

Radiocarbon

1965

BERN RADIOCARBON DATES IV

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This list covers part of the samples measured at the Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Physics Department, University of Bern since summer 1962. Two low-level counters, as described by Houtermans and Oeschger (1958), with incorporated anticoincidence are used. Each sample is measured in both counters. The CO_2 from the sample is converted to methane by pumping a $(\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2)$ -mixture at a pressure below 1 atm over a Ru-catalyst at 200°C .

A difficulty consists in a higher background due to H^3 in the H_2 commercially available. The lowest background was obtained with hydrogen from "Knappsack-Griesheim AG. Düsseldorf, Germany." Table 1 shows backgrounds obtained with different counting gases.

TABLE 1

| Counting Gas | Pressure | Background |
|---|------------|------------|
| C_2H_4 , fossil from Gerling-Holz & Co., Hanau, Germany | 700 mm Hg | 0.9 cpm |
| Methane, H_2 from tapwater electrolysis (Carba AG, Bern) | 1200 mm Hg | 2.0 cpm |
| Methane, H_2 from Knappsack-Griesheim, Düsseldorf, Germany | 1200 mm Hg | 1.0 cpm |

For dating extremely small samples (15 to 50 mg carbon) a special counter based on the principle of the others but with separate volume was constructed. The thickness of the separating foil is 19 mg/cm^2 , the volume of the inner counter 40 cm^3 . A background of 0.17 cpm, only slightly dependent on pressure, was obtained. Probably because of contamination of the foil, the background now is 0.23 cpm. Table II shows a comparison of measurements of identical samples with the usual counter (1.5 L sensitive volume) and with the small counter (Loosli, 1963; Oeschger, 1963).

TABLE 2

| Sample | Pressure in small counter | Amount of Carbon | age small counter | age 1.5 L counter |
|--------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| B-450 | 415 mm Hg | 12 mg | $300 \pm 900 \text{ y}$ | $930 \pm 100 \text{ y}$ |
| B-397 | 760 mm Hg | 21 mg | $1560 \pm 640 \text{ y}$ | $1460 \pm 100 \text{ y}$ |
| B-369 | 675 mm Hg | 19 mg | $6300 \pm 900 \text{ y}$ | $5500 \pm 120 \text{ y}$ |
| B-439 | 780 mm Hg | 22 mg | $9000 \pm 1100 \text{ y}$ | $10,580 \pm 120 \text{ y}$ |

A grid wall counter (1.5 L) with a background in our laboratory of 0.55 cpm was transported with its shield into a tunnel below 20 m of rock. A background of 0.36 cpm was measured. The reduction is supposed to be mainly due to the lower μ -meson flux.

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SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

B-358. Moosbühl near Bern **10,300 \pm 180**
8350 B.C.

Charcoal sample mixed with sand from a late Magdalenien camp site at Moosbühl (47° 00' 75" N Lat, 7° 29' 50" E Long). Coll. 1960 by H. Schwab and subm. by H.-G. Bandi, Univ. of Bern. *Comment* (H.S.): date in second half of 9th millenium B.C. is possible although perhaps a little too young.

Wallbach-Lenk series, Simmental, Switzerland

Peat from a small bog, 250 cm deep, near recent timber line, on Bernese Oberland, W of Lenk (46° 27.7' N Lat, 7° 24.9' E Long). Moss and sedge peat taken by cutting to 155 cm depth, deeper by Hiller borer. Section is particularly useful for its clear postglacial pollen diagram. Coll. Aug. 1961 and subm. by Chr. Gfeller and M. Welten, Univ. of Bern. *Comment* (M.W.): a very consistent series dating a clear pollen diagram with different oscillations and interesting changes of growth rate.

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| B-364. Wallbach-Lenk, 8 cm depth | 130 \pm 100 A.D. 1820 |
| B-365. Wallbach-Lenk, 30 cm depth | 930 \pm 100 A.D. 1020 |
| B-366. Wallbach-Lenk, 60 cm depth | 1320 \pm 80 A.D. 630 |
| B-367. Wallbach-Lenk, 100 cm depth | 1660 \pm 100 A.D. 290 |
| B-368. Wallbach-Lenk, 130 cm depth | 4380 \pm 120 2430 B.C. |
| B-369. Wallbach-Lenk, 155 cm depth | 5500 \pm 120 3550 B.C. |
| B-370. Wallbach-Lenk, 170 cm depth | 6410 \pm 150 4460 B.C. |
| B-371. Wallbach-Lenk, 190 cm depth | 6820 \pm 150 4870 B.C. |
| B-472. Wallbach-Lenk, 207 cm depth | 7360 \pm 160 5410 B.C. |

B-373. Wallbach-Lenk, 221 cm depth **8000 \pm 120**
6050 B.C.

Petsikko series, Inari, Finland

Peat from palsa bog near Petsikko fjeld, Finnish Lapland (69° 28' N Lat, 27° 20' E Long). Coll. 1961 and 1962 by Rauno Ruuhijärvi, Dept. of Botany, Univ. of Helsinki, Finland. Series taken with piston drill specially constructed for C¹⁴ samples. *Comment* (R.R.): series gives dates of the history of forests and peatlands in Finnish Lapland. Comparison of profiles in frozen palsa (2.2 m in height) and an unfrozen hollow was intended to give information on formation and age of permafrost.

B-415. Palsa, I, 50 cm depth **3120 \pm 120**
1170 B.C.

Sphagnum peat from hand-dug section. According to pollen analysis, horizon is from beginning of younger Betula-period.

B-416. Palsa I, 200-215 cm depth **8020 \pm 160**
6070 B.C.

Frozen Carex-Bryales peat from hand-dug section in palsa, from upper part of older Betula-period.

B-417. Palsa I **8030 \pm 150**
6080 B.C.

Same pollen horizon as in B-416, but in unfrozen hollow peat under the palsa.

B-418. Hollow, 32-38 cm depth **4800 \pm 120**
2850 B.C.

Carex-peat from end of Pinus-period.

B-419. Hollow, 65-75 cm depth **6570 \pm 120**
4620 B.C.

Carex-Bryales peat from Atlantic Pinus-period.

B-420. Hollow, 110-117 cm depth **7890 \pm 160**
5940 B.C.

Carex-Bryales peat from end of older Betula-period.

B-421. Hollow, 190-200 cm depth **8950 \pm 200**
7000 B.C.

Carex-Bryales peat from middle of older Betula-period.

B-422. Hollow, 250-255 cm depth **8900 \pm 200**
6950 B.C.

Bryales peat from bottom of profile. *Comment*: too young in comparison with B-510 and B-421.

B-509. Palsa I, 415-420 cm depth **8550 \pm 300**
6600 B.C.

Unfrozen Bryales-Carex peat under the frozen palsa; almost the same pollen horizon as in B-421.

B-510. Palsa I, 470-475 cm depth **9800 \pm 250**
7850 B.C.

Bryales-peat from bottom of profile.

B-511. Palsa II, 50-51 cm depth**4100 \pm 200
2150 B.C.**

Sphagnum peat from another palsa (4.5 m in height) taken from hand-dug section; beginning of younger Betula-period according to pollen analysis. Almost the same pollen horizon as in B-415.

Mizque series, Bolivia

Charcoal (wood) from Mizque, Bolivia (18° 55' S Lat, 65° 20' W Long). Coll. and subm. by H. Müller-Beck. *Comment* (H.M.-B.): samples have been taken in a systematic excavation of the German Archaeol. Survey in Bolivia, 1960 (Head: H. Trimborn, Bonn) with reliable stratigraphic control. The dates 1110 \pm 100 and 1020 \pm 100 are connected with local ceramic styles older and deeper than the first true Tiahuanaco-ware in the whole area; 930 \pm 100 and 840 \pm 100 date levels from the same trench, which are connected with well-made Tiahuanaco-style ware (late classic or "expansivo"). The two last dates are in direct and proper stratigraphic sequence.

B-446. Mizque 1**1110 \pm 100
A.D. 840**

Trench CK-2, 120 to 130 cm depth, with local ware in Pre-Tiahuanaco-styles.

B-448. Mizque 2**1020 \pm 100
A.D. 930**

Trench GK, 50 to 80 cm depth, with local ware in Pre-Tiahuanaco-style.

B-449. Mizque 3**840 \pm 100
A.D. 1110**

Trench RB, 60 to 80 cm depth, with late Tiahuanaco-classico or "expansivo"; style already in a high percentage "weak."

B-550. Mizque 4**930 \pm 100
A.D. 1020**

Trench RB, 140 to 160 cm depth, with late Tiahuanaco classico or "expansivo"; style good.

Lobsigensee series, Switzerland

Dy (B-398) and gyttja taken by boring with Hiller-sampler near lakeward edge of Phragmites girdle on N shore. Lake is in the Bernese Seeland near Aarberg (47° 1' 56" N Lat, 7° 17' 57" E Long, alt 514 m). Coll. Nov. 9, 1961 (B-453, Oct. 8, 1962) by R. Häni, K. Ammann and M. Welten; subm. by M. Welten. *Comment* (M.W.): samples date a 10-m profile covering entire late- and postglacial vegetation development.

B-453. Lobsigensee, 302 cm depth**1960 \pm 120
10 B.C.**

Roman invasion of 58 B.C., also inferred palynologically, seems very exactly dated.

B-452. Lobsigensee, 452 cm depth**4880 \pm 100
2930 B.C.**

Carpinus invading; Fagus had been present for ca. 100 yr.

B-398. Lobsigensee, 858 cm depth **12,690 \pm 240**
10,740 B.C.

Late-glacial birch-physe. Sample seems the first of Bölling age in Switzerland. Further investigations are necessary.

B-457. Neubrugg, near Bern, Switzerland **>45,000**

During construction of sewage disposal plant at Neubrugg near Bern (46° 58' 22" N Lat, 7° 25' 52" E Long), small piece of wood was found in sandy layers underlying "Karlsruhe"-gravels believed to be of late Riss age. Coll. and subm. by W. Nabholz, Univ. of Bern. *Comment*: sample confirms pre-Würm-II age of sands and gravels and corresponds well with palynological results.

B-471. Afyeh, Nubia, Egypt **4500 \pm 120**
2550 B.C.

Charcoal from habitation site of Nubia, Egypt (22° 30' N Lat, 31° 50' E Long). Coll. 1962 and subm. by B. B. Lal, Director, School of Archaeol., New Delhi, India. *Comment* (B.L.): sample from habitation site of A-Group people of Nubia, dated according to current Egyptian chronology at ca. 3000 B.C.

Alp Frisal series, Graubünden, Switzerland

B-473a. Alp Frisal bei Breil **8530 \pm 150**
6580 B.C.

Wood from technical boring in valley floor at depth of 23.8 m, determined as *Pinus* (probably *cembra*). Lefthand side of the Vorderrheintal (46° 48.5' N Lat, 9° 1.6' E Long, alt 1879 m). Coll. 1962 by W. Flück; subm. by J. Cadisch, Univ. of Bern. *Comment* (M.W.): indicates early postglacial filling of the valley, accompanied by extremely early invasion of *Pinus* cf. *cembra*, unexpected at so great an altitude.

B-473b. Alp Frisal bei Breil **7380 \pm 150**
5430 B.C.

Wood (chiefly *Pinus cembra*) from second technical boring at depth of 33.9 m, 34.7 m and 35 m (combined), 64 m from above-mentioned boring. Coll. 1961-62 by W. Flück; subm. by J. Cadisch. *Comment* (M.W.): age supports what a series of wood-analyses had made clear: early postglacial alluviation of the valley, probably shortly after melting of glacier and of its dead ice-remnants.

Sugiez series, Switzerland

During the last 3 yr the canal of the Broye river between the lake of Murten and the lake of Neuchâtel (46° 58' 00" N Lat, 7° 06' 45" E Long) was enlarged and lowered. During construction archaeological remains were located at different spots. Coll. 1963 by H. Schwab; subm. by H.-G. Bandi, Univ. of Bern. *Comment* (H.S.): some remains could be dated archaeologically but the age of most of them was uncertain. Therefore the C¹⁴ dates are of particular importance in determining when the region was marshy and when it was dry enough to be settled.

B-483. Pré Vagnard/Sugiez **4650 \pm 130**
2700 B.C.

Charcoal directly underlying traces of roman occupation. *Comment:* the fact that the layer in question is of Neolithic age makes it probable that the area was more or less dry from the Neolithic to the Roman period. Surface of Neolithic layer is about 50 cm below average water level of today.

B-484. Old course of the Aare-river/Sugiez **3180 \pm 130**
1230 B.C.

Wooden sample dating Bronze Age sword of Rixheim type (ca. 1250 B.C.).

B-486. Lake of Murten near Sugiez **2640 \pm 130**
690 B.C.

Worked vertical wooden pole, alt 427.25 m above sealevel. *Comment:* the date and the fact that several older Iron Age sites are known at the identical altitude from the lake of Neuchâtel make it probable that the pole was placed during the older Iron Age.

B-477. Pré Vagnard/Sugiez **1470 \pm 100**
A.D. 480

B-481. Pré Vagnard/Sugiez **1310 \pm 100**
A.D. 640

B-480. Pré Vagnard/Sugiez **980 \pm 100**
A.D. 970

Comment: dates of 3 samples from vertical wooden poles show that area was also settled after Roman period.

B-478. Old course of the Broye river near Sugiez **1190 \pm 100**
A.D. 760

B-479. Old course of the Broye river near Sugiez **1690 \pm 100**
A.D. 260

Comment: dates of 2 peat samples of an old course of the Broye river, completely covered today, make it probable that this stream began to diminish in the period from the 3rd to the 8th century A.D.

B-485. Tour de Chêne/Sugiez **670 \pm 100**
A.D. 1280

Wooden sample from foundation of a medieval tower. *Comment:* confirms that building was erected during 13th century A.D.

B-487. Lewisville, Texas **>40,000**

Charcoal from Lewisville Dam locality, Texas, U. S. A. (33° 04' 00" N Lat, 96° 59' 30" W Long). Coll. before 1957 by W. W. Crook and R. R. Harris; subm. by H. Müller-Beck as check on 0-235 and 0-248 (>37,000; Humble I) and UCLA-110 (>38,000; UCLA I). *Comment* (H.M.-B.): charcoal dates faunal remains from the Upper Shuler formation as older than 40,000 B.P., but does not necessarily date also the few artifacts found. It is

more likely that the numerous “hearths” which have been excavated (Crook and Harris, 1957, 1958), are traces of a prairie-fire, synchronous with the Pre-Wisconsin fauna. The artifacts found without doubt *in situ* within a few inches beneath the mechanically exposed surface of the Upper Shuler formation could have been lost and deposited on top of an unobserved secondary erosion-surface. There are no known stratigraphic data from the removed overburden near the artifact deposit. For this reason, until better evidence is available, those artifacts should be considered as intrusive in a geological sense and younger than faunistic remains, fire, and dates.

Tiwanaku, Kalasasaya series, Bolivia

Charcoal (wood) and ash from Tiwanaku, Kalasasaya ($16^{\circ} 30' \text{ S Lat}$, $68^{\circ} 40' \text{ W Long}$). Coll. Nov and Dec 1957 by C. Ponce Sanginés (Centro de Inv. Arqueol. en Tiwanaku); subm. by H. Müller-Beck. *Comment* (H.M.-B.): samples date levels with ware older than classical Tiahuanaco. All dates are in proper stratigraphic sequence, even B-488 and B-489, which are only 15 cm apart. The dates 2500 to 2400 B.P. seem probable for the material of the so-called Epoch I of the site, likewise 2100 B.P. for Epoch II. This would be the same range as the Paracas style in Peru (P-516: 2408 ± 214 , Pennsylvania VI; Wallace, 1962). Other dates for Epoch I: 1653 ± 61 , P-532, Pennsylvania VI (seems too young, as shown by P-534 for Epoch II); 1990 ± 110 , GaK-192, Gakushuin II; 1850 ± 90 , GaK-193, Gakushuin II; 3530 ± 120 , GaK-194, Gakushuin II (noted in the original comment as “unexpectedly old”). Dates for Epoch II: 1866 ± 62 , P-534, Pennsylvania VI; 1750 ± 100 , GaK-195, Gakushuin II. The dates GaK-52, 2190 ± 130 , from layer 6, and GaK-53, 2410 ± 140 , from layer 4, Square F-15, (Gakushuin I) are for samples whose archaeological relations are unpublished.

