

Alabama Archaeological Society

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA P.O. BOX 6126, UNIVERSITY, ALA. 35486

BINGHAM ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY
CCOLOCCO CHAPTER
CHOCTAWHATCHEE CHAPTER
CULLMAN COUNTY CHAPTER
EAST ALABAMA CHAPTER
HUNTSVILLE CHAPTER
MARSHALL COUNTY CHAPTER
MAUVILLA CHAPTER
MONTGOMERY ARCH. SOC.
MORGAN-LIMESTONE CHAPTER
MUSCLE SHOALS CHAPTER
NOCCALULA ARCH-SOC.
SELMA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOC.
TUSCALOOSA CHAPTER

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

STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

NADB DOC # - 4.056,649

EDITOR
BRITTAIN THOMPSON
3609 MONTROSE ROAD
MT. BROOK, ALA 35213

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
MR. & MRS. E. MILTON HARRIS

EDITORIAL BOARD

JAMES CAMBRON,
DANIEL JOSSELYN, J. H. MCCARY III,
STEVE B. WIMBERLY

MEMBER OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

APR 5 - 1969

* TENTH ANNIVERSARY ANNUAL FUND DRIVE *

Sigfus Olafson, immediate past president of the Eastern States Archeological Federation, devoted friend of archaeology everywhere, crossing state lines to help Alabama with his TENTH generous annual donation, makes this a fitting occasion for the official opening of our TENTH big try!

There have been Galileos and Columbuses, Darwins and Leakeys, atom bombs and moon shots - we don't think there has ever been a TENTH ANNIVERSARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL FUND DRIVE. Some 750 donors have joined us over the years, from 30 states, Washington, DC, a Territory, a ship at sea and several foreign countries. Important people and business firms, indispensable outsiders, have been interested. We have grown from 4 Chapters to 14. We won the cooperative affiliation of the University of Alabama so that our work is scientific, authenticated, respected everywhere. We, starting from scratch, are now known throughout the U.S., and our work is arousing interest in South Africa, Kenya, Switzerland, Hungary, France, England, Japan, Argentina, Bolivia, Mexico and Canada. Our files are fat with letters from the greats, professionals and amateurs, highly commending our efforts. Our 9 past years of amateur-professional excavations, WHICH OTHERWISE WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN DONE, include some important "breakthroughs": FIRST Morrow Mountain skeletons; FIRST good stratified Dalton midden; FIRST clear Paleo-Transitional documentation; OLDEST radiocarbon date for man in the southeast; FIRST pebble tools BELOW the oldest dated evidence of man in the southeast!

As a FIRST IN FUND DRIVES, an archaeological experiment with no prior trail blazed, nobody thinking it possible - we think it has "done itself proud". Sigfus, who believed in it from the first, who has supported and encouraged and promoted it throughout, has now "retired to archaeology" - from a position of large responsibility and the fever of New York - back again to the hills and vales and peace, and archaeology, of West Virginia. He is again elected President of the W. Va. Archaeological Society, the office he adorned for so many years. We could not wish him a more fitting reward than this "retirement to real living". Others adding their donations are:

Mr. & Mrs. Robert W. Gay, Bob and Marjorie as we have come to know them so pleasantly over the years, discovered us in 1963 and send their EIGHTH generous donation. And they donate their enthusiasms and displays liberally to annual meetings - even distant national meetings and report them for our Newsletter. When professional excavations are within reach, Marjorie donates her muscle and increasing skill. Their mapped and marked surface collection extends the known range of artifacts in their area. Yet Marjorie clamors for MORE AMATEUR OPPORTUNITY - as do we. We want, and must have, STATE FINANCE and several professionals to work with us, to teach us, to use us, year around - for the sake of Alabama archaeology. Thanks to, and for, these real AMATEUR ARCHAEOLOGISTS who want to do still more!

Mr. & Mrs. Thomas E. Stonecypher we have not had the pleasure of meeting, and appreciate the friendly "May and Tom". They discovered us last year, and came back for more (with more!) this year. All these donations are, of course, prior to an opening of the 1969 drive, and we love their stated "contribution to the 1969 'non-campaign'". We are not fund-drivers, certainly not arm-twisters, hardly even askers. We hope the work our fund money accomplishes is worthy of support, and that we can report it educationally enough to interest people in joining - purely of their own accord. This may not be the best way to raise money, but public interest and understanding are even more important for archaeology in the long run. No one thought this method would work - but here folks are contributing to the "non-campaign" even! And they further encourage us to roll up our sleeves and flex our muscles with an "enjoy very much" for the Newsletter. Thanks - twice!

