

$^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ METHODS

Following careful petrographical examination, samples were prepared as phenocryst-free groundmass separates (e.g., Mark et al., 2010) from aphyric rocks or as hornblende separates. Magnetic separation and thorough hand-picking ensured > 99% of phenocrysts were removed from the groundmass separates. Samples were packaged into Al-discs and irradiated for 5 minutes in the Cd-lined facility of the McMaster facility, Ontario, Canada. Alder Creek sanidine with an age of 1.193 ± 0.001 Ma (Nomade et al., 2005) was used as the fluence monitor for J-determinations. Samples were heated incrementally with a state-of-the-art, custom-built CO₂ laser system equipped with a digital Scanhead. The Scanhead allows for rapid rastering of the laser beam over large pits of mono-layer groundmass (up to 0.5g). The Gaussian profile of the CO₂ laser beam, which heats in a non-uniform manner, is modified by the scanning system to heat large sample quantities uniformly (see Wijbrans et al., 2011). Extracted gases were cleaned using two GP50 getters (one operated at 450 °C and one at room temperature) and a cold finger maintained at -140 °F. Data were collected using a fully automated MAP 215-50 mass spectrometer equipped with a Balzers SEV-217 electron multiplier. The mass spectrometer has a measured sensitivity of 1.13×10^{-13} moles/volt. Backgrounds were measured after every two analyses of unknowns. Average backgrounds \pm standard deviation ($n = 66$, $^{40}\text{Ar} 1.02 \times 10^{-15}$ moles, $^{39}\text{Ar} 3.10 \times 10^{-17}$ moles, $^{38}\text{Ar} 1.90 \times 10^{-17}$ moles, $^{37}\text{Ar} 7.85 \times 10^{-17}$ moles, $^{36}\text{Ar} 1.38 \times 10^{-17}$ moles) from the entire run sequence were used to correct raw isotope measurements of unknowns. Mass discrimination was monitored by analysis of air pipettes after every five analyses (average \pm standard deviation, $n = 21$, $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{36}\text{Ar} = 288.3 \pm 0.6$). Isotope data were corrected for blanks, radioactive decay, mass discrimination and interfering reactions using the approach of Mark et al., (2011). The decay constants of Steiger and Jäger (1977) were used and ages are quoted at the 1σ confidence level. Raw isotope data and both age spectra and isotope correlation plots can be found in GSA Date Repository. The criteria for fitting of plateaus was they must include at least 60% of ^{39}Ar in three or more contiguous steps with the probability of fit of plateau to data >0.05 . Note plateaus also define inverse isochrons on isotope correlation plots with y-axis intercepts ($^{36}\text{Ar}/^{40}\text{Ar}$) that overlap with the accepted air Ar isotope ratios (Nier, 1950).

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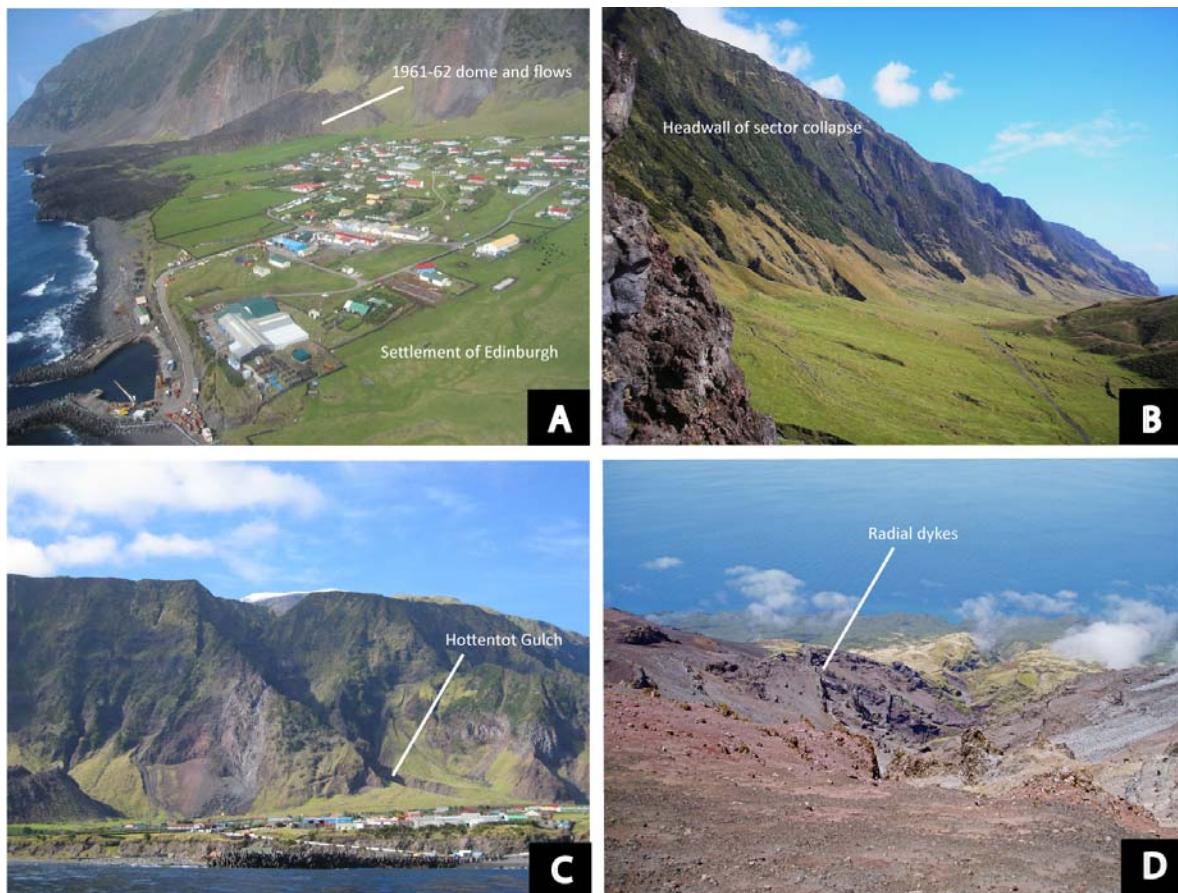


Fig. DB1. Morphological features on Tristan da Cunha. A: Image showing the proximity of the Settlement to the 1961-62 dome and flows (photo courtesy of Vicky Hards). B: Headwall of the sector collapse scar on the north-western coastal strip. The single road leading from the Settlement to the Potato Patches can be seen and the position of the Hillpiece-Burnthill complex is visible to the right of the frame. C: View to the South showing sheer cliffs (sector collapse headwall) with the position of one of the main gulches (canyons) (photo courtesy of Vicky Hards). D: View from the summit showing radial dykes.

