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# Notebook - March 1969

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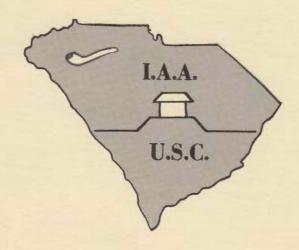
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THE INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

# NOTEBOOK

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA · COLUMBIA



A monthly report of news and activities of mutual interest to the individuals and organizations within the framework of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina and for the information of friends and associates of the Institute.

ROBERT L. STEPHENSON, EDITOR

VOLUME I MARCH 1969 NUMBER III

#### THE INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

# The University of South Carolina Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Ph. 777-8170

#### STAFF

Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, Director and State Archeologist

Mr. John D. Combes, Assistant Director

Mr. Stanley South, Archeologist

Mrs. Betty O. Williams, Secretary

Mr. Paul Brockington, Student Laboratory Assistant

Mr. George Chitty, Illustrator

Miss Karen Lindsay, Student Laboratory Assistant

Miss Pamela Morgan, Student Laboratory Assistant

Mr. Donald R. Sutherland, Collaborator (Department of Anthropology and Sociology)

#### EDITOR'S PAGE

The Institute of Archeology and Anthropology continues to push ahead into numerous activities all over the state. We have logged many miles on the carryall and looked at sites and talked with people in over half the counties of the state. The Charles Towne Project is well under way again and we are conferring on several other projects for the near future.

We have only two problems of any consequence. One is the matter of space for our laboratories and offices. We have been assured we can move into our new quarters fairly soon and they will be very nice when they have been remodeled for us. The problem is the long delay in getting the space ready to move into. We hope that this can be accomplished soon. The other problem of concern is the matter of trying to help build a substantial academic program in the Department of Anthropology and Sociology. We made extensive efforts in this direction this fall and winter but failed to accomplish our purpose. Now we seem to be stuck on dead center. Our efforts will continue with renewed vigor and eventually we will build a department but the delay is detrimental to the Institute and even more so to the University.

Our student laboratory assistants continue to do fine work for us. They are dependable, interested, competent people and we are very pleased to have them with us. Karen will be going to New Mexico this summer to work with Dr. Cynthia Irwin Williams but the others are planning to spend the summer with us.

We have had a great many notes and letters and phone calls that have complimented the NOTEBOOK highly. We are certainly pleased to have these as it suggests that maybe we are doing something right. It would be especially pleasing if some of our readers would send us some manuscript material or news notes to publish. We would like to have anything you have along this line that would be pertinent to this area. Just send it to me here at the Institute.

We should just take a moment to thank some of the many people who are being so helpful and cooperative and with whom we are working closely. Among others these especially include The Tricentennial Commission and its Executive Director, Mr. James Barnett, and others of his staff. The Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism and its Director, Mr. Bob Hickman, and his staff especially Mr. Janson Cox; the Department of Archives and History and its Director, Mr. Charles Lee, and his staff, especially Mr. Barney Slawson; the Columbia Science Museum and its Director, Dr. John Craft, and his staff especially Mr. Chris Craft; the State Geologist, Mr. Henry Johnson; and the University of South Carolina administrative officials. All of these people are wonderful to work with and our close cooperation is working to the benefit of all concerned.

Dr. Robert L. Stephenson The Institute of Archeology and Anthropology University of South Carolina Columbia, South Carolina 29208

#### TRIP TO NORTH CAROLINA

We had a most pleasant and educational trip to various archeological sites and museums in North Carolina this month. It is most enlightening to see what our neighbors have done and are doing. We pirated many good ideas from them. On March 17, John Combes, Janson Cox and I drove to Brunswick Towne just south of Wilmington. We were pleased that Janson could go with us. In his capacity of Curator of Historic Interpretation for the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism he will be dealing with these kinds of sites and museums in various parts of South Carolina.

