

Alabama Archaeological Society

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

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STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

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MEMBER OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

!!! DEADLINE APRIL 30 !!!

4-6-73

In order to present YOUR paper at the Summer Meeting of the State Society on June 16 at Auburn, you must submit an abstract to Mrs. Marjorie Gay, Standing Rock AL 36878 BEFORE April 30! See the March STONES & BONES, page 2, for details.

This will be the last reminder you will receive. One abstract has been submitted so far. You still have about one month to finish yours. Get busy and be ready to share information with other members.

MEETINGS

The 50th Annual Meeting of the ALABAMA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE will be held at the University of Alabama in Huntsville on April 5-6-7, 1973. Registration will commence Thursday afternoon, April 5, from 4:00 to 9:00 PM in the lobby of the Sheraton Motor Inn, 4404 University Drive N.W., the headquarters hotel, and continue Friday and Saturday in the Humanities Building, UAH, where the sessions are to be held. The Section Meetings start on Friday Morning, April 6. Section XI, Anthropology, with C. Earle Smith Jr., Vice President, will be in Room 326 of the Humanities Building, UAH, commencing at 9:00 AM on Friday, April 6 and ending with the morning session on Saturday, April 7. 15 papers are scheduled. In the order listed on the program, participants are: Friday morning, Ralph Bunn, Carey B. Oakley, Donald Dewalt Russell Jr., B. Bart Henson, Daniel W. Bollman and Cailup B. Curren Jr.; Friday afternoon at 1:30 PM; Amos J. Wright Jr., Bruce D. Bizzoco, Ned J. Jenkins, Christopher S. Peebles, John A. Walthall and A. T. Hansen; Saturday morning April 7 at 9:00 AM, Eugene M. Futato, Donald P. Heldman and David W. Chase.

On Friday, April 6, at 7:00 PM, a Joint Banquet for the Junior and Senior Academies will be held in the Sheraton Motor Inn Ballroom, the speaker to be Dr. Ruric Wheeler, Samford University, on "Evolution of the Junior Academy" (this is their 40th Anniversary). On Saturday morning, April 7, at 11:00 AM, a General Session will be held in the UAH Union Building. Dr. Dan Holliman, Birmingham-Southern College, will deliver the lecture on "Darwin's Galapagos in the 20th Century". A Business Session will follow, with adjournment at 12:30 PM.

The Spring Meeting of THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NORTH CAROLINA will be held on Sunday, April 15, at Morrow Mountain State Park and Town Creek Indian Mound. Dr. Joffre L. Coe, Director of the Research Laboratories of Anthropology at Chapel Hill, will speak on the natural history and archaeology of the Morrow Mountain area. A tour of the Town Creek Indian Mound will follow in the afternoon. This is a one day meeting. Bring a picnic lunch. For membership in the Society, send a check (Active \$3.00, Sustaining \$10.00, Institutional \$1.50) to The Archaeological Society of North Carolina, P O Box 561, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514. This includes the Newsletter, Southern Indian Studies and other Society activities.

APRIL 1973

(TOWN CREEK INDIAN MOUND: During the first half of the 16th century, Indians from Georgia and Alabama replaced the Siouan-speaking peoples along the upper PeeDee River in North Carolina. Primarily farmers of maize, beans, squash, gourds and tobacco, these southern Indians would remain for almost a century in villages along the banks of the PeeDee and its tributaries. At Town Creek, they selected a high bluff overlooking the Little River as the site for their ceremonial center. Since 1936, archaeologists have been able to reconstruct 2 temples, a mortuary, and the palisade wall of Town Creek Indian Mound.)

The 38th Annual Meeting of the SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY will be held on May 3-4-5, 1973 in San Francisco, California at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, 639 Market St. Advance registration may be made by sending the fee (Member or non-member \$7.50, Student \$6.00) to Advance Registration, SAA, 1703 New Hampshire Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, NOT LATER THAN APRIL 10. Abstracts of the papers may be obtained by sending \$1.50 per copy to the Publications Dept., SAA, at the above address. Accommodations may be obtained at the Sheraton-Palace or one of the alternate hotels, the Oxford, the Ramona or the Sutter, at special rates only through the SAA Housing Bureau, Suite 260, Fox Plaza, San Francisco 94102, by April 15. Be sure to specify if you are a student. The preliminary program lists about 8 sessions to choose from each morning and afternoon of the 3 day program. A wide archaeological range is covered, such as the use of computers, climatic changes, lithic studies, method, theory, research, analysis, ethnology, ecology, education, government and in the area of North and South America, Hawaii and even the Middle East. On Friday morning the Symposium: Historic Indians of Florida and Southeastern Georgia - Ethno-Historical-Archaeological Correlations brings the program close to home.

(Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

CORN

Corn is considered prominent in the development of civilizations in the New World. There was a time when the earliest known evidence of grain-developed civilizations was dated about 12,000 years ago in Southeast Asia and some 10,000 years ago in the Middle East. The earliest evidence in the Western Hemisphere pointed to about some 9,000 years ago.

According to findings presented by Dr. Richard S. MacNeish of the Peabody Foundation for Archaeology, hunters gathered plants in Tehuacan Valley in Mexico about a thousand years ago. But apparently it took another 1,500 years for these people to develop and master the concept that seeds could be planted and cared for to produce their food. These early agriculturalists are credited with developing maize, or what the early English settlers called "Indian Corn", (corn means grain) from the grass Teosinite, and possibly Tripsacum. Quite a botanical feat!

It is supposed, since the wild native plants are still obtainable, that other primitive peoples merely took existing wild grains and selected those that nature developed for planting. By the selection process, they chose those varieties containing the most grain or those that were easiest to raise or process. Maize, however, was assumed to be created by man - then improved by selection.

Recently Dr. Elso S. Bargdorn, a paleobotanist of Harvard University has identified maize pollen grains found 250 feet below Mexico City and estimated them to be 100,000 years old. Now the controversy rages. Is maize a creation of Man? Or did the wild native maize die out cons ago, leaving only their cultivated progeny?

In either event, the dates of intellectual man are being pushed back farther and farther as more data are gathered. Dr. W. N. Irving and Mr. C. R. Harington (SCIENCE 179 (4071):335-340) show evidence of a "rlesher" definitely made by man from a caribou tibia. This bone, found in Northern Yukon, was dated as being 27,000 years old, and there is strong reason to believe the carving was done about the same time.

As man's birthdate into the New World alters with new and additional data, so

will more information on his domestication of plants and animals re-define his entry into civilization. And since the story of corn plays such an important part, we as New World amateur archaeologists should keep abreast as the story unfolds.

(Albert C. Trowse Jr., East Alabama Chapter)

PEKING ANEW?

The hunt is on again! Has new information been uncovered in the search for the lost Peking Man Fossils? Though anthropologists have rather accepted the fact that these fossil bones of *Sinanthropus pekinensis*, found at Choukoutien, China, have been lost forever, nevertheless any new clues are excitedly pursued. The February 17, 1973, issue of NATIONAL OBSERVER announces plans for another attempt to be made in April of this year to locate these fossils. Christopher G. Janus, a Chicago stockbroker, who has not been involved with the search in the past, made a visit to China last year. Through several contacts, he was able to bring back to this country some excellent photographs, supposedly of the missing bones, which are now thought to be dated as early as 650,000 years ago from recent paleomagnetic studies by Allen Cox, (Shapiro 1971:74). The fossils were first discovered in excavations made from 1927 until the outbreak of W.W.II, by Davidson Black, W. C. Pei and Franz Weidenreich, and were being studied by Weidenreich at the Peking Union Medical College which was supported by Rockefeller Foundation funds. When the Japanese invasion of China forced Weidenreich to leave the country, he took with him detailed drawings, photographs and beautifully made plaster casts of the bones. These replicas are in The American Museum of Natural History which may be the basis of the charge made by the Communist Press that the U.S. had secretly acquired these priceless scientific specimens. It is established that an attempt was made to send the fossils to America for safekeeping, but, though several stories are recorded as to subsequent events, their whereabouts is officially unknown today. Are they at the bottom of the harbor at Chinwangtao; scattered around the countryside near Camp Holcomb; in storage in footlockers under the name of Dr. Foley; in a warehouse of a prison camp near Shanghai or in the possession of the Japanese?

Possibly they now are "hot on the trail"! The photographs brought back by Janus have been shown to Dr. Harry L. Shapiro, physical anthropologist at The American Museum of Natural History and an acknowledged expert on the subject. After studying the photos with a magnifying glass, Shapiro feels they are worth trying to see. Several of the footlockers were supposed to have been entrusted by Dr. Foley to Chinese families for safekeeping. Dr. Shapiro has learned some of the names. With this new information, he and Janus plan this trip to China in April.

