

# Alabama Archaeological Society

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## STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

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### Public Meetings to be Held on Burial Bill

The Alabama Historical Commission will hold two public meetings in January to solicit comments regarding forthcoming rules and regulations for the Alabama Cemetery and Human Remains Protection Act (93-905).

Passed by the Alabama legislature to provide protection for cemeteries and burial places, the act now makes it a Class C felony to disturb human remains. Proposed regulations will allow actions that must impact cemeteries or human remains to take place when approved by permit.

The first public meetings will be held on Wednesday, January 5, at the Huntsville City Hall in the council chambers from 2 until 5 p.m.

The second meeting will be held on Thursday, January 6, in the auditorium of the Alabama State Capitol in Montgomery from 7 to 9 p.m.

The Alabama Historical Commission will accept written comments before and after the meetings. For more information contact Greg Rhinehart at (205) 242-3184.

A copy of the bill and the AHC's proposed regulations are attached at the back of this newsletter. Since this bill and the proposed regulations will have an effect on amateur archaeologists as well as professionals, all society members should take an interest in this activity. Please take the time to read the bill and proposed regulations and comment directly to the Alabama Historical Commission at 468 South Perry Street Montgomery, Alabama 36130.

The Alabama Historical Commission is the official state agency responsible for preserving Alabama's historic resources.

### Chapter News

#### *East Alabama Chapter*

The members of the East Alabama Chapter will hold their next meeting on January 11, 1994. Linda Derry will present a program on the preservation and restoration

activities being conducted at Old Cahaba near Selma, Al. Ms. Derry is supervising these efforts in conjunction with the Alabama Historical Commission.

### ***Coosa Valley Chapter News***

The Coosa Valley Archaeology Club held its first meeting after the summer break on November 23, 1993. Professor Kelly Gregg of the geography department, Jacksonville State University, presented a slide-lecture on soil analysis of archaeological sites in Kansas.

A new slate of officers were elected :

President	Dr. Phillip E. Koerp
First Vice President	Don Frazier
Second Vice President	Chrism Hill
Secretary/ Treasurer	Brigitte F. Cole
News Letter Editor	Larry Smith

Dr. Harry Holstein has completed the phase two report on the Hurley site and it supports his assumptions on where the city of Coosa was located.

Club members Larry Smith and Brigitte Cole have been nominated to the A.A.S. Board of Directors and Regina Horne as secretary of the society for 1994.

The Coosa Valley Chapter meets the last Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in room 221 Martin Hall on the campus of Jacksonville State University.

Brigitte F. Cole

### ***Huntsville Chapter***

The Huntsville Chapter will hold its next meeting on Tuesday, January 25, 1994 in the city library.

### ***In the Alabama Archaeological Society's Past***

Treatment of Dry Wood Offers A Unique Set of Problems: Dry wooden objects- whether archaeological finds from a tomb or cave, or art or decorative objects of historic value- offer conservators challenges that differ from those involved in treating waterlogged wood. The main reason for this is that dry wood is a much stronger material than waterlogged wood.

Dry wood has usually retained its structural integrity. Wet wood has deteriorated in structural composition. Conservators of dry wooden objects, such as Donald C. Williams of the Smithsonian Institution's Conservation Analytical Laboratory, " have the luxury of expending energy in preventing damage whereas conservators dealing with waterlogged wood have to take an active response to damage that has already occurred."

For Williams the problem usually boils down to repairing or stabilizing interactive parts of compound wooden objects such as furniture, not in stabilizing the structure of the wood itself. Often this means treatment to recover the proper appearance of the piece. And often the treatment may be as simple as stripping and then refinishing the object with the proper coating.

Conservator Stephen P. Mellor of the new Smithsonian National Museum of African Art frequently works with wooden sculptures that have cracks or have parts that have broken off. He, too, performs cosmetic repairs, but ones that are reversible.

