

Alabama Archaeological Society

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

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STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

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MEMBER OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

OUR EDUCATION SYSTEM

Our Education System in Alabama (and elsewhere?) is aimed more and more at giving diplomas and less and less at giving an education to our young people. We all deplore the harm done to our sites by the "Amateurs". Only we call them "Pot Hunters" in derision. We are right. But we are wrong in what we do about the harm done to our sites by pot hunters and amateurs, and whomsoever.

I submit that we can never whip these people into line by avoiding them, looking down our nose at them, making them feel unwelcome at our meetings, belittling their efforts, turning up our noses at their findings and whatever ways we adopt or adapt to make "us" feel professional, or above, or select, or in any way holier than they. Since we can't whip them, let's join them. Give them their part in our activities, and while they are amongst us, LEAD THEM INTO THE PATHS OF RIGHTEOUSNESS.

Education of our young starts with showing them where they came from; then proceed to showing them where they are. Knowing 2 things, then we may hope to show these youngsters where they are headed. In Alabama (and elsewhere?) we have always tried to educate without first setting up a display of artifacts and the story that goes with each - for these young and others to see and contemplate. What I am talking about cannot be construed to be a "Museum". This idea has been ridden to death, and, I would hope, to oblivion.

Yes, at the gateway to Carlsbad Cavern I saw more European Dolls and Western Wheeled Vehicles, than I should see in Europe or out west beyond Carlsbad. Very, very little from the cave - I think 12 out of 100,000 items shown!

In visits to one of Alabama's museums, a very large one: on one visit I found a house full of New Guinea artifacts and facts; on a subsequent visit, all about New Zealand! Of course, this exhibit is where only a select few can get at it, and even fewer do go to see it.

What we need is a nearby local house of a distinct color like our liquor emporiums, where each community, especially the young of that community, will have access to the things and the stories that grandma and grandpa and the neighbors have told. These houses of good repute should be in reach of all of our so-called places of education. And, of course, peculiarly LOCAL.

My house and lot are filled with junk of this sort that I have dragged (?) home over a long period of time, things that tell a vivid story of our past in these parts. Of course, the Pros are utterly disdainful of this junk because it is just in trays and hanging around. What they mean is IT IS NOT IN A MARBLE PALACE AND SET UP COMPLETE WITH DIORAMAS. And, I might add, OF FARAWAY PLACES.

Yet, one of these Pros saw a small sign board hanging on the wall at my "barn" which read in large letters: WAR SPEED 35. He asked me what that was for (he is about 27 years old). I told him. And he was very much "put out". Not at me or the sign. He said: "Just wait till I ask Dad why he didn't tell me this. And Mama, too!"

I just moved into the yard a Mule Scoop. Much used and patched. Am going after

a salt pan with the bottom knocked out. Do you know the story it could tell? Did you ever stand around at a Flea Market and listen to the people talking, and what they said? And see the junk they were talking about?

"Museum Piece" has become synonymous with "Perfect Specimen". Yet an antique piece of furniture that is perfect is immediately suspect as being a reproduction. The Master Craftsman's perfection of design and craftsmanship lend to a product APPEAL; but it is the usage marks that lend to any product it's CHARM. The junk that tells the story of our pioneers in these parts that lie all about me here, was "used up" by the old folks who were here before me.

Therein lies the charm that sends school children into ecstasies and makes them ask if they may not BRING MAMA AND PAPA to see these things which they find hard to believe.

So much for my attempt to show you that it is WE WHO NEED EDUCATING, NOT THEY. Necessarily, that is. This display of the local story should include all archaeology cultures with sufficient relics to provide identification by comparison - thus providing a standing educational device.

All these cultures should have dates as far as possible, as well as all historical exhibits should have dates as near as possible. All fossil samples found locally with classification, dates and any other identification therewith; where found, when and by whom, etc., including petrified wood found in the area, gem stones and near gem stones, etc.

