

# Alabama Archaeological Society

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

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## STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

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MEMBER OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

### 1971 WINTER ANNUAL MEETING

The most excellent program for our Winter Meeting this year will be found on the blue sheet in the back of this issue of the Newsletter, with a fine map of Decatur on the reverse side. Let the really attractive program and the splendid arrangements made by the host Morgan-Limestone Chapter influence you to decide RIGHT NOW to be on hand for all the interesting and educational talks, and entertainment. You'll enjoy it!

The meeting will be held in the auditorium of the Brookhaven Middle School, and will run from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM on Saturday, December 4, with a catered lunch being served at the meeting site, and a most unusual dinner arranged by the host Chapter. Further details are:

**MOTELS:** Decatur's 8 motels listed on your map have extremely fine accommodations. The DECATUR INN has been assigned as Meeting Headquarters where the best rooms have been set aside for our use at special rates of \$10/single, \$14/double, \$2 extra/adult over 2 in a room, and children 12 and under are free. Color TV is provided in each room. Direct your advance registration to Mr. Douglas, Decatur Inn, P O Box 2063, Decatur 35601, or phone 205/355-3521. Be sure to mention the Society meeting for purposes of the special rate.

**LUNCH:** Because of the tight program schedule and remoteness of the meeting location from local restaurants, members are encouraged to join us for a catered lunch at the Brookhaven Middle School. The LARGE Bob Gibson BBQ chicken plate with soft drinks or coffee will be \$2.25 at registration time. Your meal reservation must be made at that time to assure that adequate food will be available.

**DINNER:** Compliments of the Morgan-Limestone Chapter, you are invited to take a step back 9 or 10,000 years and experience cave shelter life at Cave Springs. In the spacious entrance area which nature maintains at about 55-60° F all year round, the atmosphere will be campfires and the odor of hickory smoked pork barbeque. Head chef and caveman Tom Moebs will be at the helm turning a 100+ lb. pig on a spit. The campfires will adorn the ancient walls with flickers of lights and hues of those who were there before. Good food, beverages & conversation in an unusual atmosphere.

For the hardy and adventurous there will be tours of the inner caverns to locations where many Woodland burials have been found. Long since vandalized, the limestone shelves which held the burials still remain. A change of old clothes and shoes is suggested for this tour since it will be necessary to wade shallow pools and traverse muddy areas. While your guide will have a lantern, you are recommended to bring some form of illumination also. This is a very safe cave and adults and children alike will find it a rewarding experience.

**CHILDREN'S ACTIVITIES:** The Decatur Aquadome, a year-round indoor recreation center, is located one block north of the Brookhaven Middle School. It features the world's largest all-weather domed swimming pool, gymnasium, game rooms and handicraft rooms. During open hours of 9 AM - 12 Noon, and 1 PM - 5 PM, all activities are supervised by professionals. If your children wish to use these facilities during the

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meeting, they should bring along tennis shoes (gymnasium), swimming suit and towel, and lots of energy. Charges for the Aquadome are nominal: pool (1-5PM only) - 50¢, ping-pong balls - 10¢, other activities free, but a little change will permit them to visit the snack bar occasionally.

GENERAL INFORMATION: If there are any questions concerning the Saturday activities, please call one of the following: Tom Moebes, 205/355-0022; David Floyd, 205/355-6830; Eugene Stewart, 205/353-4990; or John Gustafson, 205/355-4428.

There are no formal plans for Sunday, December 5. If you have time, you should consider a tour of the Alabama Space and Rocket Center to view the largest collection of space oriented equipment in the world. Well worth the time!

You will truly miss an outstanding occasion if you don't come! SO DO BE THERE!

#### RESULTS OF TEST WORK AT CONSTITUTION HALL STATE PARK SITE

The architectural firm of Jones & Herrin and the Huntsville Historical Society have been instrumental in arranging for the re-creation, in the form of a state park, of the historic setting in which our State was born. The point in time due to live again is the year 1819. During this year, Florida was purchased from Spain for 5 million dollars and "Old Hickory" Jackson had just finished a skirmish with the Indians in the Florida panhandle, trying to forcibly impress upon them that the scalps of the white settlers were to be left "in situ" and not destructively lifted from their cultural context. At this time the town of Huntsville was well established and at the Constitution Hall site, near the courthouse, the Alabama constitution was drafted, printed, and on August 2, 1819, was signed, making Alabama the 22nd State.

