

# Alabama Archaeological Society

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

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## STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

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MEMBER OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

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### SELMA AREA SURVEY: A TENTATIVE OUTLINE OF SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Our recently completed surface survey, plus materials collected by us in 1971 and by others in 1970, gives us information from some 85 sites east of Selma, north and south of the Alabama River.

We are not very comfortable with the phrase "settlement pattern", if it is taken to imply an interest only in the larger sites which were apparently occupied for extended periods. We would prefer something more inclusive, like "land utilization". Perhaps the simplest typology for the land included in our surveys is a 3-way division, into: 1. The present floodplain of the Alabama River; 2. The floodplains of the tributary creeks (and their tributaries); and 3. The uplands, or ridgetops.

At this early stage in the analysis of the materials, we cannot offer a detailed, functional typology of sites, but certain trends become apparent even from gross breakdowns into 1. "Archaic" and "Woodland" time periods (we have located no Paleo or Mississippian sites), and 2. "campsites" - small in size with few artifacts, vs. "villages" - showing evidence of prolonged and/or intensive occupation.

On the present floodplain of the river, we have found only 2 Archaic-appearing (non-ceramic) sites, both small camps. However, we have 12 Woodland camps and 9 Woodland villages. Frequently, the Woodland sites include shell middens, as did some of the sites reported by Roy Dickens in an adjacent area, upstream (JOURNAL OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY, June 1971). Possible explanations for the scarcity of Archaic sites in this zone include: 1. Migration and deposition by the river in the intervening 2,500+ years, or, 2. Possible preference by the Archaic peoples for locations in other zones.

The picture changes when we look at our next zone, the areas around the tributary creeks. (Although we have found more sites here than along the river, this does NOT necessarily indicate more intensive occupation, as our surveys concentrated on areas away from the river.) Here, we found 8 Archaic campsites and 4 Archaic villages; this was the only area in which we found large, intensively occupied Archaic sites. (An extensive nearby Archaic site in a similar location was reported several years ago in the FLORIDA ANTHROPOLOGIST by David Chase.

Also in this area, we found 21 Woodland camps and 12 Woodland villages, including one with definite storage and/or trash pits which could be seen in a cutbank.

The third, upland, zone is in some respects the most interesting, particularly since there has been less information available about it from previous work. Here, we found 7 small Archaic-appearing camps, but no large Archaic sites. Six Woodland camps were found, and 4 larger Woodland sites which probably were semi-permanent or permanent villages. If our sample is representative of the actual course of prehistory in this region, it would appear likely that intensive occupation of these hill-top areas did not begin until "Middle Woodland" times, and reached its greatest intensity in "Late Woodland". All 4 of the Woodland village sites produced small triangular arrow points, similar to those illustrated by Dickens. We are assuming

these points to be relatively late, say post-500 A.D. The largest of these sites also contained pottery which Chase and Dickens have described as "Late Woodland".

As a conjecture, perhaps increased hunting efficiency due to introduction of the bow and arrow made possible a more intensive utilization of the uplands than during the Archaic (and Early Woodland?) times.

Combining the information from all the above sub-areas, a trend can be discerned which agrees with the generalized picture that has been developed for the Eastern Woodlands; there is evidence of increasing population and more sedentary existence as time goes on. For the entire 5,000-odd years of the Archaic period, we have only 17 "camps" and 4 "villages"; for the 2,000-odd years of "Woodland", we have 39 camps and 25 villages.

What about the Mississippian period in our survey area? Shell-tempered sherds were very scarce, appearing only on a few of our Woodland sites, and can perhaps be regarded either as trade sherds or evidence of Mississippian camp sites. There was, however, a shell-tempered component at Durant's Bend on the Alabama River in the middle of our survey area. This site was reported around the turn of the century by Clarence B. Moore, and is presently being studied by Dr. Roger Nance, who excavated a portion of that area in 1970. We found no evidence of any intensive Mississippian activity away from the river, as might be expected.

