

Alabama Archaeological Society

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

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STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

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Also Choctawhatchee Chapter

!!! WELCOME TO OUR NEW CHAPTER !!!

By action of the Board of Directors at our Summer Annual Meeting July 10th, we now have added our TWELFTH Chapter to the State Society, unanimously accepting the petition of the CHOCTAWHATCHEE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY for affiliation. Some 19 members from the Ozark, Enterprise, Dothan and Fort Rucker area signed the petition, and the number has since increased. We welcome this enthusiastic group to our ranks especially since it gives us representation in the southwestern part of the state and enables us to now achieve coverage of the entire state.

We hope that as one of their projects, they will tackle the mapping and reporting of archaeological sites in their section as, to date, little information is recorded on the distribution of artifacts throughout that possibly very productive area. As soon as the full listing is available, we shall let you know the names of the officers of the chapter, and the meeting date, so that State Society members who may be in that vicinity can visit with the Choctawhatchee Chapter at regular meetings. Our best wishes!

PROGRESS REPORT - 1965 SUMMER DIG

Progress at Dk 57, the Boydston Creek Shelter, was rather slow throughout the 1st term due to frequent rains. The mechanical screen was used only rarely, and screening operations were confined largely to the creek which had an unusually good flow.

An initial trench was staked out at the foot of the long, steeply sloping talus, and excavated in arbitrary 4 inch levels to bedrock. Once the natural stratigraphy was established, successive trenches proceeded up the talus utilizing the natural strata. A central 10 foot block was left standing to be excavated later under close control. At present the trench at the drip line is being excavated to bedrock. This trench was begun at the time of the Society's Annual Summer workshop meeting, and progressed rapidly due to much excellent volunteer labor.

A preliminary picture of the site indicates 3 natural strata. Zone A is the brown humus overlay which contains the ceramic occupation and extends to a depth of 20 inches. The pottery is largely limestone tempered Mulberry Creek Plain and Long Branch Fabric. Marked common to the Guntersville Basin during Woodland times. Zone A also contains numerous mortars or milling stones. Zone B is a black layer approximately 2 feet thick which underlies Zone A. Material here is largely Early Archaic, and includes uniface tools and projectile points tentatively typed as Morrow Mountain, Kirk Serrated, Crawford Creek and White Springs. Zone C is the underlying hardpacked, rocky, largely sterile yellow sand. Toward the drip line, Zone B tends to thin out and sterile soil is reached at a higher level. Along the drip line, several pits and post molds have been noted and recorded.

Thus far a few artifacts have been found which could be assigned to a date earlier

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than Archaic. These include a Greenbrier Dalton and several Big Sandy I projectile points which unfortunately were not separable stratigraphically from later materials.

Very little material has yet been found which might be related to the pictographs in the shelter. The pictographs are typical of Southern Cult motifs at Moundville. The drip line trench produced a pearl bead and a greenstone celt fragment, either of which may be significant.

As of July 14, when the 2nd term crew began, a total of 41 five-foot squares had been excavated to bedrock or well into sterile soil. The 2nd term crew will concentrate work within the shelter itself, and in the central control block left standing earlier. More volunteer help from among the Society's membership will be required to complete the excavation during the remainder of the session which extends thru most of August.

PROJECT ARCHY

On June 20, the Girl Scouts of the Deep South Council, Mobile, Ala., came for their annual 2 weeks stay. During this time, they tested a small shelter (Dk 59) known locally as Umbrella Rock, which was pointed out by Mr. Claude Thornhill of the Marshall County Chapter. Dk 59 is located about 2 miles from Dk 57 on a small stream. Seven 5 x 5 foot test squares were excavated to sterile soil through a heavy midden. Six features were recorded. Four of these were pits, most of which were rock lined. Two burials were uncovered, one a skull burial and the other a flexed burial in a rock lined grave. The cultural material throughout the site was similar to that being recovered from Dk 57. Before the end of the 2nd term, the student crew plans to go back in and finish excavating Dk 59. The Girl Scouts were ably directed by Mrs. Mary Louise Andridge and Mrs. Ruby Cobb. The "working" crew included:

Susan Baldauf, New Orleans, La.
Faye Carroll, Chickasaw, Ala.
Meg Dahlberg, Chickasaw, Ala.
Diane Hatton, Jasper, Ala.
Cathy Mitchell, Mobile, Ala.
Diana Redd, Little Rock, Ark.
Margie Searcy, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Susan Stone, Monroe, La.
Cathy Wiese, Jackson, Miss.
Julie Wood, Columbus, Miss.

