

Alabama Archaeological Society

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA P.O. BOX 6135, UNIVERSITY, ALA. 35486

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STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

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1971 ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

As we stated in last month's Newsletter, this year we are searching for archaeological sites to be excavated in future years. We are glad to announce that 2 Alabama archaeologists have already been contacted and are willing to search 2 strategic areas for sites, if we can finance their efforts.

One area is North Alabama, where a concentrated search will be made for bluff shelter sites, and, of course, any other type of site encountered will be examined and evaluated. The second area is South Alabama, with the search concentrated mainly on the Mobile Bay region. Both areas have been productive in revealing "new information" in the past; with a "Dalton" projectile point level found in the Stanfield-Worley shelter giving us information on a previously undiscovered cultural period in North Alabama; and with the Bayou La Batre pottery finds from the Mobile Bay area typing early pottery-bearing archaeological sites in Alabama to those of the "Tchefuncte" culture of Louisiana.

Also in last month's Newsletter we announced that the Archaeological Research Association would not be sponsoring an Alabama summer dig this year, one of the primary reasons being that no sites of special importance available for excavation have been brought to our attention. Last year, we called on the entire membership to conduct surveys to locate and submit locations of promising archaeological sites, so we could have a backlog of sites to excavate. There was limited response to this request, and that is why this year we have called upon the services of archaeologists in the State to do this for us. However, any who read this Newsletter are encouraged to furnish the location of any potentially important archaeological sites to us so we can "check them out". Contact Steve Wimberly at Route 13, Box 826, Birmingham, Ala. 35243.

In addition to the archaeological site surveys we plan to have conducted by archaeologists in the northern counties of Alabama and the Mobile Bay area, we may be able to obtain the services of other Alabama archaeologists in locating potentially important sites in other parts of Alabama if sufficient donations are sent in. So, it is up to YOU! (See bottom of inside back cover of this Newsletter for instructions as to how to mail in your donations.)

THE ASSEMBLAGE

The assemblage of artifacts, materials and data relating to prehistoric sites and works left by man through the ages has provided archaeologists and ethnologists with the foundation upon which conclusions have been formulated concerning his way of life, his methods of survival, his religion and other parameters of his behavior that define the many cultures of the past. To compile a complete list of items and ob-

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served data characteristic of the cultures of one major life realm would require many volumes if it were possible to ever accomplish such a feat.

Concerning the components of an assemblage, to mention a few major categories, we have worked stone, shell, bone, pottery and such more perishable materials as wood, leather, fibers, feathers, etc. Minerals such as copper, galena, mica and ochre have been found to have been important materials to prehistoric man in this area, being used both as raw material for finished items and unfinished for burial furniture and probably other uses still unknown. The more perishable materials are rare finds today on most sites. They have been occasionally found preserved, however, when subjected to copper, in shell deposits, peat bogs and extremely dry bluff shelters or under such other circumstances where chemical and biological action common to normal environment has been inhibited.

The assemblage is definitely not a collector's item. In its entirety, especially to an untrained eye, the assemblage consists of boxes and bags of old broken rocks, flint chips, broken pottery, bone fragments, etc., with an occasional pretty artifact worth viewing. To the student with an interest in the science of early man, this pile of junk takes form as the sparse remains recovered from a primitive society. From its contents, some additional knowledge may be drawn concerning our forbears. It is possible that use of this knowledge could aid in directing our present complex societies.

I hesitate to criticize (for I am not without sin, within the meaning of the by-laws of our own Society), but to go forward and make progress toward the end to which the Society is dedicated, I feel that we must give and receive among our ranks some good wholesome constructive criticism. Perhaps this would promote an improved approach toward the proficient and sound research required to compile meaningful site and excavation reports.

Of a sizable number of friends and acquaintances, many who belong to this and other Societies, those who save anything but the choice artifacts suitable for exhibition as a collection, are few and far between. Some do save broken points, a few well-made choppers, a few exceptional rim sherds, etc., as added attractions to their collections, but if asked to display some flint chippage, an assortment of potsherds, or animal bone from their shellmound site, you get a blank stare that reflects your friend's confidence of your mentality. While this practice is the general rule, there are some who do save an assemblage of materials from their sites, which they study and compile written reports.