In addition to our collections from sites, we cataloged the provenience of all our "scattered finds"; this material, when analyzed, should provide supplementary information about prehistoric utilization of the various environmental zones.

Finally, all the above must be considered subject to some change as analysis of the materials proceeds. (Marvin D. Jeter, UAB)

#### LATEST ON NORTH ALABAMA SITE SURVEY

Charles Hubbert, the Florence State University archaeologist, has submitted 2 carbon samples to Geochron Laboratories for Carbon-14 dating. The 2 samples are from the LaGrange Bluff Shelter near Leighton, Ala.; one being from the "Dalton" level and the other from an ash bed 18 inches below the "Dalton" level and earlier than that level unless by chance the ash bed was intrusive from above. Geochron has estimated that we'll receive C-14 dates on these samples in about 6 weeks from now. In the meantime the shelter excavation has been backfilled while Florence State and our Research Association await news on the C-14 dates prior to planning any further excavation at this site. (S.B.W.)

#### THIRTEENTH ANNUAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL FUND DRIVE

Our field activities for the summer are now behind us, and we can now commence making plans for 1973. There is, however, still before us the not-to-be-overlooked necessity of having funds on hand to meet our obligations. Those who contributed their portion during the past month are:

James B. Whitehead, Mentone, for the second time this year, and his ELEVENTH over the past NINE consecutive years, registers his desire to be of assistance.

Dr. John E. Wood, Haleyville, also a repeater this year, brings to THIRTEEN the number of donations made over SEVEN consecutive years, - really standing behind us.

Mr. & Mrs. Thomas E. Stonecypher, Huntsville, make their FIFTH donation to further our archaeological activities, and we are proud to acknowledge their faithfulness.

Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Harris, Birmingham, add their THIRTEENTH subscription during the past TWELVE consecutive seasons, in addition to their labors on the Newsletter.

So far this year, we can very proudly report having received 41 contributions for a

fine total of \$1,840.88 to our Dig Fund, plus \$46.00 added to the Dan Josselyn Memorial Fund. We are almost to the point where we can rest on our laurels for the year, but there is still time for those who have not yet contributed, to do so during October so as to be listed with all 1972 donors in the November STONES & BONES, as per our custom. Just make immediate use of the coupon at the bottom of the inside back cover of this or a previous Newsletter.

#### MORE ON MEETINGS

Are you planning to attend the 25th Annual Meeting of the Tennessee Archaeological Society on Oct. 7th at the University of Tennessee Space Institute between Manchester and Tullahoma? Here are additional details. The Holiday Inn (Phone 615-728-7521) at Manchester will be Headquarters, where a Welcome Party will be held on Friday, Oct. 6 beginning at 7:00 PM. You will have a chance to meet some of the guest speakers, officers and members of the Society. Other motels are Quality Motel (615-728-0800) and Old Fort Motor Inn (615-728-9720). Registration for the meeting will begin at 8:00 AM in the auditorium at the Space Institute (Fee, \$1.50 for students and adults, children under 12 are free). Meeting will commence at 9:00 AM. Lunch available at nearby UTSI cafeteria. Banquet will be in the UTSI Dining Room at 6:30, \$3.50 per person; to be a roast beef dinner. Reservations should be made by 10:00 AM on Saturday, Oct. 7. The Banquet speaker will be Dr. Melvin Fowler who will speak on "Cahokia", the large prehistoric town and ceremonial center near St. Louis, Mo. If there is enough interest, there will be a tour of Old Stone Fort, near Manchester, on Sunday morning. To make early banquet reservations, write Mr. Greg H. Klein, 311 Oak Park Drive, Tullahoma, Tenn. 37388, telling him the number to be in your party.