Betty Ann Brooks, Mobile, Ala.
Ellen Elizabeth Cooper, Baton Rouge, La.
Valeria Fike, Monroe, La.
Susan Keogh, Marianna, Ark.
Augusta Norden, Mobile, Ala.
Rachel Rosenfeld, Little Rock, Ark.
Nancy Sloan, Mobile, Ala.
Alice Ann Tome, Birmingham, Ala.
Elizabeth Williams, New Orleans, La.
Marsha Yarbury, Benton, Ark.

????? OUR FUND DRIVE FOR '65 ?????

Problems? Yep. Dave is complaining that we have not been able to sign our full contract yet - and he has not been able to hire on a full complement of student diggers for the 2nd half of the summer. And at best he figures it will be difficult to finish the big job on this important shelter this summer.

Besides which - we have that planned winter project ahead of us this year! So, from this end we'll sure try to do a better educational-promotional job - we must have been lying down on that job! We do have some unusual surprises for you, this month a way YOU CAN DOUBLE YOUR DONATION!!!

Professor Edward K. Austin, University of Alabama, Past President of our Tuscaloosa Chapter, offers an unusual inducement. The Austins have been vacationing in Mexico for the past 15 years, and making a surface survey of the fields around the Toltec pyramids. Prof. Austin has a number of Toltec "incense burners" which in behalf of promoting archaeological education and interest he would like to place in schools, libraries, museums or other educational displays. YOU CAN HAVE ONE OF THESE for your school, library, etc., for a donation of \$10 or more to our fund - packaged and postpaid by Prof. Austin - along with a mimeographed explanation and sketch of the Toltec Culture placing it in the amazing "falls and regrowth" of the great Central American civilizations. Thus a DOUBLE DONATION - to archaeological education and interest as well as

finance. And by the way, could YOU identify an incense burner if you found one? Supply limited - so hurry!

George L. McCrary, Alvin L. Jackson and George W. Chamberlin join us this month to bring our NEW donors this year to FIFTEEN. That new layer which we manage to "snow-ball" each year - it is quite amazing and most gratifying. And Mooresville, Madison, Gadsden - wide geographic coverage, which is also healthy. We are unable to pass along any information about these gentlemen, except that they are obviously unusual - our select donors must be about the most exclusive group in America. We did fancy we got a nice picture of Mr. McCrary's home from the address - "Boxwood Place". Dr. Long did some photography for him, and suggested the donation - we shall try to sustain his interest with good work and information.

Mr. & Mrs. C. van den Berg - bless them, we think they donate out of the bigness of their hearts rather than an awakened interest in archaeology. But we heard that Mr. van den Berg is an avid reader, but highly selective. So we tried a book on archaeology - and apparently he didn't mind it at all. Unfortunately, we do not think there is a good book for general reading on North American archaeology, but do hope the one we sent was of some assistance in explaining our strange ailment, and how much we appreciate their annual generosity.

Mr. & Mrs. Brittain Thompson - ...kicked in again...and he is doing nicely, thanks.

J. Andrew Douglas - great Scott, Andy sure gave us a raise this year - for "the very important program...and best wishes for this work". And along with a nice letter, some Mobile Press Register clippings for our Society files - the MPR gives archaeology full-page spreads! It was Mr. Douglas' grandfather, as we recall, who came over from "bonny Scotland" - where for many centuries Scottish history and the Douglas name were inseparable. We cut our buccaneering young teeth on the stirring tales of "the Douglas", and later in reading history found that the family lived up to its traditions in song and story. In fact, Scott seems to have failed to mention that "bleeding heart" on the family Coat of Arms. When the great King and liberator of Scotland, Robert Bruce, died he asked Sir James Douglas to take his heart on a pilgrimage to the holy land - Sir James had been his greatest general. Sir James was killed by the Moors in Andalusia, but his body and the heart were returned to Scotland. Archibald L. Douglas defeated his rival claimant to the throne of Scotland and became King. The family married into royal families some half a dozen times, and seldom into less than the families of Earls, Dukes, Barons - acquiring about 8 castles scattered all over Scotland! When knights in armor went out of style, John Sholto Douglas, Marquis of Queensberry, became a patron of sparring and founder of the Marquis of Queensberry rules of boxing. But how we run on - we'll have to wait until next year to tell how Thomas Douglas, 5th Earl of Selkirk, fought the Northwest Fur Co. to a standstill and colonized Manitoba; and Sir James Douglas was the founder of British Columbia. (Error: we do find in Scott "If from its shade in danger part The lineage of the Bleeding Heart!")

William K. Keel, Keel & Co., Atlanta - do you recall how Mr. Keel donated generously last year, but admitted he knew nothing about our doings? And he suggested that if he did know he might up the ante. At the time we wrote him about our aspirations and inspirations, and sent some literature. But it has been a most confusingly busy year, and we had forgotten - which Mr. Keel had not - and he doubled the ante! It all came back in a flash. It is all still very mysterious - but isn't it a lovely mystery? How Mr. Keel heard of our crusade, what prompted him - maybe sometime he will share the story with us.

