Alabama Archaeological Society

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

BIRMINGHAM ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY
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RODGER L. SCHAEFER, *SECRETARY*
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STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

NADB DOC # - 4,056,675

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MEMBER OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

1971 ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

With arrangements now practically complete, our archaeologists in a few weeks will commence surveying various sections of our State to find sites for future State Society financed excavations. Considerable expense money is involved, so if you have not already done so for this year, we urge you to send in your contribution. We are planning for a really big dig in 1972, and urgently need your financial help.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING

The meeting held April 21 at Cullman was opened by President Amos J. Wright Jr., with 6 State Society Chapters represented. As Secretary, R. L. Schaefer reported that as of April 1, the Society had 484 paid members as compared with 550 on the same date last year, suggesting that some of our chapters have lost either the spark or the plug and asking that we try to build our strength back up. As Treasurer, he reported a balance on hand as of December 1, 1970 of $1,883.63, receipts to April 1 of the sum of $2,153.50, disbursements of $1,072.13, and a balance as of April 1 of $2,965.00; with the sum of $4,078.73 in our Special Fund for Life Memberships.

A decision was made to hold the Summer Meeting in Mobile. This will be a workshop meeting with, hopefully, part of the time spent at a proposed future dig site. The arrangements are being made with Read Stowe, who is now at the University of South Alabama in Mobile. The date will be announced later.

John Gustafson extended an invitation from the Decatur Chapter to hold the Winter Annual Meeting there. The invitation was accepted for an early December date.

President Wright appointed the following Nominating Committee to nominate officers for 1972: E. Milton Harris (Chairman), Roy J. Cochran and Noel Read Stowe. (The Committee will heartily welcome suggestions from one and all!)

C. Roger Nance, our representative on the Alabama Historical Commission, reported on a Board of Directors' meeting of the Commission. After considerable discussion, it was decided that our Society would go along with the Commission on their proposed amendment to the original act creating the Commission, and give them our support.

D. L. DeJarnette had forwarded a number of letters, maps and data received from the Highway Department of Alabama showing proposed new bridges, roads or dams that might destroy potential archaeological sites. It was proposed that we organize our Chapters to survey the areas involved, after which a site survey form would be completed and returned with the other papers to Dave within a period of some 45 days. If any suitable sites were located, Dave or one of his graduate assistants would go over the

areas with the Chapter members who made the survey and determine if the site should be further explored. Funds for certain type expenses may be available from the Federal Government which would contribute 90% of the money and the other 10% would have to be furnished by the State, the University, the Highway Department or our Society. It was agreed that our State Society would accept the responsibility for this procedure. Mike Wells, Bart Henson and John Gustafson were appointed as a committee to look into the most feasible method for carrying out this work.

The Directors approved the aim that we set as a goal the publication of a Pottery Handbook within the next 2 years. Steve Wimberly stated that in order to do this, we would have to get some help from one of the graduate students in archaeology at the University, and President Wright is to attempt this.

OUR TWELFTH ANNUAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL FUND DRIVE

From a numerical standpoint, the past month produced more donations than any this year to date, and we proudly list them and express our appreciation, hoping the month of June will be even more productive. YOU can make it so by sitting right down and mailing in your check to support our statewide dig site survey, joining:

Mr. & Mrs. Spencer Waters, Moulton, who have now made their FOURTH contribution to defray dig expenses over a period of years, in spite of being ardent "fossil folks".

Victor Josselyn, Birmingham, adds to his previous donations, and specifies that this one be consigned to the "Daniel W. Josselyn Memorial Fund".

Capt. James S. Baker Jr., now overseas, but a longtime State Society Member, becomes our THIRD NEW DONOR this year, and, as always, we like to have new folks aboard.

Col. William J. Given, Foley, increases our fund with his SEVENTH participation over the years, and continues his active financial interest in our endeavors.

Edward O. Brown, Tuscaloosa, one of our veteran State Society members, yields to our persuasion and is our FOURTH NEW DONOR for 1971. Welcome to our listings! This also is to be included in the "Daniel W. Josselyn Memorial Fund".

Mr. & Mrs. Amos J. Wright Jr., Huntsville, in addition to their effort and expense in travelling the State as our President, find the time and wherewithall to send along their FOURTH contribution toward the success of our fund drive.

