.

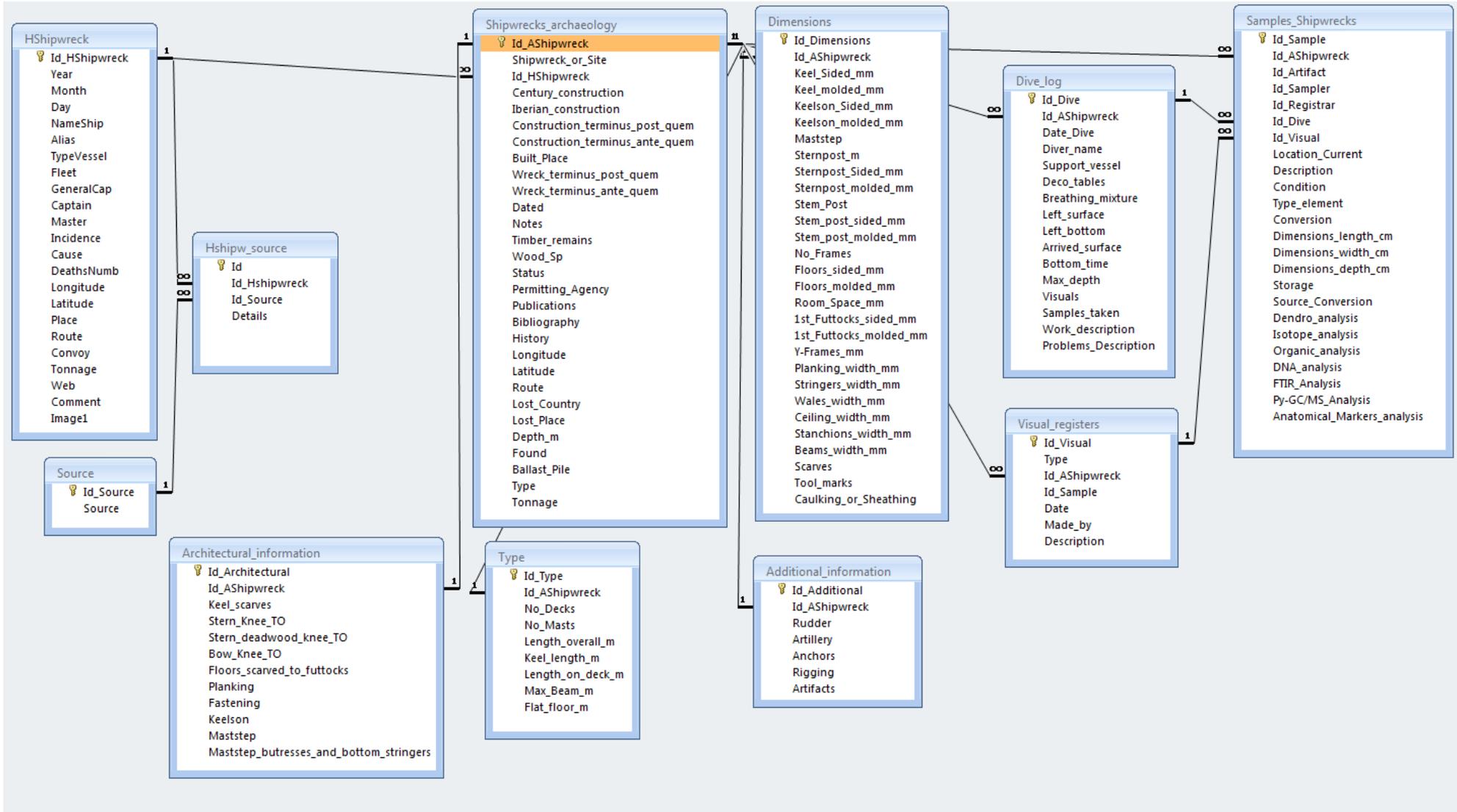
The ForSEAdiscovery database compiles information from written sources and other databases (e.g. Associated Participant Nr, Filipe Castro, Miguel San Claudio). It collects data on wrecks documented from archival and bibliographical sources; known or suspected Iberian shipwrecks where substantial timber hull remains survive and could be subjected to survey; key construction features diagnostic of different shipbuilding traditions; dendrochronological sampling from shipwrecks, living trees and historical buildings; and dendro and geochemical information obtained from analysis. The database serves to search information and find patterns in early modern Iberian shipbuilding. Furthermore, it is the basis of a GIS platform, which can be used as a data integration engine and visualization tool for the analysis of different layers of information about the geographic location of shipwrecks and their main features.