A wood sculpture that was to become part of the African art museum's permanent exhibit had a wide crack nearly the full length of the sculpture. It had been improperly repaired in the past. Mellor removed the fill, coated the inside of the crack with a substance that would make his fill removable, and filled the crack with a colored mixture of tiny phenolic spheres and silicon rubber. Not only was his fill reversible and cosmetically pleasing, but it had the added virtue of expanding and contracting with the wood itself. Mellor, like most conservators working on dry wooden objects, follows Williams' dictum : " Do as little as possible and as much as necessary." ( Taken from the January 1989 issue of the *Stones and Bones*)

### **Heroines of Archaeology**

There is much justified concern these days at the limited participation of women in many important and challenging areas of academic and professional life. I am pleased to report that Old World archaeology is something of an exception. A major reason for this must surely be the number of outstanding female archaeologist who have been in the forefront of the discipline from its beginning, and whose example continues to inspire younger women.

Three pioneering heroines of archaeology have come to mind recently in various contexts. The first is Gertrude Bell, recalled during my visit last spring to Binbirkilise, a landscape of ruined churches and monasteries in the mountains of central Turkey. There, in 1907, she carried out a survey whose results remain basic to the study of Byzantine architecture. From conversations with villagers I found that Miss Bell" remains very much a part of local lore 90 years after her work in the area. She eventually turned attention to Mesopotamia where she won the affection and trust of the Arabs as Umm al Mu'minin, "mother of the faithful." At the time of her death in 1926, she was serving the newly founded Kingdom of Iraq as Director of the Department of Antiquities, which she had established a few years before(see *Archaeology*, July/August 1991).

Even before Gertrude Bell began her travels in Asia minor, a young American contemporary, Harriet Boyd, at the age of 30 was excavating the Minoan town of Gournia on Crete. Her work was acclaimed at home and in 1902 Boyd became the first woman to undertake a lector tour for the Archaeological Institute of America. Though promptly published in exemplary fashion, Gournia was eclipsed by sensational discoveries at Knossos and Phaistos, and Boyd's contribution to Minoan archeology never received the recognition it deserved. The appearance last year of a spirited biography of this great

pioneer, titled *Born to Rebel*, by her daughter, Mary Allsebrook, finally redresses the injustice by her daughter, (see *Archaeology*, March/April 1993).

In May of this year Freya Stark, another great archeological pioneer, died at the age of 100. One of the greatest explorers of the twentieth century, Stark made many important archaeological discoveries, especially in Persia and Arabia. Typical was her quest for the strongholds of the Assassins, the medieval Persian sect whose murderous practices earned them a place in the English language. Accompanied only by local guides, and often in the face of severe illness and physical danger, she traversed the wild mountain ranges of the Caspian region to produce her classic account of the subject, *The valleys of the Assassins*. Wherever she traveled, Stark could evoke with wonderful passion the ruins of a landscape and its people past and present, giving archaeology the human face it so often lacks.

To these three I could add many other worthy pioneers, such as Kathleen Kenyon who has left an indelible mark on the archaeology of both Israel and Jordan; Esther van Deman, who, according to legend, could date Roman construction by *tasting* the mortar; and Hetty Goldman, whose work at Tarsus remains a linchpin of Anatolian archaeology. And the tradition continues. Delicacy forbids me from mentioning the names of the current *grandes dames*, but I can assure you that we have no dearth of brilliant women in our discipline. One can safely assume that they, in turn, will serve as role models for their successors. (Taken from the November/December issue of *Archaeology*).

### **Ancient Maya Salt Trade**

Over one thousand years ago the Classic-era Maya produced salt from seawater. According to the project director, Heather McKillop, the nearest salt flats lie several hundred miles away from Mayan cities in the Yucatan. Thus, obtaining the salt from the seawater of Coastal Belize offered far easier access. Unfortunately, many of the salt production sites of the Maya are now underwater. Over the last one hundred years, the sea level has risen substantially. This coincides with many of the Maya settlements along the coast being abandoned.

A current excavation at Stingray Lagoon has uncovered numerous artifacts such as thick walled open bowls as well as fire hearths and charcoal that were apparently used in salt production. Salt is believed to have been transported in large quantities and not used to dry and preserve fish since there is a lack of fish bones at the site. Underwater surveys have uncovered less extensive salt production sites. (Taken from Science News, vol. 144, November 27, 1993)

Julie Lesinger

### **Recent Animal Extinctions: Recipes for Disaster**

They're dead. Their extinctions coincide with the arrival of man approximately 11,000 years ago. Many sites in North America show evidence of a combination of simultaneous changes. Such changes include: natural climate changes; activities involving the first human hunters; changes in fire regime and vegetation structure; and the arrival of exotic species.