Mr. & Mrs. David L. DeJarnette - our own Dave & Elizabeth! Besides giving their lives to archaeology, giving to our cause too! A friend returning from another state for a visit back home, assured us that we "are lucky to have Dave" - he hadn't found another like him. He sure has "gone along" with us, and enabled us to accomplish more than we dreamed - despite his very busy life as Curator at Mound State Monument, and teaching at the University of Alabama, and taking so much personal interest in his fine students

who are going on to honors in the profession. And isn't it "just like Dave" to send along with their donation an honorarium the Business Womens Club of Livingston had given him? (We've lost count of how many honorariums Dave has passed along to the fund!) He adds speaking engagements, all over Alabama, to his archaeological problems! Yes, we are lucky to have Dave - thank goodness his love for archaeology brought him back to Alabama from the Oak Ridge Museum. And that he brought back Elizabeth, the gracious hostess, and "holding the fort" when Dave is out after Indians!

MORGAN-LIMESTONE CHAPTER - Secretary Edward J. Bing sends us a Chapter donation from Decatur, the "heart of the Indian country" where so many good archaeologists have sprung up out of the rich middens. And by the way, that must have been the first Chapter of the Alabama Archaeological Society. Dr. Frank J. Soday came to Alabama (Chemstrand) with archaeological fire in his eye, and he and his gang came down to Birmingham where the Anthropological Society had long held sway and considerably asked if we had any objection to their forming the Alabama Society - seeing we had precedence. Golly no - more power to you! And the Birmingham Anthropological Society voted to join into the hopeful beginning of a statewide Society, and turned its Newsletter to the cause. And just look at us now, TWELVE Chapters with the new and most welcome Choctawhatchee! And us with summer projects of undreamed dimensions, and good folks from nigh 30 states and 2 foreign countries donating! Let us thank that Decatur gang again! But what might we have done had Frank Soday not deprived us of his vigorous personality, going on to larger fields & greener pastures (if not richer middens)?

NOCCALULA CHAPTER - say, get this: Hazel Barker, CONTRIBUTIONS CHAIRMAN! Now that is our idea of an inspiration - fluted on both faces! Our fund does need a "representative" in every Chapter - to take some of the load (as well as the cussing) off of the "home office". And to remind us (in a nice way) that after all we are organized to do SOMETHING ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGY - and if you ever heard of anything more effective than our fund drive for getting something done, let us know! If you ever heard of anything which brought more fame to a Society, let us know! If you know of an easier way than sharing a few bucks, let us know! Atsa girl, Hazel, give 'em a good snake-medicine spiel. And just look at what it has done for Hazel - queen of the archaeological cartoons! Contributions chairman! And besides the NOCCALULA CHAPTER donation, Hazel sends a fine donation from their good Newsletter Editor, Jess Raley; a SECOND donation from Dr. & Mrs. E. M. Lindsey (who have figured a way to "reclaim" the childrens' shoes!); our new donor above, George W. Chamberlin; and of course Bill & Hazel Barker. Count on that vigorous young Chapter to invent a Contributions Chairman! (You folks be sweet to Hazel - it can be a difficult and thankless job - and no one particularly likes it - but we do find that many folks, after they buy it, love this particular brand of snake-medicine, SUPPORTING GOOD ARCHAEOLOGY - try a bottle?)

It is most encouraging to be able to report that before the 2nd term crew reported for duty, we were sufficiently close to the necessary figure (and also sufficiently optimistic about how our good members would come through) to induce the Research Association to authorize the University to go ahead on the full contract basis. And Dave was successful in rounding up several additional crew members at the last minute so the work will go ahead full throttle. BUT, please bear in mind our Winter Project, and keep the dollars rolling in so that 1965 will NOT be the first year we did not do all the things we planned at the beginning of our drive.

THE TALKING STONES - A MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT

Our warnings that the years take their toll, and the considerable ages of many of our best workers in the Alabama Archaeological Society, remind acutely that the best possible contribution we can make to archaeology is a younger generation more educated and ethical than ours has been. If age doesn't necessarily bring wisdom, at least it can look back upon its own mistakes - and warn against them.