"Fort Ancient and its Relation to the Mississippian Culture" will be the topic of the 29th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, to be held in Morgantown, W.Va. on Oct. 13-14 at the Holiday Inn. A concurrent session of Contributed Papers is planned. If enough people are interested, a workshop may be held on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 12. The 13th Annual Conference on Historic Site Archaeology will be held on Thursday, Oct. 12 at the same place. No banquet is planned, but an after-dinner "affair" will be held Friday evening. Since the entire Holiday Inn has been reserved for these 3 days, reservations should be made through either Daniel Fowler or Bettye J. Broyles, W.Va. Geological Survey, Box 879, Morgantown 26505. There are also several motels and hotels nearby. You should indicate if you plan to attend both conferences; your preference for the Fort Ancient or Contributed Papers sessions; your interest in a workshop on Thursday; the type of room you desire and for how many; the number of nights; your approximate arrival time and if by plane or car; departure date; and would you share a room. Advance registration fee of \$3.00 may be enclosed. W.Va. is beautiful country and worth some extra sightseeing time if you can plan it. The meeting ends Saturday afternoon.

(Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

#### REPORT ON THE HIGHWAY SALVAGE PROGRAM

In our last report to STONES & BONES, we noted that Projects S-28-E and F-349(2) in Coosa and Tallapoosa Counties had been turned over to Mrs. Marjorie Gay for survey and evaluation. As usual, Mrs. Gay and her survey crew did an excellent job and have reported numerous small sites and a few which may turn out to be rather extensive. We want to thank Mrs. Gay and the other members of the East Alabama Chapter who have actively supported this program. We appreciate their invaluable assistance during this and other surveys.

#### NEW PUBLICATION

POPULAR ARCHAEOLOGY, a new magazine, will be published every 2 weeks. Its size of

5½ by 8½ inches and about 32 pages makes it easy to handle and convenient to read. The editors plan to keep the news up-to-date and worldwide in scope. Their goal is to bring more professionalism to the layman and be "a line of communication between amateurs and to professionals." The first issue was published August 28, 1972. The second arrived soon after September 11. There are letters, pro and con on the value of amateurs, which emphasize that amateur archaeology must be much more than a weekend hobby. "Time Capsules" will keep you informed of the latest news. You will learn of current field work; organizations and societies; books, old and new. There is a report on the Velikovsky Symposium held August 16-18 at Lewis & Clark University in Portland, Oregon. Biblical Archaeology and places to visit, and many articles of interest are included. If these 2 issues are an example of what to expect in the future, this publication should appeal to amateur and professional as well. A year's subscription of 26 issues is \$5.00. Society subscriptions where 10 or more copies are sent to the same address are \$4.00. Special prices on bulk orders. Single copy is 25¢. Send to POPULAR ARCHAEOLOGY, P O Box 18387, Wichita, Kans. 67218.

(The Girl Scout Dig near Mobile received recognition under "Time Capsules". Dan Josselyn is referred to in Ron Miller's "Biblical Archaeology". Article on "Banner-stones" mentions the atlatl weights were found in burials in Kentucky and Alabama. Other references to southeastern area.) (Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

#### "A NEW CLOCK"

Mr. Frank M. Jones, Birmingham, alerts us to a new method of dating dead organisms published in the Science Section of the September 4, 1972 TIME Magazine, page 46.

Chemist Jeffrey Bada of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography developed the new method while endeavoring to date fossil-laden sediment from the ocean floor. Knowing that after an organism dies, its amino acids undergo a radical change in that the lefthanded molecules gradually become righthanded, Bada took standard lab equipment and found it was an easy matter to measure the ratio of lefthanded to righthanded molecules in a common amino acid called "isoleucine" and he was able to estimate the age of fossils from that ratio. To quote directly from the article:

"...There is one serious hitch, he (Bada) reports in EARTH AND PLANETARY SCIENCE LETTERS. Because the rate at which amino acids change their configuration varies significantly with heat, the temperature history of the specimen must be taken into account. Still, if an object has been sheltered in a cave or buried in the ocean floor, that should not be a great problem: the fossil is not likely to have undergone any great temperature variations that would upset the age calculations.