Dan Josselyn, our fund-drive Secretary, who keeps in touch with the literature of archaeology throughout the world, and through personal correspondence with about half of the world, says it is not too much to say "The world is waiting for some answers from Alabama". His years diminish and there are other things he would very much like to get finished, including 2 books, but thinks our prospects are "a tiger by the tail" which no one in his right mind would turn loose. He resumes "buying archaeology on time" with monthly donations.

Our PLANS FOR 1969 are of course to continue our SELECTIVE SALVAGE. Government "salvage" money is narrowly restricted to such developments as dams and highways. The most vulnerable sites to termites (with 2 legs) are the small, old sites - not one in 50 of the many we have explored have been undisturbed! And these sites are the most important for archaeological progress, and most neglected - our prior salvage in its limited definition had never got any further back than Shell Mound Archaic, and in 1952 a prominent professional thought it doubtful that anything older would ever be found in Alabama. We have discovered our Early Archaic, and back of that Paleo-Transitional. But we hadly need a Paleo fluted date for the southeast - on which the place of origin of Paleo may hinge, and a southeastern origin (which several authorities now suggest possible) would revise major concepts of American archaeology. As a very attractive bonus in the search for Early Man, last summer we struck a hot trail of pebble tools resembling the Lively Complex BELOW the oldest dated archaeology in the southeast. These pebble tools are the most mysterious, unexplored, unstudied, unexplained aspect of American archaeology. Alabama has taken the lead in insisting that such gross ignorance is inexcusable. We have been joined in this insistence by letters from names you can't top: Krieger, Wormington, Desmond Clark, Dragoo (who has visited us 3 times from Carnegie Museum), in this country, and Bordes in France, Vertes in Hungary, Leakey himself in Kenya - after actually seeing our Lively Complex pebble tools. Visiting royalty from Canada, New York, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Texas, are all urgent that we must get some answers to pebble tools. Famous Muller-Beck in Switzerland, Menghin the "grand old man of archaeology" in Argentina - our literature has spread like that, and their interest is such that they write urging us to MAKE EVERY EFFORT to solve the mystery of American pebble tools.

We are thus fortunate to have great archaeologists in 2 hemispheres and at least TEN countries helping us to decide our PLANS FOR 1969. And our own professionals have selected and/or tested several sites appropriate to the "international selection". It is a big obligation but an inspiring potential of discovery. And it seems to us a proud thing that OUR FUND FEW DOLLARS are all that are available for this SELECTIVE SALVAGE to save our most important archaeology from destruction.

PLEISTOCENE EXTINCTIONS,

The Search for a Cause, Proceedings VII Congress, International Association for Quaternary Research, Martin & Wright editors, Yale University Press 1967. Fascinating chapters from the book, by John E. Guilday (quite a person) and Guilday & Martin, were

loaned to us by Sigfus Olafson. This long-kicked-around problem is being delineated more clearly, but is still involved. For example, great kill sites tell how the horse was hunted in Europe, where it did not become extinct. America (where the horse evolved) has no comparable horse kill sites, yet it did become extinct here - though on reintroduction after Columbus a few stray horses "re-horsed" the western plains amazingly. Why did the extinct forms of bison die out? They are thought to have been perhaps as numerous as the modern bison (estimated as high as 50 million) which followed right after them. Huge animals were most subject to extinction all over the world, suggesting that ecological factors played a major part: the great Diprotodon, largest Australian marsupial; the large lemurs of Madagascar; East African baboons larger than the gorilla; Megalonyx, giant North American ground sloth (still extant at the time when our Stanfield-Worley site was being occupied); the giant browsing ground sloth Eremotherium as tall as a giraffe of our southeastern area; giant armadillo and glyptodon; giant beaver, dire wolf, short-faced bear; Smilodon, the lion-sized "saber-tooth" tiger; our American giraffe-like camel Titanotylopus or Gigantocamelus; the mastodon and mammoth. We were reading somewhere that our modern gorilla requires 8 hours a day to feed himself - even a brief climatic change could thus be disastrous. But the "terminal Pleistocene" extinction we commonly think of is incorrect - the extinction process began long before. Of the large North American mammal genera, 18% did not survive the late Pliocene, and only 30% lasted into the last or Wisconsin glaciation - man can hardly be largely blamed. This book contains a great wealth of other information on ice age fluctuations, habitats, ecology, continental differences, etc., of great importance toward an understanding of man, "the ice-age animal", which defied the elements and survived, evolved - and threatens to add a new, strange chapter to the list of causes - self-extinction!

HAS ARCHAEOLOGY NO VOICE?