The display should have all geologic strata with nomenclature, location, age, etc. of this area; samples of all handcraft practiced in the area, with names, places, dates and maps showing how to get to the artist's workshop; maps showing all historic, prehistoric, points of interest for any and all reasons, with portable maps for sale or free, etc.; history pamphlets, prehistoric pamphlets, reference works, what local library has, and where it is - and such information should be at the "Local Artifact Display Place."

An exhibit that I am talking about would NOT be changed now and then; only added to and improved. Room should be provided to show ALL of the local story at all times.

If such a unit existed every 200 miles up and down and across the FEDERAL HIGHWAYS in this country, I, for one, would travel more than I do. Because the education received by travel, supplemented by these displays, would make travel worth while. It is my opinion that our present Education System does not get to and get at the very people it is aimed at.

(Mike Blake, Mauvilla Chapter)

OUR TWELFTH ANNUAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL FUND DRIVE

We are most happy to report that during August we seem to have hit the jackpot as far as total contributions for a month are concerned! It now appears possible that we will reach the figure anticipated as the cost of our search in various parts of our State for sites suitable for excavation in the future. A total of 38 donors have now contributed \$1,488.50 to our fund this year, plus \$132.00 to the Dan Josselyn Memorial Fund. Isn't that fine? Donors last month were:

Mr. & Mrs. Tom W. Cornell, Huntsville, made their SIXTEENTH contribution over their TWELFTH consecutive year! It almost seems as though we were on their tithe list.

C. van den Berg, Birmingham, for the TENTH consecutive year, continues to support our efforts to bring Alabama archaeology to the attention of the State and nation.

J. Andrew Douglas, Mobile, brings to FIFTEEN in ELEVEN years, the number of generous donations he has made to our fund drives! We greatly appreciate his faith in us. If only Dan Josselyn were here to expound further on the Douglas Clan!

ANONYMOUS BUSINESS DONOR #1, Birmingham, for the EIGHTH consecutive year, include

themselves in our list of interested commercial organizations, which we highly value.

LIBERTY NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., Birmingham, increase to ELEVEN their total of fine consecutive additions to our fund drives, and lend encouragement to our efforts.

ANONYMOUS BUSINESS DONOR #2, Birmingham, also for the EIGHTH consecutive year, let us know we can count on them for assistance in meeting our archaeological obligations.

William H. Wesley, Huntsville, increases to FIVE the number of consecutive years he has joined with the rest of us in accomplishing our aims for the future.

To each of the above and those previously acknowledged, we express our most profound appreciation for their contributions. Others who may wish to join in may do so by using the coupon at the bottom of the inside back cover of this Newsletter, please.

SITE SURVEY REPORTS

SOUTH ALABAMA: Read Stowe reports completion of summer work with 18 students, contributing considerably to our knowledge of the Mobile area. He wishes to give particular credit for help to the girls of the Deep South Girl Scout Council and their "Archy" program.

Several new sites (which are mostly Woodland and Mississippian) have been found in Baldwin County. Read has even had the good fortune to find, through the good offices of Mrs. John Hastie of Stockton, Ala., an 8 foot high, undisturbed Mississippian temple mound. Ba 204 site has been tested and is basically a Woodland shellmound. Testing of Ba 205, Ba 210 and Ba 211 is continuing with the usual laboratory work, cataloging and analyzing.

We are very grateful for the work this group has accomplished. All 18 students have submitted papers and we plan to publish the titles in a forthcoming issue of STONES & BONES. Read has assured us that all the papers contain material well worth publishing, and we will try to review them in the near future.

NORTHWEST ALABAMA: Charles Hubbert, our searcher for sites, took Randy Gray and Britt Thompson around the northwest corner of the State last Sunday. Three promising sites were viewed. The first was a shelter with a width of approximately 40 feet and a depth of 6 to 8 feet, and has some 40 plus inches of midden. A test pit has revealed material below the Dalton level - certainly an exciting possibility. The 2nd site, though looking most promising, upon testing did not indicate anything earlier than late Archaic. It may be, as sometimes is the case, that the test was put down in the wrong spot, and further testing should be done here. The 3rd area was along Coffee Slough on the north side of the Tennessee River. This site has many Paleo indications and might reveal some of the tool assemblage of the early hunters. Charlie is planning on continuing his searching.

