

Alabama Archaeological Society

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

INGHAM ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OCOCCO CHAPTER
OCTAWHATCHEE CHAPTER
CULLMAN COUNTY CHAPTER
EAST ALABAMA CHAPTER
HUNTSVILLE CHAPTER
MARSHALL COUNTY CHAPTER
MAUVILLA CHAPTER
MONTGOMERY ARCH. SOC.
MORGAN-LIMESTONE CHAPTER
MUSCLE SHOALS CHAPTER
NOCCALULA ARCH-SOC.
SELMA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOC.
TUSCALOOSA CHAPTER

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

STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

NADB DOC # - 4,056,681

MEMBER OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

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

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
MR. & MRS. E. MILTON HARRIS

EDITORIAL BOARD
JAMES CAMBRON, J. H. MCCARY III,
STEVE B. WIMBERLY

1971 WINTER ANNUAL MEETING

On Saturday, December 4, a broad program on archaeology, with talks of interest to amateur and professional alike, will be given in Decatur, Ala. Refer to last month's STONES & BONES for details. In brief: Meeting location, Brookhaven Middle School Auditorium; Time, 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM; Motel, Decatur Inn (contact Mr. Douglas, phone (205) 355-3521); Registration, \$1.50; Catered lunch, \$2.25; Dinner and Cave Tour compliments of the host Morgan-Limestone Chapter. If you plan to participate in the cave tour, bring a change of old clothes and lantern and be prepared to examine one of the finest caves in north Alabama. Special lighting effects, markers and many friends will make this a very worthwhile adventure. The entire cave has been explored and mapped, and is safe for young and old alike.

By coincidence, the cave to be toured is Cave Springs, site of the 1969 dig by the Morgan-Limestone Chapter. This is the subject of the talk to be given by Mr. Tom Moebes. The Society will find this a particularly interesting subject since the preliminary results suggest there is a contemporaneous association of several of the point types which we normally consider early Archaic and those which are classically considered Transitional Paleo. Tom will provide information which shows this to be true at Cave Springs. Additionally, a new point type tentatively named "Cave Springs" is suggested from the study.

Tom will also briefly discuss other items of archaeological significance associated with Cave Springs. Particularly interesting are the 19 Mississippian burials he located some 30 years ago almost 1/5 mile back into the cave. Those participating in the tour will be able to examine the burial sites where evidence of bone, teeth, mica, shell and large quantities of red ochre are still visible.

Two other Society members, Mr. Charles Hubbert and Mr. Read Stowe, will discuss survey results on 70 new sites in northwest and southwest Alabama. The results of these surveys which have uncovered artifacts from all but fluted point cultures will be used to guide our Research Association activities during 1972.

Of immediate interest to most Society members will be a talk on "Pottery Types in the Tennessee Valley of North Alabama" by Dr. Charles H. Faulkner, who will display the various types, discuss how they are classified and indicate simple ways to distinguish one type from another. Pottery identification being a particular weakness as indicated by frequent requests for speakers on the subject by many chapters, this should be a most timely presentation. Don't miss this opportunity to learn of it first hand!

Offering our membership the opportunity to broaden their technical background will be a talk by Mr. Gregory Perino on "The Hopewell Burial Mounds in Illinois". Mr. Perino will use as background information the results of 60 mounds excavated over the past 15 years. The burial methods and artifacts will give detailed information on unique customs which will be interesting to compare with burial mound cultures known in Alabama.

DECEMBER 1971

A unique effort in salvage archaeology will be reported by Mr. William Wesley of the Huntsville Chapter, in his "Constitutional Hall State Park Site" presentation. The information and artifacts from a 3 month test pit survey of a $\frac{1}{2}$ block area of downtown Huntsville will be covered. The site will soon be transformed into a park with an early 19th century setting.

Time has about run out for you to decide whether you will attend this outstanding occasion. Every effort has been made to make this a meeting you will long remember - so join your friends in Decatur on December 4 for a day of learning and exchange with fellow archaeologists and an evening of fun and fellowship at Cave Springs. You won't be sorry. The Morgan-Limestone Chapter remembers the excellent program prepared by the Dothan Chapter last year and are trying to do them one better. Saints preserve us if the same thing happens in December of 1972!

