

Alabama Archaeological Society

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STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

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MEMBER OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON WINTER PROJECT

Since Directors' meetings of both the Alabama Archaeological Society and the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama Inc., are scheduled for the latter part of this month, a preliminary report has been submitted by Margaret V. Clayton, Supervisor of the archaeological investigation in Lamar and adjacent counties during the past winter, for the purpose of determining the advisability of conducting a summer dig in the area where Lively Complex materials have been surface collected, in an attempt to find these materials in situ. A strictly amateur condensation of the preliminary report follows.

The 31 sites recorded during the survey can be divided into 3 general categories: those situated on higher terraces, or "peripheral" sites; those in frequently flooded meander areas, or "swamp" sites; and 2 small sandstone shelters high above the present river. Lithic evidence of occupation has been found in all sites, and excluding Lively Complex materials, appears to be Transitional Paleo, Early Archaic and Late Archaic, with little or no true Paleo materials observed. Ceramic occupation is difficult of diagnosis, with all temper types common to North Alabama being present. Most of the sites have been plowed and collected for years, making adequate "controls" almost impossible due to the dearth of identifiable projectile points and pottery types remaining. From comparative observations and stratigraphic hints obtained from sites test-pitted, it appears advisable to eliminate the lower terraces and concentrate efforts on peripheral, swamp and shelter sites to locate Lively Complex materials in stratigraphic situations.

On the basis of the survey, further work is strongly recommended to solve the problem posed by the Lively Complex. A full summer of extensive excavation might well furnish the answers to some important questions. Specifically, excavation of 3 types of sites is recommended, these representing each of the categories mentioned above; also several additional apparently promising sites should be test-pitted; and deep tests conducted in a special location. Written and oral permission has already been obtained for excavation of all sites where work is contemplated.

Following action by the 2 Directors' meetings, further information regarding proposed activities for this coming summer will be included in the June Newsletter.

PEBBLE TOOL NEWS

The Pennsylvania Institute of Anthropology is a unique and enterprising organization founded and directed by Dr. Vernon Leslie. The P.I.A. Newsletter, so ably edited by Edward Boss, states the purpose "to improve the quality of amateur archaeology...work with and help all serious archaeological organizations in any way we can..."

Pebble tools in America will of course encounter the inertias of many and even the antagonisms of some. To expedite the one thing they deserve, INVESTIGATION, they need

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all the publicity and promotion they can get. The P.I.A. has turned its Newsletter to this urgent need in a most ingenious and effective way. Ed Boss wrote to the professionals, both Old and New World, who have examined samples of our pebble tools, asking if they would make public statements. Under "Wormington on Alabama's Pebble Tools" in our March issue, we also quoted Dragoo, Wimberly and Clayton.

The April issue of the P.I.A. Newsletter devotes 4 full pages to our Lively Complex pebble tools discovered by Matthew Lively. At great length it quotes personal communications concerning them from Dr. Laszlo Vertes, Magyar Nemzeti Museum, Budapest, Hungary; Dr. J. Desmond Clark, University of California; Prof. Francois Bordes, Universite de Bordeaux, France; Dr. Carl B. Compton, Director, Instituto Interamericano; Dr. Matthew W. Stirling, recently retired Director, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution; Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, Hon. Director, National Museum of Kenya, Africa; and Dr. Vernon Leslie, Director of the P.I.A. Can you think of a broader or more qualified spectrum of opinion?

We think that anyone really interested in American archaeology, especially its future, will want to read the MOST INTERESTING statements of this notable group. But rather than "steal" them, we prefer to "play ball" in turn with the P.I.A. for this valuable service to pebble tools. The P.I.A. depends upon donations, and operates "in the red more than the black". We think it is doing a worthy service. And we think that if you will send a dollar or 2 to Editor Ed Boss, 345 E. McMurray Road, McMurray, Pa. 15317, he would supply you with the April issue - a fat issue with much of interest, 17 pages.

We will say that all of the above communications point the urgent need for further work to discover WHAT OUR LIVELY COMPLEX PEBBLE TOOLS MEAN. It looks as if we are unanimously elected, by world-wide authorities to help solve the great puzzle.

It is encouraging that the April 3 NEW YORK TIMES gave America's mysterious pebble tools a good mention, with photo. Before long, pebble tools will be a proper subject in polite, and even orthodox, company.

Marion P. Mourning sent 34 pebble tools for study from Mississippi. This fine and greatly appreciated interstate cooperation again widens the pebble tool area. Since the sample included a "pebble-drill", perhaps the most unique tool in the Lively Complex, we have asked for other "type-site" artifacts and hope to report them in our Journal. We haven't been hearing much about Mississippi archaeology lately, and hope Mr. Mourning can stir the fire. (We later heard from Mrs. Laura J. Bowers, Box 949, Tupelo, Miss. 38802, that there is a Mississippi Archaeological Association, membership \$3.50. May we suggest they join the Eastern States Archeological Federation?)