GEORGIA POINTS THE WAY

In STONES & BONES, April 1970, reference was made to children in the Florida public schools becoming actively involved in controlled archaeology and report writing. Georgia is also moving ahead significantly in this area. The great importance of such programs is that they will produce responsible adults who will be aware of what archaeology is all about and the importance of preventing the loss of archaeological information through careless and irresponsible practices.

Wilford C. Bailey of the University of Georgia, presented a paper at the 1971 Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology describing the success of courses dealing with archaeology on the elementary and even kindergarten level in the Georgia public school system. Some professional archaeologists have objected to the program on grounds that there is a danger that irresponsible digging will result,

even though the textbook material puts great stress on qualified training and professional supervision as necessary for any actual excavating.

Nevertheless, the University of Georgia has developed what their experiments have indicated to be a highly successful program of elementary school anthropology, including sections on archaeology, and 407 sets of classroom material have been sent out, covering 40 states and many foreign countries. The pilot programs initiated by the University indicate that the material covered also serves to stimulate learning in other subjects.

Teaching the coming generation the potential of our archaeological resources and the need for dealing with them carefully, surely will be accepted by most people as progress in the right direction, and let us hope that the fears expressed by some professionals is unfounded.

(William H. Wesley, Huntsville Chapter)

ONE WAY TO DO IT

Visiting in Pittsburgh recently, I had the pleasure of talking to Dr. Don W. Dragoo of the Carnegie Museum about archaeological activity in that area. (As you all may recall, Don is presently consulting with our State Society and Research Association about tool assemblages in Alabama).

At that time, Dr. Dragoo was just starting excavations on a hilltop site a few miles east of Pittsburgh. He invited me to visit the site and, while there, I learned some of the circumstances which placed the field crew at this particular site. The essence of the story as I remember it is as follows:

Don learned from an acquaintance that construction of a housing development was just beginning in an area where the friend had surface-collected in earlier years. Arrangements were made to test the site for potential in regard to a salvage excavation attempt. The results were promising.

The contractor was notified that in all probability valuable archaeological information could be obtained, if only the construction work could be delayed for a few weeks. The contractor was most understanding and agreed to work around the site and leave that particular area until the latter part of his schedule; thus granting the 10 or 12 weeks requested for salvage archaeological work.

Don then fretted about acquiring a suitable crew, equipment, machinery and FUNDS in such a short time. The contractor inquired about the size of crew, type of equipment and estimated cost. Don supplied the information requested and the contractor volunteered to finance the work, furnish some heavy equipment for the initial site preparation, and assist with crew recruiting.

The crew, in this instance, was comprised largely of young men who had made application to the contractor for summer employment. Applications being in excess of the jobs available, the contractor used Don's archaeological salvage program as a vehicle to further extend employment opportunities to those qualified for the type work to be done.

Now everyone was well on the way to becoming happy - "the contractor doing his good deed", "Don getting his archaeological work started", and "the workers (many of whom were college students) getting summer employment in some very interesting work."

Here we have a case of a very enlightened and generous contractor and an archaeologist with the ability and finesse to appraise a given situation and take the proper steps necessary to get the job done. A most fortuitous setup.

Incidentally, the site appeared to be similar to our late Woodland sites; having post molds, pits and triangular points which look so much like those found in Alabama. (One could momentarily forget the site was actually located in Pennsylvania). According to Don, this particular site represented one of the northeasternmost manifestations of the Woodland Culture.

Some of our members may be interested in books by Dr. Dragoo concerning the upper Ohio Valley: ARCHAIC HUNTERS OF THE UPPER OHIO VALLEY (Carnegie Museum Anthropol-

logical Series #3, \$2.00 paperback), and MOUNDS FOR THE DEAD: AN ANALYSIS OF THE ADENA CULTURE (Carnegie Museum, \$6.00 clothbound).