Brunswick Towne is the site of the colonial settlement on the Cape Fear River that was begun in 1726 and became a thriving center of activity for North Carolina through the mid-1700's. By the time of the Revolutionary War it was nearly deserted and the British burned it in 1776. Nearly a century later (in 1862) a Confederate Fort (Fort Anderson) was built on the site and the tremendous earthworks of that fort are still standing. Here it was that Stanley South conducted archeological research for nearly a decade. We met Stanley there and he gave us a tour of the site. The excavations have been left open and landscaped without any attempt at reconstruction. Instead the visitor interpretation has been done by the use of signs, labels, and small exhibits along the paths between the ruins. It is very effective. The earthworks of Fort Anderson are unexcavated and are standing over the ruins of the town much as they must have stood soon after the end of the Civil War. The Massiveness of these earthworks is overwhelming.

We drove to Wilmington and down to Fort Fisher at Federal Point. This huge Confederate earthwork fortification was built in 1861-62 at the mouth of Cape Fear River to protect the harbor of Wilmington. When it fell to the Union forces in January 1865 the Confederacy lost its last major harbor. Portions of the tremendous earthwork have been washed away by the encroaching Atlantic Ocean but a large portion of it remains and is a very impressive sight. This, too, like Brunswick Towne is administered by the North Carolina Department of Archives and History as a part of the state's excellent program of interpretation of historic sites. Here, too, Mr. South conducted some archeological research and portions of the palisade have been reconstructed. It is an excellent outdoor exhibit. The small museum adjacent is a well designed building that does not detract from the scene. It has some fine diaramas and exhibit specimens but these could be better displayed and are in need of upkeep. A good preservation laboratory is maintained in conjunction with the museum.

Just north of Fort Fisher is one of the really excellent, small, private museums of this area. This is the Blockade Runner Museum on U.S. 421 just north of Carolina Beach. Diaramas, and a model of Wilmington Harbor carry the story. A huge diarama with lights, sound and narration tells the story of the battle of Fort Fisher of 1865. The whole thing is one of the best done exhibits I have ever seen.

We went on to Raleigh and next morning visited the fine new archives building and the archeological laboratories and met Dr. H. G. Jones, the

the director, and some of the other people there. From Raleigh we went to Chapel Hill and had a good visit with our old friend Joffre Coe. His museum is an excellent introduction to the archeology of this area and his laboratory facilities are very efficiently run.

Our next stop was at Old Salem and Bethabera at Winston Salem. Bethabera is a moravian settlement begun in 1753 by a group from Pennsylvania. It was palisaded against the Cherokees in 1756 and in 1772 the settlement was moved to the permanent town of Salem. Excavations directed by Stanley South in 1964-66 at Bethabera revealed foundations of buildings and the palisade of the town. The palisade has been reconstructed and the building foundations are exhibits in place. It was a very impressive exhibit and supported by the Moravian Church and a large private gift, as well as the advisory assistance of the State Archives Department.

At Old Salem we met Garry Stone, Stanley South's replacement at the Department of Archives, digging in the rain. This town has been restored and reconstructed along the lines of Colonial Williamsburg and is a "living museum". It, too, is well done and supported by the Moravian Church.

Town Creek Indian Mound was our next stop where Joffre Coe has spent almost a decade and a half excavating a prehistoric Indian mound near the Pee Dee River, 20 miles southeast of Albemarle. The palisade of the village has been restored as has been the temple and the temple mound and one of the houses. It is a really fine exhibit and there is a museum adjacent, though we failed to get there in time to see it before it closed. We walked all over the village in a good rainstorm.

We returned to Columbia on Wednesday, March 19, via Charlotte where we stopped at the Duke Power Company Office for a nice visit with Mr. C. J. Blades. Mr. Blades has been responsible for our fine cooperation with Duke Power Company and this is much appreciated.

#### STANLEY SOUTH JOINS STAFF

Mr. Stanley South, recently staff archeologist for the North Carolina Department of Archives and History, joined the staff of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina on March 31, 1968. Stanley was born in Boone, North Carolina in 1928 and attended Appalachian High School. In 1946 he received an honor's diploma from the Southwest Photo-Arts Institute and in 1949 a B.S. in education from Appalachian State Teachers College. He married Jewell Barnhardt in 1949 and they have three youngsters. In 1959 he received a Master of Arts degree from the University of North Carolina in Anthropology. His thesis "An Archeological Survey of the Roanoke Rapids Basin" was based upon his own archeological research into the prehistoric Indian occupations of that basin in 1955.

