

Alabama Archaeological Society

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA BOX 6126 UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

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

STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

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EDITOR

BRITTAIN THOMPSON
3609 MONTROSE ROAD
MT. BROOK 13, ALABAMA

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MEMBER OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

1965 ANNUAL MEETING

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At long last the glorious day is almost here, and we sincerely hope you have all your plans made to be on hand at the Birmingham Museum of Art, located at 20th Street and 8th Avenue, North, shortly after noon on Sunday, December 5th. The time between noon and 2:00 PM will be for the purpose of registration, laying out your exhibits on the tables set up (one for each chapter), viewing other exhibits, visiting around among the membership and guests, seeing the Museum art and artifact treasures, purchasing your new Pebble Tool publication or Point Type Book, paying your 1966 dues, or ??????

The Business Meeting of the State Society will get under way promptly at 2:00 PM, followed by a coffee break. The Main Program will commence at 3:30 PM, with the featured speaker to be Dr. Don W. Dragoo, Curator, Section of Man, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa., whose subject will be "The Search For Early Man In Eastern United States". You will certainly not want to miss hearing this discussion by a man so eminently qualified by preparation, field experience and National Society associations.

As presently contemplated, the agenda for the 1965 Annual Meeting is as follows:

Business Meeting

Call to Order at 2:00 PM by Dr. A. G. Long Jr., President
Minutes of Year's Activity, by R. L. Schaefer, Secretary
Treasurer's Report by R. L. Schaefer
Chapter Reports, by Representative from each of our 12 Statewide Chapters
State Activity Reports
Newsletter, by Britt Thompson
Journals and 1965 Digs, by Roy S. Dickens Jr.
Special Report by President Dr. A. G. Long Jr.
Nominating Committee Report, by J. W. Cambron, Chairman
Election of Officers
Introduction of New President by Dr. A. G. Long Jr.
Adjournment

Coffee Break

Main Meeting

Call to Order at 3:30 PM by New President
Welcome Address, by Frank J. Parsons, President of Birmingham Chapter
Introduction of Guest Speaker, by Dan W. Josselyn
"The Search For Early Man in Eastern U.S.", by Dr. Don W. Dragoo
Discussion, Questions and Adjournment

So show your pride in Alabama's ambitious archaeology by being present at this momentous gathering, so you can tell your grandchildren about it! See you there!!!

DECEMBER 1965

DL DeSarnette
File: book

INITIAL REPORT ON 1965 WINTER PROJECT

The primary objective of the winter project is to try and find a site suitable for full-scale excavation during the summer of 1966; hopefully, a stratified site with Lively Complex materials in situ. To this end, a thorough site survey of the Butta-hatchie River drainage in Lamar County is being attempted, to locate all possible places where Lively Complex materials are abundant in surface collections. So far, a total of 17 sites have been located. From these, and from all additional sites located during the winter survey, extensive surface collections will be made which will be useful for seriation purposes should no site be located where Lively Complex materials can be excavated.

In likely areas showing no surface material, such as wooded knolls, a motorized auger is being used, in the hope of locating one or more sites undisturbed by plowing and erosion. Somewhat of an innovation in archaeological investigation has been introduced to determine silt depths on various prospective sites - the use of seismic readings - the effectiveness of which may prove another first for Alabama archaeology.

VOLUNTEER HELP IS VERY MUCH NEEDED, to do the very necessary surface collections on the sites already located, and on those which are being added from week to week. At present, work will be going on each weekend excepting Christmas. Volunteers should arrange to be at the meeting place Saturdays and Sundays at 9:00 AM, with preparations to stay on the job until the 5:00 PM quitting time. Working crews will assemble at Crump's Parade Station & Grocery Store located at Henson Springs, which is some 10 miles from Guin, Ala. To reach there, if you are heading West on US 78 coming into Guin, keep heading West in Guin where US 78 turns right, proceeding about a mile to where Alabama Highway 16 intersects, turning North (right) on Highway 16 for some 9 miles to where Highway 16 terminates. Crump's Store is about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the left.

Even if you don't know a pebble tool from an unworked creek rock, you'll be initiated quickly, and will thrill to the opportunity to participate in a real project of vast archaeological possibilities. Come once, and you'll be coming often, we hope!

OUR PEBBLE TOOL DRIVE FOR '65

Alice M. (Mrs. John O.) Burns opens this month's report most refreshingly. She was announced last month as "a new member pitching right in to help" with a donation - but did not know how truly we spoke. She accorded us a most pleasant visit to get better acquainted with artifacts, saying: "I don't know a thing yet - but is there any way I can help? I can type and cut stencils. And I'm going to donate out of my monthly allowances" - getting out her check book. Alice in Wonderland! Nothing quite like this ever happened to us before! A busy mother, too, with 4 children - we have since met Johnny & Betsy, high IQ ratings and lovely manners which quite won us. Any way she could help? And how! (As a starter we loaded Alice with 2 boxes of our pebble tool illustrations to assemble into batches - we have only 38,000 of these to sort!) Isn't there some sort of moral in this? A sheer beginner who hasn't learned to tell one artifact from another - yet able to be so valuable to archaeology! We really do not need much more than a real, true, sincere interest to make a great contribution. Add to that, Alice is determined to learn - she is getting recommended books - and will be a credit to amateur archaeology.

