

*Alabama Archaeological Society*

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

BIRMINGHAM ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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**STONES & BONES  
NEWSLETTER**

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THE FEDERAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONSERVATION ACT AND ALABAMA

Now that the archaeological bill has been signed into law (P.L.93-291) by the President, what will it mean to Alabama? First we must have a co-ordinated and functionary state program in order to derive the most benefits from the law which reorganizes the Federal support for archaeological work. Law 93-291 specifies that up to 1% of the working funds appropriated for a project which is supported by Federal funds, wholly, partially or with matching funds, may be used for archaeological survey, research, excavation, reporting and publication. This means that there is now money to survey an area for sites before construction is started. If an important site is discovered or already known which will be affected or destroyed by a program of any Federal Agency, funds may now be available immediately for investigation and salvage. The Secretary of the Interior is directly responsible for this work and he must take action within 60 days of being notified of the need for survey or recovery. This means no long delays for construction or waiting for funds to do the archaeological excavation. The Secretary must also submit an annual report at the end of each fiscal year to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee "indicating the scope and effectiveness of the program, the specific projects surveyed and the results produced, and the costs incurred by the Federal Government as a result thereof." If the members of your Chapter know of a survey which should be made or a site which will be destroyed, you should inform the contractor of the project. Not just by word of mouth, though this might do as a preliminary step, especially to establish if he knows of the situation. You should prepare a report to document your findings and your claim about a site or need of a survey. You should make multiple copies for your own file, for the contractor, the Federal Agency and other requests you may receive later as you follow through and check that the Secretary of the Interior receives the proper notification. This is especially important until some kind of clearing house is established for the requests. The law now states that Environmental Impact Statements must be made for all construction projects which might affect the environment. Assessment of archaeological resources is part of this. Funds have not been readily available for the survey before now, often a year or even a two year delay might occur before the funds became available. Sometimes the funds would not be granted for the work at all; mainly because there were no provisions made for the funds to be allocated for this work. The Federal Agency involved may ask the Secretary of the Interior to initiate the contracts required or the agency can make the arrangements for archaeological investigation, or agree for the contractor to take the responsibility, subject to approval. It is the duty of the Secretary, no matter how the arrangements are made, to ascertain that the project is carried out in a scientific manner which will produce the best results. Since this is a new approach to the

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salvage of our national heritage and problems are certain to arise, it will take time for the program to become effective. Until all the states have coordinated archaeological programs, the law cannot possibly function most efficiently. We certainly do not expect the Federal Government to outline for each state just how they shall conserve their heritage, so it is up to interested individuals to take an active part in planning and carrying out these programs.

(Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

### A GOOD TIME IN FLORENCE

The Summer Meeting in Florence was really great! The papers were very interesting and informative; the great number of displays were very good and most were well documented; the surroundings were spacious; our hosts were gracious and the food was delicious! The members of the Muscle Shoals Chapter are to be congratulated on their fine work and thanked for all the time and energy they put into making this meeting truly enjoyable for all.

The minutes of the meeting will be reported in next month's newsletter in full, but one voting result is reported below. Due to increased expenses for the Society, especially in the area of printing costs and postage, membership dues will increase. Listed below are the new rates to become effective as of 1975 membership. The two exceptions to this are the Life and Joint Life membership rates which take effect immediately. This notice will be posted in each month's newsletter so that everyone will be aware of the changes.

#### EFFECTIVE 1975 MEMBERSHIP:

ANNUAL	\$7.00	SUSTAINING	\$ 10.00
FAMILY	8.00	JOINT SUSTAINING	12.00
ASSOCIATE	4.00	INSTITUTIONAL	7.00

#### EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY

LIFE	\$120.00	JOINT LIFE	\$150.00
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### NOTED ARCHAEOLOGIST AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

British archaeologist Noel Hume visited The University of Alabama to participate in the Interim Term course on "Historical Archaeology Site Evaluation". On May 29th at 6 pm he spoke on historical archaeology at Ferguson Center. Hume, the author of numerous books on archaeology, is the Director of the Archaeology Department at Colonial Williamsburg. For further information concerning the Interim Course, see page 3 of this issue of the newsletter.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEYS

The University of Alabama Department of Anthropology has recently completed archaeological site surveys in the Mud Creek Watershed and the Upper Brushy Creek Watershed areas. This work, sponsored by the U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service under a contractual agreement with The University of Alabama, recorded quite a few sites for the Mud Creek Watershed area which have before this time gone unrecorded. No sites were located in the Upper Brushy Creek Watershed area which will be affected by proposed Soil Conservation Service construction activities. A survey of the Cypress Creek Watershed area, which has located over 50 sites thus far, is nearing completion. Survey of the Blue Eye Creek Watershed commences in July and is expected to be completed during that month.