Milt & Bea Harris designate this particular donation as a memorial to Stanford E. Smith, Muscle Shoals Chapter and State Society member who passed away in April.

The coupon at the bottom of the inside back cover of the Newsletter is included in each issue for your convenience in becoming a participant in our 1971 attempt to do something for Alabama archaeology, present and future. Once you have attended to this, you can sit back with your conscience eased as a result of having done your part. Be assured it is a worthwhile feeling!

QUARTZITE PEBBLES IN THE ASSEMBLAGE

The quartzite pebble, commonly found along the banks of major streams and in gravel beds, played an important role in the lives of the Indians that inhabited the area.

From Paleo through Mississippian times quartzite pebbles were used as hammerstones to fracture flint and chert in the manufacture of tools, and primary percussion on projectile points. The blades used for the uniface tools of Paleo cultures in this area were probably struck with the use of quartzite hammerstones as evidenced by their abundance on Paleo sites.

During Archaic times, the pitted "nutting" stone, often of quartzite, appears. The nutting stone was probably used for placing nuts, acorns and other similar edibles in the pits and then striking with another stone for cracking. The anvil stone generally has a similar pit and was most likely used in working flint and other stone in conjunction with a hammerstone, baton or as a support during pressure flaking. Mortars, pestles and manos were used extensively on some sites which indicates a considerable amount of subsistence on ground acorns, nuts, seeds, etc., and in later cultures possibly corn grinding. Manos were probably also used for rubbing skins in the softening process.

The presence of cooking rocks, especially abundant on some Archaic sites, indicates cooking in wood, leather or stone containers. The rocks were probably heated and then thrown into stew or soup mixtures for heating and the rapid cooling on the stone's surface caused cracking. In some of the shell mound and pre-shell mound middens along the large rivers in the area these stones have eroded out of the banks by the ton. The cooking rock is easy to identify since its fracture is more cubic, squared or irregular than chipped quartzite as found on quartzite choppers. A general mixture of material characteristic of the culture is generally found mingled with the cooking rocks.

Net sinkers are encountered occasionally made on quartzite pebbles. These are generally pebbles approximating the size of an orange with a worked groove circumventing the stone. This indicates fishing with nets, throw lines or similar functions. These stones would have functioned perfectly as nut and acorn shakers if a buckskin string or hair rope was tied around the groove, the stone thrown over the branches of the tree, the branch shaken by jerking the rope, then the stone retrieved by a slow firm pull on the rope. I have gathered hickory nuts and walnuts using this procedure with a rope and rock - it works.

Discoidals, chunky stones or game stones, depending on which term a person chooses, are commonly made on quartzite pebbles. These were probably used in some type of game playing which indicates some degree of leisure and group function. Historic Indians played a game called chunky using these stones.

Atlatl weights are found occasionally made on quartzite pebbles. These are generally made on small elongated pebbles approximating 0.5 to 0.75 inch in diameter and 2 or 3 inches long. They generally have a small notch at each end or may be grooved. The notches and grooves were used in hafting to the atlatl handle.

Quartzite choppers are commonly encountered in many middens. The quartzite chopper is generally made on a naturally flat stone ranging in weight from a few ounces to several pounds. A few large, hard percussion flakes are generally struck from one end of the stone to form a crude cutting or chopping edge. These tools are abundant on many Paleo and Archaic sites and probably were used in most cultures in the area to some extent. The uses for these tools were probably varied, and many show considerable wear on the bits. Anywhere crude cutting, chopping or scraping was needed, they were probably used.

Grooved axes were frequently made from quartzite pebbles. These axes may have single or double grooves and are generally fairly large, some weighing several pounds. Grooved hammers are found showing considerable use.

In excavations, quartzite pebbles are commonly found lining fire hearths. On sites where the stones do not occur naturally and that are far removed from possible natural occurrence, they are often found in abundance, many showing little or no work. These stones were brought to the site by man for use of some nature.

Quartzite chips that occur in middens should be saved since they indicate the type of chipping employed in making tools, and that chipped quartzite tools were used on the site.

There were probably many other uses for quartzite employed by our local ancient cultures. Not all collectors save a complete assortment of quartzite artifacts, and some dig reports are not too elaborate in recording quartzite pebbles and flakes.