A single copper mining operation is stripping "200 million tons of overburden" from a deposit. Another "open pit" mining company has commissioned Bucyrus-Erie Co. to build an earth-moving machine with a bucket "capable of lifting 550 tons" at a single dip. An immense power shovel in Ohio is removing "180,000 tons of overburden a day". Coal provides more than 25% of the total U.S. energy output, and about 1/3 of our coal comes from surface mining now that machinery for moving overburden is so fantastic. We note warnings in the mining journals that "public attention is being directed toward ugly scars left on the landscape", and advice to backfill and reclaim the land. We have seen no mention that anyone has taken them to task for the ARCHAEOLOGY THEY DESTROY. Would a company spending \$6 million for a single destructive machine, \$100 or more million on a development, be interested in spending a few thousand \$ on "good public-archaeological relations"? Recall that the El Paso Natural Gas Co., digging a 1,056 mile pipeline ditch from Texas to California (\$175 million operation!), considered their relatively trivial investment in archaeology to be a greater investment in free advertising and public good will. HAS ARCHAEOLOGY NO VOICE?

"CRUDE TOOL" PROBLEM NO. 1

When you find a projectile point, do you call it "Woodland" because there are projectile points known to be in the Woodland Culture? Shuckins - projectile points are known in all cultures of the past 11-12,000 years. They have to be found in context, typed, dated. Before that was done, some Paleo and Hardaway points were judged in the pottery period - by surface associations.

"Crude tools" are presently at THAT stage. We get reports of crude tools found in this or that cultural context, along with the deduction that Lively Complex pebble tools therefore belong in said culture. Crude tools, like projectile points, lasted a long time - in Alabama, we know, from before Dalton into actual historic burials. But they have been so horribly unreported, untyped, undated, often unseen as tools, that we know virtually nothing about them. The long problem of typing in context and dating is to do all over again - WITH CRUDE TOOLS AS WITH PROJECTILE POINTS. Here is

"new ground" to plow, and new opportunities for Alabama amateurs to do ORIGINAL and IMPORTANT work!

Students of the subject will want a considerable paper in the PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGIST on "Indian Chopper Industries" by Frances Eyman, University of Pennsylvania (Mrs. Vivien M. Marshall, Secy, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, R.D.#4, Salem, Ohio 44460, \$3.00). She well makes the point that crudely made tools are so often missed that her tentative conclusions lack adequate evidence - and recognizes that our Lively Complex pebble tools may go beyond present evidence reported elsewhere placing various crude tools in known contexts - the "poor relations" associated with nicely made artifacts. Krieger judged our Lively material a "pebble tool COMPLEX" and 5 years of study have been unable to disprove it. And evidence is coming in from elsewhere - as Borden's pure pebble tool site excavated on the highest terrace of the Fraser River canyon - suggesting that America may have a pebble tool COMPLEX. These would be true pebble tools in the traditional sense made famous by Leakey - not just "tools made on pebbles" such as we find in all contexts. Eyman is to be congratulated for insisting on more attention to artifacts "of so simple a form that they are easily confused with natural objects". We "throw no pebble tools" at anyone - for our own eye was too "bi-face conditioned" to see the worst of these "natural objects" until the unspoiled-by-training eye of Alice Burns came to our rescue. It is an utterly fascinating new field in fact unbelievable until you get well into it. Thanks indeed to Sigfus Olafson for bringing Eyman's paper to our attention - an extremely valuable result of our FUND DRIVE work has been informants from much of the English-speaking world, and some Spanish and German.

EXCHANGE INFORMATION

OKLAHOMA ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY: One of these days there may be no men in archaeology, the girls are increasingly doing such a fine job - to whose names we add Isabelle ("Iz") Lobdell, Newsletter editor, and Anna Harwood, corresponding Secretary extraordinary. Not that we detract in any way from the fine, fat job Dr. Don Wykoff is doing on the BULLETIN - who maybe senses this trend too, the major and quite fascinating paper in Vol. XVII being on PLAINS INDIAN CLOTHING - by Mary Jane Schneider - and the Indians who were brought down from fine leathers to "government issue". They "did not readily accept reservation life" but part of their agreement was to "be allowed to leave the reservations to hunt buffalo...in 1878 the buffalo failed to come...dependent on the white man for food and clothing". So "they turned to the Ghost Dance as a means of ridding their area of white men" and "to bring back the buffalo...The Massacre at Wounded Knee ended the ghost dance and to all intents and purposes the life of the Plains Indian as a free man...cornered on the reservation...government was to 'civilize' him...required to give up his ceremonials, his way of dress and his children (who were sent off to boarding schools)" - Morgan's Journals give a pretty sorry description of some of these! "He...went no further toward civilization than was required...developed the passive resistance which has characterized him to the present day...The development of the Payote cult sustained him in his Indianness" - his escape from sad reality. You can get the whole story, and 4 other papers, well illustrated, for \$4.00 (Dr. Wm. H. Harwood, Secretary, P O Box 531, Ponca City, Okla. 74601).

