

Alabama Archaeological Society

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STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

NADB DOC # - 4,056,611

MEMBER OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

HIGHLIGHTS OF DECEMBER 5 1965 ANNUAL MEETING

Dr. A. G. Long Jr., President, opened business session at 2:00 PM, and Secretary R. L. Schaefer read minutes of year's activities; also, as Treasurer, reported balance of \$1,016.57 in operating fund and \$1,500.00 in special life membership fund, with some \$800.00 in imminent obligations for Journals, etc.

Chapter reports were then read by representatives from the Birmingham, Choctawhatchee, Huntsville, Marshall County, Mauvilla, Montgomery, Morgan- Limestone, Muscle Shoals, Nocalula, Selma and Tuscaloosa Chapters; all reporting fine increases in membership, continuing activity in meetings, field trips, education of membership, exhibits and cooperation with the State Society projects.

E. M. Harris reported for the STONES & BONES Newsletter, stating that 12 issues were published on time; recommending continuance of the Educational Page originally suggested by Britt Thompson; expressing appreciation of the efforts of Dan Josselyn who continues to contribute most of the material making up the Newsletter; and asking Chapter Secretaries to get their Chapter Reports in promptly and each month.

Roy S. Dickens Jr. reported on State Society Journals for Dave DeJarnette, stating the December issue should be in the mail shortly; also reported that the 1965 summer dig provided an excellent stratigraphic picture which will help complete the overall view of early man in northern Alabama; also reported briefly on 4 salvage digs conducted in the State under the auspices of the National Park Service and the Alabama Power Co.

T. R. Gray reported on the current pebble tool winter project in western Alabama where a number of sites are being examined in the hope of obtaining an identification of materials and determining where these belong in the general archaeological time scale; also the attempt to find sites providing artifacts of earlier occupations than those providing fluted points; and especially the location of sites for investigation during the Society's 1966 summer dig.

Britt Thompson then presented Dan Josselyn the first Honorary Life Membership Certificate in our State Society, stating among other things that Dan has done more as a central focal point in the dissemination of archaeological knowledge for our membership than any other one person. In accepting, Dan said he wished to congratulate the Society for making him the member he is, having provided him with the challenge to really do something with the potentially great amount of archaeology present in Alabama.

J. W. Cambron, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, then presented the following slate of officers for 1966: President, Dr. E. M. Lindsey; 1st Vice President, T. W. Cornell; 2nd Vice President, D. W. Chase; Secretary & Treasurer, R. L. Schaefer; Assistant Treasurer, Britt Thompson; Editor Journal, D. L. DeJarnette; Editor Newsletter, Britt Thompson; Assistant Editor Newsletter, E. M. Harris; ESAF Representative, D. L. DeJar-

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nette; Directors at Large (3 years), A. J. Amenda, H. G. Barwood, H. S. Chapman Jr., D. W. Josselyn, J. H. McCary III, R. L. Tucker and Jess Raley. Upon election by acclamation, Dr. Long then introduced new 1966 President Dr. Lindsey, who, in accepting nomination and election, asked the membership to double their efforts during the coming year to maintain the growth and activities of the State Society.

Bill Steele, a longtime State Society member, was then asked to stand and be recognized, as was also Matt Lively, discovered of the Lively Pebble Tool Complex.

During intermission, the Birmingham Chapter served refreshments to the approximately 225 persons in attendance, who also had another opportunity to view the many beautiful artifact and other exhibits brought in and set up by many different Chapter members, as well as a special pebble tool exhibit by Dan Josselyn.

President Dr. Lindsey called the main meeting to order at 4:00 PM, introducing F. J. Parsons, President of the Birmingham Chapter, who welcomed the State Society to Birmingham and recounted many of the accomplishments of the State Society and the Birmingham Chapter over the years of their existence; also welcoming everyone to the fine facilities for the meeting provided by the Birmingham Museum of Art.

President Dr. Lindsey then introduced Dan Josselyn, who, in turn, introduced the principal speaker of the meeting by stating he had Dr. Dragoo's "criminal" record in hand, and that it was long and impressive but he would not read it; that he had spent the past several days with the speaker discussing the pebble tool and Lively Complex field and that no one was better qualified to speak on it.