The assemblage of data and material on a well-controlled excavation is, of course, more important than can be acquired from surface collections. In the excavation, soil samples, soil strata information, organic materials for C-14 dating, precise location of objects and features and many other observed details can be preserved. From this type assemblage the many sciences and disciplines can afford their efforts in unveiling the secrets of the people who inhabited the site. Climate, time and duration of habitation, subsistence patterns, trade or presence of exotic material, types of burials and religious custom, stature and configuration of the people from skeletal material, disease, architecture of structures, etc. - this list is all but endless - the more complete it is, however, the more complete the report becomes and the nearer we breathe life back into the people we endeavor to recreate.

I believe that every person who collects material from prehistoric sites should read at least several good, well-written site reports and study the material from which the conclusions were based and then come to terms with his own conscience as to what he should save and study. If only a small part of the material is saved, only a small portion of the information the site has to offer is preserved by the collector. If someone saves the remaining material, then they possess the remaining information. So, the story then falls in a number of hands, becomes fragmentary and as a general case is lost permanently when the site is eroded to sterility through the course of time.

(Thomas F. Moebes, ~~Morgan-Lincoln~~ Chapter)

(Editor's Note: This is the first of a series on this subject. More later.)

OUR TWELFTH ANNUAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL FUND DRIVE

The lead articles in this and last month's issues of the Newsletter have given you a fairly complete outline of our project for this summer, and we trust you agree it is next best to an actual excavation. As you know, anything of value has a cost, and we feel that the funds we expend this summer, providing, of course, we first receive them, will be more than worth the cost. Including the donations listed below, the total amount received so far this year is just over \$400.00, and while this is a bit of a tidy sum, it is considerably short of the total needed:

Preston R. Watts, Huntsville, increased to THREE the number of donations he has made to our causes over the years, and we are delighted he shares our optimism.

Horace J. Holland, Leighton, contributes for the EIGHTH time, in addition to having furnished us a truly helping hand at a number of our summer digs in years past.

Eugene W. Stewart Jr., Belle Mina, joins with us as the SECOND of our NEW DONORS for 1971 and folks such as him are among our proudest acquisitions. Who will be next?

J. Andrew Douglas, Mobile, makes his FIFTEENTH generous donation over an ELEVEN year period, and we hope our search down his way provides a local "new information" site worthy of excavation so he can participate manually as well as financially.

Mr. & Mrs. Robert W. Gay, Standing Rock, now have made a total of ELEVEN cash contributions during the past NINE years, in addition to unvarying attendance at all of the State Society meetings and faithfully providing interesting Newsletter items.

So, now that you have Uncle Sam's Internal Revenue Service hopefully behind you for another year, we hope you can see your way clear to greatly increase from the present FIFTEEN the number of individual donations to our 1971 Fund Drive. Reporting potentially important sites for excavation is a very necessary part of our program this summer. BUT, we are counting on our membership to back us on both "counts", and are looking forward to a response during May that will put our minds to rest from all angles. PLEASE don't disappoint us! Use that coupon in the back of this Newsletter!

ALABAMA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE MEETING

You would have felt "right at home" attending the Annual Meeting of this group, held in Tuscaloosa April 1-3, as you would have met many people active in our State Society. The Alabama Junior Academy of Science and the Alabama Junior Science and Humanities Symposium were most fortunate to have David DeJarnette as their key-note banquet speaker. He sparked the interest of these fine groups of our youth with his talk on some of his archaeological explorations in Yucatan. The section on Anthropology heard papers from 2 of our Society's past presidents: Margaret Searcy told more about some of the villages she visited in Sonora, Mexico, summer before last; and Dave Chase presented 3 papers, one on the pathological aspects of a dog burial at Hickory Bend site, another on a Bayou La Batre site in Alabama and the third about several early Archaic sites in Central Alabama where the surface collections contained Paleo Indian material, some 50 Dalton-type points (mostly quartz) as well as Hardaway and Big Sandy. Other reports included "Pinson Cave" by Carey Oakley and up-to-date information on the continuing analysis of plants from early Mexican and Peruvian sites by C. Earle Smith. Helen Douty of Auburn presented one of her pupils who gave the results of a study on relationships of Body-Build and Body-Image of parents and children. Other students from Samford and the University had chosen a variety of subjects, such as the "Enduro Rider", the reporter being a rider herself; a comparison of the farmer's market at Northport-Tuscaloosa with rural markets in Yucatan; fishing techniques of some groups in Eastern Australia; the faunal collection