He joined the staff of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History in 1956. While there he worked on the Town Creek Indian Mound Historic Site

from 1956-1958; at Brunswick Town State Historic Site from 1958-1963; was archeologist-in-charge at Fort Fisher State Historic Site and at Brunswick Town from 1963-1965; and has been staff archeologist working on all these projects as well as at Bethabera and Old Salem in Winston-Salem from 1965-1969. Last year he took a four month leave of absence from the Department of Archives and History to do a contract job excavating the Paca House at Annapolis, Maryland. His experience in archeological excavations at historic sites has been as extensive as that of anyone in this field in North America.

Stanley is the founding chairman of the Conference on Historic Sites Archeology and has been its main inspiration for ten years. He was an organizer of the Society for Historical Archeology and has been on its publications committee. He is a member of the Society of the Sigma Xi and other scholarly societies. Stanley has over 40 published titles in his bibliography and several manuscripts ready for publication or in preparation.

We are indeed pleased to have a person of this caliber on our staff in the Institute and are looking forward to a long and pleasant association with Stanley and Jewell and their family. Welcome aboard.

#### CHARLES TOWNE PROJECT

Mr. Stanley South joined the staff of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology on March 31 and began immediately on the second phase of the Charles Towne archeological project.

In January the Tricentennial Commission asked the Institute to continue the archeological work with another six months project, including 10 weeks or so of field excavation. The remainder of the six months will be devoted to laboratory analyses and preparation of a comprehensive report to be published by the Institute and the Tricentennial Commission next fall.

During the winter months Mr. South has been working, off and on, on the preliminary report of last fall's work at the site utilizing the documentary research done by Mrs. Agnes Baldwin and Mr. Emmett Robinson. This report combines the archeological research with the documentary records. By the end of March the Institute published this report of 57 pages with two large maps in an envelope at the back. It is a most impressive report of the work done so far and clearly illustrates the interrelationship of the documents and the excavations. It is an interim report, however, and only 50 copies were published. There will be none available for general distribution. All of the data from this report will later be combined with that resulting from the excavations and researches being carried on at the site this summer and fall. This will all appear in the comprehensive report to be published next fall.

#### ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

This newly organized society had its third meeting on March 21 with a good turnout and a good program. The spirit and ideals of the society are now well set and the group seems to be taking hold in good shape. The constitution and by-laws have been adopted, the dues set, the name established, officers elected, and the intent agreed upon. There were approximately 80 people at the March meeting.

The program consisted of a well-informed talk by President James Michie on prehistoric projectile point forms and their meaning and an illustrated lecture by John Combes of the Institute staff. Jim brought us from the earliest projectile point forms right up to the historic forms basing his types mainly on the work of Dr. Joffre Coe. John showed slides and talked about the excavations at Fort Prince George in the Keowee Reservoir (1750's) and some of the slides and explanation of the work he and Mr. South did at Charles Towne last fall.

April's meeting will be on April 18 and will feature an illustrated talk by Mr. Donald Sutherland of the Department of Anthropology and Archeology at the University of South Carolina. His subject will be "Archeological Field Methods as illustrated in a stratified salvage site in Tennessee." The May meeting will be on May 16. All meetings are at the Columbia Science Museum, 1519 Senate Street, Columbia at 8:30 p.m. on the third Friday of each month. Anyone interested is cordially invited to attend and to consider joining the society. Dues are only \$5.00 for an individual or \$6.00 for a family. Inquiries may be sent to me here at the Institute or to the Secretary, Miss Lucia Harrison, % P. O. Box 1970, Columbia, S. C., 29702.

#### SPRING ISLAND

On March 22, Mr. and Mrs. John Combes and Mrs. Stephenson and I drove down to the Beaufort area where we met Mr. Elisha Walker and Mr. Gordon Mobley at Fripp Landing and boated over the Chechessee Creek to Spring Island. This is a large island, the highest in the area (38'), across from Parris Island Marine Base and is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Walker. It was originally settled in about 1706 by John Cochran, an Indian trader. The Walkers bought the island in 1964 and are devoting great effort to making it a game refuge and a place of beauty. Mr. Walker invited us down to appraise the archeological and historic possibilities of development. We spent Saturday afternoon and Sunday as the guests of the Walkers and it was a most pleasant and delightful weekend.

