

Alabama Archaeological Society

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

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STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

JAN 4 - 1963

MEMBER OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

MINUTES OF THE 1962 ANNUAL MEETING HELD DECEMBER 9TH IN THE BALL ROOM OF THE STUDENT UNION BUILDING AUBURN UNIVERSITY, AUBURN, ALABAMA

After registration of some 75 members and guests, and viewing and discussing the numerous fine exhibits of artifacts and materials, the morning program consisted of a conducted tour around the University. In addition, our group was treated to a specially arranged viewing inside the new Library Building (we were signally honored in being the first persons other than workmen to enter this most modern building) now under construction and to be opened sometime next year. A Dutch lunch was enjoyed by all, at the Cafeteria in the Student Union Building.

President A. W. Beinlich opened the business session at 1:30 p.m. by welcoming all the registrants to the meeting. R. L. Schaefer read the Secretary's Report on Activities of the Society during the year 1962, which report was approved as read, showing that we now have 372 members, of which number 121 joined the Society during the year. His report as Treasurer was that receipts during the year from members and back issues totaled \$1,369.75, and disbursements were \$873.58, leaving \$929.28 on hand as of December 9th. J. W. Cambron, Spencer Waters and S. A. Mosley were appointed as an Auditing Committee to check the books for 1962.

President Beinlich then called for Chapter Reports, which were as follows:

Britt Thompson reported for the Birmingham Chapter, stating that while not too many new members were added, the Chapter had many excellent programs during the year.

Harry Amling reported for the East Alabama Chapter, and stated that they hope to have a working area on the Auburn campus where artifacts can be catalogued and kept.

Tom Cornell gave the report for the Madison-Huntsville Chapter, covering the numerous activities of the very active group there.

A. B. Hooper sent in the Marshall County Chapter report, read by R. L. Schaefer, describing the 1962 chapter activities, noting that some of these were being written up in an article to be published shortly in the Society's Journal.

Gerry O'Mahoney gave the report for the Morgan-Limestone Chapter, stating they now have a total of 32 members, and are continuing active field work in their area.

James Fuller reported for the Montgomery Chapter, stating that while they have only been organized 6 months, they have 30 members, meet 2 or 3 times a month and make field trips to salvage sites. The chapter had a good booth at the South Alabama Fair.

S. E. Smith reported for the Muscle Shoals Chapter, which meets each month and at present has 48 members, 32 being members of the State Society. During the past summer, the Chapter conducted a dig near Florence.

Dr. E. M. Lindsey gave the report for the Noccalula Chapter, which was organized last year and at present has some 40 members. He expressed a desire for workshop meetings. During the past year, their programs included a talk on the chemical analysis of carbon dating and one on the archaeology of Panama.

D. L. DeJarnette reported for the Tuscaloosa Chapter, stating that recent meetings included discussions regarding the Woods Island and Coosa River sites.

January 1963

President Beinlich then called for reports on publications, as follows:

JOURNAL. D. L. DeJarnette stated that we are still one year behind in our publication of journals. During 1962, two issues for 1961 have been sent out. We have a good prospect of catching up this coming year. He made a plea to members to submit either short or long articles for publication. President Beinlich commented on our present Journal, stating it is one to be proud of and compares favorably with other State publications.

NEWSLETTER. E. M. Harris reported that 12 issues were mailed during the year, and thanked all those who have contributed to STONES & BONES during the past year. He also asked that Secretaries of the various Chapters get in their monthly meeting reports in time for each monthly issue. President Beinlich commented on the good Newsletter of our State Society, stating he felt that the Editorial Staff had done a very good job in assembling our paper.

POINT TYPE BOOK. J. W. Cambron discussed briefly the Point Type Book which will be issued during the coming year. Part I is about one-half written at the present time. He invited all members to send in their artifacts for our statewide survey, especially since the distribution of artifacts is needed for the Point Type Book.