The hard, tough nature of quartzite pebbles, the size ranging from tiny specks

to over a hundred pounds in size, and their natural abundance in some areas, provided the Indian a good source of raw material for the purposes described above. The manufacture of some artifacts such as well finished grooved axes and discoids must have been quite a chore. Chipping, pecking and then grinding this material to such precise shape and smooth finish could have only been done with skill, long hours of hard work and with a cherished use of the finished item in mind.

Thus, quartzite pebble material from the middens of our Alabama sites fits well into the assemblage as a component of a scientific collection which can be used for study, educational display and report.

(Thomas F. Moebes, Morgan-Limestone Chapter)

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

TOO MANY "SUDDENLIES"

A recent news article referred to work being done by Alexander Marshack, a research staff member of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University. Extensive research for his book THE ROOTS OF CIVILIZATION, to be published this year, has convinced Marshack that there are far too many "suddenlies" in the archaeological records: formal science began "suddenly" with the Greeks; mathematics and astronomy appeared "suddenly" in Mesopotamia; etc. Surely, most everyone agrees with Marshack on this observation. Another good example is: "suddenly" fluted points appeared in North America.

Judging from the article, THE ROOTS OF CIVILIZATION will be an excellent book and should give some insight into what steps may be on the drawing board for eliminating some of the "suddenlies" in the archaeological record. As we all know, our North American "suddenly" isn't being entirely ignored and some de-emphasizing is occurring. Perhaps gradually the solution will come to light - or, who knows, we might even "suddenly" find the answer. (William H. Wesley, Huntsville Chapter)

EXCAVATION IS IRREVERSIBLE

There are lots of things to remember about archaeology: some things are interesting, some are fascinating, some are troublesome, some are fun, and some are extremely important. It is difficult to decide what might be THE most important thing to remember, but one choice would be the fact that every time a shovel or a trowel turns over a patch of dirt in an Indian site, that dirt and whatever artifacts, bones, shell, debris it contains have been moved from their original position; the original context has been destroyed.

Excavation is an irreversible process, whether it is done by a professional archaeologist, an amateur, a pot hunter or a bulldozer. The earth can never be put back EXACTLY as it was originally. The context and association of the Indian material in a site is destroyed by excavation - it is only the observations, notes, written records, maps, photographs, measurements, care, intuition, common sense and good guesses of the excavator which differentiates archaeology from any other earth moving operation. The story of the life of the Indians who lived at the site is there to be reconstructed, if "archaeology" is done instead of earth moving. But what if the archaeologist overlooks something, or doesn't recognize a piece of stone as a tool, or a stain in the earth as a man-made feature - what then? It's too late, that piece of the story of the life of those Indians is gone.

Since excavation is an irreversible process, it places upon anyone - EVERYONE - who digs in an Indian site a certain responsibility. We contend that no individual has a right to destroy the information in an Indian site, for that information really belongs to us all, just as no individual has the right to pollute the water which is used by many. The responsibility NOT to do this lies with the individual - the responsibility to give an individual the knowledge he needs so that he will not destroy lies with the Society, with the Arkansas Archaeological Survey - with true archaeol-

ogists everywhere. (Editor's Note: This includes Alabama.)
(The above is copied from the April 1971 FIELD NOTES, No. 76, the monthly Newsletter of the Arkansas Archaeological Society, an excellent article, don't you think?)

THE INTERAMERICAN, Newsletter of the Instituto Interamericano, Dr. Carl B. Compton, Director, provides the following items, from Vol. 18, No. 5, May, 1971:

"BOOKS: John Johnson, R.F.D. 2, North Bennington, Vt. 05257, has books on anthropology, ethnology, archaeology, American Indian, etc. Many of these are out of print. In the current catalog, No. 68, are many books which you would probably like to have. The fine thing about these books is that they are very reasonably priced. For example: Ewers, J.C., Gustavus Sohon's Portraits of Flathead and Pend D'Oreille Indians, 1854, 22 pl., 68 pp., $1.50."

