

Alabama Archaeological Society

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STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

NADB DOC # - 4,056,612

MEMBER OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

RESULTS!!! PROGRESS REPORT - WINTER PROJECT - LAMAR COUNTY SURVEY RESULTS!!!

For the past few weeks, we have been concentrating our efforts primarily in testing with 5-foot squares a number of sites which seemed promising after surface collecting and limited "post-hole" testing, with the following showings:

Lr 23, on Cantrell's Creek near Henson's Springs, showed scattered red chips and some Lively Complex materials on the surface. The site was partially wooded and seemed a likely spot for some stratigraphy, but a 5-foot test went only a few inches before going sterile. The site has apparently in the past been extensively cultivated. Cultural material was sparse and confined to the plow zone.

Lr 26, near the Sulligent city limits, had abundant material along the cultivated portion of a low rise which extended into a wooded area. A test square in the wooded area revealed no stratigraphy and evidence of extensive cultivation in the past.

Lr 17, close by, showed a similar situation.

Lr 34, a small bluff shelter on the Buttahatchee near the Marion County line (known locally as Stutz bluff) was tested near the dripline. The results of the test were promising although material was not particularly abundant. Lively materials were present. Since experience has shown that shelters generally have good stratigraphy, it is felt that further work should be done in this shelter.

Mn 100 was another small shelter on the Buttahatchee about a half-mile upriver from Stutz Bluff. Upon testing, the site proved to be quite shallow. No further work is recommended. A surface collection produced not only Lively materials but uniface tools, a rarity on nearby open sites.

Lr 20. Two 5-foot tests were made at this site near Henson Springs - one at the foot of the main terrace and one in the center of the terrace. This site shows more promise of stratigraphy than any site tested to date. The test went several 4-inch levels before reaching the sterile gravels of the Tuscaloosa formation. Cultural material was abundant. One pottery sherd (Alexander Pinched) was present in the first level. There was an apparent decrease in the frequency of red jasper material with depth and a corresponding increase in the size and frequency of yellow jasper material with depth. This may prove highly significant in view of the fact that Lively Complex materials appear by and large in yellow jasper in surface collections in the area. This site should definitely be scheduled for further investigation next summer.

Margaret V. Clayton, Supervisor

GOOD NEWS FROM LAMAR COUNTY

Prior to writing her Progress Report (above), Margaret, who is in charge of our week-end, winter-long exploration of Lively Complex sites, wrote exciting news. She says

MARCH 1966

Joe Benthall finished his work in the Holt Basin and loaned his crew to her for some testing, writing us as follows:

"We put 2 test squares down at Lr 20. The site has trees all over it and although it has been plowed in the past, it has not been touched in the past 20 years and has some stratigraphy left. The first test was put down near the creek on the lower terrace where flint chips were showing in a 2 foot stratum in the creek bank. It went for four 4-inch levels before going sterile. The top level had some late Woodland stuff, then nothing much identifiable until we hit the bottom level. At the bottom there were a few red chips and a high-keeled yellow jasper scraper type."

"The other test was put down on the main terrace and it went five 4-inch levels before going sterile. There wasn't much identifiable material in the square, but a definite and obvious decrease in red jasper with depth - and a definite and obvious increase in yellow jasper with depth. Further, the yellow jasper pieces get bigger with depth. We got a couple of real good pebble tools on the bottom."

"This site is a must for this summer."

It is a striking as well as puzzling fact that pebble tools in the Lively Complex type site area are almost entirely on YELLOW jasper. To the contrary, other artifacts are almost invariably on RED jasper. The "definite" decrease of red, and increase of yellow (confirmed by Steve Wimberly by actual count), with depth, and with "good pebble tools on the bottom", is therefore our first stratigraphic hint that the pebble tools may be deeper, hence older, than the other artifacts.

However, this site has a shallow midden, has been plowed, and only a 5-foot square was tested and only 414 lithic pieces recovered. Encouraging though this is, we need a couple of trenches entirely across the site to verify the trend. Other sites will also be found with stratigraphy, and Margaret has found a shelter with pebble tools, which will be tested. Ultimately THE site could be found, and the cultural, and hopefully chronological, placement of our pebble tools determined.

Certainly it is the most worthy challenge we ever had, with the greatest potential. With at last a stratigraphic hint that pebble tools might be older than anything ever found in Alabama, it begins to look as if we have something capable of inspiring us to another summer project.