MUSEUM COMMITTEE. At the last Annual Meeting, A. W. Beinlich, A. S. Stanford, Harry Amling, Mrs. Walter Greenleaf, S. B. Wimberly and E. K. Austin were appointed as a committee to help improve museums in the State. Mr. Beinlich reported that at least three people on the committee have been actively working toward this goal. Mr. Beinlich wrote to Mr. Wilder and received an answer which recommended that we order a book entitled "SO YOU WANT A MUSEUM". The East Alabama Chapter formed a committee and obtained some good information on the Archives Building in Montgomery. President Beinlich asked that this same committee continue toward getting better museums in Alabama.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE. S. A. Mosley, Chairman of the Committee, was absent but sent in his report. Britt Thompson presented the suggested slate, which consisted of J. W. Cambron, president; Steve B. Wimberly, vice-president; Dr. A. C. Long, second vice-president; R. L. Schaefer, secretary; Bill E. Calaway, treasurer; D. L. DeJarnette, editor of the Journal; Britt Thompson, editor of the Newsletter; G. M. O'Mahoney, Wm. S. Steele, D. W. Josselyn, Dr. E. M. Lindsey and J. H. McCary III as directors for three years; and D. L. DeJarnette as ESAF representative. A motion was made and seconded that the nominations be accepted as presented. The motion carried.

NEW BUSINESS: President Beinlich reported that, as agreed by the Board of Directors, the Annual Meeting will be held next year in Birmingham.

Britt Thompson reported that the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc., has seven Board members. He stated that there is no formal recognition in the minutes of either group showing our relationship to each other. He made a motion that (a) the Alabama Archaeological Society recognize the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc., as an affiliate, and that a letter be written to the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc., showing this recognition; and (b) that the Alabama Archaeological Society nominate one man who can be either the AAS president or an appointee, for consideration and election as a trustee of the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc., the term of office to start in January 1963, with new nominees to be made annually. Both motions were carried.

E. M. Harris reported that D. L. DeJarnette had presented the final draft of the report on the Stanfield-Worley dig at a recent meeting of the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc. It will cost a minimum of \$2,000.00 to print this report. It will be approximately 175 pages and, since our regular Journals contain approximately 50 pages, it should be printed as both Issues 1 and 2 for the 1962 Journal. He then reported that the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc. will make available the sum of \$1,000.00 to the State Society to help pay for printing this report, with the stipulation that after copies have been distributed to State Society members for the year 1962, all proceeds from the sale of additional copies are to be divided equally between the Association and the Society. They suggested that 1,000 copies be printed. With the \$1,000.00 from the Association and \$1,000.00 from the Society, we will be able to go ahead with the printing.

President Beinlich reported that Bill Spencer will check on the possibility as well as the desirability of incorporating our State Society as a non-profit association.

James Fuller asked if he could comment on the article in the recent Newsletter concerning digging. He stated that he attended the Eastern States Archaeological Federation meeting in Athens, Georgia, and that Mr. Maddox, President of the Florida Anthropological Society, gave a very interesting article on workshops and showed the people how they should dig. He asked Mr. Maddox (who was present at our meeting) if he would mind commenting on this article. Mr. Maddox stated that to get amateurs to contribute more information to the professionals, two workshops had been held; the first on the dig at St. Augustine in which 40 people participated, and the second on the Coosa Beach dig which was to determine the size of the village sites by the size and number of animal remains. He commented that he thought this type of workshop did bring about good amateur-professional relations. He also commented on and praised the Alabama Archaeological Society on our large number of chapters. We have 10 as compared to Florida's 5.

Following a coffee break, President Beinlich introduced Dr. Charles Grayson Summersell, chairman of the Awards Committee for the American Association of State and Local History. Dr. Summersell outlined the work of the American Association of State and Local History and stated that AMERICAN HERITAGE was one of their publications. Their purpose is to acquaint all people, including students, with American History. The reason for these awards is to give national recognition to local efforts for outstanding work in advancing popular education. In our case, he specifically cited Britt Thompson for his outstanding work on the STONES AND BONES TV PROGRAM; D. L. De Jarnette for his work on the Journals and his work with volunteer helpers in the Stanfield-Worley dig; the work done by the Alabama Archaeological Society and the members in general for advancing popular education in archaeology in Alabama. Following this, Dr. Summersell presented to the Alabama Archaeological Society one of the 52 awards which are being made throughout the United States and Canada for outstanding work in advancing popular education. He stated that only 5 awards had been made throughout the Southeast. President Beinlich accepted the award for our Society and stated his pride in so doing.