(B. Bart Henson, Huntsville Chapter)

FOSSILS, ROCKS AND CAVES

Just 3 of the many publications of the Geological Survey of Alabama, are excellent guides for our membership:

CURIOUS CREATURES IN ALABAMA ROCKS, A GUIDEBOOK FOR AMATEUR FOSSIL COLLECTORS, by C. W. Copeland Jr. (Circular No. 19, price 50¢) was published in 1963. It contains 45 pages with 28 figures and a map of the State showing locations of 41 fossil collecting sites, mostly located in road cuts. A brief explanation of "what it is all about!", collecting procedures and a description of the major fossil groups found in Alabama, introduces the reader to the excellent fossil beds of the State.

ROCKS AND MINERALS OF ALABAMA, A GUIDEBOOK FOR ALABAMA ROCKHOUNDS, by T. W. Daniel Jr., T. L. Neathery and T. A. Simpson, was published in 1966 (Circular No. 38, price 50¢). In 106 pages, it describes how rocks are formed, the geological areas of Alabama and how to collect specimens. Descriptions of the rocks and minerals are given with good illustrations. Sites where collections may be made are described and located on a map of the State. A glossary and sources of additional information complete the book.

CAVES OF MADISON COUNTY, ALABAMA, by W. B. Jones and W. W. Varnedoe Jr., containing 177 pages was published in 1968 (Circular 52, price \$1.50). This well illustrated book gives the permanent number, the location, the geological formation, the fauna, the characteristics of the interior of the caves and any historical event or legend associated with it. Cave #57, "Big Spring Cave" is perhaps responsible for the location of today's Huntsville. In 1805, John Hunt built his home near this cave. The city grew around this center and for many years, the spring was the water supply for the town. Today the spring entrance is beneath the First National Bank Building and the manhole entrance is on Green Street in Huntsville.

Orders should be sent to Geological Survey of Alabama, P O Drawer O, University, Ala. 35486. Remittances payable to Map Fund, Geological Survey of Alabama, must accompany orders for these publications.

(Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

BONE IN THE ASSEMBLAGE

Being an organic substance that was once part of the anatomy of a vertebrate, bone offers a wider variety of data in the study of a culture than inorganic materials that can provide only limited data.

In the study of a quartzite chopper obtained in an excavation, the approximate date of use may be established from its placement in a culture bearing strata; the source of the stone may be speculated from knowledge of the nearest location where these stones were probably eroded out at the time the tool was used; the technology of manufacture can be determined by observing the manner in which the flakes were removed and the probable use can be deciphered by the configuration of the finished tool and use wear or fracture.

In the study of a bone awl found in the same excavation, essentially the same information can be obtained as that obtained from the chopper, but with added important information. After determining the species of animal the bone came from, together with the frequency of occurrence of other bone tools and waste bones of this animal in the midden, the extent to which the animal was hunted and depended upon in the economy of the culture can be determined.

If the bone was from deer, it can be determined from the estimated number used in a period of time the amount of meat and hides the people obtained from this animal. Of course, the same study would be conducted on the bone of each species obtained, and then finally relative numbers of each species taken annually and the importance of each to the culture under study determined.

With the analysis of bone composition and size of both animal and man, the calcium content of the soil and human diet habits can be estimated. If the large bones were generally splintered, they probably were broken to obtain the marrow. Bone can be used in dating by both C-14 and fluorine, but this type dating is generally not as accurate as C-14 using charcoal. So, by utilizing the added data obtained by bone, we see subsistence patterns more clearly defined.

Bone was probably used by all cultures and for a multitude of purposes. Where soil conditions have enabled its preservation, many animal bones, bone tools, bone projectile points, perforated teeth, hairpins, beads, combs, etc., are found. The list of items made from bone, if they were all known, would be very large. Tools are found such as bone awls, bone and antler drifts, bone and antler flakers, bone fish-hooks, bone needles, bone handles for mounting stone tools, atlatl hooks - and the list keeps going.