Climatic conditions such as global warming limited or restricted animals to smaller and sometimes different habitat. As glaciers melted, oceans grew bigger and deeper, confining animals to smaller land areas. During Ice Ages, animals migrated. Once man appeared, it is possible that he took over habitation, driving animals to colder places because man himself could not withstand the cold.

Man has had a substantial impact on the extinction of animals not only by the invasion of territory, but also by hunting. The Blitzkrieg Theory proposes that with the appearance or migration of man into North America, came the extinction of many of the megafauna, especially with the advent of specific hunting tools such as the Clovis projectile point. Without larger animals to help provide habitats for smaller animals, there are breaks in the food chain. We're working to save the descendents of these larger species still present today.

Each animal depends on another animal and on vegetation for its survival. When we destroy that (the animal's habitat and the animal itself) we are inadvertently causing a chain reaction that could change our environment, just as it was changed in the past.

According to fossilized evidence, North America previously had much of the same wildlife as Africa. Even though Africa still has over 80% of that wildlife population, hunting tools; fires; new technologies; and pollution brought on by man himself are leading up to the same recipe for extinction, as that of prior species. This recipe for extinction is:

- climatic changes (either natural or instigated by man)
- fires
- overzealous hunting
- population explosions (both human and exotic species)
- and the confinement to inadequate or unsuitable land areas.

It's been through man's greed that we have invented such a recipe. The question is, will man ever remedy this recipe before it is too late? (Taken from *American Scientist* Nov. - Dec. 1993 vol. 81 No. 6, author David A. Burney)

Tina McCall

### ☐ Book Review ☐

#### ***The Buried Past: Archaeological History of Philadelphia***

by John L. Cotter, Daniel G. Roberts, and Michael Parrington. 524 pages.  
Philadelphia: A Barra Foundation Book, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1992.

More archaeology has been done in Philadelphia than in any other major city in the United States. Since the late 1940s more than 150 archaeological sites have been excavated in the city and more than 300 technical reports written about them. But before Cotter, Roberts, and Parrington produced their synthesis, very few of these reports had been published and most lay in obscurity in government offices. Now, recast in nontechnical language, they bring 400 years of Philadelphia history to life.

Our authors are well qualified to tell the story of Philadelphia's archaeological past. John Cotter is truly one of the "fathers" of historical archaeology. As a National Park Service archaeologist for nearly 40 years and a faculty member at the University of

Pennsylvania, Cotter actually directed many of the early excavations described in this book. Daniel Roberts is director of the Cultural Resources Department at John Milder Associates, a private consulting firm of Helen Schnook Associates as well as a consultant to the Metropolitan Forensic Anthropology Team, Legman College, New York City. Parrying has been directing archaeological excavations in Philadelphia since the late 1970s.

Their story opens with the natural environment that was home to Native Americans for perhaps 12,000 years before William Penn laid out his town between the Delaware and Churchill rivers. Fluted spear points of the nomadic, big-game hunting, Paleoindian peoples are sometimes found in the Delaware Valley. More numerous are sites from the Woodland Tradition in which horticulture and village life transformed the native culture beginning nearly 3,000 years ago. But a far greater transformation was in store for the Lanape peoples of the Delaware Valley after their contact with Europeans in the sixteenth century. Initially coexisting with the settlers, the Lanape were soon decimated by European diseases and, unable to maintain their traditional way of life, moved westward.

But the region's native people are merely prologue in *The Buried Past*, which is decidedly a study in historical archaeology. The historical approach of the senior author, John Cotter, is evident in the book's traditional approach to archaeology. This owes far more to Cotter's background in the discipline of history than to anthropology, in which most North American archaeologists have had their training. Cotter tosses occasional one-liners in the direction of the so-called scientific archaeologists and is content that archaeology should "fill out the pattern and add texture and color" to the "historical tapestry." Although the authors modestly insist that "readers seeking extensive new light on the past may be disappointed," I was not.

Most of the book is made up of more than 50 capsules, two to ten pages in length, organized thematically, and each focusing on a single excavation. These units are as diverse in subject as the people and history that they portray. From Ben Franklin's privy to an African-American cemetery and a prison workshop, the archaeological find represent the spectrum of human behavior.

