

Alabama Archaeological Society

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STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

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MEMBER OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

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Book -

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PEBBLE TOOL NEWS

"Please tell me more about the material that you say COULD be older than that which has fluted points", Dr. Alex D. Krieger, with his eager, unclosed mind, wrote Dan Josselyn on August 20, 1963. So our crusade to bring, or force, to attention what on February 22, 1964, Dr. Krieger was ready to name the "Lively Complex" of pebble tools, is now past its third year.

This Newsletter has gone along with this crusade, and we are not sorry that we "stuck out our neck", deeming it less important than possible progress. We doubt a better group of American and European authorities could be selected than those who have now seen Alabama's pebble tools - and CERTIFIED them, and stressed the URGENT IMPORTANCE OF DETERMINING THEIR MEANING. Furthermore, our agitational efforts have brought out of obscurity large, crude, UNREPORTED lithic tools from Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, New York, Massachusetts and Oklahoma, in addition to TONS from areas widely scattered over Alabama.

UNREPORTED - that is the crux, and the tragedy, of the matter. We are continually offered "crystal ball" syntheses of Early Man in America - when, where, how, who. But how on earth can we put the pieces of the jigsaw puzzle together UNTIL WE HAVE ALL THE PIECES - the as of now UNREPORTED pieces? (Editor's Note: We would appreciate all readers advising us of all reported American published information.)

Dr. Douglas S. Byers, who hopes that we publish on the Lively Complex "in AMERICAN ANTIQUITY where it will attract wide attention", has himself upset a "fixed opinion". In response to the Lively, Long, Josselyn publication on the Lively Complex, he writes: "We have a Paleo-Indian site in Nova Scotia with fluted points...And it's a good 10,500 years old. This upsets preconceived ideas of geologists and archaeologists, alike." (Some of whom would have that area buried deep under the ice age at that time!)

We do not have any nailed-down FACTS about the Lively Complex as yet (pending the possible results of our summer work). We do think it is beginning to serve, even more importantly than its own specific meaning, toward agitating the "unorthodox" thought that we are a long way from reaching THE BOTTOM OF THE AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MIDDEN. It could serve no greater purpose than helping to open eyes to see new artifacts, and minds to consider them.

What we need now is WORK ON THE PROBLEM - we are only begun. The largely tied-down professional needs the help of the serious amateur in his far-ranging exploration. Along with the "beautiful bifaces" and "polished pipes" - the things we know - we must learn to recognize the UNKNOWN which have been discarded as broken rocks and fractured pebbles. They must be collected, and REPORTED.

For the serious student, amateur or professional, the Lively, Long, Josselyn papers,

OCTOBER 1966

20,000 words, 300 illustrations, are indispensable. Published by Dan Josselyn, \$3.00, any profits go to pebble tool research, 408 Broadway, Birmingham, Ala. 35209 - and for another \$1.00 he can also furnish a summary in the ANTHROPOLOGICAL JOURNAL OF CANADA. This new "crude-tool era" of American archaeology is as fascinating as it is puzzling, and NEEDS YOUR HELP. Several members are doing fine work, making NEW discoveries, and their contributions are in preparation for our JOURNAL.

LUCKY (?) SEVENTH ANNUAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL FUND DRIVE, 1966

We signed a contract with the University of Alabama to conduct our 1966 excavations of 3 pebble tool sites for \$6,000 - which bargain price includes study of artifacts and preparation for publication! Donations toward that have to date reached only the sum of \$3,426.50!!! Yet are we likely, ever, to discover anything more exciting, important, famous than the Lively Complex pebble tools? And if we can't arouse interest in that, WHAT IS THE FUTURE OUTLOOK?

Should we take a vote to see if the members, now a respectable number to support small fund drives easily, really want to make MAJOR PROGRESS, win NAME and FAME, even LEAD THE VANGUARD of a NEW American archaeology? Or if they prefer the deplorable alternative - piddling and withering? YOUR answer, in the majority, will be THE answer! -- We have these low moments. Then each month we are lifted again by the people who respond to our unique, pioneering, glorious invention of the FIRST ANNUAL FUND DRIVE FOR ARCHAEOLOGY - and for AMATEURS! - as follows:

Nicholas H. & Nancy Holmes Jr., for instance. To help finance the Stanfield-Worley, our first and history-making project, in 1961, not only Nick and Nancy donated, but also Nick III, Mary Emilie and Andrew. Parking the children, Nick and Nancy also DONATED A WEEK OF WORK. And Dave DeJarnette writes how glad he was to have their help again this year, and Nicky III now old enough to help too: "especially appreciated because we were short of help" (mumps, strep throat in the crew). Our fund drive acquaints us with folks like these. You see?