Although in 1966, another skull was found at the Choukoutien Caves (Chao 1973: 963) it is unlikely that as many or such a representative series of *Sinanthropus pekinensis* fossils will be found again. The bones from approximately 40 individuals included 7 thigh bones, 2 upper arm bones, pieces of 15 skulls including several brain cases, 1 collarbone, 1 small bone from the wrist, and numbers of teeth. Before his death in 1948, Weidenreich published on his studies (Weidenreich 1943). Because of this *Sinanthropus* is "in the enviable position of being our best-known fossil man" (Coon 1962:33). Other reports by Black and Weidenreich have also been published in *Paleontologia Sinica*. He was about 5 feet tall, with heavy bones. His limb bones had unusually small marrow canals and were bowed. His brain capacity ranged from 1015 to 1255 cc. which is smaller than modern man's by only about 250 to 350 cc. The skull has traces of ape-like characteristics, with low and retreating brow, a heavy boney ridge above the eyes and lacking a true man-like chin. But high cheekbones and a flattish face were already present and the teeth were human. The first sure evidence that man was making use of fire is recorded in the Choukoutien Caves by the presence of hearths (Coon 1962:60). His tools made principally of quartz with some greenstone, quartzite, chert and also of broken bones, were very crude with no indication of fine craftsmanship. The raw lithic material was gathered from nearby stream beds, but the quartz crystals must have been collected "in

the granite hills some miles away to the northeast or south of Choukoutien Caves" (Oakley 1964:113).

Now that the U.S. Government and the Mainland China are planning "scientific exchanges", it is hoped that Dr. Shapiro and Mr. Janus will still be allowed to follow their investigations. The question has arisen whether private organizations and groups will be edged out. In SCIENCE 9 March 1973:985, "U.S. - Chinese Science - Who's in Charge Here?", it is noted that at the time Kissinger was in Peking, the radical left wing professional group, Scientists & Engineers for Social & Political Action - SEPA (see STONES & BONES, February 1973, page 3, AAAS) also had a delegation present. Where were the representatives of the other scientific associations?

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Other Suggested Reading:

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(Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

"AN EXPERIMENT WITH SHELL TEMPERED POTS"

(Editor's Note: The following article by Edmund T. Dlutowski appeared in the March 1973 edition of SPAAC SPEAKS NEWSLETTER of Allegheny Chapter No. 1, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology Inc., and we thought you'd enjoy reading it also.)

"After spending an evening with several Chapter members discussing pottery, and being somewhat addlepat, I decided to make a shell tempered pot.

Now, my experience with clay, to this point, had been absolutely nil. My ignorance of pottery making was brought sharply home when I noticed, to my chagrin, that I didn't have any clay. Where could I find clay in January, with the ground frozen? Ah! A stroke of luck (I thought), a friend was digging in his cellar to enlarge it. I obtained a bushel of yellow clay for my pot.

Now, where do I get some shell? The children's grandmother had brought back a mixture of shells from several trips to the coast. They won't miss it, and it's for a good cause! After sorting out abalone, clam and several unknown species, I had a shoebox full of shell. Next question - do I wet the shell before crushing it? I tried heating it to different temperatures, and older shell (somewhat weathered) flaked best. Too bad I didn't have some local shell. I soaked the clay in water for about a week.

I decided to make a small pot (I'm somewhat lazy). Placing a plastic sheet on the cellar floor, I started to knead the clay to remove the lumps. Using the "eye ball" method, I determined how much shell to mix with the clay. The shell seemed to act as a binder when I rolled the clay into coils. The clay was sticky and quite messy - I made quite a mess of the cellar! Fortunately, I have an understanding wife.

After coiling the clay, do I start at the bottom of the pot, or the top? After many unsuccessful attempts at starting at the bottom, and working toward the mouth

of the pot, I abandoned this method. Each pot would slump badly when I got to the mid-point. Even when using somewhat dryer clay, the pot still slumped. I then tried starting at the mouth of the pot. Eureka! It worked! I was able to make an inverted pot, and it was not difficult at all to close the bottom. I was able to handle the pot for further smoothing after closing the bottom. I did not have any cordage around the house, so I used some burlap wrapped around a small paddle. This worked, although the marks left are much shallower than an "original" of this type of pot.