Each unit can be read as a short, self-contained story. Each begins with some historical background on a particular site and its occupants and goes on to describe the process of excavation and results. Far from having to read the book from cover to cover in order to make sense of it, the reader can make use of the exhaustive index to track down sections from "John Adams" to "Yellow Fever" that are of interest.

Happily, the authors emphasize the logic and practice of archaeology, not just the most photogenic artifacts. They discuss everything from the layering of soils within a refuse pit to the significance of finding more blue-edged than green-edged ceramics in it. Cotter and his colleagues offer no "received wisdom", but rather numerous insights into how archaeologists apply the principals of their craft to actual situations. The disparate styles of the numerous archaeological cross-sections, plans, and photographs that document the text give a wonderful feel for the uniqueness of each excavation and of the range of sources used by the archaeologists.

This is an important and very readable book. The technical editor, Sarah Evans, has done well to excise from all but a few places such jargon phrases as "data recovery" and "significant cultural resources". It is also excellent value for the money. Priced at

\$39.95 and with more than 500 pages, *The Buried Past* runs counter to the modern trend, exemplified by the publisher Academic Press and The Barra Foundation have produced a truly handsome book. Almost every page is illustrated with a combination of historic photographs, maps, drawings, or artifacts. Printed on glossy, acid-free paper, it is a permanent book. (Taken from *Archaeology*, November/December 1993, review by Adrian Praetzelis)

### **The Calendar**

**American Society for Ethnohistory, 1994 Annual Meeting - Call for Papers/Notice of Meeting Dates.** The meeting will be held at the Radisson Tempe Mission Palms Hotel, Tempe, Arizona on November 10-13, 1994. Paper, Organized Sessions, Special Events, and Speakers that treat any world area are encouraged. Abstracts of 50-100 words on appropriate submission forms and preregistration fees of \$45 (Non-Members), \$35 (Members), \$15 (Student/Retired) are due by 01 June 1994. Write for submission forms and return to ASE 1994 Program Chair, Dr. Peter Iverson, Department of History, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2501. Telephone: (602)965-5778 FAX: (602)965-0310.

Limited travel funds will be available on a competitive basis for students presenting papers. More detailed abstracts will be required. Write to the Program Chair for application forms and further details.

The exhibition **Human Body, Human Spirit: A Portrait of Ancient Mexico** will continue at the Michael C. Carlos Museum, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, until January 30, 1994. This superb exhibition contains significant artifacts from many of the Pre-Columbian cultures of Mexico. All cultural specimens are from the National Museum of Anthropology, and many are well known. The exhibit is organized by culture areas, and examines themes in Pre-Columbian art of a must see exhibition, as many of the artifacts never leave Mexico. A handsome catalogue is also available. The Carlos Museum is open seven days a week, from 10 AM to 5 PM (Eastern Time) on MTWHS, and from 10 AM to 9 PM on Friday, and from 12 AM to 5 PM on Sunday. A 24 hour information phone service may be reached at 404-727-4282, while other information is available at 404-727-0519.

### **A.A.S. Winter Meeting**

The society sponsored a book sale in conjunction with this years annual meeting in Decatur. There were eight presses represented including University Presses at Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, L.S.U., and Nebraska, and the Smithsonian Press. Discounts were offered to society members ranging from 20% to as much as 50% on selected titles. Books offered represent the cream of current archaeological and historical publications in the southeast. The presses were also most generous in donating the display copy of these books to the society. These were sold at silent auction during the meeting and produced an income for the society of \$ 617.00. We are very grateful for the participation of the presses and we encourage your support of these organizations

whenever possible. We are particularly grateful for the assistance of Dr. Judith Knight, marketing manager at the Un. of Alabama Press.

Jim Lee

### **✎Editors Note✎**

The Troy State University Archaeology Lab has moved. Our new address is 304 Wallace Hall, T.S.U. Troy Al 36082, and our new phone number is 205-670-3638. We also have a new fax number that may be used for submitting chapter news, articles and other information that might be of value to the editors ( 205-670-3753 ). Thank you for your patience and please continue to send us mail !

