

Alabama Archaeological Society

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STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

MEMBER OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

SHELL GORGET

(Approximately actual size.
From 1 Mt 6 (Shine Site) on
Tallapoosa River. Recovered
from burial of an infant in
pre-mound level on 3-8-64
(Burial #25, Section K-12).
Lab illustration by Miss
Gloria Wentowski.)

Our hardworking friend David Chase is nearly at the end of his rope at the Shine Site. One reason is that time is running out before the bulldozers arrive, and another is the unwitting (unwitted may be better) "poking around by amateurs ranker than we-all are. One, recently, using a vertical stroke with a machete in lieu of a trowel, completely destroyed a burial in the site. He thought the skull was a gourd. Fortunately, he missed by only a few inches the beautiful shell gorget pictured here.

Dave Chase, who has been working with too few volunteers, trying to save what he can - was a bit more than annoyed. We all know how he feels (a machete yet!) - but we will be failing if we give up both hoping and educating. Let's make it a point to pass the word: Amateurs can find, ONLY Professionals may dig! (Go see Dave's museum - Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts - it's worth a trip!)

\$\$ OUR 1964 FUND DRIVE \$\$

FORTY new members last month remind that we have many who do not know the proudest story of the amateurs - THE ONLY ANNUAL FUND DRIVE IN ARCHAEOLOGY. Alabama has tens of thousands of archaeological sites - of which perhaps 1,000 a year are being destroyed by bulldozers, dams, urban expansion, uneducated collectors, etc. Much of this is the almost unknown and tremendously important, & IRREPLACABLE, history of EARLY man in America.

April 1964

NADB DOC # - 4,056,589

What can our ONE practicing professional, free for field work only in summer months, do about that??? But we have hundreds of enthusiastic amateur archaeologists - who can do really SCIENTIFIC work with proper supervision. So our State Society decided to scout an UNUSUALLY important site each year, employ our professional David L. DeJarnette and some of his students, supplement them with volunteers and have a professional-amateur team for at least one IMPORTANT excavation each summer.

But with NO STATE FUNDS for archaeology, what about money? With many amateur volunteers and much free cooperative service donated by the University of Alabama, we can do a job for about 25% of usual costs, or \$7,000. Still, that isn't peanuts! But it CAN BE PEANUTS if we all donate a little - the unique American, democratic way in which we even conquered tuberculosis and polio!

But experts advised us that "the people" were not educated up to supporting by public subscription "pure science" where their lives were not actually endangered. Being strictly amateur amateurs at fund raising, we didn't have sense enough to know that - and went right ahead. To the utter amazement of everyone, "the people" didn't know it couldn't be done either.

As a typical reaction, when "the people" subscribed the first fund drive, Dr. E. Mott Davis wrote in the Texas Newsletter: "ALABAMA MAKES IT. FANTASTIC! It was a far-fetched dream. But they have done it! This is certainly a milestone of some sort in the history of American archaeology."

Archaeological results were as "fantastic" as the financial. Our FIRST highly selected excavation proved the FIRST definitive Dalton site; found the FIRST human skeletons of the Morrow Mountain culture; got the OLDEST radiocarbon dated human habitation in the southeast, 9,640 years! Dr. T. M. N. Lewis, to whom southeastern amateurs owe so much, likened it to "another Rosetta Stone" - the famous tri-lingual key to man's lost past. Dr. H. M. Wormington, author of the famous classic "Ancient Man in North America", wrote from the Denver Museum of Natural History that we "should be very proud of all that you have accomplished and American Archaeology is really in your debt." Institutions such as Harvard, Smithsonian, N. Y. Public Library joined our Society to get our SCIENTIFIC literature.

We are now beginning our FIFTH fund drive for a summer dig. We think you will find that you will also be "very proud" to donate dollars, and perhaps dig with us this summer. And we think it will make your hobby mean much more to you to become an actual part of SCIENCE, and promote our knowledge of MAN, who so desperately needs to understand himself better - for WE have learned to dig for KNOWLEDGE, not rocks.

At a recent meeting with Dave DeJarnette, we discussed the best possible site for next summer's dig. We like to cite the "best possible" because as far as we know, ours is the only group actively and conscientiously searching for Paleo Man. Three of the nearly 60 sites tracked down, examined and in many instances test-pitted, show very favorable potentialities. One has a midden depth greater than the Stanfield-Worley Shelter. Several other unusual sites are still being investigated, and in approximately a month we should be able to announce the 1964 dig location.

(We think you might like to have the story of our first fund drive and dig in more detail - it is free - write Dan Josselyn, 408 Broadway, Birmingham 9, Ala., for a copy of "Hunting America's 'Missing Link' in Alabama".)

Harold K. Kleine keeps his score perfect, donating for the 5th year - though now retired. In his "Treasure in the Dust", 1951, Dr. Frank C. Hibben wrote that archaeologists had become "eventually persuaded" that the eastern States had no evidence of Paleo of Early Man. In 1953 Hal Kleine published on the first Paleo site in Alabama (Tennessee Archaeologist). A good amateur can overturn a Ph.D. professional! And this is a wonderful profession in which WHAT YOU DO counts for more than WHO YOU ARE -

Hal Kleine is in Dr. Wormington's great book (above). Our hat is off to the wonderful professionals who open the door of science for us - and the wonderful amateurs who accept the invitation.