Peter P. Cooper, Catawba College, Salisbury, N.C., wrote Prof. Edward K. Austin, Univ. of Ala.; "Enclosed is my check for one of your Toltec incense burners for the Catawba College Museum of Anthropology, in support of the fine donation you are making to archaeological research in Alabama" - and to educational museums, as we see. (Prof. Austin makes these available for your favorite institution for a donation of \$10 or more to our fund.) Prof. Cooper continues: "Not only is Alabama pioneering in New World Archaeology, it is pioneering in public education concerning Archaeology and in providing a broad base of public support for original research in Archaeology".

We wonder? - Peter Cooper (1791-1883) began life with few advantages, climbed the steep ladder of success a rung at a time - up to building large iron works in Baltimore, rolling and wire mills in N.Y., blast furnaces in Pa., the first American locomotive, the first rolled-iron beams. And he left an enduring monument of improved opportunity for others in the famous "Cooper Union" in N.Y. City. One of the grand old American families that built a nation out of pretty raw material with pretty crude tools. "Keep up the fine work!" Prof. Cooper closes his letter to Prof. Austin. Thanks - we sure are going to give it a good old American try! (Prof. Cooper was also the FIRST to order our pebble tool publication!)

Mr. & Mrs. Tatham R. Eskridge furnish us with a positively "statistical" set of coincidences and parallels to Prof. Cooper above. Both are new donors, the Eskridges are likewise out-of-state (New Orleans), Mr. Eskridge is also a professional man (consulting engineer), both also ordered the pebble tool publication in addition to donating, and in donating from a distance they certainly rate as unusual and intelligent people! It is rather amazing. Or is it? Serious archaeology, as donating is, and archaeological responsibility, exercise a very selective influence. In fact it is a little too darned selective - it doesn't select many! But we brag that those few it does select are nice folks. We have never made as many nice friends in any other sphere. And we have made wonderful "mail-order" friends all over - by soliciting, mind you! Friends, near and far, mine eyes are wet.

THE SELMA CHAPTER, last we heard, was still in the red with its first big Chapter project - establishing an educational Museum - which they ambitiously took on in early Chapter life. Nevertheless, Treasurer Anne (Mrs. John) Faulk Jr., sends a fine Selma Chapter donation. It might come in very handy if they would share their secret and tell us how they manage to "operate in the red".

Because....well, Dave gave us a quick estimate "off the cuff" of \$1,500 for a professional all-winter, week-end exploration program in a major effort to find pebble tools "IN SITU" as Dr. H. M. Wormington so urgently advised. But after careful calculation of the expenses involved, the University now advises that the program we want will cost \$2,000.00.

We regard this as good news rather than bad, as it means our program will be 25% better than we thought - and Dr. Wormington's exact words were to "MAKE EVERY EFFORT". If we can find pebble tools in situ, we must also remember, it will be ARCHAEOLOGICALLY PRICELESS!!!!

THIS LEAVES US PLEDGED TO RAISE FOR OUR WINTER PROJECT THE SUM OF.....\$1,326.66

We are getting a bargain, too, in fine amateur cooperation. Mrs. Annette Otts, who has lived in the area involved, is graciously being of immense help - and we hear such nice things about her! Steve Wimberly has been "on site" with our supervisor, Margaret Clayton, so we have enjoyed the luxury of having TWO professionals on the job. Pilot Joe Watkins flew geologist Randy Gray over the area for air reconnaissance and photography, a most valuable service which archaeology seldom gets - we have all kinds of specialists! Matt Lively, discoverer, who has hunted this area for years, is of course donating his services and knowledge. So our wonderful gang is not falling too far short of making "every effort" and you are getting a really good exploratory program - which, incidentally, may also add valuably to archaeology as a new type of survey.

Hear ye! Hear ye! Randy was by a moment ago - he has been running SEISMOGRAPHIC tests to determine soil depths!!!! That is a new one on us - wonder if the archaeologists have heard about it? Yes sir, we have all kinds of specialists in our organization. And Randy, now President of the Birmingham Chapter, says if we have some good rains to wash out pebble tools from the fall plowing on the surface sites, plans are a-making for a pickup party. You pick up all the "broken rocks" and by some wizardry they turn out to be artifacts in the laboratory. Contact Randy for dates, 3416 Avalon Road, Birmingham 35209, phone 871-3356.

