# Alabama Archaeological Society

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

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STONES & BONES
NEWSLETTER

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#### DANIEL WADLEY JOSSELYN

20 NOV 1900 - 26 FEB 1970

Daniel Josselyn is already missed in a hundred ways and the list grows. Some time before his death, he discussed with his brother Victor his desire to have minimum fuss made when the occasion occurred. He requested that there be only a simple, graveside service, and suggested that his friend, Britt Thompson, could find some words to say. His wishes were carried out.

Many of his friends who paused to pay their respects and to bid him farewell have expressed a desire to have a copy of the brief eulogy given. He was an unusual man with a vast variety in his friends. For Dan and his friends, and for his brother Victor, the farewell as delivered on March 1, 1970, follows:

GOD LOVETH A CHEERFUL GIVER.

DAN GAVE CHEERFULLY OF HIMSELF:

THE REFORE, CAN WE DOUBT THAT GOD LOVED HIM?

ALL OF US ARE HERE BECAUSE WE KNEW DAN JOSSELYN,

BECAUSE HE GAVE OF HIMSELF.

DOES NOT EACH OF US RECALL HOW HE GAVE?

HOW HE STIMULATED US? CHALLENGED US? FORCED US? LED US?

ENCOURAGED US ABOVE OURSELVES? YES, EVEN INFURIATED US?

YET HE GAVE - AND GAVE AGAIN.

HE POURED FROM HIMSELF ALL OF MAN'S LONGINGS AND SEARCHINGS.

HE DUG IN THE EARTH - AND HE DUG IN THE THOUGHTS OF THOUSANDS OF FELLOW WRITERS,

AND HE GAVE OF WHAT HE FOUND, AND HE ADDED TO THIS AND HE POLISHED.

HE QUESTIONED THE HOW - THE WHY - THE FROM-WHERE?
HE OFFERED AND HE REBUTTED.

CAN WE NOT ALL SAY IN OUR HEARTS - THAT AS HE GAVE - WE GAINED?

HIS DOOR OPENED TO ALL WHO KNOCKED - HIS EYE SAW NEITHER POVERTY NOR RICHES - IGNORANCE NOR INTELLIGENCE - COLOR NOR AGE.

HE SAW A FRIEND - AND HE SMILED.

HE INVITED ALL OF US IN - AND HE GAVE OF HIMSELF.

EACH OF US KNEW DAN JOSSELYN - BUT ONLY A PART OF HIM.

WE ALL SHARE IN COMMON, AN AWE OF THE AMOUNT OF WORK HE DID.

WE ALL KNOW THAT IF HE SAID HE WOULD, HE DID, AND WITH A FINE REGARD FOR TIMING.

HE GAVE FROM HIS MIND. IT OFFERED THE FRESHNESS OF A FINE MORNING.

YOUR PROBLEMS BECAME HIS - AND HE TOOK THEM UP AND TURNED THEM IN HIS MIND.

HE SPOKE AND HE CAJOLED - AND HE GAVE THOUGHTS -

THOUGHTS THAT FORCED YOUR INTEREST, AROUSED YOU, AMUSED YOU,

MADE YOU AGREE - OR SEARCH FOR A WAY TO FIGHT BACK.

WE EACH KNEW DAN, BUT ONLY AS THE MAN KNEW US. HE WAS A ROCK. HE WAS A TEACHER.

HE WAS A CONSTANTLY CHANGING OCEAN WHOSE WAVES OF THOUGHT WASHED US -

BROUGHT US THINGS - LIVING AND DEAD - WEEDS AND TREASURE.

HE ERODED AND HE DEPOSITED - BUT DIFFERENTLY -

ALONG THE SHORE THAT WE, HIS FRIENDS, MADE.

HE THOUGHT IN A FREE FASHION. HE HAD LITTLE REGARD FOR THE SMALL CONFINING
RESTRICTIONS THAT MAN IMPOSES UPON HIMSELF. HE KNEW THAT "TO WISH" WAS BUT A
START - THEN CAME THE WORK. HE WAS ALWAYS IMPOSING UPON HIMSELF THE TWIN
QUESTIONS: IS IT EFFECTIVE? IS IT PRODUCTIVE?

ABOUT THE TIME THAT DAN WAS BORN, A ROMANTIC PLAY WAS WRITTEN THAT HAD A BACHELOR HERO. IN ONE MEMORABLE SCENE, THE HERO WAS OFFERED THE EASY WAY - PATRONAGE BY A WEALTHY NOBLE. NOW, URGED HIS FRIENDS, WAS THE TIME FOR HIM TO GET HIS PLAY PRODUCED, TO FREE HIMSELF FROM WORRY, TO GET THE LUXURIES, TO LIVE IN EASE. THE HERO CONSIDERED FOR ONLY A MOMENT.

THEN HE GAVE HIS ANSWER - A STATEMENT OF HIS TRUE AMBITION.
WHAT HE WANTED FROM LIFE WAS:

"TO SING, TO LAUGH, TO DREAM, TO WALK IN MY OWN WAY AND BE ALONE, FREE, WITH AN EYE TO SEE THINGS AS THEY ARE: A VOICE THAT MEANS MANHOOD - TO COCK MY HAT WHERE I CHOOSE - AT A WORD, A YES, A NO, TO FIGHT, OR WRITE.

TO TRAVEL ANY ROAD UNDER THE SUN, UNDER THE STARS,

NOR DOUBT IF FAME OR FORTUNE LIE BEYOND THE BOURNE.

NEVER TO MAKE A LINE I HAVE NOT HEARD IN MY OWN HEART - TO SAY:

'MY SOUL, BE SATISFIED WITH FLOWERS, WITH FRUIT, WITH WEEDS, EVEN;

AND SO HE REJECTED THE OFFER OF THE NOBLE, WHO THEN ACCUSED HIM OF BEING A DON QUIXOTE, WHO TILTED AGAINST WINDMILLS AND MIGHT FIND HIMSELF "CAST DOWN INTO THE MUD".

BUT TO THIS THE HERO REPLIED: "YES, OR UP AMONG THE STARS".

BUT GATHER THEM FROM THE ONE GARDEN YOU MAY CALL YOUR OWN."

SOMEHOW THIS HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE WAY I SAW DAN - "UP AMONG THE STARS".

YES, HE SAW THINGS AS THEY ARE, BUT HE MADE AN EFFORT TO CHANGE THEM.

HE THOUGHT FREE: BUT ALONGSIDE HIS BED, AS A CONSTANT COMPANION, WAS HIS BIBLE.

DOES THIS TELL US A BIT MORE OF THE MAN?

IS NOT RELIGION ALL DEEDS AND THOUGHTS?

CAN ANY OF US SUM UP THE ETHICS OF THE WORLD - AND FEEL THAT WE ARE LIVING BY THEM -

IN A WAY BETTER THAN DAN'S WAY OF GIVING OF HIMSELF?

"THE MOVING FINGER WRITES AND HAVING WRIT, MOVES ON."

"THE LIFE OF EVERY MAN IS BEST WRITTEN BY HIMSELF."

DAN'S HAS BEEN WRITTEN.

HE WAS AN ORIGINAL.

MAY HE GO WITH GOD.

AND NOW - LET US - EACH IN HIS OWN WAY - PRAY.

## OUR ELEVENTH ANNUAL SUMMER DIG

Our coach, leader, mentor and friend of a decade of summer digs, <u>David L. DeJarnette</u>, has advised us that he cannot accept our eager offer to supervise this year. His torch is being offered to <u>Roger Nance</u>, a member of the <u>Department</u> of Anthropology and Sociology, University of Alabama in Birmingham, 720 S. 20th St., Birmingham, Ala. 35203. A letter to the State Society and the Research Association from Roger, telling of his tentative plans, follows:

"This year, for the first time, the annual summer dig and field school will be conducted through the University of Alabama in Birmingham instead of the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa. I would like to thank Dr. Paul Nesbitt, Professors David De-Jarmette and Margaret Searcy at the University in Tuscaloosa, as well as members of the Alabama Archaeological Society and Archaeological Research Association of Alabama Inc., for their help and support.

The summer excavations will last from June 29th to August 22nd, and will include 10 students, an assistant, and hopefully a number of participating amateurs. Of the students, it is anticipated there will be 6 from the Birmingham and Tuscaloosa campuses, 2 from other colleges or universities, and, hopefully, 2 members of the State Society. The latter 2 positions will be reserved until April 15th for serious amateurs in the state who can spend the full 8 weeks in the field (enrollment would be on special student status).

Participation by other amateurs throughout the season is also encouraged. It takes considerable time to train a person minimally in excavation procedures, but such training will be provided inexperienced diggers if some return (namely, work) can be assured for the effort expended. Limited participation by the one day or weekend visitor will be possible, but only in peripheral areas of the site.

To those individuals who can come into the field for 1, 2 or up to 8 weeks, please write me (at the above address) not later than May 30th so I can plan on your participation, since schedules might have to be adjusted to avoid fluctuations in crew size. Ideally, in addition to students, I would like to have 5 amateurs working on the dig with us throughout the summer. (The only charge will be \$2.00 per day for meals; housing of some sort will be provided, but plan to bring your own bedding.)

For those enrolled in the course for University credit, in-state tuition will be

\$117.00; and meals, 6 days a week, will be provided free. Additional information can be obtained by writing me.

As you've read in previous issues of STONES & BONES Newsletter, the site to be excavated will be selected from those described and called to our attention by members of the State Society. The process of evaluating these sites has just begun. Two weeks ago, Dave Chase of the Montgomery Chapter came up with 2 very fine sites, one with a Mississippian platform mound near Montgomery, the other a Woodland and Mississippian site near Selma. We hope to test at least one of these in the near future.

At the same time, we are in the process of examining the other sites for which we have received descriptions. If you have a site in mind which ought to be excavated systematically and recorded in the literature, please forward the necessary information (see previous issues of STONES & BONES) to Steve B. Wimberly, Old Looney Mill Road, Route 13 Box 826, Birmingham, Ala. 35216.

(Signed) Roger Nance."

#### DR. FRANCOIS BORDES - IL EST ICI

A joint effort by <u>Dr. Francois Bordes</u> and <u>Dr. Don W. Dragoo</u> has begun. They are reviewing the multi-tonnage of rocks assembled by <u>Dan Josselyn</u>; the tools worked on pebbles. The simple technology is initially described as "most interesting".

The afternoon of Dr. Bordes' arrival was a time of general review of the types and variations. Dr. Dragoo, who will continue the study of these tools, searching for a better understanding of them, has selected Steve B. Wimberly to be his major contact here in the southeast.

The difficult task of selecting the most sound method of analysis has begun. There is perhaps enough work remaining to be done so that a prediction of good understanding has been made by Dr. Bordes to be as far in the future as 10 years. To further quote our eminent guest: "It is of the utmost importance that study continues, and that a major search be made for a stratified site. The more sites that are found will help in isolating the components for classification. They are definitely susceptible to typing and they are most definitely not cores."

A system of "typing" is now taking form and will be worked out. The repetition of types on many sites tends to mean a recognizable cultural complex. It is significant that this material is not found in a pure Archaic complex, nor in a shell mound, in any volume. At this time, no firm decision can be made that we are dealing with a special culture. The material may be a facet of other cultures. Only time, coupled with a vast amount of work, will give a sure answer.

It is of interest, though not significant, that the assemblage of artifacts has yielded some tools like those of the European sites of very great age. This is an observation that somewhat parallels the comments of <u>Dr. Leakey</u>: "These could be lost in Olduvai material".

In short summary at this time, hopefully to be expanded as our knowledge grows, we have a quantity of varieties, many tools, and a vast need to take very seriously our local finds which will require an elaborate and complicated typology. Careful and thorough site surveys will have to continue.

Dr. Bordes is convinced that what we have in our local area will have a considerable influence in a far wider way than was initially thought.

Dr. Bordes will give a lecture-slide symposium on Saturday, March 28th, at 3:00 PM,

which will include views of several excavation sites in France which he has supervised. He has also offered, with Dr. Dragoo, to discuss the general conclusions of of their recent work on Alabama tools.

SPECIAL ATTENTION!!!!!

SPECIAL ATTENTION!!!!!

SPECIAL ATTENTION!!!!!

Dave DeJarnette informs us that the next (June 1970) issue of our JOURNAL OF ALA-!

BAMA ARCHAEOLOGY will be devoted entirely to a bibliography on Alabama archaeol-!

ogy. Since they already have nearly 75 pages of citations on the subject, it!

would appear that their compilation is nearly complete, and, therefore, most!

worthwhile to our own membership as well as all archaeologists everywhere.

Since it is Dave's earnest desire that the bibliography be all-inclusive, he asks that each and every member send him their own bibliography on articles written concerning Alabama archaeology, regardless of where published. There is laways a chance that some of our members have written articles which are in oblications of which he does not have a record.

Please, therefore, as soon as you have read this notice carefully, sit down and write Dave at University of Alabama Museums, Moundville, Ala. 35474, giving him full identifying information about your published articles, so you can be certain YOURS, at least, have not been overlooked. When completed, this will be a most valuable reference for us all, and your cooperation will go a long way toward avoiding possible omissions. Get busy on this NOW!

SPECIAL ATTENTION!!!!!

SPECIAL ATTENTION !!!!!

SPECIAL ATTENTION!!!!!

## 1970 - OUR ELEVENTH ANNUAL DIG FUND - 1970

It is a pleasure to be able to report further progress on raising the necessary funds to support our summer dig this year. The new method of determining the site to be excavated this summer was outlined in our February Newsletter, and from expressions we have heard made by members in various parts of the State, this is proving to be a popular change. Of course, assembling the money to cover expenses is equally important, and we are confident that our members will come through with contributions in the same manner they have in past years so that we may be able to boast the only continuing publicly supported excavations in American archaeology. This month's donors:

Mrs. Gene B. Whiting, our good friend from Montrose, who makes her SEVENTH consecutive contribution to the summer digs the Society has sponsored.

Mrs. Kittye A. Thomason, Albertville, increases to FIVE the number of consecutive donations she has made, and we appreciate her tenacity and generosity.

The other donors this month, in a more or less sentimental mood, have specifically stated their desire to have their additions to the dig fund dedicated as a memorial to <u>Dan Josselyn</u>, and we gratefully acknowledge these. In the future, we shall list such contributions separately, and maintain separate totals:

Mr. & Mrs. Robert W. Gay, Standing Rock, in addition to the sum acknowledged last month as their EIGHTH yearly pledge, send another for Dan.

Mr. & Mrs. J. Tom Fowler III, Birmingham, consign their FIFTH annual donation to the dig fund in Dan's memory.

Mr. & Mrs. John M. Bradley Jr., Dan's only relatives living in Birmingham, become our third 1970 NEW DONORS, by making a fine contribution to the Memorial Fund.

Mr. Thomas J. Hutto, Birmingham, sends his donation in memory of Dan Josselyn, and is

our fourth 1970 NEW DONOR, in addition to valiant service otherwise rendered.

Dr. & Mrs. E. M. Lindsey, Gadsden, increase their dig fund contributions to THIRTEEN in NINE consecutive years, this one in Dan's honor.

The Pastfinders, Birmingham Chapter Ladies! Auxiliary, request that this, their FOURTH consecutive annual dig donation, be included in the memorial fund for Dan.

Dr. & Mrs. J. F. Volker, Birmingham, our fifth NEW DONOR for 1970, specify that their fine contribution was made to increase the memorial fund in Dan Josselyn's memory.

Thus we have received a total of SIXTEEN regular dig fund contributions so far this year, PLUS the above SEVEN memorial donations, for a grand total of TWENTY-THREE! As work is proceeding toward selecting our summer dig site, we know others will want to get in on the financing. Maybe YOU, after reading this?

#### EXCHANGE INFORMATION

We are now blessed (? - storage, you know) with a respectable amount of Exchange literature - newsletters, journals, bulletins. With a dozen or more arriving monthly, we of course cannot do them justice in these pages. We hope some of our members have been and will be interested to join some of the State Societies with which we exchange, but know it is not realistic to suppose that everyone can afford many memberships. Yet, we do know that many of our members would find interesting, informative and often useful information in these publications we receive - our visitors "excavate" the stacks quite avidly.

The Arkansas Society, along with their other out-ahead activities, have devised a valuable and functional "mail order" library service which we could emulate - if we had a dedicated librarian. We could publish a list (as does Arkansas) of available literature, briefly annotated. There might also be an index of "source material" to assist students. If one is writing a paper dealing with Paleo, for example, how does he keep track of all the latest reports he should see or reference? Under "Paleo" we could publish all useful publications available in our library. The librarian could perhaps give us a provocative paragraph or 2 monthly to "inspire" readers. In short, all members could benefit to the full from the work of many Societies.

Archaeology has so many pressing needs - but they offer as many opportunities to render valuable services by people with all sorts of interests and specialties. A really active and interested librarian (not just a storehouse) would be of tremendous value to our State Society. And we think it would make a wonderful, and highly educational, hobby for someone who wishes to add something of real import to the sometimes rather inane business of "just existing". Inquiries invited!

COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCTETY: Chief Lobo Blanco (White Wolf)...Kit Carson...Jicarilla ("basket-makers) Apaches...showered with arrows...governor refuses Carson's advice to make peace, demands "Apaches overwhelmingly crushed". Does it bristle your hackles of adventure? This refers to the "Apache problem" of 1848-55, a "Limited Historical Review" of which appears in the December 1969 SOUTHWESTERN LORE, Richard E. Marsh. Primarily, it strikes us as a question of white man come, game go, Indian raid ranches - for food and horses. There were some killings, too, and when Lieut. Davidson and 62 men sought retribution, they were all but wiped out. The inevitable "atrocities" of war are also mentioned. A Mrs. White and daughter were abducted by the Indians (Lobo Blanco boasted to have "violated Mrs. White's virtue"), and she was "killed within yards of her rescuers" when Major Greer refused the advice of old Kit, hero of song and story. A U.S. soldier callously killed an Indian baby on a cradle-board - its mother took vengeance when later captured by killing the sentinel with a butcher knife and escaping. With the help of an alliance with "friendly Indians" the (remaining) Jicarillas were finally made to be "good Indians" (if we except their

joining the Union forces during the Civil War!).

What use potsherds? M. B. Stanislawski tells about the Hopi and Tewa utilization of potsherds in the June 1969 SOUTHWESTERN LORE. Ground sherds for tempering new pots, preserve the ancient designs on sherds for exact copying, chink bread ovens, mix in adobe mortar, sherds of ceremonial vessels and pipes blessed and placed in shrines, sherds of pots broken in firing treated as omens. We had always wondered, when our own "archaeological shrines" can no longer accommodate the accumulated sherds, what to do with them! University of Colorado, Boulder 80302, dues \$3.00.

ARIZONA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY: "Clovis-Folsom (?) Points. In a somewhat arbitrary category are 2 points which have attributes of both Folsom and Clovis artifacts. One such point is the Ventana Point originally described as Folsom (Haury 1950), and later (Haynes 1964) included in a discussion of Clovis points." Personally, we are delighted to note this confliction of "opinion" in THE KIVA, Vol. 32, No. 4. We weary of trying to follow the custom of forcing all artifacts into "known" categories - because they "have to go somewhere" and there is no prepared pigeonhole. Rather, let's admit wholesomely that our archaeological "taxonomic tree" still lacks a lot of leaves, if not entire branches. In this issue, there is also an interesting paper on masks "which combine a hide helmet with a carved and painted wooden face" - Mayo Indian. University of Arizona, Tucson 85721. KIVA subscription \$3.00. (DWJ)

#### CHAPTER NEWS

Birmingham Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Thursday of each month in Room 213, Reid Chapel, Samford University. The program for the April meeting features Dr. & Mrs. Harold E. Simon, who will give another of their delightful slide illustrated discussions, this one on "A trip to Mexico".

The Pastfinders, Birmingham Chapter Ladies' Auxiliary, meets on the 2nd Thursday of each month in members' homes. At the March meeting, Mrs. Mary Washington is to

talk to the group on "The Pyramids of Egypt".

Choctawhatchee Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Monday of each month at Houston Memorial Library, Dothan. The newly bought show cases were the subject of discussion at the March meeting, called to order by newly elected President Gordon Willis.

Cullman County Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Monday of each month at Cullman City Hall. Amos J. Wright Jr., Huntsville Chapter, gave the program for the March meeting on "Mound Builders of the Ohio Valley", with color slides, charts and maps made on his tour of the area last summer. Jeff & Tracy Styles, and F. M. Patton, are to display their artifact collections at the meeting. The Chapter is taking a "census" of their membership to learn more about their individual hobbies, etc.

Huntsville Chapter meets on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Madison County Court House. Carey Oakley, University of Alabama, presented a most interesting program to the March meeting on "1969 Summer Dig at Rollins Bluff Shelter".

Morgan-Limestone Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Tuesday of each month in Decatur City Hall. Dr. Walter B. Jones, who was Secretary of the deSoto Commission, spoke to the March meeting on "deSoto's Explorations in Alabama", stating that actual diaries of 2 of deSoto's men were used to pinpoint village and landing sites, and that he is now zero-ing in on Mabila. John Dowd, of the Tennessee State Society's Rutherford County Chapter, displayed at the meeting a very impressive cache from a plowed field sitting burial. At the April meeting, Chapter members Tom Moebes will talk on "Burials at Cave Springs" and Jack Cambron on "Burial Comparisons".

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 April meeting, Charles Hubbert,

presently a graduate student in anthropology at the University of Alabama, and was active in the Chapter as an amateur before leaving the Muscle Shoals area to attend the University, will speak to the April meeting on "Problem Areas in Alabama Archaeology".

Noccalula Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Thursday of each month at Etowah County Court House, Gadsden. Chapter member Gennie Lindsey discussed "Writing on Stone" at the March meeting, explaining the several types of writing or drawing on stone, such as petrograms, petroglyphs, petrographs and hieroglyphs, giving general background information. At the April meeting, Dr. Thomas C. Peterson, who has been awarded honors for his extensive fossil collection, will speak on "Paleontology".

## ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

NEW MEMBERS DURING MARCH: (We are most happy to welcome you!)

Mrs. Anna Harwood, 5624 Beechwood Drive, Lawton, Okla. 73501 William R. Jordan Jr., 6439 Arlington Drive, Dunwoody, Ga. 30338 G. W. McDowell, 6 Oak Ridge Road, Asheville, N.C. 28805 Herman Robertson, Route 5 Box 81, Alexander City, Ala. 35010

BAD ADDRESS: Major Robert B. Polk - formerly APO, San Francisco, Calif.

SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP SOARS AS DUES-DEADLINE NEARS: Paid membership stands at 468, and 170 members have not yet paid 1970 dues! This could be our biggest year! Dues are delinquent after March 31, so if yours have not been paid, SEND THAT CHECK TO RODGER NOW. It's the only way you can be sure of receiving all 1970 publications. If you are not sure whether you've paid for 1970, check the mailing label on this issue of the Newsletter. If it's x'd, you're in. If not, hurry your check and get on the new mailing list. (Dues schedule and handy mailing coupon on inside back cover).

NEWSLETTER ITEMS: Having lost our constant and generous source of news and other items for our Newsletter with the much deplored (for this and MANY other reasons) passing of Dan Josselyn, we are appealing to our membership over the State and nation to come to our aid in supplying articles of general archaeological interest for future issues. Some have already been received and included in this issue, and it is our intention to give credit to the submitter of all such items, in the manner these appear this month. Our advance appreciation for your cooperation on this!

A deSOTO SITE? In 1969 a site was discovered by David Chase in Durantes Bend on the Alabama River in Dallas County, Alabama. This is a late Archaic to Historic site. The Woodland components on this site are important because they would provide a link between Woodland pottery types defined by Steve Wimberly in south Alabama, and Chase in central Alabama. Information from this site could better tell us when and how certain Woodland cultures moved up the Alabama River from south Alabama, northwest Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Another reason this site is important is because of its early Historic component. The pottery types occupy the same time period as those in use when deSoto passed through this area. So, geographically and chronologically, this site could very easily be a deSoto contact site; specifically, the Lower Creek town of Piachie, which was one of the last Creek towns deSoto visited before reaching Maubila.

(Ned J. Jenkins, Tuscaloosa)

Dr. John E. Wood, our avid Haleyville member, writes: "I have just read FLIGHTS INTO YESTERDAY, by Leo Deuel, St. Martin's Press, \$7.95. It is a most interesting and enlightening discussion of the use of the airplane in archaeology. I believe the readers of STONES & BONES would find it most worthwhile." Thanks for this, Doctor!

NEW PUBLICATIONS: A 4-page announcement has been received from the Museum of Anthropology, Colorado State College, Greeley, Colorado 80631, regarding their new Anthropology publication program. The monographs, entitled OCCASIONAL PUBLICATIONS IN ANTHROPOLOGY, are in 3 divisions: (a) Ethnology Series; (b) Archaeology Series; and (c) Miscellaneous Series. Some publications are at present available and others are scheduled for future availability. A request to the above address for full information will receive prompt attention.

"Young People Write History" is an article appearing in the January 1970 ARCHIVES AND HISTORY NEWS, Vol. 1, No. 1, a new publication in Florida, telling of the Florida Junior History Program which is involving hundreds of young people in the writing of Florida history. The program is said to be as yet untried in other states, and includes building projects which depict various aras of the state's history and all day field trips with trained personnel giving instructions on proper surface collecting. Educational impact and enthusiasm are said to be tremendous. A cheer for Florida!

(William H. Wesley, Huntsville)

EXPLORATIONS OF THE ABORIGINAL REMAINS OF TENNESSEE, a book by Joseph Jones M.D., originally published in 1876 as "Smithsonian Contribution to Knowledge #259", which has been out of print for years, might be reprinted by J. A. Crutchfield, P. O. Box 2827, Nashville, Tennessee 37219, according to a letter received from him. Further information about the contents of the book, date of possible publication, cost, etc., can be obtained by writing Mr. Crutchfield.

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER published a short one page article recently advising farmers to withhold permission for artifact hunting to persons who do not express an interest in proper handling of the material recovered. This is good advice and hopefully the thousands of farmers who read THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER will give this some thought. This brings to mind Dan Buchanan's May 1968 Educational Page in our Newsletter which was a reminder that it is always advisable to talk to farmers before hunting on their property, and that it is essential to have concern for the care and protection of farm property and stock. Let's not forget! (William H. Wesley, Huntsville)

CRITIC'S HEADACHE: We were quite critical of S. A. Semenov's PREHISTORIC TECHNOLOGY (Cory, Adams & Mackay, London, 1964) despite the monumental, and needed, effort - critical to personal friends and those who asked. We were accused of various things for this, of which we were not guilty, and spoke not lightly. Though some of our vigor may have been motivated by signs of "Semenov worship". But we found the thinking superficial, flat and unsupported statements at times in obvious error, forced "proof", and we thought some Russian idealogy incongruously mixed with lithic technology. And we regretted the adherence to "classic" matters when there are so many uninvestigated and even unsuspected things going begging. Being "only human", and not too egotistically certain of our own estimates, we were pleased to see Bordes "take apart" in detail some of Semenov's "out of a hat" flat statements and inadequate experiments (ARCTIC ANTHROPOLOGY, Vol. VI, No. 1, p. 9 ff).

But herein lies the critic's headache. After mention of the investigations of use wear on lithic tools made by Vayson, Peyrony, Kidder and Noone, Bordes states:
"But, indisputably, the credit will go to Semenov for having made systematic observations and for having developed the necessary techniques of study." In that respect, Semenov stands tall, with both the height of the painstaking worker and the innovator. The enterprising physician, Dr. Saxton T. Pope, made a similar contribution in his methodical study BOWS AND ARROWS - but these 47 years later it is only a feeble embryo of merely historic interest to the archery engineer. Our estimate of the ultimate value of Semenov's work depends upon the extent to which we are shamed for neglecting the microscope and lithic experiment, and improve upon his example. But to accept any "beginning" as an "end", and accord it implicit belief - well, we should know better.

#### EDUCATIONAL ARTICLE

## "WE LIVED THERE UNDER THE SUN..."

The highest cultural level attained by Indians in the southeast was that of the Temple Mound Builders. Geographically speaking, we of the Alabama Archaeological Society are ideally situated for a study of the Temple Mound Builders. Three important cultural centers are located at Cartersville, Ga. (Etowah), Moundville, Ala., and Macon, Ga. (Ocmulgee). Lines drawn on a map connecting these centers form a triangle and our area is located within this triangle.

The period in which the Temple Mound Builders flourished is known as the Mississippi Cultural Period. Chronologically, this period follows the Woodland Period, precedes the Historic Period and overlaps both. The characteristic Mississippian traits appeared rather suddenly in the southeast. The culture burst into flower, then withered on the vine and no one knows for sure from whence it came nor why it declined. This is our mystery.

When the white man arrived in the New World, some tribes were still engaged in the token mound building, and the migration legend of one of these tribes was recorded by an early explorer as it was told to him by an Indian priest. The legend begins: "We lived there under the Sun..."

#### WHERE UNDER THE SUN?

The Mississippi Culture, which developed due to influences from Middle America, probably appeared first in the area between Memphis and St. Louis about 700 A.D. Flattopped pyramid Temple Mounds, the use of copper and an economy based on agriculture were characteristic of this culture. By 900 A.D., most of the tribes along the Mississippi River and its major tributaries had been influenced by the Mississippian way of life.

In late pre-Columbian times, the Mississippi Culture enjoyed a new burst of vigor apparently in the form of a religious revival. There may have been new contacts with Middle America. Shell and copper ornaments and pottery were decorated with cult motifs showing skulls, long bones, human hands with eyes or crosses in the palms and god-animal beings.

By the time of the first European contacts, the Temple Mound Builders had reached their cultural peak and were probably on the decline. However, certain historic tribes are believed to have derived many of their religious customs from Mississippian rituals. In the Creek tribes, the annual busk or corn festival and the ceremonial fire are examples. It has been suggested that material from the mound complex at Etowah, Ga., forms a connecting link between Temple Mound Builders and the Creek and Natchez tribes.

The Natchez were Temple Mound Builders who survived into Historic times. Located near present day Natchez, Miss., at least 9 villages were scattered through an area which centered on the Emerald Mound. The chiefs of the villages were known as Suns, and the chief of the Great Village was called the Great Sun. The Suns were believed by the Natchez to be descended from the sun god.

When the Natchez tribes were destroyed by the French in 1729, temple mound building came to an end. But these people left us a legend of their migration to the Mississippi area which was recorded by the early French historian DuPratz.

Most Indian legends are filled with tales of mythological beings and supernatural

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happenings, but this legend has the ring of oral history. There is no way of knowing how much the story has been altered by generations of retellings, how accurately Dupratz recorded it or how much it has been modified in being translated from Natchez to French to English.

The legend begins: "Before we came to this land, we lived the re under the Sun. We lived in a beautiful country where the earth is always good." The Natchez left their beautiful homeland as refugees, fleeing oppressors whom they called "the ancients of the country". The legend tells us that the ancients lived in large villages on which many smaller villages depended. Each large village had a "headmaster", but "There was then nothing done among them that all had not consented to."

The Pre-Natchez had lived for a long time at peace with the ancients when one "head master" rose up and made himself a dictator. "Thus the ancients of the country no longer agreed among themselves. They even warred against one another." They also warred against the Pre-Natchez and there was turmoil on every side. The ancients "came, indeed, as far as the mountains after having reduced under their power the villages of our people which were in the plains."

But the aggressors were not able to penetrate into the mountains, "...and those who had retired into the mountains remained alone under obedience to the Great Sun." Some of the Suns fled to the region of the Mississippi River, and according to the legend "went up this river to find a place where they might conceal themselves far from the ancients of the country..." They found the land of the Mississippi to their liking and on their return reported their finds to the Great Sun.

"The Great Sun immediately had those informed who remained in the plains and defended themselves still against the ancients of the country, and ordered them to go into this new land and build there a temple and to carry there the eternal fire in order to preserve it. There came hither a great number, with their wives and their children. The oldest and the Suns, relatives of the Great Sun, remained with those who kept with the Great Sun and in the mountains. They remained there a still longer time, as well as those who lived on the shore of the great water."

The Natchez prospered in their new home and lived in peace for many generations. Meanwhile, in the land which the Natchez had left, the tyrants became hated by their own people, some of whom united with the remaining Pre-Natchez people "and all together they sustained themselves well enough."

Many generations passed before the Suns came to the new land and the legend does not tell us why they came after such a long delay. In any event, the Natchez evidently accepted the new arrivals as their rightful rulers. "The Suns came alone with their slaves, because our other brothers did not wish to follow them..."

Is this legend oral history? Does it apply to Temple Mound Builders in general, or only to the Natchez? Who were the ancients? Who were the people who lived both on the plains and on the shore of the great water, whose rulers fled to the mountains? What plains? What mountains? Where under the Sun?

Only archaeologists can answer these questions as the pages of pre-history unfold beneath their trowels.

Kathleen Kiker Jones, Choccolocco Chapter

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