

Alabama Archaeological Society

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

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

EDITOR

BRITTAIN THOMPSON
3609 MONTROSE ROAD
MT. BROOK, ALA 35213

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

MR. & MRS. E. MILTON HARRIS

EDITORIAL BOARD

JAMES CAMBRON,
DANIEL JOSSELYN, J. H. MCCARY III,
STEVE B. WIMBERLY

BIRMINGHAM ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY
CHOCTAWHATCHEE 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

STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

NADB DOC # - 4,056,622

MEMBER OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1966 WINTER ANNUAL MEETING

JAN 5 - 1967

Dr. E. M. Lingsey, President, opened the business session at 1:30 PM in the splendid auditorium of the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts on Sunday, December 11, 1966. The minutes of the year's activities were read by R. L. Schaefer, Secretary, who reported total Society membership of 582, comprising 313 regular members, 129 family members, 51 associate members, 9 joint sustaining members, 14 sustaining members, 4 joint life members, 28 regular life members and 34 institutional members; also exchange agreements with 22 other Societies. After approval of the minutes, R. L. Schaefer, as Treasurer, reported total income for 1966 was \$2,265.00; disbursements were \$2,984.70; balance as of December 1 was \$296.87 with \$1,844.57 in a special fund representing life membership reserves.

In answer to the call for Chapter Reports, representatives from ALL TWELVE State Chapters read reports, revealing considerable activity throughout the year with most chapters holding regular meetings, adding to their membership and engaging in many special projects as reported previously in monthly issues of this Newsletter.

E. M. Harris reported for the STONES & BONES Newsletter; that 12 issues were published during the year, and on time; that the publication continues to be indebted to Dan Josselyn who consistently contributes 75% of the material in each issue; that the Educational Page feature will be continued and Chapters notified in advance when theirs is due; that more attention of Chapter Officers is desirable in the submission of Chapter Reports monthly; and that news items from members are always welcomed.

D. L. DeJarnette reported for the JOURNAL OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY that the December 1966 issue will be out shortly, and will include the report on the Mud Creek-Town Creek dig conducted by the State Society, with several articles comprising an 80 page issue; also that additional material is needed for the June 1967 issue.

Britt Thompson reported for the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc., that contributions for the 1966 digs were disappointing and only through some "angel" assistance was the Association able to meet its 1966 obligations; that Chapter Officers please endeavor to arouse more enthusiasm among the membership to make contributions to support the annual digs which have meant so much to the State Society.

D. L. DeJarnette reported on the 1966 digs in addition to the preliminary report given at the summer annual meeting; that materials recovered were still being studied in the workshop; that 2 quite good charcoal samples are being submitted for processing to obtain radiocarbon dates for pebble tools found at the lower levels in the sites.

The Nominating Committee, composed of Chairman S. B. Wimberly, A. B. Dunning and W. M. Spencer, then presented the following slate of officers for 1967:

President

Thomas W. Cornell

JANUARY 1967

First Vice President
 Second Vice President
 Secretary
 Treasurer
 Assistant Treasurer
 Editor, Journal
 Editorial Assistant, Journal
 Editorial Assistant, Journal
 Photographer, Journal
 Editor, Newsletter
 Assistant Editors, Newsletter
 ESAF Representative
 Additional Directors at Large

David W. Chase
 T. R. Gray
 R. L. Schaefer
 R. L. Schaefer
 Brittain Thompson
 D. L. DeJarnette
 Mrs. Valerie Scaritt
 Mrs. Christine Wimberly
 Dr. A. G. Long Jr.
 Brittain Thompson
 Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Harris
 D. L. DeJarnette
 Arthur B. Dunning
 William H. Emanuel
 Thomas L. Clontz
 Nicholas H. Holmes

When no additional nominations were made from the floor, the above officers were duly and properly elected, and Dr. E. M. Lindsey introduced newly elected President Cornell, who stated that he hoped to personally visit every Chapter in the State during 1967, and that he asked every member to try and recruit one new member during 1967.

Following the coffee break, President T. W. Cornell introduced D. W. Chase, President of the host Montgomery Chapter, who, as Assistant Director of the Montgomery Museum, welcomed everyone to the city and invited attention to the various displays then on view at the Museum. Mr. Chase, then, in turn, introduced the principal speaker, Dr. Joffre Lanning Coe, Professor of Anthropology and Director of the Research Laboratory of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C.

Dr. Coe gave an enthusiastically appreciated talk well illustrated with color slides, stating among many other things that regarding the complexity of studying the stratigraphy of any site, the archaeologist must take into account time-space-culture in classifying his material; that we do not discover an artifact type, but rather we define one; that it is easy to dig, but the problem comes in interpretation of our finds; that in most excavations the stratigraphy has been muddled up by either man or nature, making proper interpretation difficult. He also discussed the Town Creek site at Mt. Gilead near Southern Pines, N.C., an interestingly reconstructed temple mound with buildings in their original locations; then discussed the comparative artifact findings at this site and the Doerschuk and Gaston sites fully reported in his most excellent publication "The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont". His talk was concluded with a most instructive question and answer session, following which the meeting was adjourned. Attendance was 83 at the business meeting and some 130 at the main portion of the meeting.

