

RADIOCARBON DATING SITES OF ITAPARICA DAM, SÃO FRANCISCO RIVER VALLEY, BRAZIL

L R P de Andrade Lima

Department of Materials Science and Technology, Federal University of Bahia, C.P. 6974, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, 41810-971. Email: lelo@ufba.br.

ABSTRACT. This paper reports radiocarbon dates of samples from archaeological sites in the Itaparica Dam region of the São Francisco River (Brazil). This region is important due to the evidence of its use by several prehistoric groups of hunter-gatherers. In the 1980s, a Brazilian state hydroelectric company (CHESF) engaged the federal universities of Bahia and Pernambuco to perform an archaeological rescue excavation at the Itaparica Dam reservoir area. This excavation allowed the collection of a large number of ceramics and lithic artifacts as well as fireplace charcoal. In this study, fireplace charcoal samples from the Bahia State riverside of the Itaparica Dam were selected and used for dating purposes. The ^{14}C ages were between 3840 and 210 BP, and the values of $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ range from -22.93 to -24.81‰ . The ^{14}C dates, in addition to the archaeological findings, indicate that the presence of humans in the region was contemporary with the intermediate levels of older sites found in the adjacent area, and also indicate different settlement periods.

INTRODUCTION

The archaeological sites near the São Francisco River, NE Brazil, are rich and have been described by several authors (Calderón 1967, 1969, 1972, 1983; Prous 1986; Dillehay et al. 1992; Martin 1999). For example, Gruta do Padre Cave, located in the Itaparica region (Pernambuco State, NE Brazil), provided abundant lithic material such as thick scrapers and planes made of pebbles collected at the nearby São Francisco River. This material is representative of the Itaparica tradition, which is characterized by thick unifacial instruments without bifacial projectile points (Schmitz 1987; Prous 1986; Prous and Fogaça 1999).

Some radiocarbon dates are available for the São Francisco River region: ~1700 BP (Beta-21519) at Letreiro do Sobrado (Pernambuco State); ~7500 BP (SI-644) at Gruta do Padre (Pernambuco State); ~9000 BP (Beta-84439 and Gif-3208) at Lapa Vermelha in the Lagoa Santa region (Minas Gerais State, SE Brazil); ~9000 BP (SI-6296 and SI-6298) at Furna do Estrago (Pernambuco State); and ~14,000 BP at São Raimundo Nonato region (Piauí State, NE Brazil) (Calderón 1969, 1983; Prous 1986; Martin 1989; Peyre 1993; Prous and Fogaça 1999; Santos et al. 2003; Neves et al. 2004). While the anthropogenic origin of the charcoal from several sites is controversial and the thermoluminescence dates for rockwall painting are also under intense debate, several older than expected ^{14}C dates were found in sites of the Capivara National park region (Piauí State) (Prous and Fogaça 1999; Santos et al. 2003; Watanabe et al. 2003; Rowe and Steelman 2003).

A Brazilian state hydroelectric company (CHESF) started the construction of a dam in the Itaparica Falls (de Souza 1945) in 1974, and in 1988, ~834 km² of land was flooded by the 150-km-long reservoir (Nazario et al. 1979; Portella 1992). The Itaparica Dam (recently renamed Luiz Gonzaga Dam) is located at 8°00' to 9°30'S, 38°00' to 39°30'W, near the border of the Bahia and Pernambuco states, 520 km from the city of Salvador, above the Sobradinho Dam, in the lower-middle section of the São Francisco River (see Figure 1) (de Souza 1945; Nazario et al. 1979; Portella 1992).

The CHESF engaged the Federal University of Bahia (UFBA) to develop an archaeological rescue excavation at the São Francisco River at the Itaparica Dam reservoir area, on the Bahia State riverside, which includes the cities of Abaré, Chorrochó, Rodelas, and Glória. This excavation allowed for the collection of a large number of ceramics and lithic artifacts (>11,000) in addition to fireplace charcoal, natural fibers, food remains, and other materials. Identification of the fireplaces was done by the archaeologists working on this project and took into account the geometric form of the place



Figure 1 Map of the Itaparica Dam location in the São Francisco River valley, NE Brazil, 520 km from the city of Salvador (Bahia State) and 450 km west of the city of Recife (Pernambuco State) (adapted from Portella 1992).

where the charcoal samples were found and the anthropogenic artifacts found in the surrounding area. Some of the fireplace charcoal samples were selected and used for dating the sites presented here. Facilities at the Laboratory of Nuclear Geophysics at the Federal University of Bahia, which includes a combustion and purification line, a decay counting system, and mass spectrometers Nuclide 3-60-RMS and Finnigan Deltaplus, were used in the present study. This facility has been widely used since the 1970s for dating groundwater, carbonates, organic matter, and other materials of interest to experts in geophysics, especially for studies in geochronology, paleoclimatology, and recently for oil pollution characterization. Despite the fact that archaeological dating is not the main focus of this facility, in conjunction with the archaeologists that worked in the rescue project, a limited but very relevant number of samples to date have been determined.

