

Alabama Archaeological Society

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

BIRMINGHAM ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY
CHOCOLOCCO CHAPTER
MOCTAWHATCHEE CHAPTER
JULLMAN COUNTY CHAPTER
EAST ALABAMA CHAPTER
HUNTSVILLE CHAPTER
MARSHALL COUNTY CHAPTER
MAUVILLA CHAPTER
MONTGOMERY ARCH. SOC.
MORGAN-LIMESTONE CHAPTER
MUSCLE SHOALS CHAPTER
NOCCALULA ARCH-SOC.
SELMA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOC.
TUSCALOOSA CHAPTER

RODGER L. SCHAEFER, SECRETARY
1414 15TH AVENUE, S.E.,
DECATUR, ALA. 35601

STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

NADB DOC # - 4,056,658

MEMBER OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

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HIGHLIGHTS OF 1969 STATE SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING

Following registration, setting up and viewing displays, and visiting friends and new acquaintances, Bill Ashley, Nocalula Chapter President, welcomed members and visitors to the meeting and to Gadsden. In the absence of State President T. R. Gray, the business session was called to order at 11:00 AM by State Secretary-Treasurer R. L. Schaefer, who read the minutes of the year's activities, reported the 1969 membership as 593, also reporting that the balance on hand 12/1/68 was \$947.10, receipts were \$2,885.50, disbursements \$2,147.20, and balance on hand 12/1/69 was \$1,685.40, with \$2,555.12 in the Special Fund for Life Memberships.

Nominating Committee Chairman Steve Wimberly then presented the following slate of officers for 1970, and they were elected by acclamation:

President
1st Vice President
2nd Vice President
Secretary
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Ass't Treasurer
Editor, JOURNAL
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Mrs. J. A. Searcy
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J. H. Gustafson
R. L. Schaefer
R. L. Schaefer
Brittain Thompson
D. L. DeJarnette
Mrs. Valerie Scaritt
Mrs. Christine Wimberly
Dr. A. G. Long Jr.
Brittain Thompson
E. M. Harris
Mrs. Bea Harris
D. L. DeJarnette
Robert W. Gay

Directors at Large for 3 years:

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Phillip Spann
Spencer A. Waters

(Gadsden)
(Woodward)
(Decatur)
(Huntsville)
(Birmingham)
(Birmingham)
(Dothan)
(Moulton)

In lieu of reading reports by individual chapters on 1969 activities, these were

printed and attached to the meeting programs for each person present, with a copy also furnished to each chapter. The business session was adjourned at 11:30 AM so that members could see the many fine artifact displays, and enjoy the buffet luncheon served in the dining hall of the Administration Building at the Gadsden State Junior College.

The afternoon session was called to order at 1:00 PM by R. L. Schaefer, who asked D. L. DeJarnette to introduce Mrs. J. A. Searcy, 1970 State Society President. Dave told something of her background, including being a teacher in anthropology at the University of Alabama, and the fact that she is our first lady president. President Searcy then said she considered the State Society was opening a new era, and was setting up a number of goals which she hopes can be accomplished in the future, these being as follows:

1. That each chapter of the Society affiliate itself with a museum in the area, or with the State Museum.
2. That each chapter associate itself with a university or college within its area.
3. That high standards be set for any chapter digs, including use of best methods and techniques under proper supervision.
4. That all strive to preserve sites that are not going to be destroyed, and that State Archaeological landmarks be set up to protect the more important sites.
5. That a summary of dig finds be reported in our JOURNAL, or entire reports.
6. That bibliographies be furnished to local libraries and museums concerning archaeology and related subjects.

President Searcy then turned the meeting over to Rick Hill, Program Chairman for the Nocalula Chapter, who introduced the following speakers:

1. "Archaeological Methods & Techniques", Carey B. Oakley, University of Alabama
2. "Winston County Dig", Dale White, Cullman Chapter
3. "Cave Springs Dig", Jack W. Cambron, Morgan-Limestone Chapter
4. "Highlights of the State Society Digs for the Past 10 Years", D. L. DeJarnette, University of Alabama.