I left the pot on my workbench for several weeks to dry before firing. Once again, my ignorance surfaced. I have a small gas stove in my work area and evidently the warm dry air caused the pot to craze on the surface. It dried too fast. I should have covered it with a damp cloth to slow the drying. I decided to fire it anyway. Now I had to wait for a moderate day to fire it. One Sunday afternoon in February, I did it. I went out to the garden and placed branches around the pot. I kept the fire going for about 2 hours, nice and hot! Oh no! Another stupid mistake. The intense firing did not crack the pot, however, the exposed shell on the surface became very powdery.

The color of the pot is similar to many of the sherds I have found. A very dark (black) patch was left where the pot sat on the ground, also where branches touched the pot.

I am now the proud (?) owner of a homemade shell tempered pot! Although it is thick, crude and not able to hold water, I'm still quite happy with it. Even with all the problems involved, I think I'll make another.

I've now located a source of shell, crushed limestone and grit of assorted sizes. My next attempt will be with various tempering materials.

My first pot measures 6" x 7" with a rounded bottom. Maybe we can use it as a planter!"

INTERESTING QUOTES

THE INTERAMERICAN, Newsletter of the Instituto Interamericano, Dr. Carl B. Compton, Director, provides the following items, from Vol. 20, No. 1, Jan.-Feb. 1973:

"DATING THE PAST: 'With all respect to Dr. Bada, the gap between C-14 dating and other techniques has been filled for some time. Dr. H. C. Urey suggested as far back as 1947 that the ratio of oxygen 18 to oxygen 16 in marine fossils would indicate the temperature of the seas at the time the organism lived. Now that the temperature patterns are quite well documented for the last million years or so, we can reverse this technique and use it to date the fossil. My colleagues have found this to be a very rewarding approach.' - Bernard L. Gamara."

"FILMS AVAILABLE: The Archaeological Institute of America, 260 W. Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10013, has published a 35 page catalog listing archaeological films available from renting libraries and universities across the country. Included in each listing is the rental cost of the film, address of the distributor or rental agency, length and a short description of the film. The title of the list is "Films as an Aid to Archaeological Teaching". The book may be ordered from the Institute for \$1.50. Might afford some good programs for amateur societies."

"BABYLON IN NEW GUINEA? In New Guinea the Kapauku tribe has some odd traits. They count by sixes instead of tens as in the decimal system or twenties as did the Maya. Further, their turnaround or decimal point and the zero number are known by identical words as the same numbers were called by the Babylonians, who also counted by sixes. There was a great port on the Persian Gulf in antiquity called Dilmun. The many ships which used the port of Dilmun had to go and come to and from somewhere. Is it too much to conjecture that New Guinea was one of the ports of call and that Babylonian arithmetic has survived there until today?"

"PHENOTHIAZINE: This drug is reported from England as causing speech loss, often for months or permanently. No an over-the-counter drug, physicians may be deluged by husbands requesting prescriptions."

"HAPPENSTANCE' ARCHAEOLOGY"

(Editor's Note: This article by Dan Josselyn appeared in the ANTHROPOLOGICAL JOURNAL OF CANADA, Vol. 2, No. 3, 1964, and is included in this issue of our Newsletter at the suggestion of William H. Wesley, Huntsville Chapter.)

"The happenstance, or area, approach has left us a residue of very difficult questions. Among these questions is the important one of cultural continuity.' Earl H. Swanson Jr., AMERICAN ANTIQUITY, October 1962, p. 151.

This unusually astute, not to say refreshing, appraisal should be made italic with repetition. Upon this basis, our archaeological discipline could be reworked to great advantage.

We discover a Folsom, Clovis or other projectile point type. It immediately becomes the hallmark and limitation of an entire culture. The first site discovered becomes the 'type site' and, largely, the 'center' of distribution. We think in terms of 'how far did Clovis Man rove from Clovis, New Mexico - his 'natal place'! Further, if the first site is in association with extinct bison or mammoth, that spells out the entire ecology of the culture - these people dare eat nothing else even though they starve to death. When the 'Fluted People' hunt deer or rodents in the distant Appalachian Highlands - well, something surely must be wrong if every area doesn't repeat the 'happenstance' of the 'type site'.