Dr. Don W. Dragoo reports the discovery of another pebble tool site, in Kentucky!

Steve Wimberly, Randy Gray and Milt Harris spent April 16 going over the remarkable Dothan area site of the Choctawhatchee Chapter, with Bill & Irene Emanuel and Mrs. Arnold Amenda. They were impressed, as was Margaret Clayton on an earlier visit. Geologist Randy thinks the "drained swamp" may have been a lake (Pleistocene?). There is a vigorous unanimity of agreement that exploratory excavation should be done here. But with the amateurs discovering enough new "breakthrough" archaeology to occupy us 10 or more years, how do we manage? We have something of a crisis, and a catastrophe. Any ideas? (Big money would suffice.)

We continue to receive orders for our pebble tool publication, from archaeologists in Universities, and thanks to our good friend Sigfus Olafson, the list now includes Temple University, University of Connecticut and Syracuse University. And Sig, as we are proud and privileged to know him, on a recent visit to Washington, took the Lively-Long-Josselyn publication to Dr. Richard B. Woodbury, now Director of the recently combined Bureau of American Ethnology and River Basins Survey of the Smithsonian Institution. Perhaps the nicest thing about archaeology is the fine friends we make - as far as mail is delivered. The only adequate thanks we can think of is to nail down a few

specific facts about our pebble tools this coming summer.

DEDICATED DONORS

For the second month in a row, despite our "closed" fund drive, eager members sent in donations. That, dear people, is most heartening, and heart-warming.

The J. P. Knudsens, Pete and Betty Ann, whom we long time no see - but no forget. In particular we recall sitting next to them one evening during a Directors' meeting at the All Steak House in Cullman - a most pleasant evening. We are pleased that in their removal to North Carolina, they have not forgotten Alabama.

Walter T. Bishop is a most welcome NEW donor from Whiteville, Tenn. And we had a new donor only last month from Knoxville. Also, Tennessee has provided us with more donors than any state but our own. The Tennessee Archaeologist provided us with our first publication outlet, and encouragement from the then Editor, Tom Lewis. Bluegrass country, where they raise fine folks as well as horses.

F. L. Ingate sends along with his check a beef: "The name of this organization may be very correct and legally precise, but it is h--- to write it in the space allotted on a check". Fred, we have used that very word! We squinch up our scrawl something awful hoping that for once, just this time, we can get the entire title on the line. (But Fred, from Mobile, has a big, bold handwriting, we'd guess very outgoing and "psychologically well-adjusted". We do not think trying to get "Archaeological Research Association of Alabama Inc." on a check once a year will be dangerous - not that we are graphologists or psychiatrists.)

George Russell, making his second monthly donation in a row, also donates a word we like. He says he is in a condition where he "has to pay on the extortion plan." There probably are not many who won't know exactly what he means! Especially just when Uncle Samuel, Chief Extortioner, is taking his annual cut. But George has a mighty good "plan as you can" which we'd like to see spread - also his plan to publish more often.

Mr. & Mrs. Arthur B. Dunning, donors since 1961, have been involved in the cataclysmic overhaul of the Birmingham steel industry - after 29 years on the job! But donated anyhow! And Arthur plans to donate some more of his excellent sets of Alabama rocks and minerals to sell for the dig - which have been making big money for us annually. He has Set No. 3 rocks ready, so that we can learn still more about Alabama geology. We can use a couple of these, and sell at least that many! Arthur also promises us a paper on steatite for the Journal - we have used and referred to his excellent paper on the Tallhatta Formation of Clarke County many times.

Roland K. Josselyn joins us as another NEW donor, and from far Massachusetts. Our Josselyn family once lived in Taunton, Mass., near the famous Dighton Rock with the inscriptions which were so long hassled over. The family seems determined to leave a few reminders on the walls of archaeology. Roland, by the way, was in high school before most of us were born - 1900!

ALICE DE LAMAR OPENS 1966 FUND DRIVE

Alice De Lamar, at this juncture, wrote us a fine letter from Palm Beach, opening with "I guess it is approaching the season when you have to get your summer plans lined up for the archaeological activities, and the fund raising has to get off to a good start, so I am enclosing here my contribution for the year." And we therefore open our 1966 drive "on command", as it were. We don't see how it could be more appropriate than to have Miss De Lamar "throw out the ball" to start the season. She has been a benefactor of Alabama Archaeology since before the State Society was formed. And a very "good start" she is giving us, too! Gabby though we are, this finds us lacking words to portray Miss De Lamar as an unusual person, but we select perhaps an odd item from her letter: "Our old monkey, we figure must be at least 46 years old, but he seems happy and never sick." Yes, an odd item perhaps, but how many people have you heard of who

have kept a monkey decade after decade - and still happy? An unusual person.