We drove and walked over a great deal of the island and noted many archeological sites, recording six of these as specific sites with scores of others to be recorded. Many of these sites are shell middens with abundant

pottery. We tested one of these with a five foot test pit to a depth of six feet. Black humic soil with abundant shell and pottery and some bone refuse was found in the top 15 inches. Below that a clean yellow sand extends to a depth of 55 inches and merges into a black sand. This may or may not be representative of the many other shell midden sites on the island. Along one beach another kind of site is apparent but was not tied to a definite location. Here a large early Archaic point was found near low tide level. It is worthy of note that these and fluted points have been found at another nearby island at the zone between low and high tide suggesting that perhaps some very early material may be present in the area. At the other end of the time scale a magnificent old tabby ruin is partially standing on Spring Island that seems to date from the 18th century.

Altogether there is a vast amount of important archeological material to be studied on Spring Island. Mr. Walker has asked the Institute to prepare a proposal for just what should be done about all this and how we would suggest going about it. The hospitality of the Walkers was wonderful and it is such a pleasure to know that important research may be possible at this most delightful place.

#### THE BOSTICK SITE NEAR ESTILL

At the invitation of Mr. Gene Bostick of Estill, South Carolina, John Combes and I drove to Estill on March 12 and met with Mr. and Mrs. Bostick, Mr. and Mrs. Detreville Bowers, Mr. W. W. Baker, and Dr. N. W. Wood. They took us and a sumptuous picnic lunch down to the Savannah River and up the river by boat to an Indian village site on a tributary on the South Carolina side. We scouted the surface of the site, which seems to cover about an acre of a low ridge, and dug a small test pit. Pottery is abundant on the surface and to a depth 24" in a black sandy loam. Below that is a clean yellow sand. At 37", in the sand, we found a large, side notched point and some chips. This is a promising site and one that should be excavated in the near future. We deeply appreciate the kindness of the Bosticks and the Bowers in pointing it out to us.

#### SUMTER COUNTY MAP

Mr. W. Loring Lee of Sumter kindly provided the Institute and the State Department of Archives and History with a map of Sumter County prepared by his father. This map has over four dozen historic sites indicated including one Indian mound site. It is a most useful and valuable document for our records and we are very grateful to Mr. Lee for making it available to us. Mr. Barney Slawson, of Archives has transferred the data from the original to a another copy of the county map.

by Donald R. Sutherland

# Background

This survey grew quite by accident out of my own research. I had a small number of carbon samples to be dated and a limited budget. To find out where I might obtain relatively inexpensive, yet relatively rapid service I simply made out a form letter and sent it to all of the laboratories listed in Radiocarbon, Vol. 9, 1957 (pp. 545-553) except those in Iron Curtain countries and those asterisked as inactive. In this letter I asked the cost, average processing time and minimum possible processing time for two or three samples, stating that it was in connection with a doctoral dissertation. I also stated that the information was to be kept on file for future reference at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina.

The letters were sent out at the end of October, 1968 and the laboratories that responded had done so by the end of December. These are included in the following chart. In most cases responses stated general laboratory policy. In cases where responses seemed directed towards my particular circumstances I did not set this down in my chart as general policy.

The laboratories listed in this survey are all, with the exception of the last, listed as being currently active in Radiocarbon, Vol. 11, No. 1, 1969 (pp. 236-244). This is the most recent listing to date. Not all of the laboratories surveyed process on a commercial basis. In such cases the basis for processing is commented on under "Remarks". There are also a few cases where a laboratory listed as being active has in fact been discontinued.

All radiocarbon dating laboratories require certain standard information about samples submitted. Many have forms for this information available upon request. This, too, has been noted under "Remarks" where laboratories indicated having such forms. In any case it is advisable to ascertain the information laboratories require by writing directly.

Hopefully this survey will prove to be a convenience for amateur and professional archeologists alike. Since it was done as an afterthought to something else I realize there are other bits of information that could have been included. If there are those who find this useful it might be possible for the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina to conduct an expanded survey on an annual basis. Suggestions and comments will be welcomed.

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1. Radiocarbon, Vol. 9, 1967. Yale University, New Haven.
- 2. Radiocarbon, Vol. 11, No. 1, 1969 Yale University, New Haven.