"WHO AM I? - HOW DID I BECOME A MAN?"
 (And who in heck were the FIRST AMERICANS????)

With a tingling spine and damp eye we watched the recent National Geographic documentary on Dr. Louis S. B. and Mary Leakey, compressing into 60 minutes their 40 years of searching for man's origins in Olduvai Gorge, in hot, wild, dangerous, lonely Africa - financed only recently and even fellow scientists disbelieving. Here indeed is inspiration to renew our belief that there IS that something great and noble in man which makes him worthy of study, of understanding, of resurrecting into something nearer his potential - capable of solving his built-in problems. But first, "know thyself" - and begin with the problem which inspired the Leakeys to spend 40 selfless, unthanked, uncomfortable years searching to answer "Who am I? - How did I become a man?"

Our thoughts took another turn, and our spine another tingle, when Dr. Leakey showed the "first stone tools" of the "first men" - PEBBLE TOOLS - and so like the pebble

tools we are now finding in Alabama that Dr. Leakey himself has said that ours could "get lost" in his Olduvai collection!!! Our Dave DeJarnette showed some to Dr. Leakey at the SAA Annual Meeting in 1965 at Urbana, Ill.

Another major problem of man's past leaped out of this strange similarity of pebble tools from Africa and Alabama: "Just who in heck were the FIRST AMERICANS?" To judge by the mass of literature, few would put man into America much more than 12,000 years ago - yet there is much evidence that both Americas were populated by that time! And few indeed credit an American "pre-projectile-point horizon" - which our ALABAMA PEBBLE TOOLS SEEM TO BE!

Dr. Matthew W. Stirling, for many years a leading force in American archaeology as the Director of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, certainly widely informed and careful of judgment, was willing to write editor Edward C. Boss, FOR PUBLICATION: "Typologically the Alabama material seems to be early, and it would not surprise me too much if eventually it proved to be the earliest evidence of man in America. In any event, the subject should be pursued to some definite conclusion". And Dr. Stirling asked us to send the Lively-Long-Josselyn publication on the Lively Complex to his friend Dr. Leakey, who wrote Boss FOR PUBLICATION: "...there is no doubt whatsoever that...they are pebble tools...you have pebble tools in quantity and the absolutely vital thing, as I stressed when I was shown the specimens, is that THEY BE TRACED TO THEIR PLACE OF ORIGIN (his italics)...Personally I think it highly likely that they are rather old, but it is no use putting forward claims unless they can be substantiated...As you know, I have no doubt at all that man has been in part of the States very much earlier than at present accepted...I do urge intensive searching and excavation..."

With 3 years of constant study of our pebble tools, with more and more coming in as "old hands" learn to recognize them, we are ourselves more and more impressed that we have SOME KIND of a STRANGE NEW CHAPTER to dig out and write on American archaeology. Just what the meaning may be, we are in no position to guess - we are about to explode with the curiosity of ignorance! But we are willing to leave it to the great Drs. Stirling and Leakey that our pebble tool complex MIGHT be old, that it might bring us closer to the long-sought First Americans, and that relentless investigation is "ABSOLUTELY VITAL". Two of the great men of archaeology, from 2 hemispheres, thus offer Alabama a challenge and a problem - but an opportunity such as rarely presents itself to any generation. Will OUR efforts, and OUR results, some day deserve a TV documentary? That is the big question, the pregnant problem. Shall we resolve to do our darndest to make Alabama FIRST IN ARCHAEOLOGY?

1967 LOOKS AT LIVELY COMPLEX PEBBLE TOOLS

Three years ago "pebble fools" would have found considerable agreement! Leading American archaeologists were so wary that they were not interested even to look at such fantastic claims. Looking down our records today we find that the LIVELY-LONG-JOSSELYN publication on the Lively Complex of pebble tools in Alabama has interested one or more of the professionals, and/or the Library, in the following institutions:

Universities of: Alabama, Johns Hopkins, Emory, Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, Harvard, Yale, New York, State of New York, Pittsburgh, Alberta (Canada), Pennsylvania, Michigan, Northwestern, Temple, Connecticut, Syracuse, Buffalo, South Orange, Alaska Methodist, Washington (Seattle), Texas, North Texas, Tennessee, North Carolina, Florida, Memphis State, Georgia, Tulane, Eastern New Mexico. Other institutions are: Catawba College, Virginia State Library, Bronson Museum, Nassau County Museum of Natural History, Peabody Museum Library, Carnegie Museum, Staten Island Museum, Ocmulgee National Monument, Louisiana State Museum, Great Plains Historical Association, N. Y. State Library, National Park Service, Huntsville Public Library, Hollifield Memorial Library, Phillips Academy, Denver Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Peabody Foundation. West Virginia Geological Survey, Wilkie Brothers Foundation. The

other day the Museum Shop, American Museum of Natural History, inquired as to our "best trade discount" on the publication - sorry, we did not bind, nor publish enough to sell that way - but thanks for the nice compliment. (We lack the institutional affiliations of some of the professionals who have purchased.) Switzerland and Africa are also represented among those who possess the publication.

