

# Alabama Archaeological Society

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

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## STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

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### THE PERSONS WHO WERE

Neolithic hieroglyphic is to us much more specific when we know the persons behind the lithic terrifics in anyone's collection.

All Indian women, whom history has noticed, are titled princesses. Therefore, we present our first princess of the Southeast, known through the writings of deSoto's men as the Princess Cofachique. Her meeting with deSoto - she was rowed across a river by 8 handmaidens - was a somewhat pastoral and obvious imitation of Cleo going up the River Cydnus to meet Mark. She is alleged to have bowed, seated herself on a throne beside Hernando and started talking.

It is a fact that today's conferences are dominated by the biggest wheel. So it was then, and ever shall be. (This is step one in learning about persons who were.) (And are.)

Not understanding deSoto was motivated by a splendid desire for gold, entertained by all men and especially rich men (he had done well as an officer of Pizarro in extruding a few cubic yards of trinkets from the Incas in Peru), Cofachique was willing to share half of what was hers. We cannot doubt deSoto was touched since we are advised that he then and there gallantly and generously accepted from her a large string of pearls. (This is step 2 - it is better to receive.)

Her village was made into an hospitable camp site and his soldiers briefly lolled amidst the magnolias. Fortunately, deSoto was high souled and soon encouraged his men to check out the Indian burial grounds and temples. This modest expenditure of gratitude netted approximately 400 pounds of pearls.

Having heard the mother of the princess had a few pearls of her own, Hernando decided to protect these also. The princess, though young and, as always, of striking beauty, commanded a young warrior to guide some 30 gallant cavaliers to her mother's distant home. Cofachique instructed the warrior to tell her mother to come peacefully and as a friend. (Though beautiful, she was not stupid.)

The warrior, who had been raised by the queen mother and was loved by her as a son, and strangely enough reciprocated this affection, was also not stupid. At the half-way point, a stop for food permitted him to show his arrows to the Spaniards for their admiration. Highly polished - tipped with flint, staghorn and even fishbones - they engrossed the attention of the worthy Europeans, at which point, loving the queen mother and knowing the orders of her daughter, the young man killed himself. It has been said that this refined solution to such a romantic dilemma, inability to please 2 women, has few equals and no peers. (This could be considered step 3.)

FEBRUARY 1971

In temporary conclusion to this fragment of history, we offer an old (2,500 BP) explanation: "To rescue from oblivion the noble deeds of those who have gone before" - Herodotus of Halicarnassus. (B.T.)

#### MORE ON ALABAMA CONSERVANCY

At our winter Annual Meeting in Dothan, reports were given out on the progress of the Alabama Conservancy in the struggle to have approximately 11,000 acres in the Bankhead National Forest set aside as a Wilderness Area. The moratorium on cutting and road building has been extended from November 9, 1970, through May 31, 1971, to give more time for the completion of the feasibility study which so far indicates a wealth of species of flora and fauna, as well as unique historical, archaeological and geological features.

The December 1970 issue of SOUTHERN LIVING contains an article titled "In Search of a Wilderness" by Caleb Pirtle III, which explains some of the obstacles the Conservancy is encountering. The interpretation of the Wilderness Preservation Act of 1964 is actually a stumbling block. In part, it states: "...an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." Much of the forest was cut over in years past and traces of old logging roads remain; new trees have been planted on about 900 acres; more than a dozen sites exist where the Alabama Department of Conservation raises food for wildlife; and even an abandoned cabin may still be found. There are suggestions that the forest be given a designation other than Wilderness Area, but Mrs. Robert Burks Jr., spokesman for the Conservancy, says: "A Wilderness Area is created by law and it takes Congressional action to change it" - other designations can be abruptly vetoed by the Forest Service. At present, some in Washington seem to feel that the National Forests should be used primarily for timber cutting; that recreation, conservation and preservation be allowed only when compatible with this lumbering operation!

If you are interested in helping save this piece of primitive Alabama, send letters and telegrams to our Senators Allen and Sparkman; our Congressmen (especially Representatives Jones and Bevill in whose districts the land lies) as well as Governor George Wallace, Lt. Governor Jere Beasley; Mr. Theodore Schlapfer, Regional Director, U.S. Forest Service, Peachtree Seventh Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., and Mr. John Orr, State Supervisor of the Forest Service, P O Box 40, Montgomery.

