

# Alabama Archaeological Society

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

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RODGER L. SCHAEFER, SECRETARY  
1414 15TH AVENUE, S.E.,  
DECATUR, ALA. 35601

## STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

NADB DOC # - 4,056,664

MEMBER OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

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JUL 8 - 1970

### OUR STATE SOCIETY SUMMER DIG

The summer archaeological dig will commence at Durante's Bend on the Alabama River near the town of Tyler, Ala. Tyler is approximately 8 miles southeast of Selma, and can be reached from Selma by driving out U.S. Highway 80 toward Montgomery approximately 8 miles and then taking a left, or north, turn to Tyler, which is about 2 miles north of U.S. Highway 80. Or, coming west from Montgomery on U.S. Highway 80, turn right (north) approximately 4 miles west of Benton, Ala.

The dig site is located on the large, beautiful stock farm of Mr. J. A. Minter Jr., to whom the State Society is greatly indebted for granting permission to excavate on his property. Gratitude is also expressed to Mr. J. A. Minter III, for his cooperation in the completion of arrangements.

Durante's Bend is a well known archaeological site, and according to some historians was visited by de Soto. Particular effort will be made to determine whether this site has a component dating from the 1540's, the de Soto period. The site has both Woodland and Mississippian material, and hopefully there remain some deposits at the site having middens sufficiently deep to produce material for significant stratigraphic studies.

Field work will start on July 1, 1970, but it probably will be July 5th before excavations really get under way. Test pitting of various areas will be carried out, and if a test pit in a particular area indicates further excavating is warranted, concentrated excavation will be carried on in that area. If tests indicate no further excavating is warranted, the field crew will move to another site; and, if so, the location of that site will be announced later.

Commencing July 1, the field crew will work Wednesdays through Sundays, with Mondays and Tuesdays as off days each week. They will leave for the site early in the mornings to take advantage of the cooler morning temperatures, and will quit work at 2:30 P.M. each working day.

The field crew will live at 114 Maxey Street, Selma, Ala. 36701 (there is no telephone in the house). C. Roger Nance is the Archaeologist in Charge, and will reside with the crew at the above address Wednesday through Sunday of each week.

Since the property leading to the site is tightly fenced with locked gates, visitors and volunteer labor wanting to go to the site MUST contact Roger Nance or the field crew on Tuesdays through Sundays to go to the dig in either of the following manners:

- (1) Between 5:00 A.M. and 6:00 A.M. at 114 Maxey Street, Selma (if you want to

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eat breakfast with the crew at that time, you can, for 75¢), OR

(2) At 9:00 A.M. each morning at the Tyler Postoffice, the field truck will meet visitors to carry them to the site, or lead them there if they want to drive their cars to the site.

Since this is YOUR dig, financed by YOUR contributions, YOU should arrange to participate further by providing volunteer labor and personal encouragement to the workers. Further information will be forthcoming next month.

#### ONE LITTLE ITEM WE CONTINUE TO POSTPONE

A tragic episode in archaeology recently came to our attention, and we feel it is worthy of comment. A well-known and respected amateur archaeologist recently died and left his extensive artifact collection unwilled. This was a well catalogued collection and probably several museums or institutions would have been interested in acquiring it; however, as a minimum, several members of our State Society had expressed concern about preserving this collection for use in further study of Alabama archaeology. Unfortunately, since no provision had been made for the disposition of this collection, the estate sold it and many artifacts have now been seen for sale at various roadside "junk/antique" businesses in and around Birmingham.

Most of us are "bad" enough about just getting a will prepared to dispose of our estates in an orderly manner. We just don't stop to think of the consequences of not leaving a will. We spend many happy hours over 20, 30 or 40 years in gathering an artifact collection that may be haphazardly disposed of to the "highest bidder" after our death. I guess we are all reluctant to face death and this is the biggest reason we postpone making a will, but grit your teeth and march down to an attorney's office and make a will to protect your estate for your family. The fee is modest and, while you are at it, have the attorney include a clause on the disposition of your artifact collection. He won't charge you anything additional and you will have the peace of mind knowing that something you have spent many hours walking, wading and bending to collect, plus many more happy hours cleaning, studying and discussing with others will end up in the possession of someone who cares for it for the same reasons you treasured it. Don't delay! See your attorney now!