Margaret Clayton and Carole Hill spent the winter of 1965-66 in professional exploration (weekends) of the Lively Complex type-site area and increased the sites to some 30. A. B. Hooper III now has 21 sites farther north. Alice M. Burns, who has not yet found a potsherd, has a dozen or more Lively Complex or related sites. R. A. Humbard has 3 sites, between the Lively and Hooper areas, with the tools worked on quartz rather than the typical yellow jasper pebbles. Horace J. Holland, Edward C. Mahan, U. G. Roberts Jr. and E. M. Harris, and Jean Hodges Fowler have sent in Lively Complex or related tools from north Alabama; C. E. Troup from the Gadsden area; Marjorie Gay from the Standing Rock area; Matthew Lively from Georgia; Marion P. Mourning from Mississippi; W. H. Wesley from Tennessee. Tina Johnson, Thom Marlow, Mr. & Mrs. Arnold Amenda and Mr. & Mrs. William Emanuel are among the Choctawhatchee Chapter members who have sent large, crude tools from sites with no potsherds, few projectile points and in an area of dry lake beds which could be Pleistocene! Papers have been or will be prepared on all of these discoveries.

And last summer the University of Alabama test-excavated 3 pebble tool sites for us, David L. DeJarnette in charge. It is thought that 2 of these sites merit complete, or at least further, excavation.

Even the great Abbe Henri Breuil, sometimes called the "Father of Prehistory", was skeptical of pebble tools when he visited South Africa in 1929. Returning from another visit 22 years later he brought back "a copious collection of pebble-tool artifacts" from the high terraces of the Vaal River. If it took the grand old Abbe 22 years to "swallow" pebble tools, we have not done so badly in 3 years with our Alabama pebble tools. But WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

THE TRAGEDY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS

"Why hasn't my paper been published?" "Why hasn't such-and-such a book been reviewed?" "Why hasn't that excavation been reported yet?" We could multiply such complaints many times over - the situation is much worse than you may realize. The main answer is that not enough people who claim to be interested in archaeology really are - they do not subscribe to the sound literature. Publications can prosper only on popularity. With twice the money, they could more than double their size.

The greatest tragedy of all thus sits on our own doorstep - it is our failure to take advantage of this educational opportunity. And this of course falls heaviest on the many thousands of amateur archaeologists - who between them, at small individual cost, could support a really fine archaeological press - and develop a really fine amateur movement.

All of this struck us, especially the educational advantages we are missing, as we read the October 1966 issue of AMERICAN ANTIQUITY, our leading Journal, published 4 times a year by the Society for American Archaeology. It contains, for example, an article unscrambling the typological complexity of the small side-notched projectile points of the Northern Plains - which lasted for at least 1,500 years with almost imperceptible changes making "table-top" typology impossible. Among other things, it is "what the doctor ordered" for all typologists. Three types, with 20 variants, are presented in their evolutionary continuum - stratigraphically determined and C-14 dated. It sets an aim and standard for our projectile point typology.

Another article indispensable for all students of projectile points undertakes a really close and detailed analysis of the traits common to the Barnes type fluted point. We do not seem to have even seen it here, much less reported it. We oversimplify the problem by forcing our many fluted variants into a very few "types". This

paper affords an object lesson on how many things there are to see, and to report, before a "type" can be established. For several years there has been increasing agitation to establish clearly projectile point "traits" (or attributes or features), but relatively little has been done as yet in this difficult field.

To mention a few other items of exceptional interest in this issue, there is a new C-14 date on the archaeological site in Wilson Butte Cave, Idaho, of over 15,000 years - sooner or later we are going to get man into America when he got here, not when some think he got here. There is a surprising date for fiber-tempered pottery in South Carolina - 4,500 years old! (Is this the oldest yet reported in North America?) Reviews of 18 books on archaeology furnish professional guides to "just what you are looking for".

The plentiful section on Current Research is always fascinating up-to-the-minute information on what transpires in various areas. A "previously unknown, possibly very early, artifact assemblage" in the Arctic caught our "Early Man eye". The coastal archaeology of New York is "complicated by the depredations of souvenir hunters", alas! But Maine reports "evidence of the development of a growing interest in a scientific approach to archaeology" (and "as Maine goes, so goes the nation"?) Alabama's Butta-hatchee survey is reported. A date of 6,430 B.C. for the Morrow Mountain point comes from Georgia. The bitter common refrain running through these reports is "sites had already been badly disturbed"..."more than half of the deposits were previously destroyed by extensive vandalism"..."becoming increasingly alarmed at the increased tempo of destruction". We were a bit concerned by mention of \$1,750,000 and \$1,000,000 to be spent on tourist attractions. We have no objection to archaeological parks, but when they get all the money and scientific archaeology all the misery, we do wonder which should come first - or at least get its share. We haven't heard of any million-dollar grants for archaeological research!