HIGHLIGHTS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING

President Wright called meeting to order at 8:30 PM on October 19 in Cullman.

Tom Moebes reported on plans for the Winter Annual Meeting at Decatur.

Bart Henson reported on the meeting program and speakers.

The JOURNAL Editor's report was read, stating the June JOURNAL should be ready for mailing shortly, and the December issue was in preparation.

The Secretary-Treasurer's report was read, showing total membership as of September 30 to be 594, and balance on hand to be \$2,667.76.

The report of John Gustafson was read, covering the status of the Highway Salvage Project being undertaken by the State Society.

Mr. Milo Howard, Department of Archives & History, Montgomery, addressed the meeting on the Alabama Historical Commission's involvement in archaeology, appealing for our State Society's assistance in numerous matters affecting State archaeology.

President Wright discussed the problem of site destruction by watershed projects within the State now in progress and those planned for the future.

CRUDE TOOLS

At the recent SEAC meeting, Dr. Don Dragoo (Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.) gave a report on the "Wells Creek Site" in Tennessee. Those attending the Alabama Society Winter Meeting in Birmingham in December 1965, will remember his report about this site. (See STONES & BONES, February 1966). From his work with Dr. Francois Bordes, there appears to be several lithic technologies on the crude tools reported from the many sites in our area. The Wells Creek material is different and possibly earlier than the Lively Complex. It is most important that we continue to report the occurrence of crude tools, as much more study is necessary. Dan Josselyn always maintained that when more people learned to recognize the crude tools, reports would locate similar artifacts over a wide area.

Dr. Robert Stephenson (South Carolina State Archaeologist and Director of the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of S.C.), reports finding a "pebble chopper" about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, similar to the Lively Complex, in a private collection at Fairfax, S.C. It is the first specimen Dr. Stephenson has found in this area and the only one of its kind in this collection. It was found on the surface of a site in Allendale County, S.C.

Five yellow jasper pebble choppers, the largest about 4 inches long, and typical of the Lively Complex, are reported from Mingo Mound Site in the Bear Creek Watershed by Fletcher Jolly III (TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGIST, Vol. XXVII, No. 1, Spring 1971). This site is considered an Early Woodland, Alexander Assemblage, single component site (See STONES & BONES, November 1971, Page 4, for Steve Wimberly's review of this site report). Some of these choppers show crush marks along the cutting edge, indicating use as tools.

As the area enlarges where these tools are found, there is a greater chance of finding a site with good stratigraphy and perhaps a reliable means to date them.

(Editor's Note: We bet they are both very old and recent, too.)

(Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

POTTERY IN THE ASSEMBLAGE

Probably one of the most useful artifacts providing data for defining cultures is the lowly potsherd. Since its beginning with fiber tempered types in the Late Archaic, to Historic times, pottery has provided the archaeologist with a relatively durable material manufactured by primitive hands and representing one of the few artifacts of durable nature of which actual chemical change took place during its fabrication.

Early experiments with firing clay must have taught man that some form of tempering material must be added to the clay to prevent its cracking when heat is applied. Tempering materials varied through time and between cultures, and each variation made the material more useful in the separation of cultures. Fiber, limestone, sand, grit and shell are materials that have been used for tempering, and this is not a complete list. The types of clays used also provide a variable in type separation.

Pottery configuration, color and finish provide an abundance of additional traits. Knowledge of weaves and fibers which have long since perished to the elements is revealed by the surfaces of fabric impressed potsherds. Animal effigy pottery on pots, bowls and pottery pipes came into late cultures and revealed much information in similarities, differences and trade activity among the variant groups. Thickness, rim size, shape, curvature, handle types, lugs, surface decorating, vessel size and shape, length of firing time and surface color finish are some of the characteristics of pottery that can be used in type isolation.

So important is pottery in culture study that at least a good cross section of types should be saved from each site one collects. Where it is present, it becomes a valuable portion of a study assemblage. If sherds are not too numerous on a site, they should all be saved. Where they are found on sites where great quantities exist, one can save all rim sherds and a good assortment of types. In an excavation, all pottery should be saved.