### **✎Reminder: 1994 Membership Dues✎**

Your 1994 membership dues are due January 1, 1994. Please send in your renewal to Eugene Futato at 13075 Moundville Archaeological Park, Moundville, Al, 35474 as soon as possible in order to continue receiving the Newsletter and Journal.

### **What's Happening Around the State**

#### ***Auburn University***

Students and faculty from the anthropology program at Auburn University have recently been involved in several survey and excavation projects. Students from AU and AUM along with volunteers have completed the excavation of several trash filled pits associated with a significant late historic site in Coosa County, Alabama. Additionally, a limited program of testing was conducted at another late historic site in Montgomery County. In the last few months, prehistoric sites have been identified at locations in Russell, Lee, Autauga, Henry, Elmore, and Chambers counties. Site forms have been completed on these resources. The anthropology program at Auburn University requires an undergraduate thesis, and during the summer the following archaeological thesis was presented:

Terry McClung: The Tin Chaw Way Site: Muscogee Cultural Adaptation in the Tallassee Phase.

The top Anthropology student at Auburn University for 1993 was John F. Harmon. His award included membership in the Alabama Archaeological Society.

The following undergraduate thesis presentations were made during the fall term at Auburn University:

John F. Harmon:	A Systematic Test of the Southernmost Portion of the Fushatchee Archaeological Site.
Robert J. Jones:	Study of Captive Ateles Geoffroyi Colony at the Montgomery Zoo, Montgomery, Alabama.
William Jason Sanford:	Protohistoric Excavations at Fushatchee.



## *Troy State University*

T.S.U. recently completed field excavations at 1BA 301 in Stockton Al. We are currently working on the phase III report. The following pictures are from the field season which lasted from August to December.

1. TSU crew members unearthing the 1811 mill foundation.
2. View looking northeast across Rains Creek showing dam spillings and posts.
3. Crew member Gwen Barron discovers the beginning of the flume.





SYNOPSIS: Under existing law, desecration of a place of burial is a Class A misdemeanor.

This bill would provide that desecration of a place of burial, including the desecration of an American Indian place of burial, without proper authorization would be a Class C felony.

A B I L L  
T O B E E N T I T L E D  
A N A C T

To provide that disturbance of a place of burial, including an American Indian place of burial, without proper authorization, is a Class C felony.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. The following words and phrases used in this act shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(a) DESECRATING. The intentional, willful, or knowing removal or disturbance of human burial remains, human skeletal remains, or funerary objects or the treatment of the remains or objects in an irreverent and contemptuous manner.

(b) FUNERARY OBJECTS. Items which were placed with human remains at the time of burial or in apparent intentional

1 association with the burial and which include burial markers,  
2 items of personal adornment, caskets and casket hardware,  
3 stone and bone tools, pottery vessels, or other similar  
4 objects or material.

5 (c) HUMAN BURIAL REMAINS. The dead body of a human,  
6 the flesh of which has not completely decomposed or which has  
7 been preserved by natural or artificial means.

8 (d) HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS. The calcified portion  
9 of a human body which remains after the flesh has decomposed.

10 (e) PLACE OF BURIAL. A place in which human  
11 skeletal remains or human burial remains are or have been  
12 buried.

13 Section 2. (a) The Alabama Historical Commission  
14 shall promulgate rules and regulations for the issuance of a  
15 permit and may issue a permit to persons or companies who seek  
16 to remove human burial remains, human skeletal remains, or  
17 funerary objects from, or otherwise disturb, a place of  
18 burial, including an American Indian place of burial.

19 (b) A person who does not have a permit issued  
20 pursuant to subsection (a) commits the crime of desecration of  
21 a place of burial, including an American Indian place of  
22 burial, by desecrating the place of burial, the human skeletal  
23 remains, the human burial remains, or funerary objects.

24 Section 3. Desecration of a place of burial,  
25 including an American Indian place of burial, is a Class C  
26 felony.

27 Section 4. This act shall become effective  
28 immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor, or  
29 upon its otherwise becoming a law.

PROPOSED REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES  
ALABAMA CEMETERY AND HUMAN REMAINS PROTECTION ACT (93-905)

PURPOSE

The purpose of these regulations is to provide for the lawful excavation, relocation, and/or restoration of cemeteries and human remains as described in Alabama Act 93-905 and to treat said remains with dignity and respect.

