

Alabama Archaeological Society

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

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RODGER L. SCHAEFER, SECRETARY
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STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

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MEMBER OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

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IT'S THAT TIME AGAIN

It is hard to believe that another year is ending, and with this time of the year comes the request for each member to pay their dues. So get out your checkbooks and send Rodger Schaefer your 1976 dues so you won't have to worry about it for the next year. Not only will you not have to think about your dues for another year, but neither will he or the newsletter staff.

And while your checkbook is out, give a sincere thought to the needs of the Archaeological Research Association. A lot was accomplished during this past summer toward the preservation and understanding of the archaeology of Alabama through the fine work of the association. But the time is swiftly approaching for them to pay the bills and there isn't quite enough money on hand. Send a few dollars to Bill Spencer, or many dollars if you are already in the Christmas giving spirit. Your donations are tax deductible so your money will really be working twice, once for Alabama archaeology and once for you when April rolls around.

WINTER MEETING

If you missed it, you really missed something! Next month we will have a complete report of the meeting for those of you who were unable to attend. But the Fort Toulouse Foundation deserves our sincere appreciation for a job well done, as well as our thanks for hosting the 1975 Winter Meeting.

Additionally, Howard King, Program Chairman, and the members of his committee, are to be congratulated on a well organized and smooth running program.

WATCH YOUR MAILBOX

Your December 1975 issue of the Journal of Alabama Archaeology should be arriving right around Christmas. It is a really fine issue and contains a great deal of information which will be of interest to every member of the society.

DECEMBER 1975

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

Limited numbers of the following back issues of the Journal of Alabama Archaeology remain available for sale. Now with Christmas coming, it is a good time to think of giving books. Not only will you be giving a lasting educational present, but you will be helping the society get together enough money for additional publications. These Journal issues are:

Volume XIII, Nos. 1 and 2, 1967	Volume XIV, Nos. 1 and 2, 1968
Volume XV, Nos. 1 and 2, 1969	Volume XVI, Nos. 1 and 2, 1970
Volume XVII, Nos. 1 and 2, 1971	Volume XVIII, Nos. 1 and 2, 1972
Volume XIX, Nos. 1 and 2, 1973	Volume XX, Nos. 1 and 2, 1974
Volume XXI, No. 1, 1975	

These issues are \$3.00 for each number and checks should be sent to David L. DeJarnette, Editor, Box 66, Moundville, Alabama 35474. Please make the checks payable to the Alabama Archaeological Society.

Also available are copies of Special Publication 1 of the society, the Fort Mitchell Explorations by David Chase. This very fine report sells for \$2.00 and may be obtained from the Editor at the above address. All new members should seriously consider purchasing these volumes to bring their sets up to date.

Certain issues of the Stones and Bones Newsletter are also available, from 1956 to the present, excluding 1960. Anyone wishing any of these issues is invited to send their requests to Judith Nielsen, Associate Editor, Box 66, Moundville, Alabama 35474. The charges are as follows:

A single issue	25¢	2 to 4 issues	50¢
A full year or portion available (5 or more from one year).			\$1.00
Each ten from various years			\$1.50

AVAILABLE ELSEWHERE

Indians and Archaeology of Missouri, Carl H. Chapman and Eleanor F. Chapman. Soft cover, 161 pages, gives a very complete picture of the people of Missouri and their life style over the past twelve thousand years. \$3.00 each.

Illinois Archaeology, University of Illinois, Urbana. Soft cover, 61 pages, this is the best book available on archaeology in Illinois and it covers all the cultures thoroughly from the early Paleo through the Historic Period. \$3.00

The Cherry Valley Mounds and Banks Mound 3, by Gregory Ferino. Soft cover, 88 pages, this publication describes an Indian culture from an Eastern Arkansas area. \$2.00.

Order the above from American Indian Books, Joe Thompson, 533 Summit, Webster, Missouri 63119. Add 50¢ to each order for postage.

THE SPELLING OF "ARCHAEOLOGY"

Spelling differences in English, such as that between "archaeology" and "archeology," are normally matters of trivial importance. There are, however, indications that this particular difference of spelling has some deeper significance. To keep our perspective reasonable, let us look at the history of the spelling of this word.

The immediate source of the English word in its modern meaning is the modern Latin word archaeologia, and the English word was taken directly from the Latin, not borrowed via French or Italian. The word archaeologia in turn is, of course, formally derived from Greek, but the Greek word on which it is based meant something rather different. The Greek word was applied to studies of the origins of peoples, cities, and institutions based on oral traditions and legends. It appears with this meaning in the title of the well-known works of Dionysius of Halicarnassus (*Rhomaïke archaiologia*) and Flavius Josephus (*Ioudaïke archaiologia*), titles usually rendered "Roman antiquities" and "Jewish antiquities" respectively.