WORMINGTON ON ALABAMA'S PEBBLE TOOLS

Ed Boss, the able and enterprising Editor of the Newsletter of the Pennsylvania Institute of Anthropology, knowing full well that any pebble tools in America have a "controversial" flavor (or even odor), took the trouble to request statements from Dragoo, Wimberly and Clayton, who have worked with our pebble tools; and Wormington, who has examined a selection of some 85 and shown them to Bordes, Desmond Clark and Vertes.

We well know the affirmative interests of the first 3 professionals, and need quote them only in part. Dragoo thinks America's pebble tools are off to "a good start and we hope to back it up with much more evidence". Wimberly says our pebble tools are "more than numerically adequate to document the presence of a pebble tool industry in at least one section of North America." Clayton thinks "The chief problem...seems to be that many archaeologists appear to doubt that anyone can with certainty differentiate between pebble tools and lithic waste." These comments are very much to the point.

We have received quite a few reactions which bumbled around aimlessly, missing the essential mark by a mile, so we wish to quote in full the statement of Dr. H. M. Wormington, the celebrated Curator of Archaeology of the Denver Museum of Natural History. In a few words she manages to state the case in full, and in a most satisfactory manner.

"I am in complete agreement that the tools of the Lively Complex should be considered without preconceptions or prejudices. We must recognize that we have no evi-

dence concerning their age and that it is extremely unwise to assume great antiquity solely on the basis of a low level of technological development. Nevertheless, these are true pebble tools, this complex is unlike lithic assemblages of known age in the area, and it seems extremely important that every effort be made to find such materials in a datable context. It would be ridiculous to ignore these finds simply because they do not fit into presently recognized patterns; that is the very factor that makes them of interest."

Amen! We heartily recommend that this to-the-point view be adopted by all, and that we make "every effort" to pin down some FACTS about these mysterious lithic tools which refuse to fit into anything that a generation of archaeology in Alabama has learned. We are encouraged to think that there is a healthy wave of open-minded interest by orders from Catawba College, University of Alabama Medical Center, Virginia State Library, Johns Hopkins, Emory University, University of Arkansas, University of Missouri, University of Mississippi, Bronson Museum, Massau County Museum, Harvard University, University of State of New York, University of Pittsburgh, University of Pennsylvania, Staten Island Museum, Ocmulgee National Monument, University of Alberta, University of Michigan. Yet our reviews are only beginning. We wish to thank Editor Ed Boss for the wide coverage, and much extra work, he gave the Lively-Long-Josselyn papers and 300 illustrations on pebble tools. (Order from Dan Jssselyn, 408 Broadway, Birmingham, Ala. 35209. \$3.00 - any profits support pebble tool research.)

CLOSING "SECOND DRIVE FOR '65"

And, heavens to Betsy, aren't you glad of that! We who ask, and keep the books, write the letters, etc., surely are! Whee-oooo - you really don't "hate" fund drives until you run one. If you think giving is an annoyance, you just ought to try getting! We are still \$475.14 short of our \$2,000.00 goal - but that is not bad for an unprecedented SECOND DRIVE in one year, we think. We believe we have assured sources of most of the remaining deficit to take care of the final bill from the University of Alabama for the good services of Margaret Clayton and staff on our winter exploration.

We do not, of course, prohibit further donations to our winter project, which will continue for some months in active field work. Some of you may have just put it off, and may wish to participate in this most unusual and promising project. But if so, it will be entirely as a "dedicated donor", and not because we twisted your arm. We shall request no more until (and IF) we come up with a worthy project for the summer of 1966. Despite all the work and worry involved in fund drives, we do most sincerely hope we discover a most exciting site worth excavating in 1966 - and have to impose upon your fine generosity again. Thanks a million for the '65 response - and 2 million for the SECOND '65 response - a wonderful new FIRST for our Society.

Albert Fisher, M.D., became the FIRST to send in a SEVENTH YEAR donation. Seven years - who'd have thought our pioneering little fund drive for archaeology could last that long! And even keep the original pioneers interested in giving away their hard-earned money!

Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Mahan, though, we must credit with a tie with Dr. Fisher - they made out their SEVENTH YEAR check on the same day, January 18, even though it arrived a day later. We have lost count of the consecutive years of dedicated field work, publication, etc., Ed has put into archaeology.

Alice M. (Mrs. John O.) Burns - November, December, January, February, March - becomes our first member to donate FIVE months in a row! How about that? New member in November, too! And Alice has discovered a remarkable site where "pebble tools" are worked on FIVE different basic materials, confirming all of these (which superficially look unlike) as Lively Complex! Those which are worked on poor fragmented chert, we don't think an "old school" archaeologist would bother to turn over with his foot. New blood, new minds, new eyes - for a NEW ARCHAEOLOGY.