And prospects were never so good for an unusual archaeological summer. We have so many prospects, in fact, that we wonder how we can handle them. And all are in the NEW ERA of archaeology - PEBBLE TOOLS. If we can come up with one single fact, and we think we can, it will be TREMENDOUS. If you want to do something big in archaeology, you are cordially invited to join our 1966 fund drive. Gracias!

HOW TO ORDER

The "Lively Complex", 20,000 words and 300 good illustrations on Alabama's strange but true pebble tool industry - guaranteed amazing. Simply send your check \$3.00 (three dollars), payable to Dan Josselyn, 408 Broadway, Birmingham, Ala. 35209. Delivery guaranteed. If you do not think this most unique and historic publication worth the money, return for immediate refund, plus your postage (no one has).

Sorry, but we have no stenographic staff to answer inquiries. No, we allow no discounts to dealers - very limited edition to raise money for pebble tool research. No, we do not have time to bill you separately. Particularly, we do not have time to study out complicated institutional instructions on how to fill out a complex invoice to bill in duplicate just what department. We filled a couple of such orders from "highly reputable" institutions, simply with price attached, and received no payment.

The "Lively Complex" is a non-profit volunteer work of love - and sweat and tears. We have about 99 other things to do - all for archaeology. It is about to run us crazy - some unkind folks think it already has. We do indeed solicit your interest in America's pebble tools, an astonishing new development in archaeology to which Lively, Long and Josselyn have donated immense labors. But, PLEASE, just send your \$3.00 so we can squeeze another few minutes out of TIME and fill your order pronto.

DISTRESSING SITUATION

Several State Society members have registered protests against the use of our membership list to solicit "buying, selling, trading" of artifacts. Since errors in our listing in the December 1965 JOURNAL are copied, we are left in no doubt about its unauthorized use for unacceptable purposes.

Compounding the problem, it has been brought to our attention that this illegal and unethical advertising of "buying, selling, trading" of artifacts is attributable to one of our own members. We also have Postoffice evidence that Alabama artifacts are illegally in interstate commerce, and expert testimony that fake artifacts are illegally misrepresented.

How such an error could occur is difficult to understand. Members join in good faith to honor the letter and spirit of our Constitution. And our creed of "scientific research and...conservation" is repeated on the last page of every Newsletter. Making cheap commercial toys of artifacts, and childish "collectors" out of innocent and ignorant people, is anything but science or conservation. In fact, it would be difficult to name anything more unscientific.

The Alabama Archaeological Society operates as an ethical and legal organization. The Code of Alabama, Title 55, Article 2, makes archaeological destruction ILLEGAL. The code of science, of course, makes trivial trafficking in the history of mankind absolutely unethical. Perhaps we have been remiss in not stating this as plainly and strongly before, and we greatly regret the necessity of doing so now.

In any event, as a Society we cannot break the laws of Alabama, the ethics of science, the academic obligations inherent in our cooperative alliance with the University of Alabama. We cannot permit the fine reputation we have worked so hard to gain to be tarnished by shoddy commercialization of the artifacts which are the unwritten history of mankind.

We do hope most sincerely that this will be received in good spirit - as further education in the absolute ethics of science. Few of us have not made mistakes both innocently and ignorantly. Education is not easy to come by, which is a major reason for amateur archaeological societies with educational potential. We shall continue to try to help members find the vast mysteries & meanings in artifacts - not cheap trinkets.

!!! ANOTHER AMATEUR PROBLEM !!!

We have been pleased with, and proud of, the professional interest in and response to our Alabama Pebble Tools. It is no minor feat to overcome academic indoctrination, habitual thinking and a lifetime of experience in a "pebble-toolless" America. And we still have slightly modified torture devices - wheels, wracks, iron maidens, burning at the stake - for the unorthodox. Congratulations.

To our considerable amazement, and consternation, some amateurs have been among the worst to close their minds without opening their eyes. And one amateur newsletter published a fantastically silly diatribe.

This worries us. Amateurs have always had, at least, the most "open minds" - even, of course, to a host of "wild ideas". But even these wild ideas sometimes pay off - and usher in not a new artifact, not a new culture, not a new civilization, but an entire new era of scientific thinking and progress.

Amateur Boucher de Perthes, in singlehanded combat with the great French Academy of Sciences and most of the "scientific" world, spent a bedeviled lifetime proving that stone "handaxes" were the very ancient products of man - when it was a "well known fact" that they were "heaven axes" left over from the war between God and Satan, that the world itself was only some 6,000 years old, that mammoth bones were the bones of "Adam", that glacial moraines were residues of "the Flood", and the scientific world subscribed to the doctrine of the "unassailably great" Carl von Linne (Linnaeus, as he Latinized it) that there were "only as many species as there were in the beginning". Embattled de Perthes had such a wild idea that even Charles Darwin, noted (and also persecuted) for not erring in the orthodox directions, scoffed it.

