

ISOTOPES' RADIOCARBON MEASUREMENTS IX

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TELEDYNE ISOTOPES, Westwood, New Jersey

INTRODUCTION

The measurements presented in this date list were made in the Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory at Teledyne Isotopes during 1969-70. Samples were analyzed by techniques described in R., 1968, v. 10, p. 246. Methods and references to sample pretreatment are provided in R., 1970, v. 12, p. 87. Errors associated with the age determinations are calculated by combining standard deviations from oxalic acid standard, background, and actual sample data. Samples which approach modern or background are reported with at least 2σ limits. Counting time for calculation of errors of background and standard is the same as that used for the sample. The error associated with the De Vries effect and the uncertainty of the half-life are not included.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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I. GEOLOGIC SAMPLES

A. Western United States

Thom Watershed series, Tama County, Iowa

Wood and charcoal fragments from alluvium in side valley of tributary of Four Mile Creek in SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 28, T.86N, R.15W (42° 13' N Lat, 92° 34' W Long), Tama Co., Iowa. Alluvium overlain by 2.4 m oxidized and leached silt. Coll. 1967 by W. J. Vreeken; subm. by R. V. Ruhe, Water Resources Res. Ctr., Indiana Univ., Bloomington, Indiana.

I-3056. Thom Watershed, 2.4 to 2.6 m	6200 \pm 125 4250 B.C.
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I-3057. Thom Watershed, 3.1 to 3.3 m	7710 \pm 130 5760 B.C.
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Comment (R.V.R.): dates major valley fill that correlates with beginning of prairie environment (W-235, Rubin and Suess, 1956).

I-3677. Sumner, Bremer County, Iowa	23,750 \pm 650 21,800 B.C.
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Organic carbon and wood fragments from silt interbedded with alluvium next to Little Wapsipinicon R. in SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 14, T.93N,

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R.11W (42° 51' N Lat, 92° 05' W Long), Bremer Co., Iowa. Sample depth 1.0 m beneath interbedded clay, sand, and silt (I-1860-1862, R., 1969, v. 11, p. 58). Coll. 1968 by H. J. Kleiss and N. E. Helzer; subm. by R. V. Ruhe. *Comment* (R.V.R.): dates terrace alluvium on which Sumner Bog formed.

I-3656. Lone Tree, Johnson County, Iowa

24,900 ± 750

22,950 B.C.

Organic carbon from silt interbedded with alluvium on high terrace of Quaternary Lake Calvin in SW ¼ NW ¼, Sec. 25, T.77N, R.5W (41° 21' N Lat, 91° 23' W Long), Johnson Co., Iowa. Sample horizon beneath 3.7 m leached loess and bedded sand (OWU-167, R., 1967, v. 9, p. 319; I-1865, R., 1969, v. 11, p. 58). Coll. 1968 by W. H. Allen and W. J. Vreeken; subm. by R. V. Ruhe. *Comment* (R.V.R.): date refutes Illinoian age of terrace (Schoewe, 1920).

I-3654. Nichols, Muscatine County, Iowa

11,800 ± 200

9850 B.C.

Conifer wood from alluvium on intermediate terrace of Quaternary Lake Calvin in SW ¼, Sec. 9, T.77N, R.4N (41° 28' N Lat, 91° 20' W Long), Muscatine Co., Iowa. Sample horizon beneath 3.2 m loess and alluvium. Coll. 1968 by Jean Prior; subm. by R. V. Ruhe.

I-4409. Hogup Spring, Utah

26,700 ± 900

24,750 B.C.

Oolitic carbonate from Hogup Spring (36° 29' N Lat, 113° 15' W Long), Box Elder Co., Utah. Core I, 3.84 to 4.02 m depth. Coll. 1968 and subm. 1969 by P. J. Mehringer, Jr., Dept. Anthropol., Univ. of Utah. *Comment* (P.J.M.): dates pluvial-lake sediment and pollen profile from Great Salt Lake, Utah.

B. Eastern United States

I-4910. Mastodon bone, Florida

21,150 ± 400

19,200 B.C.

Rib bone (*Mammot americanum*) from W half Tract 17, Block 1, Plat. 9 of Palm Beach Farms, Sec. 28, T-43-5, R-42-E (26° 40' 03" N Lat, 80° 04' 05" W Long), Palm Beach Co., Florida. Bone level 3 m depth from area 14 m by 26 m (Olsen, 1959). Coll. 1969 and subm. 1970 by H. H. Converse, Jr., Sci. Mus. and Planetarium of Palm Beach Co., Inc. *Comment* (H.H.C.): most S site in U.S. for major paleontol. excavation. Sample assoc. with bones from various animals including mammoth, bison, horse, camel, tapir sloth, capybara, etc.

I-4163. Guy Wilson Cave, Tennessee

19,700 ± 600

17,750 B.C.

Bone collagen of extinct peccary (*Platygonus compressus*) from Guy Wilson Cave, S Fork Holston R. (36° 27' N Lat, 82° 13' W Long), 4 km SE of Bluff City, Sullivan Co., Tennessee. From talus at base of extinct sink (entirely closed by flowstone), exposed in inner chamber of Guy Wilson Cave. Coll. and subm. 1969 by Carnegie Mus., Sec. of

Vertebrate Fossils field party. *Comment* (J.E.G.): meager assoc. fauna includes *Synaptomys borealis*, *Phenacomys*, and *Citellus tridecemlineatus*, indicating cooler climate than at present.

12,950 ± 550

I-2982. Welsh Cave, Kentucky, Peccaries

11,000 B.C.

Bone collagen (*Platygonus compressus*) from Welsh Cave (37° 52' N Lat, 84° 45' W Long), Woodford Co., Kentucky. Collapsed sink, samples from fill in cave passages (Guilday, 1968b). Coll. 1966 by Carnegie Mus., Sec. of Vertebrate Fossils field party; subm. 1967 by J. E. Guilday. *Comment* (J.E.G.): assoc. fauna includes mammoth, grizzly bear, badger, 13-lined ground squirrel, many boreal rodents including *Microtus xanthognathus*, and dire wolf.

Great Marshes series, Massachusetts

High marsh peat from Great Marshes, 360 m E of Navigation Rd., 250 m S of Spring Creek, 60 m from Upland (41° 42' 51" N Lat, 70° 21' 52" W Long), W Barnstable, Massachusetts. Peat is 6.1 m deep, overlies blue clay (I-4648, this list), contains 85 to 90% water (Kaye and Barghoorn, 1964; Redfield, 1965). Coll. 1969 by A. C. Redfield and K. O. Emery; subm. 1970 by A. C. Redfield, Woods Hole Oceanog. Inst., Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

1280 ± 95

I-4212. From 1.8 to 2.0 m depth

A.D. 670

1760 ± 95

I-4213. From 2.5 to 2.7 m depth

A.D. 190

2100 ± 100

I-4214. From 3.4 to 3.5 m depth

150 B.C.

2400 ± 105

I-4215. From 4.0 to 4.2 m depth

450 B.C.

2730 ± 100

I-4647. From 4.7 to 4.8 m depth

780 B.C.

General Comment (A.C.R.): to determine degree of compaction of tidal-marsh peat in response to overload, comparisons of age depth relationships between samples from mid-depth in a deep peat layer and those collected immediately over the substratum (Redfield and Rubin, 1962) were made. At depth of 3 m, peat ca. 2100 yr old lies 1 m below level of formation indicating underlying column was reduced in length by 25%.

13,200 ± 220

I-4648. Barnstable Blue Clay, Massachusetts

11,250 B.C.

Barnstable blue clay from Great Marshes (41° 42' 51" N Lat, 70° 21' 52" W Long), W Barnstable, Massachusetts. Core sample depth 6.5 to 6.6 m, clay underlies tidal-marsh peat. Sample composition: water 36.1%, ash 60.4%, organic matter 3.5% (Woodworth and Wigglesworth, 1934; Prest, 1969). Coll. 1969 and subm. 1970 by A. C. Redfield and

K. O. Emery. *Comment* (A.C.R.): clay probably was deposited in melt-water lake between retreating ice front and Sandwich Moraine; date indicates early stage.