The start of construction on the park has been postponed, due to last minute failure of the funding bill to gain final approval. With this unexpected reprieve, the Huntsville Chapter of the Alabama Archaeological Society accepted an invitation to conduct a small scale test survey of the site to determine what archaeological potential the site might offer. Four 5 x 5 foot test pits were completed between February 6 and June 4, 1971, with rewarding results. A wealth of mid-19th Century material was encountered. Some material, though not in an 1819 context when found, may have been in use at that time, or before. Included among the nearly 3,000 artifacts were 41 pieces of foundry type which could possibly represent part of the equipment in use when the constitution was printed. Many items recovered are good examples of typical historic site artifacts: such things as buttons, fragments of smoking pipe stems, broken ceramics, fragments of wine and apothecary bottles, coins, lead bullets, keys, hinges, buckles, percussion caps and brass straight pins. A significant amount of prehistoric material is also represented.

As indicated in the full report submitted to the Editor of our JOURNAL, the 4 pits completed have provided the information sought, and it is quite clear that the information to be gained from further efforts on the site could contribute immensely to the authenticity of the coming restoration work and provide valuable artifacts for displays within the completed facilities, which would help tell the story of past activities on the site.

When the funds are available, the bulldozers will start to work and those areas on the site where 1819 remains might still be in context will be sacrificed, along with everything else. Hopefully, however, while there is still time, a plan will develop that will permit this great opportunity for some meaningful archaeology to be done.

(William H. Wesley, Huntsville Chapter)

#### NEW CARBON 14 INFORMATION

Our attention has been called to an article in the October 1971 SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, by Colin Renfrew, updating our information on Carbon 14 dates for prehistoric sites in Europe.

For several years, prehistorians and archaeologists have been puzzled by inconsistencies between Carbon 14 dates for certain cultural events in Europe when com-

pared with calendric dates in Egypt and the Near East in general. The results of recent studies utilizing "Tree Ring Dating" to check out "Carbon 14 Dates" may significantly revise the thinking of prehistorians regarding the borrowing or "diffusion" of various culture traits from the Near East to Europe. The revised dates indicate the flow of many cultural traits could have been in the opposite direction - Europe toward the Near East. As an example, copper metallurgy in the Balkans apparently flourished, including copper tools with "shaft holes" before metal production was well under way in the Aegean, whereas prehistorians up to now have thought copper metallurgy moved to Europe from the Near East. Another example quoted directly from the article is:

"Stonehenge was until recently considered by many to be the work of skilled craftsmen or architects who had come to Britain from Mycenaean Greece around 1,500 B.C. The monument is now seen to be several centuries older, and Mycenaean influence is clearly out of the question."

How this new thinking all comes about did not result so much from European and Near Eastern studies as from studies in the U.S. of tree ring chronology revealed in the California bristlecone pines (*Pinus Aristata*). With tree ring studies of this pine commenced by the late Edmund Sculman and now continued by Charles Wesley Ferguson of the Laboratory of Tree Ring Research at the University of Arizona, a continuous absolute tree ring chronology reaching back nearly 8,200 years (before present 1971) has been developed. By submitting several bristlecone pine samples of absolute "known" age to Carbon 14 studies, it was found that the "Tree Ring Dates" and the Carbon 14 dates corresponded closely back to approximately 1,500 B.C. and then began to "draw gradually apart" until wide variations occurred. (Examples: Carbon 14 date of 3,000 B.C. measured approximately 3,700 B.C. by tree ring dating; and Carbon 14 date 4,000 B.C. measured approximately 4,850 B.C.; so if this calibration is shown to be consistent, an archaeological sample we apply a Carbon 14 date to under present Carbon 14 chronology of 5,000 B.C. will actually prove to date older than 6,000 B.C.). The calibration is called the "Suess Calibration" after Hans E. Suess of the University of California at San Diego, who compiled it. There are "bugs" in the calibration, however, such as factoring out the flow of more recent "sap" onto the older tree rings in a specimen, but the laboratory is working on this to determine if it is a significant factor.