If you wish to take part as a member of the Conservancy, dues should be sent to Mrs. Fred Fish, 2117 Brookview Drive, Birmingham 35226 (Student \$2.00, Individual \$5.00, Family \$10.00). The annual meeting will be at Huntingdon College, Montgomery, on February 12-13, 1971. (Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

#### MORE DIG DONATIONS

Although we "closed" books last month on 1970 donations to our dig fund, another was received after our January Newsletter was mailed, but before the end of last year: from Philip C. Jackson, Jr., Birmingham, who made his TENTH generous contribution, and, actually, his second during the year 1970, both much appreciated.

And, in spite of the fact that no announcement has been made of a TWELFTH Annual Dig Fund Drive to cover the cost of an archaeological excavation by our State Society during the summer of 1971, such a proposition seems to have been anticipated by FOUR of our regular donors. We are, of course, most appreciative of the willingness of our membership to participate financially in another dig, but shall be obliged to "Call a meeting" (or 2) to determine the ifs, whens and wheres. The fine folks are:

Georgia L. Dunn, Lacey's Spring, who makes her SIXTH contribution to our various drives, and specifies this one shall be for the "Daniel W. Josselyn Memorial Fund".

Tom W. Cornell, Huntsville, increases to FIFTEEN the number of donations he has made

over a period of ELEVEN consecutive years! Isn't that an enviable record?

James B. Whitehead, Mentone, has now made NINE contributions during the last EIGHT consecutive years, and thus becomes one of our more appreciated donors.

William B. Stepp, Huntsville, sends in his SECOND consecutive donation, exhibiting his financial interest in our endeavors, and bidding to become a "regular".

#### A CANINE POTHUNTER

A large brass pot was featured on the Rozelle Show, a Columbus, Ga. Channel 3 TV production, on December 31, 1970. Dr. Joe Mahan of the Columbus Museum of Arts & Crafts said it had been found under a house in Hazelhurst, Ga., about 50 miles north of Waycross. A small boy had crawled under the house to check on a dog that was about to have puppies. The dog had dug a hole for herself, exposing the rim of the pot. It appeared to be an armful for an adult, but sizes are deceptive on TV. Made of brass, the engravings were easily seen on the screen. There was a small elephant, palm trees, large birds, one unmistakably a crane, the figure of a man and a woman. Dr. Mahan has contacted museums and authorities and as yet, no one could identify the art work. No other similar vessel is known. The date is estimated as late 18th or early 19th century. It is felt definitely not to be Egyptian "Coptic". The use of human figures would rule out Moslem. The artisan might possibly be from the Lebanon-Syrian area. How it could have become buried under a house in Georgia is a mystery. Hazelhurst was founded exactly 100 years ago in 1870. Historical records do not tell of any art collector nor of any great plantation homes in the area. After careful photographs are made, the pot will be returned to the owners of the house and hopefully sometime in the future some clues may be uncovered concerning this find. Readers who might help could contact Dr. Mahan. (Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

#### THE CASE OF THE HEADLESS BURIAL

This heading sounds like a paperback mystery novel, yet it is a typical archaeological mystery since burials are often found without skulls. Now an occasional missing head might be attributed to carelessness - anyone might lose his head once in a while. There must be better explanations, however.

In the PICKWICK BASIN SURVEY REPORT, the description of a headless burial at the Bluff Creek Site included an appropriately humorous remark concerning the absence of this particular head. The burial goods included 131 human teeth with holes or grooves for suspending, as beads perhaps, along with some awl type tools made from human bone. The speculation was that if these tools were those of a prehistoric dentist, representing the method for extracting teeth and the teeth being mementos of his work, then decapitation would have been an understandable death.

Oh well, to solve a mystery, one has to start somewhere!

