

Alabama Archaeological Society

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

MAR 7 - 1967

BIRMINGHAM ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY
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TUSCALOOSA CHAPTER

RODGER L. SCHAEFER, SECRETARY
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STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

NADB DOC # - 4,056,624

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MEMBER OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

A MESSAGE FROM OUR NEW VICE-PRESIDENT

As your new vice-president, I would like to convey to you and your chapters, my feeling of interest and concern for your role as amateur contributors to the science of archaeology. With the countryside literally undergoing widespread face-lifting due to endless construction projects, urban spreading, dams and highway construction, the evidences of our Indian predecessors are vanishing forever. The importance of our mission in rescuing surface data pertaining to this evidence cannot be over-emphasized. In this connection, it is my desire to be able to talk to all of you on this most critical subject.

I earnestly wish for all of you a most interesting and productive 1967 archaeological season.

David W. Chase, 440 S. McDonough Street, Montgomery, Ala. 36104

ANNUAL NEWSLETTER REPORT

Your Newsletter published 130 pages in 1966, approximately 100,000 words. This is our annual "book of effort" toward a better Society, especially a stronger "togetherness" so that our separate threads may be combined into a vastly more effective rope. All of this is, of course, so that we might have better amateur archaeology by us, who are many, to supplement the efforts of our too few professionals. And this includes not only Alabama, but the many other states we are privileged to reach. A hundred thousand words, mailed to some 700 recipients, figures SEVENTY MILLION WORDS a year which you finance, through your dues, in behalf of better archaeology. Thus you render a very considerable archaeological service which you perhaps have given little thought.

We could enumerate quite a lot of fine returns from this service, especially in the past 7 years since it has enabled us to sustain an annual fund drive - to the surprise and applause of the archaeological world. From our very first fund-supported project, the Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter, breakthrough archaeology rewarded this unique effort, and it has now reached an undreamed peak of potentiality in the Lively Complex pebble tools.

However, those of us in whom you entrust the responsibility for your Newsletter, dwell upon the magnitude of those SEVENTY MILLION annual words with mixed emotions. It seems enough to move mountains - if we knew how! But despite many results which make

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us proud of our Society, too often our editorial efforts fall short of what we try to say, inspire, achieve.

We earnestly solicit your help toward a better Newsletter. The EDUCATIONAL PAGE contributed by our separate chapter members for the past 2 years continues to remind us that our hundreds of members have minds and ideas. And the letters and news items you send in add a lot of life and information. If YOU write ONLY 100 WORDS, multiplied by 700 that gives you a SEVENTY THOUSAND word influence - a book! Will you "write a book" this year toward better organization, better information, better communication, better archaeology? Please give this plea serious thought!

An EFFECTIVE Newsletter is the only remuneration for the astonishing volunteer effort which goes into getting it out. Stenciling some 8,000 words a month, getting them run off, assembling some 6,000 pages, folding, stapling, addressing, stamping, separating and bundling by zip code, hauling the tonnage to the Postoffice - over 8,000 mailings a year! We know you will want us to express the appreciation of everyone for this labor and service and dedication rendered by our Associate Editors.

In the May 1965 issue, we (blushingly) quoted one of the very eminents of American archaeology concerning our Newsletter: "I think it the best publication of its type in the country. I have my set bound up to date." Will you help us to try to live up to that generous estimate?

PEBBLE TOOL NEWS

Dr. Carl B. Compton, one of the most in-touch, communicative and influential disciples of archaeology, writes: "Send me a set of the (Lively Complex) pebble tool mimeos. We have a call for one from Jose Lorenzo who is head of the Dept. of Prehispanic Monuments of the Instituto Nacional de Anthropologia e Historia of Mexico who says this is of great interest in his own investigations...I think this is of considerable importance."

Indeed! Alabama has no monopoly on strange, crude lithic tools, so "un-American" to our generation concentrated on thin and nicely made biface artifacts that they have been largely overlooked or excited only controversy and contention rather than the interested investigation which Dr. Alex D. Krieger has long insisted they deserve. These pose a national, and an American problem involving both continents. Alabama can only "fuse the explosion" - which our amazing tonnage and diversity of pebble tools, and our effective organization and fund drives, offer us the unique opportunity to do. The preliminary report on the Lively Complex, to which Dr. Compton refers, with 300 excellent illustrations making it the most adequately illustrated publication on pebble tools we know about, is serving to alert 2 continents and in fact 2 hemispheres, and exciting a great deal of interest.