Dr. A. G. Long Jr. - and we get the opportunity to actually know some of these people - like "Doc", a major adornment of the amateur movement. A workhorse on all fronts: field exploration, student of both artifacts and the literature, holder of numerous offices including President of the State Society, obliging lecturer, attendant of national meetings, contributing actually thousands of plates of his "out of this world photography" as several professionals have called it. Keeping his eye on the ball and feet on the ground - but head in the clouds of a NEW future for Alabama archaeology. And a CHARTER and SEVEN-YEAR donor, 1960-1966. Dr. Epstein wrote us about Doc Long's photos: "They don't come any better" - and he might say the same of Doc himself. Without a fund drive, we'd have missed knowing Doc.

Dr. E. M. Lindsey (3rd '66 donation), W. J. Barker, Mrs. Sydney Worthington, Jess Raley (2nd '66 donation) - all from our still relatively new Nockalula (Gadsden) Chapter - send their donations in a bundle. Dr. Mike is perhaps the "archaeologically youngest" President we ever had, which speaks eloquently for him - and we can confirm - Mike, Gennie and their delightful family (except that they wear through shoes mighty fast!) are folks you want to know. Hazel (of that famous cartoon, Bill 'n' Hazel) Barker you warm to on sight - the world of good humor and merriment in her eyes must have inspired the cartoon with cave-man Bill. Names escape us lately - we do not recall if Evelyn (Mrs. Sydney Worthington) was in that delightful and enthusiastic group of ladies who brought C. E. Troup's pebble tools down to Birmingham - we suspect she was, passing through our atmosphere briefly like a comet. (Those pebble tools are interestingly on flattened pebbles derived from Conasauga shale, making them necessarily different - we just get information on these so we can publish) Jess Raley we met only briefly at our "Dragoo annual", but had received mighty fine "advance billing" on Jess. He writes and that is one of the most needed things in archaeology - until it makes itself read-

ably, understandably and EDUCATIONALLY communicative to a lot of people it is not going to prosper as it should. Few professionals have time to become writers in this sense, so it is an especially important field for amateurs, but an exacting one, for there is much to know.

T. L. Clontz, a 1963 member, has climbed up to President of the Noccalula Chapter - and we should add, "accepted the job". It entails work and obligation - keeping the Chapter alive, vigorous, happy and USEFUL. So often "there was something else" that night, and the few members attending the monthly meeting lacked a quorum for much of anything. Or the visiting speaker, addressing the empty seats - well, you know. It is something of a job to be President of a Chapter - which is the WORKING UNIT of the State Society. We don't look back on our cwnexperience with much brag! There just ain't no "handbook". We have a special place in our heart for those who accept the job, and urge members to cooperate fully. (Wonder if some of the fine Educational Pages we are getting could be turned toward helping the "poor Presidents"?)

Alvin Walls - you young folks will find that archaeology bequeaths rich memories, too. Has it been 15 years since we saw Alvin? Could it be! For there he still sits in our memory, a quiet, scholarly gentleman, regular attendant of meetings (whether we had a movie, or movie queen, or not!). He was our librarian in the Birmingham Chapter, and we recall an interesting paper of his on a site (the "Old Field Site"?) (or was it probably the "Barnfield Site"?) which we have always wished could be fully investigated. If memory serves, it could be a Pleistocene lake site. Wish we could get up to Bremen one of these days and see Alvin again, and revive "the good old days". Alas, Time devours itself.

Larry F. Wright (any relation to members Amos J., Charles L., Earl J., J. B., or O. Houston? - we think you will be proud of him), new donor, also sends us a fine letter - to all of us, we feel: "I have been favorably impressed by the attempts being made by your organization for public recognition of true archaeology in Alabama. It is evident that the average member is quite a lot more informed archaeologically than the average pot-hunter (having, about 6 years ago, "excavated" a Creek Indian grave on a Tallapoosa River bluff...solely for the sake of a copper trade disc, a couple of bells and a few feet of blue glass beads!). Now I wish all this had been done correctly...I cannot feel much better about it even though the site where I helped dig up the grave and its contents was already ruined years previously by other pot-hunters."