"FIRING TEMPERATURES: Dr. M. S. Tite of Essex University (England) has developed a method for ascertaining the temperatures at which pottery was fired. The method is to cut small cubes from a sample of fired pottery. This is then heated and it will expand slightly until it reaches the temperature at which it was originally fired. After that it begins to contract. Dr. Tite has found that Roman Samian ware was fired at c.1150° C. whereas other Roman pottery was fired as low as 500-600 C. Pottery made in Iraq c. 4500 B.C. was fired at 1100 C. whereas contemporary potters in Cyprus were firing at 500-700 C. This indicates that firing temperatures did not get progressively higher. High or low temperature kilns do not seem to have been confined to any one period or place. (Nature 222,81; 1969)"

"FRANK J. SODAY, well known in U.S. archaeological circles and President of the Soday Research Foundation of Tulsa, Oklahoma, will give a series of lectures on American Indian archaeology at the Seoul National University, Korea. The first lecture will probably be given around May 1. Dr. Soday has business interests in Korea which take him to that country at intervals."

CHAPTER NEWS

Birmingham Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Thursday of each month in Room 213, Reid Chapel, Samford University. No further meetings will be held until Fall, but field trips are being planned for the Summer and will be announced.

The Pastfinders, Birmingham Chapter Ladies' Auxiliary, meets on the 2nd Thursday of each month in members' homes. The May meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Warren Kent, where Mr. & Mrs. James Sutherland spoke on "Rivers in Alabama". A field trip to the Dismals was planned for May 19th.

Cullman County Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Monday of each month at Cullman City Hall. Mr. A. B. Hooper III, Marshall County Chapter, discussed "Pebble Tools" at the May meeting, with Chapter members bringing in their assemblages of these tools for identification. The June program will be on point type identification.

East Alabama Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 2nd Thursday of each month in Comer Hall, Auburn University. Dr. Al Trouse led a display and discussion at the May meeting, covering early Colonial maps showing aboriginal Indian towns in the Auburn area, with identification and updating of several known sites. At the June meeting, State Society President Amos Wright will speak on "Mound Builders of the Ohio Valley".

Huntsville Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Madison County Courthouse. At the April meeting, Chapter President Roy Cochran Sr. spoke on "Geologic Dating System", giving a very interesting and informative tape and slide presentation. Mr. Thomas F. Moebes, Morgan-Limestone Chapter, talked on "Local Characteristics of the Four Cultural Periods" at the May meeting. Exploratory digging is continuing on the "Old Constitutional Hall" site in Huntsville.

Montgomery Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Wednesday of each month at the Mont-

gomery Museum of Fine Arts. At the annual business meeting held in April, officers for 1971 were elected, as follows: Conrad Bush, President; Dennis Sullivan, Vice President; Gwen Griffin, Secy-Treas; Fred Roush and David Chase, Directors-at-Large. The annual field meeting was held May 8th at the Tom Jenkins Farm site Mt 48 and was greatly enjoyed by all. The June meeting will embrace current field work and review. The Chapter is assisting Carey Oakley on I-65 right-of-way salvage operations.

Morgan-Limestone Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Tuesday of each month in Decatur City Court Room. State Society President Amos Wright will be the featured speaker at the Chapter meeting in June.

Muscle Shoals Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 4th Monday of each month in Room 100, Science Hall, Florence State University. At the April meeting, chapter members William L. Koob and Fletcher Jolly collaborated on "Point Identification and Point-Site Recording", Mr. Koob presenting an interesting slide-talk projectile point identification exercise with members discussing each point 's characteristics; and Mr. Jolly talking on the different systems used to record point-site location and stressing the importance of properly recording the location where each point is found.

ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

NEW MEMBERS DURING MAY:

T. I. Coker, 1329-B Jupiter St., Huntsville, Ala. 35808
Mrs. Frank B. Lutz, 1205 Levert Ave., Athens, Ala. 35611
R. L. Simpson, 11412 Maple Crest Drive S.E., Huntsville, Ala. 35803
James A. Tuck, Dept. Anthropology, Memorial Univ., St. Johns, Newfoundland, Canada

BUSY PRESIDENT: State Society President Amos J. Wright Jr. has been getting around. We quote from his latest letter:

"The University of South Alabama has been formally contacted concerning the summer meeting...I recently returned from a 2 week trip to St. Louis and mixed business with pleasure. I contacted Ben Thompson, Editor of the Central States Archaeological Journal and he was most accommodating...I went to an archaeological show in Bonne Terre, Mo., and to a meeting of the Mound City Chapter of the Missouri Archaeological Society. I met the Curator of the St. Louis Museum of Natural History and was able to 'browse in the basement'...I visited the Dickinson Mounds Museum in the upper Illinois River valley where they have completed a $3.5 million museum over the mounds but unfortunately only 1 of 4 wings is open...I visited the Cullman Chapter last month...I am scheduled to speak to the Decatur Chapter June 1, the Gadsden Chapter June 3, and the Auburn Chapter June 10..."