The contribution of my generation to that lamentable "amateur problem" arose from the fact that many of us did not know, and some never learned, that "stones can talk" - and that a cherished "pretty arrowhead" is of no consequence whatever, while "what it can tell us" is very important. Every projectile point has at least a sentence to tell us, some may write a book - the Folsom point rewrote American archaeology! But if that Folsom point had been picked up by some "collector", and fondly mounted, or placed upon the mantel for all to admire, or hoarded in some old shoebox, it would have been so doggone mad it wouldn't have uttered a single word! It had to be expertly excavated, witnessed and photographed in association with an extinct form of bison, dated by the radiocarbon method, and reported far and wide in many publications to make what it had to say AVAILABLE to archaeologists all over the world. And all this had to be done by trained, reputable scientists before the world could believe the strange story it had to tell. Few artifacts will tell that much, but since members of the Alabama Archaeological Society have matured to correct procedures, they have added important chapters to archaeology. And every single artifact can at least tell us Mr. Benton Stemmed, or Dalton, or the many others, WAS HERE. When put together, a total DISTRIBUTION MAP is of tremendous importance.

Growing out of a childish "collector" class into the status of a real, and valuable, "amateur archaeologist", is a fairly simple matter. First, if you do "field work", you use a topographical or at the very least a good county map. You mark every site accurately on the map. You put that same mark on every artifact you collect from that site, with waterproof India ink. If it appears to be an unusual site, or if destruction is threatened, you report it immediately to a professional - or someone who will. Your collection is always made available to anyone who will study and report it - if you do not (as your knowledge increases, we urge you to do so). You will make arrangements to will your collection, properly marked, with accompanying maps, to a responsible party - if you have not already deposited it with some archaeological laboratory. You will never dig until some competent authority says you are able and justified. A buried artifact is "in context" - that is, in meaningful association with other artifacts, the total of which tells an important story which only experts can DECIPHER. Ignorantly dug, they become only separate words which cannot be put together to make sense. And a good amateur will study the books and journals so that he may learn better and better how to do these things.

The reward? You will find it a thousandfold more rewarding to "make the stones talk" than to strike them dumb by mere "collecting". To be able to say: "I located a Dalton, the first reported from this area", or "I brought that site to the attention of the professionals", or "I reported in the journals such and such" - and a hundred other things - such are rewarding beyond price to all who have learned the importance of the long unwritten history of man, and have developed a high ethical regard for preserving and deciphering that story.

I could not leave you, nor archaeology, a finer legacy than this recipe for being a "good amateur", to improve upon the start my generation made. And I take this opportunity to remind you that our most notable discovery has been our annual fund drive, the only one in archaeology, to support the yearly excavations under competent professional supervision of the most important sites we can scout all year. For the first time this provides everyone with a simple way to DO SOMETHING ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGY, something intelligent and important and scientific to help repair the tragic neglect and destruction of archaeological evidence. It has brought far more results, and far more fame, in a single year than 35 previous years of amateur archaeology. All one has to do to help in a big way is to donate a few dollars, or volunteer some free labor for our digs. I can heartily recommend that you join in this effort, and sustain and continue this BEST AMATEUR DISCOVERY - the very easiest way to be "a good amateur".

Dr. A. G. Long Jr.

SUMMER ANNUAL WORKSHOP MEETING

A goodly number of State Society members made their appearance at the Ider Dig Site during the day on Saturday, July 10, and a worthwhile number of hours of volunteer labor were contributed both on that day and on Sunday. During the 2 days, excavation was concentrated on the first line of squares under the overhang, and techniques were demonstrated for the benefit of those members who had not previously attended one of the Society's summer digs. Zone A in these squares produced an interesting variety of chips, worked flint, artifacts and pottery.

At the dinner Saturday night attended by some 50 members & guests, Dave DeJarnette reported in considerable and interesting detail on work accomplished at the Dk 57 dig, also the excavation of Dk 59 by the Girl Scouts. Another report was given by Joe Benthall, who has been working at a site on Woods Island on the Coosa River. These discussions of work accomplished were greatly enjoyed by all present.

SPECIAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

This meeting was held in conjunction with the dinner reported above, with 1st Vice President Dr. E. M. Lindsey presiding in the absence of President Long. The highlights:

1. Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand as of June 30 of \$1,861.06.
2. Petition of Choctawhatchee Archaeological Society for affiliation accepted by unanimous vote of directors present, as our twelfth chapter.
3. For the Research Association, J. H. McCary III reported some \$5,200.00 on hand and some \$3,800.00 still needed to finance summer and winter dig projects.
4. No opposing votes having been received from the membership in the recent poll, the constitutional amendment changing life membership dues to \$50.00 and joint life memberships to \$60.00 was declared effective as of July 15, 1965.

U.S. AND WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES, HAPPENINGS AND ABSTRACTS

"FRAMEWORKS FOR DATING FOSSIL MAN", Kenneth Oakley, Aldine Publishing Co., E. Van Buren St., Chicago 5, Ill. \$8.75. This is an amazingly thorough book by one of the great masters of the subject, and of lithic technology. The title hardly does it justice, as it is encyclopaedic with information, much of which we hadn't seen elsewhere. The first half of the book guides one through the growing maze of interdisciplinary dating aids such as glacial dating, palynology, correlation with fauna, deep-sea cores, relative land-ocean levels, river terraces, varves, pluvials, ancient lake levels, fossil spring deposits. This is enriched by who, when, where, diagrams, maps and a very extensive bibliography.