which is being assembled at the University in Tuscaloosa (contact C. B. Curren at the University Anthropology Department if you have a dead animal you would like to donate but be sure you do NOT kill one especially for this project); the importance of Arctic Archaeology in the understanding of the New World Archaeology; and from the Old World, reports on the archaeological evidence of St. Peter's bones and on the site of Masada, where some 960 Jewish inhabitants chose suicide rather than Roman servitude. The Old World reports were given by 2 students who visited the sites last summer under the direction of Dr. Karen Joines of Samford, who last summer also investigated some graves in Shelby County which were traditionally considered to be Indian, with the conclusion they belonged to early white settlers. Other participants from the University in Tuscaloosa were Asael Hansen with observations on a Grandparent-Parent generation gap in Yucatan; Morris Simon gave a study of social and political activity of the "Crocodile Clan" of the Bamba of Zambia; and Paul Nesbitt presented the anthropological aspects of a Yucatan Market. This is a brief idea of the wealth of information to be gained from attendance. Reserve April 13-15, 1972 for the 49th Annual (the next) Meeting, to be held at Jacksonville State University!

(Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

BOOK REVIEWS

THE BOG PEOPLE, by P. V. Glob, Cornell University Press, 1969. A fantastic and fascinating account of Iron Age people being preserved by tanning action in the peat bogs of Denmark. These people range in age from about 1100 to 2000 B.P. Men, women and young adults have been found preserved in excellent condition; the skin is turned to "leather" and becomes a dark brown color. The features of the face are perfectly intact - wrinkles, hair, expressions are all there. The bones dissolve, but the body remains intact; however, one person was found where only the skin was preserved - it appeared like a deflated balloon. Some were murdered, some executed, some sacrificed, some alive when thrown in, some were dead. Most are found accidentally by farmers digging for peat.

Glob, Director General of Museums and Antiquities in Denmark, concludes that most were victims of ritual murder and sacrifice to a female fertility goddess. Grotesque, but utterly spellbinding.

(Amos J. Wright Jr., Huntsville Chapter)

THE PLEASURES OF ARCHAEOLOGY, by Karl E. Meyer (An invitation and a guide to the splendors of the Past). This is a most interesting and enjoyable book because it contains so much information on numerous archaeological sites in the world. Well illustrated with photos and drawings as well as maps. The author, a newspaperman, gets interested in archaeology after he visits Machu Picchu. After that he starts visiting sites in Egypt, Greece, Israel, Jordan, France, Mexico, etc. He gives some news-worthy opinions and advocates more reading. Lists dozens of titles on archaeological subjects. (Apparently the author was not interested in U.S. archaeology since he does not mention such.)

(Mrs. Francis C. Smith, Atlanta)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FAKES, by Adolph Rieth (translated from the German), Praeger, N.Y., 1970. The author, a German archaeologist, has written a fascinating book about numerous fakes and the personalities of some of the fakers. Also, much information is given on the history of fakes. Prehistoric finds of all kinds have been faked for ages from cremation graves to the Piltdown skull and paleolithic art of many varieties. This book is well illustrated with photographs and drawings of both fakes and the genuine articles. Particularly of interest is the chapter on faked Runic inscriptions and how they continue to be found today.

(Mrs. Francis C. Smith, Atlanta)

AMERICA'S ANCIENT TREASURES, by Franklin Folsom, photographs and drawings throughout, 224 pages, Rand McNally, \$2.95 paperbound, \$4.95 hardbound. This is a guide by states to all the prehistoric archaeological sites north of Mexico which are open to the public, to the ancient villages and temples "revived for our delight" and to the