In marking pottery, especially where the finish is soft or the color dark, a little smear of the white goo used by typists to cover typing errors, provides an excellent finish for the pen to write on.

In the opinion of a number of Society members, it is believed that more coverage should be given pottery in Chapter and State Meetings, as well as in the Newsletter and JOURNAL. A good book on pottery identification is needed and this publication is now in the planning stage by the Board of Directors, and it is due to be published within the next couple of years. The author of this article wishes only to express the importance of saving pottery in an assemblage for study. The identification and cultural placement will have to be provided by those more advanced in the study.

(Thomas F. Moebe, Morgan-Limestone Chapter)

(Editor's Note: This is the 7th & final paper in this series on the Assemblage.)

A UNIVERSAL SITUATION

Mr. William M. Spencer, President & Treasurer of our Archaeological Research Association of Alabama Inc., is known in archaeological circles both in and out of the U.S. He was sent a newspaper article from England printed in September 1971 in the YORKSHIRE POST. Mr. Spencer, in passing this article on to us points out that this newspaper at the time the article was printed, was the only English newspaper available on account of a newspaper strike.

It seems that various areas of our world lack funds for archaeology, and the following excerpts from the YORKSHIRE POST article (by Geoffrey Winter) show Yorkshire County to be in this unhappy situation:

"Little is said about the historic past (of Yorkshire) because little is known about it - which is a pity because Yorkshire is one of the richest regional archaeological provinces in the whole of the United Kingdom. There are discoveries to be

made which would add greatly to civic pride if only sufficient interest could be aroused and sufficient money raised. In Oxford and Manchester, archaeologists have for years been delving into the past and uncovering fascinating evidence of what those places looked like and how the people lived in medieval times...

"The Council of British Archaeology (Group Four) set up a meeting in Doncaster in July intending to try to encourage more urban archaeological work in Yorkshire. 'The idea' says Mr. Terence Manby, deputy director of Doncaster Museum, 'is to appeal to local pride. We also need the good will of local authorities and developers.'

"The need for archaeological digs in Yorkshire is pressing if the county's history is to be revealed and recorded. Yorkshire has had its own cultural traditions for a very long time and they are not the same as those applying to the South. Because of the reluctance on the part of municipal authorities in Yorkshire to investigate what lies beneath their soil, the county's archaeologists, both professional and amateur, are going to the South to dig...

"Yorkshire's archaeologists would like the larger towns to form their own archaeological organisations on the same lines as those at Winchester and Oxford. Digs in the smaller towns and villages, it is suggested, might be financed by the county councils. The archaeologists envisage a labour force of volunteers, and it is easy to see how successful this would be. People of any age are fascinated by archaeological digs, and, given the opportunity and a little instruction on the care needed in wielding trowel and brush, many would love to participate...

"Until this year the county's archaeologists were frustrated by the prospect of never being able to fully discover and assess the wealth of historical sites which has given Yorkshire the reputation of being a great regional archaeological province.

"Recently, the Yorkshire Archaeological Society found an ally in a flying club which recognized the need for a comprehensive aerial survey, and put a light aircraft at the society's disposal. During 5 days' flying in July, Mr. Derrick Riley, of Sheffield, who is both an archaeologist and an aerial photographer (as an RAF flying instructor during the war he took photographs of any archaeological sites he happened to spot), photographed 250 sites.

"Mr. Terence Manby, who is honorary secretary of the aerial photography committee of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, told me: 'Thanks to the publicity in the YORKSHIRE POST, the idea of an aerial survey captured the public's imagination and we raised over 260 Pounds for the survey - one of the largest amounts of money we have ever managed to get for an archaeological project in Yorkshire. The sum included quite a large grant from the Yorkshire Philosophical Society at York.

"Each flight produced new sites - visible from the air in the form of crop marks and soil formations - even though it was not a good year for this type of exploration. The crops were ripening at odd times. On the first day 53 sites were discovered and photographed. We are producing a report on what we have found towards the end of this year.' The aerial survey - the forerunner of others in the summers - will assist in forestalling the ravages of the earthmoving machinery preparing the ground for development. Now that some of the archaeological sites are on record, some historic brands can be snatched from the burning...