Dr. Don W. Dragoo, Curator of the Section of Man, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa., then stated that he was happy to come to Alabama for the second time; that it would be impossible to be around Dan Josselyn for very long and not become enthusiastic about pebble tools; that in the 1800's it was already recognized man had arrived in the new world sooner than originally thought. However, the general subject was open to a lot of criticism and though, as in Europe, the artifacts found looked like old tools, they were not accepted as being older than the Biblical 6,000 years. Many tools were collected throughout the country and sent to the Smithsonian Institution. Only in the past 25 years has it been accepted that man was in this hemisphere during the Pleistocene Period. Even today, most authors will accept the Clovis Period as being 10,000-11,000 years ago, but the radioactive carbon dates going back 37,000-38,000 years are still considered by many as being doubtful. There are an extremely wide distribution of sites showing carbon dates of 10,000-11,000 years ago, and the question becomes: "Who were the ancestors and from where did these people come?" Archaeologists have spent many years hunting fluted points in Europe similar to those found in this country, without success. Now, our own backyards are being searched for the people who were the forerunners of the fluted point cultures. There is a great variety of tools in the Clovis complex other than fluted points, and much information regarding the tools has not been printed since they were not necessarily in the same category with the beautiful fluted points.

Dr. Dragoo further stated that 4 years ago he became interested in a site in Tennessee known as the Wells Creek Crater, and he has been working the site for over 3 years now. Many color slides of the site were shown, illustrating its location and the artifacts found. It is typical of a number of sites where very crude tools have been found which possibly could be the forerunner of fluted points. This site, as well as other sites containing these tools, is on a knoll overlooking a flat area, giving a clear view in all directions. Rough tools including many choppers have been found there, most of the material being a variety of Fort Payne flint.

Many questions are still to be answered, such as: "How do we date it?" and "How much time was there between this type of material and pebble tools, if any?" It is hoped that some day the answers will be forthcoming. In the meantime, the hunt will be con-

tinued in the hope of coming up with such dates. It is also important to show that this type of material IS or IS NOT a part of later material associated with points. More early man material has been found in the basins of the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers than anywhere else in the country, and it appears possible that much North American prehistory occurred in that section. After looking at pebble tool material from Alabama sites, Dr. Leakey has stated that there is no doubt that they are actual tools of early man, and that dating is now the main problem.

R. L. Schaefer, Secretary

PROGRESS REPORT ON 1966 WINTER PROJECT

Investigations continue in Lamar County in the Buttahatchee River drainage where we are hoping to "pin down" the Lively Complex archaeologically. For the past few weeks we have concentrated our efforts to locate sites in the vicinity of Sulligent. Several of special interest have been located since the last progress report.

Two sites just outside the city limits of Sulligent look especially promising. Both are multicomponent and contain Lively Complex materials on the surface. They are located on a terrace overlooking a swampy area about a mile from the Buttahatchee, and the soil is very dark and sticky. Large trees apparently pushed over the edge of the terrace by bulldozer indicate that neither site has been cultivated very long. Limited testing showed about 2 feet of dark topsoil and possible cultural stratigraphy.

In the course of the survey we have noted several single component sites which may prove to be highly significant. For example, the surface where a small mound had been allegedly bulldozed 2 years ago, produced shell tempered sherds, Madison and other late projectile points in red jasper, but no Lively materials and no yellow jasper flakes. (Lively materials in this area are almost invariably made of yellow jasper pebbles.)

Two small Archaic sites have produced numerous red jasper chips and debris, biface tools, Benton Stemmed and other projectile points of a similar provenience - and again, no Lively materials and no yellow jasper flakes.

For the present, we will continue to concentrate on the Sulligent area where several local people have been extremely helpful in locating sites for investigation.

Margaret V. Clayton, Supervisor

OUR PEBBLE TOOL FIX FOR '66

This fix we are in (on the red side of the ledger) has improved, but we are still in it. We now have \$1,402.86 toward our goal of \$2,000. This leaves only \$597.14 to go, and while that isn't exactly hay, it should be easy for a Society with almost that many members. We do regret to say that our large improvement over last month is due more to the overly generous few than to the many we hoped would join in. As we have often said, a lot of modest donations would be healthier. And we think both archaeology and our Society will mean more to us if we take an active part, play the game, pass the ball. If we do, our Society has an excellent opportunity to be high among the "top ten" and to grow still more so that the financial load will be spread even thinner.

Not that we are complaining - far from it. We are, after all, pioneering the 1st and only annual fund drive in archaeology - doing what was reputed to be "impossible". We have done it for 6 years running. What with a ton of pebble tools falling on us, we crowded our luck with TWO fund drives in 1965 - but golly, who wouldn't for PEBBLE TOOLS IN AMERICA! Actually, we are proud as the very dickens of our Alabama Archaeological Society - the "first and only". And let's finance our pebble tool exploration so we can have a whale of a good prospect to dig this summer, and which will inspire us to finance our LUCKY SEVENTH YEAR!!!