LABORATORY ADDRESS	COST PER SAMPLE	TIME IN WHICH RETURNED		REMARKS
Dr. Austin Long Laboratory of Isotope Geochemistry Dept. of Geochronology Tuscon, Arizona 85721	\$200.00	AVERAGE MIN. P	veek	The state of the s
Dr. F. T. Hagemann Argonne National Laboratory 9700 Cass Avenue Argonne, Illinois	No commercial processing. See remarks.			Lab. operated by U. S. Atomic Energy Commission which has policy not to duplicate services offered by private enterprise.
Mr. H. A. Polach or Dr. J. F. Lovering Dept. of Geophysics & Geochemistry Australian National University Canberra A.C.T., Australia	No commercial processing. See remarks	6-9 months		Lab. purely for research and does not undertake dating outside the University. Lab. does enter into cooperative research projects for which there is no charge for dating.
Prof. F. W. Shotton, F.R.S. Department of Geology P. O. Box 363 University of Birmingham Birmingham 15, England	No commercial processing. See remarks.			Dating emphasis on samples of geo- logical significance. Some arche- ological samples done, but these re- stricted to samples connected with the United Kingdom, where facilities not usually available. Impossible to accept samples from the U. S.
Ing. Gunther Kohl Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin Institut Fur Ur-und-Fruhgeschichte 1199 Berlin, Rudower Chuassee 5 Germany	\$ 80.00	2 months		Need 10-20 grams of carbon per sample. Have data form.

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	LABORATORY ADDRESS	COST PER SAMPLE	RETU	WHICH RESULTS JRNED MIN. POSSIBLE	REMARKS
	Mr. Harold Barker and Mr. Richard Burleigh Research Laboratory The British Museum London, W.C. 1, England	No commercial processing. See remarks.	Often much longer then 6 months.	6 months	Will process samples that fit into one of their research programs without charge. Have data form.
	Rainer Berger Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics University of California Los Angeles, California 90024	No cost.	1 year		
1 1	James R. Martin, H. G. Goodell, and D. S. Phelps Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory Department of Geology Florida State University Tallahassee, Florida 32306	\$ 50.00	No information.		Have data form.
	Prof. Kunihiko Kigoshi Gakushuin University Toshima-Ku, Mejiro Tokyo, Japan	T Titer vol- ume \$70.00 6.8 liter vol- ume \$150.00	3-5 months		1 liter counter requires 2 grams carbon. 6.8 liter counter requires 10 grams carbon. Bone dating difficult - 100-1000 grams needed, 1000 better. Request samples be sent by air parcel. No data form but lab. would like data typically found on such forms.
	Mr. HaroId W. Krueger Geochron Laboratories Inc. 24 Blackstone Street Cambridge, Mass. 02139	1 samp. \$160 2-10 samps. \$150 11-30 '' \$140 31-50 '' \$130 51-100 '' \$125 101 + '' \$120 each	4-8 weeks	3 weeks from time of re- ceipt for up to 3 samples,	Brochure available on sample sizes recommended, shipping containers, etc. Contract arrangements available.
		PARTIES PROPERTY			

LABORATORY ADDRESS	COST PER SAMPLE		WHICH RESULTS	REMARKS
		AVERAGE N	MIN. POSSIBLE	
Dr. M. A. Geyh Niedersachsisches Landesamt Fur Bodenforschung Hannover-Buchholz, Alfred- Benz-Haws West Germany	No commercial processing.	6 months	3 months	Will process samples of "scientific interest" at no cost.
Isotopes-A Teledyne Company Westwood Laboratories 50 Van Buren Avenue Westwood, New Jersey 07675 Attn.: Mrs. Margaret Venti or Dr. Eric H. Willis	1 samp. \$160 2-9 samps \$145 10-19 '' \$140 20-29 '' \$135 30-39 '' \$130 40-49 '' \$125 50 + '' \$120	4-5 weeks after receipt.	3 weeks for preliminary report.	2 brochures available on sample sizes recommended, sources of contamination, method of testing, etc.
Dr. M. A. Tamers Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Cientificas Departamento de Quimica Apartado 1827 Caracas, Venezuela	May depend upon circumstances. Write directly for this information.		2-3 weeks after re- ceipt.	Have data form.
Dr. H. Willkomm and Mr. H. Erlenkeuser Institut Fur Reine und Angewandte Kernphysik Universitat Kiel 23 Kiel Olshausenstrasse 40-60, Gebaude 32 West Germany	No cost.	3 months for 2 or 3 samples		A series of more than 2 or 3 samples cannot be processed until the end of 1969. Most dating done for own university but a few foreign samples accepted.
Dr. D. L. Thurber  Lamont Gedogical Observatory  Columbia University  Palisades, New York 10964	No commercial processing. See remarks.			If not overloaded will cooperate with scientists outside of Columbia University.