The ForSEAdiscovery database is organized into tables, fields, and relationships between tables. A *table* is a collection of data pertaining to a subject, i.e. shipwrecks or timber samples. Each table contains several fields. A *field* is the basic unit of data in a record, which is to say it contains a specific category of data. For instance, a table named “Shipwrecks” might contain fields such as “Built place,” “Century of construction,” and “Longitude” and “Latitude,” among others that might hold information about the place and century – if known – in which the ship had been built, and the geographic coordinates of shipwreck’s location. A *relationship* provides access

to data between tables. Relationships between tables are created through *match fields*. For instance, imagine that we have two tables, one with data of shipwrecks and another with data of timber samples taken from shipwrecks. In this case, we might need a relationship that allows us to identify, in a table of timber samples, the shipwreck from which the sample was taken; thus we require a match field, i.e. a field that holds an ID code, which must be both in the table of shipwrecks and in the table of timber samples to connect the two tables.

1. An overview of the ForSEAdiscovery database

The following image shows an overview of the ForSEAdiscovery database, including all tables and their relationships.



2. Main tables

The most important tables of the ForSEAdiscovery database are *Shipwrecks_History*, *Shipwrecks_Archaeology*, and *Analysis_Results*.

A. *Shipwrecks_History*. Registers of these tables collect historical data of shipwrecks. *Shipwrecks_History* holds information about the location, chronological data, name of officials, cause and circumstances of the wreck, sources, and bibliography. This table collects data of shipwrecks, but unlike the following table – *Shipwrecks_Archaeology*, which collects data taken from archaeological sites – *Shipwrecks_History* collects information from archives and other historical sources.

Shipwrecks_History are divided in three tables: “*HShipwrecks*”, “*Source*” and “*HShipw_source*”. The first table “*HShipwrecks*” contains basic identification data, location, chronological data, additional information, imagery and attached document

Fields of this table can be organized into 5 different types: (i) basic information (*ID_HShipwreck*, *Nameship*, *Alias*, *TypeVessel*, *Fleet*, *GeneralCaptain*, *Captain*, *Master*); (ii) location (*Latitude*, *Longitude*, *Place*, *Route*); (iii) chronological data (*Year*, *Month*, *Day*); (iv) additional information (*Incidence*, *Cause*, *DeathNumbers*, *Tonnage*, *Convoy*); and (v) others (*Web*, *Comment*, *Image*).

Table *HShipwrecks*:

Name of field	Type of data	Description
<i>ID_HShipwreck</i>	Text	This is the primary key, which is to say it is a unique identifier that allows connecting this table with others tables of the model. The identification code is made by letter “S” and 4 digits (D) with an ascending order in the list (i.e. <i>SDDDD</i>).
<i>Year</i>	Number	Year of the wreck or loss of the ship. 4 digits.
<i>Month</i>	Number	Month of the wreck or loss of the ship. 1 or 2 digits.
<i>Day</i>	Number	Day of the wreck or loss of the ship. 1 or 2 digits.
<i>NameShip</i>	Text	Name of the ship.
<i>Alias</i>	Text	Nickname of the ship.
<i>TypeVessel</i>	Text	Type of vessel, be it a <i>nao</i> , or a galleon, or <i>patache</i> , etc.
<i>Fleet</i>	Text	Name of the fleet, be it <i>Tierra Firme</i> , <i>Nueva España</i> , etc.
<i>GeneralCaptain</i>	Text	Name of the General Captain.