WILDERNESS AREA BILL INTRODUCED BY SENATOR SPARKMAN: The speech he made in introducing the bill which will make the Bee Branch Scenic Area of the Bankhead Forest a National Wilderness Area, appears in his "Report Home", Vol. 14, No. 5, April 30, 1971.

THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS has featured this struggle of the Alabama Conservancy in "What Do You Think?". Reporters of the NEWS interviewing Alabamians by telephone, found they voted almost unanimously to keep Bee Branch in its wild state.

The Bill has been referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which will also receive the recommendations of the U.S. Forest Service after they evaluate the testimony at the 2 north Alabama meetings. (Editor's Note: We really must keep fighting for posterity's tomorrow!) (Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

IMMINENT PUBLICATION: You will be delighted to know that Special Bulletin IV of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society Series is now in press, and should be ready for mailing by May 31, 1971. This guide, the product of countless hours of work by Gregory Perino, OAS Special Bulletin Editor, describes and illustrates 50 additional projectile point types, just as the 3 previous Bulletins have. Copies may be obtained

at the same low price as previous issues, $4.00, sending your remittance payable to the OAS to Mr. Ben H. Gard, P. O. Box 454, Alva, Oklahoma 73717.

EDUCATIONAL ARTICLE

LITHIC TECHNOLOGY: THE IMPORTANCE OF CHIPS & DEBRIS

Through the years, archaeological techniques and procedures have changed and improved as scientific discoveries have opened possibilities for new types of research and recovery of entirely different data. Some of the earlier archaeologists were little more than "collectors", as Moorehead's perfect specimens attest. All the imperfect, broken and waste material was discarded in the field as worthless.

While doing some experimental chipping and using a magnifying glass to study gallons of chips, collected from several sites, Josselyn (1960) found to his dismay (and anguish since he had not identified the material as to site!) that there were many small tools, edges worn by use, and some of the blade-like chips were actually lamellar blades. He urged that all collections should include a generous supply of "just" chips, properly identified as to site. He prophesied: "If archaeology ever gets around to a careful study of comparative chipping methods, these chips will be invaluable". In the following years, he continued to urge the collection and study under the microscope of this lithic debris. From STONES & BONES, March 1970, a quote from one of the last articles he wrote, reads: "When we understand that everything is EVIDENCE, not waste, we'll discover a lot of legitimate proofs. To our mind, fame awaits for someone who will make a large and intelligent comparative study of, yes, wasted evidence." We are reaching this stage and with the scientific tools to do the work. It is realized that much more information as to manufacture, reworking and weapon use technique can be salvaged using the high powered microscope to examine the lithic material and make comparative studies. Some of these reports are now being published. Each site collection should contain a good sampling of ALL material. Since amateurs do so much surface collecting, they should be aware of the necessity of including this lithic waste.

Harris and Roberts (1967) state that EVERYTHING they collected is included in the report. A study of their tables reveals that a very small proportion of the items showed no sign of use (about 415), from approximately 1,396 lithic pieces. 604 were casual, unshaped flakes, which usually are not collected and often not even mentioned in the report! A total of 311 were casual flake tools (176 worked or reworked, 135 used) to 293 unused flakes. Since much of this use wear can only be seen under microscopic inspection, field sorting would certainly lead to the discarding of much material. Perhaps this site might be unusual in number of used and worked flakes, but Roberts and Harris (1969) report another site from which, of the 589 flakes, only 163 had not been worked or used. A very interesting note is that flakes found with the Pebble Tools are very seldom used or worked! Samplings and study are certainly needed in Alabama and elsewhere.