"It lies there, beneath the ground - now. At the present rate of urban development it will not be available for much longer."

TWO FORTS INSTEAD OF ONE!

This is what Dave Chase has found in his excavations at Fort Mitchell in southeast Ala. The first fort built in 1813 by General John Floyd was 160 by 250 feet in size with a picket stockade and a wide moat beyond that. In 1825, Captain Donahue rebuilt a smaller fort with only 60 by 70 feet enclosed. Built originally because of Indian uprisings, later it became an important stopover for travelers on the Federal Road, signs of which are still evident nearby. At one time, the Indian Factory was moved here from Fort Hawkins at Macon, Ga. The largest population was seen around 1836, when this fort was used as an embarkation point for the removal of the Indians to the

west. By 1840, only a few soldiers remained.

Dave has found evidence of the 2 forts, the 1825 fort having corner bastions, 30 by 40 feet. As they excavate, they have found evidence of buildings and a large munitions magazine which appeared as a dark circular area about 8 feet in diameter.

His artifacts cover a wide range. The variety of military buttons are one of his best time indicators, as different branches of the Service were stationed at the fort at different times. Among the items are gun flints, the lead pads which hold them in place, shot of all sizes, large spikes and nuts probably from the large artillery mountings, jews harps, a spigot, a broken shovel, glass bottles, ceramics and 6 U.S. and Mexican coins.

Ned Jenkins has been working with Dave as his field supervisor.

The Russell County Historical Commission plans some type of restoration of this important landmark in Alabama history.

From present plans, Dave will probably not be working the site during the winter.
(Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

NEW LIGHT ON AN OLD SITE

The importance of keeping accurate and detailed records on the artifacts we collect and the sites we collect from can never be over-emphasized. One reason - among many - is that we never know when something we find or the circumstances involved, might lead to something very important. It isn't often that an amateur comes up with "the big find", but some of our most important archaeological evidence has resulted from careful observations made and recorded by amateurs and brought to the attention of professionals. A good example of this, recently brought to light, has to do with none other than the famous Folsom Site.

In a paper presented at the 1971 meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, George Agogino (Eastern New Mexico University) told of research done by himself and several others since 1967, which lead to an accumulation of details on the original discovery of the Folsom bison-bone beds by George McJunkin, a negro ranch foreman. The first discovery was made in 1908, but in spite of numerous attempts to interest others, including several letters to prominent institutions, no visit was made to the site to investigate the bones until a group of interested amateurs looked at the site 14 years later. It could not be determined definitely, but apparently McJunkin died in the spring of 1922 before the visit to the site in December, and never knew of the site's subsequent fame.

Except for the interest and persistence of this man who had only about 4 years of formal education - yet had a dynamic personality and great interest in such things as nature, astronomy and geology - this first important Paleo site might never have come to the attention of archaeologists. Furthermore, the first serious work on the site by professionals was brought about through the efforts of amateurs.

(William H. Wesley, Huntsville Chapter)

SYMPOSIUM ON THE SOUTHEASTERN INDIAN

Even covering 7 sessions, this Symposium was only a part of the very full program at the meeting of the American Society of Ethnohistory held in Athens, Ga., Oct. 14-16. 14 sessions were squeezed into these 3 days, 2 usually meeting concurrently. Study of the New World populations, with special emphasis on the negro, was covered also.

This meeting brought together, for exchange of ideas, the many fields and sciences which are attempting to interpret and record "events of Man" in the New World. The Southeastern Indian Symposium received most of my attention. History, Ecology, Cartography, Agriculture, Geology, as well as Anthropology and Archaeology are a few which contributed. Early maps, religion, social structure, ceremonialism, myths, evidence of trans-oceanic contact, tribal distribution, settlement trends, political groups and a project to record the oral history of the Southeastern Indians, were all part of the program which cannot be fully listed in a short paragraph, nor can the

participants be set forth.