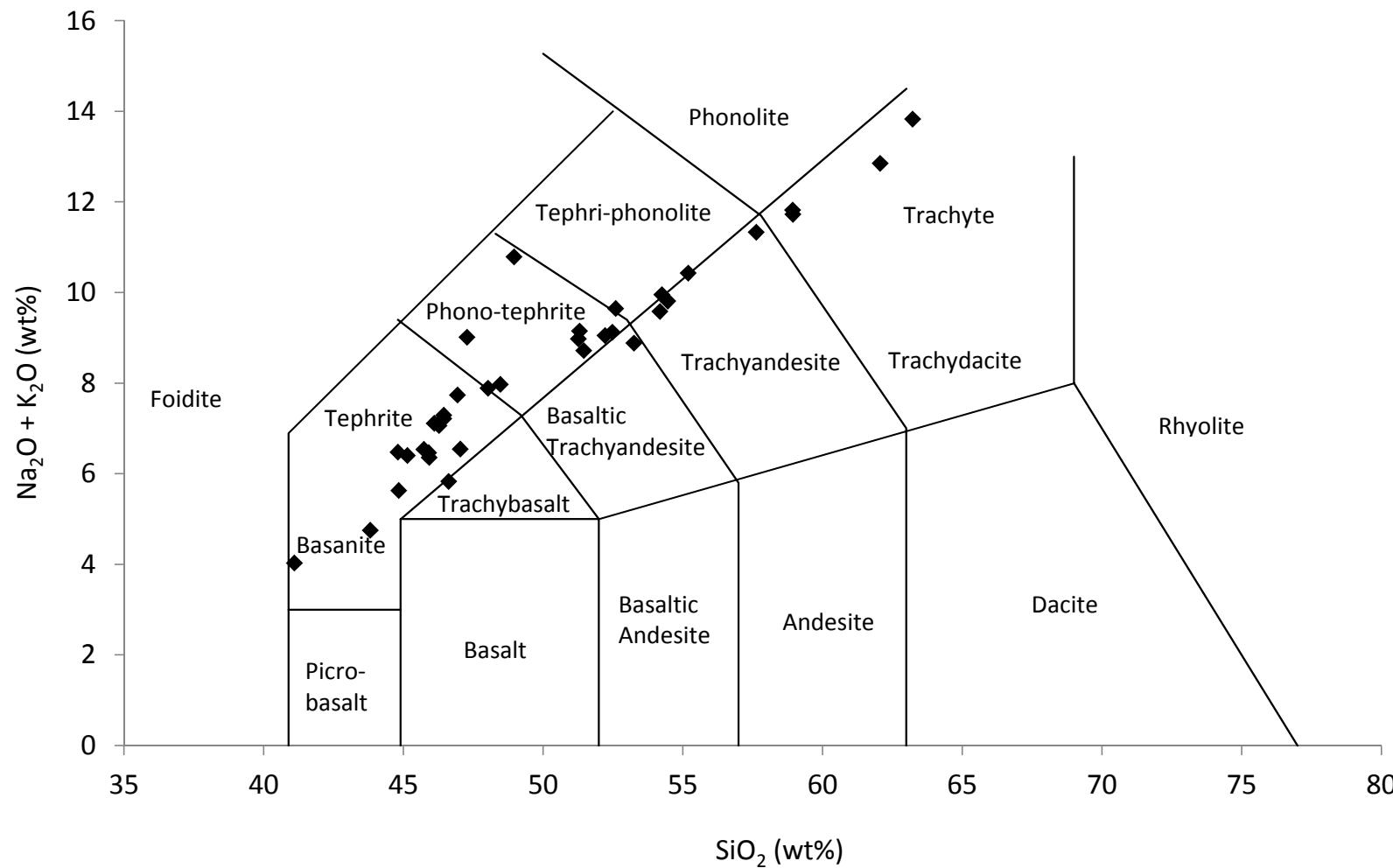
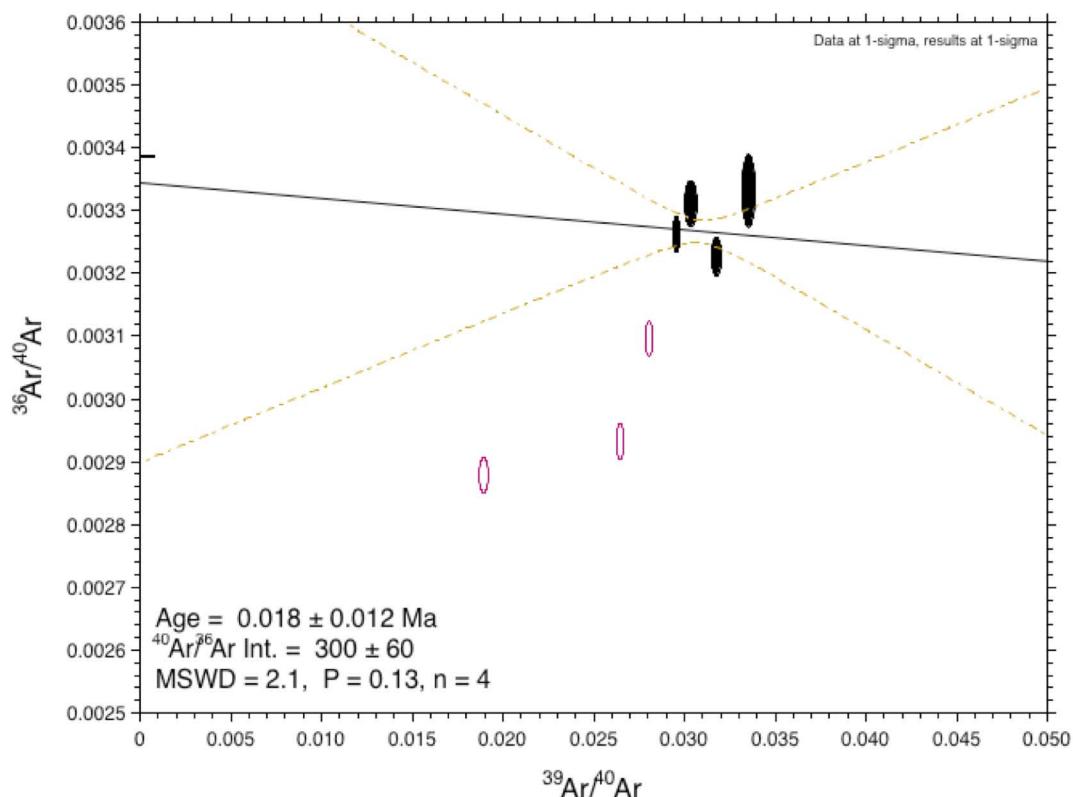
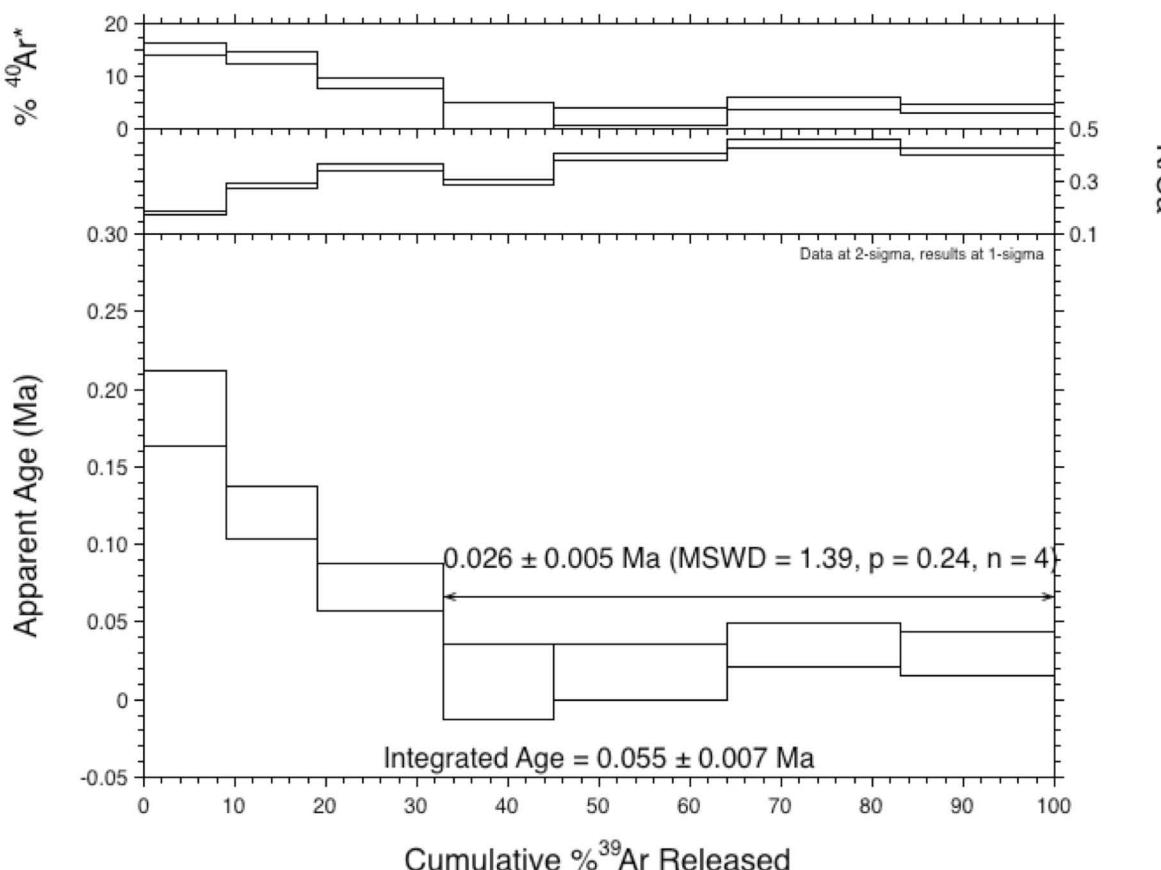
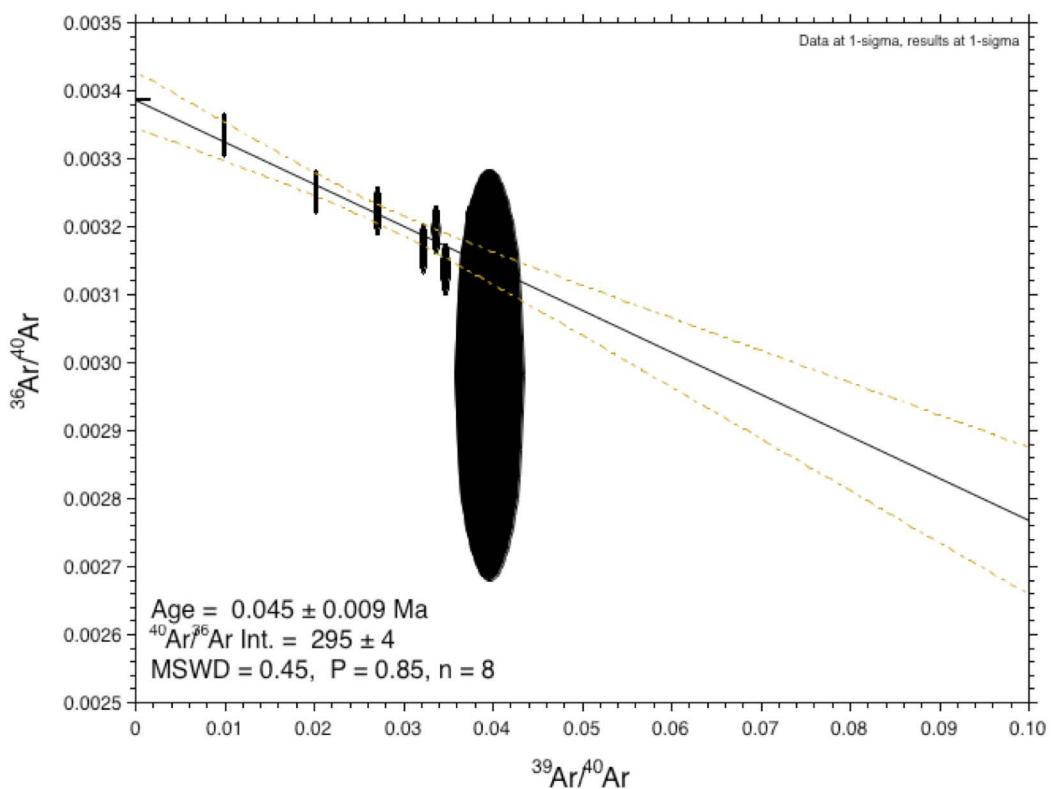
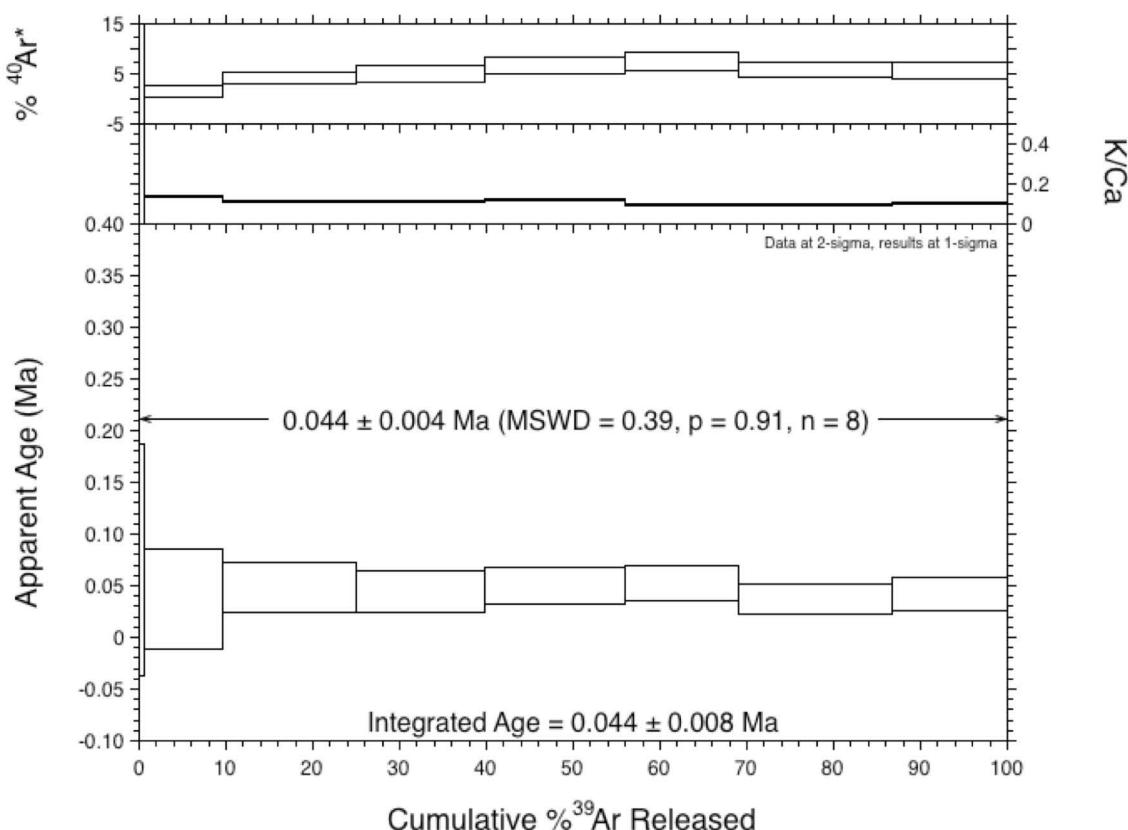