Mr. & Mrs. Philip C. Jackson Jr., Phil & Barbara, sent in their 2nd generous 1965 donation before the old year was out. We have missed not seeing them lately - Phil has been so busy becoming famous in other fields. We did talk with Barbara on the 'phone, and a friend mentioned that Phil had paused in his busy day to stick his head in a door and say "hi". So we haven't forgotten what nice folks they are personally, as well as loyal friends of archaeology. It is good to know that our important business community has such good people at the helm (Jackson Securities & Investment Co.).

J. Andrew Douglas, our Mobile friend, sat down to his no doubt depleted checkbook only 2 days after Christmas and doubled his former generous 1965 donation! We were a bit overwhelmed. But then we always have been by this family of Scottish history, song and story, and annually like to retell some of it. Sir William of Douglas, son of the Regent of Scotland, by marriage adding the Earldom of Mar to his titles, in 1371 disputed the succession of the Scottish crown with the first of the Stuarts, but settled for the marriage of his son with the King's daughter. His son and heir fell at Otterburn in 1388 without issue. But the famed Good Sir James of Douglas, Lord of Galloway, had taken care of such contingencies likely to arise in this warlike family - a little affair with a great lady, if we may. Their son inherited, married the heiress of Bothwell, adding that barony to the Douglas domains, married his only daughter to the heir apparent of the Scottish crown, and his eldest son to the eldest daughter of the Scottish King. So we have grown accustomed to them that Douglasses doing things in a big way, even to the Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga douglasii*), which grows so tall - named after the Scottish botanist David Douglas. (Andy is also a sustaining member, by the way, which goes toward financing such fat Journals as Margaret Clayton's report on our 8 shelter digs of summer before last.)

Mr. & Mrs. Robert Gay, of Standing Rock (we like that upstanding name), on December 31 wrote their 2nd generous 1965 check - 3 "seconds" in a row to close out "the year with a 2nd fund drive". Bob was busy on the farm but we had the opportunity to meet Marjorie at the Annual Meeting - a charming lady. And guess what? She had some crude artifacts made on what we might call crazy quartz - it neither chipped nor split, but had a crazy rough fracture. But several, which an archaeologist wouldn't turn over with his foot, looked to be identical with tool types worked on yellow jasper pebbles in the Lively Collection! Picked up right on their farm. We want to see more.

Ed R. Neely, our Insurance & Real Estate member in Guntersville, started off our New Year bright and right - writing a check on the 3rd of January, 1966. Whatever hangover we may have had cleared up right quick. That is a difficult time of the year to think about anything, but Ed managed it. Whatever the early bird gets, we hope that Ed gets it this year - and the Alabama Society too!

John E. Wood, M.D., was right on the heels of Ed - writing his check on the 4th - but then you'd expect a physician to be cold sober, though pretty busy with his patients at that season! Dr. Wood is a new member (December Newsletter) making a fine start - for he also signed up for a LIFE membership! We don't know how he became interested, as we have no Chapter in Haleyville, but of course medical men are famous for some of the greatest accomplishments in archaeology. Hope he can visit Muscle Shoals, Decatur and Birmingham Chapters now and then.

Alice M. (Mrs. John O.) Burns, January 8, continued her monthly donations into 1966 - gracious! And reading books, drawing maps, marking artifacts, typing manuscript - this newcomer to archaeology can't be bothered with half-measures. And Alice, also an active field worker, has found pebble tool sites with no surface evidence of other artifacts! If testing should prove these to be "pure" pebble tool sites it might be highly significant. Margaret Clayton is finding sites in the Lively Complex area which have other lithic material but lack pebble tools. Thus interesting bits of evidence are coming in - let's hope that next summer we can PIN SOMETHING DOWN beyond argument!

Rodger & Credith Schaefer "took pen in hand" January 8 and sent their customary fine check. They are such "salt of the archaeological earth", so solid and dependable, that one is in danger of just taking them for granted. Perhaps we'll never quite realize the extent of our debt until Rodger retires from our heavy, and heavier & heavier, Secretary position. You will read his report on the Annual meeting elsewhere in this issue. 20 new members last month, 15 in December, 12 in October and 11 changed addresses, 20 in September, 13 in August - so it goes. Collecting dues, mailing cards, notifying Newsletter - Rodger has enough NEW work to keep him busy. Let's be thoughtful this year - send in our dues promptly, and our "thanks, Rodger".

The Stanfield-Worley report is returning a profit. The Lively Complex publication shows healthy signs of soon being in "the black", so a bit of the money coming in was shared with our fund.

Considering that our fund drive of last year would normally close before this, & give you a rest, the New Year began promisingly. We are of course sorry that the fund must still be kept open. But we must find a suitable site for another historic summer excavation, don't you think? It seems unthinkable that we should quit, and wither.

