

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY RADIOCARBON DATES IV

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This list includes mainly the results of datings done from 1967 to 1969. Methods are essentially the same as those described in Radiocarbon, 1966, v. 8, p. 46-53, 1967, v. 9, p. 38-42, and 1969, v. 11, p. 15-21. Samples synthesized to benzene and counted by liquid scintillation spectrometry. Age calculations are based on 95% of the activity of the NBS oxalic acid standard and computed from the Libby half-life of 5570 yr and reference A.D. 1950. The error listed is the one-sigma statistical counting error. Most samples were counted for 2000 to 3000 min. HCL and NaOH pretreatments were applied to samples as required.

In January 1969, a Picker Nuclear Liquimat 220 was purchased to replace the ANS, Inc. spectrometer. Initial performance was excellent, with an E²/B of ca. 1000 (efficiency 60-65%) and a background of ca. 4 cpm. However, trouble with the electronics and photomultiplier tubes resulted in the counter being inoperable for 11 of the 12 months prior to March 1970. This counter is now in excellent working order with an E²/B of 800 (efficiency 65%) and a background of 5.4 cpm.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

I. GEOLOGIC SAMPLES

Leon Florida series

Soil and wood coll. and subm. 1967 by C. L. Coultas, Florida A & M Univ.

FSU-249. Shell Point

1760 ± 60

A.D. 190

Bh horizon soil (30° 6' 0" N Lat, 84° 18' 0" W Long), from 42 to 52 cm below ground surface (pH 4.45, 1:1 H₂O). Coll. at junction of State Rds. 367 and 367a in St. Mark's Nat. Wildlife Refuge.

FSU-250. St. Mark's Lighthouse

6020 ± 300

4070 B.C.

Bh Horizon soil (30° 5' N Lat, 84° 10' W Long), from 56 to 72 cm below ground surface (pH 5.9, 1:1 H₂O) from salt marsh ca. 1¼ mi NE of lighthouse.

FSU-251. Port Leon—1

3075 ± 75

125 B.C.

Sandy peat (30° 7' 30" N Lat, 84° 12' W Long), 119 to 145 cm below ground surface in *Juncus* salt marsh along St. Mark's R.

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5280 \pm 160
A.D. 3330

FSU-252. Port Leon—2

Wood found in sandy peat (30° 7' 30" N Lat, 84° 12' W Long), 145 to 175 cm below ground surface in *Juncus* salt marsh along St. Mark's R.

General Comment (C.L.C.): FSU-249 and 250 are from an apparent organic pan formed under a leached A₂ horizon. These dates indicate that it took ca. 3000 yr to build up ca. 120 cm of soil in this area. FSU-250 seems much too old.

Carrabelle Beach series

Coll. and subm. 1967 by G. H. Dury, Univ. of Wisconsin.

<185

FSU-192. Carrabelle Beach—1

Peat (29° 50' 07" N Lat, 84° 41' 30" W Long).

405 \pm 155
A.D. 1545

FSU-193. Alligator Point

Peat (29° 53' 37" N Lat, 84° 22' 30" W Long), from intertidal zone on seaward face of spit.

940 \pm 80
A.D. 1010

FSU-194. Carrabelle Beach—2

Wood (29° 50' 07" N Lat, 84° 41' 30" W Long), from dead tree bole in intertidal zone, surrounded by peat from which FSU-192 was taken.

6340 \pm 160
4350 B.C.

FSU-195. Carrabelle Beach—3

Peat and humified wood (29° 46' 57" N Lat, 84° 46' 21" W Long), from intertidal zone at base of a low cliff. *Comment* (G.H.D.): peat and wood, dated separately, gave similar results. Both relate to a former swamp forest buried by dune sediments; present exposure indicates retrogradation in progress.

General Comment (G.H.D.): general evidence of retrogradation might be relevant to development of Crooked R., a double-ended tidal creek which is under geomorphic study. FSU-192 and FSU-194 indicate presence of swamp forest ca. 950 yr ago, swamp growth continuing until less than 200 yr ago, and subsequent retreat of shoreline.