And "Iz" puts both information and the light touch in the Newsletter. As Alfred E. Packer was the only man "ever convicted of cannibalism in the U.S." - for eating FIVE companions, under starvation circumstances, in 1883. But the higher crime seems to have been WHO he ate: "There were only 7 Democrats in Hinsdale County and you... ate 5 of them", the presiding judge is reported to have said. (Was he one of the remaining, therefore biased - about Democrats being edible?) Greg Perino, on naming projectile points, suggests we should know something about them first. Amen! And he calls attention to Big Sandy widely "in context with Dalton (DeJarnette), Agate Basin (Wyckoff), Eden-Scottsbluff (Mason)".

All ceramic students will want Vol. XVI (also \$4.00) of the Bulletin for Slovaček's EXPERIMENTS IN ABORIGINAL CERAMICS. Among the interesting things we learned,

pounding shells for temper resulted in "cubiform" fragmentation, but after heat treatment shell can be pulverized by the fingers into the thin flakes familiar in our Mississippian ware - making the "shell mortar" doubtful.

Iz Lobdell, by the way, offers some nice (if pointed) consolation: "Don't worry about not finding artifacts. When you find them it will just put you in the position of having to study them. It takes about 8 hours in the lab for 1 hour in the field." You're going to love her Newsletters now that you know annual dues are only \$3.50.

ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY: We note that Allen Tyyska (Indian?) spoke on "Reading the soil". Every smudge has meaning, and can add up to "indications are that there was a change in climate about 1450 A.D., and that hybrid corn was being developed to cope with it." Doggone - that rounds out our 99 reasons for not digging to an even 100! Then Prof. William Hurley "rubbed it in" - he took "sections of soil from top to bottom of the mounds, preserving intact the soil stratification and contained artifacts... shipped to soil analysts for study". Now we know the Indian meaning of "holy ground"! AND GET THIS: "Tennessee Archaeologist, Vol. XXIV, No. 1, Spring 1968. This issue will become a classic for the paper 'The American Hand-Axe' by Wm. H. Emanuel, who demonstrates parallels in the North American and European Acheulian and Abbevillian multi-purpose tools." (That ought to warm him even in Alaska.) And - wow - "geological dating of human bones uncovered along the bluffs of the Oldman River in Taber, Alberta, by Dr. Archibald Stalker indicate an age of at least 30,000 years and probably 60,000". If that doesn't rev you up, "Prof. Z. S. Pohorecky, head of the Anthropology Department of the University of Saskatchewan...reported the discovery...near Saskatoon, of chipped flint artifacts in direct association with woolly mammoth bones...in a soil layer sandwiched between 2 layers dated at 38,000 and 18,000 years old." Our January Educational Page on keeping site artifacts together is quoted in their February issue. And we'll borrow a couple of good quotes: "unlike a camera, the human eye sees only what the conditioned brain wants it to see" - like only nicely shaped artifacts, f'rinstance? And "unless we are to be merely pot-hunters, we must be anthropologists as well as archaeologists" - the story of man written with artifacts must be more important than artifactitis.

TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY: Gee whiz - those must be fire ants in their pants. They are hurling invectives at themselves, mind you, in their Newsletter - on the question of "What's wrong with the TAS?" It looks to us as if there is quite a lot right with the TAS - and shortly going to be righter. And they, as we, are girding their loins to go all-out for STATE FINANCE - and with the same objective to give amateurs a "chance to work with the professional...the key word is WITH...a State Archaeologist and some assistants to work throughout the state" - which cannot be accomplished by "those few professionals now burdened with teaching and administrative assignments along with responsibility for what salvage archaeology they can find time for." If Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky and Alabama emulate Arkansas, each getting several archaeologists FREE to work with the amateurs, the year around - don't let this be just a dream! (Our Committee is working at it, and the information we asked of Chapters is coming in.) We suggest that our members join the TAS to "catch their infection" and raise some of the same here if required - their Newsletter has "come alive". (Dr. Alfred K. Guthe, Secretary, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, \$3.00) And by all means order "Archaeological Investigations in the Tims Ford Reservoir, Tennessee 1966", edited by Charles H. Faulkner, well worth the only \$2.50 - there isn't much that education can't do for us!

CHAPTER NEWS

Birmingham Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Thursday of each month in Room 213, Reid Hall, Samford University. The March meeting was treated to a most interesting talk by Mrs. Jim McCary on "Art of Ancient Egypt" illustrated with slides from the Birmingham Museum of Art. Please note that the APRIL MEETING will be held ON THE TENTH, which is

the SECOND THURSDAY of April, and Mrs. John Bradshaw will speak on "Indians of Atmore" with whom she worked for many years.