All the southern states were well represented at this meeting, with many from the north, the west and even overseas! This was a group of specialists in their respective fields, students and just interested listeners. Hopefully, you might also be able to benefit from this symposium, as there are plans to publish selected papers at sometime in the future. (Editor's Note: We will advise if they are published.)
(Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

BOOK REVIEWS

Two Occasional Papers, #1 and #2, from the Memphis State University Anthropological Research Center at Chucalissa Indian Museum, Memphis, Tenn., are now available:

Paper #1, "Archaeological Investigations at Kentucky Lake, Tenn., 1965," by McNutt and Graham, consisting of 54 pages plus several plates, has been out of print, but is now available for \$2.00. This was a study supported by the National Science Foundation. The paper covers an investigation of pre-ceramic cultural deposits exposed by wave action of the Lake.

Paper #2, "Residence Mounds: An Intermediate Middle-Mississippian Settlement Pattern, 1968" by Nash, is a Master's thesis submitted to the University of Mississippi. The price is \$1.50 and consists of 47 pages plus plates. The report consists of an analysis of residence locations of Middle-Mississippian sites on the Tennessee River with several sketches of house types and settlement patterns.

INDIAN TRAILS OF THE SOUTHEAST, by William Edward Myer. This is a reprint by Blue & Gray Press, 605 Merritt St., Nashville, Tenn. 37203, of an article by the same name in the 42nd Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology. It consists of 132 pages, including Index and Bibliography. The binding and printing is a good job and it includes a packet of maps depicting the Indian Trails of the Southeast. The Preface is by John R. Swanton who has established himself as the "last word" on southeastern Indians. Due to the death of Myer before publication, Swanton put the finishing touches on the article. The book identifies the location and describes the major prehistoric and colonial Indian trails of the southeast. It is one of the old BAE classics and this is a rare opportunity to obtain a copy.

(Amos J. Wright Jr., Huntsville Chapter)

SOMETHING DIFFERENT?

"INDIAN BEANS: Several persons around Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Amarillo, Texas, have grown beans from an estimated 1,500 year old cache of beans found in a sealed pot in an archaeological dig in New Mexico a few years ago. The beans are about 10 inches long (the pods) and the actual beans are thumb-end in size and average 6 or 8 to the pod. They can be eaten either as green beans or as shelled beans, but the latter are preferable. Mrs. Carr of Santa Fe who originally acquired the beans and has been growing them for 2 or 3 years, says that they are delicious." (Quoted from THE INTERAMERICAN, Newsletter of the Instituto Interamericano, issue of November 1971)

CHAPTER NEWS

Cullman County Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Monday of each month at Cullman City Hall. At the November meeting, B. Bart Henson, Huntsville Chapter, will show interesting slides and talk on "Aboriginal Rock Art in North Alabama".

Huntsville Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Tuesday of each month in the 3rd floor conference room, Madison County Court House. State Society President Amos J. Wright Jr. will speak to the November meeting on "Sandstone and Steatite Quarries."

Morgan-Limestone Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Tuesday of each month in Decatur

City Court Room. THE DECEMBER MEETING WILL BE HELD NOVEMBER 29TH, and will consist of election of 1972 Officers, and last minute preparations for the State Meeting.

ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

NEW MEMBERS DURING NOVEMBER:

John Blankenship, 1406 Lonar Drive, Maryville, Tenn. 37801
Charles M. Davis, 4214 Malibar Drive, Mobile, Ala. 36609 (Family)
E. W. Franklin Jr., 810 Ninth Ave., Jacksonville, Ala. 36265 (Family)
Delbert Hiestand III, 1324 Hatfield Lane, Birmingham, Ala. 35215 (Family)
Steve L. Hunter, 22 Burnett Ferry Road, Rome, Ga. 30161

BAD ADDRESSES: (Surely someone can help on these 2 fine folks!)

David W. Chase, formerly 440 S. McDonough St., Montgomery, Ala.
Alfred B. Craig, formerly Yorktown Apts., 2117 Bedford St., Durham, N.C.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SALVAGE BILL AGAIN: You are urged to write your U.S. Representative to support H.R. Bill 6257, the same as Senate Bill 1245, which passed the Senate on August 5. These are the same as the first bill which was introduced. A copy may be found in STONES & BONES, January 1970. At the recent SEAC Meeting, it was suggested that everyone write their Representative urging him to vote AGAINST the AMENDMENT to this bill, H.R. 11093, which was proposed by Representative Bergman of Michigan, as it is not for the best interest of Anthropology and Archaeology. It provides that permission must be obtained from any Religious or Indian group related to the area to be excavated! It is felt that if enough people contact their Representatives, this bill will pass, as originally proposed.