"Skimming over the chatter sections of the Newsletter, I have noticed that there must be at least several well-qualified amateurs using scientific thinking and procedure...This cannot help but upgrade the entire active membership to some degree."

"It is with this in mind that I am contributing to your modest but sure-footed research attempt in Lamar Co. - and would be happy to give more except for the expense of college again this fall. Keep up the good work. Sincerely, Larry Wright."

Alice M. (Mrs. John O.) Burns was a new member in our October '65 issue. She has blazed quite a first-year trail, showing what even a beginner can do. "What can I do? - she first sought specific advice. She bought topographical maps - and followed Steve Wimberly's pet injunction to "pick up everything". The "trained eye" wouldn't have picked up the "junk" she brought in - which proved to be pebble tools, the problem of the hour, on different and pretty lousy material. She is learning to draw these, and collaborating on a series of reports. On Steve's advice she is gathering a lot of variously broken rocks, from alleys, etc., as control studies to see how often "natural breakage" results in "artifacts" so we can better understand the "crude tools" which are so difficult to differentiate from "broken rocks". And in her first year has donated 10 out of the 12 months from her spending money - skipping 2 months for those well-known reasons. What can the "I-don't-know-a-thing" beginner do? Alice has provided the best answer, and example, we know of.

Joseph M. Dixon, M.D., an even newer member (February '66 issue), surprising us with a

very generous donation also reminded us of a great medical-amateur story. Surprisingly few years ago there were no "half-men", no "missing links" to round out man's knowledge and understanding of himself. In fact, there were few who would even tolerate the idea! The heavy-boned but full-brained Neanderthal Man, discovered as early as 1856 by a physician AMATEUR ARCHAEOLOGIST, Dr. Fuhlrott, was snorted at by Virchow as just a gouty old man. Thomas Huxley recognized this as a markedly variant normal type of man, but rightly ruled that it was not "intermediate between men and apes". The public uproar caused by this discovery, in an Adam-and-Eve age as innocent as the Garden itself, was instrumental in causing a young Dutch physician, Eugene Dubois, to turn AMATEUR ARCHAEOLOGIST and make what has been called "the most important discovery in the history of man" - the first half-man, *Pithecanthropus erectus* ("Java Man") - "pitheko", ape, and "anthropos", man, a term coined by Haeckel. That "missing-link" name did it - even science joined religion in violent attack. Dubois was so discouraged that he locked away his "most important discovery" and not until 30 years later did he again show it (to Ales Hrdlicka). That was the supposedly enlightened year of 1923, but 2 years later, Dr. Raymond A. Dart, anatomy professor, turned AMATEUR ARCHAEOLOGIST and again aroused a furor by publishing on his *Australopithecus* discovery as "an extinct race of apes intermediate between living anthropoids and man". A "serious blunder" to amused diatribe and vitriolic criticism - the reactions of anthropologists! Dart was still hurt by the attack a few years ago when we met him in Birmingham. But Dr. Robert Broom, whose medical practice had interfered considerably with his becoming famous as geologist, zoologist and mammalian paleontologist, turned AMATEUR ARCHAEOLOGIST and took up the cudgel for Dart and the further search for *Australopithecus* - full speed ahead and damn the orthodox torpedoes! Dr. Broom was only 69 years old, so not "sot in his ways" yet! Then Dr. Davidson Black, transplanted Canadian teaching anatomy in Peking, turned AMATEUR ARCHAEOLOGIST, and December 28, 1929, announced a skull of *Sinanthropus pekinensis* ("Peking Man"). Dr. Black died prematurely of a heart attack, but at last interest had been aroused, the Rockefeller Foundation financed, and chose to carry on another physician and anatomist, Dr. Franz Weidenreich, who in 1928 had turned anthropologist. At last, at long last, half-man was with us to stay. At long last man could study himself as he really is, perhaps some day understand himself well enough to survive his built-in problems.

Was there ever a greater, will there ever be a greater, forward step in archaeology and anthropology than was thus made, in defiance of opposition, by a glorious series of MEDICAL AMATEURS? Did men ever more dedicatedly obey, in behalf of bewildered, myth-ridden mankind, the profound biblical injunction to "know the truth, and the truth shall make you free"? We are happy to welcome the interest of another medical amateur, Joseph M. Dixon, to archaeology - which still has its somewhat "controversial and unorthodox" problems.