Lewis H. Larson, Professor of Anthropology, Georgia State College, Atlanta, Georgia, was then introduced by President Beinlich. Prof. Larson gave a very interesting talk on the Etowah Mound Site at Cartersville, Georgia. The talk was well documented with color slides. This site is now open to the public. It was first seen by Europeans in 1817. Cornelius was taken there by Cherokee Indians. Even at this time, the mounds were already overgrown and these Indians knew little about the history of the site. It was ancient to them. In 1890, the Smithsonian Institution examined the site. Much of the exotic material at this time was removed and it was thought to have been completely excavated. Morehead, in 1925, found that the site had not been completely excavated, and he worked there for another 3 years. At the end of this time, Morehead stated that to all intent and purpose, the site was now completely excavated. In 1953, the State of Georgia acquired the site and Dr. Larson was assigned to obtain dimensions on the original size of the site and to write a report so that it could be restored. Within 2 weeks, he found that considerable material still remained and he spent the next 6 years excavating the site. Now he states unequivocally that the site is completely excavated. More important than the artifacts that were recovered was the data that was acquired. The site consists of 3 large mounds, Mound A being considerably larger than either Mounds B or C. The mounds are completely enclosed by the Etowah River and a moat with the exception of one place which was probably the entrance. He believes that the Indians who built the mounds were Creek. They definitely know it was not the Cherokees. Construction began not before 1,000 A.D. and reached a climax somewhere between 1,500 and 1,550 A.D., which is about the time that DeSoto passed through this area. The people were definitely agriculturists and the mounds are temple mounds.

D. L. DeJarnette next gave a short report on the Eastern States Archaeological Federation meeting of November 10, 1962 at Athens, Georgia. Approximately 100 people attended this meeting. Dr. Joffre Coe was elected president for 1963; and Mr. Sigfus Olafson was elected vice president and will become president in 1964. The ESAF meeting for next year will be at the Pennsylvania University Museum in Philadelphia, and will be held on November 9 and 10, 1963.

After expressing the Society's appreciation to the East Alabama Chapter and Auburn University for their fine hospitality, President Beinlich adjourned the meeting.

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE
Our best year yet indeed will be
!!! !!!! !!!!! !!!!! !!!!! !!!!!

The news is too big - we can't do it justice. But to give it a good try, we first, with abject apologies, have to steal a bit of thunder from DeJarnette, Kurjack and Cambron who sweated over the Stanfield-Worley report - now in press!

To put their BIG news in proper perspective, cast back a few years. Man was supposed to have been in America only some 4,000 years. Anything pre-ceramic or pre-pottery was terribly ancient, remember? That was called the ARCHAIC Culture - meaning old, of course. Then cowboy George McJunkin upset the comfortable applecart - finding those fluted Folsom points among the ribs of an EXTINCT species of bison! J. D. Figgins of the Colorado Museum of Natural History didn't have enough orthodox sense to sneer it off - he excavated a fluted point in situ. Leaving it right there, he burned the wires with telegrams. But he couldn't fool many archaeologists with a tall tale like that - only 3 came. We don't like to see our "settled facts" disturbed.

But this troublesome new culture became the PALEO - also meaning old - in fact, 10,000 years old. That was some 5 or 6,000 years before ARCHAIC - leaving America depopulated for quite a spell! Gradually, archaeologists narrowed the gap down, but the darned thing wouldn't close. PALEO and ARCHAIC wouldn't merge, remained separate and illogical entities.

Grab your tranquilizers....YOUR STANFIELD-WORLEY DIG CLOSED THE GAP!!!! DeJarnette, Kurjack and Cambron, after exhaustive analysis, could not put the site into either PALEO or ARCHAIC. There was only one place left for a site 10,000 years old....THE FIRST CLEARLY TRANSITIONAL SITE!!!! OUR SITE....WE SOLVED THE BIG HEADACHE. Discovered and reported by amateur Charles H. Worley, amateur financed, amateur-professional cooperative dig! Go right ahead and bust out at the seams - let joy be unrefined. But take another tranquilizer for the next.