And the "science" of the past is littered with bones where many a valiant amateur has contested it with lance of "ignorance" and shield of open mind. What is this "doctrinaire" spirit entering the amateur world which closes eyes and minds to the enigma, the mystery, the potential of American pebble tools - a pseudo-professionalism? An open mind, a wide open mind, sometimes even a foolishly open mind, has been the best thing the amateur ever had. Let us be GOOD amateurs, not POOR professionals!

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

"THE INTERAMERICAN", Newsletter of the Instituto Interamericano, Dr. Carl B. Compton, Director, 5133 NT, Denton, Texas, includes these items in the March-April 1966 issue:

"THE AMATEUR ARCHAEOLOGIST'S HANDBOOK by Maurice Robbins. Thomas Y. Crowell Co. N.Y. xiv & 273pp. Ill. Index. \$6.95. Dr. Robbins is Director of the Bronson Museum and former president of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society. This is a compact, concise and very knowledgeable volume which is directed to the problems of the amateur. In other words, it tells them what they want and need to know. It is not specialized for any specific area; the information given is good anywhere. A special feature of the volume is that the publishers will give a 40% discount to any group which buys 5 or more copies. Perhaps this is a way for amateur societies to make a little money for their treasury."

"NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY: A new local society was formed in January in the city of Albuquerque. They have about 50 paid-up members already and have already put out Vol.1:1 of a newsletter published by offset. This is, of course, in one of the richest archaeological areas of the U.S. Perhaps it is too rich and too well-known and well studied since it may be hard for these people to come up with anything new. However, it is in just such areas where discoveries, often by amateurs, have blown the lid

off of the carefully packaged knowledge of the region. Douglas K. Fischer, 223 Gen. Chenault, Albuquerque, New Mexico, is the President and apparently one of the chief "dynamiters" in the new set-up." (S&B Editor's note: Our best wishes!)

"ARCHAEOLOGY FOR THE YOUNG: Many books nowadays seem to be reaching toward the younger reader which we applaud. A new one, published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. on March 15, 1966, is THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF NEW YORK by Robert C. Suggs. This will in no way compete with Dr. William A. Ritchie's volume. It is really the story of man in the New York region from earliest times to white contact. Suggs is a most felicitous writer and this book should be a best seller in High School and Junior High libraries as well as a gift to a teenager. While this book confines itself to a quite circumscribed area, youth everywhere should get much from it. No price was given for this book. See your book dealer."

"TEETH AND STONES: Nature (Britain), Vol.208:5006. p.205. October 9, 1965. By M. Kretzoi and L. Vertes. Near the village of Vertesszollos, Hungary, teeth were found which are obviously of the Sinanthropus-Pithecanthropus type. These were in association with a large number of pebble tools. There were 4 cultural levels separated somewhat widely in time but the tools do not show any noticeable differences on the different horizons. Please note, pebble tool students. If this report is correct, as we have no reason to doubt, the presence of hominids of Sinanthropus-Pithecanthropus type in Europe is highly interesting."

"VERY EARLY MAN: This issue will contain several items on this subject. A site has been discovered some 10 miles below the Sea of Galilee on the Jordan River. Human and artifactual remains have been assessed as Sinanthropus-Pithecanthropus in type while others have suggested that there are affinities with Australopithecus. This is the earliest indication of man in the Near East which could be the corridor by which Man reached Europe. Preliminary investigations only have been made at this site but efforts are being made to secure sufficient funds to investigate the site thoroughly. We have a considerable amount of information on this very important site; in fact, we have so much that it is impossible to boil it down here without doing injustice to the site. You will either have to take our word that this is a major Early Man "break-through" or send \$2 for a Xerox of our data (stamps or check). It contains maps and charts."

"THE ANCIENT AMERICANS in Southern Illinois by Willie Smith, Curator, Americana Museum, Murphysboro, Illinois. Central States Archaeological Journal. Vol.13:1. January 1966. pp25-39. This is a highly interesting paper written with the ordinary amateur in mind but informative nonetheless. Well illustrated with well selected artifacts, it gives a brief but clear picture of the archaeological scene in an important "crossroads" of antiquity. A very short paper by Gregory Perino on sea shell ornaments is an interesting distribution study."

Robert B. Clem, President, Huntsville Chapter, has submitted the following 2 items of interest to coin collectors and amateur archaeologists, and are abstracts from 8 and 9 page articles which, with illustrations, should make a trip to your library worthwhile. Both are from recent issues of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

SCIENTIFIC NUMISMATICS by D. D. Kosambi. "...It is well known, of course, that the study of coins also plays an important role in archaeology...a mathematical approach ...can make numismatics more of an exact science...the archaeologist can add a degree of precision to his study of coins, and modern governments can improve the procedures with which they control their coinages and even their paper currency.

The archaeologist finds coins useful because they are normally issued by a governing authority and hence constitute a form of official document...coins have revealed the existence of cities and even kingdoms that are not mentioned in the old literary histories...Dated coins - or those that can be otherwise identified with a particular epoch - help the archaeologist to fix the age of the level in which he is digging, to organize the chronology of rulers and to establish the dates of events commemorated by certain coins. The designs...reveal something of the society's religion or mythology

and reflect the evolution of its art. Often the only indication of what prominent persons of ancient times looked like is provided by the portraits on coins..."