Perhaps you see, in these "case histories" why we are re-inspired each month by expressions of true interest in archaeology - and in doing something about it. The great discoveries of archaeology are not dead bones, but living people - people who will enable us to have archaeology. Now and then, by a series of happy accidents, archaeology finds a Dr. Fuhlrott, Dubois, Dart, Broom, Black, Weidenreich. Our annual fund drives are, above all, searches for people with a TRUE INTEREST in the future of mankind and what our past history can contribute to that future. As far as we know, this is the first DETERMINED and METHODICAL search for such people...and the first opportunity ever offered for EVERYONE to MAKE HIS INTEREST EFFECTIVE. Seven short years of this search for people have now resulted in what may well be the next great breakthrough for American archaeology - again the work of AMATEURS. We think it has been eminently successful, and congratulate as well as thank those who have made it possible.

"HOW TO LOWER YOUR INCOME TAX" (legally!): The Treasurer of our Archaeological Research Association of Alabama Inc., William M. Spencer, is also our legal advisor (lawyer, attorney, counselor, solicitor, barrister), donating services we could not otherwise afford. His first service, an indispensable one, was to procure a "tax deductibility" status for our Research Association as educational, scientific, non-profit.

If you happen to be in the fortunate-unfortunate tax brackets where it pays to itemize your deductions, a donation to archaeology lowers your taxes. And if you are one of those who sometimes think Uncle could spend YOUR money to better advantage, here is a chance for YOU to decide where some of your tax money should go. (The letter from the Birmingham District Director, Internal Revenue Service, confirming the tax-deductibility of donations is file reference 434:SEG EO 61-34.) We are grateful for this Federal recognition of our worthiness, and in a broader sense this effort of our Government to stimulate PERSONAL interest in educational and scientific matters - and to challenge US to spend our tax money more wisely than U.S. can remotely, in considerable bureaucratic "red tape", spend it for us. (P.S. Congress doesn't know about our pebble tools - the problem is up to US, not U.S.)

BOOK REVIEWS

TSE-TA'A, Charlie R. Steen, National Park Service Archaeological Research Series 9, \$1.75 paperback (from Supt. of Documents, Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402) The National Park Service compliments us with a review copy of another in its notable series. Even if you can't read the readable and interesting text, you can't afford not to have this on your archaeological shelf - we counted 164 excellent photographs, and the magnificent western canyon scenery itself is worth the price. And as for Shakespeare's "What's in a name?" - the author still wonders after various linguistic adventures with "Tse-ta'a" which you will enjoy. This is the "adventure story" of excavation in Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Arizona - fittingly employing Indian excavators. Nearly 1,500 years of the still mysterious canyon occupation are covered, with a typically up-to-date note that the pueblos are taking advantage of "Federal aid" to install running water, sewage disposal, electricity, but that this nevertheless "will make house-building much more difficult and costly".

EARLY MAN, F. Clark Howell and the Editors of LIFE, Time-Life Books, Dept. 2273, Time & Life Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 60611. Residents of Arkansas may at last evolve, legally, and join the human family. It has been against the law!!! This is the best book to help them accomplish this transition easily and painlessly. And everybody who thinks it is fairly decent to be human will want this book, with the authority of no less than Dr. Howell, and the fabulous illustrations which archaeology ordinarily cannot afford.

EVOLUTION AND MAN'S PROGRESS, Hudson Hoagland and Ralph W. Burhoe, editors, Columbia University Press, \$4.50, New York City. And we strongly urge this as a companion volume to remind that it is not where we came from, but where we are going, that is truly important. Change, evolution, never ceases. Let us hope that difficult, imperiled man really has not evolved - as far as he can and will. But with the stark forces which evolved us thus far now "conquered" and inoperative, are we still evolving in our "cultural" environments - or devolving? By taking anthropological, genetic and sociological thought, can we guide the future of evolution? These things, dear Arkansans, are the "horrible" aspects of evolution about which we had better worry, and argue, and think - and do something.