Plattville series, Illinois

Organic carbon assoc. with soil clay (<2 micron particle size) from middle terrace above Kankakee R. floodplain, Kankakee Co. (41° 12' N Lat, 88° 01' W Long), Illinois. Underlain by nonfractured Niagaran limestone. Coll. and subm. 1968 by T. Ballagh and E. Runge, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana.

I-3770. Plattville 86-95

From B 31 horizon, 86 to 95 cm depth.

3070 ± 105

1120 B.C.

I-3771. Plattville 95-102

From B 32 horizon, 95 to 102 cm depth (Bartelli and Odell, 1960).

3090 ± 105

1140 B.C.

Wea soil series, Illinois

Organic carbon complexed with soil clay (<2 micron particle size) from high terrace above Kankakee R. floodplain, Kankakee Co. (41° 12' N Lat, 88° 01' W Long), Illinois. Underlain by coarse limestone. Coll. and subm. 1968 by T. Ballagh and E. Runge.

I-3772. Wea soil, 88-101

From II B 31 horizon, 88 to 101 cm depth.

2935 ± 105

985 B.C.

I-3773. Wea soil, 101-110

From II B 32 horizon, 101 to 110 cm depth.

2500 ± 105

550 B.C.

Ashdale soil series, Illinois

Organic carbon complexed with soil clay (<2 micron particle size) from Stephenson Co. (42° 22' N Lat, 88° 35' W Long), Illinois. Site underlain by fractured Wise Lake Formation of the Galena dolomite at 116 cm depth. Coll. and subm. 1968 by T. Ballagh and E. Runge.

I-3971. Ashdale soil, 104-105

From middle of residuum, 84% clay, II B 31 horizon, 104 to 105 cm depth.

9330 ± 190

7380 B.C.

I-3972. Ashdale soil, 115-116

From base of clay-rich zone, II B 32 horizon, 115 to 116 cm depth.

4270 ± 95

2320 B.C.

General Comment (E.R.): average organic carbon assoc. with clay increases in age 1000 yr per 15 cm depth (Sharpenseel, Pietig, and Tamers, 1968). Clay-rich horizons overlying limestone may be product of illuviation of clay from higher horizons and flocculation at the limestone contact by high calcium-ion concentration, resulting in younger age with

increasing depth. Clay mineralogy, particle-size studies, and carbon dating support this concept (Ballagh and Runge, 1970).

I-4900. Grand Rapids-1, Michigan **>39,900**

Wood and other plant remains from SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 34, T.7N, R.12W (43° 57' 08" N Lat, 85° 43' 13" W Long), Kent Co., Michigan. Sample horizon below 10 to 14 m sand and till and believed to be stratum below organic zone at John Ball Park (Zumberge and Benninghoff, 1969; Leverett and Taylor, 1915). Coll. 1969 by D. F. Eschman; subm. 1970 by W. R. Farrand, Quaternary Res. Lab., Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

33,300 ± 1800
31,350 B.C.

I-5078. GR-3, Grand Rapids

Decayed wood fragments from gravel pit in Grand Rapids area, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 31, T.8N, R.11W, W of interchange of W River Dr. and U.S. 131, Kent Co. (43° 23' N Lat, 85° 39' 50" W Long), Michigan. From near top of thick complex interbedded sand, gravel, and till showing evidence of overriding. Sequence believed stratigraphically younger than John Ball Park organic zone (Zumberge and Benninghoff, 1969). Coll. 1969 by W. Farrand and D. Eschman; subm. 1970 by W. R. Farrand. *Comment* (W.R.F.): wood somewhat contaminated with modern mold and fungus. Sample may represent part of late Port Talbot complex which is not well known in Michigan. *Laboratory Comment*: sample very soluble in NaOH solution; 15 min. treatment resulted in 80% material loss.

28,800 ± 1050
26,850 B.C.

I-5079. GR-4, Grand Rapids

Plant remains including *Ranunculus*, *Salix*, *Dryas integrifolia*, and abraded wood fragments from Grand Rapids area SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 19, T.6N, R.11W, Kent Co. (42° 53' 08" N Lat, 85° 39' W Long), Michigan. From many small lenses of organic-rich material in sand at 222 m surface of Ross Channel (Bretz, 1953). Coll. by R. Rhodes and D. Eschman; subm. 1970 by W. R. Farrand. *Comment* (W.R.F.): Ross Channel lies between inner and outer Valparaiso morainic ridges and is interpreted as a drainage connection between Glacial Grand R. and Kalamazoo R. at Lake Border time (Eschman and Farrand, 1970). Date unexpected but falls into Farmdalian Interstade widely recognized in Great Lakes area. Thus, organic matter may be reworked from an older deposit.

13,770 ± 210
11,820 B.C.

I-4899. Weaver Drain, Michigan

Plant remains, mostly leaves and twigs (*Dryas integrifolia*, *Salix herbacea*, *Salix* sp., and *Vaccinium uliginosum*) from SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 15, T.19N, R.12E, Weaver Drain, Lapeer Co. (43° 12' N Lat, 83° 02' 30" W Long), Michigan. From unoxidized beds of sand, silt, clay, and organic matter 35.6 to 43.2 cm above poorly sorted coarse sand overlying unoxidized till in outwash channel. Fossiliferous zone overlain by

medium to coarse sand (Leverett and Taylor, 1915). Coll. 1969 by W. A. Burgis and subm. 1970 by W. R. Farrand. *Comment* (W.R.F.): although organic matter is post-till in age, modern ecology and range of species suggest time lag between deposition of till and plant material was short; date represents ice retreat during life of Glacial Lake Maumee III.

Kuhl Mastodon site series, Michigan

Samples from Lima Township, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 33, T.2S, R.4E, Washtenaw Co. ($42^{\circ} 15' 24''$ N Lat, $85^{\circ} 57' 30''$ W Long), Michigan, E edge of depression outside Fort Wayne Moraine. Interbedded peat, shell-rich marls and calcareous, organic sand overlie sample horizons (Russell and Leverett, 1915). Coll. 1969 by R. S. Rhodes; subm. 1970 by W. R. Farrand.

I-5080. KM-5a

11,050 \pm 160
9100 B.C.

Organic debris washed from calcareous, organic sand, 200 cm depth, directly below a mastodon vertebra. *Comment* (W.R.F.): should date earliest organic deposition, establish minimum age for deglaciation outside Fort Wayne Moraine, and maximum age for assoc. mastodon remains. Age agrees well with others of mastodons from Michigan (Wilson, 1967). Other samples being dated by Univ. of Michigan.

I-5081. KM-29a

9590 \pm 160
7640 B.C.

Wood from peat, 130 cm depth. *Comment* (W.R.F.): date is minimum for mastodon remains and is similar to younger ages for mastodons in this area (Skeels, 1962; Wilson, 1967).

I-5082. Saxon, Wisconsin

9730 \pm 140
7780 B.C.

Wood (*Tsuga canadensis*) with 250 growth rings from NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 3, T.46N, R.1W, Iron Co. ($46^{\circ} 30' 30''$ N Lat, $90^{\circ} 29' 30''$ W Long), Wisconsin. One of several logs including spruce and tamarack in large sand lens enclosed by red clay till. Elev. ca. 332 m which approximates upper limit of Glacial Lake Duluth in this area (Leverett, 1929). Coll. 1968 by G. E. Lindsay; subm. 1970 by W. R. Farrand. *Comment* (W.R.F.): site seems assoc. with last ice advance before Glacial Lake Duluth. But date is too young to fit usual late-glacial history (Farrand, 1969; Black, 1969). Spruce wood from this site was dated at $10,100 \pm 100$ B.P. (WIS-409, unpub.). These dates fall into a group (Black, 1969) and are considered anomalous at present. They are 1000 to 2000 yr too young, implying much later glaciation on S shore of Lake Superior than generally admitted.