THE PREHISTORY OF THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINE by D. J. Mulvaney. "The prehistory of Australia ended in 1788, when the British landed at the site of modern Sydney. How many millennia before that the continent's aboriginal inhabitants arrived has not been precisely established. Only a decade ago their prehistoric period was widely believed to have been no more than a brief prelude to the European colonization. Today it seems certain that the initial migration took place in Pleistocene times - no less than 16,000 years ago and probably much earlier..."

In 1788 Australia was inhabited by perhaps 500 aboriginal tribes; they probably mustered a total population of some 300,000...

In 1929 a landmark in Pacific archaeology was established. In the valley of the Murray River east of Adelaide, Herbert M. Hale and Norman B. Tindale of the South Australian Museum excavated a rock-shelter site, known as Devon Downs, that contained 20 feet of stratified deposits of human occupation. Hale and Tindale divided the occupation layers into 3 successive cultural stages on the basis of the presence or absence of stone or bone implements they believed possessed diagnostic significance. They called the earliest culture Pirrian, because the "pirri", a symmetrical stone projectile point flaked only on one side, was restricted to the lower layers of the site...

The excavators called the second culture Mudukian; "muduk" is the word used by the Murray River aborigines for a short length of bone, pointed at both ends, that resembles the simple kind of fishhook called a gorge...Hale and Tindale gave the uppermost occupation layers the label Murundian; this was derived from the subtribal name of the local aborigines..."

CHAPTER NEWS

Birmingham Chapter meets on the 1st Wednesday of each month at University of Alabama Extension Center. At the April meeting, Senor Jose Miguel Collado, Director of Tourism, Guatemalan Embassy, Washington, discussed the many attractions of Guatemala, covering points of interest, historical and archaeological. Dan Josselyn was elected a Life Member of the Chapter. The May meeting will be addressed by Mrs. Richard N. Hahn on "Field Methods for the Amateur Archaeologist", providing a long needed discussion of proper methods of field observation and reporting.

Choctawhatchee Chapter meets on the 1st Thursday of each month at the Dale County Library, Ozark. Arnold Amenda gave a demonstration on chipping at the April meeting. Three Chapter members, Mrs. R. E. Johnson, Thomas Marlow & Martha Braunig left April 1 for an archaeological tour of Europe and southwest Asia.

East Alabama Chapter meets on the 3rd Friday of each month at Room 247, Funchess Hall, Auburn University. At the April meeting, Dr. Frank L. Owsley Jr., gave a most interesting account of "Benjamin Hawkins, Indian Agent", the first Indian Agent who worked with the Creek Indians in Georgia & Alabama. A field trip will be announced.

Huntsville Chapter meets on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at Records Court, Municipal Bldg. In addition to donating 3 books, the Chapter donated a StateSociety membership for 1966 to the Huntsville Public Library. The program was presented by Bob Clem, whose subject "Early Man in the New World" precipitated a very lively discussion.

Marshall County Chapter meets on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at the Food Basket Restaurant, Albertville. Claude Thornhill discussed "History of Man in Jackson County", with color slides, at the April meeting. Plans for the May meeting include a talk by Carl Ogle on the subject "Evolution of Man". 3 new Chapter & State members added.

Mauvilla Chapter meets on the 3rd Monday of each month at the Mobile Public Library. At the March meeting, N. H. Holmes gave a status report on plans for the archaeological salvage project at the site of old Fort Condi' near Mobile, where construction of highway approaches to the new Mobile River Tunnel will destroy the site. The April meet-

ing will comprise Chapter activity planning, with no formal program.

Montgomery Chapter meets on the 1st Tuesday of each month at the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts. The film "Europe from the Stone Age through the Iron Age" was shown at the April meeting, dealing with the prehistory of the British Isles and showing how OUR ancestors looked when they were on the same developmental level with Indians whose cultural remains we are excavating. Projectile point board developed by Ralph Allen and Don Anderson Displayed. Work continuing at Fort Toulouse site. Dave Chase read paper on Tensaw Creek site at Academy of Science meeting. Dr. Philip E. LaMoreaux, State Geologist, will give a slide lecture on Egypt at the May meeting.

Morgan-Limestone Chapter meets on the 1st Tuesday of each month in the Commissioners Chambers, Decatur City Hall. Rodger Schaefer addressed the April meeting on "Indian Cultures of North America", providing interesting background information useful in the proposed summer workshop to be organized by the Chapter, involving no excavations, but teaching archaeological methods and re-examining the Flint Creek Rock Shelter. At the May meeting Spencer Waters will discuss the Flint Creek Rock Shelter, presenting a resume of work already carried out there in the original excavations.