STONEHENGE DECODED, Gerald S. Hawkins, Doubleday, \$5.95, we aren't really reviewing because we won't risk wasting time on it until it has survived (?) at least 10 years of "Piltdown" investigation by our superiors. Hawkins noted all the possible "positions" at Stonehenge - 165. His astronomical "sighting" was as accurate (?) as "standing in the center of the Stonehenge formation"! He fed the "positions" into a computer, which "in less than a minute" computed that "there are 50 alignments with something very important about each", and decided that Stonehenge was such a sophisticated, complex, still-accurate astronomical observatory that "its Stone Age astronomers had apparently observed a phenomenon which had escaped modern astronomers." We wondered how such a crude structure could afford 50 accurate sights, and if the machine computed the shifts, settling and leaning of 3,500 years. In fact, we wondered what a computer

could make of 165 sights taken on the trees in our yard. And we were reminded of John Taylor, who set out to do much the same thing to determine the profound "concealed secrets" in the Pyramid of Cheops which "mathematical relationships" could discover - fantastic stuff! He persuaded an astronomer, Charles Piazzi Smyth, to his way of thinking. With astronomical and mathematical knowledge, Smyth went Taylor quite several better, and fantastica! The Egyptians, who were only practical mathematicians or "rope stretchers", could even square the circle! (See OUR INHERITANCE IN THE GREAT PYRAMID, 1864.) Prominent archaeologists have blasted Hawkins' book. Fred Hoyle, astronomer, has defended it - but he has been out on the wrong limb before in his 1950 NATURE OF THE UNIVERSE, which he somehow forgot to mention in his FRONTIERS OF ASTRONOMY, 1955. Oh yes, for taking exacting astronomical sights Hawkins also used "barely detectable depressions in the ground"! Our thought is that with modern computers, our Taylors and Smyths can go far beyond mere imagination and simple mathematics toward developing a school of computerized statistical mythology. If you risk this one, we urge you to read first WATCHERS OF THE SKIES, Willy Ley, Viking Press, \$8.50, a delightful and very competent informal history of astronomy - and note that plenty of "eminent professors" fell for the "moon hoax" in which it was claimed to see the "Lunarians", etc. We doubt the world grows any less "looney"!

CHAPTER NEWS

Birmingham Chapter meets on the 1st Wednesday of each month at University of Alabama Extension Center. The September meeting was charmingly entertained by David L. DeJarnette with an illustrated discourse on "Excavations at Xkukican Depository Cave & Site in Yucatan", and William M. Spencer on "Restorations in Yucatan", presented with beautiful slides and very interesting discussion. At the October meeting, Dr. Max Miller, Professor at Birmingham Southern College and instructor in anthropology and Biblical history, will discuss and show slides of excavations at Tel Zeror in which he participated during the summer of 1966.

Choctawhatchee Chapter meets on the 1st Thursday of each month at the Dale County Library, Ozark. At the September meeting, plans were made for an exhibit at the Library in October, with a special meeting called for Sept. 15 to work on the exhibit.

Mauvilla Chapter meets on the 3rd Monday of each month at the Mobile Public Library. At the September meeting, a report will be given by a group which has been engaged in searching for evidence of Indian habitation at a Mobile County site which was previously disturbed during clearing activities of a utility company.

Montgomery Chapter meets on the 1st Tuesday of each month at the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts. At the September meeting, Don Anderson spoke on "Ancient Man in North America", presenting theories on how Man arrived in America, his line of travel, excavations of Early Man Sites in North America, his tools and carbon-14 dates on different sites. The Chapter is working with Elmore County Superintendent of Education for an exhibit at the Montgomery Fair in October.

Muscle Shoals Chapter meets on the 4th Monday of each month at Wesleyan Hall, Room W-3, Florence State College. The August meeting enjoyed a talk by A. W. Beinlich Jr. on "Archaeology of Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama", using various types of points from these locations for pointing out the different types from these different states.

Noccalula Chapter meets on the 1st Thursday of each month at the Etowah County Court House, Gadsden. At the September meeting, Mr. D. C. Smith, from Jefferson City, Tenn., spoke on "Early Woodland Artifacts", showing slides on work done in Tennessee.

ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

NEW MEMBERS FOR SEPTEMBER: (A hearty welcome to our energetic State Society!)