Yes, dear folks, we know we are running an unheard-of TWO drives in one year. And, yes, as you do, we see old Santa and his annual "pound of flesh" staring us in the face with his bright, but relentless, eyes. And still we dare ask - it seems that important - will you please help the jolly and rotund old fellow with the whiskers to remember the archaeological stocking?

PEBBLE TOOL PUBLICATION AVAILABLE

The Lively-Long-Josselyn pebble tool publication on the LIVELY COMPLEX of Alabama is at last printed, back orders filled (sorry about the delay), and new orders promptly attended to. The 300 pebble tool illustrations printed beautifully - we think you will agree. So perhaps you had better bring a spare \$3.00 (if there is such a thing!) to the Annual Meeting, where they will be available. If you have double pneumonia, a broken leg or similar valid excuse for not attending the meeting, make checks payable to Dan Josselyn (the publisher, and presently our only technological student of American pebble tools), 408 Broadway, Birmingham, Ala. 35209.

The PURPOSE, which is threefold, of this publication is of unusual import. It is hoped that it will lend much impetus to the overdue investigation of crude and neglected and too often "controversial" crude tools found throughout the New World. Second, the publication is designed to inform sufficiently on these strange new tools so that all of us can work cooperatively on this mysterious problem and get results in a hurryin addition to the several cooperators mentioned in the publication, Madge Hahn, Jean Fowler and Charles E. Troup have loaned Dan pebble tools to study, considerably broadening and advancing our knowledge. The third objective of this pebble tool publication is to assist in financing further study of pebble tools, all profits going to that purpose, for we have a really major archaeological problem and potential which MUST be properly investigated with professional cooperation. (And thanks to those who have thoughtfully included postage with their orders - which is not requested, but mailing costs and free review and promotional copies will take some \$450 from our profits.)

We regard this AMERICAN PEBBLE TOOL PUBLICATION as one of the highlights of amateur archaeology in any place, and wish to thank the Lively-Long-Josselyn trio for the immense effort and initiative they have put into it, and for the increasing prestige they will bring to amateur archaeology and the Alabama Archaeological Society. But we can best express our appreciation with COOPERATION.

Of course we sent a review copy to Dr. Carl B. Compton, who has cooperated so consistently and effectively with our cause, and exerts a world-wide influence on archaeology. We received back a hurried note: "Send me IMMEDIATELY a copy of the pebble tool publication...I'll get it to him from here by airmail - it's that important. I'll give you his reaction but as of now he is excited." "He" is a very prominent physical anthropologist of Latin America! Bordes and Vertes have taken the news of our pebble tools to Europe, Leakey to Africa and now by the good offices of Dr. Carl we invade Latin America. We have enjoyed national recognition for some time now, and it won't be long before the world will know about Alabama's pebble tools.

If we can help to interest 2 continents in America's "crude" lithic tools, so neglected and controversial, so little considered and often disbelieved entirely, and show them to be authentic and worthy of thorough investigation - well, that would be a great service to American archaeology extending far beyond our state lines. Three cheers for our Alabama amateurs!

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

"THE INTERAMERICAN", Newsletter of the Instituto Interamericano, Dr. Carl B. Compton, Director, 5133 NT, Denton, Texas, is the source of these items, Nov. 1965 issue:

"THE VINLAND MAP AND THE TARTAR RELATION: R. A. Skelton, Thomas E. Marston and George D. Painter. Yale Univ. Press. 1965. pp356. Ill. \$15. The basis of this book is 2 documents copied about 1440 from much earlier originals now lost. We are most interested in the Vinland map which is the only surviving medieval example of Norse

cartography. The "Tartar Relation" is an account of the mission of Friar John of Plano Carpini to the Mongols in 1245-1247."

"BRAHMAN BROWNIES: We have a new category to describe certain individuals. These are the ones who feel that they must follow the opinions of the Brahmins in the various fields of anthropology. This becomes amusing at times since the Brahmins themselves publish contradictory opinions and the Brownies, in order to be "in" often quote these conflicting opinions in successive pages of papers thus confounding the already existing confusion. Even more hilarious is the fact that the Brahmins themselves are probably wrong in the first place."

"AT LONG LAST the State of Texas has an official State Archaeologist. He is Curtis Tunnell, longtime field archaeologist of the University of Texas known and liked by both professional and amateur archaeologists of the State. For several years many people in Texas have been agitating for a state archaeologist." (S & B Editor's note: Wish we had some influential folks agitating for one here in Alabama.)

"MONKS AS SURFACE HUNTERS: The Cisterian monks who live at the Abbey of Our Lady of the Holy Ghost in Conyers, Georgia, have long collected Indian artifacts from the abbey farm. Prof. Lewis H. Larson of Georgia State College in Atlanta has helped them to classify these artifacts and to study and date their prehistoric and historic finds. The monks, in their discussion of the ages of the artifacts, date them in terms of Biblical events, when possible. Recently the monks showed part of their large collection at the Lenox Square Shopping Center in Northeast Atlanta where they attracted a large audience. We have commented many times that not enough use is made of shopping centers by anthropologists. One can really "reach the people" there - ALL the people, including the kids, some of whom will be the anthropologists and even university presidents of tomorrow!!"