The Alabama Historical Commission (AHC) as the state's preservation agency and as charged in Act 93-905 shall oversee the provisions of this Act including permitting activities.

The AHC shall consult with the Alabama Indian Affairs Commission (AIAC) and provide for AIAC comments with regards to historic Native American interests.

SECTION ONE  
DEFINITIONS

Permit	A document necessary to conduct activities in or around a historic cemetery either marked or unmarked or a Native American human remains site.
Phase I	The first form of archaeological investigation which is to determine if a site exists in a given area of which no information is currently known.
Phase II	The second level of archaeological investigation which is to determine if a site located in Phase I excavations meets the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
Phase III	The final level of archaeological investigation which is full data recovery or mitigation of the site. This alternative is used only if impact to the site is unavoidable or there is no prudent or feasible alternative.
Repatriation	The return of human remains and/or funerary items to a historic Indian tribe, a family, or an individual which as a result of research has been identified as a lineal descendent, a part of a specific tribe or group, or a part of a historic Indian tribe who owns the land on which the remains and/or funerary items are discovered.
Standards	Those professional qualifications for an archaeologist to be approved for receiving a permit and conducting excavations as a result of this Act.
Cemetery	A. A place of burial for human remains.

- B. A historic cemetery is one in which all burials are over fifty (50) years old or a modern cemetery of which a portion contains historic burials over fifty (50) years old.

Unmarked Cemetery	A burial place without markings with the remains of Anglo-European, African, Asian, historic Native Americans, or pre-historic Native Americans.
Historic Native Americans	Those entities recognized by the federal government in the State of Alabama and other states or those entities recognized by the State of Alabama's Indian Affairs Commission.

## SECTION TWO ARCHAEOLOGIST QUALIFICATIONS

The minimum professional qualifications in archaeology are a graduate degree in archaeology, anthropology, or closely related field plus:

1. At least one year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archaeological research, administration, or management;
2. At least four (4) months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American archaeology; and
3. Demonstrated ability to carry research to completion.

In addition to these minimum qualifications, a professional in prehistoric archaeology shall have at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archaeological resources of the prehistoric period. A professional in historic archaeology shall have at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archaeological resources of the historic period. A professional in maritime archaeology shall have at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of maritime archaeological resources.

The principal investigator for each archaeological permit shall meet the above qualifications.

## SECTION THREE PERMITS

1. A blanket permit will be automatically issued to all county Coroners, all county Health Officers, all licensed Funeral Home Operators, all licensed Cemetery Operators and all licensed Morticians. This permit is for carrying out the lawful duties assigned them by the State of Alabama. Should activities be in a historic cemetery, the AHC shall be notified after the fact and shall be sent site forms and grave recordings for those historic graves impacted.

2. A discovery permit shall be given to all Phase I archaeological activities conducted by professional archaeologists as defined in these regulations. This is for human remains located and determined to be in imminent danger of destruction. The imminent danger shall be documented.
  - A. Upon recognition of human remains, photo documentation shall be conducted of the remains in situ as well as a verbal description of the emergency situation. These shall be submitted to the AHC along with the Phase I report.
  - B. To determine the context of the burial, the principal investigator shall conduct research to determine the type of human remains. This research shall include, but not be limited to, historic documentation, deed searches, and notification of the landowner.
3. Mitigation permits shall be given to archaeologists upon review and approval of research design by the AHC. Any research indicating historic Native American remains shall also be submitted for approval by the AIAC. These permits are for Phase II and Phase III archaeological investigations.
4. Research permits shall be given to archaeologists upon review and approval of research design by the AHC. Any research indicating historic Native American remains possible shall also be submitted for approval by the AIAC.

#### SECTION FOUR

##### NOTIFICATION OF HUMAN REMAINS FINDS

1. Should the human remains be non-Native American, the permittee shall notify the AHC and describe methods of good faith effort to locate and notify descendents.
2. Should the human remains be historic Native American, the permittee shall notify the AHC and the AIAC to assist in determining who best to notify in good faith effort. This consultation shall determine the final disposition of the remains.
3. Should the human remains be pre-historic Native American, the permittee shall notify the AHC which in turn shall notify the AIAC for consultation.
4. Any person who knows, or has reason to know, that such person has discovered human remains and/or funerary objects on state or private lands shall notify the AHC immediately. If the discovery occurred in connection with a land-disturbing activity including, but not limited to, construction, mining, logging, or agriculture, the person shall cease the activity in the area of the discovery, make reasonable efforts to protect the items discovered, and contact the AHC immediately.