Miss Sylvia Johnston Moore sends a donation from far California - a new donor! Of further interest, and possibilities, Miss Moore is in charge of the publication of the Woodward Iron Company magazine! How did this happen? Our William M. Spencer writes: "I have had some correspondence with Miss Moore relative to our work." That is the way we "advertise" and let folks know about this unusual opportunity to do something important - donations have come from 23 States, Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, even Ireland & Germany! Bill is of course our legal advisor, & Treasurer of our Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc., members who have volunteered to do most of the work of the fund drive - but they need your help. And of course Bill, a retired lawyer, set up the Research Assn. so that donations are tax deductible.

Dr. A. G. Long Jr., another perfect score donor, reveals another of his talents, writing: "took it (his donation) out of my prize money for winning first place in the County bowling meet". Where does he find the time to be so many people at once? And, incidentally, we wish to express our felicitations to Mrs. Long - we hear that they have a new home on Guntersville Lake, and Doc has made arrangements, other than the front room, for his photographic work! But we do hope she is as proud of him as we are. (Dr. Long has offered another free volunteer service - free photographic work for the "Anthropological Journal of Canada", 1575 Forlan Drive, Ottawa 5, Ont., \$3.00 a year. Egotistical as man is, you wouldn't think Journals devoted to his study would be so difficult to get going!)

Col. W. J. Given - well, what do you know! - sends us a SECOND 1964 donation! He also sends "my genuine appreciation for the plug in Feb. S & B - reference to my hope to get 'home' again. This was a friendly gesture - the kind of thing not found in so many of the world's competitive, rush-rush-rush centers." Col. Bill, remember, is retired and wants an "eating money" job in the Mobile area, preferring Alabama to California! We'd sure like to have him back in Alabam - what can you offer him? (1018 N. Lincoln, Orange, Calif.)

"Please just say this is from a good friend of the Jack Cornelius family" comes with the next donation, from Blountsville, Ala. Well, bless such friends, and people who have such friends! What nice things this dear lady inadvertently tells us about herself, and her friends. Do you wonder Col. Given wants to return to "friendly" Alabama?

NEARLY 40% of our donors to date this year are NEW; and nearly 30% are OUT OF STATE. This growth and spread of interest are most promising features of our "fund-drive archaeology". If we will endure through the growing period, we can lighten the load on the pioneers. And eventually other States, where interest is shown, might get the idea too - which would really be atomic for archaeology. We, the "lead horse", have both a great obligation and opportunity, nationwide, not just in Alabama. Dr. William H. Sears, University of Florida, recently wrote us: "I hope you will continue to push people in the Florida group into doing the same sort of thing." Man alive, think of the opportunities that trans-Florida canal might offer! Doubtless our most persuasive argument will be our own continued success.

Dave DeJarnette has to program his summer field classes, so is worried to know if we have the funds to sign the usual contract with the University. Of course we know that we can, and that we MUST - the fall-out from the explosion would wither Alabama archaeology at the root if we did not have a "pro-am" summer program. Remember that our Society has grown from 4 Chapters to 10, with 2 more forming, since we brought amateur archaeology to life by DOING SOMETHING. But our determination is not "money in the bank". We do not pay our bill until late summer, but we hope you will get enough in the bank this month to enable us to hire our professional team - a bargain, remember, as students get only \$5.00 a day, and of course credits. We'll see you at the dig!!!!

DO YOU BELIEVE IN STATISTICS?

At the end of 1963 the State Society had 407 members. By any standard we have come a long way from the 18 persons who met on December 21, 1954 and organized the Society. At the end of the first year we had 39 members, and we are proud to report that 18 are still Society members. Of the 407 members as of 12-31-63, we find that 121 joined in 1963, 78 in 1962, 80 in 1961, 24 in 1960, 25 in 1959, 36 in 1958, 15 in 1957, 10 in 1956 and 18 in 1955.

BUT WHAT HAPPENED TO THE OTHER 389 who at one time or another were members and have dropped out? This is a hard question to answer - a few have passed on; some have moved out of the State and resigned; some have moved with no forwarding address; some probably just put off paying their dues too long; and some either lost interest or never had any real interest in archaeology (heaven forbid). We may never know just why they dropped out but it is interesting to note that 233 (or 30% of those joining) dropped out after the first year, 90 or 20% of those that survived the first year dropped out after the second year. However, from then on the drop-outs decrease - 25 after 3 years, 20 after 4 years, 12 after 5 years, 5 after 6 years, 3 after 7 years and only 1 after 8 years. It appears that if we can keep a new member interested in archaeology for 3 years, they stay interested.

From these data, based on the past history of the Society, we can predict that 70 of the 407 members will drop out in 1964. Of these, 39 will be from those who joined in 1963, 17 who joined in 1962, 7 in 1961, 3 in 1960, 2 who joined in either 1959 or 1958, and 2 who joined in 1957, 1956 or 1955. Past data also indicates that we will obtain 125 new members in 1964 so that our total membership at the end of 1964 will be 462. But just think, it COULD BE 532 except for the predicted drop-outs.