Emmet O'Neal Library, 50 Oak St., Mountain Brook, Ala. 35213

Washington University Library, Acquisitions Dept., Seattle, Wash. 98105
Robert H. Atwood, 1909 - 2nd Ave. E., Bradenton, Fla. 33505
J. T. Lancaster Jr., P O Box 186, Sunflower, Miss. (Need ZIP CODE)
Richard Sawyer, P O Box 786, Sylacauga, Ala. 35150
David Scott, 1508 Montdale Road, Huntsville, Ala. 35801
Ray Williams, 15 Switzler Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. 65202
Edwin R. Wood, 213-15 - 20th St. S., Birmingham, Ala. 35233 (Family)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS:

Donald V. Anderson, 5113 St. Marie Ave., Orlando, Fla. 32809
Mrs. King Burns, 1332 - 4th Way N.W., Center Point, Ala. 35215
Miss Suzanne Harris, 314 Santa Fe, Borger, Texas 79006
Ralph O. Howard, 3713 Calderwood Drive, Mobile, Ala. 36608
Thomas H. Hyfield, 8003 Hickory Hill Lane S.E., Huntsville, Ala. 35802
Alice S. Jones, Tulip Tree House, Apt. 303, Bloomington, Ind. 47401
Rex McDaniel, 2615 Halls Mill, Mobile, Ala. 36609
Mrs. John T. Owen, 739 Sherwood Drive, Auburn, Ala. 36830
Dowling Petrey, Box 623, Marion Institute, Marion, Ala. 36756
Capt. Robert H. Polk, 104 Dogwood Drive, Clemson, S.C. 29631
Robert L. Rea, 2007 Nelson St. S.E., Decatur, Ala. 35601
Miss Vicki Vandenbark, 1507 Great Falls St., McLean, Va. 22101

EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION ANNUAL MEETING: Be reminded again of this annual meeting of the Federation in which your State Society proudly holds membership and wishes to promote from every possible angle. Although the full program is not as yet available, there will be a symposium on the pebble tool industry in America, and our State Representative, David L. DeJarnette, is planning on presenting a paper on Alabama's Lively Complex tools with a display of all the various types. The sessions will take place on November 4, 5 and 6, at the City Squire Motor Inn, Broadway & 51st St., New York City, where hotel facilities, meeting rooms and parking space will be available. So make plans now if you can possibly attend. We hope to have additional information regarding the program for our November issue of the Newsletter.

1966 WINTER ANNUAL MEETING: Also bear in mind our State Society Annual Meeting which is scheduled for Sunday, December 4th at the Museum of Fine Arts in Montgomery, Ala. Watch for further information in the Newsletter next month!

BIG NEWS FROM KYMULGA CAVE!!! Fred Layton writes that he has found a "set of teeth" imbedded in travertine or cave onyx at Kymulga! Are they as old as the giant cave bear bones Ed Mahan found in travertine some years ago in N.E. Alabama? You can bet they are not "store-bought"! Kymulga is on the main road from Childersburg to Talladega.

TRAVELER: A beautiful postcard view of the Jericho Excavation mailed from the Holy Land Hotel, Jerusalem-Jordan, lets us know that our State President, Dr. E. M. Lindsey, is "having a wonderful time - so many wonderful things to see and remember". Members of the Noccalula Chapter will obviously be regaled with quite a travelogue when Doc returns, and we envy him and them. Wonder if ^{he} bumped into our Choctawhatchee Chapter members, Tina Johnson and Thom Marlow, who were recently in that part of the world?

TWO EDUCATIONAL PAGES! As a result of our having published a special page in the September issue of the Newsletter, and due to the fine cooperation of 2 of our Chapters, TWO Educational Pages appear in this issue, so you can look forward to a special treat this month also. And in the meantime, Chapter officers might bear in mind designating a Chapter member to prepare a Page for the Newsletter next year, since we plan to continue this popular feature during 1967.

STATE SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP: As reported at the Summer Annual Meeting held in July, your Society boasted 555 paid memberships, this number not including complimentary and exchange recipients of the Newsletter. Some 30 new members have been added since then,

so the number will very certainly increase to 600 before the end of the year. Of the 555, 139 were from out-of-state, representing 34 States and 2 foreign countries; and 33 were institutional memberships of colleges and libraries from 15 states. Isn't it exhilarating to recall that in 1960, our membership was only 182?

TEN YEAR JOURNAL OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY? At the Summer Annual Meeting held in July, members of your Board of Directors in attendance discussed preliminarily the possibility of publishing a volume containing articles from the first 10 years of our JOURNAL, or possibly reproducing those issues which are now out of print so as to make complete sets available to those interested. Therefore, if either of these ideas appeals to you, let us know your thoughts so that they will be known when the subject is again discussed at the next Directors' meeting. A communication to Rodger L. Schaefer, State Secy-Treas., will be much appreciated, either expressing personal views, or the results of a discussion of the subject at your Chapter meetings.