Some results of the studies that followed the archaeological rescue excavation in the Itaparica Dam area were reported to the CHESF and to the Brazilian scientific community, but several results

remain unknown to the international community (Almeida and Galvão 1986; da Silva 1987; Etchevarne 1991). Therefore, the main objective of the present work is to provide new ¹⁴C dates that can be used to enhance the understanding of the prehistory of this important Brazilian archaeological region. This work is significant because most of the ¹⁴C dating results for the Itaparica Dam area are unpublished.

THE ITAPARICA DAM SITES

The Itaparica Dam region presents tabular terrains, dunes, and eroded scarps that are also modeled by wind and water, i.e. eolian and fluvial accumulations. The area is characterized by semiarid warm weather with an average temperature of ~26–27 °C and irregular rainfall accumulation from October to April of <750 mm/yr. The altitude varies between 300 and 800 m, and the vegetation is characterized by steppe plants with a few palms (Almeida and Galvão 1986; da Silva 1987; Etchevarne 1991).

The Federal University of Bahia performed the archaeological rescue excavation at the Itaparica Dam reservoir region, located at the Bahia State riverside, in 2 periods, June 1984 and May 1987. Figure 2 schematically shows the map of the studied region along with the reservoir inundation level of the dam (dotted line); the location of some archaeological sites; and current cities and towns, which include Glória, Rodelas, Chorrochó in Bahia State, and Belém do São Francisco, Itacuruba, Floresta, Petrolândia, Itaparica Dam, Floresta, and Petrolândia in Pernambuco State.

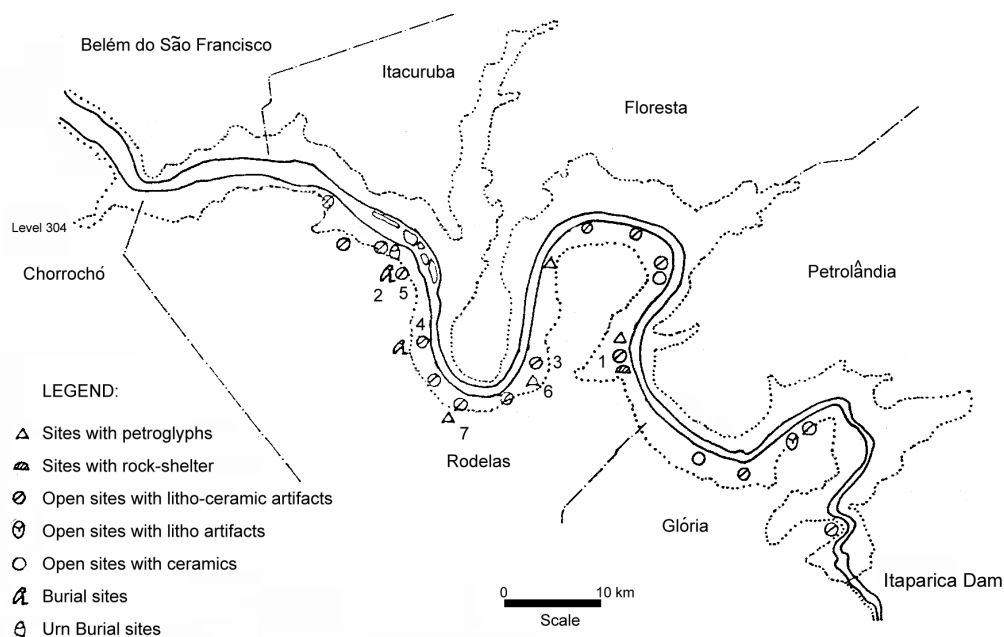


Figure 2 Map showing the location of archaeological sites on the Bahia State side of the Itaparica Dam: 1: Itacoatiara I; 2: Paraíso; 3: Guga; 4: Aldeia do Vinho; 5: Tapera Velha-Casa Oeste; 6: Bebedouro das Pedras; 7: Pedra da Moeda. The dotted line represents the inundation level (304 m) of the dam, and the dot-dashed line represents the border between the cities (adapted from da Silva [1987]).