To check his theory, Bada dated a number of objects, including an ancient hominid bone dug up from East Africa's Olduvai Gorge by Anthropologist Louis S. B. Leakey. Its age, based on amino-acid dating, turned out to be 135,000 years - almost exactly the same as that deduced by Leakey from indirect geological evidence. Bada is still incredulous over the seemingly accurate results obtained by using his new clock. 'It was so obvious and simple,' he says, 'I was just amazed that it hadn't been discovered before.'"

We'll probably be reading more about this new "clock" in Archaeological Journals.

(S.B.W.)

#### MORE ON NEW PUBLICATIONS

NEWSLETTER OF LITHIC TECHNOLOGY, Vol. I, No. 2, May 1972, reports a most encouraging response to this new publication. This issue has current news of lithic experimentation; reviews of several books; a French film, available with English commentary, which demonstrates the value of experimental replication of artifacts; courses in lithic technology which are available at several colleges and computer programs at the University of Massachusetts - Boston; and papers which have been presented relating to lithic studies, at several of the recent meetings. In the future, they hope to compile information about quarries, mines or gathering places of lithic ma-

materials for sample collections or experimental purposes. There is also interest in a list of sources of casts and replicas of archaeological collections for teaching and comparative work. Send in your subscription now and you may still be in time to receive a copy of the first issue! Donations are also very welcome. Send \$1.00, checks payable to NEWSLETTER OF LITHIC TECHNOLOGY, for 1 year subscription (3 issues) to NEWSLETTER OF LITHIC TECHNOLOGY, Laboratory of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, Wash. 99163. See STONES & BONES, July 1972, page 5, for more about this new publication.

A SMALL POSTSCRIPT OF THE WAYS AND MANNERS OF THE INDIANS CALLED CHARIKEES, the description of the Cherokee's social and religious pattern, by Alexander Long and written in 1725, has just been made available by the Archaeological Society of N.C. The Original Transcript and a Modern Version edited by David H. Corkran appear page by page. There is also an introduction which gives the background for this early account of an American Indian Tribe and is a great help in understanding the text. This appears in Volume XXI of the SOUTHERN INDIAN STUDIES dated October 1969, but printed and issued in June 1972. (The Society is a bit behind on its publications!) About November 1972, they plan to print Volume XXII of SOUTHERN INDIAN STUDIES. This issue will contain a summary of the University of North Carolina's Cherokee Project - 1965-1972. This report will be illustrated with photographs of the major excavations and many of the important artifact types. This publication may be obtained by membership in the Society, annual dues \$3.00. Send to The Archaeological Society of N.C., The University of N.C., P O Box 561, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514.  
(Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

#### INTERESTING QUOTES

THE INTERAMERICAN, Newsletter of the Instituto Interamericano, Dr. Carl B. Compton, Director, provides the following items, from Vol. 19, No. 4, July-August 1972:

"FOOTPRINT: Mary Leakey has found a footprint in one of a series of small pits in the famous Olduvai Gorge of Tanzania. The footprint, at least 500,000 years old is that of a small child. This is probably the oldest evidence of "soft tissue anatomy" of early man. The pits were apparently scooped out of soft mud by hand. About a dozen were found, the biggest 3 feet across and a foot deep. They are connected by narrow channels 3 or 4 inches deep. Some of the channels converge in a single pit. While the footprint is an epochal find, we are more interested in the pits and their possible purpose. At first thought they would seem to represent some rather complicated cultural process if they don't represent a childish playing in the water, but 12 large pits would presuppose a most active and persistent child!"

"COLOR SLIDES: The Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Broadway at 155 St. N.Y. 10032 has a catalog of c.1900 Kodachrome slides of arts and crafts, costumes, textiles, weapons, pottery, and stone, bone and wood objects representing every aspect of ancient and contemporary Indian culture. The 35mm slides, cardboard, are 50¢ or \$5 a dozen. Send large stamped, self-addressed envelope for this catalog. North, Central and South America are covered in this collection."