We may exaggerate a very little, but the general truth will be visible to all. In historic times, we found Indians in the U.S. pretty much on the same level, with pretty much the same basic equipment, basically similar traditions, etc. But all had the 'bow culture'. Even today, some of us are farmers, some industrial workers - and some of us call ourselves archaeologists. But we claim the same culture, perhaps erroneously, for if we cling to the 'happenstance' and 'area' and the single artifact approach, archaeologists of the remote future will find that we are divided into the 'Ford culture', 'Chevrolet culture', etc. - as happenstances."

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA NEWS

Gulf States Archaeological Survey: Since January 1973, the University of Alabama has been engaged in an archaeological survey of properties owned or controlled by the Gulf States Paper Corporation. Sites of archaeological or historical significance have been recorded in several counties throughout Alabama. The University is particularly indebted to the following members of the Alabama Archaeological Society for their aid and assistance on this survey: Jack Fuller, Eddie Johnson, Howard King, Steve Skelton and Mike Wells.

Archaeological Investigations of Little Bear Creek: In continuing the archaeological program with the Tennessee Valley Authority, plans are being finalized to begin the second field season within the Bear Creek Watershed near Russellville, Alabama. As a part of an overall salvage program in this area, some of the mysteries surrounding the stone mounds of northern Alabama may be unraveled.

Mr. J. B. Graham will take a short leave of absence to consult with the Cherokee Historical Society, Cherokee, N.C., in evaluating and cataloging their archaeological and historical collections which have been amassed over the years.

Special Non-Credit Course: This course entitled "Beginning Archaeology: Local Prehistory of Western Alabama" will be offered on May 5, 12, 19 and 26 at 9:00 AM to 12:00 noon. The course is designed to familiarize the non-professional on the Hows and Whys of site survey procedures. Emphasis will be placed on cataloging, labeling, map reading and compiling accurate site information. The registration fee is \$25.00. If interested, please send remittance, name, mailing address and Social Security number to Mr. C. E. Adams, Director, Conference Activities, P O Box 2967, University, Ala. 35486.

(Carey B. Oakley, University of Alabama)

FOR TREASURE HUNTERS ONLY

You can spend \$200.00 on a treasure finder that is advertised in many nationally

known magazines, OR, you can make a very reliable one from 2 clothes hangers. To make one of these you take 2 hangers and bend them out as straight as you can get them. Then, at one end bend down about 8 inches. When you have made these, go out into your yard and cross over the water line. The hangers will cross or intersect when brought across any solid object above or under the ground. These gizmos are priceless to anyone exploring a strange mound or Indian relic area.

(Michael Huggins, Associate State Society Member, Decatur)

"INDIAN CAMP FOUND IN ANZA BORREGO DESERT"

(Editor's Note: This article is copied from the LEMON GROVE REVIEW, a California newspaper, edition of February 8, 1973.)

"An Indian campsite several hundred years old, one of the few undisturbed ones left in Southern California, has been found in a remote area of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park in San Diego County. The site was explored and mapped over the Christmas holidays by an 8-man volunteer crew of archaeologists assembled from several universities by William C. Seidel, the park's archaeologist. Tim Gross of Spring Valley headed the field crew.

Surveying equipment and supplies were helicoptered in as a public service by the 76th Aviation Group of the California Army National Guard. The expedition itself traveled the several miles of rugged desert country on foot. Naval Air Squadron VFP-63 from Miramar helped with aerial photography.

It wouldn't be impressive to the untrained eye, Gross noted: a few holes worn into the bedrock by years of acorn grinding, some shards of pottery, ashes and charred wood from cooking fires. The prize find was a 6-inch square heating stone, carefully hidden away and then left behind by its long departed owner. But the archaeologists recognized it as of a material not native to the area, and thus an indication of trade or at least travel to some distant point. With other bits and pieces, it will help unfold the story of the Indians who lived and worked there.

'The great value is that this one of the few sites of any kind that is undisturbed, with artifacts and other evidences of human use exactly as they were left when the Indians last used the site', Gross said."

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL FUND DRIVE

Once again, we happily acknowledge donations toward defraying the expense of whatever project is determined for 1973. During March, donors were:

Mrs. W. D. (Kitty) Thomason, Albertville, now brings to EIGHT the number of consecutive contributions she has made, a most enviable record.

William B. Stepp, Huntsville, bids fair to becoming one of our regulars, as a result of notching his FOURTH consecutive addition to our fund.

If the Internal Revenue Service doesn't make philanthropies impossible this month, we will be pleased for you to make your tax deductible donation to the fund, using the coupon at the bottom of the inside back cover of this Newsletter. Gracias!