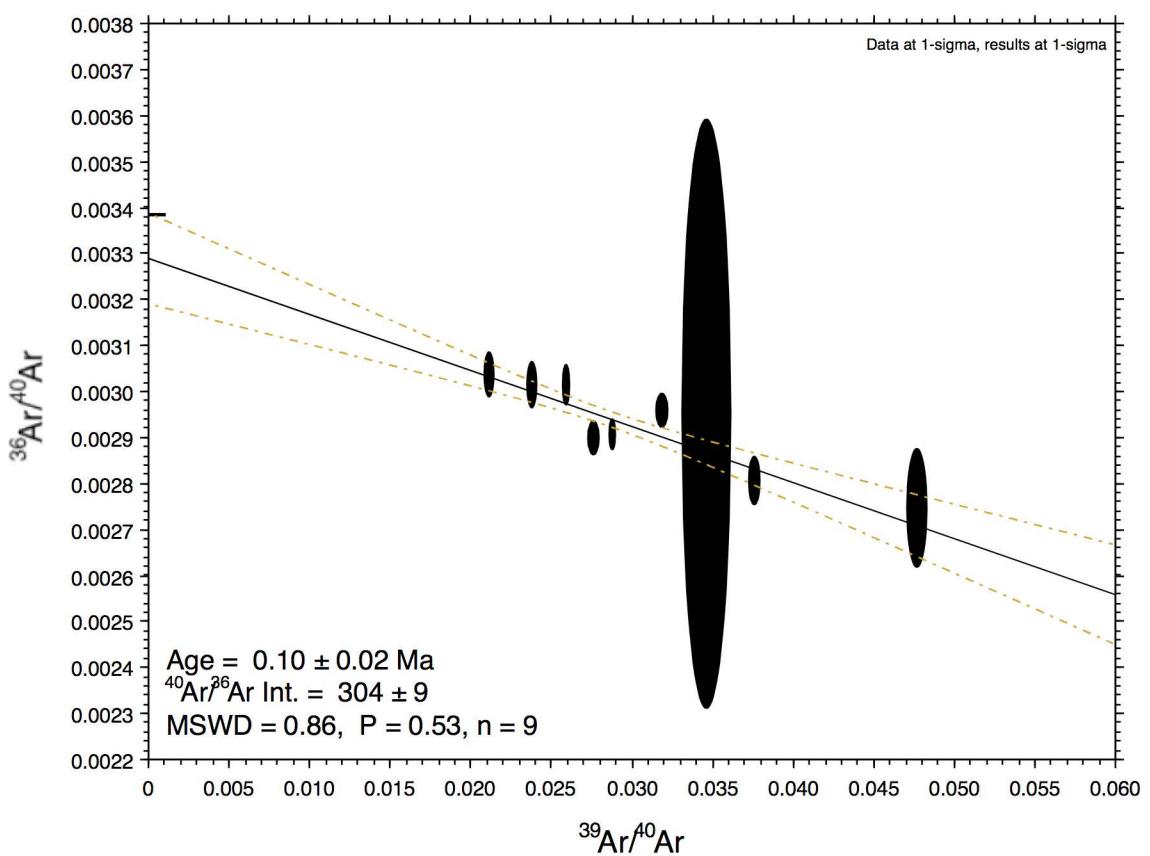
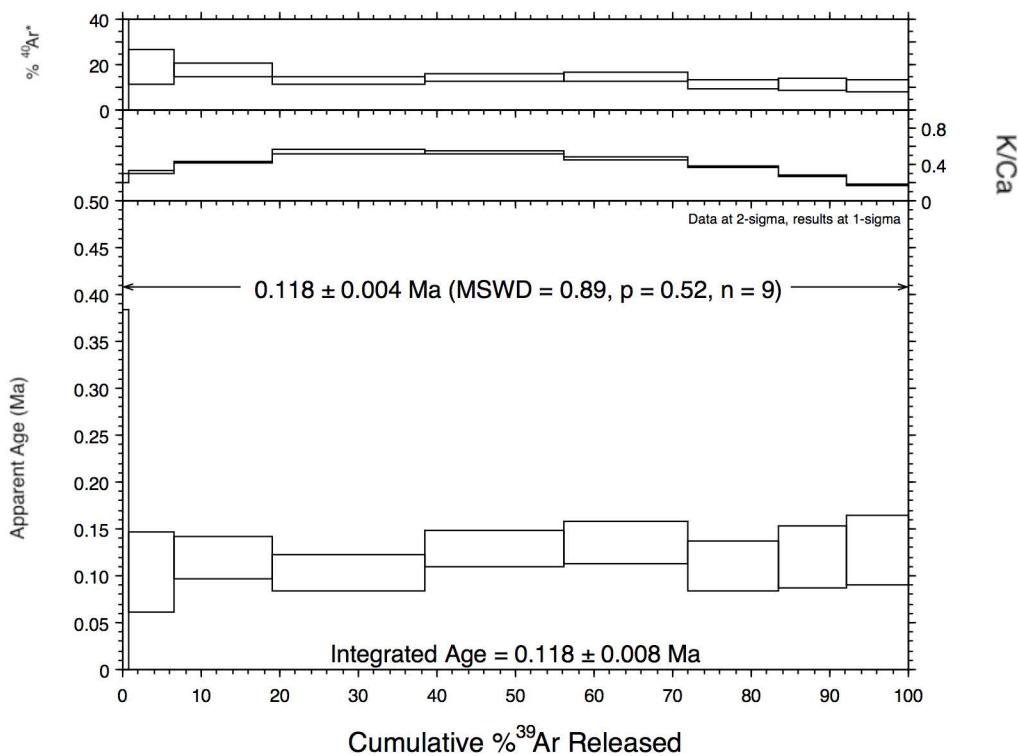
Fig. DR2. TAS diagram for 35 analyzed samples from Tristan da Cunha

TDCAH007

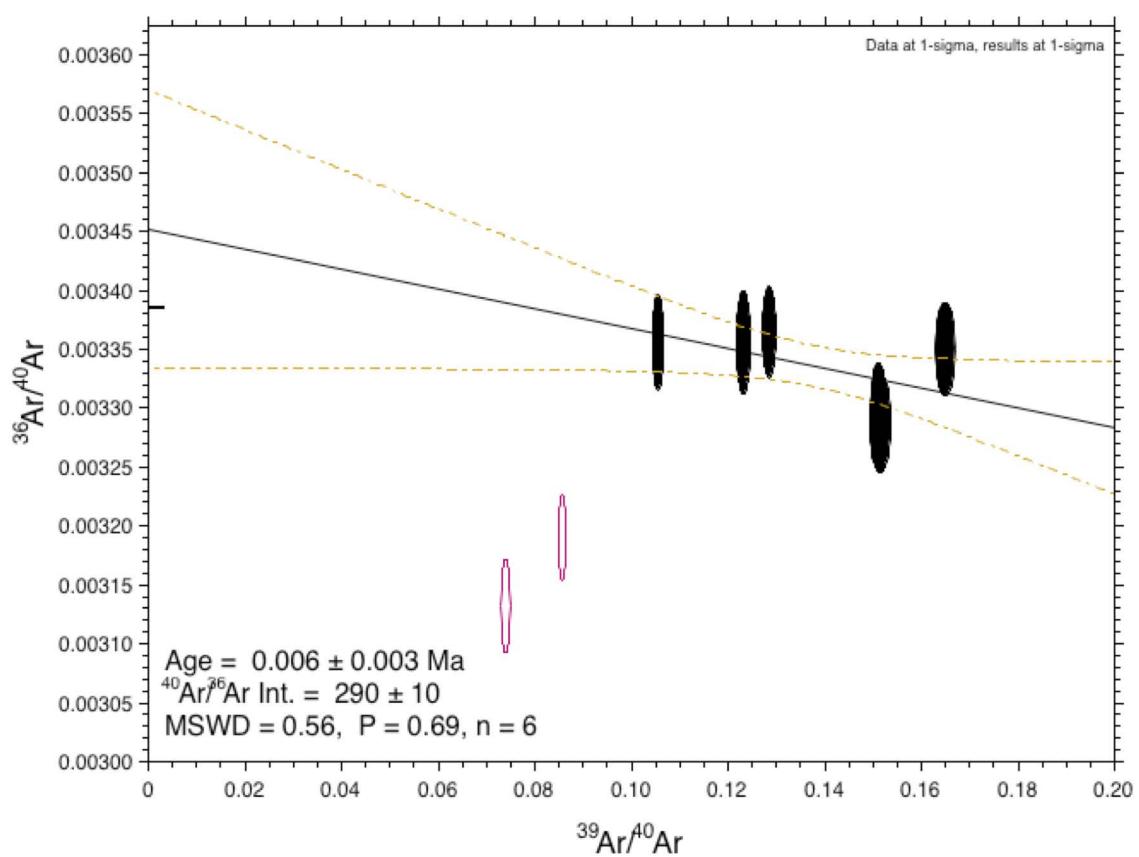
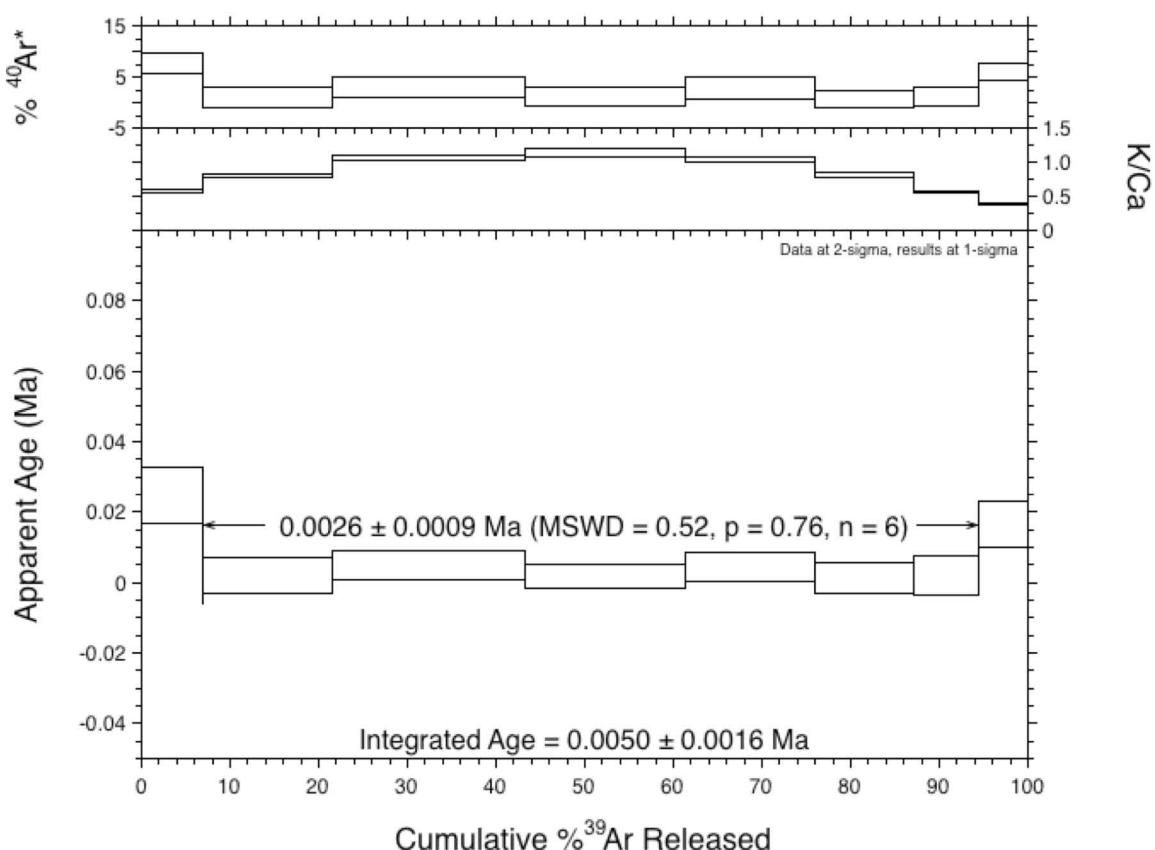
Age spectra and inverse isochrons of fifteen volcanic samples from Tristan da Cunha. Both the plateau and inverse isochron ages are within error of each other, indicating that the $40\text{Ar}/39\text{Ar}$ ages are robust.