<i>Captain</i>	Text	Name of the Captain.
<i>Master</i>	Text	Name of the Master.
<i>Convoy</i>	Text	Position of the ship, in case it was part of a convoy, i. e. <i>Capitana, Almiranta, Gobierno</i> or null.
<i>Incidence</i>	Text	Incidence that suffered the ship, i. e. whether it wrecked, got lost or got captured.
<i>Cause</i>	Text	Precise cause for the wreck or loss of the ship.
<i>DeathsNumber</i>	Text	Number of victims.
<i>Tonnage</i>	Number	Tons as expressed in sources.
<i>Longitude</i>	Number	Geographic coordinates (longitude).
<i>Latitude</i>	Number	Geographic coordinates (latitude).
<i>Place</i>	Text	Location of the shipwreck.
<i>Route</i>	Text	Route that covered the ship.
<i>Web</i>	Hyperlink	Web according to Uniform Resource Locator (URL).
<i>Comment</i>	Text	Observations, additional information and details.
<i>Image1</i>	OLE object	Image of the ship in bmp or jpg.

The second table “*Source*” is referred to the documentary information, where we have referenced the primary sources and bibliography relate to shipwrecks (Table 2).

Table *Source*:

<i>Id_Source</i>	Numeric	This is the primary key, which is to say it is a unique identifier that allows connecting this table with others tables of the model.
<i>Source</i>	Text	Source of information. Each field from <i>Source 1</i> to <i>Source 17</i> refers to a different document. <i>Source 1</i> refers to a signature of documents from the <i>Archivo General de Indias</i> (AGI); <i>Source 2</i> to <i>Source 17</i> hold references to bibliography.

And the third table, “*HShipw_source*” relates the first table to the second table, through both primary keys, so by this way, we can know where a shipwreck is collected, i.e. it can be cited by different sources, or vice versa, what is the number of shipwrecks collected in a source.

Table *HShipw_source*:

<i>Id_HShipw_source</i>	Numeric	The primary key, which is to say it is a unique identifier that allows connecting this table with others tables of the model.
<i>Id_HShipwreck</i>	Text	The foreign key (belong to the table “HShipwreck”)
<i>Id_Source</i>	Numeric	The foreign key (belong to the table “Source”)

<i>Details</i>	Text	Details corresponds the information of the Archives of General of Indies (Signature, i.e. book (<i>libro</i>), bundle (<i>legajo</i>), or number (<i>numero</i>) that you are seeking to locate the document.)
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B. *Shipwrecks_Archaeology*. Registers of *Shipwrecks_Archaeology* hold archaeological data of shipwrecks and shipwreck sites, along with known bibliography if applicable. Fields of this table are the following.

Table *Shipwrecks_Archaeology*

Name of field	Type of data	Description
<i>Id_AShipwreck</i>	Text	This is the primary key, which is to say it is a unique identifier that allows connecting this table with others tables of the model. The identification code is made by letter A (meaning <i>Archaeology</i>) plus three letters from the ship or the site's name plus a number of two digits, which distinguishes ships that have the same name (i.e., A-LLLNN).
<i>Shipwreck_or_site</i>	Text	Name of sunken ship or if it is unknown, name of the archaeological site.
<i>Id_HShipwreck</i>	Text	This match field holds the ID code of registers in the <i>Shipwrecks_History</i> table and allows connecting the <i>Shipwrecks_History</i> table and the <i>Shipwrecks_Archaeology</i> table. By connecting them, the searcher can identify shipwrecks documented both in written and archaeological sources. The identification code is made by letter "S" and 4 digits with an ascending order in the list (i.e., SNNNN)
<i>Century_construction</i>	Text	Century of ship's construction.
<i>Iberian_Construction</i>	Text	Information about whether the ship was Iberian or not. Answers can be an exact place, a possible place or unknown.
<i>Construction_terminus_post_quem</i>	Text	Year after which the ship was constructed (<i>post quem</i>).
<i>Construction_terminus_ante_quem</i>	Text	Year before which the ship was