The interest of Dr. Jose Lorenzo, thanks to Dr. Compton, has real possibilities. Our good Mexican neighbors have a very active archaeological program, and in addition to the highest civilization achieved in pre-Columbian America are increasingly discovering evidence of very Early Man. And in the "Instituto Nacional" they have a measure of centralized coordination and control with many advantages over our "area archaeology" which so many have lamented. In behalf of pebble tools and progressive archaeology, we thank Dr. Compton for this service, and Dr. Lorenzo for his interest - and hope he will be rewarded "in his own investigations".

1967 FUND DRIVE BY POPULAR REQUEST ????

Hearteningly, after a slow start, donors to our 1966 ANNUAL FUND DRIVE refused to quit after official closing - continuing actually until December 31 when Charles H. Worley wrote his check. Then, before we could draw a relaxed breath, Rodger & Credith Schaefer, without asking IF, sent their unfailing check to start an EIGHTH ANNUAL FUND

DRIVE FOR 1967! Before we could recover from the pleasant shock, Bill Kinnaird, Kittye A. Thompson, William E. Esch and Alice M. Burns joined the Schaeferes! And before we "couldn't believe it" here came checks from:

Edward C. Boss, F.P.I.A., who began donating exceptionally to archaeology in 1961 as one of the best of the Newsletter Editors (and recently scooped us by getting FOR PUBLICATION letters of encouragement on Alabama's pebble tools from famous authorities in both hemispheres); Professor Edward K. Austin, University of Alabama, implying the academic seal of approval we sincerely hope we deserve; Horace J. Holland, our science teacher of note who so effectively added archaeology to his amazing Natural History curriculum, and is forever ready to make his unsurpassed collection available for study; Albert Fisher M.D., a CHARTER DONOR in 1960 who has never missed a year; Tatham R. Eskrigge who reached across State lines to join us last year as our only New Orleans donor; and Dan Josselyn, despite the work it throws upon him as the Secretary of our fund drive auxiliary, the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc., who thinks this is certainly the best device ever discovered to enable EVERY INTERESTED PERSON to DO SOMETHING ABOUT archaeology - he will try the by-the-month plan this year as perhaps an easier way to spare a little more.

And thus we seem to have THRUST upon us a FUND DRIVE BY POPULAR REQUEST! That is pretty wonderful, and very much as it should be, we think.

The need, and the possibilities, were never greater. The amazing tonnage and amazingly multiple sites of PEBBLE TOOLS in Alabama, the broad assemblage of pebble tool types, and our amateur willingness to stick out our necks and pour on the promotion - these have at last cracked the "controversial" door and excited interest in high and mighty places in BOTH hemispheres! All we need to do now to "wake up America" is to PIN DOWN ONE SOLID FACT about our pebble tools - just one. And we might do it this year - our Dave DeJarnette will have to exercise all of his professional wisdom and judgment to select the BEST of the many promising sites we have to excavate this year.

Dear "by request" donors: you just might open up a "new era" of American archaeology this year, as the Folsom point discovery did a few years ago. That would indeed be a supreme donation, and the archaeological world would be supremely grateful!

JOURNAL OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY

Our 1966 members have by now received the December 1966 (Volume XII, No. 2) issue of our State Society Journal. For the benefit of our new 1967 members and others, we are glad to be able to list below the back issues of the JOURNAL which are still available at present, and which may be obtained at \$1.00 each by making your check payable to the Alabama Archaeological Society and mailing it to Mr. D. L. DeJarnette at P. O. Box 6126, University, Ala. 35486 (orders will be filled on a first come, first served basis). The available issues from Volumes IV and V are mimeographed, but the others are printed.