Now the only really good reason for dropping out is to die of old age at 115. So if you are 114 or younger, LET'S PROVE STATISTICS WRONG and PAY YOUR 1964 DUES immediately if you have failed to do so up to now. In the June issue, the statistician will bring you up to date with all the facts as to whether statistics still hold or if YOU proved statistics wrong. As of March 15, 1964 ENTIRELY TOO MANY unpaid members!!!!

U.S. AND WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES, HAPPENINGS AND ABSTRACTS

"THE INTERAMERICAN", Newsletter of the Instituto Interamericano, Dr. Carl B. Compton, Director, Denton, Texas, is the source of these items of interest:

"BLACKWATER DRAW: Work at this site is continuing under the direction of Dr. George A. Agogino, Director of the Paleo-Indian Institute of Eastern New Mexico University at Portales. They have just moved the 6th mammoth along with artifacts including projectile points, scrapers, 2 blades, knives, etc. They have a crew of some 20 students working at the site but in spite of this the bulldozers are gaining and the site will be destroyed by the time this newsletter reaches you if all goes as it is going as this is written. It might be remarked that enrollment in anthropology at the university has more than doubled over last year which is "standard operational procedure" wherever Agogino goes." (S & B Editor's Note: Keep your eye out for mammoths)

"GUILD OF AMERICAN PREHISTORIANS: The Pennsylvania Institute of Anthropology, The Anthropological Association of Canada and the Instituto Interamericano have joined in establishing the Guild of American Prehistorians which will coordinate certain activities of amateur societies throughout the U.S., will recognize the efforts of amateurs who have raised themselves to a professional degree of competence and will otherwise promote the cause of anthropology, with greatest emphasis on archaeology probably, throughout the U.S. Already several other organizations have joined the Guild and it is expected that it will soon be a large and important institution. More news about this as it develops."

"DOMESTICATION OF CORN. Paul C. Manglesdorf, R. S. MacNeish and Walton C. Gali-
nat. Science. Vol.143:3606. 7 February 1964. pp.538-545. Remains of corn including

all parts of the plant have been recovered from fire caves in the Valley of Tehuacan. The earliest remains dated from 5200 to 3400 B.C. are almost certainly those of wild corn. Later levels include cultivated corn and reveal a distinct evolutionary sequence which gave rise to several still existing Mexican races. Despite a spectacular increase in size and productiveness there has been no substantial change in the fundamental botanical characteristics of corn in 7000 years."

"We heard a proposal to give the South back to the Indians. Of those we contacted, the Democrats were in favor, the Republicans were in favor - the Indians had reservations. (This was a small scale study, we might add)"

"WILLIAM S. WEBB - 1882-1964

Dr. Webb was the retired Head of the Department of Physics at the University of Kentucky but he will likely be remembered by the readers of this newsletter as "Mr. Archaeology" of the Kentucky area. He was head of the Departments of Anthropology and Archaeology (they were separate) from 1927-1950 when he was made Head of the Dept. of Physics. He was assistant to the Army officer in charge of Indian Affairs for the territory of Oklahoma, returning to the University of Kentucky in 1908. Dr. Webb will be greatly missed by his many friends and the many amateurs he helped but he had a life fuller and more useful than most men."

FIRST-HAND DALTON HISTORY

Last month we related how our fellow member, William M. Spencer, had located Judge S. P. Dalton of the Supreme Court of Missouri, in whose honor the Dalton projectile point was named. Thinking Judge Dalton might like to know the inspiring story about how the first definitive Dalton site (the Stanfield-Worley) was discovered, and financed by subscription, we wrote a letter and sent our "Missing Link" booklet. We received a very gracious reply and copies of 3 articles by Judge Dalton concerning his archaeological hobby. They are delightfully written - one feels that he has walked the fields with the Judge for years, and become "old cronies". And we must excerpt his "Experiences of an Amateur", published in the Central States Archaeological Journal, July 1960, telling the story of his discovery of the famous Dalton point.

As we guessed last month, the Judge is a good amateur archaeologist, but modest: "I don't claim to know much about archaeology, but I can walk down a corn row...It was in that way the Dalton Culture was discovered. I noted that the material I was finding on a particular location appeared so totally different in design from what I was finding elsewhere, I boxed all of the material, broken and whole, and sent it to the University of Missouri for study."

But this splendid procedure was no freak departure: "I have never put a shovel in the ground and...I keep careful records so that I know where each piece was found." The Judge began as a boy on a farm, and "gathered a few more flints...during college and university days...then I closed the books and loaned my collection to the State for more than 20 years." Then the confinement of court was in part responsible for his return to his pleasant hobby, with some 140 sites on his list in 1960, all specimens, including fragments, carefully catalogued and the entire collection made available for study by the University of Missouri - where he has worked closely with Dr. Carl H. Chapman.

There, as here, most of the sites have been despoiled by 50 or more years of destructive collectors, but Judge Dalton perseveres ingeniously. And he says "one of the joys of this hobby is the chance to visit with many fine farm people...visit briefly both when you come and again before you leave."