"PEBBLE TOOLS: The Artefact, Official Newsletter of the Archaeological Society of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia, No. 1971, No. 24, has a report of the Keiler Site. We have mentioned this site dating c.11,000-15,000 B.P. and containing a human skull of essentially modern Australian Aboriginal type. The site is on the Maribyrnong River near the city of Keiler. The interesting thing to us in this report is that there is a comprehensive analysis of the site and 3 pages of pebble tools (2 in drawings, one in photo) which look extremely similar to pebble tools from Alabama, Sonora, Mexico, and other places. Obviously, we do not suggest that some Aborigines from Australia came to America and deposited pebble tools. We do think that some thought should be given as to why such crude tools should be discovered world-wide, often contemporary with or following tools of extreme refinement such as Folsom or Cumberland, et al. What does the computer say on this point?"

"DIGGING THROUGH GEORGIA: Much archaeological activity is taking place in Georgia this summer. Lewis Larson is at Etowah Mounds; Dr. Roy Dickens of Georgia State is working on a mound in Douglas County; Dr. Kelly is back again at Bell Field Mound-Carter's Quarters; group working at Little Egypt at Carter's Quarters; the Smithsonian sent a group to Bartow County for several weeks; Columbus Museum group working on mounds in Stewart County. And it's HOT in Georgia and mosquitos are big."

#### STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

Have you wondered who the prize winners were in the Student Paper Competition sponsored by the Southern Anthropological Society? (See STONES & BONES, Jan. 1972, top of page 5) Michael C. Robbins announces the following:

First Place: Dan M. Healan, Department of Anthropology, University of Missouri.

Paper entitled: "Residential Architecture at Tula".

Second Place: Laura Hill (Lahyini Ookaydaliya), Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Georgia. Paper entitled: "Antiquity Laws and Discrimination Against Indian Burials".

Third Place: Margo-Lea Hurwicz, Department of Anthropology, Bryn Mawr College.

Paper entitled: "The Woman of Words: An Example from Philadelphia".

It is interesting to observe that the 2nd & 3rd place winners were undergraduates.

The deadline for the student paper competition is January 1, 1973. Abstracts (less than 200 words) and completed papers must be sent to William L. Coleman, Dept. of Anthropology, UNC-G, Greensboro, N.C. 27412. The 1973 meeting of the Society will be held jointly with the American Ethnological Society on March 8-11 at the Blockade Runner Motel at Wrightsville Beach, N.C. The Key Symposium will be "Social and Cultural Identity: Problems of Persistence and Change". Program Chairman is Tom Fitzgerald, Dept. of Anthropology, UNC-G, Greensboro, N.C. 27412. Volunteer papers will be under 6 topical areas of Approaches in Anthropology. Deadline for abstracts (less than 200 words) is Oct. 25, 1972, Final papers Jan. 15, 1973. The deadline to organize a symposium on a special topic in anthropology is Jan. 1, 1973. Contact program chairman for additional information. (Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

#### CHAPTER NEWS

Birmingham Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Thursday of each month in Room 213, Chapman Hall, Samford University. Dr. Charles Everett Wilson, University of Alabama Birmingham, will be the speaker at the October meeting, on the subject: "The Early History of Jefferson County". Further Annual Meeting plans will be discussed.

Choccolocco Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Thursday of each month in Regar Museum, Anniston. An informal meeting was held in August when the scheduled speaker was unable to attend, but he, A. B. Hooper III, Marshall County Chapter, was to be in attendance at the September meeting, speaking on "Pebble Tools". Chapter Vice President Gene Grace will also give a report on the Boozer Site, a salvage excavation conducted by the Chapter in 1968.