Volume IV, No. 2, 1958
Volume V, No. 3, 1959
Volume VII, No. 2, 1961
Volume XI, No. 1, 1965
Volume XII, No. 1, 1966

Volume V, No. 2, 1959
Volume VII, No. 1, 1961
Volume IX, No. 2, 1963
Volume XI, No. 2, 1965
Volume XII, No. 2, 1966

FLORIDA ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING

Roger T. Grange Jr., President, cordially invites our State Society members to their annual meeting to be held Saturday, March 4, 1967, at Fort Walton Beach, Florida. And Yulee Lazarus, Curator of the Temple Mound Museum at Fort Walton Beach, sends her personal come one, come all, with a promise of ample exhibit space. We can add that you

will enjoy the Museum, too. The schedule and pertinent information follows:

9:00 AM - Registration, City Auditorium, Fort Walton Beach

9:30 AM to 12:00 Noon - FAS meeting

12:00 Noon to 2:00 PM - Lunch break. Tour of Temple Mound Museum with additional museum and private collections on display

2:00 PM to 5:00 PM - FAS meeting

7:00 PM - Buffet Dinner at Miramar Motel, \$3.00

Guest tours of Gulfarium and/or Climatic Hangar at Eglin Field may be made Sunday if desired. Reservations for Saturday night dinner and Sunday tours may be made at time of registration. For room reservations, writing Coronado Motel or the Howard Johnson Motor Lodge is suggested. We join the Florida Society in apologizing for the lateness in getting this information to you, but trust a goodly number of our State Society members will find it convenient to attend the FAS meeting, which we recommend.

CHAPTER NEWS

Birmingham Chapter meets on the 1st Wednesday of each month at the University of Alabama Extension Center. Members and guests at the February meeting were treated to an outstanding presentation on the archaeology and ancient history of Iran by David W. Chase, Montgomery Chapter. He illustrated his talk with excellent slides of his recent excavation trip there. At the March meeting, Dr. E. M. Lindsey, Gadsden Chapter, will be guest speaker on "Woods Island", a site of special interest to all who want to know more about the archaeology of the Coosa River basin.

Choctawhatchee Chapter meets on the 1st Thursday of each month at Houston Memorial Library, Dothan. The largest crowd in Chapter history attended the February meeting, at which David W. Chase, 1st Vice President of the State Society, showed slides and talked on his recent trip to Iran. Response was overwhelming and much interest was created by his visit. Tentative speaker for March meeting is O. M. Taylor, Reservoir Manager at the Columbia and Walter George Dam, whose subject will be "Historical and Prehistorical Sites Surrounding the Reservoir". Those interested in surface surveys in path of new 4 lane Highway 431 North, should get in touch with Gordon Willis, 405 Bracewell Ave., Dothan.

Huntsville Chapter meets on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at Huntsville Public Library. New 1967 Officers are Jim Byrd, President; Dan Buchanan, 1st Vice President; Bion Duncan, 2nd Vice President; Bill Green, Secretary-Treasurer; Bart Henson, Librarian. At the January meeting, Robert Tucker had as his subject "An Introduction to Archaeology" which he presented with charts and covered the basic elements of archaeology and anthropology.

Marshall County Chapter meets on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at the Long Building in Guntersville. At the February meeting, A. B. Hooper III spoke on "Pebble Tools", giving a summary of his article on this subject which he hopes to have appear in a forthcoming issue of the JOURNAL. New Chapter member: Ray Currier of Scottsboro.

Montgomery Chapter meets on the 1st Tuesday of each month at Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts. At the February meeting, Dave Chase showed a film on "The Lascaux Cave - Primitive Art of the Stone Age", and discussed the subject. The March meeting will be held at Varon's Restaurant, the Chapter's annual business meeting at which 1967 officers will be elected. The Chapter is continuing survey in Jones Bluff Basin for new sites, and the plan is now to submit survey data to institutions specifically assigned to survey area on a full time basis.

Morgan-Limestone Chapter meets on the 1st Tuesday of each month at Decatur City Hall. At the January meeting, 3 movies were shown, "Shell Mound Excavations at Pickwick Dam" (TVA), "The Great Plains, First Potters" and "The Great Plains, The Foragers" (Univer-

sity of Nebraska). New Officers for 1967: Thomas F. Moebes, President; Brian Pilling, Vice President; John H. Gustafson, Secretary-Treasurer. Jack Cambron addressed the February meeting on "Area Geology and its Meaning to the Archaeologist", discussing the deposits laid down, weather conditions and explaining the transition from Ft. Payne to Bangor chert for projectile points. At the March meeting, survey maps in the Decatur, Jones Crossroads, Mason Ridge quadrangles will be updated and distributed to show Wheeler Basin sites. Plans were made to attend Dr. Lueke meeting in Birmingham if and when it is announced.