(A. J. Wright Jr., Huntsville Chapter)

#### OUR ELEVENTH ANNUAL DIG FUND

It is a real pleasure to report that during the past month, we received a total of NINE contributions toward meeting the expenses of our summer dig this year, and since, as previously reported on Page 1, work is about to get under way, this is most encouraging. However, we are still shy of the half-way mark and must continue last month's fine progress if our cherished record of never failing to meet our dig goal is to remain unblemished. A number of our "regulars" are still to be heard from, though, and this knowledge is comforting. So, if you are one who has delayed, now is the time to act on your intentions! Our appreciated donors this month are:

Dr. John E. Wood, Haleyville, upholds the medical donor tradition, and makes his SEVENTH contribution over a period of the last FIVE consecutive years.

William B. Stepp becomes our EIGHTH NEW DONOR this year, and adds to the fine total of summer dig support from members of our unusually active Huntsville Chapter.

J. Andrew Douglas, bringing his total donations to TWELVE over a period of TEN consecutive years, sends another generous check from Mobile, and has our thanks. We regret not having a successor to Dan Josselyn to continue Douglas Clan genealogy.

John H. Gustafson, Decatur, our 9th NEW DONOR, demonstrates by his contribution that his pocketbook backs up his sincere and capable interest in Alabama archaeology.

William J. Given, transplanted Californian now living in Foley, joins with us for the FIFTH time in helping to finance our search for more definitive local archaeology.

James B. Whitehead, Mentone, one of our "faithfuls", comes through with his EIGHTH contribution over a period of SEVEN consecutive years. Isn't that fine?

Roy J. Cochran Jr., another NEW DONOR (our 10th this year) from Huntsville, demonstrates his is not just a passing interest, but is backed by solid cash.

William M. Spencer, our Research Association President & Treasurer, indicates by his most generous check that he wants to see our Fund Drive succeed again this year.

C. van den Berg, for the NINTH consecutive year, displays again his non-member scientific interest in furthering knowledge of Alabama prehistory.

A total of FORTY-FOUR donations have now been received so far this year, bringing the Dig Fund to the satisfying figure of \$1,397.65. EIGHT of the total donations go into the Dan Josselyn Memorial Fund, and the separate amount of that is now \$695.00. We continue to include on the inside back page of this and every Newsletter a coupon which may be detached and used to forward YOUR individual gift to defray dig expenses and we continue to express the hope that a goodly number will use it next month!

#### MORE WANTON DESTRUCTION

The following are abstracts from an article in the June 2, 1970 issue of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, written by William M. Carley of the JOURNAL staff:

In the Central American jungles north of Guatemala City, thieves with power saws cut ancient stone monuments to pieces and then smuggle sections out of the country for sale.

In the hills of Turkey and Iran, groups with picks and shovels methodically loot golden vessels from city sites dating back to 1,000 B.C.

In southern Italy, a man driving a huge bulldozer smashes open tombs built in 550 B.C. in hopes of finding bronze jewelry.

The theft of archaeological treasures is nothing new. But experts say that in recent years, such plundering has increased dramatically throughout the world. Worst of all, scholars say, looters rushing to get a few valuable pieces are rapidly destroying ancient monuments, town sites and tombs, obliterating man's archaeological record and eliminating chances to glean clues to the development of all mankind.

"We are witnessing one of the worst periods of archaeological destruction ever seen", says Froelich Rainey, director of the University of Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia.

Attempts at passing legislation in some countries, including the U.S., hopefully will successfully provide laws that will deter some from looting, and some from buying. Some say the solution is for museums and collectors to stop buying, and, instead, put their money into projects to rescue monuments from jungles or to carefully excavate town and tomb sites.

Our Newsletter has contained numerous items over the years, including full educational pages, dealing with proper excavation of sites under professional guidance. The foregoing abstract of the article in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL reminds us that this is a worldwide problem and a serious one. Hopefully, we in Alabama can set an example in the area of legitimate archaeology by condoning only properly conducted excavations, and emphatically discouraging the traffic in artifacts.