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 to the March meeting on "Shell Artifacts", displaying various shell pieces used by Indians. At the April meeting, Johnny Waters will talk on "Fossils".

Noccalula Chapter meets on the 1st Thursday of each month at the Etowah County Court House, Gadsden. The April meeting consisted of an open discussion led by President Bill Hawkins and Secretary Hazel Barker on archaeology books and publications, which proved very interesting to younger members. One new member added.

Selma Chapter meets on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at the Meadowview Christian Church. At the April meeting, Lt. Tandy Bozeman, graduate archaeologist, spoke on: "The Amateur Archaeologist, Basic Knowledge, Contributions to State Society", showing slides on several sites covering procedures in excavation, also slides on displays at the Smithsonian Institution covering items ordinarily found in Alabama. A field trip is planned for April 17 under supervision of Lt. Bozeman (a Stanfield-Worley worker).

Tuscaloosa Chapter meets on the 2nd Tuesday of each month in Room 25, Social Science Building, University of Alabama. At the April meeting (also a Stanfield-Worley and UofA alumnus) Bob Brock demonstrated methods of making projectile points and tools.

ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

NEW MEMBERS FOR APRIL: (Isn't the length of this list exceedingly encouraging?)

Maurice Barksdale, 702 E. Washington St., Athens, Ala. *** (***) = Need Zip Code)
Louie Bowling Jr., Route 3, Arab, Ala. ***
Melissa Brown, 116 Edgewood Drive, Hueytown, Ala. ***
Norman B. Cranford, 442 Pinedale Drive, Auburn, Ala. 36380
Bob Dabney, P O Box 1015, Florence, Ala. 35631
Michael Foshee, Route 2, Horton, Ala. ***
Billy Hix, Route 2, Horton, Ala. ***
Bob Hunter, P O Box 488, Auburn, Ala. 36830 (Family)
Huntsville Public Library, 312 Galatin St., Huntsville, Ala. ***
Vera Lee Jones, Route 6, Gadsden, Ala. ***
Louisiana State University Library, Serials Dept., Baton Rouge, La. 70803
The Library, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. 48823
Robert M. Overstreet, Route 2 Box 354, Cleveland, Tenn. 37311
Neel R. Stowe, Rural Route, Antrim, New Hampshire 03440
Ronnie L. Thomas, Box 437, Huntingdon College, Montgomery, Ala. 36104
Vicki Vandembark, 1403 Linda Vista Drive, Birmingham, Ala. 35226
Willie D. Varnell, Route 1, Rogersville, Ala. 35652

Bert Williams, P O Box 344, Lineville, Ala. ***

Larry F. Wright, 2425 Cahaba Road, Birmingham, Ala. ***

CHANGES OF ADDRESS:

James R. Farr, 544 Watson Road, Apt. 35, Erlanger, Ky. 41018

Thomas H. Hyfield, 6321 Marjorie Lane, Wichita, Kans. 67208

George R. Mead, 3669 1/2 Motor Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90034

Dan F. Morse, Museum, Idaho State University, Pocatello, Idaho 83201

Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology, P O Box 71, Andover, Mass. 01810

Francis M. Randall, Route 1 Box 77, Siluria, Ala. 35144

Frank Kent Reilly III, P O Box 96, Huntingdon College, Montgomery, Ala. 36104

Larry Smith, 313 Nixon St., Albertville, Ala. 35950

A. S. Stanford, P O Box 391, Lexington, Tenn. 38351

Sidney Stein, 405 Holmes Ave. S.E., Huntsville, Ala. ***

G. E. Van Buren, 9865 Stanford, Garden Grove, Calif. 92641

Nancy G. Van Valkenburg, P O Box 726, University, Ala. 35486

Thomas E. Wise, 96 Greendale Court, Sunnydale M. H. Park, St. Charles, Mo. 63501

CORRECTION OF NAME:

Col. Norman J. Cranford, Ret., 442 Pinedale Drive, Auburn, Ala. 36830

CHANGE OF NAME & ADDRESS:

From: Randy Lee Luxenberg, University, Ala.

To: Mrs. John W. Cottier Jr., Mound State Monument, Moundville, Ala. 35474

BAD ADDRESSES: (Can anyone help us on these folks, please?)

Benny J. Deason, P O Box 542, Fayette, Ala. (formerly)

Robert E. Slater, Route 1 Box 154, McIntosh, Ala. (formerly)

PLEASE LOOK AT THE MAILING LABEL ON THIS NEWSLETTER! It contains important information affecting your receipt of publications in the future:

- (1) Is your name and address, including zip code, correctly shown? If not, the correct information should be furnished at once!
- (2) Is zip code missing? Advise correct number, promptly. We must have it!
- (3) Does a number appear after your name? If so, we have no record of receiving your 1966 dues. You will continue to receive the Newsletter through the month indicated - May (this issue) if the number is 5; June, if the number is 6, etc. You will not receive 1966 Journals until your 1966 dues are paid and recorded.