II. ARCHAEOLOGIC SAMPLES

Borklund Mound, Florida

The site (8Ta35) is located approx. 15 mi SW of Perry, Florida, and 1 mi inland from Gulf of Mexico between the Enconfina and Fenholloway Rivers (30° 02' 0" N Lat, 83° 55' 10" W Long). Excavated by amateurs, the mound contained ceramics and burials of both early and late Swift Creek phase, and appears to have been in continuous use. Coll. and subm. 1965 by D. S. Phelps, Florida State Univ.

FSU-78. Borklund**1380 ± 195
A.D. 570**

Charred wood from mound fill 62 cm above base. *Comment:* date serves only as possible point along continuum of mound use; no relation to specific deposit within mound.

Nichols site series

The Nichols site near Panacea, Wakulla Co., Florida (29° 59' 45" N Lat, 84° 25' 41" W Long) encompasses a large midden (8Wa3), a 33 m diam. platform mound (Mound A, 8Wa35), and 2 destroyed mounds (8Wa53, 55) of unknown purpose. Primary occupation of the midden and construction of mounds was accomplished during Weeden Island phase. A later Fort Walton phase occupation of site was insignificant, but platform mound was used as a burial area by this component. Moore (1902) excavated parts of Mound A, and Willey (1949) coll. ceramics from midden during his survey. The intrusive Fort Walton burials caused Willey to state that the platform mound may have been a Fort Walton structure, an hypothesis negated by Florida State Univ. excavations in 1955 and 1966. Coll. and subm. 1964 by D. S. Phelps.

FSU-153. Nichols Mound A 1**1550 ± 65
A.D. 400**

Shell (*Rangia cuneata*) from fill of 2nd construction stage of mound, assoc. with Weeden Island ceramics. *Comment:* both this date and FSU-155, below, can only provide limit for earliest mound construction, not to be interpreted as dating the actual event.

FSU-155. Nichols midden 1**1145 ± 40
A.D. 805**

Charred wood from fill of Feature 2, a Weeden Island refuse pit remaining intact in midden area. Assoc. with late Weeden Island ceramics and 1/4 of Wakulla Check Stamped vessel. *Comment:* dates late Weeden Island component of site.

FSU-155. Nichols midden A 2**1550 ± 55
A.D. 400**

Shell (*Rangia cuneata*) from fill of 1st mound construction stage.

Stoutamire Site series, Florida

The Stoutamire site (8Le107) is in Leon Co., Florida, on Ochlockonee R. (30° 41' 32" N Lat, 84° 20' 30" W Long). Excavated by Florida State Univ. in 1966, it contained 2 distinct components separated by a sterile sand deposit. Earliest component, Norwood, was represented by fiber-tempered sherds and steatite vessel fragments. The following dates pertain to the Weeden Island component, a small shell and refuse midden containing typical Weeden Island ceramics, including small, but equal quantities of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped II and Wakulla Check Stamped. Coll. and subm. 1966 by D. S. Phelps.

1285 ± 50

FSU-166. Stoutamire 2 **A.D. 665**
Charred wood from Pit 1, Sq. 30R40, Level 1.

1415 ± 55

FSU-167. Stoutamire 1 **A.D. 535**
Charred wood from Pit 1, 30R30, Level 1.

General Comment: both dates apply to early Weeden Island phase.

Maltby site, Florida

Located on S shore of Santa Rosa Sound in Okaloosa Co., Florida (33° 62' 35" N Lat, 85° 40' 30" W Long). Maltby site (80k31c) is a shell midden occupied from Deptford through Fort Walton phases; Weeden Island phase is sparsely represented. Sample coll. and subm. by Y. W. Lazarus.

FSU-181. Maltby site C

Charcoal from Pit 65-2, 24 in. level, in W extremity of site. *Comment:* date probably applies to early Fort Walton component.