Well, at intervals AMERICAN ANTIQUITY publishes the membership - a sort of who's who. Anyone with sound aims, ethics and practices, and harmless armchair archaeologists, can be a member of this national Society and reader of this Journal - and supporter! We are surprised by how many names we do not find in the list! Annual dues are only \$10.00 - thanks to the volunteer workers who edit the Journal. Write the Secretary, Dr. E. Mott Davis, University of Texas, Austin, Texas, listing your qualifications for membership.

POSTSCRIPT TO THE 1966 FUND DRIVE

Arthur B. Dunning donated Set No. 3 of his fine rock and mineral assortments for sale this year for our fund. More of these have sold, but Arthur generously added some more, so that we still have some of them "looking for the right people". Each set has contained 25 Alabama specimens, and those fortunate to have all 3 sets now have 75 specimens - most of them new to most of us. They are named, located as to county of origin, and industrial uses given - a most educational assortment. A tremendous amount of petrological knowledge, of field work, of breaking, sorting and mounting in a box went into these generous gifts to archaeology. We are proud that we, and archaeology, have friends like that. (\$1.25 per box, 25¢ postage, address Dan Josselyn.)

J. Andrew Douglas took out his checkbook just 2 days after last Christmas and left us "a bit overwhelmed" (February Newsletter), and did it again this year December 19 - a mighty fine Christmas present for archaeology. But then the Douglasses, Kings or Barons, have not been content merely to shape the History of Scotland - we might mention an item or 2 on "the Douglasses in America". It was probably "the mingled firmness and forbearance" of Sir James Douglas, founder of British Columbia, which quenched the intemperate fuse of war when our militant General Harney invaded British-claimed territory in the famous San Juan Boundary Dispute. Stephen Arnold Douglas, "an eminent American political leader", may well have swung the scales in favor of the annexation of the Republic of Texas when it became bitterly involved in the slavery question. Again he did not let that political contest interfere with the growth of the United States when he formulated the "doctrine of Territorial Rights" and presented and got

passed the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill". But for sectional unpopularity of these efforts in behalf of expansion, and his forthright break with the "administration Democrats", Stephen Arnold Douglas may well have become President of the U.S., as you will remember - and possibly have averted the great catastrophe of our Civil War. The Douglasses have a habit of making history wherever they go - and we are delighted that Andy is interested in adding PREHISTORY to his family fame.

Marian Marlar is rather fittingly our last donor - for she is a NEW donor - our 22nd new donor of 1966. It is heartening to think that if - IF - we could keep a fund drive going long enough we might find enough people with a real interest in archaeology to "coast along" without effort. We read about millions for this, and even billions for that, and one little fund drive in all the world looking for a pittance of \$6,000 for archaeology has trouble. Does it seem a bit disproportionate, and difficult to understand? After all, archaeology is the study of US - supposedly intelligent and certainly egotistical beings. Our U.S. budget for ways and means and weapons to kill each other is said to be SIXTY BILLION DOLLARS A YEAR now. A small investment in interesting us in ourselves, and in understanding ourselves, would seem to be a good "down payment" on a more promising future. We are very grateful to those who have agreed with this theory of promoting knowledge.

Our drive fell short, for the first time, in 1966. Only by a set of circumstances "beyond our control" were we able to meet our commitments with the University of Alabama for the exploratory excavations they conducted. That failure is made worse by the fact that the Lively Complex pebble tools which we were financing have stirred great excitement widely over America and abroad. Under these circumstances it is very difficult to evaluate the future, but certainly our PEBBLE TOOLS MUST HAVE A FUTURE.

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

"THE INTERAMERICAN", Newsletter of the Instituto Interamericano, Dr. Carl B. Compton, Director, 5133 NT, Denton, Texas, in the Dec. '66 issue, provides the following:

"BACKWARD SITE. Ever hear of archaeologists setting out to dig a site which they deliberately picked as being sterile and hoped to find nothing? Well, it has happened in Georgia (where odd things are likely to happen). Dr. Lewis Larson & crew set out to check out a site where the Georgia Historical Commission plans to build a new museum. Naturally, they didn't want to cover up an historical site. But the archaeologists dug and dug and as they proceeded they found more and more artifacts which indicated that the site was occupied long before the British came up Breed's Hill with the whites of their eyes showing (They never did get up Bunker's Hill no matter what your teacher told you). But, to make a short story longer, Dr. Larson and crew did find an historic site which they will likely check out long before the G.H.C. manages to raise the \$25,000 necessary to start construction of their museum and get the \$50,000 more from the State of Georgia to complete it, which has been allocated. Sic 'em, boys."

"ARCHAEOLOGICAL ETHICS: The Texas Archaeological Society passed a resolution regarding archaeological ethics to be observed by its members. To show that they meant every word of it, we understand that at the recent annual meeting four of the members were expelled from the Society for violations. We do not have any details on this but our sources are unquestionably reliable."

"OKLAHOMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY newsletter for November has a very useful chart of selected radiocarbon dates from the Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Louisiana and Kansas area. It has been commonly believed that Caddoan peoples were drawn out into the Plains by the appearance of a wealth of modern bison. The carbon dates show that the bison was present on the Plains during the entire 5 or 600 years of Spiro growth and climax. Thus, something was holding the Spiro people together; very likely it was their religious and ceremonial complex. This Oklahoma newsletter is becoming increasingly interesting and informative. Maybe you should join the Society to get it. They have real swinging annual meetings also."