THE PASTFINDERS, Birmingham Chapter Ladies' Auxiliary, met in March at the home of Mrs. Richard Hahn, where Christine (Mrs. Steve) Wimberly talked and showed slides on "The Last Days of Ancient Moundville, Ala."

Choctawhatchee Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Monday of each month at the Houston County Memorial Library, Dothan. Guest speaker at the February meeting was Mrs. Wm. Lazarus, Curator of the Temple Mound Museum, Fort Walton, Fla. Since the Chapter is in process of establishing a local museum in conjunction with the Dothan Historical Society, many questions were asked and problems solved at the meeting. 1969 Officers of the Chapter are: Durwood Joiner, President; Joe Askew, Vice President; Mrs. Bob Wheat, Secy-Treas; and Mrs. Philip Spann, Reporter.

Cullman County Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Monday of each month at City Hall Auditorium, Cullman. At the March meeting, the University of Nebraska film "The Early Hunters" will be shown. Miss Beth Gray, an 8th grade student at Cullman Junior High School, was awarded the Cullman Chapter 1st Place Plaque for the best archaeology exhibit at the Science Fair on March 5.

Huntsville Chapter meets on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Madison County Court House. William Wesley, Bart Henson and A. J. Wright, at the February meeting, gave slide illustrated talks on "A Site Excavation in Northwest Florida" and "North Alabama Petroglyphs". At the March meeting, Dr. Walter B. Jones, former State Geologist and a long-time active archaeologist, spoke on "The Flint Industry in the Tennessee Valley". Officers elected for 1969 are: B. Bart Henson, President; William H. Wesley, 1st Vice President; Dewey Moss, 2nd Vice President; Carolyn Wright, Secy-Treas; and Dan Buchanan, Librarian.

Morgan-Limestone Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Tuesday of each month at Decatur City Hall. Muscle Shoals Chapter President Fletcher Jolly spoke at the March meeting on "Excavation and Evaluation of Human Skeletal Remains" giving an excellent presentation illustrated with slides and artifacts on methods of determining age, size and sex of human skeletal materials. At the April meeting, Dr. Bert Hayes, Athens College Professor, will speak on "Historical Geology of Palestine", illustrated with slides and materials from that area.

Muscle Shoals Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 4th Monday of each month at Room 100, Science Building, Florence State University. At the February meeting, Jack W. Cambron, Decatur Chapter, spoke on "Savage Cave", stating early levels at this site are producing pebble and nodular tools which are apparently not products of a biface tool industry. The March meeting will be addressed by LeBaron W. Pahmeyer of Chattanooga Chapter, Tennessee State Society, on "The Archaeology of Russell Cave", he having participated in the initial test excavation of the cave. Slides and typical artifacts from the site will be shown.

Noccalula Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Thursday of each month at Etowah County Court House, Gadsden. Horace J. Holland, Muscle Shoals Chapter, gave a most enjoyable talk at the March meeting on "Paleo and Paleo-Transitional Projectile Points", exhibiting illustrative artifacts. Marjorie (Mrs. Bill) Ashley will serve as coordinator with the Gadsden Historical Society this year on the "Coosa Time Tunnel" project.

ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

NEW MEMBERS DURING MARCH: (We are happy to welcome you aboard)

Mrs. C. F. Bjork, 1500A Blossomwood Drive N.E., Huntsville, Ala. 35805

Francis C. French, Department of Sociology, Auburn University, Auburn, Ala. 36830
Dan Farmer, 9002 Berclair Road, Huntsville, Ala. 35802
Arzie H. Grimes, 718 Somerville Road S.E., Decatur, Ala. 35601 (Family)
George Ralph Hendon, P O Box 474, Arley, Ala. 35541
Mrs. Joyce Jernigan, Route 1 Box 352, Portland, Tenn. 37148
R. C. Lowry Jr., Route 3 Box 534, Gulfport, Miss. 39501
John McWaters, c/o Mrs. Henry Gary Jr., Glen Iris Drive, Eufaula, Ala. 36027
William H. Schultz, 702 Chambers Drive N.E., Huntsville, Ala. 35801 (Family)
Charles H. Stachfield, 919 Bridge St., Gulfport, Miss. 39501

WE MAKE MISTAKES, TOO: So, please check the mailing label on this issue of your Newsletter. If a small "x" appears after your name, your 1969 dues have been paid, according to our records. Otherwise, we have no record of payment and your name will not appear on the revised mailing list unless we are notified of payment. Remember that regardless of when previous dues were paid, 1969 dues must be paid by March 31, to assure you of receiving all of the Society's publications this year. The established cost of back-issues of the Newsletter is 25¢ per copy, but even at this cost, we can provide them only as long as supplies are available.