CHAPTER NEWS

NOTICE TO CHAPTER OFFICERS: Secretary Schaefer asks that Presidents or Secretaries of the following chapters send him the names and addresses of their 1973 Officers: Choctawhatchee Chapter, East Alabama Chapter, Marshall County Chapter, Montgomery Chapter and Tuscaloosa Chapter. Please!

Choccolocco Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Thursday of each month in Regar Museum, Anniston. A film on Malaysian Indians will be shown at the March meeting.

Cullman County Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Monday of each month at Cullman City Hall. Final plans for the Chapter's participation in the Cullman Centennial

Celebration will be the subject of discussion at the March meeting.

East Alabama Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 2nd Thursday of each month in Comer Hall Auditorium, Auburn University. At the March meeting, Dave Chase gave a slide lecture on Tal-I-Iblis, "Devil's Mound", in southeast Iran. A special workshop will comprise the Chapter's meeting in April.

Huntsville Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Twickenham Hotel Building. Mr. Howard King, Cullman Chapter, will be the speaker at the March meeting, on "Archaeology in Cullman County".

Montgomery Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Wednesday of each month in the Forum Room, Delchamps Student Center, Huntingdon College. The March meeting was held in the office of Mr. Milo Howard at the State Archives & History Building, where Mr. Howard discussed availability of research material there. The Annual Banquet and election of officers will be held April 6 at the Sahara Restaurant at 6:30 PM.

Morgan-Limestone Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 4th Thursday of each month in Decatur City Hall. At the March meeting, Chapter Member David Floyd will speak on "Projectile Point Identification" and will assist members in classifying their artifacts. Participation of the Chapter in "Sunday in the Park" on April 29 will be discussed and arrangements made for artifact displays.

Muscle Shoals Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 2nd Monday of each month at the Indian Mound Museum, Florence. Tom Cornell, Huntsville Chapter, will speak at the March meeting on "The Evolution of Projectile Points and Myth and Facts on Indian Lore".

ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

NEW MEMBERS DURING MARCH:

Mr. & Mrs. Eugene Futato, B-8-D Northington, Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35401 (Family)
Ernest C. Harris, P O Box 88, Lafayette, Ala. 36862 (Sustaining)
John A. King, 2001 - 15th Ave., Haleyville, Ala. 35565
Ricky C. McCain, Route 1 Box 378-A, Sylacauga, Ala. 35150
Dr. Marc D. Rucker, Dept. Soc. & Anthro., Drawer C, Mississippi State, Miss. 39762
Sandra Son, 2108 Viking Circle, Birmingham, Ala. 35216
William Adkins Tharpe, 1651 Graymont Ave. W., Birmingham, Ala. 35208
Del Witherspoon, P O Box 632, Wetumpka, Ala. 36092
Hunter Library, Western Carolina Univ., Cullowhee, N.C. 28723
APOLOGIES: To Mr. John M. Plaskett, whose last name was incorrectly shown in the Newsletter last month as Plunkett. Please pardon us!

MAY WE REMIND YOU: Regardless of when your 1972 dues were paid, 1973 dues were payable on January 1, 1973, and are delinquent if not paid on or before March 31. If you are in doubt as to whether your 1973 dues are paid, check the address label on this issue of your Newsletter. If your membership became effective as of 1973, the label bears a notation, (73). If you were a 1972 member and have paid dues for the current year, a small x appears after or alongside your name. If neither notation appears on the label, and you have not paid Life Membership dues, then we do not have a record of having received your 1973 dues, unless paid in the last few days. We anticipate revising our mailing list in Early April, deleting those whose 1973 dues have not been paid. To avoid a lapse in receiving the Society's publications (and back issues of Newsletters missed because of delinquent dues cannot be made up except at the regular price of 25¢ per copy), MAIL YOUR CHECK NOW to the State Secretary (coupon on inside back cover for your convenience.)

Ed Mahan, Grant, has now returned home after undergoing surgery in Birmingham.

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.



The coupon below may be 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 checkmarks appear in applicable blanks!

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To THE ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, for

☐ New Membership
☐ Payment of Annual Dues
☐ Reporting of New Address

MAIL TO:

Rodger L. Schaefer
1414 - 15th Avenue, S. E.
Decatur, Ala. 35601

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

STREET ADDRESS, ROUTE or P.O. BOX: _____

CITY: _____ ZIP: _____ STATE: _____

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