SECTION FIVE  
SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF THE HUMAN REMAINS

1. The permittee shall have the opportunity to study the human remains provided the research questions and methods have been approved by the AHC in the permit application.
2. During study and all other aspects of the permit, the human remains will be treated with dignity and respect.
3. Those remains which are to be repatriated through the process prescribed in these regulations shall be done so within a reasonable time following the research completion.

SECTION SIX  
REPATRIATION

Following enactment of these regulations, transfer of stewardship of historic Native American and non-Native American human remains and/or funerary objects shall be allowed with priority given in the order listed below.

1. In the cases of non-Native Americans and historic Native Americans, priority will be given to the lineal descendants, if possible.
2. In the historic Native American tribe which has the closest documented cultural affiliation with such remains or objects and which, upon notice, states a claim for such remains or objects.
3. In the historic Native American tribe on whose tribal land such remains or objects were discovered.

Transfer of stewardship shall be made only when the historic Native American tribe as recipient of the remains or objects has been identified and has made claim to the AHC and the AIAC. Applications shall include, but not be limited to, the applicant's cultural relationship to the remains or objects, the proposed disposition of the remains or objects, the process to achieve the final disposition, and the applicant's ability to carry out their proposals. The AHC and the AIAC shall have the authority to monitor the applicant's progress through the final disposition. The AHC with consultation with the AIAC shall have the authority to rescind the application and regain stewardship of the remains or objects should the applicant be unable or unwilling for any reason to complete their proposed disposition of the remains or objects. The AHC upon consultation with the AIAC shall have the authority to deny transfer of stewardship to any applicant for cause.



SECTION EIGHT  
COMPETING CLAIMS

Where there are competing claims for repatriation of any human remains or funerary objects and, after complying with the requirements of these regulations, the AHC and AIAC cannot clearly determine which requesting party is the most appropriate claimant, the AHC may direct the state agency or museum to retain such items until the requesting parties agree upon its disposition or the dispute is otherwise resolved pursuant to these regulations or by a court of competent jurisdiction.

SECTION NINE  
UNCLAIMED REMAINS OR OBJECTS

Historic Native American and non-Native American human remains or funerary objects not claimed under the provisions of these regulations shall be curated in accordance with consultation of the AHC, the AIAC, and the Council for Alabama Archaeology (Council).

SECTION TEN  
FAILURE TO COMPLY

Failure to comply with any or all parts of these regulations shall constitute a Class "C" felony as prescribed in Act 93-905.

Publications Available

Available issues of *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*  
 Vol. 20-31, each issue.....\$3.50pp  
 Vol. 32+ up, each issue.....\$6.00pp  
*Standfield-Worley Bluff Shelter Excavations* (Journal of Alabama Archaeology)  
 Vol. VIII Nos. 1&2- Reprint.....\$7.50pp  
 Special Publication 2- *The Archaeological Sequence at Durant Bend, Dallas County Alabama*.....\$6.00pp  
 Special Publication 3- *Archaeological Investigations at Horseshoe Bend*.....\$8.00pp  
*Handbook of Alabama Archaeology Part 1, Point Types*.....\$15.00pp  
 Lively, Long, Josselyn- *Pebble Tool Paper*.....\$3.00pp  
*Investigations in Russell Cave*, published by the National Park Service.....\$10.00pp  
*Exploring Prehistoric Alabama through Archaeology* (Juvenile).....\$9.00pp

CHECKS SHOULD BE MADE PAYABLE TO: ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

SEND CHECKS TO: Journal Editor, A.A.S.  
 Division of Archaeology  
 13075 Moundville Archaeological Park  
 Moundville AL 35474

MEMBERSHIP

The coupon below maybe used EITHER to APPLY FOR MEMBERSHIP in the Society, or for the PAYMENT OF ANNUAL DUES. Please be sure that your name and address are CLEARLY entered, and that appropriate boxes are checked.

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