B-488. Tiwanaku 4-1957 **2400 ± 200**
450 B.C.

Square F-14, layer 6, level 7 (-255 cm); Archaeological Epoch I.

B-489. Tiwanaku 5-1957 **2530 ± 200**
580 B.C.

Square E-14, layer 6, level 7 (-270 cm); Archaeological Epoch I.

B-490. Tiwanaku 6-1957 **2100 ± 200**
150 B.C.

Square F-15, layer 4, level 6; Archaeological Epoch II.

B-514. Mattmark, Wallis, Switzerland **5760 ± 120**
3810 B.C.

Wood found in a borehole during construction of dam “Mattmark” ($46^{\circ} 03' 15'' \text{ N Lat}$, $7^{\circ} 57' 50'' \text{ E Long}$, alt 2044 m). Subm. by R. Haefeli, Zurich.

Gänsemoos series, Schwarzenburg, Switzerland

Peat from bog Gänsemoos, near Schwarzenburg ($46^{\circ} 50' 32'' \text{ N Lat}$, $7^{\circ} 21' 24'' \text{ E Long}$). Coll. 1962 and subm. by Max Welten. *Comment* (M.W.): the three dates (from above downward) fix the establishment of beech-woods, the appearance of white spruce (*Abies alba*) and the beginning of the postglacial

hazel-phase, respectively, on the tiny and seldom ice-covered plateau of Schwarzenburg between the ancient ice-streams of the Aare and Rhone glaciers. Further investigation of these partly ice-free highlands N of the Alps has begun.

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| B-526. Gänsemoos, 187 cm depth | 5570 \pm 100 3620 B.C. |
| B-527. Gänsemoos, 335 cm depth | 7220 \pm 120 5270 B.C. |
| B-528. Gänsemoos, 487 cm depth | 9830 \pm 150 7880 B.C. |

Creux du Croue series, western Jura, Switzerland

Sphagnum peat from bog at Creux du Croue, near Le Noirmont, in western Jura (46° 29' 48" N Lat, 6° 7' 17" E Long, alt 1360 m). Coll. 1958 by Samuel Wegmüller; subm. by Max Welten. *Comment* (S.W.): considering the altitude of the bog, the profile shows an extraordinarily favorable development of the postglacial vegetation. In the same bog, B-330 (8430 \pm 120; Bern III) dates the phase of *Corylus* in southwestern Jura for the first time; B-551 dates beginning of the *Abies*-phase; B-331 (4350 \pm 100; Bern III) the phase of *Picea*; and B-550 falls in a long dominance of *Picea-Abies*.

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| B-550. Creux du Croue, 60 cm depth | 1890 \pm 100 A.D. 60 |
| B-551. Creux du Croue, 260 cm depth | 5750 \pm 200 3800 B.C. |
| B-549. Lac de Narlay, western Jura, France | 3550 \pm 200 1600 B.C. |

Gyttja of chalk from Lac de Narlay, western Jura, France (46° 38' N Lat, 5° 54' E Long, alt 748 m). Coll. by S. Wegmüller; subm. by M. Welten. *Comment* (S.W.): B-549, between B-285, 4120 \pm 100 and B-286, 1050 \pm 80 (Bern II), dates a phase of settlement in the Bronze Age. Between B-549 and B-286 was an interruption of the growth of this deposition.

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