museums which specialize in aboriginal artifacts. This book lists the specific location, admission charges, hours, camping facilities and, briefly, the prehistory of each place. Each geographical division is prefaced by a general prehistory of the region compiled from the information and reports of a truly impressive list of professional and amateur archaeologists. A photo of Russell Cave opens the Southeastern section, followed later by a page of drawings and photographs of the Mound State Monument diorama and of Mississippian designs. Under Alabama are the Alabama Department of Archives and History; Alabama Museum of Natural History with special emphasis on the traveling exhibit; the Birmingham Museum of Art, especially the Moundville material; Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts; Mound State Monument and Russell Cave State Monument. Folsom, recognizing the enchantment of digging, repeatedly warns amateurs of the irreparable damage unskilled excavating can cause and warns discoverers of an archaeological site to leave it absolutely undisturbed and to send the location to the archaeologist or university anthropology department listed for each State. But, he says, do look. Do photograph. Do draw. Do read. "In these ways you can help to increase knowledge about that special kind of creature we happen to be - the kind that needs to understand himself and his part if he is to guide himself toward a livable future."

A Rhodes Scholar, Franklin Folsom has had more than 50 books published. Many of them, such as EXPLORING AMERICAN CAVES, deal with archaeology. He is a member of the Society for American Archaeology and Vice President of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey. (Editor's Note: Also a member of our State Society.) (VS and DLD)

MORE ON ETHNOBOTANY

Did you especially enjoy Dr. C. Earle Smith's talk at our Annual Winter State Meeting in Dothan last December? Then you should read "Ethnobotanical Aspects of Snaketown, a Hohokam Village in Southern Arizona" by Vorsila L. Bohrer (AMERICAN ANTIQUITY, Oct. 1970, Vol. 35, No. 4, pp 413-430. This is a study of plant remains from the 1964 excavations, which were under the direction of Emil W. Haury. Water flotation was used to separate the charred seed from screened trash samples. Pollen analysis was made on sediments from trash mounds and irrigation ditches. The wood used in house timbers was also identified by a study of charcoal collected from them. This paper concentrates on the ethnobotanical study of the Hohokam with references to the Pima who practice irrigation in a similar ecological setting. The various seed are identified and information given as to their use by primitive peoples and probable significance at this site. Several graphs and charts interpret the author's research. Among findings of the study, the Hohokam used irrigation in raising corn from the earliest times. Cotton and beans were also among early crops. It is suggested a system was used whereby the people were able to harvest 2 crops a year. Use of wild foods is indicated, especially at times of crop failure. (Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

NEW ALASKAN ARCHAEOLOGY

An article headed "Alaska Pipeline Survey Turns Up Archaeological Sites" appearing in OUR PUBLIC LANDS, Winter, 1970 provides the following information: "The survey of the intended route for the proposed Alaska pipeline has turned up at least 2 sites of significance to archaeologists interested in the history of man in the far north... The discoveries were made by Professor John P. Cook and a team of university anthropology graduate students... One site, named Gallagher Flint Station in honor of University of Alaska student Charles Gallagher who discovered it, is believed to have been a lookout post where native hunters could chip away at stone weapons and tools while watching for game. It is believed to be 8,000 years old. The second site was discovered by a team led by student Jim Corbin and is believed to have been a Nunamut settlement dating back to the turn of the century. The Nunamiuts were a nomadic tribe of Eskimos that inhabited the interior of Alaska. Hundreds of arrow and spear points are being catalogued by the survey team involved in the project. Manufactured

items such as rifle mechanisms - which might be traced to the days of Russian activity in Alaska - and food containers are also being carefully treated and examined to pinpoint their age in history. Professor Cook said: "The whole pipeline survey has been a windfall as far as anthropology is concerned."..."

CHAPTER NEWS

Birmingham Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Thursday of each month in Room 213, Reid Chapel, Samford University. At the May meeting, Mr. Ian McGregor, visiting professor at Birmingham-Southern College, who was educated at University of St. Andrews, Scotland, will speak on "Differences in Attitudes between East and West". In April, Madge Hahn led a field trip to the site of the old Irondale Furnace; and during May, James & Sonia McBride will conduct a fossil-hunting field trip.

The Pastfinders, Birmingham Chapter Ladies' Auxiliary, meets on the 2nd Thursday of each month in members' homes. At the April meeting held at the home of Mrs. Louis Mason, Mrs. Cochrane discussed "Early American Needlework".

Cullman County Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Monday of each month at Cullman City Hall. State Society President Amos Wright, Huntsville Chapter, spoke at the April meeting on "Late Cultures of Upper Mississippi Valley", showing color slides.