Bone in middens is generally much less perishable than flesh, wood, leather, feathers and fibers. It is, however, much more perishable than stone, pottery and most other inorganic substances. Bone is basic and is very susceptible to acidic soil solutions. In north Alabama, Copena burials in sand mounds have, as a rule, very little or no bone left, while shell mound Archaic burials along the Tennessee River are often found with the bone in a good state of preservation. Many of these shell mound burials were made during the altithermal approximately 5,000 years ago, and the bone has been preserved by the mussel shells' high calcium carbonate content neutralizing soil acids.

Bone and bone fragments from a site should be saved. If the site has a very large quantity of bone and saving it all is impractical, then a good sample should be saved for future study. All bone should be saved from an excavation, of course.

Burials should never be disturbed except in a proper excavation unless they are found washing or eroding out where it is evident that they will be destroyed in a short time if not removed. If removal is necessary, the burial should be carefully uncovered along with any accompanying artifacts, with the bones and artifacts left in place if possible until photographed and a sketch made of bone and artifact location, placement and any notes concerning the burial that the excavator deems important jotted down with the sketch. The bones and artifacts should then be carefully removed and stored together as a feature for future study. Much valuable data can be derived from human skeletal material by a physical anthropologist concerning the stature, diseases and diet of the people, and to some extent environment and physical activity can be estimated by professional people.

Here again, in this article, there is much that could be added concerning the amount of valuable data that can be derived from a good assemblage of bone artifacts and bone fragments carefully collected, preserved and marked, from a site where environmental conditions have afforded its preservation. From Paleo cultures in the southeast, bone is all but non-existent. In Archaic middens, it is found, as a rule, only where soils are basic or in dry shelters. Occasional fragments are preserved by charring, but they are generally not appreciable in quantity. In Woodland middens, of course, the quantity of bone increases; and in Mississippian cultures, the quantity of bone is often appreciable. For those of us having sites on the large stretch where shell mounds are eroding out, there is opportunity for sizeable and scientifically valuable assemblages of bone.

(Thomas F. Moebe, Morgan-Limestone Chapter)

(Editor's Note: This is the fifth of a series on the subject. More to come!)

MARK YOUR ARTIFACTS CORRECTLY

As is our custom once yearly, we are again supplying below the prefix symbols for Alabama counties recommended by the University of Alabama Archaeological Survey in a system of archaeological identification. After recording your site number and location on a topo map which will remain available to others indefinitely, your artifacts should be marked in indelible ink covered with lacquer or colorless nail polish,

showing the county prefix and your site number, then your initials. The first letter of the county prefix is upper case, and the second letter lower case. This procedure fixes the source of your artifacts for all time, and adds immeasurably to their scientific worth:

Autauga - - - Au	Conecuh - - - Cc	Houston - - - Ho	Morgan - - - - Mg
Baldwin - - - Ba	Coosa - - - - Cs	Jackson - - - Ja	Perry - - - - Pe
Barbour - - - Br	Covington - - Cv	Jefferson - - Je	Pickens - - - Pi
Bibb - - - - Bb	Crenshaw - - - Cr	Lamar - - - - Lr	Pike - - - - - Pk
Blount - - - - Bt	Cullman - - - - Cu	Lauderdale - - Lu	Randolph - - - Ra
Bullock - - - Bk	Dale - - - - - Da	Lawrence - - - La	Russell - - - Ru
Butler - - - - Bu	Dallas - - - - Ds	Lee - - - - - Le	St. Clair - - - Sc
Calhoun - - - Ca	DeKalb - - - - Dk	Limestone - - - Li	Shelby - - - - Sh
Chambers - - - Ch	Elmore - - - - Ee	Lowndes - - - - Lo	Sumter - - - - Su
Cherokee - - - Ce	Escambia - - - Es	Macon - - - - Mc	Talladega - - - Ta
Chilton - - - - Cn	Etowah - - - - Et	Madison - - - Ma	Tallapoosa - - Tp
Choctaw - - - - Cw	Fayette - - - - Fa	Marengo - - - Mo	Tuscaloosa - - Tu
Clarke - - - - Ck	Franklin - - - Fr	Marion - - - - Mr	Walker - - - - Wa
Clay - - - - - Cy	Geneva - - - - Ge	Marshall - - - Ms	Washington - - Wn
Cleburne - - - Cb	Greene - - - - Gr	Mobile - - - - Mo	Wilcox - - - - Wx
Coffee - - - - Co	Hale - - - - - Ha	Monroe - - - - Mn	Winston - - - Wi
Colbert - - - Ct	Henry - - - - He	Montgomery - - My	