In the tabular terrains near the river, several types of boulders were found, including silex, chalcodony, and other varieties of quartz, which were used as raw material for the production of lithic arti-

facts (Almeida and Galvão 1986; da Silva 1987; Etchevarne 1991). The archaeological sites dated in this study are described below.

a) Itacoatiara I

This site ($8^{\circ}58'S$, $30^{\circ}30'44''W$) is located between the cities of Rodelas and Glória, near the base of the Curral Mountains and Itacoatiara Creek (see Figure 2). This site is characterized by open panels in the mountains with petroglyphs. This is a fertile site, where 3064 lithic artifacts, 145 ceramic fragments, 4 stamps with petroglyphs, 2 arenitic blocks with petroglyphs, food and vegetable remains, bones, and fireplace charcoal were found in previous excavations (Almeida and Galvão 1986; Etchevarne 1991).

Figure 3 shows excavation photos of Itacoatiara I. Note in the figure the panels, arenitic stone blocks, and stamps with petroglyphs that characterize this site (Almeida and Galvão 1986; Etchevarne 1991).

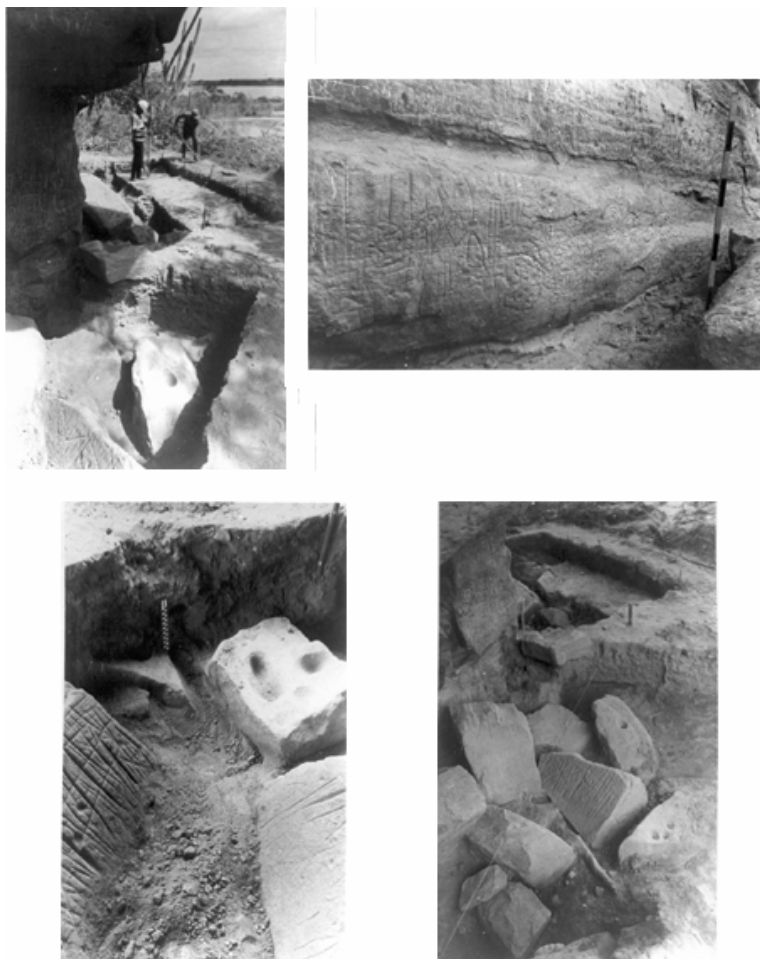


Figure 3 Photos of the archaeological site Itacoatiara I, located in Rodelas (see Figure 2), showing the panels, arenitic stone blocks, and stamps with characteristic petroglyphs (Almeida and Galvão 1986).

Figure 4 shows photos of 2 open sites with petroglyphs located close to the Itacoatiara I site. The sites Bebedouro das Pedras and Pedra da Moeda are not dated in the present study, but help to illustrate the petroglyphs that characterize the archaeological sites of this area (Almeida and Galvão 1986; Etchevarne 1991).