Bob Dabney III (Dabney Wholesale Grocers, Florence), one of our welcome new members, is "very interested in history" and belongs to 4 Historical Societies. In response to his inquiry concerning another matter, we "just happened" to write Bob about Alabama's "prehistory", or unwritten history to be deciphered from "stones & bones". He was immediately interested "from a historical standpoint", joined both State Society and Muscle Shoals Chapter, pleaded ignorance but promised an "avid student". We would like to reach a lot more members of our vigorous Historical Societies - and can promise them more history than they dreamed of. One of the basic needs of archaeology is to make more people aware of it and, roughly, what it is and does. One of our most ignorant favorite quotes is from a prominent newspaper: "To save the good artifacts before they vanish, the Department of the Interior...established a Branch of Archaeology..." As long as archaeology is "to save the good artifacts", even on high popular levels of communication, it doesn't have a chance. We hope Bob's many Historical Society contacts may be useful in spreading the word a little farther and a little faster. (A basic contribution, incidentally, which all of us can make.)

WE WONDER DEPT.: Our State Geologist, P. E. LaMoreaux, added us to the "official" mailing list at our request. (Yes, indeed, we really are alert!) We note in a recent communication that a "study of north-central Alabama reservoir temperatures...ascertained that temperatures just under the surface may range from 40 degrees F. to 95 F.

...at depths of 80 feet or greater, a much smaller range from 44 degrees F. to 50 F..." We just got to wondering if those "ice age" temperatures inferred from marine life in mud cores from the ocean bottom tell us much about the atmospheric temperatures prevailing (which range in north-central Alabama from about zero to 100 F.).

HANDBOOK OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY, PART I, POINT TYPES: Included in this Newsletter is a copy of a "flyer" describing this indispensable publication, which you might use to let a distant friend know something about the book. Additional copies of the "flyer" can be obtained from the Newsletter Editor. Some 1,300 Handbooks are now in the hands of interested folks and institutions, but additional "non-working" books are still on hand, itching to be put to use. If you are unable to obtain one from your Chapter Secretary, send your \$5.25 check payable to the Archaeological Research Assn. of Ala. Inc. to Mr. D. L. DeJarnette, P O Box 6126, University, Ala. 35486.

PHYSICS AND ATLATLS: We note once again that the atlatl or throwing stick "multiplied the strength of the arm". We urge a rudimentary experiment in physics: hold one end of a stick 2 or 3 feet long in hand and see if you can lift MORE on the other end of the stick than you could with your hand. The atlatl increases the SPEED with which one can throw a LIGHTER-than-spear (dart) shaft. Shoot a bullet on an exact level and drop one from hand at the same moment - both "fall" to earth at the same instant, no matter how far the shot bullet travels. Hence distance is relative to speed. In adding speed an atlatl therefore also adds distance. All future writers on atlatls will please note and study elementary physics if necessary. (We have even read that the atlatl "adds to accuracy" - buddy, go into a barn, close door tightly, and see if you can hit said barn with the unerring atlatl. Some people still think physics is a medicine!)

"THE GEOCHRONICAL", of the Geochron Laboratories, Inc., fascinates our far-ranging - ah - intellect. Ukrainian rocks 3 billion 440 million years old, Antarctica rocks 510 million years old - see what we mean? Makes anybody feel young, and tells you your dry oil well hit intrusive basement rock without going through the oil stratum (Early Paleozoic). When (and if) we get around to it, we intend (at least) to write Geochron about this "protaktinium" method we noted somewhere taking up the dating problem where Carbon-14 leaves off - and leaves us in a fix. (Or we might write Dr. Carl Compton - we note Geochron quotes from his INTERAMERICAN Newsletter.)

ON TARGET: In the not-too-royal battle between the "diffusionists" and "independent-inventionists" we seem to hear a preponderance of mortar fire from the diffusionists' side of the massive ideational barricade. So we were pleased to see a more scholarly than usual discussion of the "bias" of "doctrinaire diffusionism" in the January AMERICAN ANTIQUITY by John Howland Rowe. We are personally astonished by how closely our pebble tools duplicate perhaps a dozen Old World lithic industries, from half-man Kafuan into some Homo sapiens - but plead against ANY "doctrinaire" preview.

NONSENSE - LIFE BEGINS AT 50: In SOUTHWESTERN LORE, March 1966, Dorothea V. Kaschube gives a brief biographical sketch of Dr. Ruth Murray Underhill, born in 1884. A partial list of her published works, some widely translated and popular, includes 63 titles. These publications began in 1934 - at the age of 50! This might well be an inspiration to all of us not to "subside" just as we outgrow our more "ancestral" urges and mature into Homo sapiens. Some of our "retired" members have contributed perhaps more importantly to archaeology in their "declining years" than to anything in earlier life. We hear a lot about the vast problems of "how to retire". Don't retire - take up archaeology!

NEWS FLASH !!!!!