Perhaps this matter is being overemphasized, but at SEAC, the session on Federal Agencies and Archaeology, all the speakers emphasized that unless we let our Senators and Representatives know what we want, they will not vote for it. Every time the question was asked as to how to obtain the help or changes wanted, the answer was usually: "Write to Washington!" It is very important that the amendment not be passed. Since it would not come up for vote before January and perhaps later, there is still time to voice your feelings! (Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

THE FIRST AMERICAN: "The Story of North American Archaeology", a new book by C. W. Ceram (GODS, GRAVES & SCHOLARS), is reviewed in NEWSWEEK, issue of September 6th, under the heading "The Science of Rubbish". Sounds fairly interesting.

NEW GADGET: Do you often need color prints from your slides with no time to have them printed? A new gadget, designed for amateurs, which should sell for "under \$100.00" is advertised, to be available this fall. The O-G Chroma Slideprinter, manufactured by Opto-Graphics Inc., Northbrook, Ill. 60062, produces 5 by 7 color enlargements from slides in just minutes. (From News in Brief, SCIENCE DIGEST, issue of August, 1971).

YOUR NEWSLETTER: It comes out every month and is supposed to convey archaeological news from here and there. No individual can comb all the sources of information for items of archaeological interest, and many of you see publications that others don't. Why not share your finds with others, by sending items direct to "Ye Editor"? There are times when we have to scratch bottom for articles we think you might enjoy reading, and it would make our monthly chore a lot easier and your enjoyment of STONES & BONES a lot more interesting if you would consider yourself personally responsible for an occasional "find" among items you happen upon. Don't worry about the possibility of duplications - we'll gladly weed out what has been published before! Our chief concern is to disperse everything we think will be of general interest, and continue to keep the enthusiastic opinions we hear about occasionally as to the real worth of YOUR monthly publication. Become a contributor! (As well as a reader.)

EDUCATIONAL PAGE

PALYNOLOGY

Palynology - a technique for relative chronology. At our summer meeting, in Mobile, Marguerita Cameron (University of Alabama Tuscaloosa) told about some of the work being done in Ethnobotany and its value as related to archaeological site interpretation. Questions were asked about taking pollen samples and she stressed that this was a very particular operation. Special apparatus is needed, as, if air is allowed to touch a sample, it will be contaminated.

In SCIENCE DIGEST, July 1971, "Pollen, a Key to the History of the Earth", by Roderick J. N. Muller, explains the work of the palynologist. He collects and studies the pollen from soil deposits which have accumulated over long periods of time, often more than 12,000 years. From these data about the vegetation, he is able to gain clues as to climate and man's movements in that area.

Due to the fact that the outer skin of the pollen grain is extremely hard, it can stand temperatures as high as 300° C., is impervious to most concentrated acids, can be trampled on and even pass through the digestive tract without losing its diagnostic characteristics. While most grains look roundish, there is enough variation in shape and outer skin design for identification. Collections are taken by a "hiller", which can be pushed down into the deposit, as deep as 40 feet. Then a hollow tube inside the apparatus is turned a full circle, the sample is trapped, central tube locked and an uncontaminated sample is brought to the surface. It is bottled and labeled with the depth.

After many steps in a schedule to recover the pollen, such as sieving, treating with acid, concentrating by centrifugal force and staining, the sample is ready to be placed on a slide for microscopic study. Slides are made for each level of the deposit under study. This pollen count must then be interpreted. Since plant species vary by temperature levels, broad climate zones may be determined.

Other factors which alter plant growth and distribution are changes in terrain, man's migrations, customs and eating habits. Man finds a special use for a certain tree or plant. He may increase the harvest of a wild plant, thus lower the pollen count or cultivate it and increase the count.