		constructed (<i>ante quem</i>).
<i>Built_place</i>	Text	Place where the ship was built, if known.
<i>Wreck_terminus_post_quem</i>	Text	Year after which wrecking event occurred (<i>post quem</i>).
<i>Wreck_terminus_ante_quem</i>	Text	Year before which wrecking event occurred (<i>ante quem</i>).
<i>Dated</i>	Text	Method through which a date was acquired.
<i>Notes</i>	Text	Useful info on the wreck.
<i>Timber_remains</i>	Text	Extent of timber remains and the part of the vessel they represent, if known.
<i>Wood_sp</i>	Text	Genus or species of tree from which ship timbers were converted, if known.
<i>Status</i>	Text	Status of archeological site, such as whether or not it is protected, or whether or not it has been the subject of archaeological survey or excavation.
<i>Permitting_Agency</i>	Text	Name of agency to provide permissions for archaeological work on the site.
<i>Publications</i>	Text	Records of whether publications are available on the site.
<i>Bibliography</i>	Text	Bibliographic references of any relevant publications.
<i>History</i>	Text	History of the site and/or wreck, including who and when it has been surveyed or excavated.
<i>Longitude</i>	Number	Geographic coordinates (longitude).
<i>Latitude</i>	Number	Geographic coordinates (latitude).
<i>Route</i>	Text	Maritime route, if known.
<i>Lost_Country</i>	Text	Country where the ship wrecked.
<i>Lost_Place</i>	Text	Geographical location where the ship wrecked
<i>Depth_m</i>	Text	Depth of site in metres.
<i>Found</i>	Text	Date and conditions under which the wreck was found.
<i>Ballast_Pile</i>	Text	Remaining ballast.
<i>Type</i>	Text	Type of ship.
<i>Tonnage</i>	Text	Estimated tonnage

As outlined below, the *Shipwrecks_Archaeology* table has a one-to-many relationship with the tables *Type*, *Architectural_Information*, *Dimensions* and

A1. Tables on the features of shipwrecks.

A1.1. Type. This table collects more detailed information about the shipwreck that help conclude its type. Fields of this table are the following.

Table *Type*

Name of field	Type of data	Description
<i>Id_Type</i>	AutoNumber	This is the primary key, which is to say it is the unique identifier of each register. The identification code is an autonumber.
<i>Id_AShipwreck</i>	Text	This is the identification (ID) code of the shipwreck. Thus, this is the match field that connects the <i>Type</i> table to the <i>Shipwrecks_Archaeology</i> table. The ID code is made by letter A (meaning <i>Archaeology</i>) plus three letters from the ship or the site's name plus a number of two digits, which distinguishes ships that have the same name (i.e., A-LLLNN).
<i>No_Decks</i>	Text	Number of shipwreck's decks.
<i>No_Masts</i>	Text	Number of shipwreck's masts.
<i>Length_overall_m</i>	Text	Overall length of the shipwreck in meters.
<i>Keel_length_m</i>	Text	Keel length of the shipwreck in meters.
<i>Length_on_deck_m</i>	Text	Length of shipwreck's deck in meters.
<i>Max_Beam_m</i>	Text	
<i>Flat_floor_m</i>	Text	

A1.2. Architectural information. This table collects information about the main architectural features of the shipwreck. Several fields in the table refer to scantlings, or measurements of ship timbers, which if known, contribute to defining trends in ship construction that could be used in the identification or characterization of the shipwreck. Fields of this table are the following.

Table *Architectural_information*

Name of field	Type of data	Description
<i>Id_Architectural</i>	AutoNumber	This is the primary key, which is to say it is the

		unique identifier of each register. The identification code is made by an autonumber.
<i>Id_AShipwreck</i>	Text	This is the identification code of the shipwreck. Thus, this is the match field that connects the <i>Architectural_information</i> table to the <i>Shipwrecks_Archaeology</i> table. The ID code is made by letter A (meaning <i>Archaeology</i>) plus three letters from the ship or the site's name plus a number of two digits, which distinguishes ships that have the same name (i.e., A-LLLNN).
<i>Keel_scarves</i>	Text	Type of carpentry join between keel sections.
<i>Stern_Knee_TO</i>	Text	Description of stern knees.
<i>Stern_deadwood_knee_TO</i>	Text	Description of deadwood at stern knees.
<i>Bow_Knee_TO</i>	Text	Description of bow knees.
<i>Floors_scarved_to_futtocks</i>	Text	Method of joining floor timbers to futtocks.
<i>Planking</i>	Text	Type of planking (carvel or clinker/lapstrake).
<i>Fastening</i>	Text	Type and material of fastenings used (e.g., iron bolts, copper pins, treenails).
<i>Keelson</i>	Text	Description of keelson (TO)
<i>Maststep</i>	Text	Description of maststep (expanded keelson / sister keelsons) (TO)
<i>Maststep_butresses_and_bottom_stringers</i>	Text	Description of maststep butresses and bottom stringers (TO)

A1.3. Dimensions. This table collects information about shipwreck timbers' dimensions. Fields in the table refer to scantlings, or measurements of ship timbers, which if known, contribute to defining trends in ship construction that could be used in

the identification or characterization of the shipwreck. Fields of this table are the following.