#### U.S. AND WORLD ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES

THE INTERAMERICAN, Newsletter of the Instituto Interamericano, Dr. Carl B. Compton, Director, issue of May, 1970, is the source of the following items:

"PLEASE NOTE: DR. H. M. WORMINGTON is working on a new book on Early Man in the Americas. She needs current papers and news in this area. THIS SHOULD BE SENT TO: Dr. H. M. Wormington, 4600 East 17th Ave., Denver, Colorado, 80220 - and NOT to any other address which she may have had in the past."

"UNUSUAL AMATEUR COLLECTOR: No, he doesn't collect amateurs; he collects projectile points. This is common, but Horace J. Holland, Box 386, Leighton, Ala. 35646 organizes these points according to type and provenience and presents the result to established museums, usually the smaller museums. Right now he is working on 4 such exhibits and so needs at least 4 Pedernales points from Texas. Your donation would be greatly appreciated. Holland is distinctly not a dealer."

"PINEAPPLE IN POMPEII: This will not be news to some of our readers but on the walls of the "House of the Rich Man" in Pompeii, several American fruits were painted before 79 A.D. One of these fruits is a pineapple. You can read about it, if you can read Italian, in Casella, D.: La frutta nella pittura Pompeiana: Raccolta di studi per il secondo centenario degli scavi di Pompeii, pp. 355-386, Figs. 39-46, Gaetano Macchiaroli, Napoli. 1950. Also, in the Cairo museum there are some Golden Maize drinking cups (Egyptian) like those of Peru. (Thanks to NEARA & Dr. Clyde Keeler)

"APEMAN, SPACEMAN, Berkeley Medallion Books, N.Y. 1968. 95¢. Paper. This is a most unusual book. First of all, it contains some of the best of science fiction by some of the most outstanding writers. It has a foreword by Dr. Carleton Coon and an afterword by Dr. Leon E. Stover (one of the editors) which is a sort of condensed "Introduction to anthropology". In between we believe that you will be immensely entertained and you might even learn something. All of these writers are very "respectable", are very knowledgeable about science and some are quite well known in various scientific fields as "serious" scientists. All have, in addition, the great gift of imagination and a sense of humor in the true meaning of that term. 384 pages."

"THE ALPHABET and The Ancient Calendar Signs by Hugh Moran & David Kelley. 216 pp. 28 ill. Daily Press, 856 San Antonio Rd., Palo Alto, Cal. 94303. \$10. In Part I, Dr. Moran says that the phonetic alphabet can be traced to the lunar zodiac or primitive calendar signs of antiquity. His theory is based on his extensive study of early Chinese and Indian astrological symbols and his discovery that there are startling resemblances in form, order of use and meaning between the 28 lunar signs and the alphabetical letters of modern cultures - the 22 Chinese characters, 22 Hebrew, 24 Greek, 26 Roman and 28 Arabic. In Part II, Dr. Kelley correlates the calendar systems of Eurasia, Oceania and Mesoamerica with the Chinese lunar zodiac and the Hindu nakshatra. The author delves into history to discuss the numerous primitive lunar zodiacs of both Asia and America, most of which are almost unknown to modern scholarship. We have not seen this book. The above was taken from a publisher's ad. Moran was graduated from Stanford in 1905; Kelly has a book: "A Primer of Maya Writing" in preparation. Mayanists will no doubt be happy to hear this."

THE KEY, by John Philip Cohane, Crown Publishers Inc. 1969, 288 pages, \$7.50. Is there any definite relationship of the many names throughout the world which have common sounds? The author believes there is. In this book he presents "key" words he has encountered throughout the world and interprets these to indicate that in prehistoric times there were 2 dispersions from the Mediterranean area.



The first dispersion was worldwide, reaching even the coasts of North, Central and South America. The second dispersion did not reach the new world. Every place visited by these prehistoric Mediterranean people has NAMES which have been traced back to the area of origin. It seems that names of geographical features - oceans, mountains, volcanoes, waterfalls, for example - change very slowly; much more slowly than other words in a language.

LEGENDS, too seem to exist long after their probable source of origin is forgotten. Mr. Cohane ties these all up into quite an interesting theory; some of which most readers may not buy completely but will certainly find thought provoking. The archaeology of names can be as interesting as the archaeology of artifacts.