"ANTIQUITIES LAWS: We have something to say on this subject from time to time.

Now Oklahoma has a new such law. It is rather brief, understandable and probably a good law. It provides for licensing excavators approved by the Dept. of Anthropology of the University of Oklahoma for a fee of \$50. However, the diggers may keep half of the material found. (Suppose they will cut a pot or figurine in half?). These licenses are good from the time received until December 31 of that year; renewals are \$25 per year. These fees are to pay expenses for investigating the site in question. If interested write Box 10245, Fort Worth, Texas, 76114, for a copy of this law. Arkansas is desperately trying for such a law. That State has a real problem in that it is archaeologically rich and almost completely unprotected. If they do not get an "alligator law" like that of Oklahoma soon - "toothy", that is, a vast amount of Arkansas prehistory will be lost."

POTHUNTERS AGAIN! Hester A. Davis, in THE BULLETIN of the Arkansas Archaeological Society, Vol. 7, Nos. 1-2, tells a sad story about these human termites and the Parkin mound site - the tattered remnants of which are now being excavated. "...the Parkin territory has for years constituted a kind of march to be raided by the pot-hunters." Then "came the deluge" when a lumber company owned the property and permitted "digging for pots" to sell! Moore worked the site for a day with 9 men and "uncovered 19 burials" - which adequately explains his methods! "Collectors have continued to dig at the site since his time...it would probably be a conservative estimate to say that a thousand vessels have been removed from the site, and yet we have precise data on none." The only consolation we can think of is that if people then were like they are now, a great many of them were not worth excavating! Imagine sweating through hot days of troweling on end - only to discover that you had excavated a pothunter! - presumably hugging his poor, meaningless pots!

POT AND KETTLE: "In the Great Basin we find a people who at one time were known as Walkers or Diggers...seemed to exist in a situation near famine...when they were in a weakened condition they were easy prey and subject to raids by Utes, who were active in the Indian-Mexican slave trade." When we now and then regret the way the white man treated the Indians, it is because it is more profitable to consider the mote in one's own eye - and not necessarily to infer that the Indians were any better. People in the mass are so alike that we have not yet made adequate studies to determine what essential differences may exist. Tribes immediately engaged DeSoto to join them against enemy tribes. Cortez without his legions of allies among disaffected groups wouldn't have had a chance in Mexico. When Spanish arrows (still perhaps more lethal than the well-named blunderbus) ran short, within a few days the Indian allies returned "ten thousand of an excellence to exceed the pattern". Today allies, tomorrow enemies, myopically self-interested to the end of the nose - mucho same as hombre blanco! We suspect that WE are our own biggest problems - and the ones we can best tackle.

SKYSCRAPERS WITHOUT STEEL: Tikal, in Guatemala, now being excavated and the oldest and largest Mayan city known to date, has a "temple" 212 feet high, about equivalent to a 21-story skyscraper. We note in the NEW YORK TIMES that Mayan "art, architecture, astronomy, mathematics and other marks of higher civilization were once unsurpassed in the New World". In their time, about A.D. 300 to 900, were some of the Mayan achievements surpassed anywhere?

CHAPTER NEWS

Choctawhatchee Chapter last met December 1 at the Dale County Library, Ozark, which was a social meeting with refreshments and display of artifacts found locally. The next meeting will be held January 5 at 7:30 at the Houston County Memorial Library in Dothan, at which election of officers for 1967 will take place.

East Alabama Chapter meets on the 2nd Friday of each month in Funchess Hall, Auburn University. At the December meeting, Charles Fugler gave a color slide illustrated talk on "Life of Present-day Indians of Equador". The January meeting will be held to discuss chapter business. On November 19, the chapter made a field trip to Town House

below Tallassee in Macon County. Surface collection, mostly of pottery, was made.

Marshall County Chapter meets on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at the Long Building in Guntersville. At the December meeting, Ed Mahan spoke on "The Exploration of Sand Mountain and Adjoining Areas", illustrated with color slides. Officers for 1967 were elected, as follows: President, Sherman Heaton; Vice President, Ed Mahan; Secy-Treas, Richard Stimler; Librarian, A. B. Hooper III. Lewis Yaseen of Guntersville, a highly respected chapter member and donor, passed away recently.

Mauvilla Chapter meets on the 3rd Monday of each month at the Mobile Public Library. At the November meeting, Dr. Phillip Caplan, director of Theatre and Drama, University of South Alabama, Mobile, gave a talk with slides on the historical ruins of the early palaces at Gondar, Ethiopia, which date back to 1500-1600 A.D. His talk also covered the ruins of an early rockhewn church near Addis Ababa. No meeting held in December, but new officers for 1967 will be elected at the January meeting.

Noccalula Chapter meets on the 1st Thursday of each month at the Etowah County Court House, Gadsden. The December meeting consisted of a Christmas Dinner at Carnes Restaurant in Attalla, at which new Chapter Officers for 1967 were installed.