C. Europe

Fiano Romano series, Italy

Wood from 3 m depth in alluvial fill, maximum thickness 8.50 m, right bank Tiber R. ($42^{\circ} 11' 55''$ N Lat, $12^{\circ} 36' 27''$ E Long), near Fiano Romano, Italy. Coll. 1969 and subm. 1970 by C. Vita-Finzi.

I-4801. Fiano 2 **1670 ± 95**
A.D. 280

I-4802. Fiano 1 **1350 ± 100**
A.D. 600

General Comment (C.V-F.): dates support contention (Vita-Finzi, 1966) that youngest fill in Tiber valley corresponds with historic deposit of Mediterranean valleys (Vita-Finzi, 1969). Similar deposit was reported from S. Etruria by Judson (1963).

I-4963. Shortalstown Td., Ireland **12,160 ± 180**
10,210 B.C.

Brown, laminated, late-glacial mud from kettle 8 km S-SW of Wexford town, Shortalstown Td. (52° 16' N Lat, 06° 30' W Long), Ireland. Coll. 1968 and subm. 1970 by G. F. Mitchell, Univ. of Dublin, Ireland. *Comment* (G.F.M.): one of a late-glacial series of deposits resting in kettle; it contained remains of *Cervus giganteus*, the Giant Irish deer; date agrees well with other similar deposits (Colhoun and Mitchell, ms. in preparation).

I-4730. Corrie Brochain, Cairngorm Mountains, Scotland **1905 ± 95**
A.D. 45

Peat from floor of cirque basin in central Cairngorm Mts. (57° 06' N Lat, 03° 40' W Long), Scotland. From peat overlain by gravel, alt ca. 1000 m. Coll. and subm. 1969 by D. E. Sugden, Dept. Geog., Univ. of Aberdeen, Scotland. *Comment* (D.E.S.): building of cirque moraines antedates formation of peat; hence cirque does not date 17th to 19th centuries little ice age.

I-5070. W Newbie Cottage, Dumfriesshire **4290 ± 100**
2340 B.C.

Peat from near top of low cliff N shore Solway Firth, 290 m W of Newbie Cottages, Nat. Grid Ref. NY 167 649 (54° 58' N Lat, 03° 18' W Long), Dumfriesshire, Scotland. From basal 7 cm of 40 cm thick peat, overlying Carse Deposits of Flandrian marine transgression. Coll. 1966 and subm. 1970 by W. G. Jardine. *Comment* (W.G.J.): dates local commencement of peat growth, and minimum age for end of Flandrian marine transgression along N shore of Solway Firth (Godwin and Willis, 1962; Godwin *et al.*, 1965).

D. Africa

Lake Elmenteita series, Kenya

Gyttja core samples from Lake Elmenteita (0° 25' S Lat, 36° 15' E Long), E Rift Valley, Kenya. Coll. 1969 and subm. 1970 by A. E. Richardson and J. L. Richardson, Dept. Biol., Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania (Washbourn, 1967; Washbourn and Kamar, 1970).

I-5177. Lake Elmenteita, 2038 to 2081 **29,320 ± 1100**
27,370 B.C.

2038 to 2081 cm below mud-water interface, water depth 187 cm.

Comment (J.L.R.): lowest organic sediments obtained, underlying several m volcanic ash and pumice. Microfossils suggest small, fresh lake rapidly developing into alkaline lake.

I-5178. Lake Elmenteita, 974 to 1020.5 **12,200 ± 180**
10,250 B.C.

974 to 1020.5 cm below mud-water interface. *Comment* (J.L.R.): level lies just below S band of volcanic ash, alkaline water conditions indicated.

I-5179. Lake Elmenteita, 636 to 672 **8740 ± 190**
6790 B.C.

636 to 672 cm below mud-water interface. *Comment* (J.L.R.): level indicates highest and freshest phase of now-alkaline lake in last 29,000 yr.

E. Australia

Lake Gnotuk series, Victoria

Necron mud, composed entirely of decayed plankton, from Lake Gnotuk (38° 13' S Lat, 143° 06' E Long), Camperdown, Victoria. Coll. 1967 and subm. 1969 by D. M. Churchill, Monash Univ., Victoria, Australia.

I-3977. Sample 1, 0 to 7 cm **625 ± 95**
A.D. 1325

From topmost 7 cm of organic peat overlying ash in Lake Gnotuk at water depth 20 m. *Comment* (D.M.C.): C¹³/C¹² ratio is —23.2 relative to PDB standard, indicating carbon is from normal autotrophic plants with no fractionation. True age of sample < 15 yr, as pollen below this level marks introduction of European plants into area. Close examination revealed some old necron mud eroded from crater walls incorporated into sample.

I-4101. Sample 2, Core 2 **9030 ± 145**
7080 B.C.

From contact of organic necron mud with underlying inorganic volcanic ash, 310 to 340 cm depth from surface of mud. *Comment* (D.M.C.): date indicates age of last volcanic eruption in Camperdown area.

I-4102. Sample 3, Core 2 **6310 ± 115**
4360 B.C.

From freshwater phase of lake's history, 210 to 230 cm depth. *Comment* (D.M.C.): dates change of volcanic crater lake water from highly saline to fresh. Water became resalinified and is presently 55‰ saline.

I-4103. Lake Bullenmerri, Victoria **3610 ± 90**
1660 B.C.

Necron mud, composed entirely of decayed plankton, from Lake Bullenmerri (38° 14' S Lat, 143° 06' E Long), Camperdown, Victoria. Sample 1, Core 1, 210 to 230 cm depth in lake mud, 61 m below water surface. Coll. 1967 and subm. 1969 by D. M. Churchill. *Comment*

(D.M.C.): date indicates much younger fresh-water phase than adjacent Lake Gnotuk (I-4102, this list). From evidence of fossil phytoplankton, this freshwater phase was preceded and succeeded by long phase of brackish water conditions. Present salinity of lake is 8‰.

7580 ± 135

I-4104. Cobrico Swamp, Victoria

5630 B.C.

Calcareous necron mud from Cobrico Swamp (38° 18' S Lat, 143° 02' E Long), Camperdown, Victoria. Sample 1, 350 to 400 cm depth, from level characterized by onset of open water conditions and marked increase in organic matter, expressed on dry weight basis. Coll. 1966 and subm. 1969 by D. M. Churchill. *Comment* (D.M.C.): dates onset of normal lake succession.

F. Canada

Lake Joncas series, Canada

Peat and silty clay from bog of Lake Joncas outlet, Forêt Expérimentale Montmorency de l'Univ. Laval, Quebec, ca. 80.5 km N of Quebec City, Map no. 21M/6E (47° 15' 30" N Lat, 71° 09' 45" W Long), Canada.

4710 ± 170

I-4756. JON 1

2760 B.C.

Holocene peat. Coll. 1969 and subm. 1970 by Pierre Richard, Lab. Palynol. Fac. Sci., Montpellier, France. *Comment* (P.R.): date refers to pine *pollen* maximum for region. Interpretation of pollen diagram implies balsam fir forest as regional vegetation.

7140 ± 130

I-5083. JON 2

5190 B.C.

Peat and silty clay from limit between Late and postglacial for region, beginning of organogenic sediments. Coll. and subm. 1970 by M. Grandtner. *Comment* (P.R.): date refers to limit between tundra and open forests of N birches and black spruce. These phytogeographic units were very typically identified by pollen analysis and lead to new interpretation for vegetational history in region.

II. ARCHAEOLOGIC SAMPLES

A. Western United States

5250 ± 120

I-4782. Menlo Baths site, LMA1-191451

3300 B.C.

Mammal bones from Menlo Baths site, lower Surprise Valley, Modoc Co., (41° 16' N Lat, 120° 05' W Long), California. From occupation surface 117 cm below surface, assoc. with large side-notched projectile points (Gruhn, 1961). Coll. 1967 by J. F. O'Connell and C. R. Corson; subm. 1970 by J. F. O'Connell, Dept. Anthropol., Univ. of California, Berkeley. *Comment* (J.F. O'C): date consistent with time of similar material from Columbia Plateau (Warren, 1968). Date on another portion of sample was 13,750 ± 250; rejected as inconsistent.