(B. Bart Henson, Huntsville Chapter)

#### CHAPTER NEWS

Choccolocco Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Thursday of each month at Regar Museum, Anniston. Mr. James McCain spoke to the May meeting on "Pottery Classification and Dating", using examples of middle Georgia sites, and will continue his educational series on "The Techniques of Archaeology" at the June meeting.

Cullman County Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Monday of each month at Cullman City Hall. At the June meeting, Dr. Jim Kirby, Choccolocco Chapter, will discuss "Artifacts of Eastern Alabama" and bring along a display.

Huntsville Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Tuesday of each month in the 4th Floor Auditorium, Madison County Courthouse. For the June meeting, Mrs. E. A. Marshall will present a slide program on "Precolumbian Ruins of the Southwest U.S.".

Morgan-Limestone Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Tuesday of each month in Decatur City Court Room. Mr. C. Roger Nance, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at University of Alabama Birmingham, spoke on "Early Man Sites of Mexico" at the June meeting, showing slides of an excavation at La Calsada, a stratified rock shelter in the Sierra Madre Oriental, Nuevo Leon, Mexico. No further meetings until September, but a Chapter Newsletter will be mailed to members each month in the meantime.

Muscle Shoals Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 4th Monday of each month in Room 100, Science Hall, Florence State University. Mr. John F. Gustafson, Morgan-Limestone Chapter, spoke to the May meeting on "Dating Techniques Used by the Archaeologist - How Old Is It", presenting an outstanding slide illustrated talk on relative and absolute dating techniques employed by archaeologists.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

NEW MEMBERS DURING JUNE: (We extend you a most cordial welcome!)

Chucalissa Museum, Memphis State Univ., 1987 Indian Village Dr., Memphis, Tenn. 38111  
Jerome A. Cooper, 42 Fairway Drive, Birmingham, Ala. 35213 (Family)  
Ted Crumly, 1636 Graymont Ave., Birmingham, Ala. 35208  
Dr. & Mrs. Douglas C. Holt, Rt. 7, Country Club Acres, Athens, Ala. 35611 (Joint Life)  
Dr. Frank Kiss, P O Box 5982, Birmingham, Ala. 35209

VOTES FOR HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS: Completed ballots (blanks were included at the bottom of Page 3 of the June Newsletter) are still arriving daily to make possible the election of David L. DeJarnette and Rodger L. Schaefer as Honorary Life Members as a reward for long and distinguished service to our State Society. If you have not yet sent in your ballot, let this be a reminder. Results announced next month.

SUMMER ANNUAL MEETING & WORKSHOP: This occasion will take place on Saturday, August

EIGHTH at the site where the summer dig is proceeding on that date. As complete as possible details will appear in the August Newsletter, but this reminder will enable you to commence making plans to be present at this always enjoyable gathering.

THE BURRITT MUSEUM, on Monte Sano in Huntsville, is accumulating a fine archaeological exhibit. Credit mainly goes to Tom Cornell for the work he has done in soliciting material for this exhibit from members of the Huntsville Chapter. Material may be contributed or loaned to the museum for periods of time. The doors are open every day except Monday from 1:00 PM to 4:45 PM. (Roy J. Cochran Jr., Huntsville Chapter)

Being of the opinion that our good friend Tom deserves more credit for his many contributions to archaeology, we proudly quote from an article which appeared on Page 12 of THE REDSTONE ROCKET, issue of June 3, 1970, with an excellent picture of Tom and one of his display boards: "When Tom Cornell, an equipment specialist with the Army Missile Command's Procurement and Production Directorate, retired 4 years ago, he wasn't ready for the pipe and slippers routine. "I wanted to do whatever I felt like doing", Cornell said..."He is a Scoutmaster with Huntsville Boy Scout Troop 15, a member of the Official Board of the First United Methodist Church, a member of the Optimist Work Program, is active in the Alabama Archaeological Society (having served as president of the Huntsville Chapter and the State Society), visits various schools, gives lectures on rocks and fossils, and still has time to search for more rocks and fossils..."Some of his display boards he uses as a basis for lectures that he gives to science classes in many schools. Already this year he has spent more than 50 hours lecturing students on artifacts, fossils and the early history of the people who lived in this area thousands of years ago. In fact, Cornell has become quite well known for his artifacts and fossils and has furnished specimens to such leading universities as Harvard, Auburn, Indiana, Mississippi State and Iowa..."Cornell is enjoying his retirement to the fullest and feels that he is truly in the golden years!"