	LABORATORY ADDRESS	COST PER SAMPLE	RETU	WHICH RESULTS JRNED MIN. POSSIBLE	REMARKS
	Dr. H. E. Suess La Jolla Radiocarbon Laboratory Department of Chemistry Revelle College P. O. Box 109 La Jolla, California 92037	\$100.00	6-8 weeks	3 weeks	
	Dr. Tage Nilsson and Mr. Soren Hakansson Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory University of Lund Tunavagen 29 S-22363 Lund, Sweden	\$100.00	3-4 months	2 months for 2 or 3 samples	
- 13 -	Prof. P. C. Capron and Mr. E. Gilot Centre de Physique Nucleaire Laboratoire de Carbone 14 Avenue Cardinal Mercier Heverle-Louvain, Belgium	\$150.00 5 samps.\$700	6 months	6 weeks	
	Dr. James B. Griffen Museum of Anthropology University Museums Building Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104	\$100.00	Paid samples- 5 months Unpaid samples- 6 mo. to 2 years	4-5 weeks	Have data form.
	Dr. J. Thommeret or Mr. J. L. Rapaire Laboratoire de Radioactivite Appliquee Centre Scientifique de Monaco Avenue Saint Martin Monaco	3 samps.\$450 4 samps.\$500	3 months after re- ceipt for 3 or 4 samples		Do not accept bone.

		TIME IN WHICH	H RESULTS	
LABORATORY ADDRESS	COST PER SAMPLE	RETURNED AVERAGE MIN.	DOCCIDIE	REMARKS
Dr. H. G. Ostlund Institute of Marine Science Rickenbacker Causeway University of Miami Miami, Florida 33149	No commercial processing. See remarks.	AVERAGE MIN.	POSSIBLE	Will accept samples from outside the University of Miami if of scientific interest to the lab. Cost sharing of the service to be discussed in each case.
Dr. F. Yamasaki Rikaguku Kenkyusho The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research Komagome, Bunkyo-Ku Tokyo, Japan	\$60	3-6 months depending upon backlog.	2 months	Lab has limited capacity, say to 50-100 samples per year from outside the lab's research program.
Dr. D. J. Carswell Department of Nuclear and Radiation Chemistry University of New South Wales P. O. Box 1 Kensington, New South Wales, 2033 Australia	\$65	4 weeks for small sample re- quiring pre- treatment.	l week for sizeable sample requiring no pre-treatment.	Pre-treatment like hand picking charged additionally at cost. 6 grams of carbon required at minimum.
Dr. T. A. Rafter The Institute of Nuclear Sciences Private Bag Lower Hutt, New Zealand D.S.I.R.	\$100 \$180 for both collagen and carbonate dates on the same bone.	6 months	2 months after re- ceipt. Somewhat longer for bone.	Mimeographed brochure available on preparation, size, etc. of samples.
Esso Production Research Company Affiliate of Humble Oil & Refining Co. P. O. Box 2189 Houston, Texas 77001 Attention: E. McFarlan, Jr. or Dr. H. R. Brannon	No commercial processing. See remarks			Laboratory work on outside samples discontinued.

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LABORATORY ADDRESS	COST PER SAMPLE	RETU	WHICH RESULTS	REMARKS
Dr. J. Gordon Ogdon, III Department of Botany and Bacteriology Ohio Wesleyan University Delaware, Ohio 43015	\$125	AVERAGE 2-6 months	MIN. POSSIBLE 2 months	Not operating as a service laboratory. Primary effort is in biogeographic research in North America.
L. L. McDowell Agricultural Research Service Soil and Water Conservation Research Division Sedimentation Laboratory P. O. Box 30 Oxford, Mississippi 38655				C <sub>14</sub> dating program discontinued.
Miss Elizabeth K. Ralph and Mrs. Stuart Lawn Department of Physics University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104				Open to curators of the Pennsylvania Museum due to large backlog.
Dr. Ariel G. Schrodt Low Level Counting Laboratory Packard Instrument Company 220 Warrenville Road Downers Grove, Illinois 60515				Laboratory inactive.
Dr. V. R. Switsur or Dr. R. G. West Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory 5 Salisbury Villas Station Road Cambridge CB 1 2 JF England	No commercial processing at present. Will process samples consistent with lab's interests without cost.			Considering setting up commercial laboratory. Estimated cost of sample \$120.00 Interested in making contract arrangements. Interested in comments on possible lab.