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, is the source of these items, from Jan. '66 issue:

"ISOTOPES, INC., 123 Woodland Ave., Westwood, N.J. 07675, has several new booklets available. Proportional and Geiger Counters, and Solid State Detectors, are 2 of these. These are highly technical and we readily admit are far beyond your editor's competence (the typewriter has us cringing in a corner). However, many of our readers are at home in the fields in question. The booklets are free."

"MORE INDIANS: Near Atmore, Alabama, there are more than 10,000 Creek-related people many of whom have within their families enough rare and authentic relics and factual information to establish a complete museum dedicated to the Creek Nation. It is sometimes difficult to realize that the Indians of the U.S. lived in far different places at the time of their contact with the Whites than they do now. Southwesterners of the U.S. are likely to think of the Cherokee as the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma; actually they originally inhabited North Carolina and some adjacent areas. The Creeks were not, apparently, as colorful as the Cherokee or had fewer "press agents". They are badly neglected historically now."

"GEORGE McJUNKIN AWARD OF HONOR: As is well known, each year we award 5 certificates to persons whom we believe have contributed significantly, as amateurs, to one or more of the disciplines subsumed under the broad heading of anthropology. This year, we award a 6th special award, posthumously, to H. Kenneth Kronk of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada. The regular awards went to Jesus T. Aguirre of San Felipe, Guanajuato, Mex.; Floyd V. Studer of Tex.; Jorge Munguia of Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico; Matt Lively of Ala., and Eula Edwards of Broadview, N.Mex. The last recipient has published a most interesting newsletter under the most difficult circumstances of which we have heard and has been president of an important local archaeological society during the past year. There are, of course, many deserving amateurs over the world. We certainly do not know of most of them. Even so, it is difficult for our committee to select 5 of the living each year. We would welcome even more nominations than we get even if we have to use the available IBM computer to choose among them."

"PEBBLE TOOLS: Perhaps the most exciting archaeological activity of the moment centers on the Alabama pebble tools. The Alabama Archaeological Society has a winter project to investigate these tools, known as the Lively Complex (A very apt term, it would seem). We do not by any means wish to be Brahmanish or nit-picking but much of the enthusiasm in the project hinges on typology. This is not to say that other evidence of antiquity cannot and will not be found. The finding of such other evidence is the purpose of the Alabama Society's "Winter Project". They do have some evidence which does not depend on typology. We hope that they find much more. As is probably well known, your editor is of those who believe that man in the Americas is much older than many eminent anthropologists wish to believe. We will listen to any real evidence either way."

Bob Clem, Huntsville Chapter, furnishes the following, from NATURE, Oct. 9, 1965: "M. Kretzoi & L. Vertes of the Hungarian National Museum, Budapest, have reported a "Lower Paleolithic Hominid and Pebble-Industry in Hungary." Results of an excavation northwest of Budapest were published in CURRENT ANTHROPOLOGY, 6, No. 1, 74 (1965). It is significant that in the 4 separate cultural horizons found, the tools did not change with cultural horizon while the fauna varied considerably from horizon to horizon indicating species of cold climate in the upper layers and species of warm climate in lower layers. It was also reported that the "pebble industry in Hungary, called Buda-industry, is related to the Oldowan industry in Africa, the Choukoutienian in China, the Sohan in India, and the Clactonian in England so far as implements-types are concerned."

CHAPTER NEWS

Choctawhatchee Chapter meets on the 1st Monday of each month at the Dale County Library, Ozark. At the February meeting, architect H. L. Holman will display and discuss his exotic group of artifacts. Surface survey will continue on their "Dragoo" site, with a field trip planned for January 16th.

Huntsville Chapter meets on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at Records Court, Municipal Bldg. At the December meeting, Lt.Col. Stanley W. Tyler of Redstone Arsenal spoke on "Middle East Archaeology", giving a most interesting presentation, with slides, on monolithic churches of Ethiopia.

Marshall County Chapter meets on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at the Food Basket Restaurant, Albertville. The January meeting was entertained by Joe Watkins, Birmingham Chapter, who gave a very informative program on his latest trip to Yucatan. The new Secretary-Treasurer for 1966 is Richard Stimler, Route 3, Guntersville.

Mauvilla Chapter meets on the 3rd Monday of each month at the Mobile Public Library. 1966 Officers elected at the November meeting are: President, V. H. Mizzell; 1st Vice President, Siegfried Barnes; 2nd Vice President, Robert Hendricks; Secretary-Treasurer, Bert O. Yerkes. At the January meeting, Dr. R. J. Wittman, Assistant Professor of Classics, Dept. of Languages, Spring Hill College, will speak on "Archaeological Sites of Naples and Its Environs". Dr. Wittman wrote his Doctor's thesis in the field of archaeology at Tufts College, Medford, Mass.