The second half of the book deals with archaeological dating, covering what tools man was making at what time, and where - their evolution through some 2 million years from crude Olduvai Gorge pebble tools and Asiatic "choppers", various Early Man types, some 25 types of burins, amazing blade tools and tiny microliths. One learns that paleolithic artifacts are known from over 170 localities in North China - and that human bones were excavated from Choukoutien cave for 7 years before the crude artifacts were recognized!!! One is most grateful for the guidance through the confused mess of archaeological terminology where Lower Aurignacian=Chatelperronian=Lower Perigordian=confusion, which one encounters a hundred times over. The bibliography of 220 references will give an idea of the coverage and completeness.

Forty-three pages of tables list the known fossil hominids, date and place of find, type (as *Paranthropus robustus*, *Australopithecus* sp., etc.), and dating by Pleistocene stratigraphy and culture and years when known. Numerous illustrations, notes, charts, maps, etc., contribute further to make Oakley's book a compact reference summary which everyone with a serious interest in archaeology will want to add to his shelf. We recommend it without reservation as several books in one. Its compactness, coverage and cautious and able discussions would seem to make it the best textbook available in this field.

HOW OLD IS LIFE ON EARTH? Evidence in rocks now suggests that there was life on earth 2.7 BILLION years ago, nearly half a billion years older than similar previous evidence. It would also furnish interesting evidence of the geological history of the earth - if congenial to life that long ago.

AUSTRALIAN DATES for the antiquity of man have long raged over the controversial Keilor skull. Especially interesting therefore is a date of 16,145 \pm 140 years, from the "rich and deep" Kenniff Cave, high in the Dividing Range in south central Queensland; and a date of 18,815 years from New South Wales. These "dates and discoveries give a new dimension...and indicate for Australian archaeologists new tasks, new attitudes and new techniques" - the italics are ours, as perhaps we could use some here. (COWA Surveys, Australia 1964, pp. 2-3.)

CLEVER TRICKS: We note that "support for research in Australian anthropology has never been better" - in stratigraphic association with the fact that the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies employs a Miss Carol Kiss. Also that some of the animals represented in European cave art could be cattle with supplementary antlers to decoy deer. And E. Ripoll traces the evolution (or devolution) of cave art from the naturalistic, through stylization, to the schematic becoming only symbols - proving man had sense enough to find the easy way long before "modern art", which now proves not only to be not art, but not even modern.

RED OCHRE: From Neanderthal on, red ochre is often found with burials. We have often noted authors who think they know what Neanderthal, and others, had in mind, but we have never taken such tosh as mindreading seriously. We were interested to note in Morgan's "Indian Journals", edited by Leslie White, on the path to the Happy Hunting Grounds, the Delawares passed a supply of red paint. They had to paint their faces with this, and if it did not stick they didn't get in. But it was more apt to stick if they painted their faces in life. (We are not orthodox "diffusionists" and do not intend to imply that the Delawares got this from Neanderthal - when we meet a Neanderthal we'll give you his story.) (They also left a burial opening so the spirit could come and go, and we also doubt they got that from the Egyptians.)

CHAPTER NEWS

The Birmingham Chapter, at a special meeting July 15, changed its meeting date to the first Wednesday of each month, and its meeting place to the University of Alabama Extension Center. The next meeting will be September 1, and plans are being made for a more active chapter commencing in the Fall.

The East Alabama Chapter meets on the 1st Friday of each month at Funchess Hall, Room 247, Auburn University. No report received.

The Huntsville Chapter meets on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Court House Annex (Elks Bldg.) At the June meeting, Vice President Bob Clem spoke to the membership on the subject: "Story of the Cherokee".

The Marshall County Chapter meets on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at the Oyster House, Guntersville. At the July meeting, Larry Smith reported on the State Society's summer workshop meeting at the Ider dig site. A special guest at the meeting was Jon Muller of Harvard University, who is in the area making a report on shell gorgets.

The Mauvilla Chapter meets on the 3rd Monday of each month at the Mobile Public Library. "Photographic Techniques applicable to Archaeology" was the subject of a talk delivered at the June meeting by Mr. James C. Smallwood. No meeting is to be held in July, but next meeting is to be held September 20th.

The Montgomery Chapter meets on the 1st Tuesday of each month at the Museum of Fine Arts. The July meeting had two speakers, Roy S. Dickens Jr. of the University of Ala., who reported on the Jones Bluff Basin Project, and David Chase, who reported on the Montgomery Chapter's Lo 9 salvage project. Crews of some 15 persons worked at the Old

Colome town and Lo 9 sites. Over 50 persons present at July meeting. The August meeting will be addressed by Mr. David Chase on the subject: "Museum Techniques."