Muscle Shoals Chapter meets on the 4th Monday of each month at Wesleyan Hall, Room W-3, Florence State College. A. W. Beinlich Jr. spoke at the January meeting on "Head and Scalp Trophies", discussing scalping, head hunting and the Battle of Little Big Horn.

Selma Chapter meets on the 4th Tuesday of each month at the Meadowview Christian Church. At the January meeting, David W. Chase, Montgomery chapter, spoke on his participation in the dig with the University of Chicago in Iran, showing slides of the Tell, pottery, crucibles for smelting copper, and a possible find of the earliest form of a tomb. New 1967 Officers elected: O. Paul Walker, President; Richard Sheffield, Vice President; Wayne Day, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. Anne Faulk, Editor; Hallie Chapman, Sam Hamby, Melvin Boozer, Milton Day, Directors. The Chapter recently put a display in the lobby of the new Bank of Camden, using Chapter materials with cases and arrangements by Mr. Chapman and Mr. Allen.

Noccalula Chapter meets on the 1st Thursday of each month at the Etowah County Court House, Gadsden. Mrs. Gennie Lindsay gave an interesting program at the February meeting.

ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

NEW MEMBERS IN FEBRUARY: (A rousing welcome to each of the 23 (!!!) of you!)

Joe H. Coons, 713 Williams St., Fayette, Ala. 35555 (Family)
Mrs. G. J. Cottier, 150 Woodfield Road, Auburn, Ala. 36830
Mrs. William D. East, 3525 Belle Meade Way, Birmingham, Ala. 35223
Mrs. Mildred H. Goetz, Route 13 Box 1214, Birmingham, Ala. 35216
John F. Gustafson, 1217 Thomas Drive S.W., Decatur, Ala. 35601
D. D. Hartley, P O Box 273, Huntsville, Ala. 35804
Robert M. Heath, 3309 Drake Ave. S.W., Huntsville, Ala. 35805
Dr. R. A. Hilloowala, 1512 - 9th Ave. S., Birmingham, Ala. 35205
John W. Hockersmith III, Route 1, Salvisa, Ky. 40372
O. M. Johnson, 2303 Maysville Road N.E., Huntsville, Ala. 35811 (Family)
Lee C. Jones, Lansdown, Selma, Ala. 36701
Eulis King, 1006 Brunner St., Cullman, Ala. 35055
David Lamar, 521 Girard Ave., Dothan, Ala. 36301
J. R. Lewis, 1216 Glendale Road, Anniston, Ala. 36201
Frank J. Monteleone, 812 Mira Vista Drive S.E., Huntsville, Ala. 35802
Mrs. James W. Morin, RD #2, Cogan Station, Pa. 17728
Mrs. Charles H. Moses Jr., 3554 Rockhill Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35223
Toney Peebles, Route 1, Sheffield, Ala. 35660
James B. Richardson, 232 Cheyenne Blvd., Birmingham, Ala. 35215 (Family Sustaining)
Mrs. John E. Steger, 3524 Belle Meade Way, Birmingham, Ala. 35223
John L. Webster, 7719 Logan Drive, Huntsville, Ala. 35802
Tanner High School Library, Tanner, Ala. 35671
Winterville Mounds Arch. Assn., c/o Dr. Robert Morris, P O Box 23, Leland, Miss. 38756

"THE PASTFINDERS" (inspiration of "Fussy" Atkinson) seems to be the name of choice Marge Hahn's "ladies only" archaeological group has decided upon, and a happy choice we think it is. They have requested advice from Secretary Rodger Schaefer on how to affiliate with the Alabama Archaeological Society, and were advised that they should come in as an auxiliary of the Birmingham Chapter - the first to boast an auxiliary,

we believe. This is a very interesting and promising new development for our Society, and for American amateur archaeology as far as we know. One fine result is the inclusion of SIX new Birmingham members in the above list for February, exceeding by only one the FIVE new members our zooming Huntsville Chapter added last month.

THOSE 1967 DUES: Secretary Rodger Schaefer reports a rather disturbing number of 1966 members have so far overlooked mailing in their 1967 membership fees, and while there are always a few who do not renew, PLEASE don't let YOURSELF be one of those who will miss keeping up with archaeological developments in Alabama this year. Even though you do not actually become "delinquent" until March 31st we hope you will not put off remitting until the last day. DO IT NOW, before reading further!