"RADIOCARBON DATING: An international C-14 and H-3 Dating Conference was held in Pullman, Washington, during June. As might have been expected, there was much disagreement. However, the 5568 year half-life of C-14 will be retained for dating purposes. The use of one or another of the other half-life periods probably does not make the dates much more accurate. Studies reported at the Conference suggest that the rate of C-14 production may not always have been constant. If true this means that C-14 years and calendar years may not be equal; indeed they probably do not bear a constant relationship to each other let alone one to one equivalence. Thus it may be entirely fallacious to report "dates" on the A.D./B.C. scale beyond a few thousand years. Geochron will continue to use the Libby half-life but their reports are now giving "ages" in C-14 years B.P. to point up the possible distinction between the C-14 age and the astronomical or calendar age. For the same reason they will no longer report ages or dates older than 5000 B.C. on the A.D./B.C. scale. The divergence of opinion expressed at Pullman suggests that all papers reporting C-14 data should note the half-life used. --- From the Geochronicle, No. 5, August 1965."

"LEAD: One Garner Ted Armstrong who has a hard-to-avoid radio program was worrying the other day about the increasing ingestion of lead compounds by people by way of pesticides and other sources. He says that lead is cumulative in the body. True, and we all know where it usually accumulates, don't we?"

POTTERY DATING SYSTEM? The following is passed along for your information. The New York Times, which has a penchant for equating number of words with information, on 11-13-65, Page C29, published some 500 words by William G. Weart who reports: "After a decade of research it was reported here (Philadelphia) today, scientists have developed a method of accurately dating ancient pottery. The process, called thermoluminescence, involves roasting the objects gently so that they emit a form of light that can be detected by instruments." This discovery was announced by Dr. Froelich Rainey who is the Director of the University of Pennsylvania Museum at a meeting of the American Philosophical Society. The thermoluminescence technique has been studied "most recently" by "the Research Laboratory for Archaeology etc. in Oxford, England, and at the Applied Science Center for Archaeology at the University's Museum." The technique as described in the newspaper article, is as follows:

"Radiation from the minute traces of radioactive elements (primarily thorium and uranium) in pottery clay bombards other substances in the clay and raises electrons to metastable (slightly unstable) levels.

"When the clay is fired in the kiln each electron falls back to its stable position and emits a photon of light. Then when a fragment of ancient pottery is reheated in the laboratory, the amount of thermoluminescence observed is representative of the accumulated radiation damage and hence of the time elapsed since the original firing of the pottery."

Dr. Rainey is quoted as understanding there were difficulties in adapting the technique to pottery, that the present uncertainty averages ± 300 years. He expects further analysis to verify reliability and to improve methods. (Your Editor might add that the University of California at Los Angeles has been working in this dating area for several years. Their (UCLA) current opinion would indicate that this method is still rather rough and crude. We hope Dr. Rainey's compatriots will soon publish methods and specific techniques - we've got the sherds.)

CHAPTER NEWS

The Birmingham Chapter meets on the 1st Wednesday of each month at University of Alabama Extension Center, Room 214. No report received, but we learn from the Newsletter that the November meeting was entertained by Arthur Dunning with a talk on "Rocks and Minerals The Indians Used". No Chapter meeting will be held in December.

The Choctawhatchee Chapter meets on the 1st Monday of each month at the Dale County Library, Ozark. At the November meeting, William H. Emanuel spoke on "French Lithic Cultures". Election of Officers for 1966 will be held at the December meeting.

The Huntsville Chapter meets on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at Records Court, Municipal Bldg. Dr. Roberts, Professor of History at the Huntsville Campus, Univ. of Ala., spoke to the November meeting on "Historic Indians of the Tennessee Valley". New Officers elected for 1966: Robert Clem, Pres., Bill Millen, 1st VP, Bill Greene, 2nd VP, A. J. Wright, Secy-Treas., Bart Henson, Librarian.

The Marshall County Chapter meets on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at the Food Basket Restaurant, Albertville. At the November meeting, Ed Mahan showed color slides of point types from Clovis through Madison, also slides of State Society digs. Through efforts of A. B. Hooper III, 15 students and faculty from Northeast Ala. Jr. College at Rainsville were guests at the meeting, and plan to become Chapter members soon.

The Mauvilla Chapter meets on the 3rd Monday of each month at the Mobile Public Library. At the November meeting, Chapter business will be discussed, officers for 1966 will be elected and members are to bring examples of artifacts from the region.