Tuscaloosa Chapter, at its November meeting, enjoyed a talk by Bob Brock on "Point Types" with slides of early Paleo and Archaic points and an explanation of their relationship. The December meeting was to be held on the 13th.

P.S. TO MARSHALL COUNTY REPORT: At the January meeting, Joe Watkins, Birmingham Chapter will give a color slide illustrated talk on his latest trip to Yucatan.

ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

NEW MEMBERS FOR DECEMBER: (Welcome for 1967, especially to 5 out-of-State "joiners"!)

Carl H. Chapman, 211 Edgewood, Columbia, Mo. 65201
Mrs. W. A. Head, 2015 E. LaRue, Pensacola, Fla. 32501 35215
Mrs. Bonnie M. Jones, Jefferson State Jr. College, 2601 Carson Rd., Birmingham, Ala.
Mrs. Guy Kraus, 6216 Warrington Drive, New Orleans, La. 70122
W. L. Robinson, 827 - 5th St., New Martinsville, W. Va. 26155
Jefferson State Jr. College Library, 2601 Carson Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35215
Montgomery Public Library, 445 S. Lawrence St., Montgomery, Ala. 36104
Pennsylvania State University Library, University Park, Pa. 16802

CHANGES OF ADDRESS:

Paul Bullock, 171 Jamaica, Cocoa Beach, Fla. 32931
Charles Leonard Cargile, Route 1 Box 262, Prattville, Ala. 36067
Tom Cook, 1215 Valencia Drive, Dalton, Ga. 30720
Bob Lee Franklin, 5610 Woodridge St., Huntsville, Ala. 35801
Robert S. Gilbert, P O Box 2721, University, Ala. 35486
Harold A. Huscher, 190 Windsor Court, Athens, Ga. 30601
Mr. & Mrs. V. H. Mizzell, 5037 Heritage Court, Mobile, Ala. 36609
Capt. Robert H. Polk, OF 108276, Advisory Team, Box 78, APO San Francisco, Cal. 96258
Donald W. Sharon, 39 Laurie N.E., Fort Walton Beach, Fla. 32548
Miss Debby Swanson, 123 Santa Clara, Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N.M. 87106

BAD ADDRESS: Joe Sedlon - formerly 7598 Brandywine Road, Hudson, Ohio 44236

BAD NEWS (?): Not really, but your 1967 dues are now payable, and those who did not take care of this at our Montgomery Annual Meeting, or otherwise, are urged to make good use of the blank on the inside back page of this Newsletter at once. This will make it easier on our hardworking, unpaid Secretary, Rodger Schaefer, and make it unnecessary to mail you a reminder notice. Stay with us, we REALLY need your help!

SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIPS: While on the subject of Annual Dues, let us remind you that sustaining memberships in our State Society for 1967 will enable us to publish larger

Journals - lots of papers coming up like you ain't never seen before, and they ought to be published muy pronto while they are hot tamale! Our publications go to an astonishingly long & learned list of institutions - we'd sorta like to impress them, eh?

ANNUAL MEETING SIDELIGHTS: Dave Chase, Montgomery Chapter President, arrived back in town from his archaeological trip to Iran only the night before the meeting, but his very able "Veep", Ralph H. Allen Jr., had taken over and efficiently supervised all the many arrangements for the meeting, with the capable help of many other Chapter members; so that the State Society is indebted to the host Montgomery Chapter for a most memorable occasion.....Harold A. Huscher, formerly with the Smithsonian Institution, and an active field archaeologist now doing still more work in Georgia, was among those present, and upon being introduced, spoke briefly.....The artifact exhibits by Chapter and individual "toters to the meeting" were among the best and most prolific we remember, and in addition to the periods before and after the meeting, even seemed to entice folks from the coffee-break goodies between sessions.....A real feature this year was the rendition of several chapter reports by "younger" members, and we agree that there is no better way of bringing youth into our Society than putting them to work in this sort of manner.....Some of the "never missed before" regular attendants didn't get to the meeting, and we regret not seeing them, but it was fine that so many of our enthusiastic "backboners" were on hand and as full of archaeological interest as ever.

ALABAMA ATTRACTING ATTENTION: Dr. Sherwood M. Gagliano, Coastal Studies Institute, Louisiana State University, spent a long evening looking at our pebble tools, and showing the peculiar artifacts he excavated at the Avery Island site - the first definite bipolar flaking we have examined. He was much interested in the many crude tools which have come in from many areas of Alabama, and painted a very progressive picture of the archaeological possibilities of his area. We found his visit thoroughly enjoyable and highly informative - come again!

SAD STORY: He had ample precept and example, hunting Alabama sites with those qualified to teach. Hunting his sites with him, we of course put our finds in his collection - we thought he had the right ideas. And when he eventually left Alabama he was "going to" leave the artifacts in Alabama where they belonged and meant something - only he didn't. That was years ago. Recently we heard that his garage, where his "collection" was stored, burned. The only expression of regret was that he "lost his collection". Even the small basic fragments of archaeological education seem uncommonly difficult to impart and/or absorb. And we heard a short time ago that another field companion of yore, who seemed most reliable, "is selling his collection". Maybe archaeological sense and ethics have to be pounded in with a hammerstone.