WE DIG THE STANFIELD-WORLEY SITE AGAIN IN '63!!!! Steve Wimberly and Dave DeJarnette, our professional advisers, say that is a M-U-S-T - or bust! No shred of evidence must be missed. We have all the advantages of hindsight to guide us. We just might luck into a DALTON SKELETON - old TRANSITIONAL MAN himself.

Maybe best of all, WE WANT VOLUNTEER PROJECTS. We couldn't lure many volunteers out in the sun and rain last summer - and it really was one of those things. But that cathedral-like cool shelter, no roots, easy digging - again we can count on a fine bunch of folks, having fun, winning fame. And we have to depend on volunteers....we are asking people for money....not for one of these \$35,000 digs....we have to offer them a bargain at 20% of that.

And that remarkable shelter finances well - it has fired man's imagination for 10,000 years. It was OVERSUBSCRIBED in 1961 when it was still a gamble....and now we know it is THE FIRST TRANSITIONAL SITE. "THE PEOPLE FOR ARCHAEOLOGY" - the DIGGERS and the DONORS - bless them. And let us all bless Charles H. Worley for reporting this site, asking us to do something about it, and starting us off on a wonderful and rewarding adventure....and may it never end!

HEREDITARY MATTER?

Historians often remind us that the colonization of America was such a desperate venture that considerable use was made of criminals for this purpose. Even if the uncertain little ships of those days crossed successfully, and one was lucky not to die in passage, he was likely eaten up with scurvy. Then matters rapidly got worse - only 38 of the 104 arriving at Jamestown survived the first winter. There is even some gossip about one man killing his wife and salting her down for provisions in the early days.

Who would leave a successful life for prospects like that? But England was full of unsuccessful people at that time. Henry Eighth and Cromwell, among the church reforms, had closed the monasteries - this was of course before Cromwell arranged one of Henry's many marriages, sight unseen, to Anne of Cleves, who turned out not to be pretty, which Henry didn't like (and probably Cromwell didn't either, as it led to his execution). Back to the closed monasteries, they had been the popular haven of "diplomatic immunity"

to which the paupers, morons, unemployables and criminals flocked. The vast numbers of this riff-raff constituted a grave danger at home, but their insecure status made them more easily persuaded to dare the dangers of the "New World".

One becomes less eager to trace back to the "first families". But we really hadn't appreciated how bad the situation was until we read an item titled PILGRIM POTHUNTERS in the November Interamerican. It seems that Dr. Dwight B. Heath is editing for publication MOURT'S RELATION, the only journal of the first years at Plymouth Colony. Apparently considerable of our romantic mythology about our beginnings is endangered. But what really got us down was the mention indicative of our pothunting heredity, apparently what the geneticists call a "dominant trait". It seems that the pious Pilgrims dug, and looted, an Indian burial "even before they had a roof over their heads"! Well, anyway, as the saying goes, we seem to have "come by it honestly".

GOLD EVERYWHERE, YES SUH!

That was the belief, or they couldn't have colonized America even with criminals and pothunters. They took back a load from Jamestown to prove it, though it proved to be pyrite - quite appropriately called "fools' gold". The Captain, nothing daunted, said doggone (or whatever they said then), he took the stuff off of the wrong pile! Good old heredity - blood will tell. For the belief, and the story, hasn't changed one teeny weeny iota. All over Alabama there is buried gold - if you could find it. But you need not come to Alabama for it - it is in your area too. The official "Weekly Magazine Guide" to Cape Cod (thanks to the Francis C. Smiths) even gives you some tips in this "compendium of useful information" for traveler and visitor in a section titled Pirate Gold for the Digging. Of course, these "hoards of pirate treasure" are "somewhere on a lonely stretch of beach" - which is itself hard to find on Cape Cod. There was the usual "man of odd and frightful look" who came mysteriously to the Cape once a year "to get gold pieces from a hidden hoard". An oysterman told Thoreau, in case you doubt all this, that he had "seen the iron cabin" of a pirate ship at extreme low tide - before the days of iron ships, but don't let that daunt you. (We are not getting paid for this advertisement, so when you return from Cape Cod next summer, you might share a bit of the loot with our archaeological fund.) But, ho-hum, why didn't they colonize America with at least a little archaeological blood?