COMPLIMENT? Bob Atwood writes: "As a recent member...could you tell me whether the STONES & BONES Newsletters are available Jan. through Oct. 1966?" He has been especially "interested in the Pebble Tool news", and ordered the publication on the Lively Complex.

John R. Humbard, whom we saw grow up as Dickie, will be receiving his Newsletters in "far away places". He was on his last shore leave the other day to say goodbye to Evelyn and Dick, mom and pop, then off to the war as a volunteer in a destroyer gun turret, looking handsome and debonaire in uniform, eyes bright with the adventures of seeing the vast Pacific, Hawaii, Japan - and the enemy. With a captain they like, and gunnery practice good, all Dickie will need is letters from his friends when we publish his new address.

Nancy (Mrs. Nicholas H.) Holmes has been made "woman of the year" in Mobile for her efforts in behalf of preservation of historic old homes. The kaleidoscope of "progress" is moving so rapidly that we are indeed in danger of erasing much that we should remember, much that coming generations should know about. We join Mobile in commendation of Nancy as a "defender of history".

Martha Jaeckels, Madge Hahn's sister, has been elected President of the "Pensacologists" Archaeological Society down in Pensacola. There seem to be some "archaeological genes" in the family blood. Martha is saving a lot of historic archaeology from urban expansion.

Dave Chase reports: "On the 14th, received a call from Ralph Allen to the effect that skeletons were being exposed in the Claiborne Lock & Dam Area. Left Montgomery 4:30 AM the following morning for the Dam and excavated 4 burials. Met there by John and Randy Cottier and Bennett Graham. Other burials were searched for but not found. This incident points up the great need for more and continued concentration of archaeological effort on threatened sites in dam basins. Site involved at Claiborne is Mn7. Notes, photos and data available through Montgomery Chapter.

Special thanks in the Claiborne Dam find are due the Mobile District Engineer crew and Director at the Claiborne Dam project. Their willingness to hold up work in areas of discovery to allow archaeological teams to conduct salvage work is in the highest public interest. Only through this type of cooperation on the part of contractors, builders and other construction people can we hope to save much of our rapidly vanishing archaeological resources."

FAMOUS NEWSLETTER GETS A FACE-LIFTING: The considerable distinction of being the most besmudged and bedraggled, to well-nigh illegible, yet most informative, knowing, and readable Newsletter we receive has long been awarded to the INTERAMERICAN of the INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO, Dr. Carl B. Compton, Director. As such, it has been a healthy reminder that it is not the slick facade of clay-filled paper that makes a publication (or hides its deficiencies). Now Dr. Carl writes us: "We finally got the Gestetner, sitting here looking balefully at me as I study the manual of instructions. It is only slightly less complicated than the Gemini cockpit. I only hope that I can master the monster to get out the February issue by June." Despite the pleasure it will be

to be able to read every word, we receive news of this prettying-up with somewhat mixed feelings. Besides the moral that good editing is what counts, this waif of a publication spoke eloquently of the ragged indigence of anthropology - the study of MAN HIMSELF. One of the problems in this case is that the INTERAM FOUNDATION (P O Box 10245, Fort Worth, Texas 76114, and tax-deductible), which finances the INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO, tries to spread its protecting wing to care for other waifs and strays, others who struggle in behalf of that outcast, MAN. The INTERAMERICAN is free (though contributions are not refused), requiring request only, a service of dedication - use the above INTERAM address. (Despite our mixed emotions, we express our gratitude to those who made the Gestetner possible.)

AND SPEAKING OF FINANCING PUBLICATIONS, George E. Russell, himself beginning publication, has become disturbed over the very limited resources available for this final and most important archaeological activity. He is, in fact, impressed by how much we get for so little (scientific writing is of course not paid for). And he is enthusiastic over how much more we could finance by adding a mere \$2.00 to our Annual memberships and becoming Sustaining members. He sent in 2 more bucks to Rodger Schaefer to to elevate his own status to Sustaining, and clapped 3 old members on the shoulder and talked them into Sustaining, and brought in a promising new member on a Sustaining basis. George may clap you on the shoulder next, and urged us to urge other Chapters to join his crusade. ("Neither of these manuscripts has been published because of lack of funds. Work done for the National Park Service over the past 6 years has also resulted in manuscripts...not available to the public, again because of lack of funds.", this quote from the Arkansas Newsletter. This is everywhere a major problem, but ALL OF US could help to "excavate manuscripts" from the deep midden of file cabinets by switching over to SUSTAINING membership - only 23 listed in our Dec. 1966 JOURNAL.)