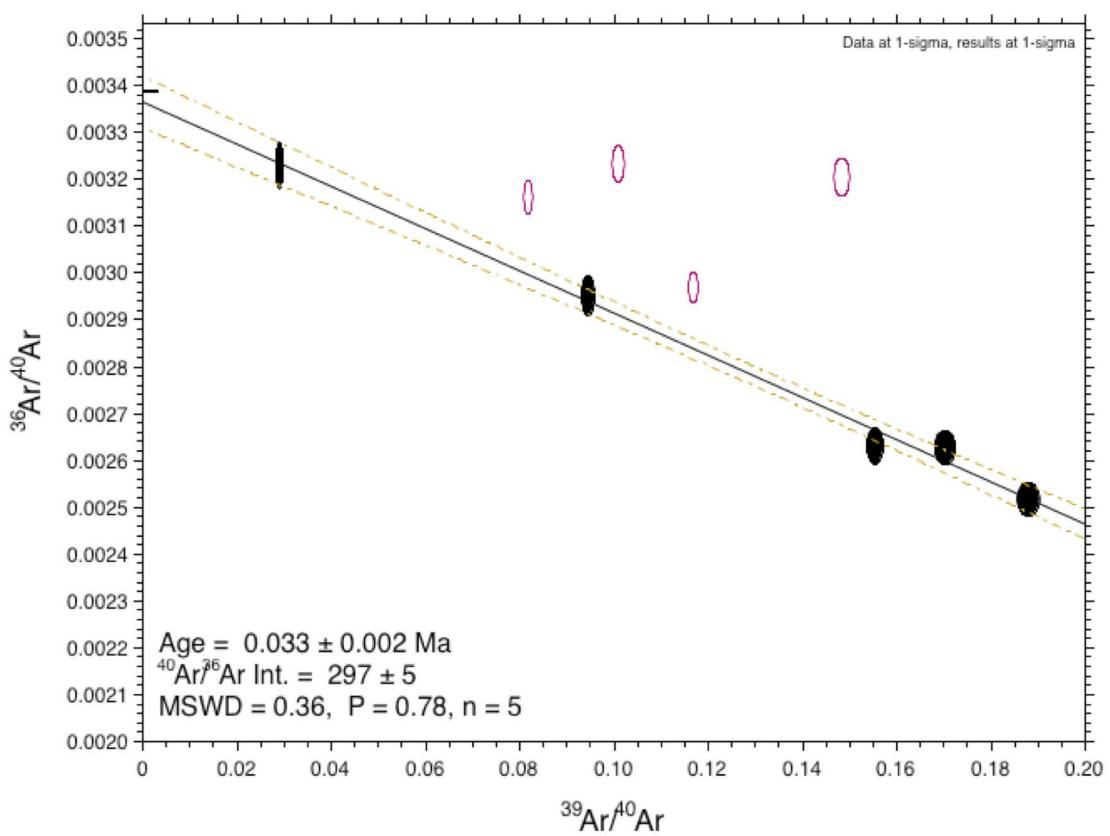
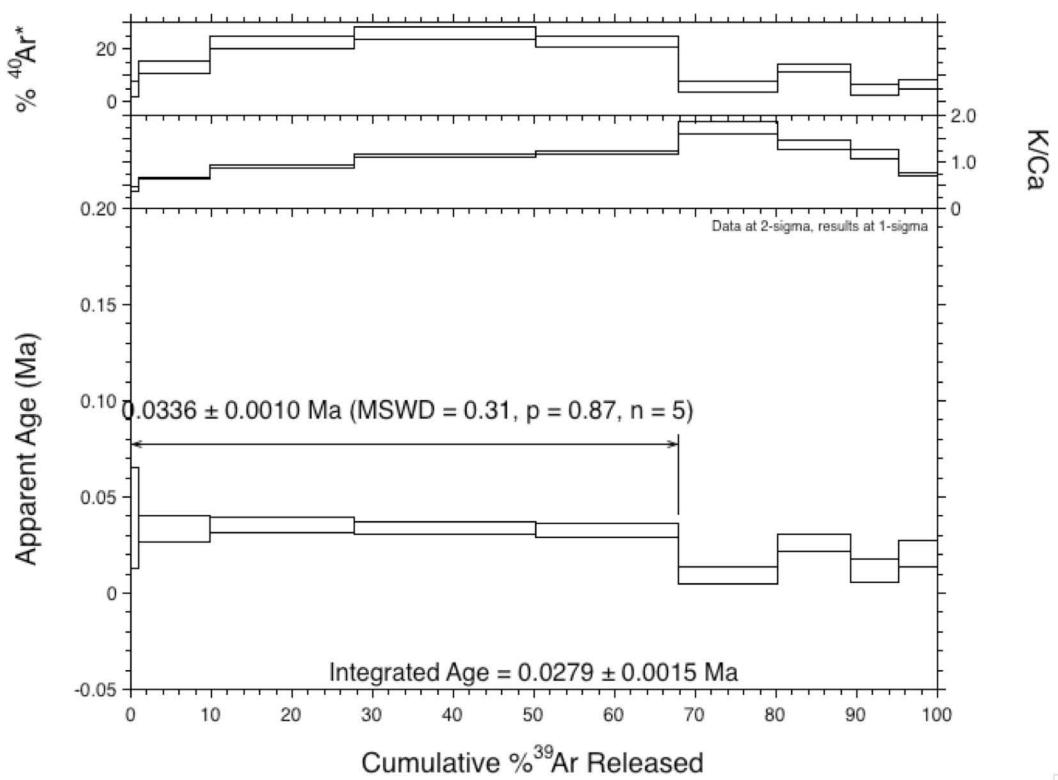


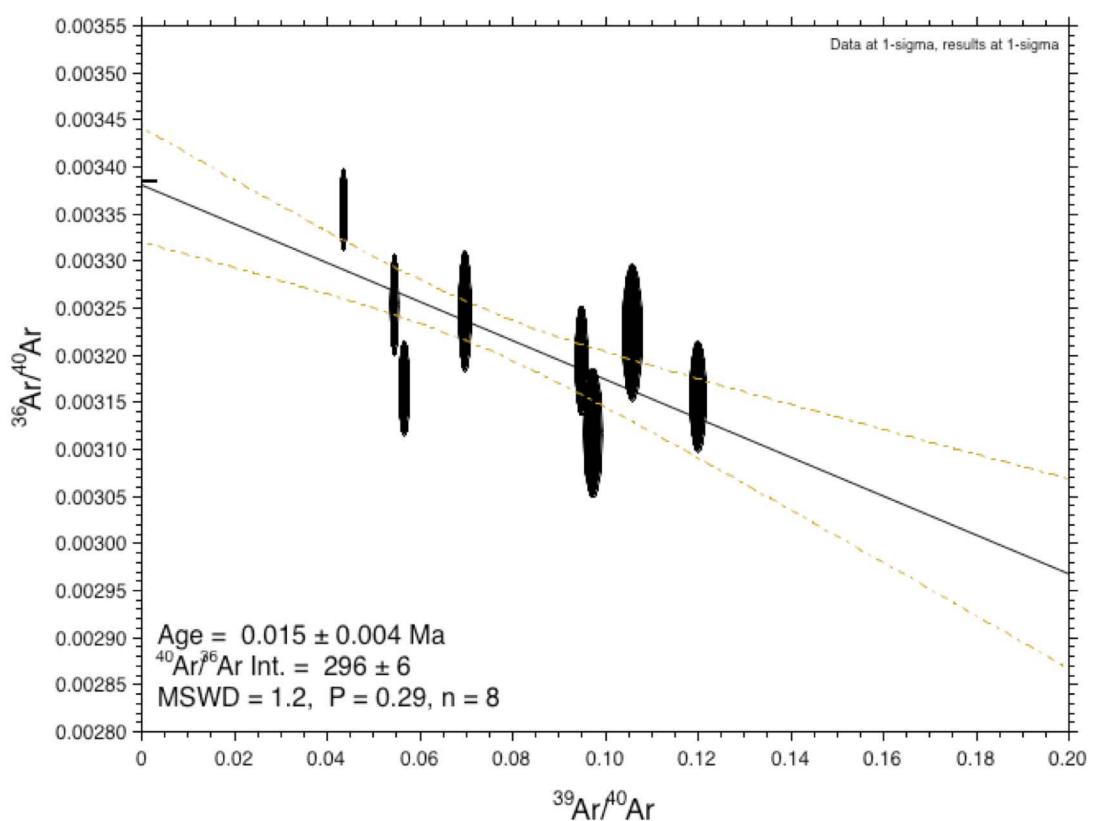
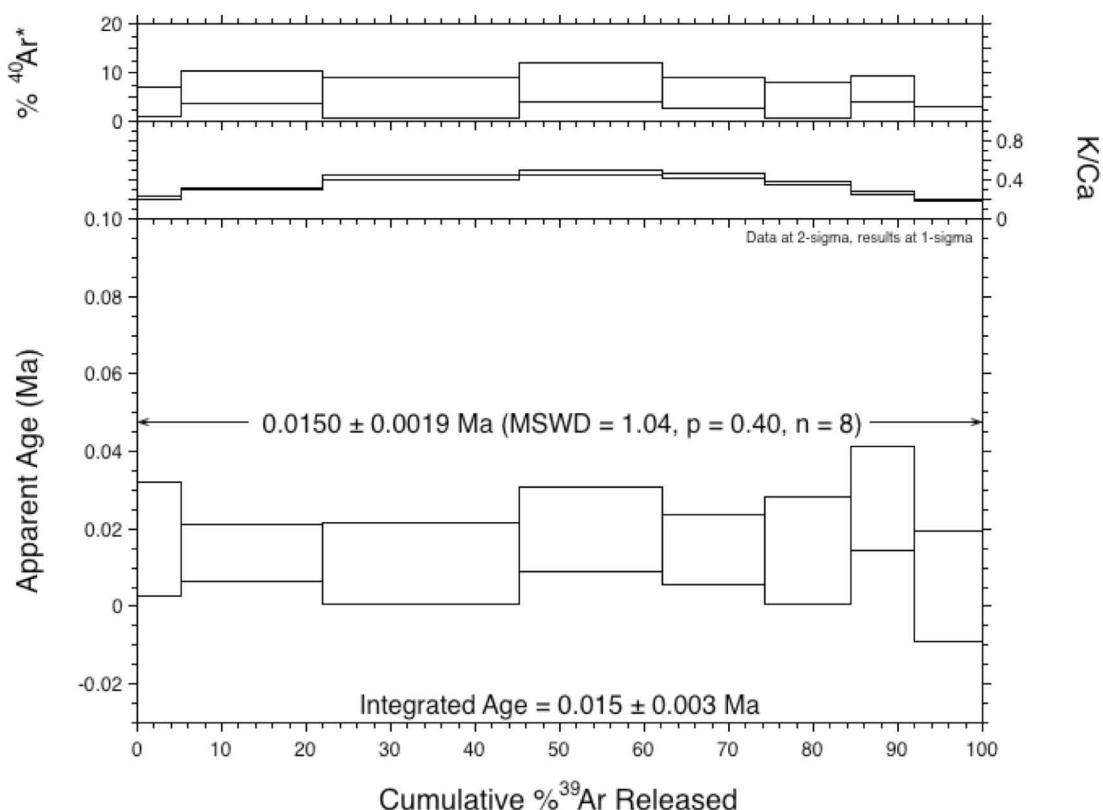