The Muscle Shoals Chapter meets on the 4th Monday of each month at Wesleyan Hall, Room W-3, Florence State College. No report received.

The Noccalula Chapter meets on the 1st Thursday of each month at the Etowah County Court House, Gadsden. Mr. Joe Benthall, UofA Graduate Student, reported to the July meeting on Copena type burials discovered in Kymulga Cave, stating the flesh was probably removed from bones before bones were placed in rock crevices, puddled with clay and the crevice then sealed with a stone.

The Selma Chapter meets on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at the Meadowview Christian Church. At the June meeting, President W. R. Pate gave a very interesting and informative talk and demonstration on "Restoration of Pottery and other Artifacts", exhibiting some of his completed work. The program for the July meeting was conducted by Mr. Tandy Key Bozeman, who worked on the State Society's Stanfield-Worley Dig as a student crew member. He discussed how the human animal has reacted to different environmental influences, and how he used his leisure time in ancient cultures to meet his basic needs. Many excellent slides were shown to illustrate phases of various cultures.

No meetings are being held by the Morgan-Limestone and Tuscaloosa Chapters at present.

ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

NEW MEMBERS FOR JULY: (Welcome to the growingest State Society in the U.S.A.)

Ralph H. Allen Jr., 1851 Robinson Hill Road, Montgomery, Ala.
Jesse W. Benton, Jefferson St., Park Terrace Heights, Binghamton, N.Y. 13903
Earl Childree, R.F.D. #1, Ozark, Ala. 36360
John W. Clark Jr., 1407 Westmoor Drive, Austin, Texas 78723
Harry W. Clements Jr., 2106 McKinley Ave., Montgomery, Ala. 36107
Wayne Culver, Route 2, Henagar, Ala.
Tatham R. Eskrigge, 6115 Perrier St., New Orleans 18, La.
James R. Farr, 220 Burgwyn Road, Montgomery, Ala. 36105
Granville L. Ferguson, Route 2, Pisgah, Ala.
Mrs. Salita K. Hortman, 908 Broad St., Eufaula, Ala. 36027
Harold C. Scales, 435 Highland Ave., Ozark, Ala. 36360
Sidney Stein, 4300 Holmes Ave. N.W., Huntsville, Ala. 35805
R. E. Young, P O Box 434, Childersburg, Ala.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS:

Judge & Mrs. William C. Bibb, 816 Coleman Drive, Anniston, Ala.
Edward J. Bing, Route 1, Finley Island, Decatur, Ala.
Alvin L. Jackson, Route 2 Box 183, Madison, Ala. 35758
John D. Petric, 153 Stevens Road, Hamburg, N.Y. 14075
Gray Redditt Jr., P O Box 12, Spanish Fort, Ala.
William H. Wesley, 3714 N. Westdale Court, Huntsville, Ala. 35805

EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION: So that those of our State Society members who would like to attend the 1965 Annual Meeting of the Federation can make their arrangements, it will be held November 6th & 7th at Trenton, New Jersey, with the Archeological Society of New Jersey as host. Further details will be furnished later.

During July, a mailing was made to continuing 1964 State Society members, and to most members who have joined this year, of the ESAF BULLETIN #24, which includes the Minutes of the 1964 Annual Meeting, member Society reports and abstracts of papers.

KYMULGA CAVE AWARD: We wish to award some congratulations - both amateur and professional. When our good member Fred Layton opened up Kymulga Cave commercially, he found evidence of burials, halted proceedings and yelled for help. Gennie Lindsey writes that Joe Benthall, one of Dave's graduate students, has been donating his week-

ends to the cave and "says he thinks it is a Copena Complex". Archaeology SAVED - for once! And by good amateur and professional cooperation. Good business, Fred, and good business for the cave, as this will make it much more interesting. (Between Childersburg and Talladega - you can't miss it.) We wonder if Joe's "Copena Complex" is what we used to call "Cleveland". The pottery was limestone temper, and the points Copenoid but mostly in quartz or quartzite so lacking the fine Tennessee River Copena workmanship. Such a site was destroyed just south of Irondale by the Atlanta Highway, and even in this cherty region quartz and quartzite were preferred. Before an opening was cut into the side of Kymulga, one entered through a hole in the top and shinnied down a sapling, so it is interesting that it was occupied - or just used for burials? This at least does not substantiate the legend that the Creeks hid their women and children there from Jackson's extermination campaign - or is any historic material showing?