Figure 4 Photos of the archaeological sites Bebedouro das Pedras (left) and Pedra da Moeda (right), located in Rodelas (see Figure 2), showing the panels with petroglyphs that characterize these sites (Almeida and Galvão 1986).

b) Paraíso

This burial site is located at the top of the Dunes of Surubabel in the city of Rodelas. The site was excavated using 6×6 -m squares and 2×2 -m sub-squares. Da Silva (1987) and Etchevarne (1991) found lithic and ceramic artifacts, in addition to pipes, arrowheads, fireplace charcoal, and human bones and teeth.

c) Aldeia do Vinho

This open site is located in the river floodplain in the Varzea Grande region, in the city of Rodelas. In a superficial exploration, 734 lithic and 210 ceramic artifacts were found (da Silva 1987).

d) Guga

This open site is located in the river floodplain in the Picos de Penedo region, city of Rodelas. In excavations up to 1.15 m, 551 lithic artifacts and 100 ceramic fragments were found (da Silva 1987; Etchevarne 1991).

e) Tapera Velha - Casa Oeste

This open site is located in tabular terrain in the region of Tapera Velha, city of Rodelas. In a superficial exploration, 1219 lithic artifacts and 1085 ceramic fragments were excavated (da Silva 1987; Etchevarne 1991). In some layers of this site, the old material found was mixed with fragments of porcelain, forks, brass stamps, and other relatively modern household utensils. An 18th century cop-

per Brazilian colonial coin produced by the Bahia mint and pierced in the center, likely used as an ornament, was also found.

The large number of petroglyphs and lithic and ceramic artifacts found in the Itaparica Dam region—including chopping tools, a polished stone ax, stamps, pestles, and pottery—clearly indicate the settlement of earlier hunter-gatherer groups in this area. Among the materials collected in the studied sites, a significant amount of charcoal from fireplaces was selected and used for dating purposes, the results of which are discussed in the next section.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

Dating was conducted by the ^{14}C dating facility at the Laboratory of Nuclear Geophysics of the Federal University of Bahia. The facility uses a conventional combustion line, where the samples are burned and the resulting CO_2 is transported to a vacuum purification line. The gas is transported through the purification line by cooling the line sections with liquid nitrogen. The cleaned gas is then introduced in a decay counting system comprised of a gas ionization detector, an anticoincidence concentric guard circuit, and a lead and iron brick shield assembly (Taylor 1987).

The charcoal samples from several sites of the Itaparica Dam were classified according to appearance and amount. The samples for dating were chosen because of their relevance for the archaeological understanding of the region, cleanliness, texture, and mass. Sixteen samples were chosen for ^{14}C dating.

Chemical treatment of the samples consisted of acid and alkali washes and neutralizations. Initially, the samples were washed in 5% sulfuric acid for 30 min to dissolve carbonates from the environment that could contaminate the sample. The samples were then washed with distilled water until the samples reached pH 7. Next, the samples were digested for 1 hr in a solution of 20 g/L of sodium hydroxide at 60–80 °C to neutralize the humic and other acids generated by the decomposition of the organic matter that could contaminate the original carbon found in the samples. The samples were washed again with distilled water until the samples reached pH 7. Finally, the samples were dried in an oven at 80 °C and stored until the introduction into the combustion line.

The amount of charcoal used in the experiments was >4 g. The samples were burned, and the resulting CO_2 was purified to eliminate halogen, oxygen, water vapor, and radon from the original gas stream, because they would cause interference in the beta particles counting process. The CO_2 of each sample was also used to measure the carbon isotopic ratio ($^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$, i.e. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$) using the mass spectrometer Nuclide 3-60-RMS, and this value was used to correct the sample age, taking into account the isotopic fractionating effects. In all dating measures reported in this study, the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) oxalic acid (HOx1) was used as a standard. The values of $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ were found using Pee Dee Belemnite (PDB) as standard. Background radiation was also regularly measured. The routine precision obtained by the Laboratory of Nuclear Geophysics when dating charcoal is $\sim 5\%$ (or ± 160 yr for 3000-yr-old samples). When tested by interlaboratory calibrations, the accuracy was in good agreement with the reported results.

The ^{14}C ages were calculated, taking into account the average value and standard deviation for the background radiation counting, the average value and standard deviation counting for the NBS oxalic acid standard (HOx1), the sample isotopic ratio ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$), and the sample counting distribution taken over a few days (Stuiver and Polach 1977; Stuiver 1980).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The ages given in Tables 1 and 2 are “conventional” ¹⁴C ages corrected for $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (Taylor 1987). The ages for samples from the Itacoatiara I site (Bah.1527, Bah.1528, and Bah.1529 in Table 1) show the expected trend of older samples increasing in age with sediment depth. Also, the results for the Itacoatiara I site, together with the archaeological findings, indicate that several groups of hunter-gatherers have occupied the Itaparica Dam region in different periods. These distinct groups are the producers of the different kinds of lithic artifacts, including chopping tools, a polished stone ax, stamps and pestles, and the petroglyphs found in the sites of this region (see Figures 3 and 4). Note that for this site, the oldest age is 2290 BP, which is close to the values found for the intermediate levels of the well-studied site of Gruta do Padre (Calderón 1969; Almeida and Galvão 1986; da Silva 1987; Etchevarne 1991).

Table 1 ¹⁴C dates for the site Itacotiara I.

Lab code Bah.-	Sample provenience	¹⁴ C age $\pm 1 \sigma$ (BP)	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰) ^a
1525	Square: 4A Depth: 10–20 cm	420 \pm 160	–24.14
1527	Square: 7A Depth: 10–20 cm	Modern	–24.00
1528	Square: 7A Depth: 20–30 cm	580 \pm 160	–24.08
1529	Square: 7A Depth: 50–70 cm	2290 \pm 170	–22.93
1530	Square: 3B Depth: 20–30 cm	1130 \pm 160	–24.53
1531	Square: 5B Depth: 20–30 cm	570 \pm 160	–24.43
1533	Square: 6B Depth: 30–40 cm	1590 \pm 170	–24.17
1534	Square: 5A Depth: 40–50 cm	1310 \pm 150	–23.76

^aWith respect to PDB.

The results for the site Guga (Bah.1597, Bah.1598, and Bah.1599), located in river floodplains, show the expected trend of increasing age with sediment depth. In this case, however, the distinction between the ages is not strong, ~3000 BP in all cases.

The result for the site Tapera Velha - Casa Oeste (Bah.1600), located in tabular terrain, shows a relatively early age of 210 BP. This result can be explained by the superficial collection and matches very well with the relatively modern artifacts found in the studied level (20/30 cm) mentioned above, in the Itaparica Dam Sites section (da Silva 1987; Etchevarne 1991).

The results for the Paraíso site (Bah.1595 and Bah.1596), a burial site located at the top of dunes, give the oldest ages (3840 BP) among the sites of the Itaparica Dam region. However, a strong variation was found in the results of relatively close level depth, which seems to be caused by the natural mixing process that takes place in active dunes (Etchevarne 1991).

Table 2 ^{14}C dates for the sites Aldeia do Vinho, Paraíso, Guga, and Tapera Velha-Casa Oeste.

Lab code Bah.-	Site name	Sample provenience	^{14}C age $\pm 1 \sigma$ (BP)	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰) ^a
1594	Aldeia do Vinho	Square: 1 (Eroded scarps #1) Layer: Shells (3rd geologic structure)	2780 \pm 170	-23.50
1595	Paraíso	Square: 2D Sub-square: 9 Depth: 10–20 cm	810 \pm 150	-23.85
1596	Paraíso	Square: 2E Sub-square: 7 Depth: 10 cm	3840 \pm 180	-24.48
1597	Guga	Transversal cut: 3 Depth: 30–40 cm	3140 \pm 170	-24.28
1598	Guga	Transversal cut: 4 Depth: 62–78 cm	2900 \pm 170	-23.50
1599	Guga	Transversal cut: 3 Depth: 92 cm	3250 \pm 180	-24.81
1600	Tapera Velha - Casa Oeste	Square: 1 Depth: 20–30 cm	210 \pm 140	-23.51

^aWith respect to PDB.

The ^{14}C ages for the fireplace charcoal found at the archaeological sites of the Itaparica Dam area, together with the findings of the rescue archaeological excavation that includes artifacts produced using different techniques, indicate the presence of hunter-gatherers in different settlement periods. For the site Itacoatiara I, for instance, the dates indicate an earlier settlement period at ~2300 BP, an intermediate period of ~1300 BP, and a more recent period of ~500 BP.

CONCLUSIONS

This study provides ^{14}C ages for some archaeological sites found in the lower-middle section of the São Francisco River, specifically in the Bahia riverside of the Itaparica Dam area. The “conventional” ^{14}C ages for these sites, together with petroglyphs and lithic artifacts and pottery fragments indicate the presence of hunter-gatherers in this area from 3840 to 210 BP. These results suggest that the archaeological sites in the region are contemporary with intermediate levels of older sites found in the adjacent area of the São Francisco River, such as Lagoa Santa and Gruta do Padre, which, taking into account the archaeological findings for these layers, seem to indicate different settlement periods.

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