Thomas R. Horne, of Fairhope, who joined us last year, sends his winter donation. And who knows but what we might be digging in South Alabama next summer - that Dothan area discovery has prospects which we are looking into.

William K. Keel, who visited one of our digs last summer all the way from Atlanta, sent in another of his generous donations, for our winter project, with: "Sorry to be so late, but I've been out of touch for the last couple of months" - meaning, we hope, that Keel & Co. are busy. Bill also ordered the Lively Complex publication.

Lewis L. Yaseen - welcome to a new donor who comes to us with a fine recommendation from no less than Ed Mahan himself, who writes that Mr. Yaseen is a "Retired jeweler, friend of Mr. Carl Ogle, Guntersville. 77 years of age and still very active and mentally alert - we need more friends like him". Seventy-seven - and still acquiring new interests! Alas, we doubt if there are many like him!

Bob Lee Franklin joins us from Birmingham - that ancient den of archaeology where we thought we had found all interested parties! But our "new archaeology" continues to interest new folks. We are really "just getting started", and need all of you.

Mrs. Mary Alice King joins our crusade from far-away Hurley, New Mexico! If memory serves us well, this is our first donation from New Mexico - which would add another to our 20-odd donating states, which have provided indispensable assistance. (Any relation to our Paul A. King, Horace Holland's friend in Leighton?)

Sigfus Olafson, a thousand miles away and yet a close friend, we met through our mutual love for archaeology. He is a person we should have greatly regretted not knowing. He is also one of the finest friends archaeology ever had - presently, of course, President of the Eastern States Archeological Federation. But few can know how much he does through personal contacts, constant correspondence and aid and encouragement to all and sundry. For the SEVENTH year he has been a major supporter of our oversize Alabama ambitions and projects - promotionally as well as financially. He is now engaged in a veritable crusade to bring Alabama's pebble tools to the attention of his many professional and amateur friends.

We wish to express the thanks of the Alabama Archaeological Society, and of all those interested in the progress of archaeology, to the many members and friends who through their donations and efforts have made our professional-amateur projects possible. The resulting discoveries have been very considerable. We hope there will be more, and even greater.

BUT WHY HASN'T IT BEEN FOUND BEFORE!!!

One of our great archaeologists, a man who himself has made new discoveries which had not been found before, asked that about our Lively Complex. He had been assured by Dr. Francois Bordes of European fame that they were true pebble tools - Dr. H. M. Wormington showed Bordes a representative sample. And down the line we often get that "why?" - and often with the obvious inference that if they haven't been found, they just can't be. So we want to tell again a story of a fabulous south Alabama find. An Army flier from Fort Rucker, doubtless rather preoccupied with the exacting business of flying, was nevertheless struck by the "speckled" appearance of a large area of land he flew over - some 3 square miles in extent. We, by good fortune, happened to have a promising new Choctawhatchee Chapter in that area. The Army flier happened to mention his curious observation to a member, Mrs. Col. Raymond E. Johnson. She and Thomas H. Marlow were interested, and proceeded to hunt the area, which they found with difficulty. We do not know what they thought they were looking for, but if they had archaeology in mind they were not sufficiently "indoctrinated" to know there "wouldn't be" any archaeology 2 miles from water (modern water). Thus they found a fabulous site, so large and visible that it could be casually noted by an Army flier passing over. "Sermons in stones" were never more profound. Let us read, and perceive the moral. Let us

never, never, never again think that we have "found everything" and deny archaeology any further progress because we think we "know it all". And let us remember that amateurs are the great SCOUTS of archaeology, our very ignorance sometimes being to our advantage. And let us REPORT our fabulous finds to those who can study and interpret them. And let us, as amateur discoverers, keep after our NEW finds until they ARE STUDIED AND INTERPRETED - despite many "non-believers" who think they have found everything, know all. We have a long way to go before we have read all of man's past in America. Immediately we have the problem of READING THE RIDDLE OF ALABAMA'S PEBBLE TOOLS. And as for that "WHY?" - let us all ask it, with other inferences!

WATCH THAT CHOCTAWHATCHEE CHAPTER!