HANDBOOK OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY, PART I, POINT TYPES: Progress can be reported on the printing of the Second Edition of this indispensable reference work by Cambron & Hulse and it is hoped that copies will be ready for mailing shortly. In the meantime, we are being obliged to stack up paid-for orders and acknowledge inquiries, sincerely hoping those who are anxious to receive their copy will not become too impatient. So if you want to be among those first in line to get a copy of the Second Edition, make out your check for \$5.25 to The Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc., and put it in the mail to Mr. D. L. DeJarnette, P O Box 6126, University, Ala.

Also, since we will be depending on our State Society membership to assist in disposing of a large number of copies of the Handbook, we hope you will get busy interesting your friends, neighbors, schools, libraries, Historical Societies and others in purchasing copies. We plan to arrange to place copies on consignment to each Chapter so that they will be available for immediate delivery to prospective owners. When the book is hand-delivered, the price is \$5.00. So don't overlook any opportunity simply because you cannot make immediate delivery.

NOCCALULA CHAPTER (Gadsden): "Joe Benthall...is getting lots of help from the Noccoalula Chapter", Gennie Lindsey writes. Joe needs it, too, as he has a big job to "do in a short time". This is on Woods Island in the Coosa, soon to be under the wave of impounded water. "About 40 burials" so far this summer. "Trade goods seem to be French and Spanish, probably late 1600's and early 1700's", Gennie reports. "Other complexes include Woodland and Archaic." Nothing done yet (July 8) on the site on the lower end of the island. Such opportunities to make ourselves useful are surely one of the great needs of amateur organization - and education! And they greatly multiply the effectiveness of our too-few professionals, and supplement the too-few dollars. This amateur-professional thing - do we not only need to WORK TOGETHER? For both of us, that seems the only answer.

There's nothing much apter than good work for good Chapter!

(We'd go on with our verses, for better or worses,

But recall only "hula" to rhyme "Noccoalula"

And they'd likely giggle if we should so wiggle!)

MORE SECOND TERM CREW: In addition to the crew members listed in the July Newsletter, we are happy to add the names of 3 more: Garvin T. Evatt Jr., Gadsden, Ala., and John C. Mitchell and Laury K. Weaver, both of Chattanooga, Tenn. There is a right interest-story about the 2 Chattanooga youngsters; who first learned about the dig through an article appearing in the CHATTANOOGA TIMES, written by our State Society member Bill E. Ash, who visited the dig in the company of Dan Stroud, of the Tennessee Society. The boys came down, camped and worked a week, and arranged with Dave to join the 2nd Term Crew if openings developed. So they are again camping at the site and doing the fine job all our crew members eventually accomplish on developing necessary muscles.

Mrs. Francis C. (Margaret Perryman) Smith has a quite delightful paper on the Etowah Mounds Museum, Cartersville, Ga., in the summer '65 issue of "Archaeology". Margaret

makes it sound like a very interesting place for you to visit. Our eye was especially caught by "Artifacts from the mounds are arranged in chronological sequence". (But Margaret, we do demand "equal time" for our Moundville!)

GREATEST DANGER TO ARCHAEOLOGY? The American people use, from public sources, some 22 billion gallons of water a day. American industry uses some 160 billion gallons a day, and agricultural irrigation some 141 billion gallons a day. Consequently, hundreds of new dams are in the planning stage. It is estimated that in this direction our water resources can be made sufficient until 1980 - when everything will be dammed and new devices must be developed. Since Early Man so often camped along streams, human history seems likely to be the first fatality of our population explosion which more and more exhausts the earth's resources.

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF IRRIGATION: Desert irrigation in the past has resulted in concentrated deposits of chemicals which ruined the soils, and from which they have not recovered in thousands of years. Irrigation in our American deserts has already begun to ruin vast areas. Yet we plan more irrigation to feed more people, apparently with little thought of what will happen in the future.

RARE BOOK ALREADY!!!: Even though our HANDBOOK OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY has only been in print some 7 months, it seems to have achieved antiquity in Gadsden, so Gennie Lindsey informs us in an interesting letter: "Gadsden Library, being an old one, has ended up with quite a few rare books. When the new library was built it was decided to have a 'Rare Books Room', where one could go read the books; but they are never to be taken from that room. And of course the librarian sees that nobody goes out with one. Well, a couple of weeks ago I was in the 'Rare Books Room' looking up some material and there was Cambron & Hulse's 'Point Type Book' all locked safe. Maybe that is a good idea the way they are going. Soon as we get the funds together we will order another to put on circulation." Maybe your library has a rare books room, or vacant shelf space????

ORNITHOLOGY VS ANTHROPOLOGY: We were a bit surprised to learn that some 600,000 birds are banded annually to study migration routes, etc. - in addition to other studies. We freely grant our feathered friends that importance, and cheer the fine work of the amateur "bird watchers". But, relatively speaking, it sort of puts our NEGLECT OF MAN in italics. Maybe if we point more often that man is the worst predator of them all it would expedite the study of him as "a dangerous beast".