Obviously a very fine Judge, he presents fairly some evidence against his claim to discovery of the Dalton: "When U.S. Highway No. 50, east of Jefferson City, was constructed across the flood plain of the Osage River, 5 or 6 feet of earth was borrowed from the adjoining area on the south to build an embankment for the road. This area soon eroded into deep gullies and ditches - badlands, if you please, bare of all vegetation. Repeatedly, my wife asked me to look for arrowheads in this area, but I

ridiculed the idea; then one day I looked - result, the discovery of the Dalton Culture material."

Several types, including lanceolate, were found with thinned and ground bases. And, judging by outline drawings, our Kirk Serrated seems to be represented. A study of Judge Dalton's complete collection was made under the direction of Dr. Carl H. Chapman and published in the Missouri Archaeologist, Vol. 15, No. 3, Oct. 1953, pages 1-80 and we agree with the Editor's Note that "it is recommended reading". (15 Switzer Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.)

We noted, with a sympathetic smile, in a paper by Judge Dalton published in the April 1961 Central States Archaeological Journal, that they find some of the same "modern archaeology" in Missouri that we encounter often in Alabama. The Judge wrote about being invited to discuss his hobby before the men's organization in a church. He mentioned geological and other matters which "people who were supposed to know" dated long, long ago. After the talk "The pastor of the church came up and told me that he was very glad I had referred to...folks that were SUPPOSED to know, because ALL SHOULD KNOW that the Lord created the earth in 6 days and rested on the 7th. Well! x x x (No more speeches.)"

CHAPTER NEWS

The Birmingham Chapter meets on the 1st Friday of each month at the Birmingham Public Library. At the March meeting, Dr. A. G. Long Jr. entertained with his "Survey of Alabama Point Types". His enthusiastic pursuit of archaeological activities is of great benefit to amateur archaeologists and photographers alike. His amazing technique with inexpensive equipment produces colored slides or black & white with minute details that the human eye misses unless a bright light and a magnifying glass are used. What is more, he is a born teacher; explains with simple outline what the point types are and how they relate to history. At the April meeting, Dr. Charles W. Copeland Jr. is to speak on "Curious Creatures in Alabama Rocks" from the book by the same title of which he is author and may be purchased for 25¢ from the Alabama State Dept. of Geology, Survey Map Dept. If you have any fossils you would like to have identified or discussed, bring them along, also any friends who might be interested.

The East Alabama Chapter meets on the 1st Friday of each month at Funchess Hall, Room 247, Auburn University. At the March meeting, Dr. J. B. Dixon spoke on "Rocks in Alabama". On Sunday, March 8th, the group especially enjoyed a field trip in Macon Co. Mr. Henry Barwood led the expedition. At the April meeting, Mr. John Cottier Jr., who recently spent a year in Mexico working in Mayan Indian ruins with a group from Tulane University, will show slides and talk on Mexican Indian ruins.

The Madison-Huntsville Chapter meets on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at St. Thomas Lutheran Church. No report received. (See Page 12)

The Marshall County Chapter meets on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at Reid's Restaurant, Guntersville. At the March meeting, Dr. E. M. Lindsey of the Gadsden Chapter gave a very informative talk illustrated with color slides on Coosa River Salvage Projects. At the April meeting, Joe Watkins will show color slides and discuss his recent trip to Yucatan. The Chapter is actively pursuing its campaign to raise funds for the summer dig of the State Society, especially with Ed Mahan's fine assistance.

The Mauvilla Chapter meets on the 3rd Monday of each month at the Mobile Public Library. At the February meeting, Mr. Seigfried Barnes displayed and discussed selected items from his fossil collection including material covering a 450 million year time span. At the March meeting, Mr. Mike Blake, local Educator, will present and discuss Civil War artifacts located since 1937 by "gold bugging" with a metal detector in the vicinity of Spanish Fort near the northeast shore of Mobile Bay.

The Montgomery Chapter meets on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts. At a meeting on March 1, Mr. John Cottier showed slides and entertained

with a discussion on "Archaeology in Yucatan". Salvage work at the Shine Site is to be completed in March, involving ten 10x10 foot squares in the village site and mound plus one 5x8 square in the south face of Mound B. Artifact count estimated at over 5,000 and burials number 23 with 2 unexcavated. Miss Gloria Wentowski, who worked at the Stanfield-Worley Shelter last year, is now a member of the field party.

The Morgan-Limestone Chapter meets on the 1st Monday of each month at the First Federal Penthouse, Decatur. At the March meeting, Mr. Jack Cambron talked to the members on "Burial Customs Among Southeastern Indians", explaining in detail some of the more elaborate burials of the local area as well as general burial customs. A joint meeting with the Huntsville Chapter is being planned for the near future.

The Muscle Shoals Chapter meets on the 4th Monday of each month at Wesleyan Hall, Room 8, Florence State College. At the February meeting, a joint effort by all members, all brought artifact displays, providing a real interesting meeting since everyone fully participated. There were many interesting and unusual pieces shown, such as the jaw bone of a deer with beautiful design work on it, various types of pottery, game-stones, burial stones, paint pots and all types of projectile points. One of the most interesting discussions was on the art of flint chipping. It was decided to plan another similar program with this art being demonstrated, in the near future.