(Mark DeLeon, Mound State Monument)

### INTERIM COURSE IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY!!!

The University of Alabama recently offered a course in Historical Archaeology during the three week interim term. Under the instruction of Mr. Jerry Oldshoe of the History Department and Mr. Mack Brooms, graduate student in anthropology, 16 students located parts of the foundation of Jefferson Hall. Jefferson Hall was one of the first dormitories on the University campus. It was completed in 1831 and housed 48 cadets. It was destroyed in April of 1865 by Croxton's raid on Tuscaloosa.

Not only did the students learn archaeological techniques but they also uncovered many interesting artifacts such as a pitcher and mug, plates, a knife and fork, ornamental brass fixtures, a lamp, window and door hardware, a pot belly stove, a lightning rod insulator, and many other artifacts. Although the three story building was leveled to the ground, it had a basement where many of the artifacts and brick rubble had fallen.

The wall of the southwest corner of the building will be restored above ground level and a plaque will be placed to mark the historical building. Hopefully, excavation will continue next summer and all of the foundation and basement can be uncovered.

(Mack Brooms, Tuscaloosa Chapter)

### FROM THE INTERAMERICAN...

Volume 21, Number 2, March-April 1974 comes the following items of interest:

Florida Man, 10,000 B.P.: We have been receiving newspaper clippings on this for some time. We have ignored them since we have abundant evidence that man was in the Americas far longer ago than 10,000 years. However, when one considers the many fantastically old skeletons found in other parts of the world, it is somewhat amazing that we find no really old skeletons in the Americas. Tepexpan Man is dated somewhat tentatively at 11,000 years. Midland Minnie has one carbon date of 18,000 years but this is highly suspect. Perhaps we shall soon get some much older dates from South America. Be this as it may, man lived in a Florida of oak forests and winter snows and coastal Sarasota was 70 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. W. A. Cockrell is the archaeologist who was instrumental in confirming the fact that bones over 10,000 years old were discovered by William Royal, an amateur archaeologist and diver, 45 feet deep in Warm Mineral Springs. Incidentally, Royal had the sense to leave the bones in situ until he could get competent professionals to look at them.

THERMOLUMINESCENCE: A new technique for obtaining thermoluminescence dates from burned flint has been developed. The basis of the technique is to use thin polished slices of the flint instead of powdering it as is conventionally done. It is reported that this method eliminates the interference by tribothermoluminescence and regenerative thermoluminescence. The value of this is that it is inexpensive and can date materials far older than can the C-14 method of dating. For more details see SCIENCE, February 15, Volume 18, 1974.

(Editor's note: THE INTERAMERICAN is the newsletter of the instituto interamericano and is issued bi-monthly. There is no subscription price, but rather, it is supported by voluntary contributions. Address all communications to the Director, Carl B. Compton, 5133 NT, Denton, Texas 76203.

## EARLIEST MAN: A NEW PERSPECTIVE FROM KENYA

From the thickness and curvature of the skull fragments, the "1470 man" appears to be different from previously known models of human beginnings. Richard E. Leakey discussed the latest discoveries made near Lake Rudolf in Kenya, South Africa, in his speech at the opening session of the Annual Meeting of The American Association for the Advancement of Science in San Francisco, February 24 to March 1, 1974. "1470 man" is the catalog number which identifies these skull fragments which have been dated from 2.8 to 3 million years old by radio-isotope and geologic dating techniques. A long face, a cranial capacity of close to 800 centimeters and a number of other features clearly makes this skull different, but Leakey stated that more research is necessary and he will only tentatively place the skull in the hominid classification. No artifacts were found in direct association.