HOW MUCH IS IT WORTH?

"In this time of emphasis on the economic value of goods and property, the question of the monetary worth of sites and artifacts often crops up. A dollar value can be put by some on every arrowhead, dart point and pot; those who know the market can look at an Indian vessel and tell you what it will sell for. The market in Indian relics is a booming one, lucrative for the dealers, expensive for the collectors. It is also one of the most destructive activities associated with prehistoric materials - equally destructive as the digging process itself.

Despite the fact that some dealers are now insisting that some locational information accompany artifacts, by and large this is not the case. Most Indian artifacts bought and sold over the counter (or under the counter), have lost or soon will lose all association with the site from which they came - all association with the people who made them. They become simply items to collect, not pieces of history. But perhaps the most damaging thing about this market is that it encourages people to collect without keeping records; it encourages them to dig with no thought for anything but the pretty or the "interesting" objects. In other words, it encourages vandalism and looting. Unfortunately, anyone who buys or sells an Indian artifact contributes to this process, however remote he may feel or may be from the original culprit.

Collecting is not wrong in itself. In fact, it can be and is a fascinating and useful hobby. It is how you collect, how you make and maintain your records, and what you do with your collection that determines the difference between a scientifically valuable collection and one which contributes to the destruction of our past." (The above quoted from FIELD NOTES, Monthly Newsletter of the Arkansas Archaeological Society, issue of June 1971, Number 78 - Ed.)

RED MAN

"Lovelock, Nev. Piute Indians were not surprised when, in 1912, David Pugh and James H. Hart uncovered a mummy 6½ to 7 feet tall in a cave. The smoke-coated cave is 22 miles southwest from Lovelock. Since that discovery, scores of red-headed mummies and thousands of artifacts have been recovered. Anthropologists and archaeologists are not sure where these strange giants came from or who they were.

The daughter of old Chief Winnemucca wrote: "A small tribe of barbarians used

to waylay my people and kill and eat them. They would dig large holes in our trails at night and our people would fall into them. That tribe would even eat their own dead. The Piutes called the red-heads 'People Eaters'." Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins said there were about 2,600 red heads when the Piutes began fighting them in a war that lasted 3 years. "When they were fighting they would jump up in the air to grab arrows that went over their heads and shoot the same arrows back again."

"Toward the end of the war those that were left went into a cave. My people watched at the mouth of the cave and would kill them as they came out to get food and water. My people gathered wood and filled the mouth of the cave. At last my people set it on fire crying out 'Will you give up, be like men, and not eat people like beasts? Say quick - we will put out the fire.' But no answer came."

Annie Bill, who is the niece of Sarah Hopkins, says her grandparents told her that their grandparents had said the red heads "Had long faces and were light-skinned like white man."

Recent Carbon-14 dating tests show that the cave was occupied at various times as early as 2,000 to 3,000 B.C. and as late as 1,800 to 1850. Robert F. Heizer, UC anthropologist, reports "Conditions of extreme dryness in the cave as in the pyramids of Egypt have preserved the archaeological material in a remarkable fashion."

If you happen to be in Winnemucca some time, take the time to visit the Stoker Museum where you can see many items that were recovered from the famous cave that all good Piutes in the vicinity know about."

(The above is quoted from the BULLETIN of Lewis and Clark Archeological Society, of Eugene, Oregon, Vol. 4, No. 7, July 22, 1971 - Ed.)