LABORATORY ADDRESS	COST PER SAMPLE	RET	WHICH RESULTS URNED	REMARKS
F. M. Sweets Radiochemistry, Inc., Subsidiary of The Martin Sweets Co., Inc. 3131 West Market Street Louisville, Kentucky 40212	\$150	1 month	MIN. POSSIBLE  1 week	Laboratory not looking for work due to understaffing. Arrangements should be made as far in advance as possible for having work done.
Radiation Biology Laboratory C-14 Laboratory Smithsonian Institution Washington, D. C. 20560 Attention: Robert Stuckenrath, Jr.	No commercial processing. See remarks.			Dating almost exclusively limited to projects of Institution staff members.
Dr. Henry F. Nelson Mobil Oil Research and Development Corp. Field Research Laboratory P. O. Box 900 Dallas, Texas 75221	No commercial processing. See remarks.			Dating done for own research projects. Some dating done for research of immediate interest to the lab.
Dr. E. R. Swart or Dr. J. G. Sheppard Gulbenkian Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory Department of Chemistry University of Rhodesia P. Bag 167H Salisbury, Rhodesia	\$\frac{1}{50}\$25 within Rhodesia.	-6 months		No samples accepted from outside Africa.

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LABORATORY ADDRESS	COST PER SAMPLE	TIME IN WHICH RESULTS RETURNED	REMARKS
		AVERAGE MIN. POSSIBLE	
Dr. Eric Welen Sveriges Geologiska Undersokning Fack 104 05 Stockholm 50, Sweden	Carbonaceous 1-9 samps. \$100 10-19 '' \$ 90 20 + '' \$ 80 Bone 1-9 '' \$120 10-19 '' \$110 20 + '' \$100 Tritium 1-9 '' \$ 70 10-49 '' \$ 65 50 + '' \$ 60	6 weeks to 2 months	Cost approximate - dollar equivalents for Swedish Krona estimated within \$5.00. Have data form.
Professor Esa Hyyppa Geologinen Tutkimuslaitos The Geological Survey of Finland Otaniemi, Finland	\$160 to \$200 -	T year	
Dr. Reidar Nydaf Fysisk Institutt Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory Norges Tekniske Hogskole Trondheim, Norway	\$75 without C13/C12 measurement. \$90 with C13/C12 measurement.	1-5 samps. 2 months. 5-10 samps. 2-4 months. 10-20 samps 6 months.	Do not want bone samples not open to many commercial processings per year, only about 40.
Dr. D. Lal Tata Institute of Funda- mental Research Homi Bhabha Road Bombay-5 BR., India	No commercial processing. See remarks.		Lab a national facility limited in capacity to 100-150 samples per year. May date a few samples upon request depending upon the urgency of the circumstances.
Dr. E. Mott Davis Radiocarbon Laboratory Balcones Research Center Route 4, Box 189 University of Texas at Austin Austin, Texas 78757	\$50		Lab not for service dating. For collaborative research. Occasional outside work requires a proposal for collaborative research from person wanting dating. Proposal then must be accepted.

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\$150	MIN. POSSIBLE	"Prices and delivery for analysis are competitive and somewhat flexible." This is a new, family owned lab operated by a former employee of the Lamont Geological Observatory and of Isotopes Inc. of New Jersey Information from letter of advertisement. Not listed in Radiocarbon.
\$150		are competitive and somewhat flexible." This is a new, family owned lab operated by a former employee of the Lamont Geological Observatory and of Isotopes Inc. of New Jersey Information from letter of advertisement. Not listed in
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#### HANDBOOK FOR

# HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY, PART 1

compiled by John L. Cotter

Edition limited to 1,000 copies, available from the publisher, John L. Cotter, 8125 Heacock Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. 19095

PRICE \$3.00

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