Just in time to include the big news in this issue, we learn that the Directors of both the State Society and the Research Association have voted to follow the recommendations made as a result of our Winter Project - and pursue the matter of Lively Complex materials in Lamar County as our 1966 summer dig project!!!!

DO'S AND DON'TS FOR AMATEURS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

When a group identifies itself as an "archaeological society", it can be assumed that they are motivated by a genuine interest in the subject and are willing to devote their energies objectively toward its principles and disciplines. If this be the case, it can therefore be assumed that the dedicated member is opposed to treasure digging, digging for the purpose of enhancing a private collection or for financial gain through the marketing of relics. With this in mind, the following guide might be of help in keeping a member on the "straight and narrow":

DO: KEEP informed as to the archaeology of your area by reading appropriate publications. Send to university libraries for lists of available texts.

KEEP track of your surface collections by cataloguing. Either mark each specimen or group containers. Data should include date of finding, location of find (use standard site numbering system) and in accompanying field notes, a complete description of the site. Note name of property owner. Remember, artifacts taken out of original context are of no scientific value unless supported by recorded documentation. Your field notes should also include data as to previous work and by whom.

SECURE permission before entering site areas. Trespassing can be a serious charge and could give both you and your society a bad name. Find land owner listings in county court house files.

VISIT an officially sponsored excavation if you can. This will help you to understand the many processes involved in modern archaeology. If you can work with the crew, all the better. You can learn faster by doing than by watching.

TRY to have information on your work published in local journals and newsletters.

REPORT any unusual find you make or hear about to qualified authority. Keeping such information a secret only frustrates the true aims of archaeology and denies interesting and important data to the public.

DON'T: DO any digging unless you have the training and background in archaeology or you are under professional supervision. A 10 year old child can dig up artifacts but this does not make him an archaeologist.

BUY or SELL artifacts. This not only destroys the scientific value of the objects involved but increases the chance of acquiring a fake. By buying ONE artifact, you support and condone the unwanted practice of commercial digging. When it becomes profitable for people to dig up Indian relics and sell them, real archaeology is seriously threatened.

START a "big-dig" type excavation without proper supervision and without intent of carrying it to a successful conclusion and making a positive contribution to science.

TELL everybody about your site until the project is finished. This also applies to premature press releases which might identify your site location. It is a sad fact that many otherwise honest individuals lose their sense of integrity when tempted to pilfer an archaeological dig.

BE too gullible about things you hear. Despite popular claims to the contrary, there is no such thing as "Indian Gold" consistently buried in Indian graves, not in the Southeast, at any rate. Mounds were not always built to cover a "Chief's tomb". Many were ceremonial structures and contained no burials at all. Small triangular flint points are not necessarily "bird points". Some have been found embedded in human bone. Large stemmed points of quartz or chert so common in Alabama are probably not "arrowheads" in the true sense of the word. Most are spear or dart points dating to Archaic times before the bow and arrow were known. By keeping yourself better informed as to the real facts in archaeology, you become a more productive and valuable amateur in your society.

David W. Chase, Montgomery Chapter

Assistant Director, Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts

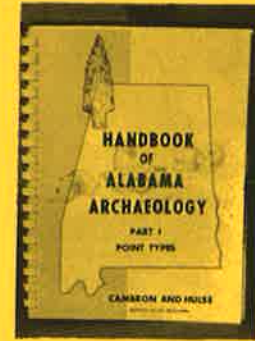
HANDBOOK OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY

Part I — Point Types

By James W. Cambron and David C. Hulse

Edited By David L. DeJarnette

Second Printing Aug. 1965



This attractive, 7½"x10" volume is handsomely bound with protective, clear plastic over the covers. It is printed in readable Roman faced type on good grade enameled paper.

This book is the result of ten years of intensive field work and research by the authors. It illustrates and describes 104 named types and eleven provisional types of projectile points. For each type there is a General Description, Measurements, Form, Flaking Types and Comments. The Comments include the age and cultural association of the point types. Names from other publications were used, when they were applicable, in order to unify nomenclature in the Southeast.

Classification, by the authors, of materials from collections used in a state-wide survey helped in establishing point types. Materials from sites excavated by the University of Alabama were used as controls and in many instances this material aided in establishing relative ages and cultural associations of types. In some instances these sites provided radio-carbon dates.

The Preface was written by David L. DeJarnette, Editor, and professor of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Alabama.

There is an introduction and an index. The index lists point types by name and code number.

There are 74 figures that illustrate nomenclature of cross sections, shoulders, barbs, blades, distal ends, hafting area shapes and features as well as flaking types.

Six pages of charts show distribution of types by code numbers and counties for the state of Alabama, two Tennessee counties and one North Carolina county.

A seven page glossary defines terms used in the text.

A useful five page bibliography is included.

Price — \$5.25 Postpaid

Make checks payable to: Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc. Send to David L. DeJarnette, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Box 6126, University, Alabama.