(William H. Wesley, Huntsville Chapter)

#### "NEW POTTERY TYPES FROM ALABAMA"

This article by David Chase will be found in the SEAC Bulletin, No. 10, 1968 (published 1970), which may be obtained from Miss Bettye Broyles, W.Va. Geological Survey, P O Box 879, Morgantown, W.Va. 26505, \$2.00. A heavy, coarse grit tempered ware which Dave typed Whiteoak Series, is found at Middle Woodland sites in Central Ala. He feels this is a part of an evolutionary chain descending from the Alexander and Tammany series from farther west. A grit tempered ware, similar in surface finish and form to Whiteoak Roughened, but with incising, he named Five House Incised after the Dallas County site where it was found. At this same site, he also typed another grit tempered ware, which is smooth and a different shape, as Cedar Creek Incised. Another type found in association with Early Weeden Island at several sites in Mont-



gomery County, he has named Catoma Creek Plain. Detailed descriptions are given for the 5 Whiteoak types and the other 3, with sherd illustrations.

This Bulletin also contains "Pottery types from the Hardin Village Site" in Greenup County, Ky., by Lee H. Hanson Jr. This study of over 25,000 sherds from a single site describes 8 Fort Ancient types plus 2 Woodland types which are from an earlier component, unrelated to the Fort Ancient occupation. The Bulletin's third article is on a very different subject: "Red Bird River Petroglyphs in Clay County, Kentucky" by Fred Coy and Thomas Fuller. These carvings are different from others reported in this area previously.

#### LIVELY COMPLEX IN PRINT AGAIN!

Ed Mahan reports on a survey of hundreds of sites in north Alabama, with some yielding tools having traits of the Lively Complex (TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGIST, Vol. 25, No. 2, Autumn 1969, published 1970). Fifteen artifacts from 9 sites are discussed, with photographs by Dr. A. G. Long Jr. These sites are mostly small upland sites, distant from the larger sites of the Tennessee River Valley. Almost entirely pre-ceramic, the sites are usually multi-component. Projectile points are predominantly Paleo, Paleo-Transitional and Early Archaic. Large, crude tools are worked on chalcedony, while projectile points are on other materials. There are detailed descriptions of each of the 15 artifacts.

#### TREASURE HUNTING

A clipping sent to me from a Boston, Mass. Newspaper, made me realize that it is going to be more and more difficult to pass laws to prevent digging of historic and prehistoric sites by relic seekers. This is the short notice:

"ALL OF YOU treasure hunters have a new organization which is trying to help you, called Treasure Hunters United. Ohio now bans metal detectors on state parks and other lands; Texas has forbidden treasure hunting without a license; even Nova Scotia recently passed an Anti-Treasure Hunting law.

If treasure hunters want to continue to enjoy their hobby, now is the time to make themselves heard. Raymond Dow, the distinguished past president of the Treasure Trove Club, will accept contributions. He is acting as the temporary chairman until a permanent organization takes over. You can write him at...". (The address has been omitted intentionally by this publication).

I wonder if all these treasure hunters realize that in their search for "some treasure for nothing", that they are perhaps destroying something that belongs to all mankind and is not theirs for the finding and taking. I feel education is essential, but fear we will still need laws which are enforceable and are enforced! Look at the despoiling which is going on about us every day. It seems a very small minority have enough backbone to deprive themselves of some pleasure, or take a few extra minutes or make a change which might injure them financially in order to share with other people. The viewpoint seems to be: if I want to do this thing and can get away with it, no matter the consequences to others, THEN NO ONE HAS THE RIGHT TO STOP ME!

(Above 3 articles by Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

#### INTERESTING QUOTES

THE INTERAMERICAN, Newsletter of the Instituto Interamericano, Dr. Carl B. Compton, Director, is the source of these items from several recent issues:

"PEBBLE TOOLS: Probably because these have been brought so forcefully to our attention by the Lively Complex (a better name probably could not have been chosen), we now see such pebble tools wherever we look. The latest large batches of them to come to our attention is those from many sites in Argentina, reported in several papers in the Anales de Arqueologia y Etnologia, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, Mendoza,

Argentina. Of course, these Anales contain many other valuable papers but the numerous papers featuring "pebble tools" and pictographs and petroglyphs seem to be in greatest number. Like the Lively Complex tools of Alabama, these South American tools seem to date from as early as 10,000 years ago to fairly recent times. We might add, here, that the Anales of the Universidad de Cuyo are among the most useful and varied publications which we receive from South America."