CHAPTER PROGRAMS: And we do often hear that "we need something to pep up our Chapter meetings". These meetings are, indeed, the life blood of our Society. Several suggestions have been offered. As a "workshop" meeting now and then - everybody with pen and ink marking some of the big collections which have got out of hand, or typing potsherds or projectile points, or sorting out the many artifacts which have not been properly described and standardized - or other problems. A field trip now and then with someone to discuss proper methods, geology, geography, field mapping or a big site to be collected AS A UNIT by the entire chapter (not torn asunder individually!). And a Chapter dinner now and then has been suggested. Meeting now and then in a private home. Getting more members to give programs - the study of man and his ecology includes a lot of subjects. Make greater use of your local societies and institutions - archers to supplement your ignorance about the bow'n'arrow, historians, geologists, ecologists, physical anthropologists, sociologists, almost any "ologist" will open a new window of understanding for you - and in the name of Pete get out the crowd for "visiting royalty"! How about every Chapter publishing its program talent - "Have program, will travel"? Some Chapters appear to need a "get acquainted" meeting now and then. We hear of new members sneaking in, unobtrusively slouching into a back seat. And appoint a special host or hostess to make visitors very welcome. Coffee

breaks help a lot to promote friendly chat. And will all you Chapters PLEASE send us in some ideas and mention some of your best programs. To hear tell, there is considerable need to revitalize some of our Chapter meetings - LET'S GET ON THAT BALL IN THIS GRAND NEW YEAR OF 1967 - life is getting away from us & we should make the most of it!

BURIED ALIVE: Doubtless you have visited old graveyards, read inscriptions on headstones, and mused on poor Yorick and the fleeting vanity of human events. But did you ever find a man buried alive? Fred L. Layton regrets our speedy loss of recent history, which some day we shall have to excavate to get a glimmering, and has "a very nice collection of old histories, papers, maps, etc. - very large for a country boy...Speaking of Fort Williams, there are 76 markers there giving names of soldiers who were killed or died in 1814. I found a Layton among them, however there was a little mistake here. I found by checking records that Layton was left sick at Fort Williams after the battle of the Horseshoe, but showed up in Tennessee later and drew his money, 8 dollars per month, for fighting the Red Sticks." (Fred says his Kymulga Cave is a pleasant 60 degrees the year around, so makes a fine outing for all the family in any weather, and you can see the "Red Sticks" professionals have uncovered for him in the cave - main highway between Childersburg and Talladega, drive to the "door". It would make an exciting safari for your Chapter, by the way.)

MARSHALL COUNTY CHAPTER further reports that as their guests in December, they had at their meeting Assistant Scout Master E. T. Nicholson, also Scouts Rodger Wilmore, Mike Mathews, David Bowling, Jimmy Nicholson and Ronald Fowler, all from Explorer Post #60, Arab, Ala. Any finer source of future amateur archaeologists, with proper training?

WHY, if you have a true pebble tool complex, was it not discovered before?" - a skeptical question we have been asked. Well, why has the enormous area covered by "irrigation or drainage" ditches and ridges in Colombia, routinely flown over and easily photographed from the air, just been discovered? Our own wonderment is WHY anybody should suppose that more than some 10% of American archaeology is known, and WHY so many pretend to tell "all about" it on some 90% "negative evidence". One asker of "WHY" about the pebble tools should know the answer - he is famous for his FOREIGN work (under American grants). Several archaeologists have remarked that the best way to get a grant is to get a FOREIGN assignment - one major answer to "WHY". It should be of tremendous benefit to American archaeology if our pebble tool complex persuades the doubters that we still have IMPORTANT UNKNOWNNS.

Charles Darwin may well be the GREATEST AMATEUR we ever had, or ever will have in these days when we unfortunately assume "education" must necessarily be "academic". He lacked academic training in the many sciences he invaded - they were his consuming hobbies. Yet, as we know, he "made monkeys" out of the scientists of his day in several fields. It will well repay the amateur and professional alike to reread Darwin at intervals throughout life - as we learn more, we note more of value in his work, and find many leads worthy of further investigation today. And even then there was often more maturity in his musings - as on the post-Pleistocene disappearance of American Pleistocene animals - than we generally find today. Perhaps the most valuable lesson we can gain from him lies in the breadth of his constant OBSERVATION, and RECORDING of what he observed. Of the many thousands of people who have traveled around the world, perhaps not all of them together have recorded as much penetrating and useful observation as Darwin recorded during his circumnavigation in the Beagle - an amateur naturalist only 22 years old. But what an eager intellectual curiosity! How many, for example, trail nets overboard to see what forms of life reside in different parts of the sea? If you never have, or have not recently, sail again the 7 seas with the greatest amateur of them all in his Voyage of the Beagle - perhaps the most rewarding and inspiring introduction to SCIENCE available, as it glows with the spirit of intellectual curiosity.

GOOD NEWS FOR RELIC HUNTERS: We note in the NEW YORK TIMES a rage for old bottles, etc., where highways and other excavations disturb Early Americana. And if collectors will include beer cans along the highways, everybody will be happy.