RAINY DAY ARCHAEOLOGY

Dr. T. Dale Stewart, no less, says modern man (sapiens) could have evolved from Neanderthal (Science News Letter, 11-4-61). Don't be too shock up - Neanderthal performed a surgical amputation that modern man is not known to have equaled until some 40 or 50 thousand years later, and his brain averaged somewhat larger than moderns. The first Neanderthal skeleton was judged more brutish than it really was because of arthritic deformation.

Dr. Morris Goodman says "man must take the chimpanzee and the gorilla into his nest" (New York Times, 5-6-62). Repeated tests of blood proteins (Wayne State University College of Medicine, Detroit) were unable to distinguish between those of chimp, gorilla and man - but we can still look down our noses at the orangutang, whose blood isn't quite as "blue".

Dr. Melvin Calvin, Univ. of California Nobel Prize winner in chemistry, thinks astronauts may be an old, old story. He reports nucleic acid bases in meteorites suggesting the possibility of life elsewhere than on earth (New York Times, 2-4-62) - so life conceivably could have come to earth from outer space. Dr. von Hoener estimates that only about one star in three million has planets suitable for life, but even that rarity would give us millions of such planets in our galaxy alone, and there are millions of billions of galaxies within reach of our telescopes.

Dr. Muller, Nobel Prize winning geneticist, to go from the remote past to the probably more remote future, thinks we should sow only the best human seed available (Evolution After Darwin, Vol. 2, Univ. of Chicago Press, 1960). He sees this "pride in parenthood" whether or not we are good stock, as one of the "sacred cows" of stone-age custom likely to destroy the human race.

Dr. W. W. Howells of Harvard suggests, concerning this question of upbreeding instead of downbreeding the human race, "Perhaps....the Russians will do it first." We ourselves have wondered why the Russians don't simply plan to dominate the earth by about three generations of breeding the best - whereas in other industrialized (we won't call any of them civilized) countries the less responsible classes greatly outbreed the more responsible. If Russia would get this "atomic" idea they might save the human race from "a fate worse than the atom bomb"!

The Supreme Court, if we dare mention it, seems to have an ally in archaeology. For archaeology knows, from way back, the governmental abuse of "the divine right of kings" - their claim "to speak for God". Nearly 3,700 years ago King Hammurabi had his code of laws inscribed on a great block of black diorite (now in the Louvre), along with himself represented as receiving this code from the God Shamash. Down the ages kings found the godly alliance most useful. Even Russia has learned that it is too useful to throw away! In at least one Iron Curtain country, Rumania, churches (of all denominations) now receive government support - which fosters church support of government in that powerful and quite unholy alliance. And, with this "religious freedom" for all sects, it becomes even more dangerous than the single State religion of Russia under the Czars - with the frequent pogroms liquidating thousands who did not conform. So, according to the archaeological record, it seems promising to have a government accepting responsibility for its own errors and not claiming virtuously to be in alliance with God.

The Ford Foundation gives SIX MILLION DOLLARS to theatre groups! We wonder if that is more important than the history of man. Even more, we wonder at the lack of champions to sell the Ford Foundation on archaeology!

CHAPTER NEWS

The Birmingham Chapter meets on the 1st Friday of each month at the Birmingham Public Library. At the December meeting, the Chapter's Museum Committee reported on its activities, and the subject was discussed at length. President Thompson reported on a field trip to Blount County to view a site containing some 22 concentric circle petroglyphs. New Officers elected for 1963: President, Joseph F. Watkins, Jr.; Vice President, Frank Parsons; Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Cline.

The East Alabama Chapter meets on the 1st Friday of each month at Funchess Hall, Room 108, Auburn University. At the December meeting, final plans were made for the Annual Meeting of the State Society. Also, an interesting group of slides on Indian effigies was shown, being from a new collection acquired by the Auburn Univ. Library. Election of officers for 1963 will be held at the next meeting.