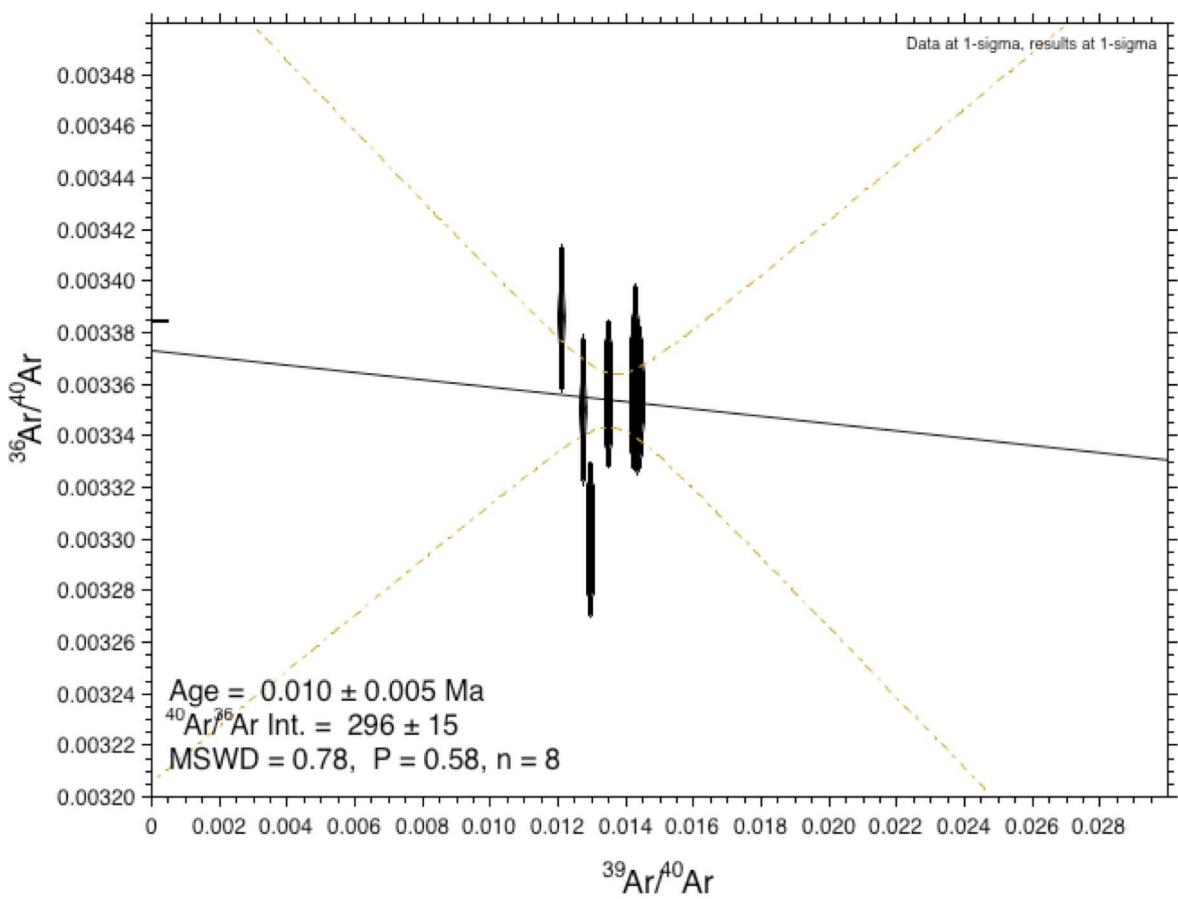
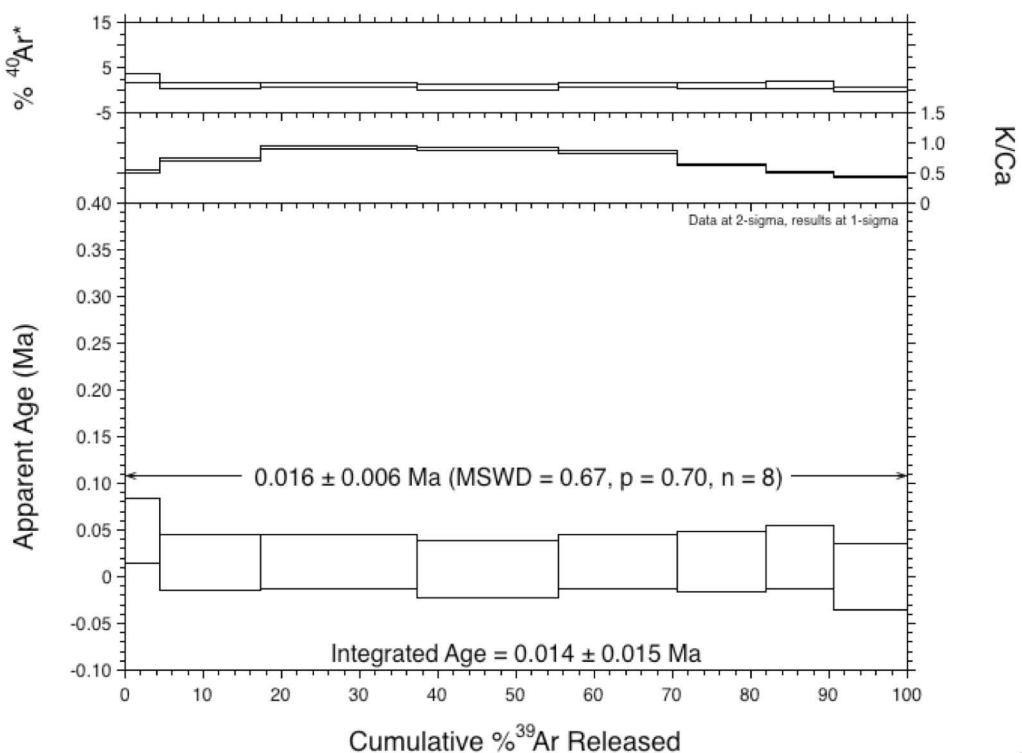
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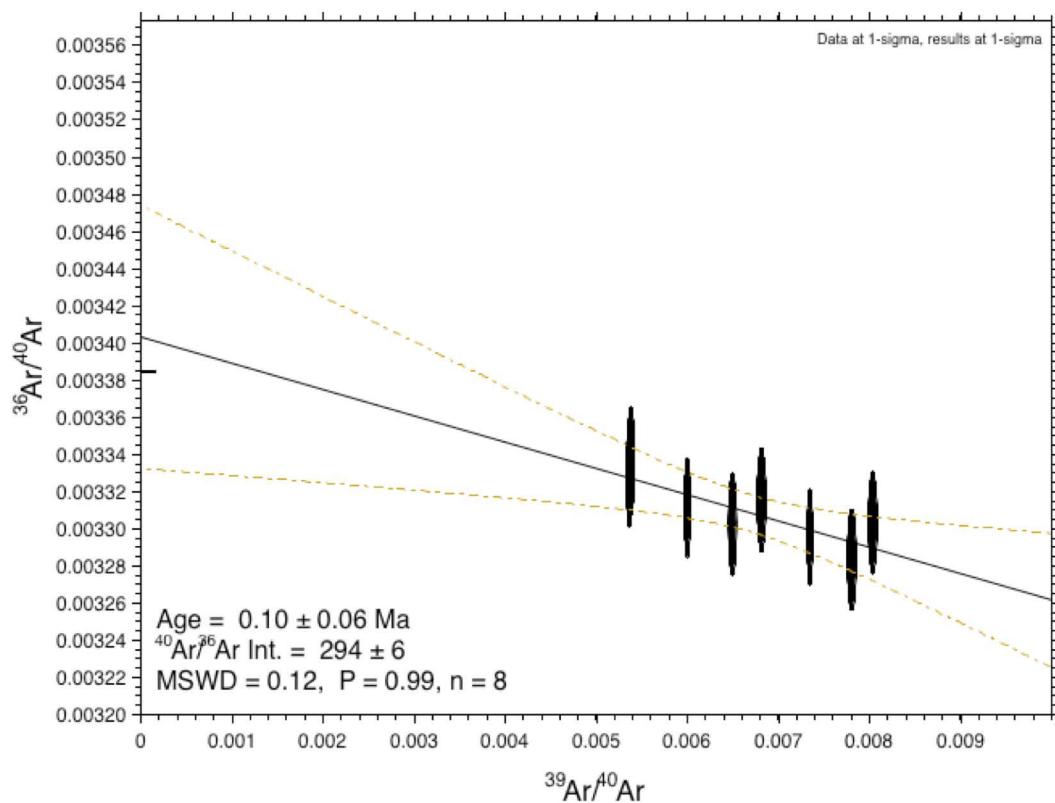
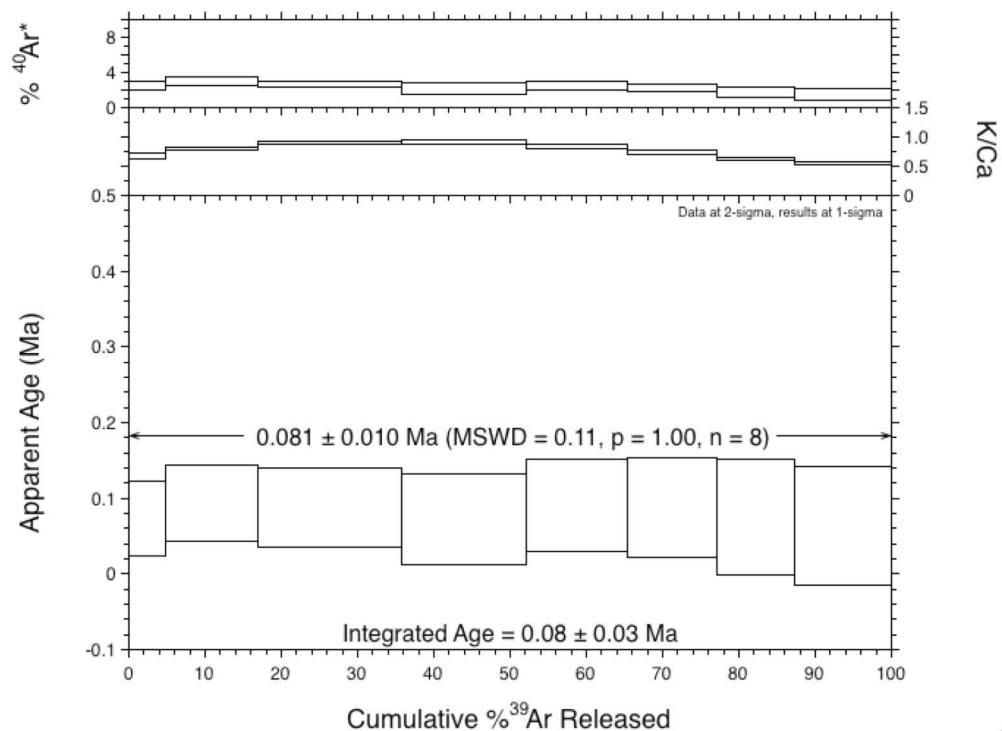


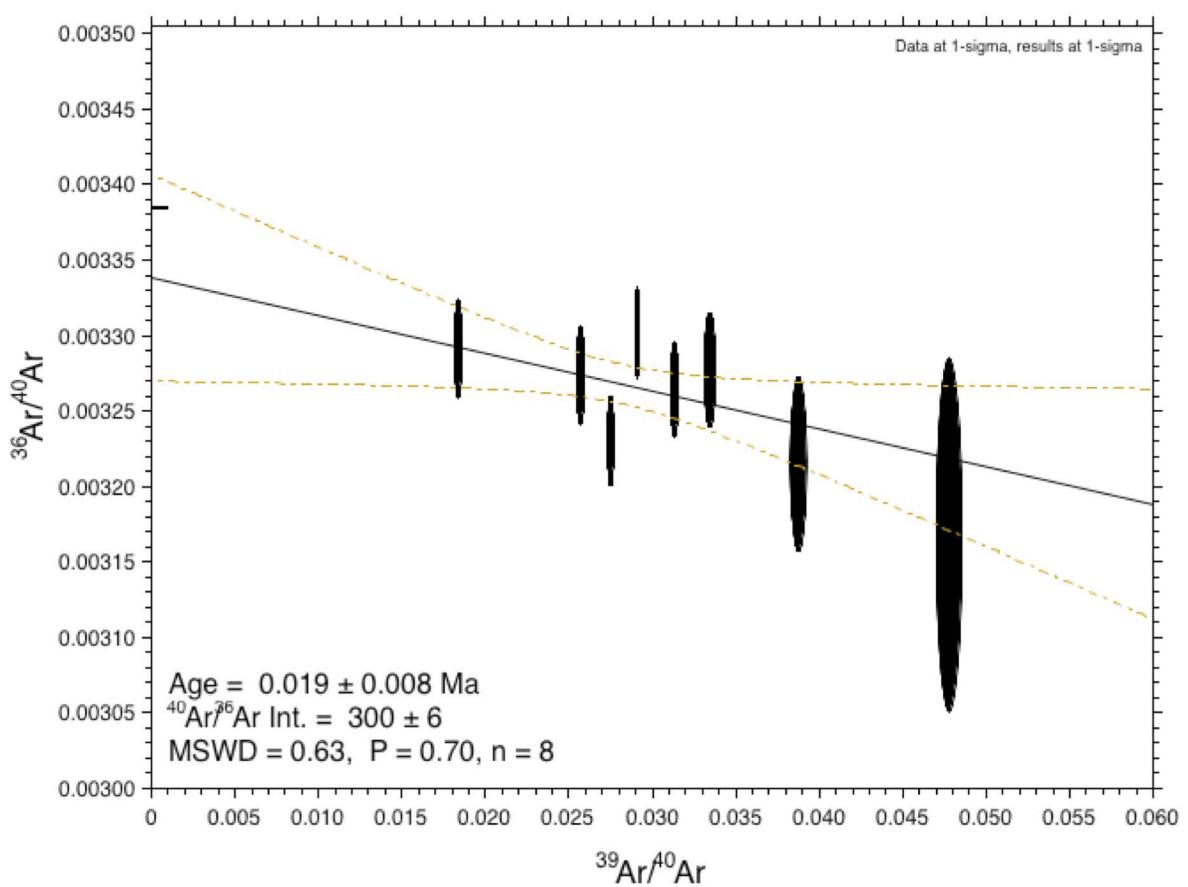
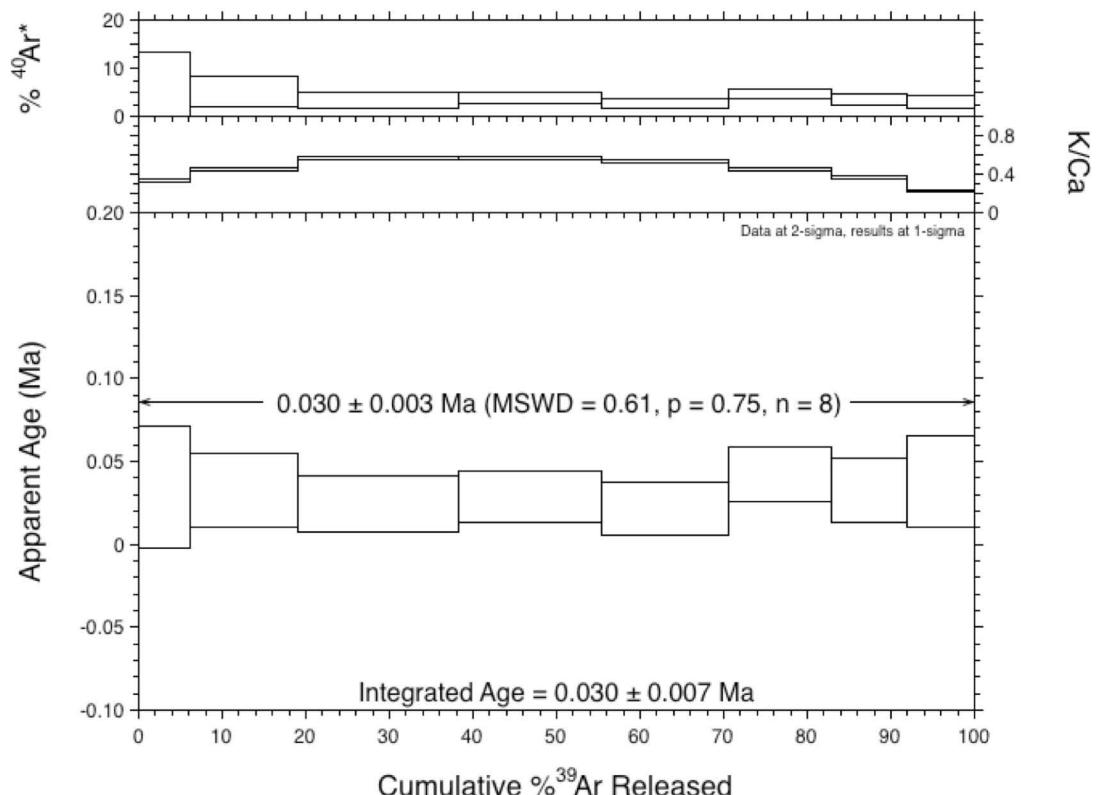


