C^{14} – DATES ON POST-GLACIAL MARINE SHELLS

Post-glacial marine shells collected from four localities on terraces in the Scoresby Sund area were dated during 1969 by Henrik Tauber, Carbon-14 Dating Laboratory, National Museum, Copenhagen. The following results were obtained:

6800 ± 130 years before 1950
4850 B. C.

GGU 96048: K-1459. West side of Rypefjord (71° 01′N, 27° 45′W) approximately 15 km from the present front of Eielson Gletscher.

The shells (mainly *Mya truncata*) were found on a slope below a marine clay terrace 17-25 m above sea-level. They date a niveau ca. 25 m above sea-level and indicate a minimum age of the deglaciation in Rypefjord.

6910 ± 130 years before 1950
7180 ± 130 years before 1950

Mean 7040 ± 110 years before 1950
5090 B. C.

GGU 96108: K-1460. South-east Gåseland (70° 18′N, 26° 35′W)

The shells (*Mya truncata* and a few *Saxicava arctica*) were collected immediately below the surface of a marine terrace (possibly an abrasion terrace) at about 5-6 m above sea-level. They date a marine level approximately 8 m above sea-level.

8640 ± 140 years before 1950
6690 B. C.

GGU 119029: K-1461. Bjørneøer, the northernmost island (71°10′ N, 25° 20′ W)

The shells (*Saxicava arctica* and a few *Mya truncata*) were collected on a marine terrace ca. 65 m above sea-level. Many of the shells were found on the surface, whereas many others were embedded in the sediment. The deposits are the highest with shells yet found in Scoresby Sund.

8790 ± 140 years before 1950
8900 ± 140 years before 1950

Mean 8850 ± 120 years before 1950
6900 B. C.

GGU 101006: K-1462. Head of Nathorst Fjord (71° 36′ N, 22° 37′ W)

The shells (*Mya truncata* and *Saxicava arctica*) were found in situ in a terrace 12-18 m above sea-level. They indicate a minimum age for the deglaciation of Nathorst Fjord.