Montgomery Chapter meets on the 1st Tuesday of each month at the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts. Speaker at the January meeting was Don Anderson, subject "Early Man in North America". Aspects discussed were: the Pleistocene Age and environment; entry routes into North America; Old World Upper Paleolithic Cultures; American Paleo Traditions; specific Paleo cultures & sites; transition to Archaic cultures; and problems related to data interpretation. Two weekends of field work are planned for January, consisting of salvage projects under the direction of Dave Chase.

Morgan-Limestone Chapter meets on the 1st Tuesday of each month in the Commissioners Chambers, Decatur City Hall. At the January meeting, Johnny Waters spoke on "Paleontology of North Alabama", displaying his excellent collection of trilobites, brachiopods, crinoids, blastoids, etc. 1966 Officers elected: President, Edwin Bing; Vice President, Tom Moebes; Secretary-Treasurer, Brian Pilling. The first of a series of lectures on Archaeological Methods will feature the February meeting, with Dr. A. G. Long Jr. speaking on Mapping, Collecting & Identification, working toward a summer workshop at the Flint Creek Rock Shelter under the supervision of Jack Cambron.

Noccalula Chapter meets on the 1st Thursday of each month at the Etowah County Court House, Gadsden. The January meeting comprised a business meeting, at which J. W. Hawkins was elected President replacing Tom Clontz. Plans made for a winter salvage dig, with materials recovered to be classified, written up and then donated to the Gadsden Museum of Fine Arts for display.

ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

NEW MEMBERS FOR JANUARY:

John R. Bagby, 1297 Hueytown Road, Hueytown, Ala. 35023
Edward C. Boss, 345 East McMurray Road, McMurray, Pa. 15317
Dr. Joseph M. Dixon, 101 Medical Arts Bldg., 1023 S. 20th St., Birmingham, Ala. 35205
Madison H. Estes, 601 Scott St., Scottsboro, Ala. 35768
Gordon F. Falkner, 431 Somerset Drive, Birmingham, Ala. 35203
Fred M. Freeman Jr., 216 Vestavia Circle, Birmingham, Ala. 35216
R. B. Griffin, Route 3, Lineville, Ala.
William Hannah, 1403 - 8th Ave. S.E., Decatur, Ala. 35601
Martin E. Holloway, 6712 Lyon Ave. S., Birmingham, Ala. 35203
Clem Le Hardy, c/o Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S.C. (Family)

James Marcus Rosser, P O Box 52, Newton, Ala. 36352
Alvin B. Wait, 32003 Dickerson Road, Willowick, Ohio 44092

CHANGES OF ADDRESS:

Edwin H. Auerback Jr., P O Box 669, Montgomery, Ala. 36102
Harman A. Ladwig, Route 1 Box 744, Trenton Road, Utica, N.Y. 13503
Mr. & Mrs. Allen M. Northington, 871 Riverview Drive, Florence, Ala. 35630
Mrs. Alice M. Rogers, 2-P Addison Drive, Ellenwood, Ga.
Paul Whaley II, P O Box 786, Marion Institute, Marion, Ala.

1966 DUES: In spite of the reminder notices mailed the early part of January, Secretary Schaefer reports a considerable number unpaid to date, and we hope you will act at once to take care of this necessary detail. If you've misplaced the reminder notice, use the inside back cover of this Newsletter - and stay with us, please!

STANFIELD-WORLEY REPORT: Just ahead of the Educational Page in this Newsletter, you will find a two-sided page to be withdrawn from this issue and placed with your copy of the Journal, so that up-to-date information regarding radiocarbon dates will be available when referring to the Report. Unfortunately, we are obliged to let you know that only 54 copies of the Report remain in stock, and when they are gone, that is that. Until then, your \$3.00 remittance payable to the State Society and mailed to D. L. DeJarnette, P O Box 6126, University, Ala. 35486, will get you a copy.

CHOCTAWHATCHEE CHAPTER ANNOUNCES UNUSUAL PROJECT: Thomas H. Marlow, Vice President, and Mrs. Col. Raymond E. Johnson, have discovered an area apparently more or less continually, and heavily, covered with lith litter to the extent of several square miles! To get even a "sample" for laboratory processing will require the collection, by numerous subdivisions, of literally tons of this material - believe it or not! Mr. Shelley, the pleasant and cooperative owner, says this area has been a favorite haunt of collectors for 50 or 60 years, but bulldozers would be required to make a visible dent in the immense amount of lithic material. No doubt serious damage has been done to the "pretty arrowheads", but let's hope considerably less to the more crude and interesting artifacts which appear to be represented.