HANDBOOK OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY, PART I, POINT TYPES: Your Research Association very proudly announces that more than 1,400 copies of the HANDBOOK are now in the hands of individual owners or institutions. Since the publication still lacks several months of being 2 years old, and the volume of new purchases seems to be holding up at a surprisingly high figure, its nationwide acceptance is still somewhat astounding. If you are among those who have still not availed yourself of this most excellent reference for identifying your projectile point artifacts, and are unable to obtain your copy from your Chapter Officers, 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, and get your copy before the supply is exhausted.

Jan S. Swart, in reporting his new address last month, writes us flatteringly as follows: "I anticipate maintaining membership in the State Society even though leaving Fort Rucker precludes active participation in the up-and-coming Choctawhatchee Chapter. I find I have a strong and sustained interest in Alabama's archaeology, as well as that of my own state. It certainly made my stay in the Army more pleasant!" Nice, eh?

THOSE ADDRESS CHANGES!!! YOU don't HAVE to write us a nice letter when you move, but PLEASE let us know in advance when your address changes, enabling us to avoid the 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ cost per Newsletter, which mounts up alarmingly. Your Newsletter staff is spending many extra hours every month to hold down mailing costs, and YOUR cooperation is most earnestly solicited in doing what YOU can do - NOTIFY US PROMPTLY!!!

BUSINESS FINANCES ARCHAEOLOGY: "PG&E is the first industry in the state to realize the importance of this research, and has not only financed the Morro Bay project but made provision for research at both Humbolt Bay...and Bodega Bay", says a clipping from a Calif. publication. We emphatically join the Central Calif. Archaeological Foundation and San Luis Obispo County Historical Society in citation, laudation, commendation, congratulation and all the rest and best. One excavation of a Chumash site discovered "an Eskimo harpoon that most likely arrived from the Aleutians in the flesh of a sea lion or seal" - a method of "diffusion" which can be misinterpreted. We owe the Chumash a monument - the white man exterminated them within the span of a lifetime. Caught between the pressures of church and state as to which should enslave them, the gentle, friendly Chumash could obey neither without incurring the enmity of the other - and the clergy possessed immunity from civil law. It is a story history does not like to "excavate" but there is an interesting account of Spanish occupation of the southwest in GRAN QUIVIRA, by Gordon Vivian, National Park Service publication, well worth the price of \$1.25 paperback (Supt. of Documents, Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402). A fine account of the earliest exploration (or "invasion") of the southwest, with already "the country more and more ruined by slave raids...fields uncultivated, villages abandoned", can be found in LAND AND LIFE, Carl Ortwin Sauer, University of California Press, \$8.95. - for which we are continuingly grateful to Leon J. Salter. (And thanks to Johnny Beahan for the above clipping.)

EDUCATIONAL PAGE

METALLURGY OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

The gold objects made by the Maya, Inca and Aztec Indians of Central and South America were used in their ceremonies. The "Old Copper Culture" of the upper Great Lakes region of North America used native copper for weapons, etc. Most persons think of gold and copper as the pure native metals that were worked into the desired shaped ornaments and weapons by hammering. But the practice of metallurgy was being carried out in the New World before Columbus' first voyage. Recorded data by European eyewitnesses are rare. A 16th century Spaniard briefly described a wind furnace used in the Andes when the Spaniards first arrived in the area. There are also references to primitive methods of placer mining for gold and platinum, shallow shaft mining and strip mining of surface outcrops. A few records show the importance of the metalcraftsmen, their deities and ceremonies and their favored position in society. Some vague references have been found relating to the metalworking centers, but practically nothing has been recorded about the technology of the metal crafts.

There have been only a few instances where objects of precious metals have been found in the course of controlled archaeological excavations. Most of the gold and silver objects in public and private collections have been obtained by means of clandestine graverobbing. Therefore, no archaeological information as to where they were found, how they were found, etc., is available.

Copper, gold, silver, platinum, tin, lead and meteoric iron were the metals that were worked. Some metals such as copper and gold were used in their native state and were worked into shape by hammering. Copper, tin and lead were recovered by smelting oxide, carbonate and sulfide ores. They also made alloys such as bronze, gold-platinum alloy and gold-copper alloy. This indicates that these people had a good working knowledge of metallurgy.