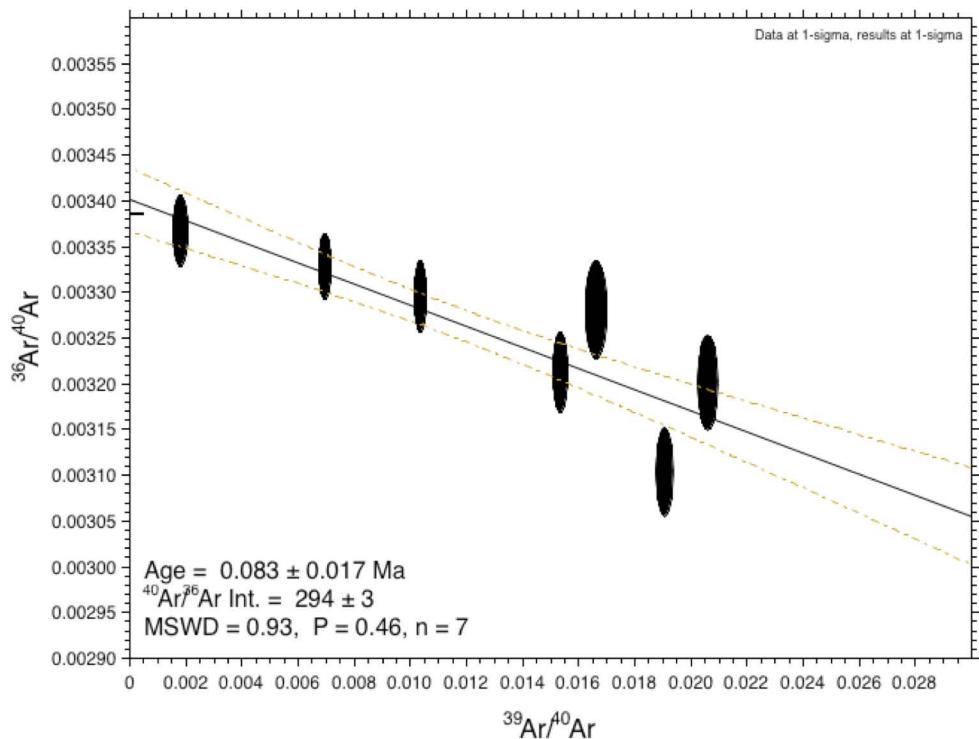
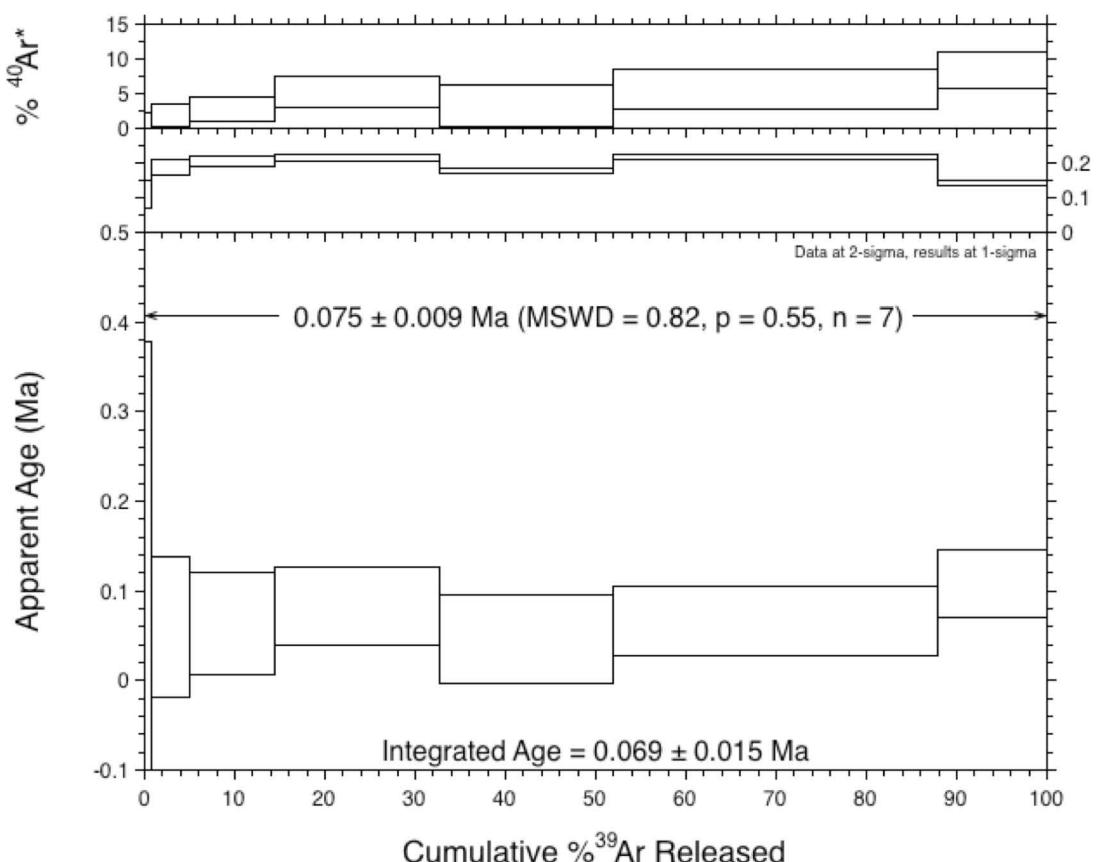


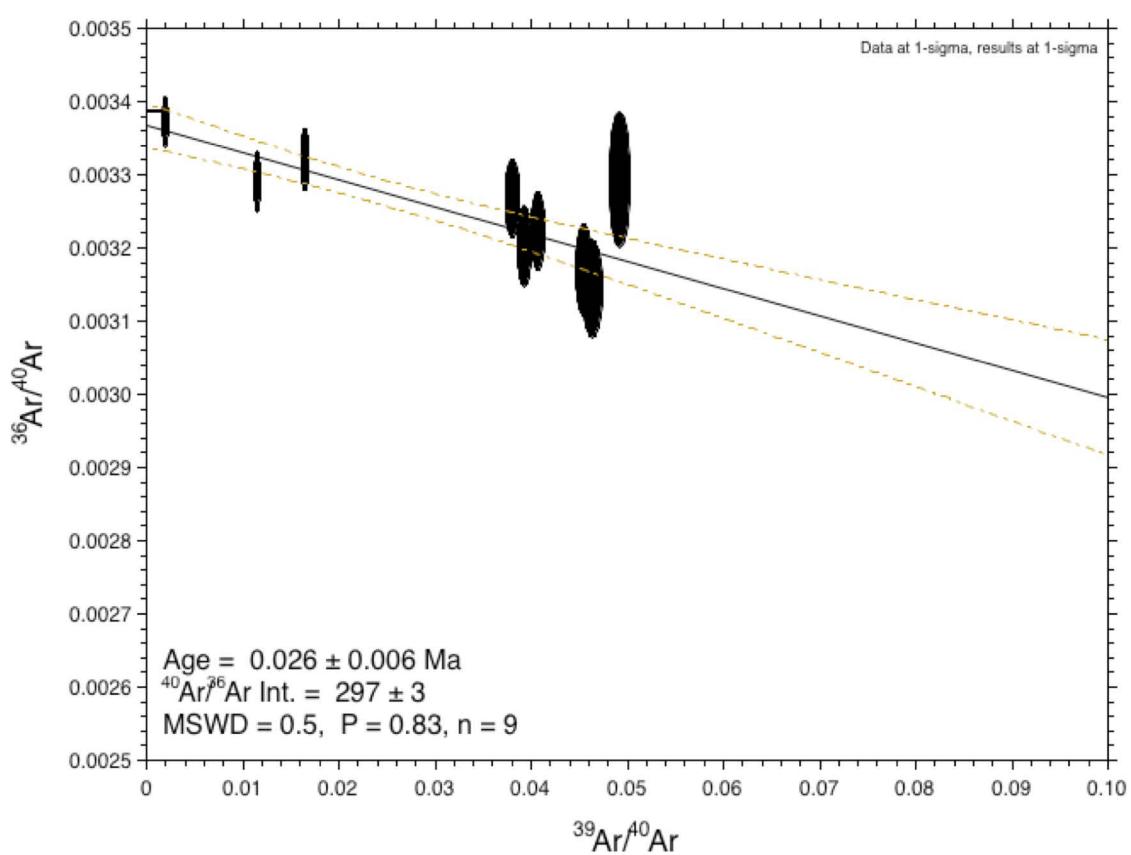
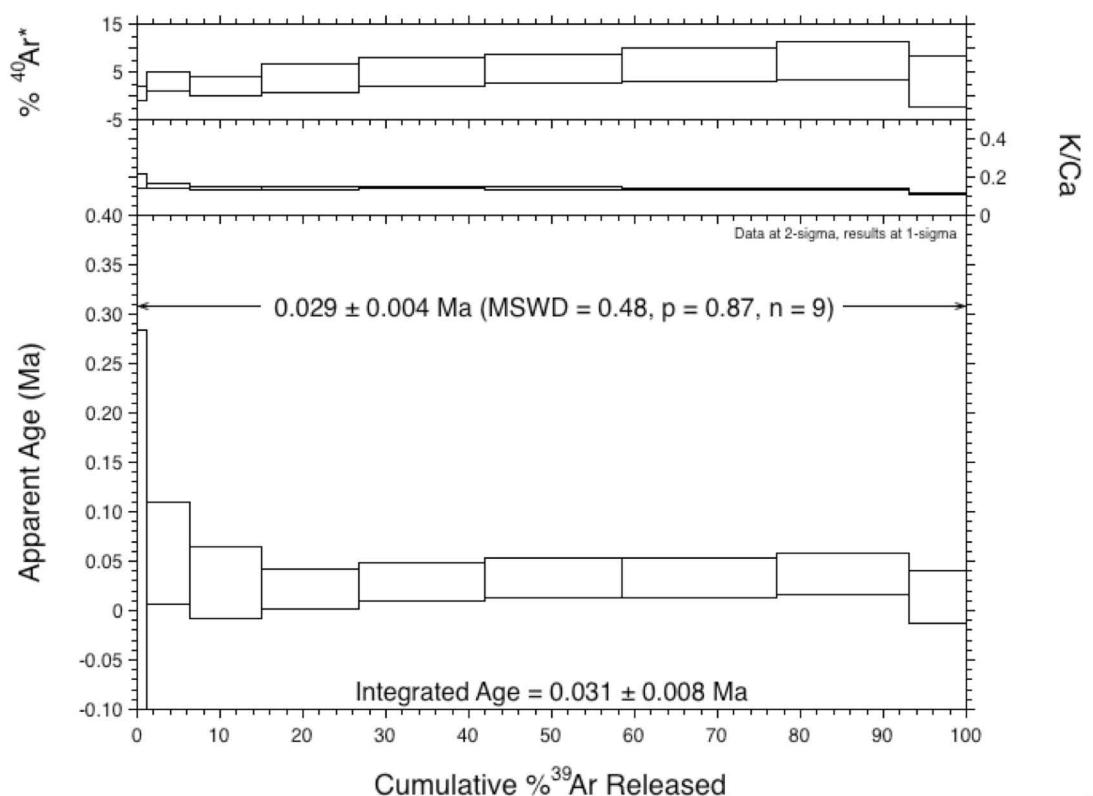
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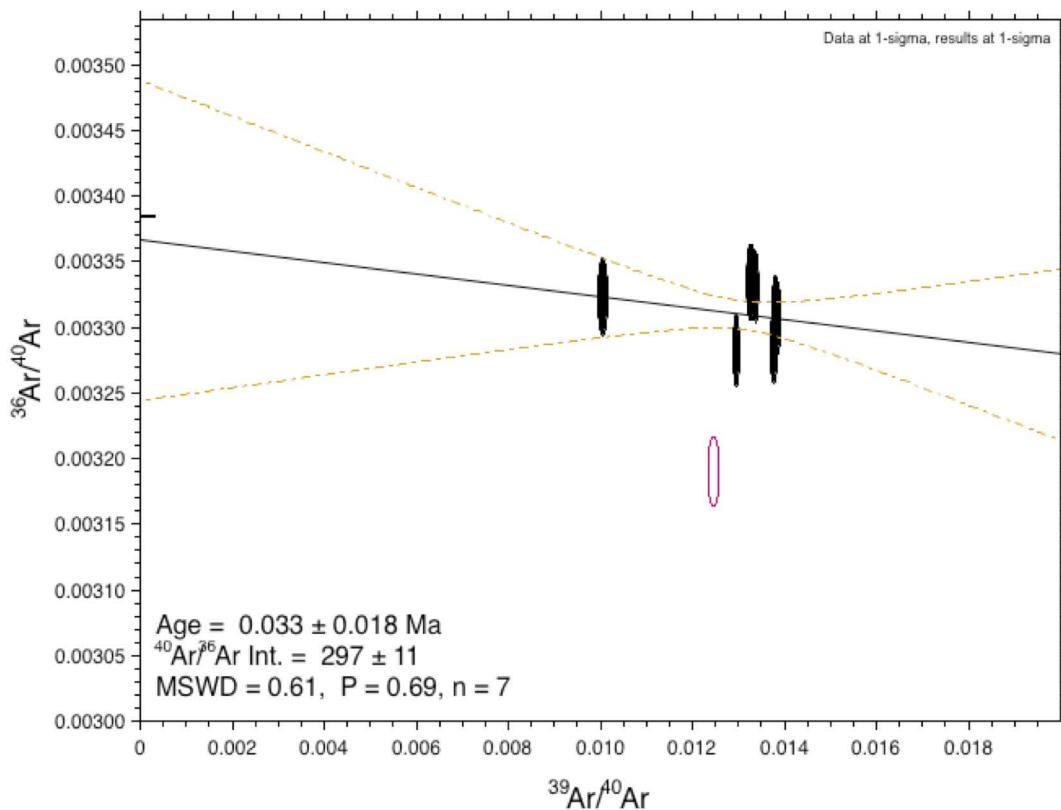
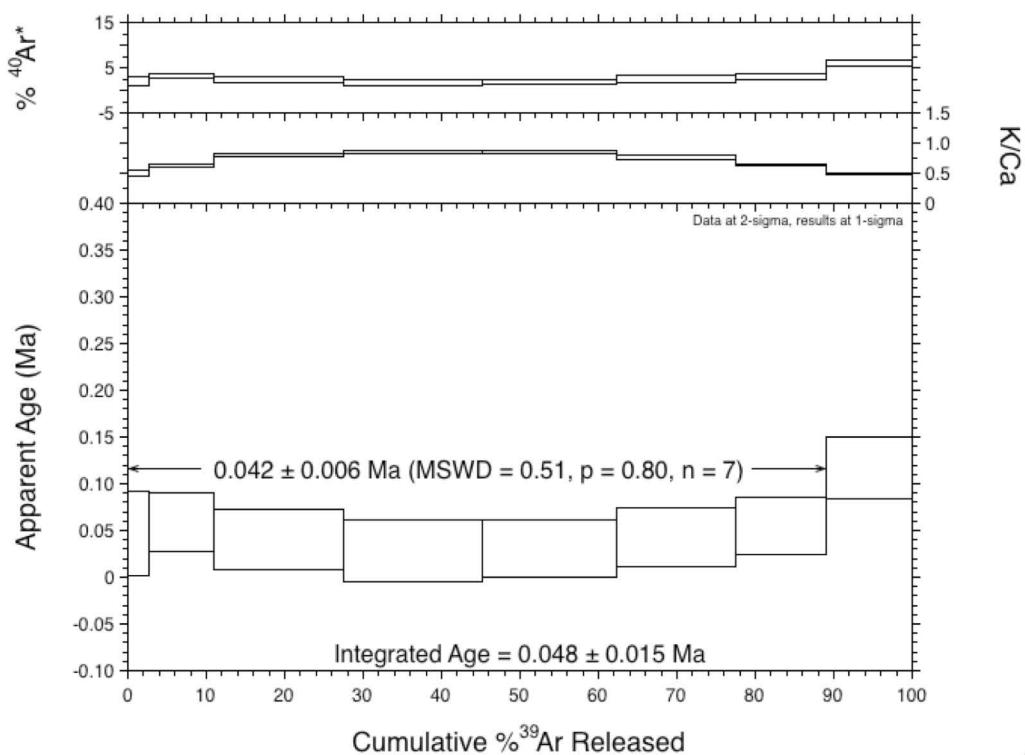