I-4528. Buchanan Archaeol. Project, Sample 3 **1265 ± 95**
A.D. 685

Charcoal from Buchanan Reservoir locality of Chowchilla R. (37° 13' 25" N Lat, 119° 59' 02" W Long), Madera Co., California. Site CA-Mad-107, Unit G-96, depth 100 to 110 cm below surface. From large ash lens assoc. with several projectile points. Coll. and subm. 1969 by M. J. Moratto, San Francisco State College, California. *Comment* (M.J.M.): dates terminal portion of lower component occupation in Buchanan Reservoir region and initial part of upper component.

I-4798. Golden Gate National Cemetery, SMa-100 **1060 ± 95**
A.D. 890

Charcoal from .4 km E of Golden Gate Natl. Cemetery near Sneath Lane and Hwy. 280, San Mateo Co. (37° 37' N Lat, 122° 25' W Long), California. From rim of house floor 55 cm below surface, assoc. with artifacts of Phase I, Late horizon (Van Dyke, 1969). Coll. 1969 and subm. 1970 by S. Van Dyke and R. Schenk, San Francisco State College, California. *Comment* (S.V.D.): date indicates middle part of Phase I, Late horizon.

Lovelock Cave series, Nevada

Organic material from Lovelock Cave, SE ¼ SW ¼ NE ¼, Sec. 12, T.24N, R.30E (39° 57' 42" N Lat, 118° 33' 24" W Long), Nevada. Coll. and subm. 1968 by R. F. Heizer and L. K. Napton, Dept. Anthropol., Univ. of California, Berkeley.

I-3962. AN-16

4690 ± 110
2740 B.C.

Bat guano and tule rushes from occupation layer 200 cm below datum plane, Test Unit AN (Loud and Harrington, 1929; Grosscup, 1960).

I-3963. LX-10

1470 ± 90
A.D. 480

Coprolite from 143 cm below datum plane, Test Unit LX (Napton, 1969).

B. Eastern United States

Caxambus Point, Marco Island series, Florida

Charcoal from Caxambus Point, Marco I. (25° 54' 56" N Lat, 81° 42' 55" W Long), Collier Co., Florida. Coll. 1968 and subm. 1969 by L. R. Morrell, Florida Bur. Hist. Sites and Properties, Dept. of State, Tallahassee, Florida.

I-4568. Caxambus 1

1995 ± 160
45 B.C.

8 Cr 107 × 1 Test 2, Sq. 100, Level 3, 0.40 to 0.60 m below surface. Contained mostly fiber-tempered Orange Incised and Plain ceramics with some sand-tempered plain. *Comment* (L.R.M.): sample considered intrusive from a surface Glades I occupation.

I-4569. Caxambus 2 **3155 ± 100**
1205 B.C.

8 Cr 107 × 1 Test 2, Sq. 100, Level 4, 0.60 to 0.80 m below surface. Mostly fiber-tempered Orange Incised and Plain ceramics with minor sand-tempered plain. *Comment* (L.R.M.): this and Level 7 date (I-4570, this list) suggest a later occupation for Test 2 area than Test 3 area, but still represent late Orange decorated period.

I-4570. Caxambus 3 **3060 ± 105**
1110 B.C.

8 Cr. 107 × 1 Test 2, Sq. 100, Level 7, 1.20 to 1.40 m. Level 7 contained little cultural material attributable to an intrusion from Levels 4 and 5. *Comment* (L.R.M.): Test 2 and 3 areas were small midden deposits, suggesting single family residence. The ca. 200 yr separation of Test 2 and 3 dates suggests a later holdover of late Orange ceramics than previously considered.

I-4571. Caxambus 4 **3375 ± 105**
1425 B.C.

8 Cr 107 × 1 Test 3, Sq. 109, Level 2, 0.20 to 0.40 m. Mostly fiber-tempered Orange Incised and Plain ceramics with minor sand-tempered plain. *Comment* (L.R.M.): this date with I-4572 and I-4573 (this list) represent a single occupation. Caxambus site extends known area of Orange influence 241 km S.

I-4572. Caxambus 5 **3315 ± 105**
1365 B.C.

8 Cr 107 × 1 Test 3, Sq. 109, Level 3, 0.40 to 0.60 m.

I-4573. Caxambus 6 **3400 ± 100**
1450 B.C.

8 Cr 107 × 1 Test 3, Sq. 109, Level 4, 0.60 to 0.80 m. Deepest level for sand-tempered ceramics.

Monocacy site series, Maryland

Charcoal from Monocacy site on point at junction W bank of Monocacy and N bank of Potomac Rivers, site 18 FR 100, approx. middle of Potomac Piedmont (39° 13' 28" N Lat, 77° 27' 14" W Long), Frederick Co., Maryland. Coll. 1969 and subm. 1970 by W. M. Gardner and C. W. McNett, Jr., Dept. Anthropol., Catholic Univ., Washington, D.C.

I-5088. Monocacy 1 **285 ± 90**
A.D. 1665

From top of 1st of 3 prehistoric levels separated by sterile strata. Assoc. pottery is heavily quartz-tempered, some shell- and limestone-tempered from Late Woodland occupation.

I-5089. Monocacy 2 **715 ± 90**
A.D. 1235

From base of 1st cultural level. Assoc. pottery is Late Woodland, mostly quartz-tempered.

2495 ± 95
545 B.C.

I-5090. Monocacy 3

From top of 2nd cultural level, with transition of steatite-tempered to fine sand-tempered cordmarked pottery, Early Woodland.

2900 ± 95
950 B.C.

I-5091. Monocacy 4

From base of 2nd cultural level. *Comment* (W.M.G.): dates directly assoc. with heavily-tempered, plain steatite-tempered pottery, 1st pottery in Potomac valley. Cultural assoc.: Early Woodland.

Macauley complex series, New York

Charcoal from Geneseo, Livingston Co. (42° 45' 22" N Lat, 77° 50' 20" W Long), New York. From Site 4 on postglacial river terrace uncomformably overlying proglacial lake varves and till. Thin persistent oxidized zones, sedimentary structures and undisturbed features assoc. with artifacts. Coll. and subm. 1969 by W. J. Wells and W. D. Rhodes, Dept. Anthropol., State Univ. New York, Geneseo.

3670 ± 110
1720 B.C.

I-4267. Macauley I

Firepit from Test Block 1, 114 cm depth. First glacial varve at 153 cm.

3300 ± 105
1350 B.C.

I-4364. Macauley II

Storage pit from Loc. 3, 38 cm depth. Pit starts at 23 cm depth; contained charred bones and acorns.

2890 ± 200
940 B.C.

I-4515. Macauley III

Hearth from Loc. 2, 46 cm depth. Hearth contained flint chips, bone, and projectile point; extended to 59 cm depth.

2670 ± 115
720 B.C.

I-4558. Macauley IV

From burnt area between 1st and 2nd oxide layers, 25 cm depth, Test Block 2, Loc. 2. Assoc. with 3 adzes of varying form.

Susquehanna series, New York

Charcoal from A(dequentaga) site (42° 26' 45" N Lat, 75° 01' 15" W Long), New York. Subm. 1970 by B. E. Raemsch, Dept. Anthropol., Hartwick Coll., Oneonta, N.Y.

4090 ± 125
2140 B.C.

I-4455. A(dequentaga) 90-a

From old erosional surface on glacial till, overlain by river gravel, 230 cm below surface. Coll. 1969 by B. Raemsch and A. Moyer. *Comment* (B.E.R.): sample was attempt to date large percussion-flaked tool industry; represents intrusion or was washed into position from a higher terrace.

I-4444. A(dequenta) 90-b **3980 ± 180**
2030 B.C.
 Duplicate of I-4455.