As to why dates determined by Carbon 14 and tree ring methods coincide pretty well back to 1,500 B.C. and then draw rather widely apart as we go back in time, is not well understood but may be a result of atmospheric changes in past ages.

It is significant that the historical dates for Egypt - based on ancient astronomical observations and calendars - are in line with this new "calibration", as noted in the following quoted portion of Renfrew's article:

"The significant point is not so much that the European dates in the third millenium are all several centuries earlier than was supposed, but that the (historical) dates for Egypt do not change. Prehistorians have always used the historical dates for Egypt because they seemed more accurate than the Carbon 14 dates. They have been proved correct; the calibrated Carbon 14 dates for Egypt agree far better with the historical chronology than the uncalibrated ones did. Hence the Egyptian historical calendar, and with it the conventional Egyptian chronology, remains unchanged. The same is true for the Near East in general and for Crete and the Southern Aegean. The Carbon 14 dates for the Aegean formerly seemed too young; they too agree better after calibration."

The author, Renfrew, is a Britisher and does not comment on what effect the "calibrated" Carbon 14 dates may have on American Archaeology. As we see it, since American Historical dates go back no farther than approximately 1,500 A.D., we do not have room for a wide discrepancy between actual "known" American Historical dates and Carbon 14 dates, especially since the Suess Calibration shows "actual" and "Carbon 14" dates to coincide closely back to 1,500 B.C. What it does tell us here in America is that if the calibration is correct, our American archaeological finds

having Carbon 14 dates older than 1,500 B.C. may be considerably older than the dates now assigned them as a result of Carbon 14 studies. For instance, we now reckon the "time spread" between "Late" Paleo (Transitional Paleo - Dalton at the Stanfield-Worley Shelter) and the introduction of clay pottery into Alabama, as about a 6,000 year spread. The Suess Calibration would indicate a much greater spread between "Dalton" and early pottery than 6,000 years. Since the calibration illustrated in the article is extended only to "Carbon 14 Date" 4,300 B.C. approximately, we are not told how the calibration might adjust a "Carbon 14 Date" of 10,000 years ago, for instance.

Dr. Renfrew, author of the article, has good credentials. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Cambridge; has conducted archaeological excavations on the Cycladic Islands of Greece and at Sitagroi in Northern Greece; is a lecturer on European prehistory; and was visiting lecturer in 1967 at the University of California at Los Angeles.

#### BRIEF REVIEW

"A Single Component, Alexander Assemblage From The Mingo Mound Site (22Ts511) In The Bear Creek Watershed of N.E. Mississippi" by Fletcher Jolly III, TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGIST, Volume XXVII, No. 1, Spring 1971, published by the Tennessee Archaeological Society, is of real interest to Alabama Archaeology, being an archaeological site in the Bear Creek watershed barely across the Alabama line in Tishomingo County, Miss.

Fletcher describes the findings from a village midden underlying a badly "pot-ted" Copena-like mound.

The midden contained clear evidence that a village there had been occupied by an "Early Woodland" group using "Alexander" pottery and "Flint Creek" projectile points. The abundant evidence at this site shows these 2 cultural traits (Alexander Pottery and Flint Creek Points) can be assignable to one and the same people.

Alexander pottery occurs in varying amounts at several Alabama sites and is attractive, well-made, sand tempered pottery often neatly decorated by geometric incised and zone-stamped designs, pinched designs or a combination of punctating and incising or pinching and incising, etc. A diagnostic trait is exterior "bulging" rim nodes or "bosses" encircling the vessel rim. The nodes were made by punching the interior of the rim area with a cylindrical implement, small in diameter, not piercing the exterior surface, but merely bulging it. The cylindrical punching tool was then withdrawn and the interior of the vessel smooth<sup>ed</sup>, leaving no trace of how the nodes were made until the vessel is broken, showing a hollow tube in the cross-section of the rim sherd. This diagnostic trait is readily recognized in a pottery sherd collection and in the southeastern U.S. is a hallmark of "Alexander" pottery.

We know very little about the "Alexander People" in Alabama, except that in stratified archaeological sites containing "Alexander" sherds, such sherds quite consistently occur in the lower (deeper) pottery bearing levels, indicating "Early Woodland". There are relationships between Tchefuncte and Marksville pottery from Louisiana and Mississippi, and Alexander pottery, as well as relationships between Alexander pottery and Hopewell pottery to the North, on into Illinois, Ohio, etc.