Steve & Christine Wimberly joined President Arnold Amenda and Chapter members Sunday afternoon, January 16, to assist in beginning a gigantic Chapter project to explore this unique situation adequately. Although no source of material was discovered, the vast amount of apparent lithic waste suggested workshop activities. Surprisingly, even after half a century of termitic collecting, quite a few projectile points were found. None of these appeared to be later than Archaic, and no pottery was found, possibly suggesting a rather early depletion of the source material. What looks to be a classic example of a Paleo end-scraper made on a resolved blade-like flake had been recovered previously. Large flake tools reminiscent of those Dr. Dragoo showed on slides at the Annual Meeting, and large tools resembling "choppers", have been recovered. These of course suggest an early occupation, and certainly the amazing tonnage of lithic material suggests long occupation. The quantity of what appear to be large waste flakes is striking, and perhaps may give some clue to the technologies represented at the site even if the resulting artifacts have largely gone the sad way of the collector.

This is indeed a striking, and unreported, archaeological manifestation in Alabama. By adopting it as a long-term project of huge proportions, the Choctawhatchee Chapter can make a major contribution. Good going!

(Dan Josselyn is much impressed by the collection the Wimberlys brought back, and will give a technological report in the next issue of the Newsletter.)

STARS FALL ON MATTHEW LIVELY: Our Matt has been selected as one of the 3 recipients in the U.S. of the 1965 GEORGE McJUNKIN AWARD! This is an annual award of the Inter-American Institute, Dr. Carl B. Compton, Director, in recognition of outstanding amateur work in archaeology - in this case, of course, for Matt's discovery of the pebble tools which are creating such a stir in archaeological circles. Matt gave us an excited ring, and when he could talk coherently expressed his gratitude that such an

honor should come to him - and his astonishment, for Matt is so becomingly modest about his startling discovery.

LIVELY COMPLEX PEBBLE TOOL PUBLICATION: And no one interested in the FUTURE POSSIBILITIES of American archaeology can afford to be without this new publication - with 210 photographs and 90 drawings of hard-to-believe pebble tools, until you see them. "It is of crucial importance that the chronological and cultural context of this 'pebble tool' assemblage be determined", writes Dr. Robert E. Funk, University of State of New York - expressing our sentiments exactly! "Mr. Lively: I enclose a check for \$3.00, and request a copy of the most fascinating 'Lively Complex'." - writes Dr. Alan McPherson, University of Pittsburgh - and we think you will agree with his adjective. We also think you will agree with the characterization of Dr. Ripley P. Bullen, University of Florida: "the excellent presentation of the LIVELY COMPLEX via your articles, the accompanying figures and the most excellent photographs". Dr. Frances Eyman, Keeper of the American Collections, University of Pennsylvania Museum, writes: "I have for several years been engaged in a technological study of cobble-chopper industries from the Delaware Valley and from southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the Interior Basin of the Northwestern United States. Thus your recent discoveries and your reports are of extreme interest to me" - Alabama has no monopoly on crude, inadequately understood, often "controversial" lithic tools, and we hope one of our results will be to stimulate interest everywhere. Sigfus Olafson, President, Eastern States Archeological Federation, writes us that Patricia Daly, Columbia University, just returned from a year in the Near East, called our publication on the difficult question of American pebble tools "a breath of fresh air". This vigorous approach to a question too long evaded sells for \$3.00, checks payable to the publisher, Dan Josselyn, 408 Broadway, Birmingham, Ala. 35209. All profits go to pebble tool research, and certainly no serious student of American archaeology can afford to miss this startling publication.

Terrance L. Myers, Assistant Professor of Science, Troy State College, Troy, Alabama, writes: "I will be spending several days during March in Honduras on a privately financed...scientific expedition. If anyone has any leads on unusual Mayan remains that are not tourist attractions I would appreciate receiving the information. It might be of interest that in order to obtain the services of Dr. Robert Dietz as my translator I have had to agree to climb any and all trees to collect wild orchids for him."

Prof. Myers also writes that "Indiana University usually sponsors a summer institute for high school teachers interested in anthropology. Dr. Georg (no 'e') Neuman, an outstanding American physical anthropologist, has been in charge of this program in the past, and...I heartily suggest that any member consider this possibility and suggest it to any high school teachers in your local areas."

IMPORTANT NOTICE: At the April meeting of the Birmingham Chapter (or March if Steve Wimberly's vacation should interfere with his speaking engagement), Dan Josselyn will talk on "understanding pebble tools". He will answer professional letters which have tried to "explain them away", explain the technology and typology, demonstrate the very simple methods of manufacture, etc. The attempt will be to enable you to "understand pebble tools in one lesson" - a very moot question at the moment. We hope all Chapters will send representatives to this meeting, as pebble tools are about as big a problem to understand as they are a prospect to explore.