The Montgomery Chapter meets on the 1st Tuesday of each month at the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts. At the November meeting, David Chase gave a status report on the 4 primary sites excavated in conjunction with the Museum and discussed publication plans. Some 20 members planning to attend the State Meeting since there will be no December Chapter meeting. Chapter has assisted with formation of affiliate archaeological group at Lanier High School with about 40 members. Chapter cooperated on an excellent exhibit at the South Alabama Fair viewed by thousands, involving a reproduction of a mound under excavation and distribution of an informational pamphlet.

The Morgan-Limestone Chapter meets on the 1st Tuesday of each month in the Commissioners Chambers, Decatur City Hall. At the November meeting, Rodger Schaefer spoke on "The Second Great Innovation of Man" covering the domestication of Animals and the development of Agriculture. The December meeting will be entertained by J. B. McKoy Jr. who will talk on "Mexican Archaeological Sites" illustrated by slides he has taken.

The Nocalula Chapter meets on the 1st Thursday of each month at the Etowah County Court House, Gadsden. At the November meeting, T. L. Clontz and Charles Troupe spoke

at length on the subject of pebble tools, displaying interesting examples. The December meeting will be held at Carnes Restaurant, Attalla, a dinner meeting for families.

The Selma Chapter meets on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at the Meadowview Christian Church. At the November meeting, Mrs. Anne Faulk presented the program, a study of the Pueblo Country, illustrated with many beautiful slides and her collection of pottery, jewelry and basketry. 1966 Officers elected were: Hallie Chapman, President; Lee Allen, VP; Miss Janet Martin, Secretary; Ben Windham, Editor.

ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

1966 NEW MEMBERS FOR NOVEMBER: (Hope as many as possible will attend Annual Meeting)

Acquisitions Librarian, Library, College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, Va. 23185

Birmingham Public Library, Tutwiler Fund, Birmingham, Ala. 35203

William H. Carpenter, 122 W. Roberts, Talladega, Ala. 35160

Erskine L. Carter, 202 W. Church St., Americus, Ga.

Edward A. Chappell, 411 Pine St., Farmville, Va. 23901

Arnold N. Graves, 2417 Scenic Highway, Gadsden, Ala.

George M. Hartsfield, 203 Parkway, Talladega, Ala. 35160

Kenneth Derrel Howell (Family), 1101 S. Bell St., Dothan, Ala. 36301

Thomas H. Hyfield, 4215 Toftoy Drive S.W., Huntsville, Ala. 35805

James P. Reimers (Family), 711 - 3rd Ave., Selma, Ala. 36701

Mrs. Nancy Tomlin, Route 2, Ashland, Ala. 36251

Mrs. John F. Watkins Jr., 468 Pinecrest Road, Prattville, Ala. 36067

John A. Walthall, 7034 - 11th St., Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Everette Willis, Ashland, Ala. 36251

Dr. John E. Wood, 2200 - 11th Ave. N., Haleyville, Ala. 35565 (Life Member)

(Members joining after 10-1-65 are accepted as 1966 members and will not receive any Journals until 1966 issues. However, 1965 Journals may be purchased at \$1.00 each, by remitting to the Secretary. June issue now available, December issue expected shortly)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS:

Bob Lee Franklin, 541 Cliff Place, Birmingham, Ala. 35209

Col. W. J. Given, P O Box 72, RR #3, Foley, Ala. 33535

William Grenoble, P O Box 215, Sagamore, Mass. 02561

Sherman Heaton, 408 S. Hambrick St., Albertville, Ala. 35950

Miss Gloria Jean Wentowski, General Delivery, University, Ala. 35486

HANDBOOK OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY, PART I, POINT TYPES: At long last, we are beside ourselves to announce, the Second Edition of this unique and unexpectedly popular publication became available early in November, and we hope all those who have waited so patiently for the copies they ordered, some back in June (!), are now thrilled to have this fine reference work in their possession. For those who have awaited ordering a copy until its availability became known, send your \$5.25 check payable to The Archaeological Research Assn. of Ala., Inc., to Mr. D. L. DeJarnette, P O Box 6126, University, Ala. 35486. Or, if you are coming to the Annual Meeting in Birmingham December 5th, you can obtain your copy there for \$5.00. A supply of copies will be on hand for Chapters to take on consignment for resale, also at \$5.00 since no postage will be involved, or mailing envelopes. Since we will be dependent on local Chapters for disposition of a large portion of the Second Edition, we hope all will cooperate.

We believe practically all of the miscues in the First Edition were caught in the Second, and for the benefit of those having First Editions, we are at present working on an Errata Sheet which will be supplied to all having First Editions. None of the errors are serious, but we feel you should know where they are.

TWO EDUCATIONAL PAGES THIS MONTH: Because of the bulk of the November Newsletter, we had to omit the Educational Page, but are making up for it this month, and we sincerely hope you enjoy them both. This has become a popular part of our Newsletters.