The Madison-Huntsville Chapter meets on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at St. Thomas Church in Huntsville. At the last meeting, Dr. Walter B. Jones spoke on "Archaeology of the Tennessee Valley" to the 45 persons present, and the Chapter wishes to thank him publicly for taking his time to entertain them so handsomely. Members are planning a trip to the Etowah Mounds at Cartersville, Ga., also to Vann House and Spring Place in Georgia. New Officers elected for 1963: T. W. Cornell, President; and U. G. Roberts, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer.

The Marshall County Chapter meets on the 2nd Tuesday of each month alternately at the County Health Center, Guntersville, and the Utilities Bldg., Albertville. At the last meeting, two new members, Mr. E. D. Johnson & Grover D. Raines of Sand Mountain, brought their artifact collections for observation & study. Also, Dr. E. M. Lindsey of Gadsden spoke regarding their salvage dig as a Chapter project, on Woods Island in the Coosa River. At the next meeting, officers for 1963 will be elected, and artifacts collected from the Paint Rock River area will be discussed. Artifacts from the Cactus Rock shelter are now marked and photographed. The names "Cactus Rock" and "Asbury" are being suggested by the Chapter for two point types new to the Sand Mountain Area.

The Mauvilla Chapter meets on the 3rd Monday of each month at the Mobile Public Library. At the last meeting, Mr. Nicholas Holmes gave a presentation on the manufacture and decoration of Indian pottery. At the next meeting, Mr. Thompson McRae Jr. will discuss

the reputed visit of Mador Gynedd to the Mobile Bay area after his departure from Wales in the year 1170 A.D.

The Montgomery Chapter meets on the 3rd Monday of each month at the Cloverdale Community Center. No report received.

The Morgan-Limestone Chapter meets on the 1st Monday of each month at the Electric Auditorium in Decatur. At the last meeting, S. A. Mosley gave a talk on "How to Write Archaeological Reports and Still Maintain Your Sanity". (Editor's Note: This talk is so richly readable & informative, it will be included in a later issue.) New Officers for 1963: Mike Dowell, Chairman; S. A. Mosley, Vice Chairman; Lewis Brown, Secy-Treas.

The Muscle Shoals Chapter meets on the 4th Monday of each month at Wesleyan Hall, Room 8, Florence State College. No report received.

The Noccalula Chapter meets on the 1st Thursday of each month at the Etowah County Court House, Gadsden. At the last meeting, Bobby Gambel of Anniston presented a program on carbon dating. At the next meeting, officers for 1963 will be elected, and Dr. E. M. Lindsey will present slides of the Woods Island dig.

The Tuscaloosa Chapter meets on the 2nd Tuesday of each month in Room 100, Comer Hall, Univ. of Ala. At the last meeting, Ross Morrell talked on his excavation last summer at sites on Woods Island. At the next meeting, Bob Brock, graduate student at the University, will discuss the State Society's digs in the Mud Creek-Town Creek drainage area in Northwestern Alabama.

ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

NEW MEMBERS FOR DECEMBER: Each is most welcome to join our 1963 activities!

Mrs. A. W. Collins, Route 1 Box 375, Anniston, Ala.
E. D. Johnson, Route 1, Albertville, Ala.
Grover D. Raines, Route 1 Box 73A, Albertville, Ala.
Larry Shaffield Jr., 803 Skyline Circle, Skyview, Bessemer, Ala.
University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Rev. Mark Waldo, 1574 Gilmer Ave., Montgomery, Ala.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

Harold C. Glenn, 708 Kilkenny St., Huntsville, Ala.
E. C. Mahan, Route 1 Box 300, Grant, Ala.
Mrs. Robert R. Reid Jr., (formerly Miss Elberta Gibbs) 2827 Highland Ave. S., Birmingham 5, Ala.

GREETINGS: John Cottier and Ed Kurjack, whom many of you will remember as co-workers on the State Society's digs for the past two summers, and who are now on an archaeological expedition in Mexico, by way of an ingeniously prepared but nevertheless beautiful Christmas Card received by your Editors, "wish a Merry Christmas to all members of the Alabama Archaeological Society from us. We just received Vol. VII, No. 2, of the Journal, and in the jungle of Yucatan, even." Their address is c/o E. W. Andrews, Quinta Mari, Calle 13, No. 203-A San Cosme, Merida, Yucatan, Mexico. We hereby, for you all, wish them a Happy New Year, and fruitful digging.