"4-BUTTE-1: A Lesson in Archaeology, University of California Extension Media Center, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, 16mm, color, sound, 33 minutes, rental \$19. This records the excavation of a Maidu Indian village in California's Sacramento Valley by a party made up of UCLA faculty and students. It is intended primarily for college students in basic anthropology/archaeology courses, history, ecology and ethnography at the high school, college and adult levels. The advisors were many of the best known and respected anthropologists and archaeologists of the country. This is an example of the new emphasis on anthropological films for teaching purposes. It is possible to preview this before purchase at no charge except return postage."

"THERMOLUMINESCENCE: We hear much less about this form of dating than we do of C-14 probably because it is much less used. Whether this is because the system is more difficult than C-14 or whether it has just not 'caught on', we have no idea. However, the Research Laboratory for Archaeology and Art History does thermoluminescence dating though the dates we have seen from there are far less critical than C-14 dates or, in other words the "plus or minus" is far greater. Actually, the Research Laboratory at Oxford University, mentioned above, is only one of a number of laboratories doing this type of dating. The University of Pennsylvania Museum is another. We do not have a list of such laboratories. If this system could be further perfected it would be an extremely valuable tool."

"INDIAN TALK - Hand Signals of the American Indians by Iron Eyes Cody, 112 pp. 33 drawings, 255 photos. \$1.75 paper; \$3.75 cloth. Naturegraph Publishers, 8339 Dry Creek Road, Healdsburg, Calif. 95448. Iron Eyes Cody is well known as a movie and TV actor and especially as an advisor on western movies involving Indians. He has studied Indian sign language with Chief White Horse of the Arapahoe, Two Gun White Calf of the Blackfeet and others. This book gives the actual hand signs used in inter-tribal communications. The signs are shown in photos making them easy to learn. This small book should be of great interest to people interested in Indian life and lore as well as to anthropologists working in Indian communities."

#### CHAPTER NEWS

The Pastfinders, Birmingham Chapter Ladies' Auxiliary, meets on the 2nd Thursday of each month in members' homes. Mrs. Adele Azar spoke on "Oriental Rugs" at the January meeting held at the home of Mrs. J. B. Carmichael. Field trips planned are a trip to Geology Department at University of Alabama and other points of interest in Tuscaloosa on January 29th; and hunting fossils in the Birmingham area on February 25th. Further information on trips obtainable from Mrs. James Bradford, 871-7052.

Choctawhatchee Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 2nd Tuesday of each month in Houston Memorial Library, Dothan. At the January meeting, 1971 Officers were elected, as follows: Mrs. Philip Spann, President; Gary Woodham, Vice President, Arthur Joiner, Secy-Treas; Bob Wheat, Recorder. The Chapter thanks everyone who attended the State Meeting there in December. A field trip is planned for January 24th to do salvage work on a mound bulldozed to ground level at Abbeville, Ala.

Cullman County Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Monday of each month at Cullman City Hall. The December meeting was a Christmas get-together, and the following officers for 1971 were elected: Mike Wells, President; Wally Smith, 1st Vice President; Eulis King, 2nd Vice President; Don Wilbanks, Secy-Treas; Editor, Mrs. Danny Gray; Refreshments, Mrs. Lorena Wells; Projects Chairman, William Bullard; Board of Directors, Miss Petty Culivan, Howard King and Dale White. At the January meeting, Cull-

man Junior High School Principal, Mr. Stanley Johnson, will speak on "History of Cullman" based on the city's founder, Col. John H. Cullman, dating from 1873.

Huntsville Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Madison County Courthouse. At the January meeting, Amos J. Wright Jr., State Society President, spoke on "Late Cultures of the Upper Mississippi Valley", his presentation of the subject, with color slides, making a very interesting and informative meeting.

Montgomery Chapter meets every other month at 7:30 PM on the 1st Tuesday at the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts. Dave Chase presented an illustrated (color slides) review of 1970 field activities at the January meeting, covering salvage work at Wilcox County site 75 where pits were exposed by bridge construction; a Bayou La Batre site CK 45 north of Jackson; a site in the I-65 right-of-way north of Montgomery; and a Big Sandy site at Au-62; followed by a wash-in of specimens in the basement lab at the Museum.