INSECTS VS MAN: It has often been wondered who will win out and take over the world, man or insects. Of late some are wondering if man will destroy all of nature in attempting to control insects with his increasingly lethal chemical weapons. We were therefore interested to note a paper on the importance of insects in the Australian aboriginal diet, and amused to wonder if these "most primitive people on earth" have the better answer to the insect problem. And their babies, relishing juicy grubs, tasty ants, etc., are quite the fattest primitive babies we know of.

NATURAL INSECTICIDES: It is computed that the bats in Carlsbad Cavern consume nearly 100,000 pounds of insects a night. There has been considerable building of "bat towers" to encourage congregations here and there, but this appears designed more to get the "guano" or droppings for fertilizer than to control insects. With this double value, it would seem that we might profitably turn more to bats before we run our conservationists batty with poisonous chemicals. You can begin with martin gourds in your back yard.

JOBS FOR ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY CHAPTERS AND MEMBERS:

1. Arrange for service as volunteer laborers at the summer dig.
2. See that each member is solicited for a donation to the dig fund.
3. Solicit contributions from others for the dig fund.
4. Sell additional copies of our HANDBOOK OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE IMPORTANCE OF FOOD IN MAN'S EARLY DEVELOPMENT

In a sense the whole of Australia is an anthropological laboratory. The 2 extremes of man's development are represented. To the white man the country is new. It was less than 200 years ago that the first colony of transported English convicts landed and established themselves in Australia. Fortunately for the white man, he was dumped off in an area of the country with a good climate and rich land. Under these conditions the white men of Australia have kept pace with the development of the Western world in technology and culture.

On the other hand, the wheel of chance was not so kind to the aborigines of Australia. By a stroke of calamitously bad luck, the aborigine, perhaps thousands of years ago, found his way into northern Australia and stayed. This area is desolate, burned by dryness and heat, gashed by deep gorges and covered with circular hills. Vegetation is so sparse that it requires some 20 acres to support one sheep. Under these conditions it requires every day of every man in the tribe to hunt or gather sufficient food just to exist. The aborigine simply has not had time to develop, by trial and error, a better way of life and he therefore still lives in the Archaic period. What a difference the amount of available food has made!

Like the aborigines of Australia all men at one time spent all their time hunting or gathering sufficient food to feed their families until the development of agriculture and domestication of animals. The initiation of cultivation and domestication of animals, the Neolithic, or food-producing revolution was one of the greatest cultural innovations in the history of man and a necessary prelude to the beginning of what we describe as civilization. In spite of this great and important event we as yet know very little about the details of its origin. Although it has been suggested that the reindeer were domesticated during the upper Paleolithic, no real evidence of animal domestication can be shown for any Pleistocene period. As far as we now know, stock-breeding came somewhat later than plant cultivation. The people who first turned the trick of both growing grains and domesticating hoofed mammals were men of the Mediterranean race (based on skeletal evidence) and had their origin in the region of Zagros, the Lebanese and Palestinian mountains. A number of archaeologists believe, although we have no direct evidence as yet, that the cultivation of wheat and barley was first; early domestication included goats, sheep, cattle and pigs. All this occurred only some 8,000-10,000 years ago and, considering that man may have been on earth already up to a million years, one can see how slow man's development actually was. The first great cultural innovation was the working of flint, etc., to make tools.

In spite of its great importance, man probably accomplished domestication of animals and planting seeds with little realization of what was occurring. There is no doubt that there was merely a gradual strengthening of the association between 2 species of social animals such as man and goat, man and cattle and so on. There was probably no sudden realization of the potential value of animals milk, wool, etc. It was not until civilization existed, such as the Egyptian Old Kingdoms, that there were purposeful efforts in domestication. Following this effort both agriculture and domestication of animals progressed rapidly.

Here in the Western world man developed many plants and domesticated certain animals and we as amateur archaeologists have a chance to contribute to the knowledge of this extremely important but little known cultural development in man's life that changed him from a roving hunter to a builder of villages.

R. L. Schaefer, Morgan-Limestone Chapter.

THE ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Objectives of the Society: "To promote the study of archaeology of Alabama and of neighboring States; to encourage careful scientific archaeological research and excavation; to discourage careless digging without records; to promote the conservation of important archaeological sites and to favor the passage of laws prescribing such; to oppose the manufacture and sale of fraudulent antiquities; to encourage the establishment of local archaeological knowledge by means of publications and meetings; to develop a better understanding of the archaeology of the State by making systematic surface surveys and collections, and to serve as a bond between individual archaeologists in the State, both non-professional and professional."

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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