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 September meeting, Madge Hahn will narrate a film strip on "The Restoration of Early Homes in the Strawberry Bank, Portsmouth, N.H.". Also the Chapter's participation in the Alabama Highway Salvage Archaeology Program will be discussed.

Cullman County Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Monday of each month at Cullman City Hall. The August program was to be a color film "Highway Salvage Archaeology" by the Arizona Highway Department, including a Chapter discussion on salvage archaeology not only along new highways, but also other situations where sites are being destroyed. The Chapter will have a display booth at the September Fair.

East Alabama Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 2nd Thursday of each month in Comer Hall, Auburn University. At the August meeting, Dave Chase, who is conducting an excavation at Fort Mitchell in Russell County, discussed the pre-Civil War historical background of the Fort and displayed artifacts already recovered. There will be no Chapter meeting in September, but the October meeting will be held on Thursday, October 21st, at which Dr. Joseph Mahan, Bradley Museum, Columbus, Ga., will speak on "Yucchi Indians", a subject on which he has done considerable study and writing.

Huntsville Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Tuesday of each month in the 3rd floor conference room, Madison County Courthouse. The program at the August meeting will be a slide presentation and quiz on "Artifact Identification".

Muscle Shoals Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Monday of each month in Room 100, Science Hall, Florence State University. Fletcher Jolly III will speak on "Exploratory Salvage Excavation at the Buzzard Roost Shelter" at the August meeting.

ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

NEW MEMBERS DURING AUGUST:

Joe S. Branham, 202 Fletcher St., Box 477, Oxford, Ga. 30267 (Family)
David W. Nystuen, 2050 Delaware Ave., Apt. 454, West St. Paul, Minn. 55118
Brian David Wilbanks, P O Box 116, Dadeville, Ala. 36853.

Martin & Vi Hullender, longtime faithful and energetic Birmingham Chapter members, are returning to their former South Carolina home, leaving a wealth of scrapbooks, clippings, books and historical material for the Chapter library, also an artifact collection to be distributed to Birmingham Public Schools. We wish them good health and much luck in their new location.

ESAF CALL FOR PAPERS: Those individuals wishing to present a paper at the Eastern States Archeological Federation Annual Meeting in Gainesville, Fla., November 5-7 should send their titles and a 50-100 word abstract to the ESAF Program Chairman, Dr. Ripley P. Bullen, The Florida State Museum, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla. 32601. Your title should reach Dr. Bullen no later than Sept. 10th. A session on Physical Anthropology is being organized this year. Papers for this session should be directed to Adelaide K. Bullen at the same address. This is the first time the Federation has met in Florida, and Alabama folks should make their plans now if they will attend. Reservation forms have not yet reached us, but will be mailed as soon as they are received.

WESTVILLE MUSIC FESTIVAL: Marjorie Gay reports that this event, consisting entirely of music as it was played during the early 19th century, will be held at Westville, near Lumpkin, Ga., with general Traditional music on Friday, Sept. 24th, and Religious Music on Saturday, Sept. 25th. Lovers of Early Americana will really enjoy this.

TAS ANNUAL MEETING: The Annual Meeting of the Tennessee Archaeological Society is to be held in Murfreesboro on Saturday, Oct. 9th, with a welcome party at the Jackson Motel on Friday evening, October 8th.

DID YOU? If you didn't, IT IS STILL NOT TOO LATE to write your Senators and Congressmen in Washington to support and vote for Senate Bill S. 1245 and House Bill H.R. 6257, both of which are Archaeological Salvage Bills described on Page 3 of the July issue of our STONES & BONES! These are extremely important to augment our State Salvage Archaeology Program at present being implemented by all Chapters.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE: For the information of both new and old members, it is still possible for you to obtain copies of the following publications:

1. The Cambron & Hulse HANDBOOK OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY, PART I, POINT TYPES. This is the 3rd Edition of this fine reference, and illustrates, describes and dates over 100 projectile points found in Alabama. No member should be without it. The price is \$7.25 postpaid.