Morgan-Limestone Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Tuesday of each month in Decatur City Court Room. Horace J. Holland, Muscle Shoals Chapter, at the January meeting, described and illustrated with slides his very interesting South American trip. The February meeting will be addressed by Fletcher Jolly, Muscle Shoals Chapter, who will compare projectile point types of the Ozark plateau with those of the Tennessee Valley, illustrating his discussion and comparison of point types with slides.

Muscle Shoals Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 4th Monday of each month in Room 100, Science Building, Florence State University. Chapter Secy-Treas Fletcher Jolly spoke to a special December dinner meeting on "A Comparison of Projectile Point Types from the Ozark Plateau with Those of the Tennessee Valley", reviewing the principal Ozark types, comparing them to contemporary point types in North Alabama. Because of the Ozark's location between the arid Great Plains to the west and the humid Eastern Woodlands to the east, Ozark cultural history (and hence the projectile point types) reflects influence from both these regions where lifeways were so different; thus point types found in the Ozarks would be at home in North Alabama, together with others which are totally foreign to the southeastern U.S.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

NEW MEMBERS DURING JANUARY: (It is a real pleasure to welcome you!)

Douglas Abbott, P O Box 1002, Jasper, Ala. 35501 (Family)

Conrad A. Gazzier, 5910 Waringwood Drive, Mobile, Ala. 36608

J. E. Harrison, Route 6, Fayetteville, Tenn. 37334

Library, Appalachian State University, Boone, N.C. 28607

Muscle Shoals Chapter Library, c/o Bill Witt, Rt.3, Box 224, Russellville, Ala. 35653

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE: You may obtain copies of: (1) the Cambron & Hulse HANDBOOK OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY, PART I, POINT TYPES (3rd edition), at a price of \$7.35 postpaid; (2) HANDBOOK OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY, PART II, UNIFACE BLADE & FLAKE TOOLS, at \$2.25 postpaid, also by Cambron & Hulse; and (3) insert sheets covering additional named points for the 1st and 2nd editions of the Point Type Book, 75¢ postpaid. Your checks should be made payable to the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama Inc., and mailed to Mr. David L. DeJarnette, P O Box 277, Moundville, Ala. 35474. Every even "budding" amateur collector should have our point type book in his library to assist in identifying projectile points he has recovered, or to help his interested neighbors in calling his artifacts by name rather than halting description.

AVAILABLE JOURNALS: For the benefit of new State Society members, or others who might wish to more nearly complete their files of copies of our JOURNAL OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY, we are listing available back issues which may be obtained at a cost of

\$2.00 each by check payable to Alabama Archaeological Society and mailed to Mr. D. L. DeJarnette, P O Box 277, Moundville, Ala. 35474:

Volume IV, No. 2, 1958	Volume V, No. 2, 1959	Volume V, No. 3, 1959
Volume VII, No. 1, 1961	Volume VII, No. 2, 1961	Volume IX, No. 2, 1963
Volume XI, No. 1, 1965	Volume XI, No. 2, 1965	Volume XII, No. 2, 1966
Volume XIII, No. 1, 1967	Volume XIII, No. 2, 1967	Volume XIV, No. 1, 1968
Volume XIV, No. 2, 1968	Volume XV, No. 1, 1969	Volume XV, No. 2, 1969
	Volume XVI, No. 1, 1970	

Detailed information regarding the contents of any or all of the above JOURNALS may be obtained from the same address shown above, if desired before ordering.

SPECIAL BOOKS AVAILABLE: State Society member Charley G. Drake, who handles American Indian Books, and whose address is Union City, Ga. 30291, has just sent us a new list of special books on Indians he now has on hand. He would be happy to send you a copy if you write him, together with a catalog of the many items he can supply for your personal or chapter library.

TRUE EVEN TODAY: "I like to see points from other places but have no desire to own them. A point of which I know nothing means just that to me - nothing. It is just another piece of rock." (From the TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGIST, Vol. 7, No. 2, Autumn 1951, under "Hill-O-Graphs" on Page 57.

HAS THE WEATHER GOT YOU SHUT IN? This month has sure been rough on folks who like to get out and do things. The extreme cold, the plentiful rain and the resultant frozen or muddy ground hasn't been at all conducive to working outdoors. But, on the other hand, as long as you have to stay indoors and have plenty of good heat, when has there been a better time to get caught up on those sometimes unwelcome jobs of washing, separating and properly marking your artifacts collected during the good weather you've been enjoying since last winter? Chances are you've forgotten some of the real prizes you picked up here and there, and will get a real kick out of discovering once again that Quad (or maybe something even rarer) you tucked away last Spring. You won't be bothered by football again until sometime in August! Buckle down!

