



February 17, 2020

Dr. Sturt Manning
Department of Classics
120 Goldwin Smith Hall
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Ithaca NY 14853

Dear Dr. Manning,

The results of the radiocarbon and stable isotope analyses for the samples received by our lab on January 22, 2020 (Invoice #25011) are presented in Table 1.

Pretreatment

Charcoal

Charcoal was hand-picked from bulk sediment samples for analysis when possible (indicated in Table 1). The charcoal samples were inspected under microscope and manually cleaned prior to acid/alkali/acid (AAA) pretreatment to remove superficial contaminants. Charcoal samples were treated with 1N HCl at 80°C for 1 hour, decanted, and rinsed with MilliQ water. The samples were then treated with 0.1 M NaOH at room temperature to remove humic substances, decanted, and rinsed to neutral with MilliQ water. The samples were treated with HCl a second time at 80°C for 15 minutes, rinsed repeatedly with MilliQ water, and dried at 105°C.

Sediment, bulk organics

Sediment samples were sieved to remove extraneous materials and treated with 1N HCl at 80°C to remove carbonates, refreshing the acid as needed to remove all carbonates. The sediments were rinsed with MilliQ water to neutral and dried at 105°C.

¹⁴C by AMS

The samples were combusted at 900°C in evacuated and sealed quartz tubes in the presence of CuO to produce CO₂. The CO₂ samples were cryogenically purified from the other reaction products and catalytically converted to graphite using the method of Vogel et al. (1984). Graphite ¹⁴C/¹³C ratios were measured using the CAIS 0.5 MeV AMS. Sample ratios were compared to the ratio measured from the Oxalic Acid I standard (NBS SRM 4990), and the results are presented as percent Modern Carbon (pMC). The quoted uncalibrated dates are given in radiocarbon years before 1950 (years BP), using the ¹⁴C half-life of 5568 years. The error is quoted as one standard deviation and reflects both statistical and experimental errors. The dates have been corrected for isotope fractionation using the δ¹³C value measured by IRMS.

Measurement of stable isotopes

Stable isotope ratios (δ¹³C) were measured using an isotope ratio mass spectrometer housed at the University of Georgia Center for Applied Isotope Studies. Values are expressed as δ¹³C with respect to PDB, with an error of less than 0.1‰.



Table 1. Results of the radiocarbon and stable isotope ratio analyses for Invoice #25011.

UGAMS	Sample ID	Material	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$, ‰	^{14}C age years, BP	±	pMC	±
46276	BH.17.s.012	charcoal	-25.7	4027	25	60.57	0.161
46277	BH.17.s.013	sediment	-25.1	5840	25	48.33	0.143
46278	BH.17.s.070	sediment	-24.0	4875	25	54.50	0.150
46279	BH.17.s.072	sediment	-25.9	4133	25	59.78	0.162
46280	BH.17.s.093	sediment	-24.4	3913	25	61.44	0.174
46281	BH.17.s.108	sediment	-24.1	4426	25	57.64	0.156
46282	BH.17.s.142	sediment	-23.7	4371	25	58.03	0.157
46283	BH.18.s.003	charcoal	-27.1	28117	80	3.02	0.028
46284	BH.18.s.016	sediment	-24.7	4914	25	54.24	0.151
46285	BH.18.s.039	sediment	-24.6	6535	25	44.33	0.131
46286	BH.18.s.086	sediment	-21.4	4936	25	54.09	0.155
46287	BH.18.s.107	sediment	-26.2	9681	30	29.96	0.099
46288	BH.18.s.133	sediment	-25.0	5535	25	50.20	0.141
46289	BH.18.s.141	sediment	-26.6	3570	25	64.11	0.172
46290	BH.18.s.154	sediment	-23.8	5221	25	52.20	0.145

References:

Vogel, JS, Southon, JR, Nelson, DE, and Brown, TA. 1984. Performance of catalytically condensed carbon for use in accelerator mass spectrometry. Nuclear Instruments & Methods 223(B5):289-293.

Report prepared by

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