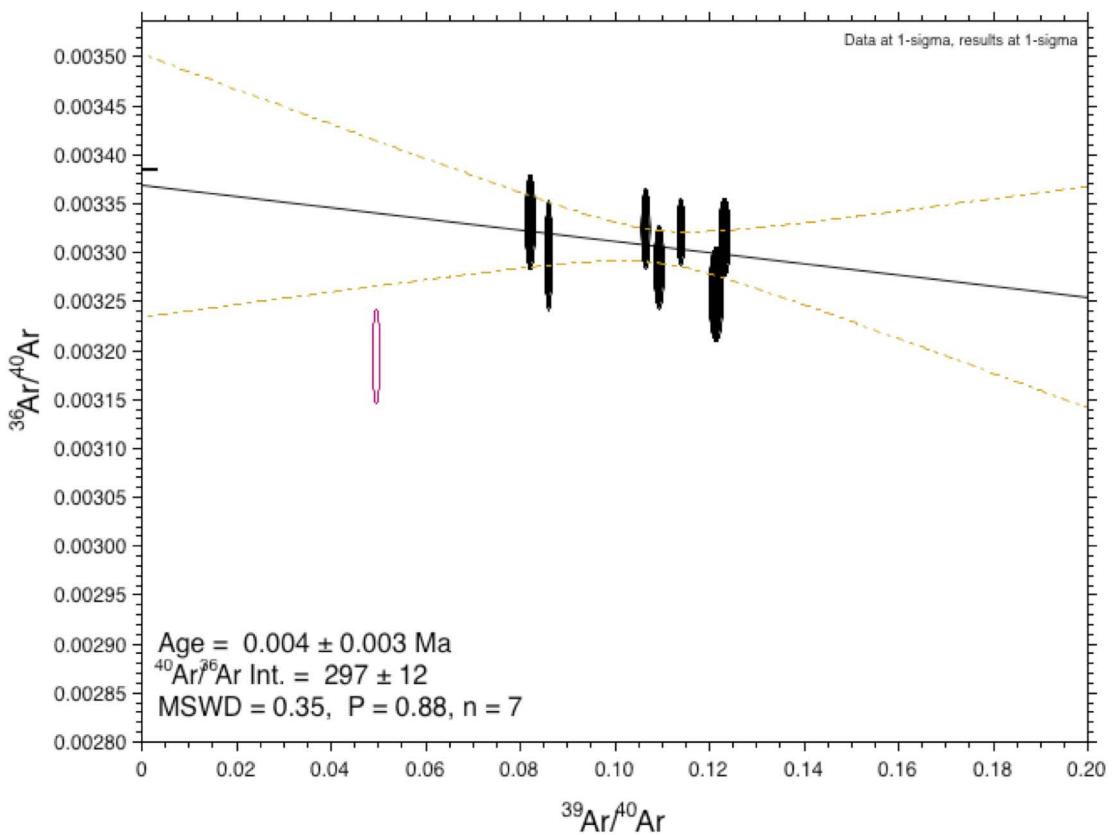
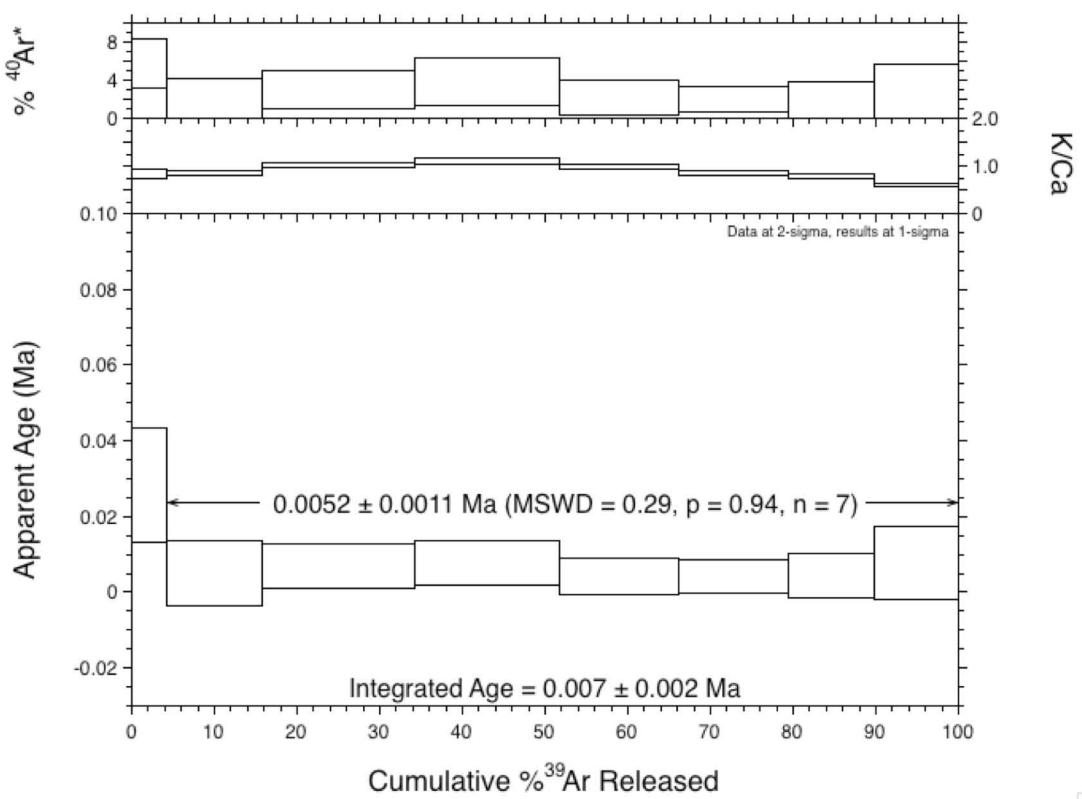