Robert B. Clem of our Huntsville Chapter announces a fine "New Year's resolution to share more information in '66", and begins by sending copies of a report on a recent pebble tool excavation in Hungary (see page 5), and one on "An artifact of almost undeniable human manufacture" found in an Illinois road cut imbedded in Roxana loess, Altonian substage of the Wisconsin stage of the ice age, some 35,000 to 40,000 years old. This last item, in Science, Volume 150, is by Patrick J. Munson, Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois, and John C. Frye, Illinois Geological Survey, and seems to be very competently considered. We hope others will join Bob in his resolution to "share information" with the Newsletter!

THE STANFIELD-WORLEY SHELTER REVISITED

An excavated, studied and reported archaeological site is not then ready to be reburied in the files of the immense literature. Rather than being finished, the useful life of the site has just begun. The report will be widely studied for the new information it provides; it will be compared with each similar later excavation; and these later excavations may make it possible to confirm, correct, add to or reinterpret the original study. Only insofar as it is used does an archaeological report have value. It might be useful at this time to publish follow-up information on our Stanfield-Worley excavation (the first financed by our annual fund drives).

A brief historic summary of this unique enterprise will be of value in itself. This remarkable bluff shelter was reported to the Alabama Archaeological Society by our alert member, Charles H. Worley, in the fall of 1959. Steve B. Wimberly, our professional member, certified it as an unusually worthy prospect for excavation on the basis of a small test pit, unusual suitability for habitation, nearby spring and the rich archaeological area. To finance, the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama Inc., was formed, with J. Henry McCary Jr., President, as a fund-raising arm for the Society. And the first annual fund drive in archaeology was hopefully launched.

To the considerable surprise of the archaeological world, funds were raised by subscription for a professional-amateur T-trench in the summer of 1960, excavation of half of the shelter in 1961 and completion of the other half in 1963, supervised by David L. DeJarnette, and in which the University of Alabama joined cooperatively. The report did not include the 1963 excavation, but no essential modifications appeared to be indicated.

Mississippian and Woodland middens contained pottery from the late shell temper to the early fiber temper. Below the Woodland there was some Shell Mound Archaic, and below that a good representation of the little-known Early Archaic - in which were excavated 3 Morrow Mountain burials, the first of these ever discovered, with numerous intentionally placed artifacts identifying them. It was indeed an excellent stratified site.

Below the Early Archaic was the usual sterile soil. But, at last, this proved not to be the bottom of the site - rather a blessing in disguise clearly separating the above middens from the first good Dalton midden below. A Dalton point midden had been needed for many years. This Dalton midden also contained Big Sandy I, Hardaway, Beaver Lake (or "unfluted Cumberland") and Stanfield projectile points - the last a formerly unnamed point in this area, trianguloid-excurvate, moderately long and proportionately narrow. No burials were found.

Two charcoal samples collected at vertical random from the T-trench profile in 1960 were radiocarbon dated, thanks to Dr. James B. Griffin, by the University of Michigan laboratory, as follows: $9,640 \pm 450$ and $8,920 \pm 400$ years ago - giving us the OLDEST date for human habitation in the southeast. Not available when the Stanfield-Worley report was published, later age determinations were made (first published in the August 1964 STONES & BONES Newsletter) on samples of charcoal carefully collected in 1961 from the Dalton zone at 1-inch, 4-inch and 10-inch levels. Respectively, these gave ages of 9,040, 9,340 and 9,440 years, all ± 400 years ago. It was felt that the close correspondence of these age determinations, and the unusually

clean, protected, isolated midden, made them unusually reliable. The Dalton midden was as much as 18 inches thick in depressions in the rock-fall floor, below which tests as deep as 12 feet discovered no further signs of habitation.

Neither the Morrow Mountain skeletons nor other materials from the Early Archaic have been dated as yet. (Joffre L. Coe dates the Morrow Mountain point at about 6,500 years at his Hardaway site in North Carolina.) Kirk points were well represented in our Early Archaic midden. This point type has recently been given a radiocarbon age of $8,930 \pm 160$ years ago (Yale) at the remarkable St. Albans site in West Virginia where Bettye Broyles has been finding only one projectile point type per horizon (personal communication from Sigfus Olafson).