BUBONIC PLAGUE STRIKES NAVAJOS....blares the radio....adding comfortingly: "the victims have been isolated". We can add discomfortingly that it "is not contagious from man to man" (Rosenau)....spreads chiefly by fleas from infected rodents....entered California in 1900 and has spread to the rodent population of a large part of the U.S. The dreaded "Black Death" might break out almost anywhere!

However, we are less endangered by old diseases than by NEW - for which we have developed NO CONTROL MEASURES. Among the worst are the sneak-up-on-you chronic respiratory diseases, apparently caused at least in part by our wholesale atmospheric pollution. Dr. Lewis B. Clayton, Director of Epidemiology, National TB Association, warns that "the nation appears in the opening stages of a great epidemic of emphysema" - the disabling "can't-breathe" disease. But fortunately "we the people", by supporting our VOLUNTARY TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATIONS (purchasing a few Christmas Seals only once a year) have vastly reduced the toll of "The Great White Plague", tuberculosis - the worst of them all. Now our TB associations can also battle the increasing NEW respiratory diseases - and have the respiratory specialists to do it.

And, glory be, our Alabama TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION is playing a leading role in this new conquest of death with the establishment of the ALABAMA EMPHYSEMA RESEARCH PROJECT....and already to service and safeguard YOU and all of us directly, at no cost, a "new and unique mobile pulmonary function laboratory, the first in the nation and the world"! (Like the mobile TB X-ray laboratory with which we have been blessed for years....\$25.00 X-ray studies FREE OF CHARGE.)

But this is OUR fight, OUR TB Association - "we the people" buy the Christmas Seals....which started the first annual fund drive to get the people working together, magnifying their individual power by millions! Conquering plagues with only a dollar or 3 a year! But as we have learned from our own fund drives, it is far from easy to get people together even to do so much with so little!

K. W. Grimley, Executive Secretary of our Alabama TB Association, has survived many years of struggling with human inertias, maintained his drive and enthusiasm, and done a truly outstanding job for us - winning many national honors. Knowing well the problems of fund drives, and their vast civic importance, Mr. Grimley loaned us the temporarily idle printing facilities of the Association this year....to reduce the cost of our PEBBLE TOOL publication so through their sale we can MAKE MORE MONEY to plow back into pebble tool research. This is a tremendous donation, much appreciated.

With this, and the NEW respiratory diseases, and NEW research and services, we have even more reasons than ever to BUY OUR CHRISTMAS SEALS this year....and to utilize the FREE services of our TB Association so we won't be unsuspecting victims of TB, lung cancer, heart disease, emphysema, etc. (Our beloved late Arthur George Smith, "The Old Sarge", victim of emphysema and lung cancer - didn't get an examination in time!)

THE INTERAMERICAN: We are in the habit of enriching our Newsletter with items from the fine Newsletter of the Instituto Interamericano, Dr. Carl B. Compton, Director. We have occasion to boast our good taste in this borrowing. We hear, via a space scientist, that Dr. Willard F. Libby, who developed radioactive carbon dating, is also a "close reader" of the Interamerican. Dr. Libby is also a Fellow of the Instituto Interamericano, so again we can boast that quite a few amateurs can also add the distinguishing "F.I.I." to their signatures. We regard this "non-academic degree", based on PERFORMANCE rather than PREPARATION, as a very healthy trend, especially for dedicated amateurs. Our thanks, and congratulations, to Dr. Carl B. Compton, who, by the way, has recently been honored by an award certificate from the Paleo Indian Institute of Eastern New Mexico University for his work in anthropology and archaeology.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGY SOCIETY: They have published a large book, their "Miscellaneous Paper No. 7", by Charles H. Faulkner and Alabama-trained J. B. Graham, a report on excavations in the Nickajack Reservoir in cooperation with the National Park Service. We have not heard that the Indians constructed an "imaginary line" between Tennessee & Alabama, and certainly the archaeology is not divisible on that basis, hence this book will be of value to Alabama students. The 22 pages (size of this Newsletter) of good photographs of named pottery and projectile point

types furnish a lot of practice in identification. As we sometimes think our salvage archaeology should take more pains in the selection of the most important sites for excavation, we were perhaps most impressed by: "There was no prospect of testing every site in the reservoir area, thus the potentialities of the known sites were of prime consideration. Two sites were chosen for excavation after surface reconnaissance and testing...The prospect of recovering large quantities of material did not influence the choosing of these 2 sites." (We hope to see more and more subsurface surveying for unknown, and uneroded, sites, as Dr. McMichael is doing in West Virginia and as we have begun this winter in Alabama.) If you are a member of the Tennessee Society, as so many of us are, you of course have received this good book. Otherwise, the cost is \$2.50, Tenn. Arch. Society, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37916.