CHAPTER NEWS ITEMS: If your Secretary, Correspondent or Reporter is not receiving blanks each month for reporting news of your Chapter to appear in the Newsletter, let State Secretary Rodger Schaefer know the name and address of the person to whom the blanks should be mailed. We are interested in knowing what is going on at Chapter meetings all over the state, and other Chapters are always itching for news on programs which they might use for the enjoyment and education of their members. Chapter activity is the backbone of your State Society, and unless the interest of your membership is maintained at a high level, our program for further active development of Alabama archaeology will suffer.

Marjorie (Mrs. Robert W.) Gay of Standing Rock (traditions of that standing-on-end rock which gave the name to the town seem a bit "smoggy") is getting a fine set of projectile point types as they look in quartz - on which she must publish - the classics on fine material do not tell the eye the whole story.

WORM ARCHAEOLOGY: Cole Rogers, one of our youngest members, is also interested in paleontology. And he hit the jackpot with one of those things you see illustrated, hardly believe, never find. It is a FOSSIL WORM TRACK, or worm-like creature, which slithered across mud many millions of years ago - it could be way, way, way back in the Paleozoic era! The S-shaped trail of the worm's "squiggle" is a rounded groove about half as wide as a pencil, with ridges of mud "squashed" out on both sides with little undulating ripples perhaps representing successive forward pushes or "worm steps". The mud is now a thin slab of "siltstone" the color of pale or buff clay (laterite). If he hadn't written his story in "worm hieroglyphics" - well, you can see the importance of reporting!

GEORGIA PALEO WANTED!: A communication from Mr. Lawrence W. Meier, 1509 Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30307, informs that the Society for Georgia Archaeology is endeavoring to establish and publish a survey of Georgia Paleo-Indian material, to be patterned on the survey conducted in Kentucky in 1963. They are anxious to locate all collectors and collections in Alabama with Georgia material. Similar inquiries in neighboring states are being made. So, if you or anyone you know can be of assistance to our Georgia friends, we know you will get in touch with Mr. Meier at once.

William Pendleton, Muscle Shoals, ordering the Lively Complex pebble tool publication, inquires when the 3rd printing of the Cambron-Hulse projectile point type book will be available - his copy is wearing out, and friends want copies. All the new material has not come through yet, but we hope soon. As for other publications "of interest",

Bill, for identifying the non-biface "un-American" artifacts which are showing up abundantly you will find very helpful FRAMEWORKS FOR DATING FOSSIL MAN, Aldine Publishing Co., 529 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605, \$8.75 - introducing all the Old World artifact types (many looking like Alabama artifacts!).

MALACOLOGY TO THE RESCUE: Bea Harris, our erudite author and taxonomist on the subject, calls our quite innocent attention to THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE HAWAIIAN MALACOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Hold your horses - this isn't as "far out" as it sounds. All those bikinis in the Pacific threw carbon-14 into a tizzy, as you can understand - oh gosh, it was just the atom bomb testing on the Island of Bikini. Ho-hum, that is not so interesting, but it did have about the same rejuvenating effect. In trying to C-14 date some "sea urchin spines" in the New Hebrides, Dr. Richard Shutler Jr., got the surprise of his life - that darned sea urchin hadn't even died until the year 2169 - some 200 years in the FUTURE! All those bikinis (we prefer to visualize) had supercharged it, of course, with radiation - man! And here is where archaeology sneaks in - with all those bikinis around, how can archaeologists keep their mind on their business and C-14 date material with 200 years of extra radiation? It seems that for "control" sea shells collected prior to the 1950 bomb tests come in mighty handy. And it seems that malacologists also collect sea shells - though if they have kept one all this time it is a prized bivalve or something and you can't wrestle it away from them. Heck, we bet those girls in bikinis can do it.

THOSE REALLY TALENTED WATERS BOYS: A. W. Beinlich reports that he, representing the Muscle Shoals Chapter, acted as a judge at the Northwest Alabama Science Fair held at Florence State University on March 6-8, 1969. He also presented a certificate to Johnny Waters, 1st place winner in "Earth & Space Science" category, Senior Division, and a Certificate to Rory Waters, 1st place winner in "Earth & Space Science" category, Junior Division. Rory, also, was the grand prize winner in the Junior Division. You will probably remember that Johnny & Rory are sons of State Society member Spencer Waters, of Moulton, Alabama, and their accomplishments have been reported in several previous years of participation in science fairs.

OUR EDUCATIONAL PAGE THIS MONTH: STONES & BONES recently had the pleasure of receiving a letter from a member thanking us for the job we do and further combined a bit of philosophy and history. We found it so interesting we requested permission to use it - slightly edited, of course - for our Educational Page in this issue. We entitled it "Tree Root Ethnology", and sincerely hope you enjoy it, also.