I-4446. A(dequenta) 31 **3420 ± 140**
1470 B.C.

Taken at 79 cm depth. Charcoal intruded into river gravel to 135 cm depth, from hearth containing Susquehanna cultural artifacts. Coll. 1969 by D. Roper. *Comment* (B.E.R.): date agrees with another from Susquehanna culture (I-3974, R., 1970, v. 12, p. 120) but both are somewhat earlier than Ritchie's for same culture.

I-4367. A(dequenta) 23-26 **1630 ± 95**
A.D. 320

From hearth 59 to 66 cm below surface, assoc. with artifacts of Steubenville culture. Agrees with similar sample (I-3731, R., 1970, v. 12, p. 120) and correlates black line horizon-1 with occupation throughout Steubenville site (Raemsch, 1970). Coll. 1970 by B. E. Raemsch.

I-4557. A(dequenta) 15 **1345 ± 95**
A.D. 605

From 38 cm depth between Steubenville and Iroquois horizons. Coll. 1969 by D. Laist. *Comment* (B.E.R.): dates occupation by Jack's Reef people; agrees with point typology and pottery.

I-4445. A(dequenta) 15-a **1080 ± 95**
A.D. 870

From ca. 38 cm below surface between Steubenville and Iroquois horizons. Coll. 1969 by D. Roper and J. Biesemeyer.

I-4378. A(dequenta) 12 **470 ± 90**
A.D. 1480

From large hearth 31 to 48 cm depth just below plow line. Iroquois rim sherd and triangular Madison-type points assoc. with sample. Coll. 1969 by J. Biesemeyer and B. Raemsch.

I-4366. A(dequenta) 10 **330 ± 90**
A.D. 1620

From hearth 25 to 41 cm depth. Type Iroquois pottery; Madison points and dog bones assoc. Coll. 1969 by B. Raemsch.

Coffin site series, New York

Charcoal from Coffin site, Washington Co. (43° 05' 47" N Lat, 73° 34' 24" W Long), New York. Coll. 1969 and subm. 1970 by R. E. Funk, New York State Mus. and Sci. Service, Albany, N.Y.

I-4835. Coffin W50N10 **2820 ± 110**
870 B.C.

From a hearth, Feature 4, upper portion of St. 4, Sec. W50N10. Assoc. with Orient Fishtail points and a soapstone sherd. *Comment* (R.E.F.): date agrees with estimate for artifact assemblage; shows close affiliation with Orient culture of Long Island (Ritchie, 1965).

I-4836. Coffin W5N0**3040 ± 95****1090 B.C.**

From general midden in upper portion of St. 4, Sec. W5N0.

4450 ± 130**I-4837. Ten Mile River Rock Shelter, New York****2500 B.C.**

Bone from Ten Mile R. Rock Shelter, Tusten Township, Sullivan Co. (41° 33' N Lat, 75° 01' W Long), New York. From black midden of lowest occupation zone, Sec. EON20. Assoc. side-notched, corner-notched, and triangular points appear to represent Vosburg Laurentian component (Funk, ms. in preparation). Coll. 1969 and subm. 1970 by R. E. Funk. *Comment* (R.E.F.): date consistent for Vosburg complex in E New York and Connecticut.

1625 ± 95**I-4838. Davenport Creamery site, New York****A.D. 325**

Charcoal from Davenport Creamery site, Delaware Co. (42° 26' 44" N Lat, 74° 55' 30" W Long), New York. From Feature 1, Sec. E5N25 in upper occupation zone, assoc. with thin side-notched points and rocker-stamped pottery. Coll. 1969 and subm. 1970 by R. E. Funk. *Comment* (R.E.F.): date close to early Middle Woodland manifestation.

12,530 ± 270**I-4137. Dutchess Quarry Cave, New York****10,580 B.C.**

Bone collagen of Woodland Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) from Florida (41° 21' 42" N Lat, 74° 21' 48" W Long), Orange Co., New York. From St. 2, with a fluted point and a few intrusive bones of elk and deer (Funk *et al.*, 1970; 1969a; 1969b; Guilday, 1968a, 1969). Coll. 1965 by members of Orange Co. Chap. N.Y.S. Archeol. Assoc., subm. 1968 by E. M. Reilly, Jr., N.Y.S. Mus. and Sci. Service. *Comment* (E.M.R.): date confirms late Wisconsin age of caribou bones probably brought to cave by man. They occur in same level as fluted point and presumably pertain to Paleo-Indian occupation of cave. But date indicates greater age for fluted point tradition than generally accepted by archaeologists.

3850 ± 95**I-5236. Frontenac Island site, Cat. AP648****1900 B.C.**

Human bone collagen from Frontenac I. (42° 50' 30" N Lat, 76° 42' 30" W Long), Cayuga Co., New York. From burial 78 of young adult male with rich assortment of grave goods pertaining to Archaic Frontenac phase (Ritchie, 1945; 1965). Coll. 1939; subm. 1970 by W. A. Ritchie, N.Y.S. Mus. and Sci. Service. *Comment* (W.A.R.): date agrees with 2 charcoal dates from separate hearth features of same level (3970 ± 80 B.P., Y-459, R., v. 1, 1959, p. 161 and 3680 ± 250 B.P., W-545, R., v. 2, 1960, p. 180).

Parker site series, Pennsylvania

Charcoal from Parker site, 36 Lu 14 (41° 17' N Lat, 75° 51' 42" W Long), Luzerne Co., Pennsylvania. Coll. 1968 and subm. 1970 by

I. F. Smith III, William Penn Mem. Mus., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania (Smith, 1968).

250 ± 90

I-4879. Feature 45 a

A.D. 1700

From Sq. N40E70, Feature 45 a. Feature is part of or intrusive into nearby semi-subterranean living structure. *Comment* (I.F.S.): Parker site is prehistoric, date is too recent.

480 ± 90

I-4880. Feature 45

A.D. 1470

From Sq. N40E60, Feature 45. Semi-subterranean living structure with burned grasses covering floor and burned logs or saplings collapsed onto grass. Artifacts include: Susquehannock and Proto-Mohawk-like pottery, cobble choppers, chipped stone, hammerstones, grinding slab. *Comment* (I.F.S.): date agrees with estimated age of village.

350 ± 90

I-4881. Feature 54

A.D. 1600

From Sq. N30E50, Feature 54, a semi-subterranean living structure. Artifacts found in stone hearth within structure: Proto-Mohawk-like pottery, net sinker, and carbonized cultigens.

C. Canada

Rose Island series, N Labrador

Wood charcoal from W shore Rose I., Saglek Bay, N Labrador. Subm. 1970 by J. A. Tuck, Dept. Sociol. and Anthropol., Mem. Univ. of Newfoundland, Canada.

4530 ± 105

I-5249. Site Q, Feature 10

2580 B.C.

From large stone hearth in Band 7A (58° 31' 51" N Lat, 62° 58' 27" W Long), Site Q, Feature 10. Coll. by J. A. Tuck. *Comment* (J.A.T.): dates earliest occupation discovered at Saglek Bay. Assoc. large crude "stemmed flake" tools, fragments of ground slate points and inferred sea mammal hunting economy, suggest Maritime Archaic affiliations (Tuck, ms. in preparation).

3890 ± 110

I-5251. Site Q, Feature 13

1940 B.C.

From stone hearth in Band 4A (58° 31' 51" N Lat, 62° 58' 27" W Long), Site Q, Feature 13. Coll. by D. O. Bowden, III. *Comment* (J.A.T.): dates terminal Maritime Archaic occupation at this station. Proximity of time to overlying Archaic Small Tool tradition (1880 B.C., I-5250, this list) suggests contact between the 2 cultures.

3830 ± 115

I-5250. Site Q, Feature 2

1880 B.C.

From stone hearth in Band 4 (58° 31' 51" N Lat, 62° 58' 27" W Long), Site Q, Feature 2. Coll. by J. A. Tuck. *Comment* (J.A.T.): dates earliest pre-Dorset Arctic Small Tool tradition occupation at Site Q.

I-5252. Site E, Stratum 2**2715 ± 130****765 B.C.**

From concentration of charcoal in Stratum 2 (58° 30' 58" N Lat, 62° 57' 25" W Long), Site E. Coll. by J. A. Tuck. *Comment* (J.A.T.): date is probably slightly late but not unreasonable for late pre-Dorset assemblage.

I-5253. Site W, Loc. III**1850 ± 100****A.D. 100**

Scattered charcoal from cultural layer 8 cm to 13 cm deep (58° 31' 12" N Lat, 62° 58' 50" W Long), Site W, Loc. III. Coll. by D. O. Bowden, III. *Comment* (J.A.T.): date acceptable for terminal Dorset Eskimo occupation.

I-5254. Ikkusik site, House 21**275 ± 90****A.D. 1675**

Preserved wood from floor of House 21 (58° 30' N Lat, 62° 58' W Long), a prehistoric Thule Eskimo sod house, Ikkusik site. Coll. by P. Schledermann. *Comment* (J.A.T.): date corrected to ca. A.D. 1520 by Suess curve is close to supposed date of 1st Thule Eskimo penetration of Labrador coast.

I-4375. Observation site (KeNw-4), Great Slave Lake, Canada**<185**

Charcoal from promontory at mouth of MacKinlay R., McLeod Bay, Great Slave Lake (62° 42' 35" N Lat, 111° 24' 48" W Long), Canada. From hearth 13 cm deep, assoc. with small side-notched points alongside silicious shale lanceolates, bifaces, wedges, and ground stone. Coll. 1968 and subm. 1969 by W. C. Noble, McMaster Univ., Hamilton, Ontario. *Comment* (W.C.N.): site represents late prehistoric component of Taltheilei Shale tradition which terminated with Yellowknife Indians.

I-4376. Deception Point (L6Pf-5), Snare Lake, Canada**5070 ± 140****3120 B.C.**

Charcoal from N shore Snare Lake, N.W.T. (64° 14' 20" N Lat, 113° 56' 50" W Long), Canada. Lens 3 cm thick from depth 46 cm, overlying podsol on fine white esker sand. Above are 2 zones of aeolian sand 15 to 25 cm thick separated by 5 to 8 cm cultural layer. Coll. 1967 and subm. 1969 by W. C. Noble. *Comment* (W.C.N.): date and burned soil horizon represents earliest evidence for forest burning in tundra-taiga region of central dist. of MacKenzie, N.W.T.

I-4550. Hennessey site (KfNm-3), Canada**540 ± 95****A.D. 1410**

Charred caribou bone from 13 cm depth in circular pit structure at extreme S end Hennessey site, E shore Artillery Lake directly opposite narrows at Timber Bay (62° 55' 55" N Lat, 108° 13' W Long), Canada. Site 11 m above present lake level on tundra-covered terrace. Coll. and subm. 1969 by W. C. Noble. *Comment* (W.C.N.): does not date main

archaeol. complex represented at Hennessey, but late Frank Channel phase.

1125 ± 100

I-4972. Porteous site, Canada

A.D. 825

Charcoal from W side of Oxbow in Grand R. (43° 07' 50" N Lat, 80° 13' 30" W Long), SE end of town of Brantford, Brant Co., Ontario, Canada. From base of Pit 2 within center of incompletely excavated longhouse structure. Coll. 1969 and subm. 1970 by W. C. Noble. *Comment* (W.C.N.): date helps establish history and development of longhouses and corn horticulture in SW Ontario. Cord-marked and incised pottery sherds of Porteous site fall transitionally between earlier Princess Point complex and later Glen Meyer branch of Early Ontario Iroquois tradition.

220 ± 90

I-4684. St. James Mound, Manitoba

A.D. 1730

Wood from St. James mound (49° 53' 45" N Lat, 97° 16' 45" W Long), St. James-Assiniboia, Manitoba, Canada. Part of pole near bottom of central burial pit. Coll. and subm. 1969 by R. J. Nash, Manitoba Mus. of Man and Nature, Winnipeg, Manitoba. *Comment* (R.J.N.): date agrees with artifactual ages and indicates mound building in Manitoba continued into early historic times.

St. Mungo Cannery site series, Canada

Charcoal from St. Mungo Cannery site, S bank of S arm of Fraser R., opposite New Westminster on Fraser Delta (49° 09' 25" N Lat, 122° 56' 30" W Long), British Columbia, Canada. Coll. 1969 by G. Calvert, L. Calvert, S. Davidson, and R. Munro; subm. 1969 by G. Calvert, Vancouver Centennial Mus.

3970 ± 105

I-4685. Dg Rr 2: C 5

2020 B.C.

Excavation Unit C 1, Level 14, in matrix of gray-brown earth, mussel, clam, and burnt shell. From 1.5 m below datum plane, 1.2 m below surface, assoc. with series of hearth structures in middle layers of site.

390 ± 95

I-4686. Dg Rr 2: C 10

A.D. 1560

Excavation Unit C 1, Level 2, in matrix of dark soil, crushed shell, ash, and fire-cracked rock. From 37 cm below datum plane. *Comment* (G.C.): dates most recent layer of site.

800 ± 95

I-4687. Dg Rr 2: C 11

A.D. 1150

Excavation Unit C 2, in matrix of red, hard-baked ash, Hearth Feature 2. From 62 to 64 cm below datum plane. *Comment* (G.C.): dates Marpole phase material.

4240 ± 105

I-4688. Dg Rr 2: C 17

2290 B.C.

Excavation Unit C 2, Level 27, in matrix of mussel, shell, clay, and

gray-brown earth. From 2.1 m below Datum Plane A. *Comment* (G.C.): dates earliest level of site.

1120 ± 95

I-4869. Dg Rr 2: C 20

A.D. 830

Excavation Unit D 2, Level 5A, in pit of red-brown sandy soil. From 79 cm below datum plane.

General Comment (G.C.): St. Mungo's is oldest shell midden site on Fraser Delta. Artifact assemblage suggests link between Eayem phase of Fraser Canyon and perhaps an early manifestation of Marpole phase of Fraser Delta (Calvert, ms. in preparation).

Trout Lake series, Canada

Charcoal from N shore of small lake ca. 1.6 km NE of Trout Lake (68° 50' N Lat, 138° 42' W Long), Arctic Yukon coast, Canada. Coll. and subm. 1968 to 1970 by B. C. Gordon, Archaeol. Dept., Univ. of Calgary, Alberta, and B. Yorga.

260 ± 90

I-3911. Eskimo housepit, Sample 1

A.D. 1690

From hearth excavated in Eskimo housepit, Site NfVi-2, on SW sloping ridge. *Comment* (B.C.G.): date verifies estimate of late pre-historic Eskimo campsite. Assoc. artifacts: antler rakes, picks, ground slate knives and points, bone awls, etc.

4590 ± 110

I-4447. 'Y' pit, Sample 1

2640 B.C.

Disseminated charcoal in soil from top of 'Y' pit hearth. Assoc. with British Mountain artifacts. *Lab. Comment*: carbon content 1.9%, no NaOH pretreatment.

5380 ± 125

I-4985-A. 'Y' pit, Sample 2a

3430 B.C.

Disseminated charcoal and willow twigs from intermediate and lower levels of large British Mountain hearth at NeVi-1.

5490 ± 125

I-4985-B. 'Y' pit, Sample 2b

3540 B.C.

Samples I-4985 A and B were taken from homogenized sample concentration immediately below I-4447 by flotation in double-distilled ion exchange water and subsequent rootlet removal.

General Comment (B.C.G.): pollen analysis and discovery of caribou bone and seven hearths in infilled natural bedrock depression substantiates belief that people bearing British Mountain tool kits were hunters frequenting Trout Lake region in autumn hunts.