#### EDUCATIONAL ARTICLE

##### THE ROLE OF THE AMATEUR ARCHAEOLOGIST

As an amateur archaeologist, one must dedicate himself to a life of discipline. The serious amateur cannot be less dedicated than his professional counterpart - the burden is upon the amateur to be more conscientious. Dedication involves at least the following: (1) knowledge of the local area, (2) recording of all local sites known, (3) attendance at local, regional and national archaeological meetings, (4) accumulation of a library, (5) participation in an institutional field school, (6) research, and (7) writing and publishing.

Knowledge of the local area infers more than cognizance of nearby sites and the accumulation of many artifacts. It requires visitation with "old-timers" who have collected in the area and have recorded their information. Many times, the significance of a site is drastically altered when early day collections are examined.

Recording of information about local sites demands that all artifacts be examined and noted. For pottery, the acceptable method is to pick up 100 sherds from the most prolific area, indiscriminately, and run a percentage analysis. Types of manos and metates, even if fragmentary, must be recorded along with knives, scrapers, flakes, beads, location of trash deposits in the site, etc.

Attendance at local, regional and national archaeological meetings by the amateur insures that he will stay abreast of new techniques and learn of related activities in which he should be interested. It is the pooling of knowledge and resources that allows amateurs to undertake worthwhile long-term projects. In a time when professionals are able to obtain grants that sometimes run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, the amateur cannot hope to salvage important sites on the local level unless he has help. It is governmental policy that permits to do archaeological work on federal lands must be granted to institutions and not to individuals, immediately ruling out single investigation.

A continually expanding library is a prerequisite for the serious amateur. Among the subscriptions should be AMERICAN ANTIQUITY, and regional and local publications if such are available. If the information on the area is mostly out of print, an excellent method for augmenting the library is to borrow important publications and to have them reproduced. Again, several parties joined together in a local society can afford more of these publications than can individuals, unless they are in the "upper bracket".

Considering that it takes any professional at least 5 years to accumulate his training in the classroom and during summer field schools, the amateur should expect to spend a longer time in acquiring his basic education.

Regardless of the number of field trips and excavations by the individual, there is no better way to learn new and proper techniques than through participation in an institution-sponsored field school. It is at such schools that the importance of independence is fully demonstrated. Here, too, the importance of proper field records is emphasized and taught. In the writer's opinion, no individual should call himself an amateur archaeologist until he has participated in such an activity.

Research involves reading, visitation and discussion, but the emphasis should be on read, read, read! Then, if an individual wishes to share his knowledge with others (if he doesn't, he should choose some other activity), he should attempt to record what he knows and have it published. Usually, one learns to write by writing. The first attempts are bound to be difficult and frustrating; the important thing is to keep trying.

Undoubtedly, there are many important aspects of becoming an amateur archaeologist that this writer has left out, but it is felt that the points stressed above are the essential ones.

Two other things need stressing: (1) The amateur should not hope to enjoy the prestige of his professional colleagues, simply because of his lack of affiliation with recognized institutions. If the amateur can visualize himself playing the role of a nurse in association with a doctor, his ego should not be debased. There are roles for each to play, but if an outsider must make a choice, he will call upon a doctor before he will a nurse. (2) There is no substitute for THINKING.

As to interaction of the amateur with the professional, the former should attempt to help in any way possible the professional's work. All of the amateur's records and information should be available for study to any recognized serious student, regardless of status.

Vernon Ralph Brook

(From SOUTHWESTERN LORE, Vol. 35, No. 2, 1969, published by the Colorado Archaeological Society; also repeated in the Tennessee Archaeological Society NEWSLETTER, Vol. XV, No. 4, July-August, 1970.)



## 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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This Association, an affiliate of our State Society, is a non-profit corporation, whose aim and purpose is to finance archaeological advancement in Alabama, the FIRST State to provide such financial support through popular subscription. All contributions to this association are deductible in making your income tax return (if, of course, you itemize your deductions). Your check should be made payable to the association as shown above.

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