Following a 30-minute break, during which coffee and cookies were served by the ladies of the Nocalula Chapter, at 3:15 PM Program Chairman Rick Hill called on Fletcher Jolly III, Muscle Shoals Chapter, to introduce the principal speaker, Dr. Dan F. Morse, Arkansas State University at Jonesboro, whose subject was "New Discoveries Relating to Early Man in Northeastern Arkansas". Dr. Morse reported that Arkansas is now divided up into 8 areas, and that he is the archaeologist for the northeast section. It is possible for anybody to reach one of the archaeologists within an hour, and it is possible to have a dig crew at new sites within one day where sites are discovered and are being or will be destroyed. He was told when he came to Arkansas that they would find no fluted points. However, he found a Cumberland point on his third trip and his group has now found several. There are many Dalton sites in southeast Missouri, as well as northeast Arkansas. These are thought to be of a 5,000 to 6,000 year age, but they have no good factual dates established at this time. They have located hundreds of sites, even in their section. This area has the complete Mississippian phase from early to late and this is being studied in respect to both time and space. Dr. Morse is in the so-called "North Delta" area of Arkansas, which is east of the Crawley Ridge. His talk was well illustrated with color slides in which he showed a picture of petrified wood used as chopping tools and a mastodon find which is thought to be 10,000 to 12,000 years old. They have also taken many samples of pollen and seed. In some of their digs, they have found bones of the giant ground sloth, the giant beaver and the horse. Dr. Morse's excellent discussion was followed by a question and answer period in which many participated.

Before adjournment, President Searcy introduced William M. Spencer, President of our

fund raising affiliate, the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc., who spoke briefly congratulating the Society on its accomplishments.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING

After the State Society's Annual Meeting at Gadsden on December 6, 1969, a Board of Directors' meeting was called to order by President Searcy, who discussed the setting up of a system of landmarks within Alabama similar to those now in both Arkansas and Tennessee in order to preserve real good dig sites and keep them from being destroyed; appointing the following committee to look into this situation: Dr. E. M. Lindsey, W. M. Spencer, S. B. Wimberly, E. M. Harris, Phillip H. Smith and D. L. DeJarnette.

S. B. Wimberly reported that the Research Association is making plans to obtain more money for dig funds. One of the main interests at the present time is in chapter digs. It is proposed that a State man (someone qualified as an archaeologist or graduate student) visit each area within the state sometime during the winter months and evaluate the sites located in chapter areas, and then, after evaluating all the data obtained, the summer dig or digs would be conducted in the area which seemed to hold the greatest promise. Further details will be in STONES & BONES.

John Gustafson suggested that the Society set up some sort of color slide and taped programs similar to those proposed by the Oklahoma Society.

Bart Henson and A. J. Wright Jr. asked if it would be possible to set up a meeting or at least a one or two-hour session for the State Society membership to meet with Prof. Bordes when he comes to Alabama to visit with Dan Josselyn during the Easter holidays. Any such possibility will be announced in STONES & BONES.

Bart Henson will write an article to appear in STONES & BONES to determine if there is sufficient interest in publishing a special JOURNAL issue containing the first 10 years of articles which have appeared in our JOURNAL OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY.

Carey B. Oakley discussed a state wide site survey using topo maps supplied from State Society funds. Motion made, seconded and passed not to proceed at present.

The Muscle Shoals Chapter presented a revised constitution for approval by the Board. Motion made, seconded and passed to approve. effort

Mrs. Richard Hahn explained the Alabama Conservancy/^{to} establish a Bartram Trail in Alabama, as outlined on Page 8 of November 1969 issue of STONES & BONES. Motion made, seconded and passed that the State Society support this fine objective.

MORE ANNUAL MEETINGS

The Eastern States Archaeological Federation, the Conference on Historic Archaeology and the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, all within 9 days! Meetings well worth attending, especially if you are interested in problems that are facing archaeology today, and discussed in an atmosphere of friendliness and good companionship.

ESAF was held November 7-9 in the West Virginia University Student Center, the Mountainlair, at Morgantown, W.Va., with 203 persons registered. An increase in dues from the State Societies was suggested and voted down by the members. (Though not knowing the circumstances, we wonder if this will help archaeology - Ed.) Other business included a plan that we meet one year in a far corner of the area, then 2 years in more central states. Natural Bridge, Va. would be the second central state in 1970, with tentative plans for Florida in 1971, a far corner. Three state societies were admitted to the Federation: Vermont, Mississippi and South Carolina.

The planned program covered the field of archaeological research, not only in subject matter, but also geographic location. Perhaps the tape recordings by William S. Webb were the highlight for all his old friends as well as those of us who never had the privilege of meeting him. Dr. Raymond Baby, the banquet speaker, explained some of the work being done at the Mound City Group, Chillicothe, Ohio. Among his slides were artifacts from the site which are in the London Museum in England. He mentioned that he had been unable to locate the Squire's Collection. Perhaps a profitable conclusion to the meeting will be that Dr. Baby may be able to finally get all

the records of this site together. One of the members attending believed that he knew the whereabouts of the missing Squire's material.

The other 2 meetings were held in Macon, Ga., at the Ambassador Motel. The Historic Site on November 13 and SEAC on November 14-15. For those persons who are interested in the preservation of our heritage through the careful examination and recording of archaeological data, I wish they could have been present at all meetings, especially the last 2. We, who claim to be so interested, are often destroying much through ignorance, indifference and negligence in educating others to the rapid speed with which our historic and prehistoric sites are being destroyed. Through the papers and an afternoon session on Salvage Archaeology as it must be today, we heard the facts! The pot-hunters and careless amateurs are still with us, plus the bottle collectors and other relic seekers with their new detectors to help them ravage the sites on land and under the water, completely confusing any information a careful scientific study might reveal. They seem to far outweigh the serious-minded professional (and amateur) archaeologist in both numbers and determination to get their loot, no matter what method or the consequences.

Added to this threat are the new great man-made changes in the land surface: land leveling for better farming; reservoirs and backwaters for flood control; the new urban developments for the expanding population; the huge sprawling factories and airports. The list of our destruction is long and necessary for progress. Nature, of course, is still taking her toll - the denuded forests, open fields and the edges of the reservoirs are quickly eroding away to destroy, or at least lay open, sites for the unscrupulous.

These are a few of the problems which were recognized, and suggestions for solutions offered. Legislation, while not felt to be the best and complete answer, seems to be more and more necessary. It can provide financial support, and attempt to persuade those who are in a position to destroy information to seek expert help, even though they may lose a bit of time and profit to allow for the salvage of these pages of our past which they are forever erasing. But education seems to be the "thing". Without it, the laws do not fulfill their full potential. Archaeologists do not want "loot", but, rather, the information which undisturbed sites can yield - and will, if only all good citizens will do their utmost to help preserve the data.

Next year's meetings are planned to be in South Carolina, where the State Tri-centennial will be celebrated. A visit to restored sites will perhaps show best what Archaeological Research can accomplish.

Marjorie Gay, Alabama Representative

10TH - FUND DRIVE REPORT - 10TH

We were amply and ably assured, 10 years ago, that a fund drive for archaeology simply wouldn't work! May we express a little pride in achieving the "impossible"?

Our 1969 donor list has now climbed to 62! We are pleased that our Ohio friend, J. Eric Heyworth, our Sylacauga friend, Aljerald Powers, our Birmingham friend, Jean (Mrs. Tom) Fowler, and Research Association President William M. Spencer, had only put off, not forgotten, their steady and welcome annual donations; and welcome to another valued NEW donor, Bettye W. Bradford.

Our 1969 total is \$2,797.00. Of course, our operation on this reduced budget was made possible by the immense donation of student labor free from all charge, thanks indeed to our Dave DeJarnette. And thanks to the students who sweated and "dirtied". We do feel that a certain honor accrued to them in excavating our first pebble tools in certain association with dated artifacts at least as old as anything dated in the southeast. That was something of an "archaeological event" adding importantly to our scant but growing knowledge of America's pebble tools which have somehow been so overlooked. Many such bits of NEW knowledge are needed to "decipher" our pebble tools.

Toward this goal we had also a SPECIAL BORDES FUND DRIVE, the importance of which was immediately recognized, and only FOUR donors supplied \$2,300.00 to bring

Prof. Francois Bordes over from France and take care of him while here. As a very special "bonus", Dr. Don W. Dragoo, our choice of prospects, has agreed to cooperate in making maximum utilization of this historic visit. With "la methode Bordes", which is establishing an international method of lithic classification, applied to our pebble tools, we can make the biggest possible present step toward involving the entire profession in the search for the meaning of these "un-American" artifacts. Already 3 Universities and the Carnegie Institute have joined us in inviting Prof. Bordes, assuring us of a much wider than merely local influence - for the progress of American Archaeology.

Our TENTH year thus becomes our BIGGEST year yet, and indeed successful beyond our fondest expectations. Thanks beyond words to all the DONORS who have made this NEW APPROACH to archaeology possible for TEN GOOD YEARS.

EYES FELL ON ALABAMA

- which should both please and stimulate us. Prof. Bordes impending visit is of course the current provocation. Our mail box bulges with congratulations, and the communications media have been more interested than they have in a long time. Our professional correspondents applaud the idea without exception. And there are those who would like to have a share of Prof. Bordes - we think it would be a fine idea for eminent institutions to get together and make a concerted effort to borrow him for an entire sabbatical year.

We were particularly interested in a communication from our member Peter P. Cooper, who is now doing his Ph.D. work at the University of Kansas. He writes: "I am authorized by Dr. Anta M. White to extend an invitation to Prof. Bordes" - whose files are by now pretty fat with invitations from imposing institutions. We hope the Universite de Bordeaux will be sufficiently impressed to grant him sufficient leave of absence to satisfy the urgent needs of him in America. Leon Salter has further volunteered to send him "air mail" anywhere he wants to go - which to our thinking is pretty handsome of Leon.

To refresh your memory, we reported some time ago that Peter Cooper excavated classic pebble tools BELOW the Hardaway-Dalton points in South Carolina. We shall expect "Dr. Cooper" to do good work in the "new archaeology" which has been so strangely neglected (and we confess personal guilt!).

Well, what we really mean to say, of course, re all this commotion, runs along the blushing direction of "Aren't we something!" Including our pebble tools!

WORKSHOP DEBRIS?

Dr. Alan L. Bryan's hypothesis concerning an earlier-than-orthodox Early Man in America, in October CURRENT ANTHROPOLOGY, drew applause from Emma Lou Davis for having "the acumen and COURAGE (our italics) to give artifact status and diagnostic value" to what "had previously been called 'blanks'". And Edward Hosely saluted "his insight relative to the testing of 'quarry-workshops'" - which we might judge to be some of those huge Old World lithic sites without the nicely formed biface tools!

Some time ago, Steve Wimberly and party visited one of our own unbelievable-tonnage sites resembling "lithic litter" - nary a projectile point in "site". Steve suggested that Milt Harris collect all the surface material from one square yard for careful analysis - and it classified as follows:

| | <u>UNUSED</u> | <u>USED</u> | <u>WORKED</u> |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| Flakes - - - - - | 75 | 32 | 56 |
| Small Chips - - - - - | 104 | 21 | 31 |
| Cubic Pieces - - - - - | 9 | 12 | 15 |
| Points & Other Bifaces - - - - - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals - - - - - | 188 | 65 | 102 |

Thus, nearly half of what could casually be classified as "workshop debris" proved to be used as or worked to tools. Of the angular cubic fragments, which it seems almost

silly to examine, 75% were either used or worked, some worked to 2, 3 and even 4 tools. Some of the tools worked on small chips were so tiny they required microscopic study for verification.

Richard A. Humbard's THE RAILROAD BALLAST SITE therefore particularly attracted our attention (ANTHROPOLOGICAL JOURNAL OF CANADA, Vol. 7, No. 4, 1969, Thomas E. Lee, Editor, 1575 Forlan Drive, Ottawa 5, Ontario, Canada, \$1.25, or \$4.50 yearly). Dick made a considerable collection from, strangely, railroad ballast - including excellent blades and cores! He traced the source through the railroad office to Baxter Springs, Kansas. Arthur B. Dunning identified the material (at a glance, as he does) as sphalerite, "a zinc sulphide chert differing from our Alabama iron cherts" - and volunteered the information that there was a large aboriginal quarry near Baxter Springs, Kansas! Arthur further supplied a paper on the aboriginal quarrying in that area from Bulletin 60, Bureau of American Ethnology, p. 201. Of the 591 pieces (34 pounds) collected, 48% were diagnosed as tools - though there was only a single biface, and it crude. So WAS THIS ONLY A QUARRY SITE? Even if only that, railroad ballast is a sad end - as Dick remarks: "some day a thorough computer study of tens of tons of material might improve our understanding of aboriginal quarrying and workshop activities".

SNAKELORE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Despite plenty of competition, almost nothing does more credit to man's imagination, and less credit to his sense, than the accumulated lore on snakes. As the "joiner snake" whose parts, when broken asunder, reputedly go back together. Archaeology has not proved to be a "joiner snake" - not the way we "type it apart" on "Classic" examples. We cut the continuum into arbitrary segments to the extent that the cultural stream can't flow. You will find an interesting departure in STUDIES IN POINT EVOLUTION: PART I, by George E. Russell, also in the above ANTHROPOLOGICAL JOURNAL OF CANADA. George has a big ambition to apply proper taxonomic procedure to putting the dis severed "joiner snake" of archaeology back together.

BOOKS

Reading Read Stowe's Educational Page last month reminded how dependent archaeological progress has become on many other disciplines. The grand million-dollar study of Wetherill Mesa is the only one we know of where archaeologists have been fully equipped to make full use of all aids now available. We reported the lavish ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WETHERILL MESA (code number 7-A), for a give-away \$3.75 paperback. Now ENVIRONMENT OF MESA VERDE, COLORADO, WETHERILL MESA STUDIES (code number 7-B), \$3.50 hard cover, is available as the first of the many special studies. All serious students and institutions will of course feel it a MUST to keep up with this one example of "archaeology as it should be". Order by title and code number from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. And you might add your thanks to the National Park Service for this continuation of their fine and affordable Research Series.

THE BOOTH SITE: A LATE ARCHAIC CAMPSITE, Missouri Archaeological Society Research Series #6, Walter E. Klippel, you will surely want for the bargain \$1.50 - the clearly illustrated artifacts have applications to our own Late Archaic. Maps of artifact distribution are commendably complete, including such neglected items as retouched flakes, crude bifaces, hammerstones, rubbed hematite, even waste flakes and shatter - hints for YOUR reports. And 68 cited references supply sources of information. Missouri Archaeological Society, University of Missouri, Columbia 65201. (Review Copy)

HUNTERS OF THE NORTHERN ICE, R. K. Nelson, 460 pp., \$8.50, University of Chicago Press, 11030 S. Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60628. This is the most practical study we have seen to help us understand some problems of "Ice Age Man", including perhaps

that elusive "First American" - we might be better equipped to discover his traces if we can "think like" he had to. Nelson writes from actual participation in these unique hunting methods, which will vanish with the last of the old hunters. Other interesting titles in the University of Chicago catalogue include: WHEN EGYPT RULED THE EAST, \$2.25 paperback; THE CULTURE OF ANCIENT EGYPT, \$2.45 paperback; A STUDY OF WRITING, \$2.95 paperback; MAN THE TOOLMAKER, \$1.25 paperback (which surely everyone should have by now!); HISTORY OF THE PERSIAN EMPIRE, \$3.45 paperback - a fabulous era; THE BABYLONIAN GENESIS, \$1.95 paperback - the genesis of the "Genesis" adopted much later for the biblical tradition; ANCIENT MESOPOTAMIA, \$3.95 paperback. These are not "popular" accounts, yet make fascinating reading, so that one can "enjoy becoming an archaeological scholar" at modest cost.

THAT CRYSTAL BALL OF "NEGATIVE EVIDENCE"

- let's smash it, for once and all. You know the story - "we haven't found it so it can't be here"! With how many millions of square miles not even walked over? Our judgement would be that here lies the source of the major failures of American archaeology. The revolutionary Folsom discovery should have taught us the lesson - it only froze us in another (fluted point) era of belief that we had reached the end of discovery.

This explosion is occasioned by our valuable correspondent, Miss Alice De Lamar - who by the way we must ultimately credit with the inspired idea of bringing Prof. Bordes over. In 1966 she sent us NEW ROADS TO YESTERDAY, in which Bordes' masterly paper on Mousterian Cultures in France was our first real introduction to his authority. Then, earlier this year she sent the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN paper, April issue, by Sally and Lewis Binford on "Stone Tools and Human Behavior" - an ambitious study which they said the exactitudes of Bordes' excavations and classifications made possible. That was when we said "Bordes is our man, and our answer".

Returning to current matters, Miss De Lamar sends another SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN paper, by Cruxent & Rouse - ANNOUNCING EARLY MAN IN THE WEST INDIES. Ha, our crystal ball of negative evidence had limited human occupation of the West Indies to some 2,000 years! And whether Early Man reached the islands from Florida, Central America or South America (not yet determined) - he didn't walk! Cruxent & Rouse suggest that maybe Early Man was not as land-bound as our crystal ball told us. Which could lead to some revisions, and interesting speculations.

And this - get a load of it - the oldest West Indies tool assemblage yet found, excavated at Rancho Casimira in the Dominican Republic - was "LACKING PROJECTILE POINTS"! There were "MASSIVE CHOPPING TOOLS" such as we are finding in vast numbers in Alabama. Also, the assemblage contained large prismatic blades - which are so common on old sites in Alabama. Cruxent & Rouse are, of course, well known for their work in Venezuela (VENEZUELAN ARCHAEOLOGY, Yale University Press, 1963), their non-projectile point Camare complex with crude choppers, and bones scored by stone tools at Muaco and Taima on the Pedgral dating 13,000 to 16,500 years.

Maybe, pretty soon, we'll definitely "have the rocks" with which to demolish that crystal ball of negative evidence!

CHAPTER NEWS

Birmingham Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Thursday of each month in Room 213, Reid Chapel, Samford University. The January 1970 meeting will be on the EIGHTH (2nd Thursday because of New Years) at which Dr. & Mrs. Harold Simon, world-wide travelers who have amassed a tremendous collection of slides and pertinent information, will speak on "African Safari". The Chapter will assist Dr. Karen Joines, Samford University, in excavating a site near Childersburg during the month of January.

Cullman County Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Monday of each month at City Hall Auditorium, Cullman. At the December meeting, a color film entitled "The Peaceful

Ones" will be shown, concerning the Hopi Indians, their customs and way of life in midwestern U.S. Eddie Hite will have a special display for the meeting. Officers for 1970 will be elected at the December meeting.

Huntsville Chapter meets on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Madison County Court House. Slides of point types were shown, with comments by Chapter Member Amos J. Wright Jr., at the November meeting. 1970 Officers elected were: William H. Wesley, President; Roy J. Corcoran Sr., 1st Vice President; Bill Stepp, 2nd Vice President; Bettye Henson, Secretary-Treasurer; Jean Murphy, Librarian. At the December meeting, Bart Henson reported on the Annual State Meeting at Gadsden, gave a slide presentation and led discussion of the Chapter's archaeological inventory. The Chapter renewed the Huntsville Public Library's State Society membership.

Morgan-Limestone Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Thursday of each month at the Aquadome, Decatur. Carey B. Oakley, University of Alabama, spoke on "Archaeological Techniques and Methods used in Southeast" at the December meeting, discussing proposed method of combining amateur's and State site numbering systems to assure that all sites are recorded at State level. 1970 Officers elected were Jack W. Cambron, President; David P. Floyd, Vice President; John C. Reno, Secretary-Treasurer. The January meeting is to be held January EIGHTH, at which Amos J. Wright Jr., Huntsville Chapter, will speak on "Mounds in the Ohio Valley", where he devoted his vacation to photographing, measuring and studying many of the mounds.

Muscle Shoals Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 4th Monday of each month in Room 100, Science Hall, Florence State University. 1970 Officers elected at the November meeting were: Col. W. L. Koob Jr., President; James Miller, 1st Vice President, Wayne Russell, 2nd Vice President; Oscar Grogan, 3rd Vice President; Fletcher Jolly, Secretary-Treasurer; Bill Witt, Librarian. At the January meeting, Fletcher Jolly will discuss: "The Excavation & Study of Animal Bone & Bone Implements from Prehistoric Sites". An important part of the archaeological record left by prehistoric man, animal bone is (or was) present in the midden of almost all sites - either as scraps from meals long eaten, or in the form of tools and ornaments lost and discarded. Fletcher will discuss the recovery of animal bone during controlled excavation, its identification and what we can learn from it with regards to subsistence patterns, butchering techniques, etc. The manufacture and use of bone tools and ornaments will also be discussed. The talk will be well illustrated with color slides.

Noccalula Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Thursday of each month at Etowah County Court House, Gadsden. The January meeting will be held on the EIGHTH at Carnes Restaurant, the occasion being the Chapter's Annual Banquet and installation of Officers for 1970. The Chapter appreciates the nice compliments received as a result of their hosting the Society's Annual Meeting on December 6, was complimented by the splendid attendance notwithstanding adverse weather conditions, and expresses thanks for the fine cooperation received in arranging the excellent speakers and program.

ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

NEW MEMBERS DURING DECEMBER: (Welcome, also to former members who have rejoined!)

Willis Bliven, 803 Vestavia Place SE, Huntsville, Ala. 35802

Dr. Karen Joines, 3240 Monte D'Oro Circle, Birmingham, Ala. 35216

Col. William L. Koob Jr., 191 Chaparral Drive, Florence, Ala. 35630

Howard A. MacCord, 1946 Lansin Ave., Richmond, Va. 23225

Charles R. Smith, Route 1, Leighton, Ala. 35646

H. D. Smith, 1021 San Ramon Ave. SE, Huntsville, Ala. 35802

1970 FUND DRIVE?????: Maxine (Mrs. Robert) Wickham, surviving 3 weddings and another Grandson in the family, still has the spunk left over to send a donation with: "How

about starting the new fund drive with this?" For more recent members we should explain that Maxine is the daughter of C. H. Worley, whose discovery and report of what is now famous as the STANFIELD-WORLEY Bluff Shelter Site, originally inspired us to undertake this "can't-be-done" business (and thanks to those who have done the considerable work required, by the way). We would like to hear from a lot of members about making the BEST plans toward 1970. Should we now turn more attention to utilizing fund drives to involve, motivate, educate, integrate the Chapters and build the "backbone" of our efforts - the SOCIETY? Might it not be another progressive step to give more thought to the "goose" than the "golden egg" it produces? We have been kicking such thoughts around, and would like to get yours toward a BETTER STATE SOCIETY.

POINT TYPE BOOK - THIRD PRINTING: Those who attended the Annual Meeting had the first opportunity to see and purchase copies of the third printing of our HANDBOOK OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY, PART I, POINT TYPES, by J. W. Cambron and D. C. Hulse, and a beautiful job it is. The preliminary supply is nearly exhausted, but more will be available shortly. If an officer of your Chapter does not have a supply, you may obtain your copy by mail for \$7.35, making your check to Archaeological Research Association of Alabama Inc., and mailing it to Mr. D. L. DeJarnette, Curator, University of Alabama Museums, Moundville, Ala. 35474. If you have a previous issue, and wish inserts comprising 6 additional points on 3 pages, your 75¢ remittance payable and mailed as above, will bring them to you promptly. Inserts are 60¢ and Point Books \$7.00 when purchased directly from your Chapter representative.

YOUR 1970 STATE SOCIETY DUES: If you haven't already mailed yours, and since we are most anxious not only to maintain our membership but also to build our numbers, sit down right after New Years Day and take care of this pleasant annual chore, using the inside back cover of your Newsletter for this purpose. YOU NEED US, TOO!

SENATE BILL 2893: On Page 4 of last month's issue is an article regarding this archaeological Act now being considered in the U.S. Senate. So that you might better understand just what is proposed, we are including a copy of the Bill in the back of this issue, and entreat you to write your Senators in Washington urging its adoption, not only writing to those representing YOUR State, but ALL OTHERS. Address them by name at the U.S. Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.

BUREAUCRATITIS: The other day our idle (?) mind (?) counted the U.S. Government telephones (probably with switchboards) in the Birmingham directory - 187 - !!! Can anyone excavate a B.FDR issue for comparison? And can a historical anthropologist tell us where bureaucracies go - or don't? (Urgent!)

HAPPY NEW YEAR!!! And include archaeology in your resolutions for the year 1970!

EDUCATIONAL PAGE

GOLD IN ALABAMA

It is unlikely that the Indians of the southeast ever found the gold which was widespread in the southern Piedmont and Appalachian Mountains. The members of the Creek Confederacy were certainly aware of the value of gold from their heavy commerce with European traders for at least 150 years before their removal to Oklahoma. The remoteness of the few locations where sizeable nuggets have been found probably account for the lateness of its discovery in Alabama. The discovery of gold at Dahlonega, Ga. in 1829 soon brought a swarm of prospectors to the Creek Nation and had much to do with the removal in 1832.

None of the large fissure veins of the mother lode type have been discovered, but thousands of small veins exist and a respectable amount of gold has been mined in

Alabama. In 1845, Arbacoochie, 6 miles southeast of Heflin, had a population of 5,000 and was the largest city in the State. About 7 miles west of Arbacoochie was Chulafinnee, with about 2,000 population. With other mines, Cleburne was quite busy during the 1830's and 1840's. The Goldville discovery in Tallapoosa County in the early 1840's soon made it a bustling town of 3,000.

The discovery of gold in California soon drew most of the miners away from the State. Since 1849, there have been many mines discovered and old ones reopened, but none has been quite successful. With the price of gold stationary for nearly 40 years and other costs constantly rising, it is unlikely of any revival in the near future. Recently, there has been considerable speculation in gold and gold mining stocks, but within the last month, Zurich gold prices dropped below \$35.00 per ounce.

The Hog Mountain gold mine in Tallapoosa County is probably the largest ore body in the State. Recently, while digging in the refuse of an assay office there, we exhumed crucibles, cupels, scarifiers and many other artifacts, even the assay tickets with legible mine location and signatures dated in 1935 and 1936.

The Pinetucky mine or mines on the Cleburne-Randolph County line was a series of small veins. Brewer mentioned that one vein produced about 2 tons of ore, every piece of which he considered a cabinet specimen with large splotches of gold.

The Riddles Mill district, 6 miles south of Talladega on Talladega Creek probably is the best location for collecting ore specimens showing "free gold". The Gold Log mine of this district produced the fabulous "Gold Log", said to resemble a log petrified by gold.

The Idaho district (Heflin School) in Clay County is the site of several mines, the Franklin being the best known. One mine in this district produces the only gem turquoise east of the Mississippi, to the writer's best information.

The Cragford district in eastern Clay County has produced some nice specimens of gold. It is interesting that here the gold is associated with arsenic and a small amount of antimony.

The Rippatoo Mine on Blue Creek about a mile from Mitchell Dam in Chilton County must be mentioned. This property has consistently produced nuggets of respectable size since 1835. Nuggets of over 3 ounces have been reported and one mined by the present owner is over one ounce. Most of the nuggets of recent years are in the collection of the late Robert Russell of Alexander City, Ala. Apparently, this gold is from a myriad of tiny veins, none large enough to trace.

The usual occurrence of gold in the gold area of Alabama is relatively large amounts of free gold in the dirt overlaying, and the result of weathering of small veins. Also, there are the quartz veins with free gold. A short distance down (due to our high water table), the sulphide or unweathered veinstuff is encountered. An abrupt lowering of gold content coupled with the increased cost of extracting gold from sulphide ores usually shuts the mine down shortly.

Alabama's gold production from 1830 to 1927 is estimated as being \$766,746. No estimate is given of the effort in dollars to extract this amount. The hot water solutions which formed these gold veins as well as other veins of economic importance had their apparent source in solutions escaping into the overlying rocks from an immense granite body being intruded beneath the Piedmont. This body was intruded some time after the Pennsylvanian period but some time in the quite distant past. Since World War II, there has been little mining done, with the exception of Mr. G. W. Galaway's work at Rippatoo.