These craftsmen used many metal working techniques that are still used today. Some of these techniques are the repousse technique of decoration, the method for "raising" beakers, cups, etc., from sheet metal, the lost-wax casting process, the "pickling" process for gold-copper alloys, the fusion-gilding process and soldering with copper.

The "Old Copper Culture" that flourished in the upper Great Lakes region of North America started around 4,000 B.C. and lasted for about 2,000 years. This use of native copper for making weapons by hammering is the earliest known metal artifact production in the New World. Precious metals and copper were worked in Mexico, Costa Rica and Panama. The Eskimos (Dorset & Thule Cultures) in eastern arctic North America hammered and ground meteoric iron into knives. The Hopewell Culture of Ohio about 200 A.D. had craftsmen who were skilled in the use of copper, silver and meteoric iron. Apparently this culture also used gold sparingly as reports tell of finding some thin flakes of gold on some copper ornaments. The Etowah mounds in Georgia have yielded some copper artifacts and a few rudely shaped perforated gold beads. The Moundville Culture which probably includes the Etowah people used copper but no gold beads, etc. have ever been reported. Also, a few ornaments fashioned from sheet gold have been found in Florida.

In South America the oldest evidence of the use of metal (gold) dates back to about 2,000 years before the Spanish conquest in 1532. This was in Peru. Copper and bronze were used to make weapons before the advent of the white man in Central and South America. In a number of the present day countries of South America the metal craft industry had reached a high degree of efficiency and proficiency long before the coming of the Spanish.

(The above abstracted from an article published in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, April 1966 pp. 73-78, 81 - "Early Metallurgy in the New World" by Dudley T. Easby Jr.)

A. W. Beinlich Jr., Muscle Shoals Chapter

EDUCATIONAL PAGE

ALABAMA'S AVERAGE AMATEUR ARCHAEOLOGIST

Since there seems to be a trend in America to find the "average" of people or things, it occurred to me that there could be some educational value in knowledge of the average amateur archaeologist. May I assure you that this bit of information was not easy to come by.

Alabama's amateurs are not average people, in the first place, but some of the most interesting individuals one could hope to meet. He or she has contributed, more or less, to one of the most productive ventures into archaeological research that amateurs have ever had an opportunity in which to participate.

There is a great deal of talk about educating the amateur, but my investigations tend to prove that he has more knowledge of proper procedure now than teachers will ever pressure him into observing. Doubt not that the average amateur is wholeheartedly opposed to "pot-holing" by others, but his own efforts in this direction seem to be more restricted by blistered hands & aching back than fear of destroying a page of history.

Since no pursuit is more fascinating than the quest of man's origin, he knows that the world of archaeology is looking from the corner of its eye at Alabama pebble tools. He knows that there is considerable variance of opinion with regard to that peculiar force that motivated man to make tools in the first place. Many authorities hold firmly to the classical theory that the opposite thumb rendered handicraft inevitable, desperation as the father of civilization is also well defended, as is the very realistic theory that irritation was the prime factor, but there is general agreement that production of pebble tools was the first industry established by man's ingenuity.

In a land and age devoted to scientific reconnaissance, Alabama's amateur knows that professional surprise regarding pebble tools in America would seem to be justified by three apparent facts:

FACT 1: The ebb and flow of civilization, notwithstanding there is to reason to assume that man could have regressed to the fist-axe once he learned the advantage of hafting.

FACT 2: There is no evidence that anthropoid apes, or any of the low-headed, long-armed, pre-sapiens homo species found in association with old world pebble tools, reached the Western Hemisphere. All homo fossil forms discovered in America have been classified as sapiens, pure and simple.

FACT 3: The oldest known fragment of skeletal remains, classified as modern man, found anywhere on earth has been dated at slightly less than 40,000 years B.P. There is, therefore, absolutely no place in the present theory of anthropology for modern man to appear at any place on earth before the very late Stone Age. As a matter of fact, Cro-Magnon and even classic Neanderthal, have yet to be found in association with pebble tools. They, like modern man, appear to have made the scene in a later, more sophisticated age.

The whole theory of man's antiquity is so much more assumption than fact, the story of Early Man in the Western Hemisphere so taken for granted, that there is no ready yardstick to measure the magnitude of an American pebble tool complex in relation to anthropology as a whole. Alabama's average amateur knows he is in the thick of an intriguing mystery, enhanced by a provocative predisposition to become more nebulous with illumination, and has fully intended to contribute to the research fund but to date has failed to activate this good intention. He will do better.

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