BIG NEWS FROM UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA: A news release of recent date states: "The University of Alabama's increased emphasis in archaeology and anthropology in recent months was underscored this week with announcement of the division set for September 1 of anthropology and sociology as separate departments. 'We feel that the new arrangement will mean many more opportunities for students at both the graduate and undergraduate levels in archaeology, in social and physical anthropology,' said Dr. Raymond McLain, Dean, College of Arts and Sciences. On September 1, Dr. Paul H. Nesbitt is coming from the Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base to become acting head of the newly created department of anthropology. Dean McLain also noted: 'Opportunities for continued expansion in the field of anthropology - especially as concerns field research opportunities in social and physical anthropology are especially enticing. In Dr. Nesbitt, we have a person of sound and extensive experience in field and research anthropology. He will join a division of arts and sciences already enhanced by career work of Dr. Asael T. Hansen and David DeJarnette and introductory courses as taught by Mrs. Margaret Searcy.'" We greet this announcement with great anticipation for increased archaeological activity in Alabama.

WE REGRET learning of the sudden and unexpected death of Dr. William H. Cole in Naples, Florida, February 7th. Dr. Cole was happily preparing for the big annual Naples Shell Show, in which he figured so prominently. He had long been a guiding influence in making conchologists out of collectors, making their shell hobby mean more to them and to science - as the amateur archaeological movement is trying to do for artifact collectors. Dr. Cole and our Bea Harris collaborated on "Some Marine Molluscs from the Southwest Coast of Florida", the most to-the-point and practical handbook we have seen. There is no greater nor more urgent need than acquainting the multitudes with the vast opportunities offered mankind by modern science, and we can ill afford to lose any of the few dedicated volunteers for this service. We wish to express our own sense of loss, and our sympathy, to Mrs. Cole.

Elwood S. Wilkins Jr., one of our Delaware members and Past Chairman, ESAF Exhibits Committee, writes his appreciation that at the '66 ESAF Annual Meeting "Dave DeJarnette

put them (pebble tools) out on a table and invited handling. Nothing can beat the actual handling of unfamiliar objects. There was plenty of interest and handling going on." In turn we wish to thank Mr. Wilkins for not being afraid of pebble tools - to our knowledge the ESAF Annual Meeting was the first fair showing, and hearing, these controversial tools have been accorded. Fevvensakes, let's not be afraid of them just because they are new and we do not understand them yet. We can in time - but with trowels in the midden, not heads in the sand.

MANCHESTERS AGAIN: Prof. Bryan Patterson, Harvard, announces a skeletal fragment from Kenya of "a manlike creature" potassium-argon dated by Geochron at 2.5 million years!

AND EARLY MAN CONTINUES TO SPREAD: Two "chopper" tools probably of an early type have been found in a bauxite mine near Kuching, Borneo - which is thought not to have been joined to the mainland since the middle Pleistocene. The more Early Man is discovered to have spread, possibilities are greater that he reached America at an early date.

EAST IS EAST - or is it? Late Woodland burials found mostly with "the head pointing east" were not, however, parallel, but varied with "the position of the rising sun on the eastern horizon as it shifts through the year" (J. W. Gruber, Temple University). This offers a way to distinguish between winter and summer burials.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA BREAKTHROUGH: "The Margaret" sends news that the University is publishing books for elementary schools on anthropology - 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th grades completed, and for 3rd, 6th and 7th on the way. Already 21 Georgia schools and 36 in other states from New York to California are participating. And these books are NOT in the usual "story form", but actual textbooks, because "facts are more exciting than fiction". In proof - the kids go for it! Promising indeed.