Microscopic and comparative study of worn edges, working and resharpening scars and waste, types of breakage have yielded a whole new field of data. How prehistoric man manufactured his implements, used them, broke them and reworked them for reuse come from this study. A far greater depth of understanding into the culture is realized than is possible with the study of perfect artifacts alone. At the 25th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Witthoft (1969, P.5) said: "The debitage often includes damage chips that have come off of artifacts in use, they include specific types of retouching and resharpening flakes which show us something about the tools themselves. The resharpening flakes in the debitage carry far more in the way of wear marks than do the edges of whole tools which were continuously being resharpened."

Shafer (1970) reports on just one finding in an analysis of tools and chipping refuse from 2 late prehistoric salvage sites in West Central Texas. Gypsum Bluff and Sand Creek sites, excavated in 1969, yielded a large amount of lithic material, with many flakes which had remnants of trimmed edges and sometimes a polish and dulling

found on badly worn scrapers. The author describes 3 methods of retouching which appear to depend upon the relationship of the planned blow and the uniface core. A study of the angles of the retouched edges showed they were consistent with the corresponding angles of the flakes. Frison (1968) made a special analysis of the flakes removed in sharpening tools dulled through use. His study was of material from a late prehistoric buffalo kill and butchering site, Piney Creek, Wyoming. He feels a study of these retouch flakes will present much information on activities at the site, not to be gained by the study of the tool itself alone. Shafer (1970) found 2 of the retouch techniques at his Texas site were similar to those at Piney Creek, which leads him to believe that study of sites in related areas may show distribution of technological traits. Another report, Wilmsen (1968) offers a study of the relationship of edge-angles of the working edges of tools and the function of the tool. From analysis of 1,448 Paleo Indian artifacts, he found different angle sizes exhibited different types of wear with the conclusion it would indicate different functions. His study included utilized flakes which were not purposefully modified.

Study of the shatter fragments of several different types points show that the size of the point and force with which it travels causes different breakage fragment patterns. The bow with a small, light point or one with the heavier, larger arrow or the heavier yet spear thrower dart, all kill in different ways and have different impact breakage. Where do we find these shatter fragments? Witthoft (1969, P.7) tells of using a fine screen in order to get everything from the midden of a well stratified site: "Here for the first time we began to get all the little chunks that broke off of these Madison points, so-called, upon impact with bone. All the stuff that had been imbedded in the carcasses of the deer and that had fallen out in the boiling up of the bone for soup and thrown away on the floor of the camp with the dregs from the soup kettle. So we begin to have a fundamental picture of the small triangular point."

Holland (1960) reports saving 8,715 chips from sites being surveyed in northwest Virginia. He saved these chips for an analysis of the types of rock material from the sites, since many sites were with very few lithic artifacts. The chip size varied from minute fragments to spalls 4 by 8 cm. and with pronounced striking platforms. He sorted them as to material and recorded the amount of each rock material and the site. He makes no mention of studying the chips for small tools or use, but at that time most everyone thought of chips as no more than chunks of stone. He then DISCARDED the chips! Wasted evidence.

Today, most of us cannot visualize what man may invent tomorrow. Let's try to be prepared for that tomorrow!

Frison, George C., 1968, AMERICAN ANTIQUITY, Vol. 33, No. 2, pp. 149-155. "A Functional Analysis of Certain Chipped Stone Tools".

Holland, C. G., 1960, BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY BULLETIN 173. "Preceramic and Ceramic Cultural Patterns in Northwest Virginia".

Harris, E. M. and U. G. Roberts Jr., 1967, JOURNAL OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY, Vol. 13, No. 2. "A Multiple Component Site in North Alabama".

Josselyn, D. W., 1960, JOURNAL OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY, Vol. 6, No. 1. "My Embarrassing Blade".

Roberts, U. G. Jr. and E. M. Harris, 1969, JOURNAL OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY, Vol. 15, No. 1. "Some Cubic Lithic Tools Presumed to be Shell Mound Archaic".

Shafer, Harry J., 1970, AMERICAN ANTIQUITY, Vol. 35, No. 4, pp. 480-487. "Notes on Uniface Retouch Technology".

Wilmsen, Edwin, 1968, AMERICAN ANTIQUITY, Vol. 33, No. 2, pp. 156-161. "Functional Analysis of Flaked Stone Artifacts".

Witthoft, John, 1969, PROCEEDINGS OF THE 28TH SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE, Bulletin 9. "Lithic Materials and Technology".

(Marjorie Gay, East Alabama 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.

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