It was not possible to separate the several point types stratigraphically in the Dalton zone, or to determine whether or not they were in actual association. Big Sandy I points, with little Dalton phase material, at our later Walls I shelter excavation suggest that they were not necessarily contemporaneous. However, the presence of Morrow Mountain, Crawford Creek and White Springs point types in Morrow Mountain burials does not seem to suggest that this horizon was limited to one point type.

Since the Dalton zone lacked evidence of a well-developed subsistence pattern, and seemed to fit into neither the Paleo nor Early Archaic, it was felt that the best interpretation was to consider it a transitional bridge between the two. It was also felt that since no Paleo fluted points were found, this provided further evidence of still greater age for eastern Paleo - the antiquity of which has sometimes been contested.

Thus, our very first donor-financed, professional-amateur and highly selective archaeological excavation rewarded abundantly with new information on man's early habitation of Alabama. Several items were of breakthrough proportions.

But possibly the archaeological results, per se, will not prove as important as the discovery that with plenty of hustle, funds can be raised by subscription; that a Society can be so inspired thereby that the annual fund drive has been continued successfully for 6 years; that the professional-amateur team seems to be the best answer to one aspect of the archaeological problem; and that a do-something Society will grow rapidly (from 4 Chapters to 12 in this instance). Furthermore, there seems to be no reason to suppose we are more than well started, since "nothing succeeds like success". Certainly at the moment the Lively Complex of pebble tools discovered by Matthew Lively seems to offer still further opportunity for achievement.

Perhaps this brief summary will explain why we think the report on this unique amateur adventure, and consequent unusual archaeological progress, should be in every archaeological library and in every amateur Society - for inspiration as well as information. It was published, and with unusual speed, in the 1962 JOURNAL OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY, Volume VIII, Nos. 1 & 2, 123 pages, with profuse illustrations including 56 of our locally named projectile point types.

EDUCATIONAL PAGE

IN DEFENSE OF THE AMATEUR

Much has been written in the past several years concerning the so-called "Amateur Problem". That a problem exists in the pursuit of archaeological findings and endeavors is not to be disputed. Webster defines a professional as (a) a person conforming to the standards of a profession, as, distinctly professional work; and (b) engaging for livelihood, or gain, in an activity pursued for non-commercial satisfaction by amateurs as, a professional golfer. An amateur is one who cultivates a particular pursuit, study or science from taste without pursuing it professionally.

The strongest voices in archaeology are those of the professionals. Whenever an activity or practice is uncovered which does not conform to a professional standard, the cry of "Amateur Problem" is heard. That the professional should object to malpractice is proper, but is it the amateur who is the culprit? The type of person that the professional objects to is also the same person that the amateur objects to, and the amateur resents being placed in the same category. The "pillager" of archaeological sites whose motive is to enhance a collection or obtain artifacts for sale is a professional in the sense that he is operating solely for personal gain and profit. This "looter" is a non-professional in the sense that he upholds no standards of professional ethics.

The amateur is a part time archaeologist. He is not motivated by personal gain or profit. He seeks to increase the knowledge and scope of archaeology, and in most instances it costs him time and money to do this. The true amateur tries to follow professional standards as closely as possible, because only in this way can he satisfy, or justify, his involvement in archaeology. This is a just and proper aim of any amateur or amateur Archaeological Society. It is true that most amateur archaeologists lack professional competence in techniques, and all archaeological groups should stress technique development, so that the amateur may proceed in a more professional manner. It is imperative that the amateur be encouraged because without him, archaeology would take a backward step.

In literally thousands of instances it is amateur activity which brings sites of archaeological importance to the attention of the professional. At the same time, many sites are brought to the attention of the amateur by people who have no interest in archaeology, but are curious as to artifacts they have inadvertently discovered. These people merely want their curiosity satisfied, and at the same time they render a service to those who are interested in the science of archaeology.

Here in the Wiregrass we recently had a rather farout example of detached curiosity. An Army pilot mentioned to Tina Johnson, one of our members, that he flew over a field which looked speckled from the air. The field appeared to be different from the surrounding area, and he was curious about it. Tina and Thom Marlow were also curious and followed up this lead. They discovered a huge site of old lithic material similar to that described by Dr. Dragoo in his report at the Annual Meeting. This is only one instance in which the amateur was in a position to contribute to the science of the professional. Often they can follow up clues that the working professional is not in a position, timewise, to do.

Without the amateur there would exist only the "looters" who would destroy large areas before the professional could get around to them. Rather than lump amateurs and "looters" in one artifact sack, I should like to urge the professional to recognize some of us for what we truly are: his visible means of support.

In this New Year, let us continue to encourage the amateur, strive for more professional help to amateur groups and find a name for the plunderers and exploiters of artifacts, other than "Amateurs".

Arnold J. Amenda, President, Choctawhatchee Chapter