HERE IS INSPIRATION FOR YOU: The true greatness is when a man is on his way up, not yet arrived, unknown, unnoticed, unencouraged, one against the gods, all guts and gristle, determination and backbone - man at his inspired best, at which interval we so seldom see him or hear him. But in "WHITE AFRICAN", L. S. B. Leakey, Schenkman Pub. Co., Cambridge, Mass., \$7.95, we are most fortunate to have a republished issue of the 1937 early autobiographical sketch by the now "man of the hour" in archaeology. Walking 260 miles in 12 days through African jungles, deserts, swamps, short of water and food, hot and blistered and weary, to catch the steamer to get back to school on time - such ingredients of greatness will fascinate and inspire you, and which began as an enthusiastic boy archaeologist. Dr. Leakey, of Olduvai Gorge fame, thinks "the evidence now available strongly suggests that man may have been in America for considerably more than 50,000 years!" and urges young students to dedicate themselves to finding proof of "the real date of Man's arrival in the Americas". He is much interested in our Alabama pebble tools, and says: "There is certainly no doubt that you have pebble tools in quantity and the absolutely vital thing...is that they be...FOUND IN SITU IN A Datable Deposit, to leave no doubt as to their antiquity". (Hold your breath: Dr. Leakey HOPES TO VISIT ALABAMA when he is in America next year!!!!)

GURGLE-URGLE & CHUCKLE-UCKLE: In fact, we just about "split our sides" over the "deadline for all papers", and assorted information, sent out by famous Dr. James B. Griffin, Director, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, regarding the Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. Among the more important items: "Liquor prices are high in Ann Arbor; however, for those persons wishing to bring their own, jets fly too high to transport it in their luggage compartments." "Dr. Jimmy" thinks of everything, and for all his imposing position in archaeology sounds real human - and the SAA Annual Meetings sound merry. See you at Ann Arbor, May 4-6, 1967, with our explosion-proof metal flask!

SHORT HOURS, HIGH PAY: Louisa Abney, apparently not knowing there was more and better to do in Jawjah, went over to dig King Alfred stuff, Winchester, England, 8:45 AM to 6:30 PM, 6 days a week, sixpence (7¢) an hour, serves her right! (Thanks to Jo Anne Sealy)

EDUCATIONAL PAGE

"AN INTRODUCTION TO AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY"

The whole story of mankind's early life in America - what we now know of it and how we know, based on 100 years of American excavations - is brought together in the first general survey of American archaeology by Prof. Gordon R. Willey of Harvard University. The first volume of "An Introduction to American Archaeology" (Prentice Hall) covers North and Middle America. A second volume will follow with the archaeology of South America.

On the appearance of man in the New World, Prof. Willey reports: "The natives of America back to their earliest appearances on the New World scene, are the species *Homo sapiens*, or modern man. This basic finding means that man did not evolve from lower anthropoid forms in the New World. No living or fossil apes are known in the Western Hemisphere, as they are in the Old World, nor are the more primitive examples of the genus *Homo* present in the Americas."

"It also means that man did not enter the Western Hemisphere until *Homo sapiens* had developed in and was fairly widespread throughout the Eastern Hemisphere, particularly northeastern Asia...Most physical anthropologists believe that America was peopled from northeastern Asia..."

The first Americans were big game hunters, killing mastodons and other herd animals of the Pleistocene with primitive lances tipped with flint points. From the mammoths, they took and used skin, meat and bones. They roamed across the Great Plains, into the Southwest and into the East. Lance-making was apparently part of the primitive technology they brought with them. How much of later American technology came in from Asia and how much developed on this continent, is a matter of dispute. Similar developments have been found in the same span both here and there. But Prof. Willey says: "Most Americanists believe that the formation and the main courses of New World cultures and civilizations are indigenous."

Something more like the average man's picture of the Indian's ancestor emerged in 2 other early strains, which developed while the big game hunters still roamed: The Old Cordilleran Culture of the Pacific Northwest, whose people combined diversified hunting, fishing and plant-collecting; and a Desert Culture of the Great Basin and the Southwest, whose people kept alive by collecting wild seeds and plant foods and hunting small game. In the woodlands and river valleys of the East, another "Indian" culture followed the big game hunters. This was the Archaic Tradition of hunting, collecting and fishing.

A fourth early tradition developed in Central America between 7,000 and 200 B.C. This Mesoamerican culture domesticated a series of plants - maize, squash, pumpkin, beans - and created an "established agriculture." Later, from Peru, it added peanuts, sweet potatoes, manioc; and from the people of the Andes it learned the working of metal. Cotton appeared here about the same time that it appeared in Peru. With this settled base for getting a living, the Mesoamericans developed a highly-structured society, with astronomy, mathematics and hieroglyphic writing - the only writing known in pre-Columbian times.