The Noccalula Chapter meets on the 1st Thursday of each month at the Etowah County Court House, Gadsden. Since the scheduled speaker had to cancel at the last minute, the March meeting was confined to a business session and a discussion of artifacts obtained on surface hunts by members during the past few weeks. On May 3, the Chapter will take part in an "Art on the Rocks" display at Noccalula Falls, with Mrs. Sydney Worthington in charge. Members' collections will be exhibited in an attempt to create more interest in archaeology.

The Tuscaloosa Chapter changed the date of its March meeting to the 4th Tuesday, at Room 22, Martin ten Hoor Hall, University of Alabama. The speakers are to be Bennett Graham on "Excavations in Costa Rica" and Joseph Benthall on "Miller's Ferry Lock and Dam", members being asked to bring guests and recent finds of artifacts.

(Editor's Note: We wish it were possible to reproduce items appearing in copies of "The Flint Chipper", newsletter of the Marshall County Chapter, and "Brush & Trowel", newsletter of the Noccalula Chapter. They are rich in news, anecdotes and good "dope")

ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN ALABAMA: Randy Gray, one of our Birmingham members, has maintained a continued interest in the study of historic material found at Indian villages, particularly glass beads of European, Asiatic or Early American manufacture. This is an important field of research in American archaeology and an invaluable tool in identifying and dating historic Indian sites.

Randy (Randolph Gray, 3416 Avalon Road, Homewood, Ala.) is a geologist by profession, but during his undergraduate years he did considerable archaeological laboratory work, sorting and classifying historic material as well as Indian pottery and stone artifacts under the direction of Dave DeJarnette at the University of Ala. Randy assisted Dave in classifying the historic material from the "Coosa" site so that it could be compared with historic material at other laboratories.

Through this comparison, it was demonstrated that the "Coosa" site near Childersburg, Ala., "may" have been a village of the Coosa Indians but was not occupied at the time de Soto (1540) visited Alabama. Instead, the laboratory studies of glass beads, musket parts, brass objects and other trade goods dated this particular "Coosa" site roughly 200 years later than de Soto's time.

Labeling the Childersburg "Coosa" site as a non-de Soto period site is NEGATIVE EVIDENCE in the search for de Soto's route through Alabama, but this negative evidence is IMPORTANT EVIDENCE. Now, we must search elsewhere for de Soto's "Coosa".

Had it not been for the archaeological laboratory research work done on the "Coosa" material, historians would still be considering the Childersburg "Coosa" site truly to be de Soto's "Coosa".

As mentioned in the January 1964 Newsletter, if we are ever to clarify the records of de Soto's journey through the Southeast, and clarify records of other important historic events, we must search for the needed archaeological evidence through intensive surface surveys and related laboratory analyses. We must classify historic trade materials and associated artifacts of Indian manufacture. Both of these pursuits, conscientious surface surveys and classification of materials, fall within the talents and RESPONSIBILITIES of our Society membership.

Randy Gray has selected a specialized field of laboratory analysis and classification (glass trade beads) as his contribution toward the clarification of early historic Alabama records. Let each of us give Randy (address above) our full cooperation and aid by surface collecting historic sites, keeping the material from each site separate from material from other sites, cataloguing the material to prevent mixing materials from one site with materials from another site, and informing Randy of any historic finds we come across (especially glass beads) and the artifacts associated with the beads (materials found at the same site). Also, if any other society members are classifying historic trade materials, they should let themselves be known so that this research effort can be coordinated.

To emphasize that this type of research is needed, the following quotations are offered, one from the de Soto Commission Report, and the other from De Jarnette's investigation:

de Soto Commission Report: "Coça is one of the best established points along de Soto's route. With few exceptions, students have agreed that it was the Upper Creek town of Coosa, one which occupied a prominent place in Creek history and legend and stood on Coosa River between the mouths of Tallasseehatchee and Talladega creeks but nearer the latter, in present Talladega County, Alabama..."

DeJarnette says: "...The evidence suggests 1700 to 1825, with 1750-1775 being the span during which most of the burials occurred.

The Indians who lived at Ta^vl (Childersburg 'Coosa') were not only historic; they seem to have been Colonial and post-Independence.

Could Ta^vl have been Coosa? The evidence clearly suggests that the site of the community de Soto visited is somewhere else..."

Here we have a report prepared by historians, not utilizing archaeology to sufficient degree, declaring that a de Soto site is well documented; and a later study incorporating the techniques of archaeology to interpret findings and resulting in a bonafide conclusion that "Coosa is elsewhere". Need we emphasize further that archaeology is important to establishing a true historic picture? --- Steve B. Wimberly

NEW MEMBERS IN MARCH: (Welcome!)

Mrs. Clara A. Boykin, 4301 Altamont Road, Birmingham, Ala.

Steven Brock, 2033 Myrtle Wood Drive, Montgomery, Ala.