Table *Dimensions*

Name of field	Type of data	Description
<i>Id_Dimensions</i>	AutoNumber	This is the primary key, which is to say it is the unique identifier of each register. The identification code is an autonumber.
<i>Id_AShipwreck</i>	Text	This is the identification code of the shipwreck. Thus, this is the match field that connects the <i>Dimensions</i> table to the <i>Shipwrecks_Archaeology</i> table. The ID code is made by letter A (meaning <i>Archaeology</i>) plus three letters from the ship or the site's name plus a number of two digits, which distinguishes ships that have the same name (i.e., A-LLLNN).
<i>Keel_Sided_mm</i>	Text	Side to side thickness of the keel.
<i>Keel_molded_mm</i>	Text	Varying thickness of the keel.
<i>Keelson_Sided_mm</i>	Text	Side to side thickness of the keelson.
<i>Keelson_molded_mm</i>	Text	Varying thickness of the keelson.
<i>Maststep</i>	Text	Dimensions of the maststep.
<i>Sternpost_m</i>	Text	Height of the sternpost.
<i>Sternpost_Sided_mm</i>	Text	Side to side thickness of the sternpost.
<i>Sternpost_molded_mm</i>	Text	Varying thickness of the sternpost.
<i>Stem_Post</i>	Text	Height of the stem post.
<i>Stem_post_sided_mm</i>	Text	Side to side thickness of the stem post.
<i>Stem_post_molded_mm</i>	Text	Varying thickness of the stem post.
<i>No_Frames</i>	Text	Number of frames.
<i>Floors_sided_mm</i>	Text	Side to side thickness of the

		floor timbers.
<i>Floors_molded_mm</i>	Text	Varying thickness of the floor timbers.
<i>Room_and_Space_mm</i>	Text	Distance between corresponding ribs on starboard and port sides.
<i>1st_Futtocks_sided_mm</i>	Text	Side to side thickness of first futtocks.
<i>1st_Futtocks_molded_mm</i>	Text	Varying thickness of first futtocks.
<i>Y-Frames_mm</i>	Text	Length of the y-frames.
<i>Planking_width_mm</i>	Text	Width of planks.
<i>Stringers_width_mm</i>	Text	Width of stringers.
<i>Wales_width_mm</i>	Text	Width of wales.
<i>Ceiling_width_mm</i>	Text	Width of ceiling planks.
<i>Stanchions_width_mm</i>	Text	Width or diameter of stanchions.
<i>Beams_width_mm</i>	Text	Width of beams.
<i>Scarves</i>	Text	Type of scarves or joins.
<i>Tool_marks</i>	Text	Any tool marks seen on timbers.
<i>Caulking_or_Sheathing</i>	Text	Type of caulking or sheathing used.

A1.4. Additional information. This table collects information about shipwrecks' dimensions. Fields of this table are the following.

Table *Additional_information*.

Name of field	Type of data	Description
<i>Id_Additional</i>	AutoNumber	This is the primary key, which is to say it is the unique identifier of each register. The identification code is made by an autonumber.
<i>Id_AShipwreck</i>	Text	This is the identification code of the shipwreck. Thus, this is the match field that connects the <i>Additional_information</i> table to the <i>Shipwrecks_Archaeology</i> table. The ID code is made by letter A (meaning <i>Archaeology</i>) plus three letters from the ship or the

		site's name plus a number of two digits, which distinguishes ships that have the same name (i.e., A-LLLNN).
<i>Rudder</i>	Text	Remains of the rudder and type.
<i>Artillery</i>	Text	Remains of artillery and types.
<i>Anchors</i>	Text	Remains of the anchors and types.
<i>Rigging</i>	Text	Remains of rigging.
<i>Artifacts</i>	Text	Remains of other artifacts.