Mrs. Col. Raymond E. Johnson, Thomas H. Marlow, Mr. & Mrs. William H. Emanuel and Mr. & Mrs. Gordon Willis visited Birmingham February 20th to confer about pebble tools and their several square miles literally paved, plow-zone deep, with amazing lithic litter including "choppers", "handaxes" and the like. Mr. Emanuel, who lived in Europe a number of years, brought up 3 boards containing 59 artifacts - ancient European handaxes, etc., and their American counterparts from their amazing site. We personally abominate theorizing, but we durned near backslid when we saw the startling technological similarities and even stylistic likenesses between the ancient European and late (?) American!!! Wow!!! COME TO BIRMINGHAM MARCH 2 MEETING AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Understandably, that Choctawhatchee Chapter is shaken to its ambitions. What books can we get (and we know of nothing very good which would apply)? What can we do (we are roughly typing their artifacts for recognition, and advise mucho work)? What help can we get from the State Society (we are "in the red" at the moment, and that committed in another area)? They have a cave site also, artifacts in evidence, fine cave stream - and it is being molested! Headaches all over the place!

We alerted Dave DeJarnette, who is back home. Alice Burns will get them topo maps if available. Dan Josselyn is roughly typing their artifacts so they can be collected and stored in some separation for study, advising some books and sending some literature. Randy Gray will get down when he can to look over the geological situation. Dividing the huge area into plots, and collecting by plot, literally tons of material, will be the BIG job for a time. We advised them to see if they could hire one of Dave's archaeologists to test that cave a few weekends, providing him with volunteer labor and housing him in their homes by rotation. We don't know of a cave dig in south Alabama, and with pebble tools in proximity it could be something for us to dig next summer!

We were delighted to meet these enthusiastic folks. We hated to confront them, face to face, with THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBLEM - no money, no paid employees, precious little time what with the volunteers busy fighting off the wolf, too little "amateur education" to do much on our own without being simply destructive. But that is our challenge, and it is our glory that we have been doing a little something about it for the last few years. Their area as a whole sounds eroded beyond excavation, and they can do a fine job of collecting by areas, preparatory to study. If testing should prove the cave worthy, we feel sure our members and friends would arise to the opportunity and finance excavation. Trenching in what looks to be a "drained swamp" of several acres, possibly a Pleistocene lake, just might (do you hope?) discover the first Alabama mammoth! Don't worry, just work, and eventually we'll learn a lot down there, thanks to our new and inspired Chapter - they called a meeting and put Mr. Emanuel in charge of "organizing" activities. That's the ticket!

BOOK REVIEWS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT LAKE ABITI, 1964, Thomas E. Lee, Centre d'Etudes Nordiques, Universite Laval, Quebec, Ontario, Canada, \$1.20. We were so favorably impressed by this book that we urge all who write archaeological reports to study it as a model. Practically every artifact, core and even utilized chips are illustrated in 2 views which enable us to understand them, and for once adequately described. Most of our sites will have to be re-excavated from storage, and the "crude tools", etc., which have been evaded will have to be restudied and REPORTED IN FULL. Lee reports

adequately, and both writes and draws extremely well. He is Director of the Anthropological Association of Canada, Editor of the Anthropological Journal of Canada, Instructor at the Universite Laval and heads University field expeditions. We have just read in the Montreal Gazette, and Globe and Mail, about Lee's startling discovery of what looks to be a NORSE VILIAGE IN NORTHEAST CANADA! Hope to get some descriptions for our April issue.

INDIANS AND ARCHAEOLOGY OF MISSOURI, Carl H. and Eleanor F. Chapman, University of Missouri Press, Columbia, Missouri, \$1.00. This is sort of "applied archaeology", telling the story archaeologists have deciphered, followed by chapters on archaeological methods. The 161 pages are profusely illustrated, usually several to the page, and the reading is easy. Every state should have such a book, and at the price we do not see why every Alabama member would not want to add this book to the archaeological shelf - you will find many of our point types, etc., illustrated.

CHAPTER NEWS:

Birmingham Chapter meets on the 1st Wednesday of each month at University of Alabama Extension Center. At the February meeting, Dr. A. G. Long Jr., Marshall County Chapter, presented a very informative description of the more popular and better known types of Early Man. The meeting to be held on March 2 will hear a long-awaited presentation by Dan Josselyn on "All About Pebble Tools", enabling one to "understand pebble tools in one lesson". Representatives from all Chapters are invited. The Chapter is planning field trips tentatively on the 3rd Saturday of each month, and those interested should phone T. R. Gray, 3416 Avalon Road, Homewood, at 871-3356.

East Alabama Chapter meets on the 2nd Friday of each month at Room 247, Funchess Hall, Auburn University. At a special meeting held January 21, officers for 1966 were elected, as follows: Dr. William E. Goslin, President; Dr. Walter H. Greenleaf, Vice President; Dr. William D. Ivey, Secretary. Meetings are to be held from October through May of each year, an occasional field trip to replace a meeting. At the February meeting, Charles Fugler, instructor in foreign language and PhD candidate in Zoology, will present an illustrated talk on "Equador", discussing its natives, etc.

Huntsville Chapter meets on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at Records Court, Municipal Building. At the January meeting, Mr. Preston Watts, Huntsville Chapter member, gave a most informative presentation on rock formation and lapidary techniques, including a beautiful display of cut and polished rock he had collected from all over the U.S. At the February meeting, Chapter Member Tom Cornell spoke on "Material and History of Site Ma 10 at Whitesburg Bridge", displaying and discussing the finds he had surface-collected from a "dead" site over the past 30 years.

Marshall County Chapter meets on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at the Food Basket Restaurant, Albertville. The February meeting was entertained by Randy Gray, Birmingham Chapter, who spoke on "Geology of Tennessee Valley" discussing river terraces and meanders. The sets of silhouette drawings prepared by A. B. Hooper III & Larry Smith, illustrated in the December 1965 JOURNAL, can be obtained for 25¢ per set by writing Richard D. Stimler, Route 3, Guntersville, Ala.

Mauvilla Chapter meets on the 3rd Monday of each month at the Mobile Public Library. At the January meeting, Dr. R. J. Wittman of Spring Hill College spoke on "Archaeological Sites of Naples and Its Environs". No February meeting due to conflict of meeting date with Mardi Gras celebrations.

Montgomery Chapter meets on the 1st Tuesday of each month at the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts. Randy Gray, Birmingham Chapter, spoke to the January meeting on "Applications of Geology to the Field of Archaeology", covering fundamental principles of geology significant to archaeology and analysis of the geology of the Montgomery area; also discussing work being done in the Buttahatchee River drainage on early lithic ma-

materials there. The March meeting will be held at Varon's Restaurant and will include an informal period, dinner, the yearly business meeting, election of officers and reports. Salvage work in the Mt. Meigs area will be done on February weekends on 2 Woodland sites being destroyed by housing projects. A lecture attended by over 100 persons was given by David Chase on February 6 on "Alabama's Human Prehistory".

Morgan-Limestone Chapter meets on the 1st Tuesday of each month in the Commissioners Chambers, Decatur City Hall. At the February meeting, Jack Cambron spoke on Archaeological Method (a) Mapping of Sites, Collecting from Sites and Artifact Identification making an excellent presentation with examples of sites plotted on quadrangle maps together with site descriptions and specimens found on sites. The March meeting will be addressed by Samuel A. Mosley on Archaeological Method (b) Restoration and Preservation of Artifacts, and Site Documentation.

Muscle Shoals Chapter meets on the 4th Monday of each month at Wesleyan Hall, Room W-3, Florence State College. The January program was given by A. W. Beinlich Jr., whose subject was "Skin Diving in the North Woods". At the February meeting, the program will be presented by Horace J. Holland. The Chapter is donating a \$5.00 prize to be awarded to the best junior and senior displays of Fossils and Minerals at the Science Fair to be held at Florence State College in March.

Noccalula Chapter meets on the 1st Thursday of each month at the Etowah County Court House, Gadsden. At the February meeting, Jess Raley spoke on "How to Conduct a Dig". The addition of 7 new members brought the total membership of the Chapter to 87!

Selma Chapter meets on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at the Meadowview Christian Church. At the February meeting, Joe Watkins, Birmingham Chapter, spoke on "Mayan Ruins in Yucatan Peninsula", showing slides of ruins at Yaxchilan, Palenque, Uxmal and Chichen, also of Mayan descendants living in Yucatan today. Mrs. Doris Reimers was elected as new Secretary-Treasurer, succeeding Miss Janet Martin.

ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

NEW MEMBERS FOR FEBRUARY:

Earl Gregg Swem Library, College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, Va. 23185
Geochron Laboratories, Inc., 24 Blackstone St., Cambridge, Mass. 02139
Charles E. Cataldo Jr., 4726 Panorama Drive, S.E., Huntsville, Ala. 35801 (Assoc.)
William H. Coleman, 1305 - 19th St. S.W., Birmingham, Ala. 35211 (Assoc.)
James Elrod, 1216 Gladstone Ave., Birmingham, Ala. (Family)
Morland L. Flegel, P O Box 152, Ashland, Ala. 36251
Mrs. Lewis W. Fowler, 201 Uriah Ave., Gadsden, Ala. 35901
A. S. Hamman, Route 8, Box 251-D, Jasper, Ala. 35501
Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Hendrix, 215 Ridgeway Road, Hueytown, Ala. 35020
W. N. Lee, 3710 N.W. 65th, Seattle, Wash. 98107

CHANGES OF ADDRESS:

Alvis Frith, Route 3 Box 330, Selma, Ala. 36701
W. P. Kytte, P O Box 206, Alexander City, Ala.
Capt. Robert H. Polk, 2706 B North Court Road, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. 21005
Wm. S. Steele, Plantation Manor Nursing Home, P O Box 6217, McCalla, Ala. 35111
Wm. B. Stepp, 4509 Triana Blvd., Box 9, Huntsville, Ala. 35805
Jimmy Walden, 102-A Milner St., Huntsville, Ala. 35805
Kyle White, 2344 - 24th St. W., Birmingham, Ala. 35208
Dr. R. W. Work, 219 S. McDowell St., Apt. 5, Raleigh, N.C. 27605

CHANGE OF NAME: From Howard College Library to Samford University Library, 800 Lakeshore Drive, Birmingham, Ala. 35209

BAD ADDRESS:

James F. Hopgood, 513 S. 6th St., Columbia, Missouri 65201 (formerly)

INVITATION FROM BIRMINGHAM CHAPTER
INVITATION FROM BIRMINGHAM CHAPTER

What is a "pebble tool industry? How can we certify the Lively Complex as a pebble tool industry? Can we answer those who try to "explain away" our pebble tools? Can your questions about pebble tools be answered? We hope all Chapters will send delegates to our March meeting to see if Dan Josselyn can resolve these and other questions to your satisfaction, and enable a nucleus of members all over the state to UNDERSTAND pebble tools. Some 60 sites are now known widely over the state - pebble tools are a problem for all of us. The meeting will be on Wednesday, March 2, 7:30 PM, at the University of Alabama Extension Center, 7th Ave. & 20th Street South.

VOLUNTEERS??? You can assist with our Winter Project any weekend doing surface survey work in the Buttahatchee River basin. The crew assembles each Saturday and Sunday morning at the Travel Inn Restaurant located on Highway 78 about a mile east from downtown Guin, Ala., under the direction of Miss Margaret Clayton. There is much to be done and you will enjoy having worked on the preliminary phases of what may prove to be the biggest thing our State Society has accomplished in its existence. COME ALL!!!

A BOOKLET FOR NEW MEMBERS? Secretary Rodger L. Schaefer writes asking if perhaps we should prepare something more than our usual letter to new members: "We may be missing a bet in not selling archaeology and our digs to all our members considering that this letter goes to each new member and annually to each member when dues are paid." We think Rodger definitely has something. Our thought is that perhaps the State Society has matured sufficiently to publish a handsome printed booklet, with good illustrations, with a brief "introductory course" on amateur archaeology. "Well begun is half done" and this might well be the most important next step we could take. Should not our Directors consider this at their next meeting? Talk it over in your Chapter.

R. P. Gravely Jr., member of our State Society from Martinsville, Va., writes: "Arnold Amenda's 'In Defense of the Amateur' should be required reading for all amateurs and professionals. Can I have your permission to distribute copies to the local chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia and elsewhere, with proper credit?" Naturally, we are happy and complimented to authorize his request.

He continues: "It would seem that some definitions could be derived from this article:

PROFESSIONAL: A trained archaeologist (by formal education or practical experience) who is employed full-time in archaeological work and maintains within the limits of his training standards of ethical conduct.

AMATEUR: An individual interested in archaeology who may or may not have had formal education and training, who is unpaid for his work, but who maintains within the limits of his training accepted standards of ethical conduct.

RELIC HUNTER: A collector who places the acquisition of artifacts above the maintenance of proper ethical standards of conduct."

We believe all will agree that Mr. Gravely has expressed himself most admirably!!!

PAID YOUR DUES FOR 1966? We doubt that anyone interested in archaeology will want to miss the really exceptional photographs Dr. A. G. Long Jr., immediate past-president and our official photographer, has been taking during 3 trips down to Birmingham - some 20 hours of photographing. Not only are they most "suitable for framing". They include hundreds of "pebble tools" sent in from many areas of Alabama by A. B. Hooper III, U. G. Roberts Jr., Horace J. Holland, C. E. Troup, Jane Fowler, Alice Burns, Ed Mahan. These include these hard-to-recognize tools worked on a wide variety of materials, looking quite unlike. And the hundreds of pounds of artifacts Steve Wimberly brought back from the remarkable Choctawhatchee Chapter site discovered by Mrs. Col. Raymond E. Johnson and Thomas H. Marlow, brings into the picture another and very different material and geographic area. Crude tools sent by Faulkner (University of Tennessee), Kelley (University of Georgia), Robbins (Bronson Museum, Mass.) and Chapman (University of Missouri), add to the excitement and understanding. Photos and papers on this exciting phase of the "new archaeology" promise you an interesting and profit-

able year of archaeological literature. In fact, you might give serious thought to becoming a "Sustaining Member" (\$5.00) so that we can afford to publish all these papers as fast as they come in. (Those who joined as "Annual Members" (\$3.00) may still reconsider and send in the difference.) But according to the latest word from Secretary Schaefer, there are a rather discouraging number of 1965 members still unpaid for '66. If YOU happen to be one of these, won't you do something about it TODAY?

P.S. Do you recognize a "burin"? We were reading recently that they were not very abundantly reported in America. Doc Long is also preparing an extensive report profusely illustrated suggesting that burins are by no means scarce in this area - only unrecognized. And the "P-1 Stemmed" projectile point type - had you noted a very odd circumstance about that? Doc Long will tell you about that, too. Even in the "old archaeology" unexpected new elements are appearing - which is progress! Even if you had become a bit bored with archaeology, you will enjoy turning over these "new leaves" (Not to mention R. A. Humbird's "railroad ballast site" - one for the book!)

Bea Harris has collaborated with Dr. William H. Cole on a very handsome book entitled SOME MARINE MOLLUSCS FROM THE SOUTHWEST COAST OF FLORIDA. This is a scientific introduction for shell hobbyists to make their hobby mean vastly more to them, and to conchology. The principles of taxonomy are explained, brief biographies of 36 natural scientists, common and Latin names for shells and even much-needed assistance in pronouncing Latin, as "peck-ten zick-zack L". We are proud of Bea, and wish that archaeological taxonomy could zick-zack with such scientific precision.

Dave Chase sent in a photograph of stratigraphically arranged projectile points from the Lo9 site of the Montgomery Chapter salvage project - which went down to Dalton points! Another photo was of a graded bank, Site B, Claiborne Lock & Dam, with an artifact level 12 feet deep! Only constant vigilance can hope to do even a fraction of justice to our enormous salvage problem, and we applaud the efforts of Dave and the Montgomery Chapter members.

John W. Clark Jr., in renewing his membership for 1966, writes from his home in Austin, Texas: "Good luck on the pebble tool project. As I see the situation, you have a large number of pebble tools found on the surface of several sites. The most obvious question is whether or not these tools are found with other lithic material, especially such things as projectile points, scrapers and bifaces. In central Texas I have found a large number of large crude bifaces that could be described as pebble tools. These are associated with Archaic assemblages. If the pebble tools definitely are not associated with other types of tools, then a stratified or single component buried site must be found and excavated very carefully with copious notes and a professional archaeologist checking on the excavations periodically." Thus rather masterfully stated is our Winter Project, and from the material on the first pages of this Newsletter, we have indications of a stratified site for further excavation next summer!

DECEMBER 1965 JOURNAL OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY: Richard A. and son John R. Humbird published on their own salvage venture in this fine issue - a trench 8 feet wide, 42 feet long, 5 feet deep in hot, sticky summer weather! They "did the best we could, seeking facts rather than artifacts, in an effort to sustain a useful report", and were nicely apologetic about amateur deficiencies. It may reward their sweat-dripping labors to know that this report on 2 unique burial caches drew a compliment from Steve Wimberly.

Matt Lively on pebble tools, a professional paper by Roy S. Dickens Jr., a plea for an "Eva Family" by Long and Josselyn, on the immense antiquity of degenerated "modern art" by George E. Russell, A. B. Hooper III's clever silhouette aid to projectile point identification, Horace Holland with some of the Paleo points he has surface collected in such amazing profusion, and the great abundance of photos by Dr. A. G. Long Jr. himself - we thought Dave DeJarnette, Editor, produced a fine and very readable (and "seeable") publication.

MYSTERY HOLES IN ROCKS: Several of our members have kicked around the mystery of con-

ical holes worked in boulders in Alabama. SOUTHWESTERN LORE, December 1965, published a photograph of 2 similar holes adjacently worked in a boulder, with a small connecting trough also worked in the boulder. The suggestion attached is "possibly used in the preparation of a drink from sotol". (Colorado Archaeological Society, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, \$2.50 annual dues.)

William Weatherford's grave is photographed in ALABAMA CONSERVATION, August-September 1964. It is a massive, rough-hewn affair of common stones cemented together, with a tablet insert, and looks appropriate enough. But it is entangled in a mass of brush. Possibly this would provide our Mobile Chapter with a clean-up project. Or is it still safer for the Red Man to skulk in the bushes? Weatherford was, of course, only quarter Indian blood, but an able leader of the outraged Creeks. (Thanks to R. A. Humbard for sending us this publication.)