Cullman County Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Monday of each month at Cullman City Hall. The September program will be a film on Shell Mound digs in the Tennessee Valley which took place before flooding. Preparations are being made for the Chapter Booth at the Fair in Cullman on September 25th through 30th.

East Alabama Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 2nd Thursday of each month in Comer Hall Auditorium, Auburn University. The speaker at the October meeting will be Mr. Harold Huscher, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia.

Huntsville Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Tuesday of each month in Room 410, Madison County Court House. The September meeting held in the Huntsville Public Li-



brary was addressed by Terry W. Tarkington, Decatur Chapter, author of book "Alabama Caves". His subject at the meeting: "What Do You Find in Caves".

Montgomery Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Wednesday of each month in the Archaeology Lab, Huntingdon College. The September meeting is to be held Sept. 27 in the Forum Room of Delchamps Student Center, Huntingdon College, where the speaker will be H. Morgan Smith, Chief of the Environmental Information Division, the 3636th Combat Crew Training Wing's environmental research office located at Maxwell AFB.

Morgan-Limestone Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Tuesday of each month in Decatur City Court Room. At the October meeting, Chapter Member Maurice Jones will be the speaker, on the subject: "Civil War Bullets". The Chapter has prepared a brochure to send to potential new members for both the Chapter and the State Society.

Muscle Shoals Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 2nd Monday of each month at the Indian Mound Museum, Florence. Mr. Warner Floyd, Executive Secretary of the Alabama Historical Commission, spoke to the September meeting on "Preservation of Historical, Archaeological and Architectural Riches in Alabama". Chapter Member Charles Hubbert gave a short recap of the final few days spent at the LaGrange Shelter excavation.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

#### NEW MEMBERS DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER: (Sorry some are being reported a bit late!)

E. J. Bogner, 10th Floor, Benedum-Trees Bldg., 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222 (Family)  
James E. Bruseth, 169 Tracy Drive, Slidell, La. 70458  
John Douglas Craton, 226 - 43rd St., Anniston, Ala. 36201  
Jim Davis, 3204 Riley Road S.W., Huntsville, Ala. 35801  
J. P. Garrison, P O Box 386, Fayette, Ala. 35555 (Family)  
George H. McCluskey, 102 Cedar Crest, Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35401  
David C. McGill, Route 4 Box 379, Alexander City, Ala. 36010  
Donald H. McGill, Route 4, Alexander City, Ala. 35010  
Vivian Marshall, RD #4, Salem, Ohio 44460 (LIFE)  
Jerry T. Minor, 718 Hatchet St., Dadeville, Ala. 36853 (Family)  
Philip L. Osborn, Route 1, Goodwater, Ala. 35072  
Sam Tannahill, Ponderosa Area, Highlands, N.C. 28741 (Family)  
Mrs. James C. Wilson Jr., 4336 S. Overlook Drive, Birmingham, Ala. 35222  
Alabama Historical Commission, 305 S. Lawrence St., Montgomery, Ala. 36104  
Deep South Girl Scout Council, 3483 Springhill Ave., Mobile, Ala. 36608

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\* OUR 1972 WINTER ANNUAL MEETING: December 9 is the date and Samford University \*  
\* will be the place. Samford has graciously offered the auditorium in the Physi- \*  
\* cal Sciences Building, and it's just right for us. Bart Henson (Huntsville \*  
\* Chapter) is again Program Chairman, and Harry Douglass, President of the host \*  
\* Birmingham Chapter, has things well organized and is doing his best to make \*  
\* this a fine meeting. A map will accompany next month's STONES & BONES, also \*  
\* information on places to stay. Plan now - December 9, a Saturday, will be here \*  
\* sooner than you think! Y'all come! \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

PRICE LEARNED: On page 4 of our September issue we stated the price of TEN YEARS OF THE TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGIST: SELECTED SUBJECTS, Vol. II, 1954-1963, would soon be available. It is \$3.00. You may obtain your copy by sending \$3.00, checks payable to the Tennessee Archaeological Society, to Dr. Alfred K. Guthe, Frank H. McClung Museum, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37916, furnishing name, address and ZIP.