The presence of archaeological artifacts in a level or material for C-14 dating will help establish a more accurate date. The first major work in this field was done in Sweden by Dr. Lennart von Post in 1916 for forest trees. Since then the study has been extended to all pollen-bearing vegetation. Pollen analysis was used in the study of the Boylston Street fishweir (Papers of the R. S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology, 1942, Vol. 2, and 1949, Vol. 4, No. 1). In SCIENCE, No. 152, 1966, pp. 1507-9, A. J. Jelinek gives an example of its use in "Correlations of Archaeological and Palynological Data". Samples were taken from the same excavation units in prehistoric sites in the middle Pecos River Valley of central eastern New Mexico. It was found there was a meaningful correlation between some major pollen groups and categories of artifacts, and also coincidence with faunal evidence.

R. Y. Anderson, believing high pollen frequencies could be expected in most cave sediments, took samples from Ramanote Cave, Santa Cruz County, Arizona. His conclusion was that cave sediments present several distinct advantages, for pollen analysis over peat and water deposited sediment. See AMERICAN ANTIQUITY, Vol. 21, 1955, "Pollen Analysis, a Research Tool for Study of Cave Deposits", by R. Y. Anderson.

More technical details are in these books possibly found at your local library:

Zeuner, F. E., 1958, "Dating the Past", (Chapter 3)

Clark, Grahame, 1957, "Archaeology and Society", (Chapter 5 Chronology)

Faegri, K. and J. Iversen, 1964, "Textbook of Pollen Analysis"

Faegri, K. and J. Iversen, 1965, "Field Techniques" (for collecting pollen-bearing samples). In "Handbook of Paleontological Techniques (pp. 482-494) edited by

B. Kummer and R. Raup (W. H. Freeman, San Francisco).

Faegri, K. and L. von der Pijl, 1966, "The Principles of Pollination Ecology".

(Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

THE ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Following are the objectives stated in our Constitution, slightly modified for emphasis: To promote informed interest in the study of Archaeology in Alabama and neighboring States; to encourage careful scientific archaeological research in such ways as surface scouting, mapping, marking, studying and especially reporting; to promote and support professionally directed excavations and discourage unsupervised "digging"; to promote the conservation of archaeological sites and to favor the passage of laws prescribing such; to oppose the sale of antiquities, and the manufacture and sale of fraudulent artifacts; to encourage and develop a better understanding of archaeology through providing Newsletters, Journals, Chapter and State meetings, helpful associates and good fellowship; to serve as a bond between individual archaeologists in the State, both non-professional and professional; and perhaps most importantly, to give everyone the opportunity to "do something about archaeology" through the accomplishment and enjoyment of these high aims.

The Society needs and welcomes as members, all persons whose ideals are in accord with the objectives set forth above. Active members receive the JOURNAL OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY, devoted to articles on the archaeology of Alabama and nearby States, and also receive the STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER, published monthly, containing news of members and their activities, also State, national and worldwide events of archaeological importance.



The coupon below may be used EITHER to APPLY FOR MEMBERSHIP in the Society, or for the PAYMENT OF ANNUAL DUES. Please be sure that your name and address are CLEARLY entered, and that checkmarks appear in applicable blanks!

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

To THE ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, for

MAIL TO:

_____ New Membership
_____ Payment of Annual Dues
_____ Reporting of New Address

Rodger L. Schaefer
1414 - 15th Avenue, S. E.
Decatur, Ala. 35601

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

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

CITY: _____ ZIP: _____ STATE: _____

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

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

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

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA, INC.

This Association, an affiliate of our State Society, is a non-profit corporation, whose aim and purpose is to finance archaeological advancement in Alabama, the FIRST State to provide such financial support through popular subscription. All contributions to this association are deductible in making your income tax return (if, of course, you itemize your deductions). Your check should be made payable to the association as shown above.

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

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

To THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA, INC.

NAME: _____ AMOUNT: \$ _____

ADDRESS: _____ CITY: _____ STATE: _____

Mail to: Mr. Wm. M. Spencer, 1500 First National Bank Bldg., Birmingham, Ala. 35203

Charles K. Pascock
Rt 2
Kensington, CA 30727

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH



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

Alabama Archaeological Society

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 2458
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.