D. Africa

1130 ± 95

I-4862. Leopard's Kopje Main Kraal

A.D. 820

Charcoal from 24 km NE of Bulawayo (20° 07' S Lat, 28° 26' E Long), Rhodesia. From storage pit of the Zhizo phase of Rhodesian

Iron age (Robinson, 1959; 1966). Coll. and subm. 1970 by T. N. Huffman, Natl. Mus. of Rhodesia, Bulawayo, Rhodesia. *Comment* (T.N.H.): dates end of Zhizo phase at site.

E. Europe

Gibbins' Brook series, Stanford, Kent, England

Sedge peat from valley bog at Stanford (51° 06' 38" N Lat, 01° 00' 94" E Long), Kent, England. Coll. and subm. 1969 by A. Thorley, Dept. Geol. and Geog., Sir John Cass College, London.

I-4513. Gibbins' Brook I

6260 ± 125

4310 B.C.

From 195 to 210 cm below surface. Peat cutting for fuel below this level.

I-4514. Gibbins' Brook II

8070 ± 200

6120 B.C.

From 400 cm depth.

General Comment (A.T.): dates correlate with pollen evidence. Archaeol. evidence agrees with dates and suggests earlier human clearance of vegetation in SE England than in most parts of country.

I-4542. Castle Hill, England

2505 ± 100

555 B.C.

Carbonized oak beam from multivallate Iron-age hill-fort, Castle Hill, 25 km S of Huddersfield (53° 40' N Lat, 01° 46' W Long), Almondbury, Yorks, England. From uppermost of series of successive rampart structures (Varley, 1967). Coll. 1969 by Adrian Hovercroft and W. J. Varley; subm. 1969 by W. J. Varley for Rolson Mem. Mus., Ravensknowle, Huddersfield, Yorks. *Comment* (W.J.V.): date connects timber-braced hill fort rampart structures of Central England chronologically with Scottish series, particularly Dun Lagaidh.

I-4234. Lough Derravaragh, Ireland

5360 ± 110

3410 B.C.

Charcoal from fen-peat deposit, Clonava Townland, Lough Derravaragh (53° 40' N Lat, 07° 22' W Long), Co. Westmeath, Ireland. Assoc. with chert implements, debitage of Larnian (Mesolithic) type and burned stone (R., 1961, v. 3, p. 32). Coll. 1968 and subm. 1969 by G. F. Mitchell, Univ. of Dublin, Dublin, Ireland. *Comment* (G.F.M.): Mesolithic type chert implements were found on several lake shores in Irish Midlands. At some sites they seem assoc. with Neolithic type polished stone axes. Clonava Td. is the only site where they are in primary position stratified in fen-peat. Date corresponds with Newferry, Bann flakes (Mesolithic) and polished stone axes 5290 ± 170 (D-36) and Dalkey I. transition 5300 ± 170 (D-38).

F. Hawaii

Makaha Valley series I, Oahu, Hawaii

Charcoal from Lower Makaha Valley (21° 29' N Lat, 158° 12' 30"

W Long), Oahu, Hawaii. From Archaeol. Zone 1. Subm. 1969 by R. C. Green (except as noted), Bernice P. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, Hawaii (Green, 1969; 1970).

I-4199. MVP Ca 36 **730 ± 100**
A.D. 1220

From Site C4-17, Fireplace 3. Coll. 1969 by J. Takayama. *Comment* (R.C.G.): dates 1 of 2 pit or oven type fireplaces. Date is one of earliest for Makaha Valley (I-4201, this list).

I-4200. MVP Ca 37 **370 ± 100**
A.D. 1580

From Site C4-17a, Fireplace 2. Coll. 1969 by J. Takayama. *Comment* (R.C.G.): date is one of earliest for perimeter fireplace assoc. with C-shaped field shelter (I-4121, this list). A later occupation of same shelter is dated by I-4306, this list.

I-4201. MVP Ca 38 **720 ± 105**
A.D. 1230

From Site C4-18a, Fireplace 2. Coll. 1969 by J. Takayama. *Comment* (R.C.G.): date is one of earliest for Makaha Valley and is from 1 of 2 pit or oven type fireplaces (I-4199, this list).

I-4121. MVP Ca 2 **370 ± 90**
A.D. 1580

From Site C4-39, rectangular fireplace. Coll. 1969 by J. Takayama. *Comment* (R.C.G.): Sample I-4200 and this one from similar context, indicate time depth of 400 to 500 yr for perimeter fireplaces and C-shaped shelters.

I-4122. MVP Ca 7 **270 ± 90**
A.D. 1680

From Site C4-38, Fireplace 3. Coll. 1969 by J. Takayama. *Comment* (R.C.G.): sample stratigraphically earlier than existing C-shaped shelter at Site C4-38, and 1 of 3 dated samples from that site (see I-4311 and I-4310).

I-4311. MVP Ca 54 **250 ± 90**
A.D. 1700

From Site C4-38, Fireplace 2. Coll. 1969 by J. Rasor. *Comment* (R.C.G.): sample probably assoc. with remnants of C-shaped shelter earlier than existing one at Site C4-38.

I-4310. MVP Ca 53 **230 ± 95**
A.D. 1720

From Site C4-38, Fireplace 1. Coll. 1969 by J. Rasor. *Comment* (R.C.G.): sample dates existing C-shaped field shelter at C4-38. Dates suggest relatively short time for occupational sequence of site.

I-4120. MVP Ca 1 **<210**

From Site C4-37, NW firepit in G-1. Coll. 1968 by K. Ishizuki. *Comment* (R.C.G.): sample from fireplace outside wall, and perhaps earlier than L-shaped shelter at C4-37.

I-4306. MVP Ca 43 **<205**

From Site C4-17a, Fireplace 1. Coll. 1969 by J. Takayama. *Comment* (R.C.G.): dates late occupation at C4-17a.

I-4961. Storage Pit, MVP-63 **615 ± 140**
A.D. 1335

From 30 cm depth in small rock enclosure. Coll. 1970 by E. Ladd; subm. by Y. H. Sinoto. *Comment* (Y.H.S.): dates age of structure believed to be storage pit.

Makaha Valley series II, Oahu, Hawaii

Charcoal from Makaha Valley (23° 30' N Lat, 158° 11' W Long), Oahu, Hawaii (Green, 1969; 1970).

I-4718. Kaneaki Heiau **380 ± 120**
A.D. 1570

From temple 60 cm depth, Survey area 8, Lower Makaha Valley. Coll. 1969 by E. Ladd; subm. by Y. H. Sinoto, B. P. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, Hawaii. *Comment* (Y.H.S.): dates early limit of construction of heiau (temple).

I-4823. Terrace, 60 cm **200 ± 95**
A.D. 1750

From walled agricultural terrace 60 cm depth, Survey area 17, Upper Makaha Valley. Coll. 1970 by P. Rosendahl and T. Riley; subm. by D. E. Yen. *Comment* (Y.H.S.): dates later of 2 strata believed to be "cultivation layers" in which wet-land taro was planted.

I-4824. Terrace, 1.15 to 1.42 m **445 ± 95**
A.D. 1505

From walled agricultural terrace 1.15 to 1.42 m depth, Survey area 17, Upper Makaha Valley. Coll. 1970 by P. Rosendahl and T. Riley; subm. by D. E. Yen. *Comment* (Y.H.S.): dates earlier of 2 strata believed to be "cultivation layers" in which wet-land taro was grown.

I-4825. Terrace, 37 to 93 cm **565 ± 110**
A.D. 1385

From behind wall of terrace 37 to 93 cm depth, Survey area 17, Upper Makaha Valley. Coll. 1970 by N. Carter; subm. by D. E. Yen. *Comment* (Y.H.S.): dates possible construction time of agricultural terrace wall.

I-4826. Terrace, 30 to 45 cm **<185**

From below terraced platform 30 to 45 cm depth, Survey area 17, Upper Makaha Valley. Coll. 1970 by T. Riley and P. Rosendahl; subm. by D. E. Yen. *Comment* (Y.H.S.): dates structure after initial construction.