YOUR 1963 STATE SOCIETY DUES: You are hereby reminded that by the time this issue of the Newsletter reaches you, the time has come to mail in your annual dues, and in addition to this reminder, the last page of the Newsletter is an especially prepared form to help you get it off your mind, with all proper information to our State Secretary.

ERRATA: You were all most gracious in not calling our attention to our error in the December 1962 Newsletter, Page 8, 3rd line - SOLUTREAN, (not Salubrian).

REPORT TO RECENT CORRESPONDENTS: We regret having to close the subject of framable membership certificates without favorable action, since there has been no further expression of interest on the part of other members. Also, the "Question Box" is not being included in this edition, since apparently everyone has been too busy with Santa Claus.

PEOPLE

Mrs. Annette Otts presents us with an unusual item of news. She writes that she feels she may not be living up to the obligations, and opportunities, of a member - so she volunteers a service! She sent some nice drawings and offers to contribute art work. We sent the drawings along to Dave DeJarnette, as we have no way to reproduce in the Newsletter. But it also occurs that perhaps some of you who are working up articles for Journal might like to have some nice drawings of artifacts, and that you might sweet-talk Mrs. Otts into making your drawings. Mrs. Otts joined while living in Beaverton, where she was surface-collecting Lamar County sites - properly numbered and catalogued. She has removed to Fairfield, Ala., 144 Seminole Circle. Our thanks!

Mrs. Francis C. Smith writes from Atlanta that her articles on petroglyphs running in the TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGIST have evoked two letters from across the sea! One from Ireland and another from Northumberland, England. Margaret writes that "both write extremely intelligent letters" and are interested in the concentric circle designs on petroglyphs - which they also find over there. It just goes to show the worth, as well as fun and fame, of reporting your finds. And thanks to Margaret for putting the Alabama Society more broadly on the map of the world.

Sigfus Olafson, we learned at the Eastern States Archaeological Federation in Macon, will become President of this affiliation following the completion of Dr. Joffre Coe's second term. We cannot remember a greater organizational honor coming to an "amateur archaeologist". But we feel that it is more than deserved. Mr. Olafson did splendid work in West Virginia before removing to New York. His sustained interest in, and tremendous assistance and encouragement given, our Alabama projects of the past two years is a most unusual example of reaching a helping hand across a thousand miles. He is so well aware that archaeology is not a small-area interest, and that the Indians had no state lines. Mr. Olafson gets around the country a great deal, and numbers many professional archaeologists among his friends. We should like to congratulate Mr. Olafson, but even more, we congratulate eastern archaeology. More than ever, we amateurs shall have to support and assist an amateur leader.

"Andrew Ellicott Douglas was an astronomer who did more for American archaeology than any American archaeologist..." Thus professional archaeologist Neil M. Judd opens a fine obituary in the July American Antiquity, in grateful recognition of Mr. Douglass' 73 years devoted to increasing man's slender, precious store of knowledge (he died at the splendidly ripe age of 94). Mr. Douglass was an astronomer, primarily interested in Mars, yet he carved a much greater fame as an amateur - he developed the tree-ring method of dating the past, and established a tree-ring calendar which dated the pueblo ruins of the southwest to the very year. And we were, once again, vastly impressed by what an amateur can contribute to archaeology, and what unstinted recognition is accorded by professionals. Professional or amateur, to be associated with archaeology, and archaeologists, is a privilege.

A

HAPPY

NEW

YEAR

TO

ALL

(Educational Page)

A GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS

This Glossary was originally published in Volume XIV, No. 1, of the Tennessee Archaeologist, by Prof. T. M. N. Lewis. Parts 1 thru 5 appeared in the March, April, July, Sept. & Nov. 1962 Newsletters. This is Part 6, & another will follow:

PROJECTILE POINT - A pointed artifact used on a spear, arrow or dart.