Fletcher's well-written report is especially significant in that for the first time it clearly establishes a "same people" relationship between Alexander pottery and Flint Creek projectile points, a stemmed point identified at the stratified levels of the Stanfield-Worley Shelter as most frequently occurring in the "Late Archaic" to "Early Woodland" level. His study should cause us in Alabama to be observant for "pure" Alexander sites and to surface collect all archaeological material from them so that we may learn more about other non-pottery traits of the Alexander people. (Steve B. Wimberly)

#### TAS ANNUAL MEETING

Alabama was well represented at the 24th Annual Meeting of the Tennessee Archaeologi-

cal Society held at Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, October 9, 1971. Among the 179 attending, there were 7 of "us", President Amos Wright and family, Bart Henson, Willie Wesley and the Gays.

After the Bordes-Crabtree film "Blades and Pressure Flaking", Amos Wright gave a well illustrated talk on a sandstone quarry in north Alabama and a steatite quarry in east central Alabama.

Gerald Smith, Archaeologist at Memphis State University, reported on a site especially rich in material recoverable.

Dr. William Bass, new Head of the Dept. of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, reported a technique used for recovering all the burials at a site being destroyed by dam construction in the Missouri River Basin.

A report by Bob Ferguson on a salvage site in Nashville was so very "up-to-the-minute" it was not listed in the program. The tooth from a sabre-tooth tiger (long extinct) and human bones were discovered during excavation for a new bank building. They do not appear to be contemporaneous.

John Dowd and H. C. Brehm described very graphically stone box burials excavated in middle Tennessee.

Dr. Alfred Guthe, Museum Director, University of Tennessee, in charge of archaeological field research, reported on 1971 projects. His slides showed many of the features uncovered during a very rewarding season.

Raymond Evans read an account of the deSoto expedition through east Tennessee and north Alabama. Excellent slides emphasized many points he discussed.

During the business session, TAS presented a "member of the year" award to John Dowd, Rutherford County Chapter. The 3 judges were (our) Jack Cambron, Howard MacCord of Virginia and Lathael Duffield of Kentucky.

At the buffet banquet, the new Tennessee State Archaeologist, Mack Prichard, outlined his plans for the State program to conserve their archaeological heritage.  
(Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

#### 1971 - LIST OF DIG DONORS - 1971

These are them! With the exception of CHARTER DONOR Alvin V. Walls' TWELFTH consecutive donation received during October, all were named previously in monthly Newsletters, but we proudly list them again and thank them individually and collectively for making our TWELFTH Fund Drive successful. The total number of donors this year is 43, and the amount contributed was \$2,224.00 plus \$132.00 to the Dan Josselyn Memorial Fund. The names, home towns and number of years making dig donations are:

ANONYMOUS BUSINESS DONOR #1, Birmingham, Ala.	8
ANONYMOUS BUSINESS DONOR #2, Birmingham, Ala.	8
Crawford Badham, Birmingham, Ala.	7
Capt. James S. Baker Jr., ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS	1
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Mrs. Percy H. Whiting, Montrose, Ala.	8
Dr. John E. Wood, Haleyville, Ala.	6
Mrs. K. A. (Dorothy) Woodrough, Newton, Massachusetts	1
Mr. & Mrs. Amos J. Wright Jr., Huntsville, Ala.	4

#### CHAPTER NEWS

Birmingham Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Thursday of each month in Room 213, Reid Chapel, Samford University. At the November meeting, the program will be a slide illustrated report by President Helen Mabry on a trip with an archaeology class from Samford University to the major classical sites in the Mediterranean area. The Chapter has now completed action and reported on 2 highway salvage site surveys.

The Pastfinders, Birmingham Chapter Ladies' Auxiliary, meets on the 2nd Thursday of each month in members' homes. The October meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Sidney Smyer, where Mrs. Sam Powell discussed "Folklore".

Cullman County Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Monday of each month at Cullman City Hall. The color film "Loon's Necklace" will be the feature at the October meeting. For its exhibit at the recent Fair, the Chapter received a green ribbon Community Activities (non-profit) Commercial Appreciation Award, and gained 6 new members.