The gold fields of Alabama are in what is usually called the Crystalline Area (the area of metamorphic rocks). To locate this on the map of Alabama, place a point halfway between Clanton and Maplesville; for the southern border, draw a line to Phenix City; for the northwestern border, draw a line to Borden Springs in Cherokee County.

(Reference: Bulletin 40, GOLD DEPOSITS OF ALABAMA, available from the Geological Survey of Alabama, Drawer O, University, Ala. 35486.)

Arthur B. Dunning, Birmingham Chapter

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
September 12, 1969

Mr. Moss (for himself, Mr. Allen, Mr. Bible, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Fannin, Mr. Fulbright, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Hartke, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Magnuson, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Mondale, Mr. Muskie, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Pell, Mr. Scott, Mr. Thurmond and Mr. Young of Ohio) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A BILL

To amend the Act of June 27, 1960 (74 Stat. 220), relating to the preservation of historical and archaeological data.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of historical and archaeological data (including relics and specimens) which might otherwise be lost as the result of the construction of a dam", approved June 27, 1960 (74 Stat. 220), is amended to read as follows:

"That it is the purpose of this Act to further the policy set forth in the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes", approved August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461-467), and the Act entitled "An Act to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes", approved October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), by specifically providing for the preservation of scientific, prehistorical, historical, and archaeological data (including relics and specimens) which might be adversely affected as the result of (1) flooding, the building of access roads, the erection of workmen's communities, the relocation of railroads and highways, and other alterations of the terrain caused by the construction of a dam by any agency of the United States, or by any private person or corporation holding a license issued by any such agency; or (2) any alteration of the terrain caused as a result of any Federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed activity or program.

"SEC. 2. Before any agency of the United States shall undertake the construction of a dam, or issue a license to any private individual or corporation for the construction of a dam, it shall give written notice to the Secretary of the Interior setting forth the site of the proposed dam and the approximate area to be flooded and otherwise changed if such construction is undertaken; PROVIDED, That with respect to any floodwater retarding dam which provides less than five thousand acre-feet of detention capacity and with respect to any other type of dam which creates a reservoir of less than forty surface acres the provisions of this section shall apply only when the construction agency, in its preliminary surveys, finds, or is presented with evidence that scientific, prehistorical, historical, or archaeological materials exist or may be present in the proposed reservoir area.

"SEC. 3. (a) Whenever any Federal agency becomes aware that its operations in connection with any Federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed activity or program affects or may affect adversely scientific, prehistorical, historical, or archaeological data, such agency shall notify the Secretary of the Interior, in writing of that fact. The Secretary, upon notification by any such agency or by any other Federal or State agency or responsible private organization or individual that scientific, prehistorical, historical, or archaeological data is or may be adversely affected by any such Federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed activity or program, shall, if he determines that such data is or may be adversely affected,

notify in writing the instigating agency. Following such notification, the Secretary shall immediately conduct a survey or other investigation of the areas which are or may be affected and recover and preserve such data (including its analysis and publication) which, in his opinion, should be recovered and preserved in the public interest. Upon receipt of such notification from the Secretary such funds as may be necessary, in an amount not to exceed one-tenth of 1 per centum of the total amount appropriated in connection with such activity or program, to enable the Secretary to conduct such survey or other investigation and to recover and preserve such data.

"(b) The Secretary shall keep the instigating agency notified at all times of the progress of any survey or other investigation made under this Act, or of any work undertaken as a result of such survey, in order that there will be as little disruption or delay as possible in the carrying out of the functions of such agency.

"(c) A survey or other investigation similar to that provided for by subsection (a) of this section and the work required to be performed as a result thereof shall so far as practicable also be undertaken in connection with any dam, activity, or program which has been heretofore authorized by any agency of the United States, by any private person or corporation holding a license issued by any such agency, or by Federal law.

"(d) The Secretary shall consult with any interested Federal and State agencies, educational and scientific organizations, and private institutions and qualified individuals, with a view to determining the ownership of and the most appropriate repository for any relics and specimens recovered as a result of any work performed as provided for in this section.

"SEC. 4. In the administration of this Act, the Secretary may -

"(1) accept and utilize funds transferred to him by any Federal agency pursuant to this Act;

"(2) enter into contracts or make cooperative agreements with any Federal or State agency, any educational or scientific organization, or any institution, corporation, association, or qualified individual;

"(3) obtain the services of experts and consultants or organizations thereof in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; and

"(4) accept and utilize funds made available for salvage archaeological purposes by any private person or corporation.

"SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act."

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.



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