PROXIMAL - When applied to a bone, it is the end nearest the body.

PUNCTATED - Refers to a form of pottery decoration in which indentations are made on the surface of a pottery vessel while the clay is in a plastic condition. Indentations may be made with a sharp stick or bone splinter, the end of a hollow reed, or a finger nail.

QUARTZ - A material frequently used in projectile points and other artifacts. When quartz is clear and colorless, it is called rock crystal; milky quartz is milky white; smoky quartz is a cloudy brown color; rose quartz is a pale red color; sugar quartz is the color of brown sugar.

REPOUSSE' - A design formed in relief, usually by pressing or hammering a thin sheet of copper into a wood carving.

RESOLVED FLAKING - The method of striking flakes from a flint core by directing the blow inward. A resolved flake struck off in this manner is thinner and narrower at the percussion end; the flake is thicker and wider at the opposite end, and when it does not extend the full length of the core, it usually ends in a hinge fracture.

RETOUCH - Term applied to the secondary removal by pressure of small flakes from the edge of a chipped stone artifact to produce sharpness.

SANDSTONE - Sand cemented together into solid rock is called sandstone.

SCRAPER - A tool used for hide, bone and wood working. When made of stone, such tools are named with respect to the position of the cutting edge (end scraper, side scraper), or by the shape (thumb-nail, snub-nosed, turtle back).

SECONDARY BURIAL - See BUNDLE REBURIAL.

SERRATED - Having saw teeth along an edge.

SHERD - See POTSDHERD.

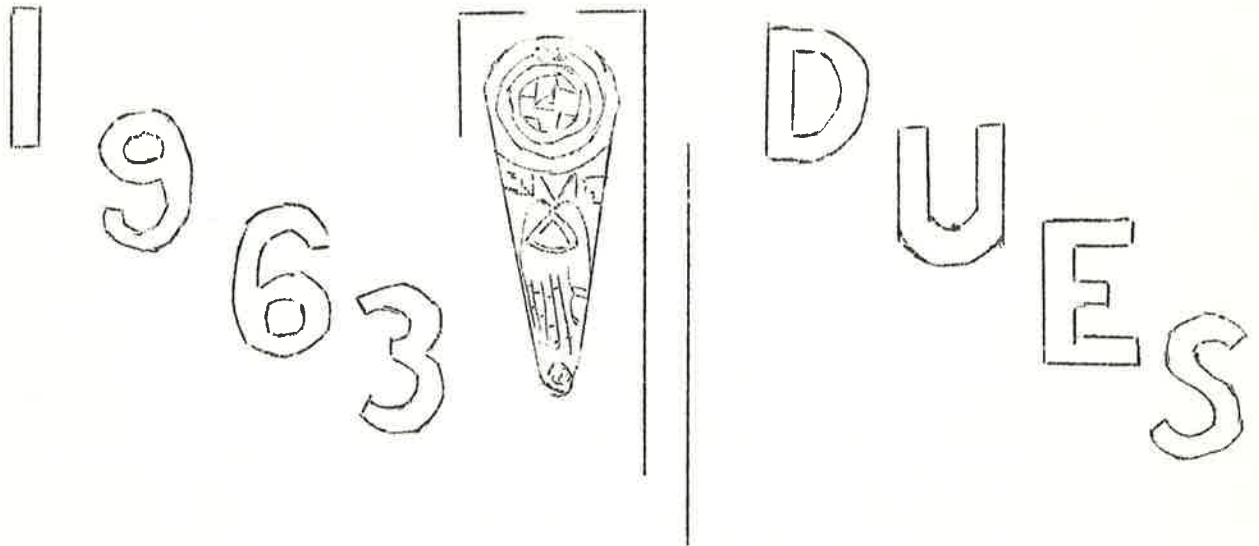
SLIP - An application of fine, watery clay added to the surface of a pottery vessel to produce a smooth or colored surface.

SPALL - Waste chip struck from a larger piece of flint.

SPATULATE - Spoon-shaped or spade-shaped. Spade-shaped ceremonial objects are occasionally referred to as spuds.

SPEAR-THROWER - See ATLATL.

ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



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