STANDING ROCK received its name from a large granite rock about 7 x 4 x 2½ feet, which stood by the old Indian Trail and around which the settlement was built. According to local tales, when the Creek Indians were being moved from their lands in Chambers County and nearby areas, they set this stone up and pronounced a curse on whoever moved it. The trail changed to a road and then became wider, and the rock stood in the road on the south side. It was moved to the north side and a few feet to the east, and set in a base of concrete. The curse, who knows? Standing Rock was once a thriving farm community served by a bus line, 2 railroads (the CVRR and ABA, both with passenger service), a church, a school, a bank, at least 3 stores, a blacksmith shop, warehouses, a cheese factory, a box factory and its own Postoffice. Today, the church, Postoffice and 2 stores remain, one railroad, the ACL with no passenger service or buses. And the rock is now painted white with "Standing Rock" in large letters, surrounded by a bed of flowers (now mostly weeds). Not a very pretty sight!

(Marjorie Gay, Standing Rock)

INTERESTING FORMATION: Near Hamilton, Ala., there is reported a puzzling formation. In an excavated sand pit, there was uncovered a thin layer, or "lamination", of extremely hard stone about 8 or 10 feet below the surface of the ground. Appearing as a black line about midway up the pit wall, the stone is about an inch thick and is "heavy as cast iron, and so hard that it rings when struck". Strangely, however, the very dense stone layer is "floating" in soft sand, with about 10 feet of it below and 8 feet or so above. Some reader who lives nearby may want to look into it.

(R. L. Rushing, Birmingham)

THE CROWELL COLLIER REFERENCE SERVICE for COLLIER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA was recently asked what references they could locate on documented evidence of extinct animal bones existing in the state of Alabama. They replied with information taken from the ALABAMA ENCYCLOPEDIA which has quoted part of an August 2, 1964 MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER article. That's getting pretty close to home, isn't it? Well, that's not all yet. The ADVER-

TISER article was about the first inhabitants of the area bounded by the Chattahoochee, the Tennessee, the Tombigbee and the Gulf of Mexico, and stated that buffalo bones have been found along the Tallapoosa River near Wetumpka. The main source of information? David Chase, of the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts.

The ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA 1968 YEAR BOOK updated Alabama archaeology with a column of information by Daniel W. Josselyn. So, where is the best source of information on Alabama archaeology? Should we perhaps say: "right under our noses", or, maybe "right under our feet". This should serve as a reminder of the importance of the combined efforts of our Society. (William H. Wesley, Huntsville)

NEWSLETTER ITEMS: At the last State Society Board of Directors' meeting, Britt Thompson reminded us that while faithful, hardworking Dan Josselyn lived, a great deal of the material for our Newsletter was written by Dan. Now, Britt says STONES & BONES is in need of a constant supply of material, and calls for help from everyone.

Nine years ago, when the Nocalula Chapter was organized, one of our charter members reminded us that if 2 people each had a dollar and exchanged them, they would still each have only a dollar. On the other hand, if 2 men each had an idea and exchanged them, then each man would then have 2 ideas, and both would then be richer for the sharing of their knowledge. This is what is being asked of the chapters of the Alabama Archaeological Society, and of the members of the Society: a sharing of ideas and knowledge.

I don't have much to offer. However, others in the State might like to know that most of the material found in Etowah County and along the Coosa River is of the Historic period. There is some Woodland material. Charles Troup has found pebble tools, and Tom Clontz has found 2 fluted pieces. The older sites are scarce, although there are a few of them. We have just spent a week in Alaska. Trade goods in the museums there were very much like those found in Historic sites here. The Richard Battles have been to Germany for 2 weeks. The archaeological materials they saw in museums were very old. They have an interesting program for the Nocalula Chapter in the near future. (Gennie Lindsey, Nocalula Chapter\*)

"INDIAN TRAILS OF THE SOUTHEAST", a limited reprint from the 42nd Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1924-25 - republication of this in book form is announced by Mr. J. A. Crutchfield, P O Box 2827, Nashville, Tenn. 37219. By William Edward Myer with foreword by John Swanton, this treatise concerns itself with the "highway" system of prehistoric and colonial America. Our State Society members may obtain the book for \$8.00 (regular retail price will be \$10.00). Write Mr. Crutchfield at the above address for further descriptive information regarding the book.