East Alabama Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 2nd Thursday of each month in Comer Hall, Auburn University. Plans now call for Chapter members to share their interests, and findings in the Auburn area, at the May meeting. A Chapter investigation of the aboriginal bowl manufacturing site at Dadeville, referred to by Dr. Lyle in his talk at the March meeting, was planned for April.

Montgomery Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Tuesday of each month at the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts. The annual business meeting will be held in April, with a covered dish supper at the Museum. Officers for 1971 are to be elected there.

Morgan-Limestone Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Tuesday of each month in Decatur City Court Room. Chapter member Thomas F. Moebes talked to the April meeting on "Archaeological Literature", discussing the type of publications available and the subject matter they contain. At the May meeting, Houston Wright, Huntsville Chapter, will speak on "Flint Working Techniques", presenting a slide illustrated talk on the development of the major flaking traditions.

Muscle Shoals Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 4th Monday of each month in Room 100, Science Hall, Florence State University. At the March meeting held at Indian Mound Museum, Chapter member Horace J. Holland conducted a projectile point identification workshop, showing slides of Paleo through Historic projectile point types. The members in attendance were then broken up into small groups for point type identification of artifacts recovered by each of those in the group.

ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

NEW MEMBERS DURING APRIL:

Donald E. DeVandry, 516 Crest St., Florence, Ala. 35630
Josh Folsom, 702 Fifth Ave. E., Cullman, Ala. 35055
Hillman Library G-74, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213
Morton Simpson, 3109 N. Woodridge Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35223 (Family)

Stanford E. Smith, a member of our Society from its beginnings, passed away on the 8th of April, 1971. Stan and his wife Louise were among the few you knew would always make the Annual Meetings and the special ones. He carried the news to and worked with and for those in the northwest of Alabama. Friendly and kind, it was

always pleasant to be in his company. He is survived by his wife Louise, his son and his father ("Pop"). We all extend our sympathy to them. We, too, will miss him.

YOU SHOULD VISIT MOUNDVILLE! "Exciting things are happening...he said as he sat underneath an oak tree and looked at an Indian Village under construction..." - so the TUSCALOOSA NEWS, March 22, 1971, described an interview with Dave DeJarnette at Mound State Monument, Moundville, Ala. (now a Registered National Historical Landmark). The village, fast nearing completion, is made up of several huts which will contain wax figures depicting everyday scenes of Indian life. The Park is located 16 miles south of Tuscaloosa on Alabama Highway 69. Under the administration of the University of Alabama Museums, it is open every day except Christmas from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. An admission charge of \$1.00 for adults, 50¢ for children, entitles you to enjoy the many points of interest at this Indian site. Climb the highest mound, which covers nearly 2 acres, and see the temple restoration. Visit the archaeological museum with displays which not only help one to understand this ancient village, but also the pre-history of all Alabama. The museum contains 57 "in situ" burials, preserved in 2 wings. There are nature trails to follow, a picnic area with tables and grilles, and a souvenir shop which has an assortment of authentic Indian-made gifts, rather than the usual souvenir trinkets. Future plans for the Park include new camping areas, more space for picnicking, and renovation of the museum. This is a trip which promises new items of interest each time it is made, and should include a stop in Tuscaloosa with its old homes and landmarks, and the University campus.

(Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

THE LIVELY COMPLEX PAPERS: The Lively-Long-Josselyn Pebble Tool Papers, comprising:

1. A Preliminary Report of the Alabama Pebble Tool Complex (14 pages)
2. Discussion of Some of the ABCs of This Technology (18 pages)
3. Line Drawings of Tools by D. W. Josselyn (16 pages)
4. Photographic Plates by Dr. A. G. Long Jr. (22 pages)

are again available in limited quantity. A complete set of the above papers may be obtained for \$3.25 postpaid, by remittance made payable and mailed to Victor Josselyn, 408 Broadway, Birmingham, Ala. 35209.