Charles H. Worley we also congratulate. With his usual clever way with words, he writes: "I am feeling good to be 77 years old - I have felt better but it cost more". It was about this time of year, 1959, that he wrote us of a shelter site, now famous as the Stanfield-Worley with the oldest date for human habitation in the southeast. That aroused our ambitions to do something worthwhile for Alabama archaeology, and we sure did, and we are sure grateful, and we sure do congratulate Charles H. Worley on the name and fame he won when past the age of 70. How about that?!

AGAIN - "FACIAL GRINDING ON PALEO-INDIAN PROJECTILE POINTS": We received the following letter from our good friend Edward Bottoms, 225 Castlewood Road, Portsmouth, Va. 23702: "On page 12 of the November, 1965 Newsletter, I noticed the mention of the article 'Facial Grinding on Paleo-Indian Projectile Points' which Floyd Painter and I prepared for THE CHESOPTEAN. We are most interested in learning if the facial grinding trait is present in other areas, and would appreciate being informed if it is noted by any of your Alabama members. Would you please keep me posted on any developments along this line?..." If you haven't already done so, and have some knowledge of local artifacts which have received such treatment, let's share the information.

HUNTSVILLE CHAPTER: Additional chapter news is that Houston Wright spoke to the October meeting on Pebble Tools in America, Europe & Africa, pointing out the parallel development in the Old & New Worlds. Also, Tom Cornell & Robert Tucker reported the highlights of the Tennessee Arch. Soc. Annual meeting at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

TUSCALOOSA CHAPTER: At the next meeting to be held December 13th, Majeed Alsikafi, a new member of the Sociology & Anthropology faculty, from Baghdad, Iraq, will speak.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ILLITERATES: "Some bohunk took the 2 'Folsomoid' points out of the Columbus Museum"...."I note some rascal took off the main part of the petroglyph with a drill"...."This critical site has been (and still is being) pilfered endlessly by pothunters...at least 20 burials disturbed judging by the scattering of bones around the ragged craters". We still get hair-curling communications such as these. Illiteracy, in the sense of being unable to read, might spare one from a lot of miserable junk and waste of time. To be a scientific illiterate in these times, ignorant of the exacting methods and lacking the inviolable ethics of science, makes one a sort of misfit Zinjanthropus wielding a dangerous fisthatchet. We need a good, educational Alabama Archaeological Society not only to save archaeology, but to save people from tragic archaeological illiteracy.

Dr. Bob Work is willing his properly collected, mapped and marked artifacts to an appropriate institution, along with an endowment to finance a study - a graduate we can truly boast. People ARE educable, and it makes all the difference (between man and his tree-climbing ancestors). We can do much for archaeology - but it can do even more for us!

1966 DUES: You will shortly receive an individual notice that the time to look after this annual privilege has arrived, and we hope you will respond promptly. As far as we know, there is no government agency working on preventing archaeological "drop-outs"!

EDUCATIONAL PAGE

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEAM

In recent years the scope of archaeology has expanded tremendously. At the same time it is becoming an increasingly exact science, both in technology and in the interpretation of data. The professional archaeologist, therefore, finds himself depending more and more frequently on the aid and services of professionals in other fields and of serious amateurs.

Ideally, a site should be excavated in such away that theoretically it can be reconstructed and that the findings from it can be re-evaluated as new techniques are devised and as new social insight is gained. After a scientific dig is made and the artifacts are carefully described and catalogued in chronological order with their associations established, the archaeologist seeks additional information. Who were these people? Where did they come from? How did they live? What were the ecological conditions at that time? What kind of family, political, religious and economic systems did they have? What were their settlement patterns? The professional archaeologist does not depend upon his imagination for answers to these questions. He seeks "explanations" of his excavated materials in terms of theories derived from living cultures and relies on his fellow scientists for additional knowledge and interpretation. The paleontologists, paleobotanists and geologists help him determine the ecological conditions of the past. He can depend upon the physicists, the chemists, geologists or in instances the historians to help him establish a time sequence. The social anthropologists may help him reconstruct the "life ways" of the extinct culture as he tries to recreate the total picture.

But what is the role of the serious amateur? In a society such as ours where hundreds of sites are disappearing annually, where professionals are far too few, time too short and funds exceedingly limited, there is a real need for his services. Remarkable progress and major contributions have been made in the past few years in Alabama archaeology by amateur-professional teamwork. Each needed the other in order to accomplish many splendid projects. Not only did serious amateurs locate and assist in the excavations of significant sites such as the Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter, but they raised the funds to finance this and other worthy projects. They made the results available in society publications.

There is a vast difference between these dedicated amateur archaeologists and the thoughtless "pot hunters" who buy and sell trophies and who dig selfishly and destructively for artifacts - destroying forever the associated facts. The serious amateur is one who is constantly seeking new knowledge and who shares his talent, time, money and energy in his quest for better archaeology. Alabama has been truly blessed in recent years to have an archaeological system which utilizes the very efficient team of the professional archaeologists, the other scientists and the dedicated serious amateurs.