Dr. James E. Fitting published a most detailed and interesting paper on "Paleo-Indian Adaptive and Settlement Patterns" in the September-December 1965 MICHIGAN ARCHAEOLOGIST. (Donald R. Hays, Michigan Archaeological Society, 2733 Buckingham, Birmingham, Michigan, \$3.00 annual dues.)

Sigfus Olafson, always an excellent source of news, sent us a copy of a paper by science writer Alexander Marshack (Science, Volume 146) in which he interprets various markings on bones and rock walls dating from the Upper Paleolithic as calendric notations much earlier than they have been supposed to occur.

"TRI-UNIVERSITY PROJECT: A four-year program of archaeological exploration began in January. It is being conducted by Florida Atlantic University, The University of Florida and Colgate University. Dr. William H. Sears of Florida Atlantic said that the first investigations would be into the culture of a wandering tribe of Indians who came from Central or South America to the shores of Lake Okeechobee. There is evidence that they later moved as far north as Ohio. This was more than 2000 years ago. Some months ago a group headed by Sears found more than 300 skeletons of these people plus crude pottery and wooden art. The project has a NSF grant of \$95,900. The work will be conducted from a mobile field station of 3 trailers with living accommodations for 14 persons and office, laboratory, darkroom and storage facilities. The work will last for 6 to 8 months of each year." From THE INTERAMERICAN, Newsletter of the Instituto Interamericano, February 1966 issue.

MORE NEW MEMBERS FOR FEBRUARY: Receiving the information too late to be included in the listing on Page 7 of this issue, we learn that Margaret Clayton has forwarded to Secretary Schaefer applications for membership and 1966 annual dues for W. G. Priddy, Martha Sharon Priddy, John S. Priddy and M. L. Brown all of Sulligent, Ala. Margaret explains that these people have been of immeasurable help to her on the survey over in Lamar County, and their enthusiastic interest has resulted in the applications.

HANDBOOK OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY: For new members and those few older members who have not yet obtained a copy of this publication in order to identify their collections, and to be enabled to learn the regionally given names of various artifacts, we are glad to make known the fact that copies of the Second Edition are still available, and may be obtained either from your local Chapter Officers, or by sending your \$5.25 check payable to The Archaeological Research Assn. of Ala. Inc., to Mr. D. L. DeJarnette, P O Box 6126, University, Ala. 35486.

WE ARE VOLUNTEERS TOO: In the magnificently illustrated LAROUSSE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE EARTH, nothing caught our eye more than a photograph of a dam under construction in India, to provide power and irrigation - by VOLUNTEERS. What good things could be done, which are not being done, by VOLUNTEERS - with no burden on the overburdened taxpayer? In amateur archaeology we are VOLUNTEERS too - and pretty darned proud of it! And for those hardy folks who like the great outdoors, even at this season of the year, you can get the desired exposure doing surface collecting on our Winter Project!

EDUCATIONAL PAGE

THE IDEA OF PREHISTORY

At this time in history, man is more concerned than ever before with the course of human evolution, both biologically and culturally. More than this, he is deeply concerned about any possible connections between the past and the present, and any implications for the future. Only in this century has the citizenry, the laymen, of this country accepted the idea of the antiquity of civilizations on this continent, and only in the face of unavoidable scientific evidence have they injected into their vocabulary the word "prehistory". Only in recent years have anthropologists gained the respect due their scholarly endeavors. It has been a long and difficult "up-hill" struggle to separate history from mythology, and there are still many hindrances to the growth of a sound knowledge of the prehistory of man in North America. The greatest obstruction to this growth is the attitude of our society. It is not enough that archaeologists have expanded and integrated their interests with the broad fields of anthropology and sociology, unless the public is properly informed of the importance of their work.

The philosophical differences and ever present hostilities among nations today are a direct result of cultural inheritances and complexities brought face to face by modern transportation and communication. How does this dangerous problem relate to the idea of prehistory? Very simply, the problem demands an explanation of cause. The cause lies buried deeply in the very nature of man, and the nature of man is the result of a continuous evolutionary process not yet understood. The knowledge of the prehistory of man will bring this understanding, and with the understanding, contemporary man hopefully will gain the wisdom to be compatible with all of his neighbors.

The social scientists, including archaeologists and anthropologists, therefore, have the responsibility to prepare man to live and progress in this fast moving technical age. The first step in satisfying this responsibility is relating to the public the "whole" story of man. This is, in part, the idea of prehistory.

Robert B. Clem, Huntsville Chapter

