

UNIVERSITY OF KIEL RADIOCARBON MEASUREMENTS II

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Most of the measurements reported here have been obtained with the 4.5-L CO₂ counter previously described (Kiel I; Erlenkeuser, 1965). A few samples have been dated with a 3-L proportional counter. The copper counter is surrounded by 28 GM counters in the form of a double ring. The total assembly is shielded by 10 cm of old lead. Neither an inner lead shield between counter and anticoincidence ring nor screening of sensitive volume by a quartz tube—as in the 4.5-L counter—has been used. Background of the small counter is 17.20 cpm or $10.7 \frac{\text{cpm}}{1000 \text{ cm}^2}$. The 0.95 x NBS value is 9.5 cpm at 400 torr. Within statistical error background does not depend on atmospheric pressure. The 3-L counter is placed under a concrete wall, 2.5 m in length and 9.4 m in height.

In October, 1966 both equipments were placed under this wall with a common lead shielding containing four holes for low level counters. The general experimental arrangement of the apparatus was not changed except that the lead shielding above the two counters has been doubled to 20 cm. The background of the 4.5-L counter dropped from 19.5 cpm to 13.0 cpm or $5.7 \frac{\text{cpm}}{1000 \text{ cm}^2}$. Meson flux has been reduced by a factor of 1.80. Comparison of this reduction factor with the reduction of the total background shows that at least 5 cpm are due to undetected mesons. Atmospheric pressure dependence of background has been reduced to about one half ($0.1 \frac{\text{cpm}}{10 \text{ torr}}$ or $0.7 \frac{\%}{10 \text{ torr}}$) of that of meson flux ($1.3 \frac{\%}{10 \text{ torr}}$) but has not vanished completely. We suppose this is due to gaps in the anticoincidence ring.

Background of the 3-L counter was reduced to 15.0 cpm on account of doubling the shielding. We think the lower background of the longer counter to be caused by the inner lead shield and quartz tube screening.

Dates given are not corrected for C¹³/C¹² ratio. Error quoted here corresponds to 1 σ . No account has been taken of the error in the C¹⁴ half-life and of the de Vries effect. Our dates are based on Libby half-life and A.D. 1950 as zero B.P.

I. CHECK SAMPLES

KI-128. Oak-standard**126 ± 60****A.D. 1824**

Sample described in Kiel I. Measured tree rings are from A.D. 1845 to 1850 and give an age-corrected activity of $94.74 \pm 0.8\%$ of NBS standard.

Haltern series

Charcoal of Roman main camp at Haltern (51° 44' N Lat, 7° 12' E Long), Germany. Subm. by Landesmuseum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte Münster, Germany. Charcoal is from wood burnt shortly before A.D. 9, when camp was abandoned (Beck, priv. commun.) (Münster, 1965; 1966).

KI-68. Haltern 1965/1

1870 ± 90
A.D. 80

Charcoal from lower part of cellar pit of camp barracks, 160 cm below surface; above water table. Coll. and subm. 1965 by K. Günther, Landesmuseum Münster.

KI-75. Haltern 1962/2

1900 ± 70
A.D. 50

Charcoal sand mixture from bottom of cistern, 130 cm below surface, above ground water level. Coll. 1962 by K. Günther; subm. 1966. *Comment:* averaging the two dates and using half-life of 5730 yr an age of A.D. 10 ± 55 is obtained.

II. GEOLOGIC SAMPLES

Nitrogen series, Dätgen

The following two samples have been remeasured because of large statistical errors in earlier measurements (Kiel I). Ages given below are the weighted means of both measurements,

Peat samples D-N/1, D-N/2 from Grosses Moor at Dätgen (54° 9.7' N Lat, 9° 55.7' E Long), Germany, are from upper and lower surfaces of a monolith used to estimate nitrogen content of light peat (Aletsee, 1967). Coll. 1961, subm. 1964 by L. Aletsee, Univ. of Kiel.

KI-130. Dätgen D-N/1

1510 ± 80
A.D. 440

29 to 31 cm below surface.

KI-131. Dätgen D-N/2

2290 ± 70
340 B.C.

121 to 123 cm below surface.

Dahldorf dates

Dahldorf samples were coll. at 53° 22.1' N Lat, 8° 58.7' E Long. Subm. by F. Overbeck, Univ. of Kiel. Series contributes to investigation of younger history of settlement in northern Germany, and continues earlier measurements (Kiel I) on same subject.