Margaret Z. Searcy, Tuscaloosa Chapter

EDUCATIONAL PAGE

RESTORATION WITH "DENSTONE"

Appreciation of the contributions to mankind left by our predecessors, be it one year, 5, 10 or 15 thousand years ago, is often measured only by the known facts and the few artifacts that have survived the elements of time. However, as we today become more engrossed in the thrill of archaeology and anthropology, we are made more aware that even the earliest and most primitive mankind has left behind some contribution or influence which, however minute, has slowly and progressively filtered to us in our present form of life.

The way people live and act today and probably have always acted and lived, we are now realizing, is determined by their cultural inheritance. The true archaeologist and amateur or student of archaeology will always appreciate and be awed with the pieces and remains of the cultural materials left by previous inhabitants. Many times material objects are found that have partially survived the elements of destruction, lending themselves to a desire to behold the pieces or broken parts in its originally created shape or form.

It is at this point the writer would like to suggest a material successfully used that certainly has merit in usage where restoration of various artifacts is desired or necessary. There are many pieces or broken parts of artifacts that could be more meaningful if they were in their approximate originally created state. The writer is not suggesting the alteration or destruction of the broken object, but only adding thereto.

The material is a scientific compound called DENSTONE and is manufactured by the Modern Materials Manufacturing Co., St. Louis 4, Mo. DENSTONE is a mixture that can be used to create an exact, smooth, hard and strong cast or bond. Its exceptional smoothness of texture insures meticulous reproduction of minutest details of impressions in the finished subject. Three years ago the writer became aware of this product and its potential latitudes of usage during a visit to his local dentist. Noticing a reproduction of a person's lower denture, inquiry was made as to the material used. After a short conversation, the dentist realized the writer's interest in the compound and was kind enough to let him have about a fourth of a can to experiment with.

The first experiment was to restore a badly eroded and broken pottery elbow pipe, surface found. This broken, unsightly piece of pottery when found was not much to look at, yet there was enough intact to tell what it had been. After building up the missing portion to the approximately original creation, using existing portions and curvatures to determine the amount of DENSTONE to use, this partially destroyed piece became truly a beautiful artifact of a past culture worthy of display in any Museum.

DENSTONE is a dry powder activated by properly mixing with water. On the first experiment, and since, the writer has used by weight 4 parts of DENSTONE dry powder to about one part of water and found this to be a satisfactory mixture. It takes from 9 to 11 minutes for the initial set plus 12 to 15 minutes for the final set. It is easier to carve and shape with a sharp knife during the earlier part of the final set. There is no noticeable shrinkage or expansion and to date no casting or work has cracked. Manufacturer claims there is a setting expansion of 0.10% and a compression strength of 8,000 pounds per square inch, when dry.

DENSTONE when properly mixed and used will prove to have a dense texture, yet can be trimmed, scraped, incised and sanded without undue flaking or brittle chipping. The material is made in various colors such as golden, white, pink and green. Golden seems to be preferred for the articles repaired or restored, thus making the restoration obvious. Even though the restoration may be tinted or colored to match the original color of the object by using water colors or other media, the natural DENSTONE

color is preferable. By experimenting with this material, one will find it far superior to the regular dental plaster, plaster of paris, wall patch, wood fillers, etc., generally used.

Many methods could be enumerated as to how a small portion of a pottery bowl or pot could be mended or restored to its approximate original appearance. If you are interested in using DENSTONE, a small can could be ordered for experimentation. The basic tools you will need consist of a small plastic bowl, a small spatula such as is used by a druggist or a small putty knife will suffice, a sharp pocket knife for trimming, a piece of plastic material, masking tape and by all means a sand-box. The sand-box can be used as a vice when glueing pieces of pottery or other material together until dry, and also dampened sand as a mold when lined with plastic material in order that the DENSTONE will be held firm until set. A plastic covered cardboard may be used to extend proper curvature of pottery. The masking tape does wonders in holding mold to the existing portion of the artifact while the DENSTONE is setting. You will find it is much easier to advance your work in small areas or sections in order to be conservative with materials. Due to the fast setting of the DENSTONE, patched areas can be scraped and shaped after initial set of 11 or 12 minutes, and it is possible that additional extension of plaster work can be accomplished during final set. It is not necessary that previous work be dry.

The writer is not suggesting that we go to restoring bits of our past cultures in a wholesale manner, but since most students of archaeology, be they professional or amateur, usually have something in their possession even though catalogued and recorded as to origin and circumstances, that will never be seen by anyone again due to its present appearance. If restoration could be made, it would become in some instances a display piece worthy to be seen and enjoyed by many.

This versatile material DENSTONE does have a potential in its usefulness in archaeology and is worthy as a medium in various forms of restoration and repair.

W. R. Pate, Selma 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.

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