EDUCATIONAL PAGE

PROFESSIONALS ARE PEOPLE

And nice people! Despite the way their patience has been tried by "relic collectors" who pose as amateur archaeologists and threaten to discredit the entire amateur movement, they remain generous in recognition of serious amateur effort.

"I have just read your Proj. Pt. article in the June Vol. of the Journal and much congratulate you on it - it is certainly time to start reordering the chaos of present taxonomic (?) methods" writes Charles H. Nash, Director, Chucalissa Museum, Memphis State University, most charitably about one of our "heavier" efforts. There are no greater rewards for the amateur than such kind words, which thereby become very important professional contributions to the amateur movement.

And it is mighty handsome of Chuck, as he is fondly and widely known, to squeeze out the time to write a letter. Our tragically few overworked professionals manage about 3 jobs each, seldom getting a chance to make their most important contributions. For example, Chuck writes: "We are slowly putting together a first Archaeological Report of Chucalissa - I have no idea when it will be finished since I can only apply incidental time to the project."

That tragic press of time - "only incidental time"! Chucalissa is an archaeologically reconstructed Indian village, a long time, continuing, exacting effort to learn everything possible about how aboriginals lived. Judging by one of Chuck's excellent films which we saw at our Muscle Shoals Annual Meeting years ago, every advantage of ethnological as well as archaeological information has been utilized. The true purpose of archaeology is to "bring the past back to life", and "Chuck and Chucalissa" seem in a position to do this most authentically and interestingly.

Chucalissa, a mound village 5 miles south of downtown Memphis "was a thriving concern for a minimum of 6 centuries" - a lot of history! Fortunately for archaeology "Human beings have always been, with few exceptions, among the messiest of animals", and the "trash" of 600 years 4 to 6 feet deep covering 12 acres can tell many a story if excavated with scientific "toothpicks" and know-how. (Half a century or more of "collectors" of course took a sad toll.) Entrance to reconstructed Chucalissa "is through a hundred foot trench, whose walls reveal the history-in-layers (stratigraphically) of the settlement", and the 2 Choctaw Indian families settled at Chucalissa act as guides (as well as craftworkers). Summer visits are especially interesting, when the continuing excavation is in progress.

This huge undertaking leaves us breathless with our amateur impotence! But - it was the MEMPHIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL & GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY which made repeated and insistent efforts to activate this program, and contributed much devoted labor to its execution.

We should like to see our usual designation extended: "AMATEUR ARCHAEOLOGISTS - ASSISTANTS TO THE PROFESSION". In such a role we can be EFFECTIVE - and vastly increase the effectiveness of our too-few and too-overworked professionals. And in such a role we can gain a measure of archaeological EDUCATION, and immense satisfaction.

Chuck has himself credited the amateurs with some 80% of the archaeological discoveries - for which the professional has no time. But he has also stressed how many more discoveries would be to our credit - if we would REPORT all finds! In fact, he says the amateur might be "the most important FIELD MEN a science ever gets". He also reminds that professionals must lean to the conservative side, while amateurs are free to "go all out" to push new views. With thought, we might develop much further our usefulness as "assistants to the profession" - especially in Museum and University areas where washing artifacts, stenographic work and "you name it", need doing to give the professional more than "only incidental time" for the big jobs.

Dan Josselyn, Birmingham Chapter

THE ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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.

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

----- cut here -----

To THE ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, for

MAIL TO:

New Membership
Payment of Annual Dues
Reporting of New Address

Rodger L. Schaefer
1414 - 15th Avenue, S. E.
Decatur, Ala. 35601

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

STREET ADDRESS, ROUTE or P.O. BOX: _____

CITY: _____ ZIP: _____ STATE: _____

_____ Life (Individual)	\$50.00	_____ Associate (Students)	\$1.00
_____ Joint Life (husband & wife) .	60.00	_____ Sustaining (individual)	5.00
_____ Annual (individual)	3.00	_____ Sustaining (husband & wife). .	7.50
_____ Annual, Family (husband, wife and children under age 18). .	4.00	_____ Annual (institutional).	3.00

----- cut here -----

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA, INC.

This Association, an affiliate of our State Society, is a non-profit corporation, whose aim and purpose is to finance archaeological advancement in Alabama, the FIRST State to provide such financial support through popular subscription. All contributions to this association are deductible in making your income tax return (if, of course, you itemize your deductions). Your check should be made payable to the association as shown above.

The coupon below, after being completed to show information in each blank, should accompany your contribution, to insure proper credit and acknowledgment.

----- cut here -----

To THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA, INC.

NAME: _____ AMOUNT: \$ _____

ADDRESS: _____ CITY: _____ STATE: _____

Mail to: Mr. Dan Josselyn, 408 Broadway, Birmingham, Ala. 35209

RETURN REQUESTED

Charles K. DeLoach
1514 Bailey Ave.
Chattanooga, Tenn. 37404.

STONES & BONES
NEWSLETTER

c/o E. M. Harris
3237 Carlisle Road
Birmingham, Ala. 35213

Alabama Archaeological Society

NON-PROFIT
ORGANIZATION