Miss Eloise Clark, 912-B Parkview Circle Apts., Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Mr. & Mrs. Glenn Hinsdale, Ranger Historian, Horseshoe Bend, Box 608, Dadeville, Ala.

Mr. & Mrs. Mortimer H. Jordan, 3720 Redmont Road, Birmingham, Ala.

James Barry Maynard, 407 Meeting Street, Georgetown, South Carolina

CHANGES OF ADDRESS:

A. B. Craig, 159 Avenue du Gui, Brussels, Belgium

George B. Gorman Jr., 1512 Glenwood Road, Birmingham, Ala.

Dan F. Morse, Box 60, Peoria, Illinois

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVENTURES IN ALABAMA: (Ed Mahan has been a devoted student of archaeology for 15 years, studying the best books, seeking the best teachers, converting destructive collectors, reporting his own and other finds in the Journals, contributing importantly to establishing an Eastern Paleo, photographing, recording. He has had excavation experience under the supervision of Steve Wimberly and Dave DeJarnette

among others, and at the Lewisville Site, one of Texas' biggest brags. He goes to the big meetings and wrestles to prove we have Lerma points, etc. His many friends were delighted this year to see Ed become a sort of "graduate amateur" when Dave gave him a special and important assignment of exploring for Early Man, mapping sites and excavating small test pits - calling Dave up when things look interesting. Dr. A. G. Long Jr. has been his right hand man, buying a truck so they could negotiate bad roads. Acton Boone & Milt Harris are among those we know to have given valuable assistance. Ed wrote us a few of their adventures, which are too good not to share):

"On one trip Doc and I stopped at a mountain cabin to get directions. An old codger was in the back yard feeding some queer chickens - he called them "silks", having silk hairs for feathers and crowns for combs. We took color slides.

At another mountain cabin we saw a billy goat way up in a leaning tree looking around the country. I took slides.

On one farm we saw a tiny pony about 3 feet high, full grown and fiery red, that reminded us of the small horses Cro Magnon Man drove over bluffs - had a peculiar nose like I had never seen. Got good color slides.

On another occasion I found some beautiful feathers, thinking they were turkey feathers, but an old grandpa said: "Ha, ha, them there feathers are hoot owl feathers". I consulted Peterson's Field Guide and he was right.

Hill people in these parts think Doc and I are crazy looking for the man before Adam. The word is out we are looking for Mada Man - Adam spelled backward.

Sinking one test pit, we did not know we were being spied upon by the local mountaineers. When Doc set up his large camera and began photographing, that did it - they telephoned the Sheriff there were Russian spies "photographing the ground". The Sheriff sent 2 deputies to investigate. They told us the story, and sure did look disgusted after tramping so far through the woods.

One test required 5 days of careful troweling before we closed the hole. The mountaineer family living nearby did not have an outdoor telephone booth, and every night used our test pit."

W. R. PATE, PRESIDENT, SELMA ARCHAEOLOGY SOCIETY, writes the nicest letter, thanking us for copies of 1963 Newsletters, adding: "If you could possibly round up a set of 1962 issues...I assure you there is enough interest...that they would be read. Our group...is INFORMATION HUNGRY. I am enclosing \$2.00 to help defray the cost of postage, etc." Mr. Pate also sends an activity report, as follows: "The Selma Archaeological Society met this past Tuesday night, March 10th, and approved our Constitution, paid dues, handled other business and enjoyed a very interesting program by Mr. David Chase of Montgomery. We had approximately 32 present. I will have our Secretary send you a report soon and will also send you a copy of our Constitution as soon as they are printed. It was voted and approved to request that our Society be a Chapter of the State Society, and application will be forthcoming soon." Swell news, eh?

NEAL HAHN made a pump-drill and won SECOND PLACE in the science project at his school. Congratulations! The pump-drill is not definitely known before Roman times, but good drilling methods must have been discovered at least as early as the Mesolithic - as witness the tremendous amount of drilling done by the Maglemoseans of northern Europe. The pump-drill is also known to have been used for making fire by the Chuckchi of Siberia, some Indonesians and the Iroquois - though it seems not known if the latter got it from Europeans. Neal would like to become an authority on his prize-winning pump, so please send him any solid information you may have. 3637 Westbury Rd., B'ham 23.

BEA HARRIS, golly, won TWO red ribbons with her shell exhibits in the Naples (Fla) Shell Show. She is getting so scientific about terminology she might any day refer to a Cumberland point as *Lithicus cumberlandus*, Lewis. The conchologists are way ahead of us, taxonomically speaking. And congratulations to Bea - if all these ribbons (a blue one last year) don't go to her head.

CHARLES PEACOCK (we note in the TAS Newsletter) has been very aggressive in getting

the first interstate highway salvage started in Tennessee, and the Federal funds available for such work. Charles is one of our members, too, and we wish he lived in Alabama! Who will start our highway salvage - at government expense? All you have to do is spot a reasonably good site which an interstate highway is going to destroy, and phone or wire Dave DeJarnette at Mound State Monument, Moundville, Ala. 35474. Congratulations, and thanks, to Charles Peacock.