EDUCATIONAL PAGES: While on this subject, let us say that sometimes we get a bit frustrated when Chapters, upon being solicited, do not find it possible to submit articles either by the date needed or at all. Being under the impression that these pages were more or less popular among our membership, we are wondering if the popularity is on the reading, and not the writing, side. As you know, it takes both, and if, on reading this appeal, you feel the urge to sit down and rap off a page for us, do so TODAY!

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVENTURE: Knocking on the door of the farmhouse, one of our members stood back and shortly asked a young woman if he might ask her husband's permission to hunt his fields. "He's dead, but you can hunt", she replied matter-of-factly. "Dead! Great guns!", our friend blurted. "Yes," she said, "that's what killed him". "Good grief! Hunting accident?" inquired our friend. "No", she concluded calmly, "he was drinking and we were tussling over a gun." (Or would this item be "Alabama ethnology"?)

WHAT MONEY CAN DO FOR ARCHAEOLOGY: Despite the incredible 2,000,000 year record of man in Olduvai Gorge, Dr. & Mary Leakey labored alone in its immensity for 30 years, like 2 ants trying to move a mountain. They were able to put in some 40,000 man (and woman) hours during those 30 years - as contrasted with 92,000 man hours of work in ONE season after financial help finally arrived!

LAND LEVELING for more efficient farming practices - millions of Federal dollars pouring into this - no provisions for the archaeological destruction. McGimsey and Davis in Arkansas are forced to the assumption "that there will be essentially total destruction in the next 25 years of all archaeological data present in the alluvial lands of the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley". It leaves us speechless - at least printably. But it reminds most forcibly that archaeology must make hay, and haste.

WATCH FOR WESLEY, W. H., of Huntsville, in the TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGIST. Dr. Guthe has accepted a paper on flakes experimentally used to study types of edge wear, and illustrated with photos several times actual size. Man alive, how we do need such "experimental archaeology" - and illustrations.

What hours we spend upon our rears to theorize with learned leers,
And waste the time far better spent fact-seeking with experiment!
"This tool of course was pressure-chipped", our visitor securely quipped -
A flake we struck and scraper-used was what he learnedly confused.
This method has its problems though - the more we learn the less we "know"!

NO MORE EVOLUTION? In Darwin's time, it was reasonable for him to suppose "that man in the distant future will be a far more perfect creature than he now is". But man has largely "outsmarted" the major forces of nature which forced him to evolve. Muller in his monumental STUDIES IN GENETICS, concludes that man is now devolving!

COULD CONFUSION BE CLARIFYING? Was the Pleistocene one or five million years long, and divided into the 4 conventional glaciations - or 6 or 8 or 11 or 20? Thanks to Roger Nance and CURRENT ANTHROPOLOGY, we were reading this confusion in Emiliani's THE PLEISTOCENE EPOCH AND THE EVOLUTION OF MAN - plus comments by 24 of his peers (February 1968). We emerged with a healthy conviction that we do not know it all yet, and shouldn't "close the book" on anything.

DISMEMBERING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CORPSE: It seems there are several "owners" of collections from the Bull Brook site. Fortunately, Douglas Byers was able to round them up for study, resulting in "a fine series of steps in the manufacture of the characteristic fluted point" and "preconceived ideas are being demolished" (AMERICAN ANTIQUITY, October 1968). Should anyone "own" a segment of man's history, and shouldn't the pages be stored together in a safe place?

TWENTY YEARS LATER, increasing awareness sent the late J. L. Giddings Jr., back to an Alaskan site where he had found 4 artifacts. It proved his greatest discovery, the Onion Portage site, early exploration yielding 30 culture-bearing layers. We are never "through" with sites - they will mean more in years to come, and must be safeguarded.

RAISED EYEBROW DEPT.: Ford Foundation grants \$1,500,000 for our graduate students to dig in OTHER COUNTRIES. Have we no worthy archaeology, or no competent teachers?

EDUCATIONAL PAGE

TREE ROOT ETHNOLOGY

How many of us know the mind and culture of the American Indian? There are too many volumes devoted to typology of artifacts and so very little on culture. In the STONES & BONES March issue, my eye fell upon the great service to mankind rendered by one Alexander Fleming when he learned the biotic suppressive value of a mold termed penicillium. It injures my feelings of seeking only truth in archaeology, to record that this human invention was first made in Britain. The value of certain molds for human medicinal use may have been first discovered in America by its aborigines; most likely by the Cherokees of our own area several hundreds of years before Alexander Fleming was even born.