AMOS & CAROLYN WRIGHT deserve applause for their description, line drawing and photograph of an aboriginal maul weighing  $5\frac{1}{4}$  pounds, which they found in Lawrence County, Tenn. This article appears in the 1969 Spring issue of the TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGIST. Among other articles in the same issue are illustrations of early projectile points from Lawrence and Wayne Counties in our neighboring State of Tennessee.

(Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

ARTIFACTS, to whom do they belong? The landowner? They were found on his property. The person who looks for them (with the owner's permission, of course)? He spent time and energy looking for them. The institution which sponsored the survey or dig? It was their finances and backing. There are many who might make just claim. Are artifacts just objects to be owned, bought, sold or traded? Is there not some other value which places them in a special class? Are they not precious bits of information to be protected and preserved? How will the artifacts of our Atomic Age fare in the hands of collectors, some 5,000 or even more years in the future?

(Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

YOU can write an interesting Newsletter item, if you just take the time. Please try!

## EDUCATIONAL PAGE

### A SOUTH AFRICAN CAVE SITE

The following is a synopsis of 2 interesting articles which appeared in NATURE, issues of March 21 and March 28, 1970:

Swartkrans, one of 5 South African australopithecine cave sites, has produced the remains of more than 60 individuals of the large hominid "Paranthropus robustus", and is the only cave site where fossils of "Homo" have been found in direct association with those of australopithecines. It has been possible to associate indisputable stone culture with hominid remains and to infer that australopithecine remains, together with many other fossils, probably represent food remains of carnivores, especially leopards.

Swartkrans seems to have consisted of a hillside rock shelter, probably supporting several large trees, but enclosing a vertical shaft of approximately 50 feet, which descended to an underground cavern in which fossiliferous breccia deposits accumulated. The cavern was simply a receptacle into which surface-derived debris was funneled, while the nature of the rock shelter surface was presumably such that it is likely to have been used by a wide variety of animals as well as primitive man.

Current field work at Swartkrans has produced thousands of bone fragments from the talus cone on the cavern floor, 17 of which are recognizable as hominid fossils. Also, 31 stone tools which can definitely be termed artifacts have been studied and described. The overall impression given by Swartkrans bones, however, is that they represent carnivore food remains. They come predominantly from antelope, baboons, australopithecines, hyraxes, etc., often showing damage apparently caused by carnivore teeth.

The direct association of leopards and spotted hyenas was probably a crucial factor in the building up of the Swartkrans bone accumulation. Where leopards and hyenas share a common hunting area, it is well known that leopards, in order to retain their prey, are obliged to feed in places inaccessible to hyenas - suitable cliffs and trees, for example. In the open grasslands, large trees exist near the cave entrances and sink hole shafts. Thus, leopards, then, as today, were inevitably attracted to caves as places of safe retreat; while the associated trees served as storage areas for their prey, away from hyenas. The bones are presumed eventually to have fallen directly into the cave shaft or to have indirectly found their way into the caverns.

One of the australopithecine skull pieces from Swartkrans appears to bear direct evidence of leopard activity. Two holes in the back of the skull appear to have been made by the teeth of a carnivore. Similar holes in the skulls of baboons eaten by leopards have been reported. A leopard typically kills its prey with a firm grip across the throat; but when subsequently dragging the dead animal to a protected feeding place, will often grip the head in its jaws, making the characteristic holes. The evidence suggests that "Paranthropus" individuals as well as animals were preyed upon by leopards.

The stone tools studied were primarily of quartzite, generally in the form of cobbles. Side choppers, cleavers, scrapers, anvils and other forms were represented.

The principal article is by Dr. C. K. Brain, while the tool study was done by Dr. Mary Leakey.

B. Bart Henson, 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

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\_\_\_\_\_ Reporting of New Address

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

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## THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA, INC.

This Association, an affiliate of our State Society, is a non-profit corporation, whose aim and purpose is to finance archaeological advancement in Alabama, the FIRST State to provide such financial support through popular subscription. All contributions to this association are deductible in making your income tax return (if, of course, you itemize your deductions). Your check should be made payable to the association as shown above.

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