A2. Tables on data produced as a result of archeological work.

A2.1. Dive log. This table collects information about each underwater dive carried out in ForSEADiscovery's archaeological campaigns (2014-2018). Fields of this table are the following.

Table *Dive_log*

Name of field	Type of data	Description
<i>Id_Dive</i>	Text	This is the primary key. The identification code is made by the id code of the shipwreck plus date of dive plus number of dive on that day (i.e. A-LLLNN-DD-M-YYYY-N).
<i>Id_AShipwreck</i>	Text	This is the identification code of the shipwreck. Thus, this is the match field that connects the <i>Dive_log</i> table to the <i>Shipwrecks_Archaeology</i> table. The ID code is made by letter A (meaning <i>Archaeology</i>) plus three letters from the ship or the site's name plus a number of two digits, which distinguishes ships that have the same name (i.e., A-LLLNN).

<i>Date_Dive</i>	Date	Date of dive (DD/MM/YYYY).
<i>Diver_name</i>	Text	Name of divers
<i>Support_vessel</i>	Text	Name of the vessel used to transport divers to and from the site.
<i>Deco_tables</i>	Text	The decompression tables used to plan the dive.
<i>Breathing_mixture</i>	Text	Mixture of gasses used during the dive.
<i>Left_surface</i>	Number	Time in which divers left surface. Four digits – the two first digits indicate the hour, and the two second digits indicate the minute.
<i>Left_bottom</i>	Number	Time in which divers left bottom. Four digits – the two first digits indicate the hour, and the two second digits indicate the minute.
<i>Arrived_surface</i>	Number	Time in which divers arrived at surface. Four digits – the two first digits indicate the hour, and the two second digits indicate the minute.
<i>Bottom_time</i>	Number	Time which divers spent diving in minutes – one or two digits.
<i>Max_depth</i>	Number	Maximum depth in meters – one or two digits.
<i>Visuals</i>	Text	Whether divers took visuals or not.
<i>Samples_taken</i>	Text	Whether divers took samples or not.
<i>Work_description</i>	Text	Description of work.
<i>Problems_Description</i>	Text	Any problems encountered that may have hindered the progression of work.

A2.2. Visual registers. This table hold data on the visuals, be they plans/maps, photography, videos or drawings, made in ForSEADiscovery’s archaeological campaigns (2014-2018). Fields of this table are the following.

Table *Visual_registers*.

Name of field	Type of data	Description
<i>Id_Visual</i>	Text	This is the primary key. The identification code is made by the id code of the shipwreck plus date in which the visual was taken or made plus initials of person in charge plus initial of visual’s type (i.e. A- <i>LLLNN-DD-M-YYYY-LL-L</i>)
<i>Type</i>	Text	Type of visual – plan/map, photograph, video or drawing.
<i>Id_AShipwreck</i>	Text	This is the identification code of the shipwreck. Thus, this is the match field that connects the <i>Visuals_registers</i> table to the <i>Shipwrecks_Archaeology</i> table. The ID code is made by letter A (meaning <i>Archaeology</i>) plus three letters from the ship or the site’s name plus a number of two digits, which distinguishes ships that have the same name (i.e., A- <i>LLLNN</i>).
<i>Id_Sample</i>	Text	Identification code of sample/samples. The identification code is made by the ID code of the shipwreck plus number of tree digits plus first letter of material (W for wood, C for ceramics, M for metals, and so forth) plus number of artefact’s sample (i.e. A- <i>LLLNN-NNNL-NNNS</i>). (see <i>Id_Sample</i> in table <i>Samples_Shipwrecks</i>)

		below).
<i>Date</i>	Date	Date (DD/MM/YYYY).
<i>Made_by</i>	Text	Name of registrar (surname plus name).
<i>Description</i>	Text	Description of visual.

B. Secondary tables connected to *Analysis_results* table. Secondary tables dependent on the *Analysis_results* table are *Samples_Trees*, *Samples_Shipwrecks* and *Samples_Buildings*. *Analysis_results* has a one-to-many relationship with these three tables.

B1. *Samples_Trees*. This table collects data of each sample taken from living trees.