Huntsville Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Tuesday of each month in the 3rd floor conference room, Madison County Court House. At the October meeting, the film "Chualissa Indian Craft" will be shown and refreshments will be served.

Morgan-Limestone Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Tuesday of each month in Decatur City Court Room. "Underwater Archaeology" will be the subject of a talk and discussion led by Chapter member John Gustafson at the November meeting.

Montgomery Chapter held its October meeting at Gwen Griffen's House in Montgomery, discussing the Alabama Antiquity Act and a number of other matters.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

##### NEW MEMBERS DURING OCTOBER:

Charles D. Brown, 150 Glenview Drive, Birmingham, Ala. 35213  
 Dr. E. M. Keebler, 1001 E. High Point Drive, Mobile, Ala. 36609  
 Mobile College, Dr. E. M. Keebler Academic V.P., P O Box 13220, Mobile, Ala. 36613  
 San Diego Museum of Man, Scientific Library, 1350 El Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, Cal. 92101

Harold L. Turpin, 2699 Esquire Way, Tucker, Ga. 30084  
Joseph F. Webb, Route 1 Box 344, Somerville, Ala. 35670  
BAD ADDRESS: Capt. James S. Baker Jr., formerly China Grove, N.C. Can anyone help?

ANNUAL CHAPTER REPORTS: Each Chapter of our State Society is due to submit a report covering its 1971 activities. Be sure that your Chapter's annual report is mailed to State Secretary Rodger Schaefer before December 1, for the Annual Meeting.

REGIONAL REPORTERS: We goofed! Instead of being reporters for the Highway Salvage Project, as stated on Page 7 of our October Newsletter, President Wright asks that we set the record straight by letting you know they are to report for our STONES & BONES Newsletter anything of interest locally concerning archaeology, book reports, magazine articles and other items of interest to our membership. These reporters are: Willie Wesley, Huntsville (northeast Ala.); Tom Moebes, Decatur (northwest Ala.); Marjorie Gay, Standing Rock (east central Ala.); Helen Mabry, Birmingham (west central Ala.); Bob Wheat, Dothan (southeast Ala.); and Read Stowe, Mobile (southwest Ala.). These "Reporters" deserve "Front Page" coverage and your complete cooperation. We of the Newsletter editorial staff welcome them with open mail boxes!

PARDON US: In listing "Publications Available" on Page 9 of our September issue of the Newsletter, the mail price of the Cambron & Hulse HANDBOOK OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY, PART I, POINT TYPES, was incorrectly stated as \$7.25. Copies of the HANDBOOK sold by mail are priced at \$7.35, and we apologize for our typographical error.

JOURNAL AVAILABILITY: Since we last published a list of JOURNAL OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY copies still obtainable, 2 (being Vol. VII, No. 2, 1961 and Vol. IX, No. 2, 1963) are now out of print. Those still available are listed below, and can be secured at a cost of \$2.00 each by check payable to Alabama Archaeological Society and mailed to Mr. D. L. DeJarnette at P O Box 277, Moundville, Ala. 35474. Where the number of copies on hand is below 50, the present stock is shown in parentheses:

Vol. IV, No. 2, 1968 (12)	Vol. V, No. 2, 1959 (10)	Vol. V, No. 3, 1959 (4)
Vol. VII, No. 1, 1961 (3)	Vol. XI, No. 1, 1965 (42)	Vol. XI, No. 2, 1965 (6)
Vol. XII, No. 2, 1966 (45)	Vol. XIII, No. 1, 1967	Vol. XIII, No. 2, 1967
Vol. XIV, No. 1, 1968	Vol. XIV, No. 2, 1968	Vol. XV, No. 1, 1969
Vol. XV, No. 2, 1969	Vol. XVI, No. 1, 1970	Vol. XVI, No. 2, 1970

Mrs. J. H. McCary Jr., widow of our Charter President of the Research Association and mother of our Director, J. H. McCary III, generous hostess and supporter of our State Society, passed away in Birmingham October 18, and will be greatly missed.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SALVAGE BILL: Senate Bill 1245 (see July & September Newsletters) passed the Senate on August 5 and is now before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House. There is still time to write YOUR Congressman!