ALABAMA POWER COMPANY makes dreams come true! Gennie Lindsey was gnashing her teeth in our March issue about having a lot of enthusiastic members in the Noccalula Chapter with not enough to do. Dave DeJarnette reports that the Alabama Power Co. has made funds available for salvage archaeology in that area, soon to be inundated, and there will be plenty of work for every man, woman and trowel. We hope the Noccalula scouting will set up some important sites. And our very deep thanks to the Alabama Power Co. for this intelligent generosity - and please, someone, send us regular reports so we can keep ALAPOCO (good Indian name!) in the news as it deserves.

SIGFUS OLAFSON, President of the Eastern States Archeological Federation, our member ever since we began financing summer digs and one of our prime promoters, writes that he is much impressed by Evernden & Curtis: "They eat, sleep, drink, think and dream their potassium-argon method, have gone a long way with it, and will go further." It is good to know that this new dating method is a major effort in the hands of dedicated men.

DR. A. G. LONG JR. - well, we "knew him when" - when he was still speaking to plain folks. He will give a program on photography of artifacts at the big SAA 29th Annual, University of North Carolina, May 7-9. Dr. Carl B. Compton's Newsletter, THE INTER-AMERICAN, has already referred to Dr. Long's photos as "some of the most beautiful photographs of lithic artifacts that we have ever seen". Nice to have known you, Doc.

DR. E. M. "MIKE" LINDSEY plans to go to the meeting with Dr. Long. Why not make it a car full, so Doc can't take off and go into orbit?

CARL F. MILLER, famous in Alabama for his Russell Cave dig, and with the great Smithsonian, "puffs us up" now and then with a communication - and has been very cooperative with our fund drive. He sends us a reprint of a paper of his which appeared in the Plains Anthropologist, 1963-8-21. He doesn't "point a finger", but there are 2 things which he may have particularly wished to call to our attention. The paper concerns "Polyhedral Cores from Northern Kansas" - which had not been reported in that area. It would suggest that few amateurs recognize polyhedral cores, or else they seldom report them. The second point, these polyhedral cores were discovered, properly marked, "in the outstanding collection belonging to Mr. & Mrs. Clarence Westling of Olsburg, Kansas." So, are our own collections properly marked, and made available to professionals who can "decipher" and report them? (Incidentally, what may be a polyhedral core was brought for our inspection this very week.) We greatly appreciate this reminder - and let's keep our eyes open, our wits sharp, and report our finds or make them available to those who can and will.

DR. JOFFRE L. COE, Director, Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, in the mail which just arrived granted us permission to reprint the abstract of a paper he gave at the 28th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology last summer at the University of Colorado. Having had considerable experience with statistics in another field, where data are tremendously more abundant than in archaeology, we thought this extremely timely, well said and worthy of any help we can give it to reach a wider audience:

"In recent years seriation has been used by archaeologists as a patent medicine. Like Carter's Little Liver Pills, it has relieved irregularities and promoted a sense of well being. The use of statistics and graphs have made reports look 'scientific', but unfortunately, the results are not likely to be valid if the basic assumptions are in error. In projectile point analysis it would appear that some writers have been assuming too much." (Thanks to Dr. Coe for both the perception and permission!)

WILLIAM M. SPENCER III, Chairman of the Board, Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, is a real "chip off the old block". In hopes that he might be interested in the "let's go places in archaeology" movement in which his father (our Bill) has been so prominent, we inflicted upon him a brief story of our aims, methods and successes. He passed it along to Peggy Croswhite, Editor for the Chamber, who very graciously writes: We find it so interesting that we would like to feature it in BIRMINGHAM Magazine." Some of the business community has discovered us, and been very generous. A Chamber of Commerce on its toes like that could do Birmingham a lot of good - and archaeology, too. Our very sincere thanks.

STEVE B. WIMBERLY, our professional President, received a letter from Arno Karlen, Assistant Editor, HOLIDAY MAGAZINE, who writes that they "are planning a long article on amateur archaeology in the U.S....Several people have spoken very highly of your activities in Alabama. We hope to mention your group in our article and would appreciate any help you can give us." We hope we didn't overload him! And we can thank our good friend Sigfus Olafson for having "spoken very highly" of us - let's live up to it - and of course buy HOLIDAY so as not to miss that issue.

JESSE RALEY, award-winning Editor of the Nocalula Chapter's BRUSH & TROWEL, published an extremely important bit of information in his March issue - the names of 33 of their members who have PAID 1964 DUES. As the saying goes, money isn't everything - but with money you can rent it! And support publications, add to our interest, give out with the old information and make us an effective organization. Nice going, Jesse.

RON MILLER, one of our Missouri members, published an unusually pleasing and constructive article on "Amateur Archaeology" in the March 2 Christian Science Monitor. This is a fine service. Possibly the greatest need of amateur archaeology is spokesmen who can represent it interestingly and CONSTRUCTIVELY to attract the right people and promote the right methods. If we may confess, many years ago we began with nothing but a shoebox for "pretty arrowheads" and a head full of ignorance. We can begin so much better than that today - if someone will take the trouble to tell us. Thanks, Ron. And we learn that Ron's father, Steve Miller, a college professor, and an artist, and his archaeological interests have led to the artistic recreation of prehistory - with authentic artifacts, etc. Ron has a degree in anthropology from Missouri University, is presently doing commercial art, and "just took up writing". We are pleased, and fortunate, to have such interesting people interested in archaeology.