I-4827. Terrace, 85 to 111 cm **405 ± 90**
A.D. 1545

From walled agricultural terrace 85 to 111 cm depth, Survey area 17, Upper Makaha Valley. Coll. and subm. 1970 by D. E. Yen. *Com-*

ment (Y.H.S.): dates lower portion of stratum believed to be "cultivation layer" for wet-land taro.

295 ± 90

I-4926. Maui, Hawaiian Islands, Site MA-B11-2/3 A.D. 1655

Hardwood housepost from Palauea (20° 40' 30" N Lat, 156° 26' 30" W Long), Maui, Hawaiian Is. Housepost found *in situ* in stone wall house foundation. Coll. and subm. 1970 by P. V. Kirch, B. P. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, Hawaii. *Comment* (P.V.K.): dates main feature of small hamlet occupied by people with maritime economy (Kirch, 1970).

G. Mexico

Becan, Campeche series, Mexico

Charcoal mixed with gravel and plaster from Becan, Campeche (18° 30' 36" N Lat, 89° 28' 24" W Long), Mexico. Samples securely sealed under floors of 2 rooms of Structure IV, a "Rio Bec" style construction. Coll. 1969 by P. Thomas and subm. 1969 by E. W. Andrews, Middle Am. Research Inst., Yucatan, Mexico.

1230 ± 95

I-4286. Becan, Campeche, 1

A.D. 720

From top (last) floor, Rm. 9.

1295 ± 95

I-4287. Becan, Campeche, 2

A.D. 655

From top floor, Rm. 8.

General Comment: (E.W.A.): 1st dates in previously unexcavated part of Maya Lowlands. Helps date architectural construction, define chronologic position of pottery and artifacts sealed below floors and extensive midden deposits overlying floors.

Tlapacoya series, Basin of Mexico

Samples from Tlapacoya, once an island in Chalco Lake, Basin of Mexico (19° 18' N Lat, 98° 55' W Long), Mexico. Subm. 1969 by J. L. Lorenzo, Inst. Nac. Antropol. e Historia, Moneda, Mexico.

3310 ± 110

I-4406. Tlapacoya IV, Layer XIII

1360 B.C.

Peaty material mixed with pumice from Riparian zone in Tlapacoya (Niederberger, 1969). Coll. 1969 by C. Niederberger and J. Lorenzo. *Comment* (J.L.L.): dates base of Ceramic Formative occupation.

4250 ± 110

I-4404. Tlapacoya IV, Layer XVII-A 28

2300 B.C.

Charcoal from 2.57 m depth preceramic horizon termed Zohapilco II. Coll. 1969 by C. Niederberger and J. Lorenzo.

7040 ± 115

I-4405. Tlapacoya IV, Layer XXIII bis-A 17

5090 B.C.

Wood from 2.84 m depth preceramic horizon termed lower Zohapilco I. Coll. 1969 by C. Niederberger and J. Lorenzo.

I-4449. Tlapacoya I, Alfa 2**21,700 ± 500****19,750 B.C.**

Charcoal from Hearth III on Pleistocene beach of Chalco Lake, assoc. with animal bones with no anatomic relation and lithic industry. Coll. 1969 by Raul Arana. *Comment* (J.L.L.): date clusters with A-790A (22,400 B.P., R., 1971, v. 13, p. 15; and GX-0959, 23,150 B.P.) from same area.

*H. Australia***Puntutjarpa Rock-shelter series, Australia**

Charcoal and ash samples from Puntutjarpa Rock shelter, 4.8 km S of Warburton Ranges Mission (26° S Lat, 127° E Long), Western Australia. Coll. 1967 and subm. 1970 by R. A. Gould, Dept. Anthropol., American Mus. Nat. History, New York, N.Y. (Gould, 1968).

I-5319. Trench 2, Square 14**10,170 ± 230****8220 B.C.**

From well-defined hearth directly above cave floor, 117 to 122 cm below ground surface. *Comment* (R.A.G.): earliest radiocarbon date for cultural materials in W desert of Australia, assoc. with earliest human occupation of Puntutjarpa Rock shelter. Assoc. materials include remains of modern desert fauna, horsehoof cores, large flake scrapers, and small-hafted micro-adzes. The micro-adzes are earliest examples of small-hafted stone tools discovered in Australia.

I-5320. Trench 2, Square 11**435 ± 90****A.D. 1515**

Combined sample from 2 nearby hearths, 43 to 48 cm below ground surface. *Comment* (R.A.G.): the 2 hearths represent limits of an excavated campsite. Assoc. artifacts included surral-backed blades and a large horsehoof core.

I-5321. Trench 3, Square 49**3840 ± 105****1890 B.C.**

From large hearth 28 to 38 cm below ground surface. *Comment* (R.A.G.): furnishes final date for a presumed well, used to secure drinking water from localized water table within W cave.

I-5475. Trench 2, Square 11**6710 ± 125****4760 B.C.**

From 78 cm below ground surface. *Comment* (R.A.G.): sample checks dates of same level from nearby Trench I (I-3387 and I-3388, R., 1969, v. 11, p. 87).

I-5476. Trench 2, Square 46**4010 ± 105****2060 B.C.**

From well-defined hearth, 105 to 112 cm below ground surface. *Comment* (R.A.G.): sample stratigraphically above I-5475, assoc. with earliest appearance of well-made backed blades.

**I-5318. Winpuly (Winburn Rocks) site, 835 ± 145
Australia A.D. 1115**

Charcoal from Winburn Rocks, 107 km E of Warburton Ranges Mission (26° S Lat, 127° E Long), Western Australia. From well-defined hearth in Tr. 1, Sq. 7, 15 to 31 cm below ground surface. Coll. and subm. 1970 by R. A. Gould. *Comment* (R.A.G.): site is shallow remnant of extensive open air camp. Stone artifacts closely resemble those from upper levels of Puntutjarpa (Gould, 1968).

**I-5477. Nyawar (Ranford Hill site), Australia 2190 ± 95
240 B.C.**

Charcoal from Ranford Hill, 72 km E of Warburton Ranges Mission (26° S Lat, 127° E Long), Western Australia. From small hearth inside E rock shelter, 76 to 92 cm below ground surface. Stone flakes and scrapers assoc. with hearth; a single-backed blade stratigraphically above hearth. Coll. and subm. 1970 by R. A. Gould.

I. Asia

Chansen series, Thailand

Main occupation of Chansen (15° 07' N Lat, 100° 27' E Long), Takli Dist., Nakhon Sawan Prov., Thailand, belongs to Dvaravati period (ca. 6th to 10th century A.D.), earliest historic period of Thailand. Coll. and subm. 1969 by G. F. Dales, Univ. Mus., Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Samples supplement 1968 series of Univ. of Pennsylvania (R., 1970, v. 12, p. 587). Dates cited were calculated by the Univ. of Pennsylvania lab. from Isotopes' raw data using 5568 yr half-life.

**I-4368. Phase IV Late Funan 1416 ± 84
A.D. 534**

Charcoal, Sample 69-2, from Operation Dg, Lot 16, St. 16, 100 cm beneath surface. Mixed with shells, rootlets, and limestone fragments. *Comment* (G.F.D.): only Phase IV sample, agrees with traditional historic dating of this pre-Dvaravati phase.

**I-4369. Phase V or early VI, Late Dvaravati 948 ± 78
A.D. 1002**

Charcoal, Sample 69-3, bamboo or reed, some matting, from Operation Eb, Lot 7, St. 3, 48 to 50 cm beneath ground surface. *Comment* (G.F.D.): assoc. pottery sherds resemble material from late Dvaravati sites in central Thailand.

**I-4370. Phase II, Pre-Funan 1644 ± 85
A.D. 306**

Charcoal, Sample 69-10, of hardwood and bamboo, Operation Dg, Lot 43, Pit 1, 230 cm below ground level. *Comment* (G.F.D.): from good context that dates end of pre-Funan Indianized cultural phase.

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