The modern Latin word archaeologia was first used to designate a discipline concerned with the study of ancient monuments by Jacob Spon of Lyon in his Miscellanea eruditae antiquitatis (Lyon 1685). Spon was the first scholar who visualized archaeology as a formal and distinct discipline, and he needed a name for it because there was none in current use. A man who studied ancient monuments was then called antiquarius (antiquary), but there was no suitable name for his subject.

Spon's vision of archaeology as a formal discipline was about a century ahead of its time. The initiative of organizing the subject into a discipline was only taken up again in 1770, when the Society of Antiquaries of London began the publication of a journal dealing with the study of ancient monuments in general. The antiquaries also felt the need for a word to designate their subject, as represented by the new journal, and they provided one by calling the journal Archaeologia. Archaeologia was the senior journal in its field in the period just after the turn of the nineteenth century when local archaeological societies began to be organized in some numbers in Great Britain, France, and Germany, and there was a great increase in archaeological publication. Many of the new societies used derivatives of archaeologia in their names or in the titles of their journals. When the British Archaeological Association began publication of The Archaeological Journal in 1844 the new term was fully established in English.

Spon and the Society of Antiquaries both spelled archaeologia with twelve full letters and no ligature of the ae. Hence, there was no ligature of the ae in the title of The Archaeological Journal, where the English derivative was used. The English word derived from archaeologia was thus originally spelled "archaeology."

This discussion of the origins of the English word "archaeology" has been deliberately limited to contexts in which the word is used as the name of a discipline concerned with the study of ancient monuments. A word of similar and sometimes identical form was used occasionally in English from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries to designate studies of ancient customs and institutions as described by Classical and Biblical writers. This earlier word has an entirely different tradition from the one we have discussed; it was a direct borrowing from Greek, and its meaning was intended to approximate the meaning in which it had been used by Dionysius and Josephus. In the seventeenth century, this word was often spelled "archaiology," an obvious reflection of its direct derivation from the Greek.

In the nineteenth century, which was a period of poor taste in printing, there was an affectation or fad among printers for printing words derived from Latin roots containing ae with a ligatured character in which the letters a and e were merged in a single piece of type. The actual history of the words affected was often ignored, and words which had previously been written with an e because they came into English through French or Italian were provided with the same ligatured ae as words taken directly from Latin. "Archaeology," of course, was one of the words invested with the ligature.

Private printers could probably pass on the additional cost of stocking and using a superfluous character to their customers, but there came a time, in 1890 or 1891, when the US Government Printing Office, always under pressure to economize on its operations, saw an opportunity to effect a small savings by getting rid of a symbol which was obviously pedantic. The bureaucrat who made the decision to eliminate the ligatured ae may also have been influenced by the agitation for simplified spelling which was going on at the time. In any case, the new spelling rules adopted by the Government Printing Office called for a simple substitution of e for ligatured ae in all cases in which its earlier rules had required the ligature. No attention whatever was paid to the history of the individual words or to current longhand usage. Thus the spelling "archeology" was born. The change can be readily observed by comparing the 7th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, printed in 1891, with the 6th Annual Report, printed in 1888.

In later years the spelling style of the Government Printing Office influenced the practice of a number of university presses and boards of editors, notably at Chicago, Columbia and Yale. The spelling style of the university presses and editors in turn influenced the spelling habits of the archaeologists who had to deal with them, and some of the archaeologists who became accustomed to spelling "archaeology" with an e began to teach their students that the e spelling was preferable to the ae one.

The American Anthropologist, which had always used the ae spelling, shifted to the e one in 1944 when Ralph Linton was editor. No public explanation of the change was given, but Linton was at that time teaching at Columbia and may have been influenced by the spelling policy of the press there.

American editors and printers have now generally dropped the use of the ligatured ae in printing ordinary English text. Except for the presses and individuals who were influenced by the practice of the Government Printing Office, the policy followed on spelling has been to conform to the common usage of longhand and typescript in the use of ae in some words and e in others. Editors and printers who follow this rule spell "archaeology" with the ae.

When presses disagree about matters of spelling, it is not always easy to determine which spelling is preferable from the point of view of common usage. The editors of Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language, second edition, did, however, attempt to settle questions of spelling on the basis of common usage, and specifically American usage. This dictionary lists "archaeology" as the preferred form and, in fact, uses the word as an example to illustrate its rule that "ae is usually retained (or restored) in proper names and in learned or scientific terms" derived from Latin and Greek.