Zabski site, Florida

Located near extreme S end of Merritt I., Brevard Co., Florida (28° 09' 20" N Lat, 80° 36' 30" W Long). Zabski site (8Br165) is the 1st site in E Florida to yield a date for St. Johns I ceramics. This part of site was occupied during what Bullen (1959) termed the "Transitional Period." Coll. 1966 by S. Atkins and subm. by R. P. Bullen, Florida State Mus.

2910 ± 80

FSU-200. Zabski site, FSM 1 **960 B.C.**

Charcoal combined from Levels 4-6 (6 in each) of test pit in midden. *Comment:* sample assoc. with St. Johns I ceramics; mixed level sample should be used with caution.

Caxambus site, Florida

This site is located in Collier Co., Florida (25° 54' 56" N Lat, 81° 42' 55" W Long). Assoc. ceramic sample was an undecorated, sand-tempered pottery throughout 140 cm of excavated midden. Coll. and subm. 1967 by L. R. Morrell, Florida Bur. of Historic Sites and Properties.

1670 ± 135

FSU-229. Caxambus 1 **A.D. 280**

Charred wood from Sq. H, Level 7 (120 to 140 cm below surface), assoc. with a support post for an elevated Glades I residence structure. *Comment:* 1st radiocarbon date for Glades I phase in region.

Third Gulf Breeze Site series, Florida

The Third Gulf Breeze site (8Sa8), one of a series of middens along S shore of Santa Rosa Sound, located immediately E of town limits of Gulf Breeze, Florida (30° 22' 0" N Lat, 87° 08' 30" W Long). Excavations

by Willey (1949, p. 89-94) established primary occupation in Santa Rosa-Swift Creek phase with a later occupation of site in Fort Walton phase. Later excavations (Phelps, 1969) refined Santa Rosa-Swift Creek context. Samples coll. and subm. 1969 by D. S. Phelps.

FSU-350. Third Gulf Breeze 2 **1485 ± 75**
A.D. 465
Charred wood from Zone II, Level 2, Sq. E.

FSU-351. Third Gulf Breeze 3 **1350 ± 75**
A.D. 600

Charred wood from Feature 1, Sq. E; a hearth filled with burned *Coquina* shell, ash, and charcoal.

General Comment: both dates seem late for Santa Rosa-Swift Creek, but FSU-350 may be proper for late segment of the continuum; some intrusive material may have been derived from overlying Fort Walton component.

Town Creek Mound series, North Carolina

A series of 3 more dates for various construction stages of Town Creek Mound (Mg2), Montgomery Co., North Carolina (35° 40' 30" N Lat, 75° 59' 0" W Long). This platform mound is assigned to the Pee Dee phase (Coe, 1952); ceramic complex from site was recently described by Reid (1965). Subm. 1958 by J. L. Coe, Univ. of North Carolina.

FSU-184. Town Creek 3 **745 ± 140**
A.D. 1205

Charred wood of post fragment from pre-mound humus in Sq. 60R30, Level A. Sample coll. 1940. *Comment:* sample from area beneath center of mound, ruling out later intrusive contaminants.

FSU-185. Town Creek 4 **595 ± 50**
A.D. 1355

Charred wood from Wall Post 106, Temple 1 on summit of 1st mound stage. Sample coll. 1948. *Comment:* compares favorably with earlier date of pre-mound level (FSU-184, above).

FSU-186. Town Creek 5 **670 ± 40**
A.D. 1280

Charred fragments of wood from Wall Post 1, Temple 2 on summit of mound. Charred post was buried by a collapsed clay wall. *Comment:* date is earlier than FSU-185 but a later construction date for this structure is justified within the 2-sigma range of this date. A previous sample from another post of this structure dated A.D. 1350 (FSU-154, 600 ± 140; Knauer *et al.*, 1967).

Quelepa series, El Salvador

Charcoal from Quelepa site, San Miguel Prov., El Salvador (13° 31' N Lat, 88° 15' W Long). Coll. 1968 and subm. by E. W. Andrews V, Tulane Univ.