ENCOURAGEMENT: Last month, under "State News" on Page 7 of the Newsletter, you were informed of the "Free Indian Artifact Exhibit" to be held from 2:00 to 4:00 PM on October 24 in the Town Hall, Guntersville, promoted by local people and members of our local Chapter, to arouse interest in placing a statue honoring Sequoyah and the Cherokees at Guntersville. In the BIRMINGHAM POST-HERALD of October 20, Page 4, appears a most encouraging editorial under the heading "Worthy Notion", setting forth that newspaper's very favorable opinion of the proposed action on the part of the Guntersville folks. We hope you read the piece, also attended the exhibit.

FINAL REMINDERS: The ESAF Annual Meeting will be held at Flagler Inn, Gainesville, Fla., Nov. 5-7; the Conference on Historic Site Archaeology on Nov. 11 and the South-Eastern Archaeological Conference on Nov. 12-13, both at Ambassador Motel, Macon, Ga.

## EDUCATIONAL PAGE

### ARCHAEOLOGY AS A TOOL OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Archaeology is a somewhat overgrown, mistreated child of anthropology. In my years of experience in the disciplined science of archaeology, I have found that people in this field, both professional and amateur, often become so involved in acquiring tangible evidence of past cultures that they lost sight of the science in its proper perspective inasmuch as application of their findings to the broader science of anthropology is neglected.

In this field, there also appears to be a lack of cooperation and communication among many of the institutions of higher learning. Each seems to be an island of knowledge pretty much isolated from the others except for the information they choose to impart through publication of certain papers. Interpretation of these papers is often difficult because of the disarticulated nomenclature of archaeology in different areas. For instance, a pottery type in Tennessee may be called by one name and the same type in Alabama or Georgia called another name. The same may be said of projectile points in different areas. This situation is understandable, but my feeling is that with a little more cooperation between people, it could be somewhat alleviated.

The salvage of artifacts by professional or amateur archaeologists is of little value if the material is not catalogued properly and made available for study by people who are interested in helping place them in their proper perspective in anthropology.

It is true that the archaeological record in North America has been and is being pieced together in bits, but along the way we do not want to lose too many of these bits from lack of communication and cooperation. There is no place in archaeology for collectors as such, but there is a pressing need for the preservation and distribution of archaeological information that is intelligible and that will enrich the knowledge of others in the science of anthropology. Finally, if people find themselves with unwanted, recorded artifacts, it is their obligation to place them where they are available to competent people for study and where the findings have an opportunity to be published.

(Jack Cambron, Morgan-Limestone Chapter)



ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

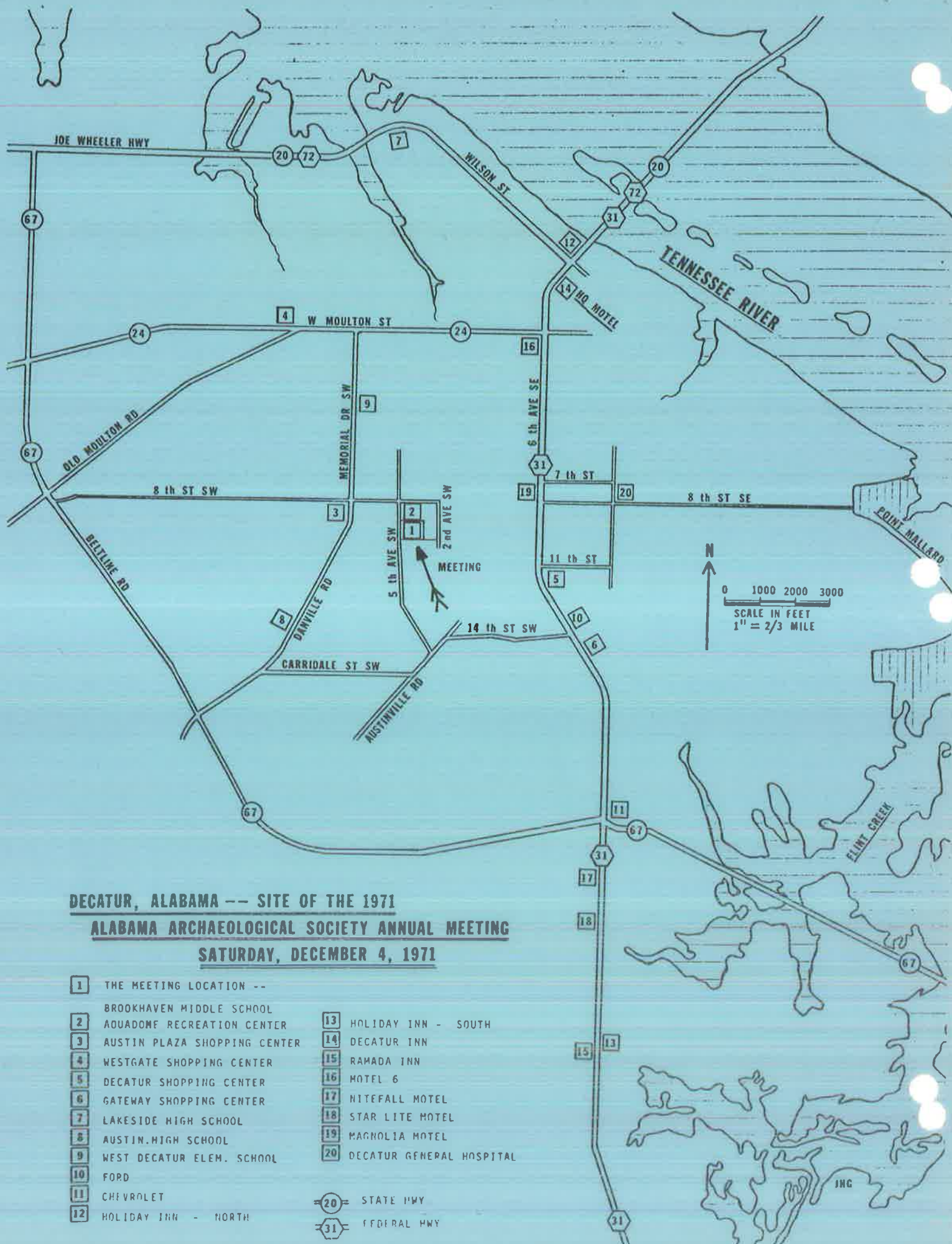
1971 ANNUAL MEETING

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1971

BROOKHAVEN MIDDLE SCHOOL

DECATUR, ALABAMA

- 8:00 A.M. REGISTRATION<sup>(1)</sup> AND ARTIFACT DISPLAYS.
- 10:00 A.M. WELCOME - David P. Floyd, President, Morgan-Limestone Chapter  
Amos J. Wright, President, Alabama Archaeological Society.
- 10:10 A.M. BUSINESS MEETING.
- 11:00 A.M. PAPER SESSION - Bart Henson, Program Chairman.  
"A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE CAVE SPRINGS SITE."  
Thomas F. Moebes, Morgan-Limestone Chapter.
- 11:45 A.M. LUNCH<sup>(2)</sup>
- 1:00 P.M. "POTTERY TYPES IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY OF NORTHERN ALABAMA"  
Charles H. Faulkner, Ph.D.; Associate Professor of Anthropology,  
University of Tennessee.
- 2:00 P.M. "1971 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SOUTHWEST ALABAMA."  
N. Read Stowe, Instructor, University of South Alabama, Mobile,  
Alabama.
- 2:30 P.M. "CONSTITUTION HALL STATE PARK SITE"  
William H. Wesley, Huntsville Chapter.
- 3:00 P.M. BREAK
- 3:30 P.M. "1971 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY IN NORTHWEST ALABAMA"  
Charles M. Hubbert, Muscle Shoals Chapter.
- 4:00 P.M. "HOPEWELL BURIAL MOUNDS IN ILLINOIS"  
Gregory Perino, Thomas Gilcrease Institute, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
- 5:00 P.M. CLOSING REMARKS AND ADJOURNMENT  
1972 President, Alabama Archaeological Society.
- 6:30 P.M. DINNER AND PARTY AT CAVE SPRINGS (no charge)  
Hosted by members of the Morgan-Limestone Chapter.
- (1) Registration: \$1.50 Adults, \$0.75 12-18 yrs., less than 12 yrs. free  
(2) Lunch: \$2.25



## THE ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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

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



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