The significance of the difference between "archaeology" and "archeology," then, is that the two spellings represent two different solutions of the problem of eliminating the ligatured ae from American printing. The spelling with ae is the one which is historically justified, and at the same time it brings printers' usage into line with the long established usage of longhand spelling. It is also the spelling used by the Society for American Archaeology and the Archaeological Institute of America. The spelling with e originated in an arbitrary rule adopted by the US Government Printing Office made without regard to tradition or usage. The fact that it has attained some currency is an interesting reflection of the influence of the Government Printing Office on American life. That is the only deeper significance it has to offer. (Reprinted from Anthropology Newsletter of the American Anthropological Association, Volume 16, No. 6, June 1975, with permission of the editor, Daniel D. Whitney, and the author, John Howland Rowe, of the University of California at Berkeley).

MID-CONTINENTAL JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

MCJA is a new scholarly publication devoted to prehistoric archaeology of the region between the Appalachian Mountains and the Western Plains - from the Boreal Forest to the Gulf. Illustrated articles of intermediary length will be addressed to the professional and informed layman. There will be two regular issues a year consisting of 120-150 text pages and about 20 photographic plates, charts and line drawings as necessary. Each issue will contain four to five original and FULL reports or articles plus a review article on current publications from an area within the region. A biennial extra issue will present a significant monograph dealing with the prehistory of the region, for example, a final report of archaeology performed for federal agencies such as the National Park Service. These reports are often difficult to obtain through other channels. Subscriptions should be mailed to David S. Brose, Editor, Department of Anthropology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio 44106. One year is \$7.50 or \$8.00 for residents of Foreign Countries.

1975 AAS MEMBERSHIP SURVEY

(NOTE: The following is a brief summary of a report submitted to the Officers of the Alabama Archaeological Society, October 15, 1975 in Cullman, Alabama.)

The March 1975 Stones and Bones contained a form for surveying the interests, opinions and activities of the AAS membership. This study is parallel to one made by John H. Gustafson in 1972, and one goal of the study was to denote the similarities and differences between the responses in the two surveys. It was interesting to note that the results were very similar even though there was very little overlap in the two groups of respondents. This would seem to indicate a fairly consistent attitude among the respondents.

Only about 7 per cent of the AAS membership filled out the questionnaires, and over 4/5 of these respondents had some college education. This means that the results are largely based on one segment of the society. If a broader group of people had participated the results may have been different, or perhaps not. See how well the brief highlights below fit your opinions. Then the next time you have a chance to be heard, speak up.

Personal Data: The majority of the respondents are in the age brackets 24-34 years or 55-64 years. Three-fourths are married and three-fourths are men. The number of females has doubled since 1972-perhaps a sign of the times. Most have been to college, and most are white collar workers, students or retired. About 1/3 studied archaeology in school.

Archaeology and You: Most of the people participating express some scientific interest and one-half do not collect. But those who collected were very serious about it, and on the average spent 30 hours a month.

AAS and You: The membership term of the respondents covers the entire existence of the society, but the average was five years. About 60 per cent belong to no other state societies, but those who do, belong to an average of three. The respondents belonging to these other societies rate the AAS slightly better than the others in all categories. The ratings for activities has not changed since 1972 although the other categories have improved somewhat. The major requests in descending order are: more publications; more personal contact and education/training opportunities; more help for local chapters; closer amateur/professional relationships. They had a poor attendance record at state meetings and the usual reasons were conflicts or location.

The Chapter and You: Two-thirds of the in state respondents are chapter members and their interest is high. The non-members have a low chapter interest. Major chapter problems given are low membership and activities.

Remarks: The opinions expressed in this section were closely related to the above results. Two-thirds of the people expressing an interest change stated that their interest was increased and more scientific. Change in the AAS was generally seen as an improvement. Only two areas of AAS need for improvement were mentioned twice: more chapter assistance and maintaining publication quality and quantity.

In conclusion the people who made the survey possible should be recognized:

Those members who cared enough to take the time to reply; the officers of the AAS who permitted the survey; Britt Thompson and Judy Nielsen for their aid in distributing the survey in the newsletter; and most of all to Rodger Schaefer, who expended considerable personal effort in securing for me a copy of John Gustafson's 1972 survey report, and providing a quantity of other information used in the preparation of the complete 1975 report.

(Eugene Futato, Tuscaloosa Chapter)

LOCAL CHAPTERS vs. STATE SOCIETY: WHO IS FAILING WHO?

Chapter members opinions: assistance is needed from the society in program planning; they do not feel they have a part in the governing of the society nor in its programs; one chapter president reported that they do not receive the society communications sent to other chapters; interest in the chapters is low.

Society opinions: the chapters are defined as subsidiary autonomous groups and as such the society has no right to intervene in chapter business unless asked (except in the case of the chapter not adhering to the policies of the society); chapter presidents are welcome to attend the board meetings and speak out concerning their chapter activities and problems; if the society does not have a list of officers of chapters, they cannot send them information; the low interest problem is recognized by everyone.

What can chapters do: make suggestions as to how the society can assist you; send your president or representative to each board meeting so an avenue of communication will be open; send the state secretary a complete list of your officers so information can be sent to the proper person; discuss the lack of chapter interest with your members - not those attending the meetings as they are obviously interested, but rather, call those who don't attend any more and try to discover the problem. Sometimes something as simple as changing the day of the meeting will solve the problem.

What can the society do: anyone willing to speak at chapter meetings should forward their names and addresses to the newsletter office so this information can be included in the newsletter for the use of program chairmen. Invite each chapter president to the board meetings personally so they will feel welcome.

The lack of cooperation between the chapters and the society as a whole is mostly a matter of a lack of communication. Since we are all basically interested in the same thing - archaeology - once we begin communicating the cooperation will follow naturally. The whole is only as strong as its parts, and if the links are weak we cannot hold ourselves together. It is the responsibility of everyone in the society to do their part to promote good cooperation - not just sit back and let someone else do it. Think about it. If a lot of people do a little bit each, then the work is easier, the results better and the society stronger. Any comments or opinions on this or any other matter affecting the society will be welcomed by the newsletter staff.

(Judith Nielsen, Mound State Monument)

ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

NEW MEMBERS DURING NOVEMBER

James K. DeRamus, 2968 Gallant Drive, Apt. 3, Birmingham, Al. (Associate)
David A. Elliff, 5108 North Broder Drive, Mobile, Alabama (Associate)

CHAPTER NEWS

Cullman Chapter has reported that the regular meeting time is the third Monday of each month at 7:30pm in the City Hall Auditorium. The person to contact for chapter information is Eulis King (734-2343 - work and 734-4548 - home). The November 17th meeting's program was presented by John Martz from Huntsville, whose topic was "The Southeast in Maps Since 1540."

East Alabama Chapter reports that their regular meeting time is the second Wednesday of each month at 7:30pm in Comer Hall Auditorium at Auburn. Dave Chase spoke at the November 12 meeting on the origins and myths of all those designated as Creek Indians, pointing out linguistic and ethnological differences and demonstrating some cultural differences as depicted by sherds collected during a recent survey of some 30 sites which he has recently completed for the Alabama Historical Commission. The December 10 meeting will feature Harold Coulter, a historian from Phenix City and regular columnist for the Phenix City Times and the Opelika-Auburn Daily News. Coulter will continue the discussion of the Creek Indians and tie in the Cowetas and the American Revolution.

Muscle Shoals Chapter reports their regular meeting time is the second Monday of each month at 7:30pm in the Indian Mound Museum in Florence. The person to contact for chapter information is Charles Moore (764-6112 - work and 766-1940 - home). The November 10 meeting was a continuation of projectile point identification photographing for the compilation of the slide set of all the point types. Once this work is completed, this set will be on loan to other chapters wishing to use these slides for a program.

Tuscaloosa Chapter reports it has changed its regular meeting time to the second Tuesday of each month at 7:30pm in Ferguson Center on the University Campus. The person to contact for chapter information is Eugene Futato (345-8724 - home). The next meeting will be held on December 9th and at the time of this report no definite program had been set.

The newsletter staff and the membership at large appreciate the above information contributed by these four chapters. We would be even more appreciative if the rest of the chapters would respond to our plea for the regular time, place, date, and person to contact. Perhaps this was discussed at the chapter meetings in November and we just haven't gotten the information as of the time of this typing. We hope that we can publish this information for all the chapters in the January Newsletter and start off 1976 right!

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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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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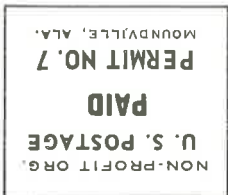


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Alabama Archaeological Society



PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

<i>Handbook of Alabama Archaeology Part I, Point Types</i>	\$7.35 pp
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