FSU-337.	Quelepa	Cache 6	2020 \pm 55 70 B.C.
FSU-338.	Quelepa	Cache 7	2055 \pm 65 105 B.C.
FSU-353.	Quelepa	Cache 13	1460 \pm 90 A.D. 490
FSU-354.	Quelepa	Structure 4	1285 \pm 70 A.D. 665
FSU-366.	Quelepa	Structure 23	2100 \pm 75 150 B.C.
FSU-367.	Quelepa	Structure 29	1540 \pm 60 A.D. 410

General Comment (E.W.A.): Quelepa is largest and perhaps most important site in E El Salvador. FSU-337 and FSU-338 provide dates for Late Preclassic in El Salvador, which correspond closely to Miraflores phase in Maya Guatemala Highlands. FSU-353 and FSU-354 are the only C¹⁴ dates on Early Classic architecture in El Salvador and date burning of an Early Classic structure.

Spirit Cave series, Thailand

Wood charcoal from Spirit Cave, Maehongson Prov., N Thailand (19° 34' N Lat, 98° 7' E Long). Coll. 1966 and subm. by Chester Gorman, Univ. of Hawaii.

FSU-314.	Spirit Cave	Layer 2	7905 \pm 195 5955 B.C.
FSU-315.	Spirit Cave	Layer 3	11,350 \pm 280 9400 B.C.
FSU-316.	Spirit Cave	Layer 5	10,900 \pm 550 8950 B.C.
FSU-317.	Spirit Cave	Layer 2	7400 \pm 150 5450 B.C.
FSU-318.	Spirit Cave	Layer 2a	8520 \pm 145 6570 B.C.

General Comment (C.G.): recent excavation in Spirit Cave and assoc. C¹⁴ dates provided evidence for early (ca. 7000 B.C.) domestication of plants in SE Asia (Gorman, 1969). FSU-314 and FSU-318 date upper portion of deposit and agree well with other determinations (TF-802 and GAK-1846). FSU-315 and FSU-316 are thus far the earliest dates for mainland SE Asia. FSU-317 dates top of Spirit Cave sequence. These dates generally bracket Pleistocene/Recent boundary in SE Asia and show it to be of little significance. General conclusion concerning the C¹⁴ and cultural sequence will appear in Asian Perspectives, v. 11 (in press).

Non Nok Tha series, Thailand

Samples from Non Nok Tha site, Khon Kaen Prov., NE Thailand (16° 47' 57" N Lat, 102° 18' 17" E Long). Coll. 1968 and subm. by D. T. Bayard, Univ. of Hawaii.

FSU-339. Non Nok Tha	Layer 5	Modern
Bamboo charcoal from Sq. 3e/3f, Level 8.		
		4435 ± 65
FSU-340. Non Nok Tha	Layer 11	2485 B.C.
Carbonized wood containing considerable termite frass from Sq. 4g.		
		2470 ± 70
FSU-341. Non Nok Tha	Layer 7	520 B.C.
Charcoal fragments from Sq. 4f.		
		3055 ± 65
FSU-342. Non Nok Tha	Layer 8	1105 B.C.
Charcoal from Sq. 1e.		
FSU-343. Non Nok Tha	Layer 4	Modern
Charcoal from Sq. 1e.		
		3560 ± 65
FSU-345. Non Nok Tha	Mound 125	1610 B.C.
Charcoal from Sq. 3e.		

General Comment (D.T.B.): these dates are relevant to early development of metallurgy in SE Asia (see Solheim, 1968). Conclusions concerning these and other dates will appear in *Asian Perspectives*, v. 11 (in press). Most dates from this site support presence of metallurgy by ca. 3500 B.C., and of a fairly complex bronze technology prior to 2300 B.C. Above dates, however, tend to support simultaneous arrival of iron and bronze between 800 and 300 B.C. Samples possibly were contaminated either naturally or in shipment, although no source of contamination is apparent.

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