During my later digit years and early teens, I was in part raised on a bachelor uncle's farm in Virginia. This typical Virginia establishment of the early 20th Century was presided over by a Cherokee woman (English name, Mary Walton) imported from the southern hill country of western North Carolina, and called by my uncle his housekeeper. She never let me forget that she was the daughter of a Cherokee Chief whose family had for generations been the tribal doctors. Her proudest memories were those of helping her father gather herbs and minister to the sick tribe; she said her father taught her all the secrets which had been handed down for generations on end. She often told me that she thought of me as her boy, and that I must learn the wisdom of both the Cherokee and the white man. I have never known a person since who could condense so much wisdom into half a dozen words, then lapse into silence no matter how many questions one put. Will Rogers would have to be at his best to compete with Mary.

This remarkable woman taught me a cure for everything that might happen to a growing boy. She explained to me that the Cherokees knew that God had put a cure close by for anything a man could suffer from; but only those who sought out such knowledge would know and understand. Crushed leaves cured my boils, other plants cured cuts or inflamed tissue overnight; tea made from roots cured digestive ailments, and a heavy brew of poke plant roots (poisonous if imbibed) cured my terrible propensity for having poison ivy all over my body. I learned how to find each plant, which part was most effective, and how to prepare each. My uncle hooted all this, calling it Indian lore which by chance might work sometimes; but I noticed he never interfered with Mary's ministrations to either of us. (Maybe 90% of all 19th Century Patented Medicines were Indian in origin?).

Once Mary became gravely ill, fever persisted and she grew quite weak. She confided in me that she could not diagnose her illness. A white doctor was called in, and I remember some talk about rheumatic fever and the likelihood of aggravated recurrences. The next morning I was astonished to see Mary dressed but quite ill. She said: "Boy, you come with me, I want to show you a long kept Cherokee secret." Back of the farmhouse on the mountainside grew the forest with huge chestnut trees. Before World War I these chestnut trees grew to heights of 180 feet with trunks 6 to 8 feet in diameter. Here Mary began to scrutinize soil between the roots of these giant chestnut trees. The soil was a red clay, but in spots it was streaked with yellow and purple bands of mold. Such an area of marked discoloration was scraped up with a spoon and placed into a bottle. The dosage was one spoon full every 2 hours washed down with water. She told me this was the secret cure for recurrent fever, noting that there were many kinds of mold, some of which were poison, and that only the kind she had shown me would cure these fevers. In a few days Mary was quite well again and she never suffered the predicted relapse.

Once I asked Mary why she thought this dirt worked as a cure. I remember her answer which was revealing: "Now boy, we Cherokees don't have to think about this, we know; that's the trouble with white men, they are always acting on what they think when most of the time they know better. You see, a Cherokee acts on what he knows and he keeps his thinking to himself." But, philosophy aside, the fact remains that the Cherokees isolated a beneficial mold and put it to good human use, long before Fleming.

And now, back to the ideas in STONES & BONES. How many archaeologists today would recognize an ancient Indian jug full of mold dirt if they dug one up? How many of Hammurabi's "perfume bottles" were actually penicillium bottles, but then this violates Herodotus, who told us the ancient Athenian doctors were always the best! Perhaps the enigma of man is the only truth and the written word a passing fantasy?

Your Newsletter is doing everyone a great service.

(Member Alabama Archaeological Society)

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!

----- cut here -----

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

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

STREET ADDRESS, ROUTE or P.O. BOX: _____

CITY: _____ ZIP: _____ STATE: _____

_____ Life (Individual)	\$50.00	_____ Associate (Students under age 22)	\$2.00
_____ Joint Life (husband & wife)	60.00	_____ Sustaining (individual)	7.50
_____ Annual (individual)	4.00	_____ Sustaining (husband & wife)	10.00
_____ Annual, Family (husband, wife and children under age 18)	5.00	_____ Annual (institutional)	4.00

(Residents of Foreign Countries, including Canada & Mexico: \$1.00 additional for Regular, Associate or Institutional membership, \$10.00 additional for Individual Life and \$15.00 additional for Joint Life Membership)

----- cut here -----

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.

The coupon below, after being completed to show information in each blank, should accompany your contribution, to insure proper credit and acknowledgment.

----- cut here -----

To THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA, INC.

NAME: _____ AMOUNT: \$ _____

ADDRESS: _____ CITY: _____ STATE: _____

Mail to: Mr. Dan Josselyn, 408 Broadway, Birmingham, Ala. 35209

Alabama Archaeological Society

c/o E.M. Harris
3237 Carlisle Road
Birmingham, Ala. 35213



NON-PROFIT ORG.
U. S. POSTAGE

PAID

PERMIT NO. 2458
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Charles K. Peacock
1514 Bailey Ave.
Chattanooga, TN 37404

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED