

# Alabama Archaeological Society

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA P.O. BOX 6126, UNIVERSITY, ALA. 35486

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## STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

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### OSCEOLA REBURIED

MAR 8 - 1969

Our BIG Christmas - we had just turned boastfully SIX, and though we entered school at 7 in those days, were reading avidly to get at the wonderful treasures in books - and Santa brought TWO: profusely illustrated WILD ANIMALS I HAVE MET, by naturalist-explorer-hunter Frederick Seymour; and TRUE STORIES OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS, Edward S. Ellis - both still useful references. Page 205 of the latter indelibly imprinted on our memory (and conscience) Catlin's famous painting of the great Chief Osceola, in all his unconquered pride and sartorial splendor topped by the ostrich plumes.

As-se-he-ho'-lar, like so many famous historic chiefs, had a white father - we have seen "English trader" and "French Marquis". His mother is said to have been a "princess", daughter of a Creek Chief. The FIRST SEMINOLE WAR occurred when Jackson high-handedly invaded Spanish Florida in pursuit of Creek Indians, 1817. After Florida was ceded to the U.S., white settlers sparked the SECOND SEMINOLE WAR by forcefully taking the good Seminole farms - and some were forcefully removed to what is now Seminole County, Okla. One of Osceola's wives had been claimed as a slave by her mother's former owner, and Indian Agent Thompson put Osceola "in irons" when he denounced the action - and made an embittered leader for the second war (Chief Mikonopi had led the first). It was a disastrous war for the white man, wearing out or killing general after general, lasting 7 years, 1835-1842, and costing \$20 million - multiply by about 10 for modern equivalent. And it was never won - Florida Seminoles correctly boast their unconquered native freedom.

After many other unsavory incidents, Osceola was finally captured by treacherous violation of a flag of truce - nothing else had sufficed to conquer - Seminole women were even reputed to destroy their children and join their men in a fight to the death. The great Cherokee Chief, John Ross, said of this truce violation: "I do hereby most solemnly protest against this unprecedented violation of that sacred rule" - as many are still doing. But Osceola was taken to St. Augustine, then transferred to Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S.C. - where he died 25 days after arrival, January 30, 1838.

H. C. Hughes, thoughtful Charleston member, provides 3 clippings from the CHARLESTON EVENING POST - and another ending to the story over which we cried in rage 62 years ago. A modern ghoul (fabled demon robbing graves and eating corpses) identified as Otis W. Shiver of Miami bragged that on a dark night he had robbed Osceola's grave for commercial exploitation. Fortunately the headstone had long ago fallen and broken, and in 1888 an iron fence had been erected by guess around the supposed grave - and missed - so the ghoul got the wrong bones. Archaeologist John W. Griffin, who spoke at our 1968 Annual Meeting, undertook more extensive exploratory excavation and on November 2, 1968, found Osceola - identifiable because at death his head had been severed and kept as a trophy! (subsequently destroyed in a museum fire). Griffin reburied the bones in a small coffin placed in a concrete vault, over which a concrete-mixer truck dumped some 4,000 pounds of concrete to set up in one solid lump "to pro-

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tect the burial from future vandals". The grave will be marked simply: "Osceola, died January 30, 1838, reinterred January 15, 1969".

(In a note, Hughes says: "at last!" he has just heard of the formation of an Archaeological Society in South Carolina - of which he had not been informed so was not able to attend. If they will start a movement to raise a more fitting monument over Osceola, and more justly inscribed, we'll crusade financially for them.)

Rek-wi-es-kat (to Seminole it), old friend.

#### THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF ANTIBIOTICS

Gennie Lindsey (Mrs. Dr. Mike Lindsey) astutely suggested, and provided sterile collection kits for, a study of the bacteria in our now-famous first fund drive excavation, the Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter - the study subsequently made by the University of Alabama. What bacteria were around and attacking man 10,000 years ago, and could we use them? And we remember an item in the literature about opening a tomb known to have been sealed for some thousands of years - bacteriologists thoroughly "sterilized" were the first to enter, with their collection kits. The search for NEW ANTIBIOTICS is a new and tremendously important archaeological potential. Antibiotics are substances which have an antibacterial action, and have been derived from molds, fungi, algae, even soy beans and garlic, as well as bacteria. As early as 1877, pioneering Pasteur noted a reduction in infectivity of anthrax bacillus in the presence of another bacterium. However, antibiotics and their uses are far older than man - nature uses them in digestive tracts to prevent undesirable invasions. Microfauna and -flora are necessary in soils not only for such actions as disintegrating rocks, breaking down complex carbon compounds, converting carbohydrate to water and ammonia to nitrate - but also to form antibiotics antagonistic to undesirable organisms. Billions of micro-organisms per gram of soil are present. Our scientific understanding of antibiotics is recent - Alexander Fleming, British scientist, noted in 1929 that the mold *Penicillium notatum*, ACCIDENTALLY introduced into a laboratory culture, suppressed bacterial growth. So what? He pigeonholed the invaluable information. One might almost say "fortunately" the Second World War came along - with the usual catastrophic wound infections. Fleming remembered - the U.S. Government was interested - more lives will be saved than war kills. But in the immensely rapid reproductive rate of micro-organisms - billions overnight - variants or "sports" are abundant. Some of them prove resistant to antibiotics - of which only 4 groups have been found with therapeutic value. So we are actually helping micro-organisms to "evolve" resistant strains - and maybe to out-evolve us! Strains of several diseases are already "incurable". Hence our desperate search for new antibiotics, from new micro-organisms. Man has long used micro-organisms for fermenting liquors, making cheese, etc. Metallurgical science is now investigating the recovery of minerals from low-grade ores by "microbiological leaching" - as copper with *Ferrobacillus ferro-oxidans* and arsenic with *Thiobacillus ferro-oxidans*. We are probably only beginning, one would judge, to discover the potentials of micro-organic science.

(When you and I, if we were here, could feed on anything, my dear,

And with our human zeal for birth could finally consume the earth.)

Perhaps archaeology can make valuable contributions with micro-organisms sealed off from modern life, and still as they were thousands to millions of years ago.

#### WHAT IS ANTHROPOLOGY?

- or isn't, for that matter? We smiled over an Ontario Newsletter description of our Newsletter as a "fantastic miscellany of news and views". Yes, we are aware, but we are also "anthropocentric" - as far as man's personal interests are concerned, the very universe revolves around US. So what isn't, at least roundaboutly, of importance to anthropology - the study of man? Even those incredibly microscopic atomic particles, neutrons, which began a journey toward the earth perhaps billions of years ago, at unimaginable speed - and wound up striking atoms in our atmosphere, making radio-



active carbon-14 - and plants "breathed" it, and we ate the plants or the animals who ate the plants - "we people", that is, 40,000 years ago - and now we hope to overturn the entire archaeological calendar by finding that man WAS in America before that - by measuring this atomic "stardust" left in charcoal, bones, etc. Neutro-carbo-anthropology? A neutron, mind you, billions of years old from billions of billions of miles away - THAT important to anthropology! Besides which, we think man more important than the things he makes - whether atomic bombs or fist hatchets. And until we do adequately peddle the importance of MAN, and adequately establish archaeology as only one of the approaches to understanding (hopefully!) this fabulous but difficult creature about to exterminate himself in a variety of ways - well, until we INDOCTRINATE that, there will be too darned much "artifactitis" in the amateur ranks. We also make allowances for interest and readability - the first needs of the written word. (Note, above, our invasion of micro-bio-anthropology for "fantastic miscellany"!)

#### FUND DRIVE STATUS

Roger Nance "entered the lists" in our tournament against archaeological poverty and "salvage domination", despite no official opening this year of the miracle of a TENTH ANNIVERSARY FUND DRIVE - whoda thought it! Roger is most welcome, not only to our fund but as the first archaeologist the University of Alabama at Birmingham ever had. He is building an archaeological library here, and otherwise making plans for a big archaeological future. His interest in pebble tools is most welcome also - he brought his professor, Dr. Jeremiah Epstein, over from University of Texas to take a gander. Roger will return to Texas March 10th for further work toward his doctorate, but he will be back in Birmingham for the fall semester.

Mr. & Mrs. Harman A. Ladwig, our good Huntsville members now lost to N.Y., write that they sure miss Alabama up there in Utica, but they haven't forgotten us - as they prove with a CHECK. They do have something of a problem, archaeologically speaking, with 3 feet of snow! But think of the frost in the ground to push'm up, then the melt to wash'm out - how about splitting that snow with us? And do let us know what surface archaeology-ing is like up there - and thanks a lot.

J. Andrew Douglas we reported erroneously last month - it was not his second but THIRD 1968 donation - and over the years he rates in the BENEFACTOR class. As far as we know he is the first of this celebrated family to take such interest in archaeology, but support of worthy causes is an old family tradition. MINING ENGINEERING is one of the great industrial journals, with excellent writers and going far beyond the specific subject into matters which affect it in many ways - basic science, governments, laws, international economics, unstable monetary values, labor relations, conservation, race matters and the like. And seen from this particular point of view is like seeing them from a "new window" of understanding. The Journal is able to do this fine job because of endowments "by industry leaders", among them James Douglas - and further to stimulate engineering excellence there is a highly prized annual JAMES DOUGLAS GOLD MEDAL AWARD.

#### ARCHAEOLOGY AND IVORY

could have interesting relationships. As we know, "man and mammoth" often go together in archaeological experience. Ivory has long been "mined" where prehistoric pachyderms left it. We ran across the item that 32 tons of ivory were sold at Irkutsk between 1925-30, and wondered how many "man and mammoth" associations had been destroyed in Siberia by collectors - ivory collectors. To pursue the matter, of course much ivory has come from Africa - much of it, deplorably, taken "on the hoof". But much of it wasn't - there was even a tradition of "elephant graveyards" where all the old elephants went to die (but didn't). Were any of them ancient village sites occupied for thousands of years, leaving skeletons by the thousands, such as are found in Europe? Prince Henry (the "Navigator") of Portugal ventured down the West Coast of Africa and

began the African slave trade as early as 1482, followed by Spain in 1517, England in 1553 and France in 1624. African kings "waxed fat" on this export, and soon learned they could wax even fatter by exporting ivory too - the long lines of slaves going to market each carried an elephant tusk. Pliny mentions that in Ethiopia ivory was used for fences, cattle stalls, etc., so there must have been quite a stock on hand, but soon elephants were being killed by the 100,000 annually for ivory. The slave trade is almost a thing of the past - outside of Africa. But when King Leopold II, deplorable son of an excellent father, was handed the Congo Free State by the Berlin Conference in 1885 for Belgian rule, he exploited ivory to the limit - and about everything else! - about 5 to 6 million francs annually. (Though cannibalism and human sacrifice were greatly reduced.) One thing seems to lead to another - the trail of man being so devious. We were just wondering how much archaeology the "ivory rush" had destroyed.

#### U.S. AND WORLD ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES

EASY DOESN'T DOES IT: We hear so many do-gooder, liberal, radical, political - anything but anthropological - easy, simple, quick, painless (but expensive) recipes for solving all of man's problems. (Privately speaking, we haven't solved our own in a lifetime.) So we were glad to see Ron Miller, Executive Secretary, Guild of American Prehistorians, in THE INTERNATIONAL MEMO invoking the gods of uncommon sense against "stories about some kind of handy-dandy 'new anthropology' (in the popular books) that will explain Man's problems. We only wish it were this easy".

In similar vein, we were impressed by the wisdom of an Indian girl, Kahn-tineta Horn, in the ANTHROPOLOGICAL JOURNAL OF CANADA, Vol. 6, No. 4. She called our startled attention to the fact that before the white man, the Indians, in effect, had "lived in a permanent vacation land without any of these (civilized) motivations". And she made a good case for a complete "anthropological study" with such motivations especially in mind. It is the soundest approach we have heard, but did not greatly lessen the problem - make them WANT to join the world hassle??? Stuart Piggot, in ANCIENT EUROPE (Aldine), perhaps speaks for anthropology: "Far from thinking civilization a normal development...all my study of the past persuades me that the emergence of what we call civilization is a most abnormal...event". So we "develop" the "undeveloped" countries - misery loves company - and natural resources - but people?

INDIAN MINING METHOD REDISCOVERED: With the richer and shallower ore bodies playing out, inflation and inflated taxes and labor costs, mining engineers are looking for better methods in an economic sense. We never thought much of the reputed Indian method of building a fire to heat rocks, then cooling and fracturing them with water. But a new method now being tried heats rocks with a "jetting" machine, then cools suddenly with nitrogen - claiming up to 35 feet an hour in an 18 inch diameter hole - shades of old Power (Powha) Tan!

PRECOLUMBIAN DISCOVERY CLAIMS have become so wildly numerous it seems simplest to ask who DIDN'T discover America. But why aren't claims for the Irish monks pressed more vigorously? A British boy named Succat was enslaved by an Irish raiding party, escaped 6 years later, wandered for some 38 days in Vandal-devastated France, had the traditional "visions" of starvation. Entering the church, he subsequently returned to the scenes of his slavery as Bishop of Ireland, which he pursued with vigor, "driving out the snakes" - of which there are none in Ireland, but serpents were symbols in the Druid religion which was born on the European mainland. He died in considerable disfavor in 461, but the usual traditions grew and as their beloved "St. Patrick" he left the Irish church with a strong missionary heritage. There are traditions that monks notoriously sought "solitude in the ocean" - and when the Vikings settled Iceland they found Irish monks. The voyage of St. Brendan the Navigator, "westward for 40 days", grew into a veritable Irish Odyssey, with a St. Brendan's Isle and Hy Bressail said to have appeared on some medieval maps far to the westward. And it has been claimed that 2 Norse documents refer to Irish in a "large country beyond Vinland".



Personally, our own favorite account of precolumbian discoveries concerns the "Norse Halberds" which on investigation by the late Prof. Robert W. Breckenridge proved to be "tobacco plug cutters". They had been manufactured by the Rogers Iron Co. of Springfield, Ohio, as a promotional gadget for the American Tobacco Company's famous "Battle Axe Plug Tobacco" (AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGY 57:129-31, 1955). But maybe our thinking is colored by the reputed "Welch fort" in Alabama!

CRO-MAGNON MYTH AND MYSTERY: They were not writing books 15 to 25,000 years ago, and a few skeletons don't tell much of a story, so myths and mysteries were invented. He had a chin, which was enlarged into quite a noble protuberance. He was a little taller than other skeletons of his time, so his less than 6 feet became about 10, to hear tell. And of course such a super-man disappeared mysteriously, probably devoured by our own brutish ancestors. But from time to time we see Cro-Magnoid skeletons reported, the latest being from Gar Cahal, Morocco. They were found below the Bronze level but above the Iberomaurusian - for which Oranian now seems to be the preferred term. This was a true blade culture, with some geometric microliths and micro-burins, and great numbers of backed blades. Oakley dates it at 10 to 12,000 years, so it appears that Cro-Magnon did persist, and only melted into the "melting pot" of man as breeds mixed and mingled and crossed. If this noted cave artist was superior, he got diluted.

#### CHAPTER NEWS

Birmingham Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Thursday of each month in Room 213, Reid Hall, Samford University. A large audience at the February meeting greatly enjoyed a slide illustrated discussion by Dr. Harold E. Simon on "Indian Art of Remington and Catlin. At the March meeting, Mrs. Jim McCary will show slides from the Birmingham Art Museum on art of Ancient Egypt. Chapter members have made several field trips to an old Birmingham "midden", finding interesting old bottles.

THE PASTFINDERS, Birmingham Chapter Ladies' Auxiliary, met in January at the home of Mrs. Jim McCary, where Mr. Charles Copeland of the Alabama Geologic Survey spoke on "Curious Creatures in Alabama Rocks", showing slides and specimens of fossils. Members also brought fossils to display. The February meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Neal Andrews, where Mrs. Claude Lawson talked on "Old Glass". A field trip was made with Randy Gray to the Red Mountain cut; and members had a field day at Frank M. Jones' home seeing his fabulous collection of old maps, books & Indian artifacts.

Cullman County Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Monday of each month at City Hall Auditorium, Cullman. Horace J. Holland, Muscle Shoals Chapter, will lead a general discussion of Paleo & Transitional Paleo projectile points, using many of his excellent collection of Paleo artifacts as illustrations. At the January meeting, 1969 officers elected were: President, Don Wilbanks; 1st V.P., Dale White; 2nd V.P., Eulis King; Secretary, Mike Wells; Editor, Danny Claire Gray; new Board of Director members, Mrs. Don Wilbanks, Mrs. W. C. Wells, Mrs. Larry Glasscock. The chapter is continuing a changing archaeological display at the Cullman Library.

Huntsville Chapter meets on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Madison County Court House. At the January meeting, Col. James Braddock, USAF, spoke on "Pictographs and Pottery from Remote Area in Mexico", displaying color slides and both pottery sherds and pots believed to be from the Toltec culture.

Montgomery Chapter meets on the 1st Tuesday of each month at the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts. At the February meeting, Mr. Bill Shutz, Anthropologist at Maxwell A.F.B., presented his views on probable social structure and behavior of prehistoric peoples. The March meeting will be held at Mrs. Burton's Guesthouse in Prattville, for dinner, election of officers for 1969 and general annual meeting discussions.

Morgan-Limestone Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Tuesday of each month at Decatur City Hall. Horace J. Holland, Muscle Shoals Chapter, led a general discussion of Paleo

and Transitional Paleo projectile points at the February meeting, displaying Paleo artifacts and reviewing Paleo field sites, also conducting group testing on ability to identify projectile points of various cultures. At the March meeting, Muscle Shoals Chapter President Fletcher Jolly will speak on "Excavation and Evaluation of Human Skeletal Remains, illustrated with slides and skeletal parts.

Muscle Shoals Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 4th Monday of each month at Florence State University. The March meeting will be held in Room 100, Science Building, and the speaker will be Mr. LeBaron W. Pahmeyer on the subject "The Archaeology of Russell Cave". He participated in the initial test excavations there conducted by members of the Chattanooga Chapter of the Tennessee State Society. These controlled excavations led to the recognition of the importance of Russell Cave and its subsequent excavation by the National Geographic Society, the Smithsonian Institution and the National Park Service. His talk will be illustrated with color slides and a display of typical artifacts recovered from the site.

Noccalula Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Thursday of each month at Etowah County Court House, Gadsden. At the February meeting, Chapter members Jess Raley discussed "Making Paleolithic Tools" and Opie Reed spoke on "Archaeologic Chemistry". The program scheduled for February by Houston Wright, Huntsville Chapter, will hopefully be given in March. Participation in the "Coosa Time Tunnel" is being planned for 1969 in early July. The Chapter has made a generous donation toward the erection of a statue of Noccalula at Noccalula Falls, a project of the Woman's Club, of which Mrs. E. M. (Gennie) Lindsey is present President.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

##### NEW MEMBERS FOR FEBRUARY: (A rousing welcome to each one on this long list!)

Edwin C. Allen, 11024 Crestfield Drive SE, Huntsville, Ala. 35803 (Family)  
Mrs. Neal Andrews, 3346 Dell Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35223  
John E. Blank, Dept. of Anthropology, Machmer Hall, Univ. of Mass., Amherst, Mass. 01002  
Mrs. Don A. Brown, 754 Bentley Drive, Birmingham, Ala. 35213  
T. W. Brunson, 4715 Memorial Drive, Decatur, Ga. 30032 (Family)  
J. W. Cook, 1620 Stonewall Drive, Birmingham, Ala. 35226  
Mrs. Emory O. Cunningham, 1605 Gentilly Drive, Birmingham, Ala. 35226  
Thomas A. Holliday, 707-1 E. Francis, Jacksonville, Ala. 36265  
Thomas J. Hutto, Route 11 Box 968, Birmingham, Ala. 35210  
Mrs. William C. Jones, 53 Norman Drive, Birmingham, Ala. 35213  
Mrs. Mal Schreeder, 2945 Pine Haven Drive, Birmingham, Ala. 35223  
Mrs. Wilson G. Self, 209 McCormick Ave., Birmingham, Ala. 35215  
Miss Diane Whitehead, 4180 Winston Way, Birmingham, Ala. 35213  
Joe L. Wright, Route 4, Hartselle, Ala. 35640  
Case Western Reserve University Library, 11161 E. Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio 44106  
Columbia University Library, 535 W. 114th St., New York, N.Y. 10027  
University of Missouri Library, Columbia, Mo. 65201  
Temple Mound Museum, P O Box 1449, Ft. Walton Beach, Fla. 32548

MEMBERSHIP DUES FOR 1969: As we go to press this month, we learn that a considerable number of 1968 members have not yet paid their 1969 State Society dues, so as to continue receiving Society publications. If yours are still unpaid, please be reminded that regardless of when previous year's dues were paid, 1969 payments are due January 1, and delinquent after March 31. Mailing lists will be revised effective April 1, and mailings discontinued accordingly. Back issues of STONES & BONES, missed by late dues payments, cannot be assured, even at the back-issue price of 25¢ per copy.

SO, make use of the inside back cover of this Newsletter to mail in your check and prevent your membership from lapsing. We need your continued support and presence as much as you need to keep informed of what is going on archaeologically. DO IT NOW!

BIRMINGHAM NEWS MAGAZINE, February 9, had an extensive account by James E. Jacobson of archaeological excavations at the ancient city of Ai, Jordan, the scene of the Biblical massacre of "both men and women, were 12 thousand", and the captured king hanged. Dr. Karen Joines, of Samford University, participated in the "hot, dirty" excavation, thanks to a Research Grant by the University. The city had 3 parallel walls, as high as 22 and as thick as 45 feet - what a wonderful world man's millions (yes!) of defensive and offensive works might have built! Moats, massacres - man.

Amos J. and Carolyn Wright of Huntsville honored us with a visit to Birmingham - with a load of "crude tools" which yesterday were quarry waste, rejects, abortives, blanks and the like. These were predominantly of the "slab" variety, but some were worked on flattened pebbles and immediately identifiable as similar to what C. E. Troup is finding - quite a distinctive flat-pebble technology. They also reported their observation made in the Lively Complex type-site area when Margaret Clayton discovered and excavated the Crump Store site. We were able to make one interesting comparison between a "huge hunk" with a well-battered edge weighing  $5\frac{1}{4}$  pounds and a very similar hunk with battered edge (side) weighing 4 pounds which Bill Emanuel found protruding from a bank in the Dothan area - we decided they'd make fine bone-crushers, preferably of some large extinct animal! Amos and Carolyn are most "welcome to the club" of the few who are collecting observations along with the crude stuff "nobody wants" - fortunately for some of us.

BIRMINGHAM ALERT: We hear an apartment is to replace old South Highland School. Over the many years she taught there, the late Bertha T. Josselyn found 2 Paleo-like blade tools. When John T. Milner made the first Birmingham survey of 7,000 acres, 53 springs were good enough to record. Undoubtedly there is a vast amount of archaeology now buried by "civilization" in this well-watered valley, saved from "collectors", awaiting amateur archaeologists when further excavations make it available - or finally destroy it.

Charley G. Drake, dealer in AMERICAN INDIAN BOOKS and a longtime State Society member (now a Sustaining Member), very obviously would be able to supply you with any book on American Indians which has ever been published. From time to time, we receive mimeographed lists of books on American Indians - old, new, reprints of books long out of print - numbers of which many of us possibly never heard of or knew existed, and at prices regarded as reasonable considering the scarcity of some volumes. If you would like to be placed on his mailing list, or would like information regarding certain books you have been wanting, write him at Union City, Ga. 30291 - all books guaranteed to please or return for immediate refund!

NEW PUBLICATIONS: We quote the following from the November-December 1968 issue of the Tennessee Archaeological Society NEWSLETTER: "Several new publications have recently become available. A new revised and updated edition of THE LOST AMERICANS by Frank C. Hibben, first issued in 1946, has been published by Thomas Y. Crowell Co., \$5.95. Our own Charles Faulkner has 2 publications recently released: THE OLD STONE FORT, Exploring an Archaeological Mystery, University of Tennessee Press, \$2.00, and ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE TIMS FORD RESERVOIR, TENNESSEE, 1966. This is available from the Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, \$2.50. The latter report describes a new pottery, the Elk River series, made by a late Woodland people who were culturally related to the Hamilton people."

PARLEYVCO? LE PALEOLITHIQUE INFERIEUR DU MAROC ATLANTIQUE, by Pierre Biberson, Université d'Alger, Casablanca, Morocco, 544 pp., 52 figures, 194 plates - a technical and typological description of the 8 major sub-divisions of the Pebble Culture and Chellian-Acheulian found along the Moroccan Atlantic Coast. Sounds like just what we need if, alas, we could parleyvoo!

IF YOUR 1969 DUES ARE STILL UNPAID, HOW ABOUT MAILING RODGER YOUR CHECK - T O D A Y???



## EDITORIAL PAGE

### PALEO TO PIONEER IN ALABAMA

Paleo Man, the creature that roamed the earth in the early Stone Age, left many of his "footprints" in Alabama, especially in northern Alabama along the Tennessee Valley. Here grazed animals of the present day and those of many millennia ago, now extinct.

There were camels, probably humpless, whose story parallels that of horses. *Protylopus*, the first known, was about the size of a jackrabbit. Some of his descendants grew to a size able to browse on leaves 15 feet above the ground. It is believed that the ones who survived here in Alabama until recent times were of the genus *Camelops*. (Editor's Note: We haven't seen any bones around, but one of our prized exhibits is a camel tooth found on a site in north Alabama. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, 2 inches high and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, it looks like a deer tooth except for size, and was identified by paleontologists from the Smithsonian Institution.)

There were mastodons and mammoths and their bones are still being found. The jaws are large but until you have seen a single tooth the size of a pair of fists, you don't quite realize how huge these creatures were. (Editor's Note: For our young friends who want to know - the way to tell them apart by looking at teeth is: if they have high bumps, it's a mastodon; if they are flat and ridged on the top, it's a mammoth.)

Fluted spearpoints give evidence that Paleo man, the hide-clad nomad, stalked his game. Occasionally, a site is discovered that met the demands of man in his early stages - a place that offered seclusion, water and shelter. In these sites is usually found a sequence of cultures, one superimposed upon debris of another. Properly supervised excavation of these sites occasionally adds invaluable information to the complex story of early man. The artifacts found depict the story of primitive man in both the dawn and the twilight of his existence here. It could be that man's earliest sojourn in America lies hidden in the soil of this region. Hundreds of generations lived and died here before white man came.

Hernando de Soto and his army pierced the northeastern border of Alabama in 1540 looking for gold. They found the native Indians to be of a hunting, fishing and farming culture. de Soto left behind him horses, swine and cattle, heretofore unknown. The swine became our wild pigs and razorbacks.

By 1780 regions of Alabama were sparsely populated by hearty settlers. The Creeks and Cherokees continually made war upon these people. For 2 decades, these hearty folk suffered razing, murdering and plundering at the hands of the Indians brought on by the instigation of the white hater, Tecumseh. This relentless hater of whites exhorted and whipped the Creeks into a frenzy which exploded in 1813 into the bloody Creek War.

The climax of this war was the famous Battle of Horseshoe Bend in 1814. General Andrew Jackson and his Tennesseans came to the help of their southern neighbors and broke the back of the Creek Nation in this historic engagement.

The Alabama Territory was formed in 1817 and as peace came to the wild territory, immigrants moved into Alabama from the eastern seaboard.

Eulis W. King, Cullman County Chapter



## THE ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Following are the objectives stated in our Constitution, slightly modified for emphasis: To promote informed interest in the study of Archaeology in Alabama and neighboring States; to encourage careful scientific archaeological research in such ways as surface scouting, mapping, marking, studying and especially reporting; to promote and support professionally directed excavations and discourage unsupervised "digging"; to promote the conservation of archaeological sites and to favor the passage of laws prescribing such; to oppose the sale of antiquities, and the manufacture and sale of fraudulent artifacts; to encourage and develop a better understanding of archaeology through providing Newsletters, Journals, Chapter and State meetings, helpful associates and good fellowship; to serve as a bond between individual archaeologists in the State, both non-professional and professional; and perhaps most importantly, to give everyone the opportunity to "do something about archaeology" through the accomplishment and enjoyment of these high aims.

The Society needs and welcomes as members, all persons whose ideals are in accord with the objectives set forth above. Active members receive the JOURNAL OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY, devoted to articles on the archaeology of Alabama and nearby States, and also receive the STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER, published monthly, containing news of members and their activities, also State, national and worldwide events of archaeological importance.



The coupon below may be used EITHER to APPLY FOR MEMBERSHIP in the Society, or for the PAYMENT OF ANNUAL DUES. Please be sure that your name and address are CLEARLY entered, and that checkmarks appear in applicable blanks!

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