KI-25. Dahldorf II-5, 100 cm depth

3170 ± 45
1220 B.C.

0 to 1 cm below contact between dark and light peat (depth of contact: 100 cm), just below first indication of pollen of cereal type. *Comment:* numerous rootlets had to be removed before chemical treatment. Date includes result given in Kiel I.

KI-138. Dahldorf II-7, 130 cm depth **3510 ± 65**
1560 B.C.
 Maximum of *Corylus* (up to 38%), *Tilia* less than 1%, *Plantago lanceolata* in the beginning of a strong increase. Sample was mixed with small *Euphorum* rootlets removed before chemical treatment.

KI-140. Dahldorf II-9, 195 cm depth **4600 ± 100**
2650 B.C.
 From this level upward continuous *Plantago* curve and *Ulmus* is below 5.2%.

III. ARCHEOLOGIC SAMPLES

KI-125. Gernsbach **320 ± 35**
A.D. 1630
 Wood found in crypt of Evangelische Stadtkirche, Gernsbach (48° 45' N Lat, 8° 20' E Long), Germany. Subm. 1964 by U. Schaefer, now Univ. of Giessen.

KI-20. Gernsbach **325 ± 60**
A.D. 1625
 Wood of coffin found in crypt of Evangelische Stadtkirche, Gernsbach, Germany. Subm. 1964 by U. of Schaefer. Date includes result given in Kiel I.

KI-184. Gernsbach **275 ± 70**
A.D. 1675
 Bones of skeleton found in crypt of Evangelische Stadtkirche, Gernsbach. Subm. 1964 by U. Schaefer. *Comment:* according to de Vries effect (Suess, 1966; Stuiver, 1966) the true age of Gernsbach samples can only be predicted to lie between A.D. 1450 and 1650.

KI-71. Barmstedt **740 ± 50**
A.D. 1210
 Wood of well-preserved squared timber, in former times part of a structure which probably belonged to defense works of moated castle of Ritter von Barmstedt, Barmstedt (53° 47' N Lat, 9° 46' E Long), Germany. Coll. 1963, subm. 1966 by A. Opfermann, Barmstedt. Timber and 20 roughly hewn piles were discovered at 3 to 4 m depth between the moat and an old pool, probably also part of defense works (Opfermann, priv. commun.).

KI-78. Barmstedt **840 ± 70**
A.D. 1110
 Sample of one of the piles mentioned above. Pile showed ca. 40 rings only and is therefore a check against errors which arise from dating only the oldest parts of timber of this construction.

KI-180. Starnberger See **4440 ± 70**
2490 B.C.
 Peat from Allmannshauser Filze on eastern banks of Starnberger

See (47° 54' N Lat, 11° 20' E Long). Germany. Coll. by Moorforschungsstelle Bernau, Germany; subm. 1965 by Schmeidl, Bernlau and F. R. Averdick, Kiel Univ. *Comment: Fagus* 15%, *EMW* 23%, peat used for dating was located 3 to 5 cm below intersection of *EMW* x *Fagus* (Schmeidl, priv. commun.). Subject: study of settlement of southern Germany from Neolithic to Roman period.

Chiemsee dates

Wood from plankway in southern Chiemsee bogs (47° 48' N Lat, 12° 25' E Long), Germany. Coll. 1965 by Schmeidl and Bernau; subm. 1965 by Schmeidl and F. R. Averdick. The way has been dated by other methods to 600 B.C. (Schmeidl, priv. commun.).

KI-181. Chiemsee-Moor **2580 ± 60**
630 B.C.

Picea (5 cm diam), stem of lower of the two layers of the plankway.

KI-182. Chiemsee-Moor **2540 ± 80**
590 B.C.

Alnus, stump of upper layer of the way.

KI-69. Recke 1965/1 **2700 ± 80**
750 B.C.

Charcoal, 70 cm below surface, at base of biggest of several barrows near Recke (52° 22' N Lat, 7° 43' E Long), Germany. Coll. 1965 by K. Günther, Landesmuseum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Münster, Germany; subm. 1965. No other artifacts have been found for dating this barrow (Münster, 1966).

KI-152. Kiel-Ellerbek **5170 ± 110**
3220 B.C.

Oak stump, found at Kiel-Ellerbek (54° 22.5' N Lat, 10° 11' E Long), Germany. Wood from final Mesolithic settlement, ca. 8.0 m below base peat. Subm. 1965 by F. R. Averdick.

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