Table *Samples_Trees*

Name of field	Type of data	Description

B2. *Samples_Shipwrecks*. This table collects data of timber samples taken from shipwrecks, so that it is connected both to *Analysis_results* and *Shipwrecks_Archaeology*.

Table *Samples_Shipwrecks*

Name of field	Type of data	Description
<i>Id_Sample</i>	Text	This is the primary key, which identifies the sample. The identification code is made by the ID code of the shipwreck plus number of tree digits plus first letter of material (W

		for wood, C for ceramics, M for metals, and so forth) plus number in three digits of artefact's sample (i.e. A- <i>LLLNN-NNNL-NNNS</i>).
<i>Id_AShipwreck</i>	Text	This is de identification code of the shipwreck. Thus, this is the match field that connects the <i>Samples_Shipwrecks</i> table to the <i>Shipwrecks_Archaeology</i> table. The ID code is made by letter A (meaning <i>Archaeology</i>) plus three letters from the ship or the site's name plus a number of two digits, which distinguishes ships that have the same name (i.e., A- <i>LLLNN</i>).
<i>Id_Artifact</i>	Text	This code identifies the artifact from which samples are taken. It is made by the ID code of the shipwreck plus the three-digit number and the first letter of material (W for wood, C for ceramics, M for metals, and so forth) (i.e. A- <i>LLLNN-NNNL</i>)
<i>Id_Sampler</i>	Text	This field identifies the person who took the sample.
<i>Id_Registrar</i>	Text	This field identifies the registrar.
<i>Id_Dive</i>	Text	This field identifies the dive during which the sample was taken. It is made by the ID code of the shipwreck plus date of dive plus number of dive on that day (i.e. A- <i>LLLNN-DD-M-YYYY-N</i>). Thus, this is the match field that connects the <i>Sample_Shipwrecks</i> table to the <i>Dive_log</i> table.
<i>Id_Visual</i>	Text	This field identifies the visuals, be it plan/map, photograph, video, or

		drawing, of the sample. The identification code is made by the ID code of the shipwreck plus date in which the visual was taken or made plus the initials of person who created the visual, plus a letter identifying visual's type (M for map or plan, P for photograph, V for visual, D for drawing) (i.e. A-LLLNN-DD-M-YYYY-LL-L). Thus, this is the match field that connects the <i>Sample_Shipwrecks</i> table to the <i>Visual_registers</i> table.
<i>Location_Current</i>	Text	Current location of the sample.
<i>Description</i>	Memo	Brief description of the sample and the artifact from which it came.
<i>Condition</i>	Memo	Condition of the sample.
<i>Type_element</i>	Text	Type or part of the wreck from which the sample was taken – frame, plank, stanchion, beam, stringer, etc.
<i>Conversion</i>	Text	How the parent timber, or artifact, was converted from the original stem or branch of the tree.
<i>Dimensions_length_cm</i>	Number	Length of the sample in centimeters.
<i>Dimensions_width_cm</i>	Number	Width of the sample in centimeters.
<i>Dimensions_depth_cm</i>	Number	Depth of the sample in centimeters.
<i>Storage</i>	Text	Conditions of the sample in storage.
<i>Dendro_analysis</i>	Yes/No	This field identifies whether the sample has been subjected to a dendro analysis.
<i>Isotope_analysis</i>	Yes/No	This field identifies whether the sample has been subjected to an isotope analysis.
<i>Organic_analysis</i>	Yes/No	This field identifies

		whether the sample has been subjected to an organic analysis.
<i>DNA_analysis</i>	Yes/No	This field identifies whether the sample has been subjected to a DNA analysis.
<i>FTIR_Analysis</i>	Yes/No	This field identifies whether the sample has been subjected to a FTIR analysis.
<i>Py-GC/MS_Analysis</i>	Yes/No	This field identifies whether the sample has been subjected to a Py-GC/MS analysis.
<i>Anatomical_Markers_analysis</i>	Yes/No	This field identifies whether the sample has been subjected to anatomical markers analysis.

B3. Samples Buildings. This table collects data of timber samples taken from historical buildings.

Table *Samples_Buildings*.

Name of field	Type of data	Description