ALABAMA CONSERVANCE NEWS: April was Conservancy Month, as proclaimed by our Governor. The Alabama group is active in projects covering the whole State. As mentioned before, this work to save Alabama's natural environment, also helps to preserve some of the historical and archaeological sites. Among future activities of interest is the visit to Alabama of Ray Harm, well-known wildlife artist, writer and lecturer. He will be in Huntsville at the Space Museum Auditorium on Monday, May 3rd at 8:00 PM; in Birmingham May 4th; Auburn May 5th; Montgomery May 6th and Mobile May 7th. He will speak on wildlife and his experiences painting it in the field. The Conservancy is conducting a special membership drive. They are offering a limited edition of a signed print by Mr. Harm "Hummingbirds and Cardinal Flowers" to persons taking the \$10.00 individual or family membership plus \$1.25 postage and handling costs. This print will not be available from any other source. Make checks payable to the Alabama Conservancy and mail to Mrs. Fran Alexander, 2700 Hillsboro Road, Huntsville, Ala. 35805.

(Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

WILDERNESS HEARINGS: We hope a number of our members attended special wilderness hearings in connection with the Bankhead National Forest, which were held on April 27 at Moulton and April 28 at Cullman, with, possibly, still another in Birmingham on a date not announced. These meetings could accomplish a great deal.

THOSE 1971 STATE SOCIETY DUES: An "X" alongside your name on the mailing label used for this issue of the Newsletter, indicates your 1971 dues were received and reported to us by April 20. Otherwise, unless you have made payment in the meantime, we hope you will remit at once, and stay with us for another year. We need you!

EDUCATIONAL PAGE

PEOPLING A NEW WORLD

The recent events of man walking on the moon started me thinking - how does it feel to be the first man to reach and explore a new world, unpeopled and untouched? This to me seemed the greatest adventure possible, but as great an adventure as this is, it doesn't begin to match the fantastic event of the peopling of North America. Imagine, peopling for the first time a whole new continent!

This event is even more startling to the imagination when you consider what man had against him; it is a wonder he survived. He had no fur for warmth against the ice age climate, he was too slow to chase game and no match for the sabertooth, mastodon and bison. It is also probable that he had no stone-tipped spears.

It is impossible to say just when man first crossed what is now the Bering Strait from Siberia to Alaska, but there are unmistakable signs that man had penetrated to the extreme southern tip of South America 11,000 years ago, and probably earlier. Also, a site in Lewistown, Texas, has had several datings by independent laboratories and all agree that charcoal for the site is 38,000 years old. Because this was an amateur excavation, many experts discredit the site, saying that the charcoal is probably from a lightning-caused fire. A spear point was found at this site, but most archaeologists consider this a hoax.

Man, following game trails, found an abundance of big game in the grassy plains of North America that was never matched, before or since. He soon became adroit at hunting these animals. In several sites of undisputed antiquity where no projectile points were found and considered by archaeologists to be "pre-projectile state" sites, man's food seemed to consist of direwolf, a small species of horse, the sabertooth and occasionally an infant mammoth. This stage lasted until about 25,000 years ago.

The next stage of paleo-man's development is called the Sandia Culture, named after the Sandia Mountains of New Mexico where it was discovered. It is characterized by a crude projectile point with one rounded shoulder, probably used to haft the point on a spear more securely. These hunters hunted large mammoth, giant sloth, horse, camel and the Taylor bison whose horn spread was over 6 feet.

After the Sandia Culture came the Llano or Clovis as it is called, after the city of Clovis, New Mexico, where it was first discovered. These hunters hunted the mammoth exclusively. For this they developed a projectile point well suited to bringing down these giants. The point was usually 3 to 4 inches long, about one-third as wide, and very thin with a "flute" on either side which made it ideal to haft on a long, slim javelin which would penetrate to the mammoth's vital organs.

The disappearance of the mammoth gave rise to a new culture - Folsom - more highly advanced than the Clovis stage. These hunters specialized in hunting the Taylor, or Big-Horned, bison with a smaller, more specialized point characterized by an extremely large fluted section extending from the base to the extreme distal end.

While the Folsom point is rarely found East of the Mississippi, the Clovis stayed longer and was replaced in the southeast by the Cumberland, a contemporary of the later Clovis and the Folsom. The Cumberland stage found a people more versatile, who hunted no special game but hunted what was available. This allowed for a more stabilized culture which lasted to about 7,000 years ago.

By this time, the continent was thoroughly peopled, the large animals exterminated and a less nomadic culture was necessary. Shortly after this, the Paleo era ended.

Joe Abernathy, Choccolocco Chapter

THE ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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

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



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

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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.

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