\*\*\*Be sure to reserve December 9 for our Annual Winter Meeting in Birmingham!!!!\*\*\*

## EDUCATIONAL PAGE

### A PLAUSIBLE ANSWER?

PREVENTION MAGAZINE, a monthly publication on food, nutrition and health, with over a million subscribers, published in October 1971 an article entitled "Neanderthal Man, Victim of Malnutrition". This article offered, with some evidence, the most plausible answer to this "throw back" that I have encountered. A brief abstract follows:

"Neanderthal Man first appeared about 75,000 years ago and survived until the emergence of Cro-Magnon man, the acknowledged predecessor of modern man, some 35,000 years ago. For millions of years early types of man had been gradually progressing toward modern man by standing more erect, growing taller and developing limbs, brains, teeth and facial features more and more like modern man. This pattern had been well developed when along came evidence of Neanderthal Man - who appeared out of place with the pattern. He seemed to be reversing the trend, as he was shorter, not taller. His face had flattened instead of lengthening. His head bulged, his chin had receded, his joints swelled and his limbs had bowed - in short, he had begun to look more like an ape than a man.

Now, due to the investigations of Dr. Francis Ivanhoe of London, who published his findings in the August 8, 1970 issue of NATURE, the puzzle may be solved. Neanderthal Man was evidently the victim of his decision to move too far north at the wrong time - the onset of the glacial age. Due to the cold, cloudy climate, he lost contact with the ultraviolet rays of the sun and because his diet did not provide sufficient Vitamin D, he contracted rickets that was to deform him for thousands of years to come. Oddly enough, another anthropologist, Virchow, suggested the same thing 100 years ago when Neanderthal Man was first discovered in Germany, but he was discredited by his peers.

Except for his looks and structure, Neanderthal had all the trademarks to be Cro-Magnon's predecessor. He was a talented toolmaker, a successful hunter, artist and had a rudimentary social and religious consciousness. Other than looks, he was advancing along the route to modern man.

But microscopic examination of his teeth showed indisputable evidence of Vitamin D deficiency. Evidence exists of rickets ring in the X-ray diffraction pattern of a bone sample. Dr. Ivanhoe reports that every Neanderthal child skull studied so far shows signs compatible with severe rickets along with the bowing of the long bones. Man having originated in the tropics had no problem with Vitamin D deficiency because he was exposed to plenty of sunshine, but when he moved north sunlight became scarce as this was the beginning of the Würm glacial period and there was an almost constant screen of overcast, rain, winds and snow.

He was forced to live in caves and seek shelter most of the time and when the Würm glaciation disappeared so had Neanderthal Man. He got plenty of calories, protein, calcium, phosphorus and Vitamin B but he was not a fisherman and hence no Vitamin D. Consequently, the results were severe rickets. A relative to Neanderthal has been unearthed in Palestine but without the classic Neanderthal features, because he was far enough south to get some sunshine. Now, this accounts for the disappearance of Neanderthal but how did his successor, Cro-Magnon, as suddenly appear? Dr. Ivanhoe believes that Cro-Magnon got his Vitamin D through fishing as fish hooks have been uncovered at Cro-Magnon sites. Even though he lived in the cold climate, he would have survived and grown straight and tall. So the theory is that Neanderthal Man learned to make fish hooks, caught his fish, received his Vitamin D, cured himself of the rickets and Cro-Magnon appeared."

This appears to be a very feasible explanation and for the first time provides a very logical sequence to the disappearance of Neanderthal and the appearance of Cro-Magnon.

(Amos J. Wright Jr., Huntsville Chapter)



## THE ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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

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



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

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To THE ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, for

\_\_\_\_\_ New Membership  
\_\_\_\_\_ Payment of Annual Dues  
\_\_\_\_\_ Reporting of New Address

MAIL TO:

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

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