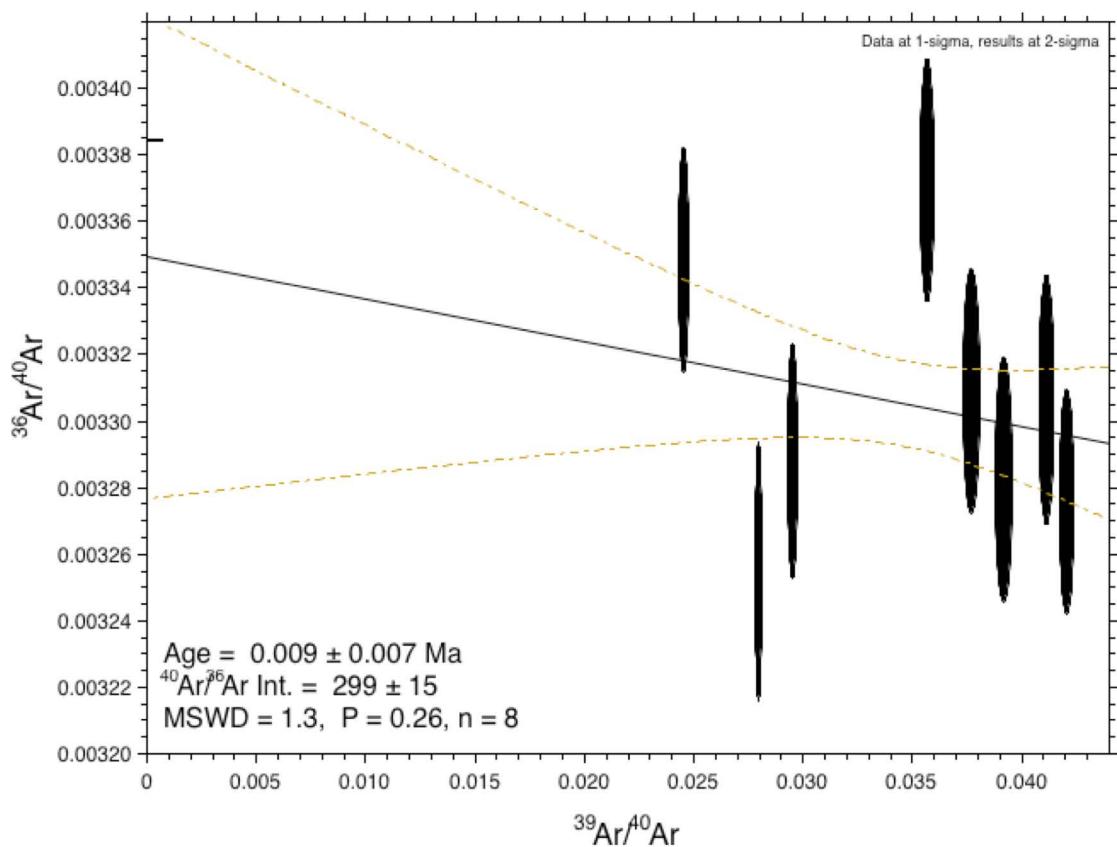
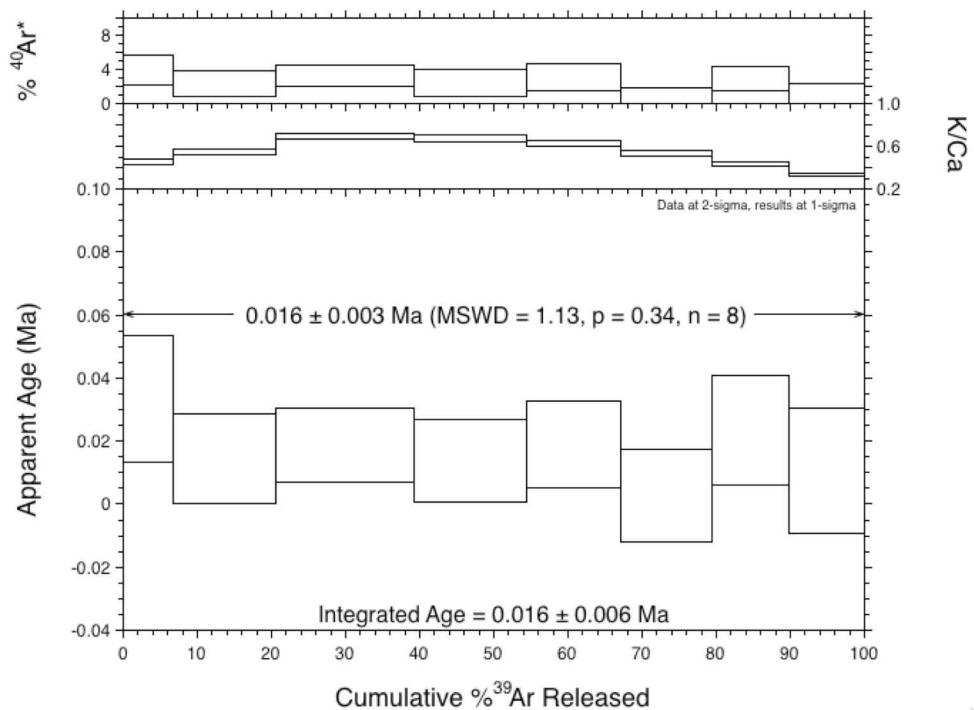












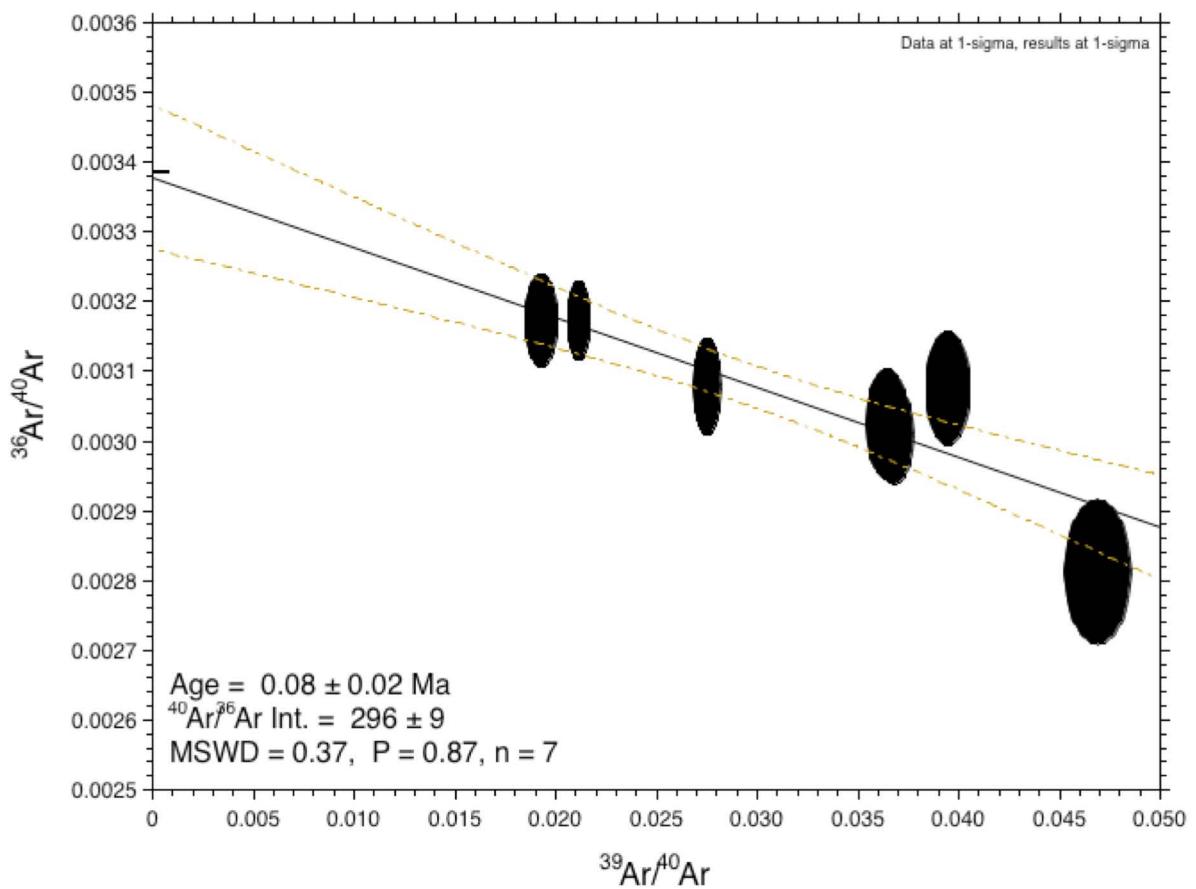
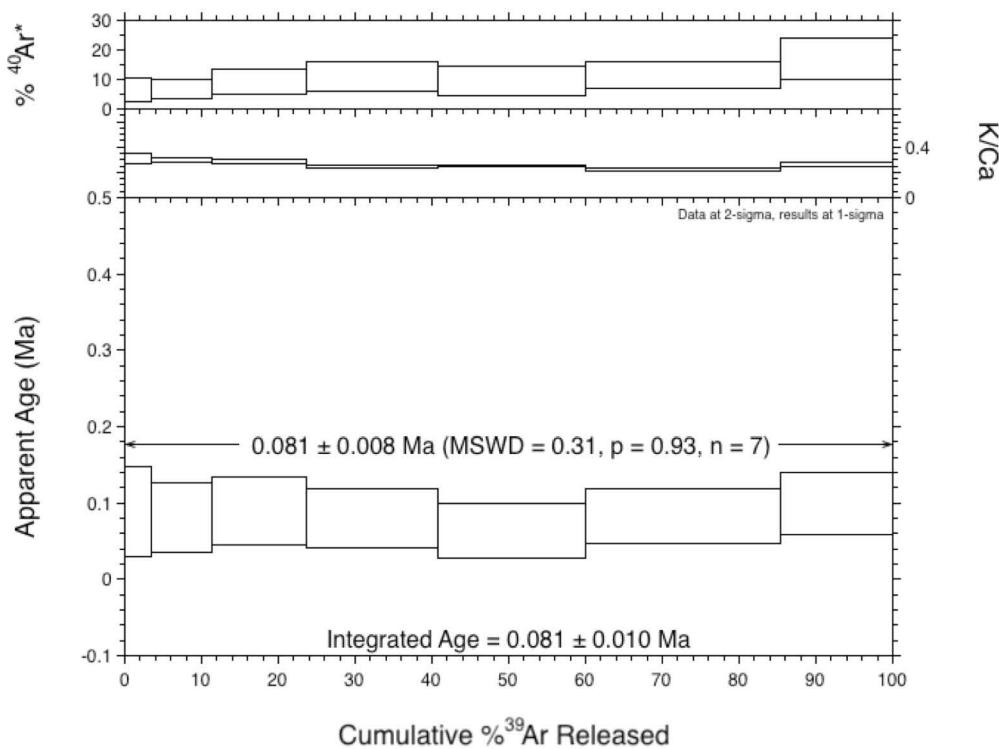


TABLE DR1. MAJOR AND TRACE ELEMENTS FOR DATED SAMPLES

TABLE DR3. BLANK AND MASS DISCRIMINATION DATA

Full system blanks, standard deviations taken from entire run sequence (encompassing all sample runs), n = 66									
^{40}Ar (V)	$\pm 1\text{s}$	^{39}Ar (V)	$\pm 1\text{s}$	^{38}Ar (V)	$\pm 1\text{s}$	^{37}Ar (V)	$\pm 1\text{s}$	^{36}Ar (V)	$\pm 1\text{s}$
0.009026549	0.000321	0.000274336	0.00002	0.000168142	0.000025	0.00069469	0.000019	0.000122124	0.00001

Air calibrations (monitor mass discrimination), average \pm standard deviation (encompassing all sample runs), n = 21

$^{40}\text{Ar}/^{36}\text{Ar}$	$\pm 1\text{s}$	D $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{36}\text{Ar}$	D $\pm 1\text{s}$
288.3	0.6	1.0088	0.0005

CONSTANT AND STANDARD DETAILS

NOTES:

Samples were irradiated for 5 minutes in the Cd-lined facility at McMaster. Sanidine from the Alder Creek Tuff was used as the neutron fluence monitor with a reference age of 1.193 ± 0.001 Ma (Nomade *et al.*, 2005).

Nucleogenic production ratios:

$(^{36}\text{Ar}/^{37}\text{Ar})_{\text{Ca}}$	2.64	$\times 10^{-4}$
$(^{39}\text{Ar}/^{37}\text{Ar})_{\text{Ca}}$	6.5	$\times 10^{-4}$
$(^{38}\text{Ar}/^{37}\text{Ar})_{\text{Ca}}$	$0.196 \pm 0.00816 \times 10^{-4}$	
$(^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar})_{\text{K}}$	85	$\times 10^{-4}$
$(^{38}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar})_{\text{K}}$	$1.22 \pm 0.0027 \times 10^{-2}$	
$(^{36}\text{Ar}/^{38}\text{Ar})_{\text{Cl}}$	3.2	$\times 10^2$
$^{37}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ to Ca/K	1.96	

Isotopic constants and decay rates:

$\lambda(^{40}\text{K}_e)/\text{yr}$	5.81	± 0.04	$\times 10^{-11}$
$\lambda(^{40}\text{K}_{\beta^-})/\text{yr}$	4.962	± 0.00043	$\times 10^{-10}$
$\lambda(^{37}\text{Ar})/\text{d}$	1.975		$\times 10^{-2}$
$\lambda(^{39}\text{Ar})/\text{d}$	7.068		$\times 10^{-6}$
$\lambda(^{36}\text{Cl})/\text{d}$	6.308		$\times 10^{-9}$
$(^{40}\text{Ar}/^{36}\text{Ar})_{\text{Atm}}$	295.5	± 0.5	
$(^{40}\text{Ar}/^{38}\text{Ar})_{\text{Atm}}$	1575	± 2	
$^{40}\text{K}/\text{K}_{\text{Total}}$	0.01167		