GENNIE LINDSEY writes "We are working on the possibility of a non-credit (for now) Course in Archaeology at the University Center here" - bless that ambitious Nocalula Chapter! They also hope to get our professional President, Steve Wimberly, to give them a program on pottery - which would be so valuable in their rich Mississippian and historic area. And they want Harold Kleine to introduce them to the lapidary art (gem polishing), which combines so nicely with archaeological field work and stimulates interest in petrology.

HESTER A. DAVIS, our donor and promoter friend at the University of Arkansas, writes Dave: "The Alabama Society is certainly going great guns" - a compliment we can return in full measure to the young Arkansas Society which Dr. Charles R. McGimsey III set up not only by precise professional blueprint, but also with a delightful "human touch". Charles and Hester are folks we'd very much like to know better.

EDITOR A. B. HOOVER III (associate editors E. C. Mahan & Larry Smith) sent us 2 issues of their "new era for our Chapter (Marshall County) - our improved newsletter - conceived to provide more interest, a diffusion of ideas and thoughts and to create a bigger, better and more informed Chapter or our Alabama Archaeological Society". Bravo! It is named "The FLINT CHIPPER". We must mention that we are in full sympathy with their phonetic spelling, in fact find it delightful - at last somebody has the gumption to put this cussed English language in its place! And please give their inspired line a lot of thought: "A good idea can go a long way".

GARY ROGERS, Double Springs High School, (Mrs. Loyce D. Whitson, Science Teacher) has called Dave's attention (on his recent trip to the school) to a site which sounds so important Dave intends to visit it with Gary - if dear teacher will excuse him from classes for the day. We think she will - for she must be a fine teacher, with fine pupils. Our thanks, and indeed our hearts, go out to Mrs. Whitson and Gary.

MRS. CLARA A. BOYKIN might agree that "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good" after Milt Harris's incautiously set grass fire blew into a neighbor's yard. Seeing someone in the yard later, Milt went over to apologize and found Mrs. Boykin visiting at her sister's home. Somehow the conversation got around to archaeology, and it developed that Mrs. Boykin was a former member of the State Society who got "lost" a couple of years back when she changed addresses. Mrs. Boykin seemed so happy to rediscover the Society - said she'd missed the Newsletter dreadfully - that she went to the house and wrote out a check for 1964 & 1965 dues. Even if this should confuse the statistics back on Page 4, we are delighted to have such a nice member back on our rolls - even though Milt insists that grass fires won't always turn out so pleasantly.

MOBILE AREA MEMBERS TAKE NOTE: (Others will also be welcome, of course) Many of us last year enjoyed a talk by Dr. Frederick J. Dockstader at the Birmingham Museum of Art. Now, those of you members and friends who can, should plan to get to Fairhope to hear Dr. Dockstader talk on the arts and crafts of the Indians, prehistoric and modern, of the Southeast. The invitation is extended by our friend Percy H. Whiting, Montrose, Alabama, to members of our State Society. The talk will be delivered at the monthly dinner meeting of the Eastern Shore Art Association in the cafeteria of the Fairhope High School on Wednesday, April 8th at 6:30 p.m. Dinner price is \$1.75.

Dr. Dockstader is Director of the Museum of the American Indian in New York City, which houses the largest Indian collection in the world. He is also an author, editor, professor and member of the board of many organizations and museums.

Since accommodations are limited, reservations should be made by writing Mrs. Leland E. Wells, 202 North Bayview Ave., Fairhope, Ala.

THE HUNTSVILLE CHAPTER: As we are about to close out this issue, along comes the report from Huntsville, giving us 100% representation again this month. At the meeting held March 17th, Mr. A. W. Beinlich of the Muscle Shoals Chapter talked on "Reconstruction and Restoration of Pottery", illustrated by a fascinating display of reconstructed pottery. The next meeting is to be held April 8th at the Epworth Methodist Church. At the last meeting, the name of the Chapter was changed from Madison-Huntsville to the Huntsville Chapter.

DUES REMINDER: We feel impelled to remind those of you who have not yet paid your 1964 dues, even following receipt of the due bill recently mailed, that according to our Constitution, you become delinquent the last day of March, and following our usual practice, you will no longer continue receiving the Newsletter unless your 1964 dues are paid. So stay with us and share in the exciting events that will be taking place here in Alabama this year!

AND

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THE SUMMER DIG WILL START IN JUNE

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Objectives of the Society: "To promote the study of archaeology of Alabama and of neighboring States; to encourage careful scientific archaeological research and excavation; to discourage careless digging without records; to promote the conservation of important archaeological sites and to favor the passage of laws prescribing such; to oppose the manufacture and sale of fraudulent antiquities; to encourage the establishment of local archaeological knowledge by means of publications and meetings; to develop a better understanding of the archaeology of the State by making systematic surface surveys and collections, and to serve as a bond between individual archaeologists in the State, both non-professional and professional."

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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