2. The Cambron & Hulse HANDBOOK OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY, PART II, UNIFACE BLADE & FLAKE TOOLS, at a price of \$2.25 postpaid.

3. In case you have a 1st or 2nd edition of the Point Type Book (1 above), you may obtain insert sheets covering additional named points not included in the 1st and 2nd editions, for 75¢ postpaid.

Your checks should be made payable to the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama Inc., and mailed to Mr. D. L. DeJarnette, P O Box 277, Moundville, Ala. 35474.

NEW POINT TYPE: Marjorie Gay reports a new projectile point type has been defined by James W. Cambron (co-author of Handbooks above). The Harpeth River point is found in association with Early Archaic and Transitional Paleo points. "It is medium to large, side-notched point with flattened blade, beveled on both sides of each face and has shallow serrations." (From TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGIST, Vol. XXVI, No. 1, Spring 1970 but only recently distributed.)

EDUCATIONAL PAGE

IMMIGRANTS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC?

One author believes Columbus deserves credit for having discovered America because when he did it, "it stayed discovered". Yet it is obvious the so-called Indians had priority.

How did they get here? No one questions that some came across the Bering Strait and down the west coast. Various explanations exist to account for the inherent differences among the tribal groups, including one that certain genetic traits became dominant through inbreeding. Yet most tribes viewed inbreeding with contempt.

Discoveries of various stones with runic or Canaanite writings raise the question of how these aborigines came into possession of, or perhaps even engraved, such stones. Such writings, when authenticated, can only point east of this continent. Indeed, Northmen have investigated some portions of North America. In the saga of Eric the Red: "When they sailed away from Wineland, they had a southerly wind, and so came upon Markland, where they found 5 Skrellings, of whom one was bearded...no houses there, and...the people lived in caves or holes." These men sailed to the area against a 40-60% constancy wind around 1025-35 A.D.

Yet, by 1000 B.C. the Phoenicians were mining and trading tin from England, having developed navigation well enough to reliably brave winds of about the same constancy. They were also familiar with the coast of west Africa at least as far south as the Gulf of Guinea. Winds along this northwest coast of Africa maintain above 80% constancy toward the southeast, thence toward the Yucatan peninsula and surrounding territory. It is not hard to imagine an occasional ship making an involuntary voyage across the Atlantic. The return trip might have been prevented by the very forces which enabled the ship to arrive here.

Around 1300 B.C., the tribe of Dan Israel abode in ships; small, but ships nevertheless. The Arabs should not be overlooked even though their trade was primarily confined to the Indian Ocean. The early Babylonians were learned enough in astronomy to keep from getting lost very easily. These same principles could have been used in navigation so long as one kept to his latitude, as the early Hawaiians did with their sacred calabash.

No one really knows how long ago ships were first used. There are accounts which depict the survival of a few people from a great flood by means of a seaworthy vessel. This seems to have occurred around 24-2500 B.C. An interesting legend of the Toltecs is that men erected a great tower in order to have refuge should a second destructive flood occur, but "presently their languages were confused, and not being able to understand each other, they went to different parts of the earth. The Toltecs, consisting of 7 friends, with their wives, who understood the same language, came to these parts, having first passed great land and seas, having endured great hardships in order to reach this land; they wandered 104 years through different parts of the world before they reached Hue Hue Tlapalan, which was in Ce Tecpatl, 520 years after the flood." Note that they used some means to measure and keep track of periods of time.

One principal feature of the Atlantic topography is a mass running roughly north and south its length, the depth of which is from 0 to 600 feet. Assuming the Bering Strait was more exposed during glacial periods to enable early men to cross into North America, it would seem logical that this Atlantic mass would be similarly exposed, providing a stop for itinerants.

These bits do not prove that man migrated across the Atlantic and peopled the Americas. They are little, nagging pieces of a puzzle others have wondered about before us and which may not fall into place until long after us. They are a challenge we would like to see some responsible persons investigate further.

(Marjorie Ashley, Nocalula Chapter)

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