In the Arctic and Subarctic regions, early hunters made major technological progress beginning about 6,000 B.C. In the Northwest they learned to chip small blades of flint, useful in hunting caribou, elk and buffalo. They set points and sideblades in harpoons for hunting seal, walrus and caribou. They made blades and knives for dressing their kill, and burins for carving antlers and ivory. This technology spread among coastal and tundra people from Alaska to Greenland. Out of these early traditions, building on them, adapting to the land where each group of men lived, a series of distinct ways of life are found developing before and after the birth of Christ. As one index of this diversity, Prof. Willey estimates that by 1492 some 2,000 separate languages, unintelligible to each other, were spoken in North and South America.

From the remains found in South America, he identifies 9 additional major cultures of a later date:

Southwestern: Based on the Desert Tradition, with maize, beans and squash borrowed from the Mesoamericans, these people developed basketry and textiles, including cotton cloth. They lived in large towns, first below ground in pithouses, then in houses of adobe, jacal and stone, and finally in the great pueblo towns of the Anasazi.

Woodland: Building on the Archaic Tradition in the East from Southern Canada to the Gulf of Mexico and inland to the Plains, these people hunted, collected plant food and farmed, borrowing maize from the Mesoamericans. They lived in small villages or camp sites, polished stones for use in ornament, and buried their dead in mounds.

Mississippian: Beginning about 700 A.D. in the central and lower Mississippi Valley and spreading through most of the Southeast, these people developed from the Woodland beginning with important borrowings from the Mesoamerican. Growing maize was the base of life; hunting and collecting edibles were secondary. They built flat-topped platform mounds for temples and chiefs' houses, and developed some sizeable towns. By the time of Columbus, this Mississippian Tradition had dominated or influenced all of the eastern Woodland area and much of the Great Plains.

Plains Village: This way of life succeeded the Woodland Tradition in the Great Plains, adapting the vigorous farming practices of the Mississippian Tradition to the growing of corn, beans and squash in the river bottoms of the Missouri and its tributaries; hunting buffalo, picking wild plants, and fishing the streams; building lodges of timber and earth. Their pattern of life was disrupted about the 15th century, archaeologists find - by drought and/or raids by nomadic people, possibly the Apaches.

California Coast and Valley: On the shores and large interior valleys, they lived primarily on fish, shellfish and sea mammals, caught with gear made by stone and shell and bone. They polished stone for use and ornament, and developed a bow-and-arrow to replace the throwing-stick and dart. Because they found their food in the sea, they were late in developing agriculture.

Northwest Coast: These people, who fished salmon with barbed-bone points and hunted sea mammals from their dugout canoes with bone harpoons grew out of the salmon-fishing old Cordilleran Tradition of the interior plateau of the Northwest. They were good at wood-working and stone sculpture.

Northwest Riverine: This later tradition of the interior plateau was developed by river people who fished, hunted and collected wild plants to eat. They lived in earth-covered pit houses or in pole-and-mat lodges, and carved animal sculptures and human effigies in stone. They lived in contact with the Northwest Coast people, and traded new ideas back and forth.

Eskimo: Building on the earlier Arctic technologies of small blades, sideblades, knives and burins, they hunted seal, walrus and sometimes whale in kayaks and umiak boats, felled caribou with darts and spears, heated their half-buried winter houses with oil lamps of stone or pottery, developed sleds and ice-creepers (cleats) for fast passage across frozen snow and ice. They engraved on ivory. The Eskimo Tradition first appears in the western Arctic about 1,000 B.C., and some believe it began with new immigrants from Siberia; Prof. Willey thinks it more likely the earlier immigrants assimilated from new techniques from across the Bering Strait.

Denetasiro: This forest tradition of hunting, trapping and fishing appears in the western subarctic after 2,000 B.C. - possibly as late as 300 A.D. They made chipped-stone triangular arrow points for hunting moose, caribou and small game, and made other weapons and tools of bone and antler. They had some cold-hammered copper and made bark containers. The tradition spread through the southwest Yukon and the interior forests of the Northwest Territories of Canada.

These major traditions sample the variety of ways of life that had developed on the North American continent before Columbus came.

With Permission of the LEE COUNTY BULLETIN, Auburn, Ala.
Dr. William E. Goslin, East Alabama Chapter

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