Lake Rudolf is about 500 miles north of Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania where Richard's mother, Mary Leakey continues the work she and her late husband, Louis S. R. Leakey, shared for so many years and where Richard received training from his parents. In 1959, they first uncovered bones dated 600,000 years old and by the time of Louis Leakey's death in 1972, they had uncovered other fossil bones dating to more than 2 million years old. For the last 5 years, the U.S. National Science Foundation and the National Geographic Society have sponsored a research team under the direction of Richard Leakey, who are sifting through the layers of sediment near the shore of Lake Rudolf. As of September 1973, 110 hominid specimens have been found, 20 of these in just the past year! Funds have been pledged to continue the work in nearby deposits which appear to be one million years older. In discussion of other discoveries, Leakey mentioned the work of F. Clark Howell, University of California, Berkley. Dr. Howell received his PhD from Chicago in 1953. He specializes in Physical Anthropology, Paleo-Pleistocene ecology and human evolution. Working just north of Leakey's team, this group started explorations in 1967. Their dates, based on the fauna, do not agree with those of the Lake Rudolf finds. Leakey feels that there are not any weaknesses in the work of either group which would indicate mistakes, therefore he feels that more research is definitely necessary.

Other questions have arisen over the recent discovery in Ethiopia of fossil leg bones by Dr. Donald C. Johanson, Case-Western University. (See Stones & Bones, February 1974, page 2) Johanson has identified them as belonging to Australopithecus and has dated them at more than 3 million years. Leakey guesses the bones are nearer 4 million years old, but he questions if they are Australopithecines.

In the February 16, 1974 issue of the National Observer, Patrick Young reported on this discovery made in October 1973 in the Afar-Awash Valley of Ethiopia. The 3 million years of age of the bones was established by comparing animal fossils found at the site with animal fossils from other sites which have been dated by radioactive-dating methods. These fossils include those of distinct pigs, hippopotami, elephants, monkeys and gazelles. Dating of volcanic rock from the site is being run to further check the antiquity of the material in association with the bones. Dr. Johanson who received his PhD from Chicago in 1973, specializes in paleoanthropology and primatology. He is backed by the National Science Foundation. In the National Observer report, he calls these fossil bone fragments found within 10 feet of each other, "the oldest, most-complete specimen of fossil found anywhere in the world", and predicts these

bones "will measurably extend our knowledge of human evolution." Johanson feels these bones may be the link when man was just beginning to experiment with walking on two legs only. At the San Francisco meeting, Leakey agreed that these bones, as well as discoveries of his own and of others, illustrate the gradual evolution of man's walk. Ancient man probably walked with a far different posture and gait than modern man. While leg bones are indicative of the method of locomotion; for final conclusions, there are other factors which must be considered, such as the use of the arms from the specimen.

The news media has given these discoveries great headlines, such as in the National Observer, February 16, 1974, "Meet An Ancestor, Age 3 Million"; the San Francisco Chronicle, February 24, 1974, "Anthropologist's Prediction, The Quest For The First Man"; Popular Archaeology, Volume III, No. 2,3, February and March 1974, "Richard Leakey and the New Shadow in the Dawn of Man"; The Birmingham News, December 12, 1973, "Humans Walked Erect 3 Million Years Ago?". The question mark should be emphasized as results of the scientific studies so far are inconclusive and subject to the usual human error. One study made and reported by Henry M. McHenry, University of California, Davis. Dr. McHenry specializes in Physical Anthropology, Anatomy, Human Evolution and Diversity; Africa and Melanesia. In Science, Volume 180, May 18, 1973, page 739, "Early Hominid Humerus from East Rudolf, Kenya", is a report on an analysis of a hominid humerus discovered in 1970 by Leakey. Dr. McHenry made a more detailed report in his thesis, Harvard University (1972). From the report in Science, "The question is still open whether or not this early hominid was a habitual biped equipped with forelimbs used solely for manipulation."

At the AAAS Meeting, Leakey also gave the details and characteristics of other finds. The explorations have uncovered so much evidence that they now have a "Study of Populations", but he feels it much too soon for definite conclusions. Much more research is necessary and new discoveries offer additional information. As with most research in anthropology and archaeology, adequate funds must be continued. Money should be designated for this investigation, preserving and reporting of basic data, rather than for so many hypothetical "problems" and "problem-oriented" research.

(Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

#### BOOK REVIEW

RIDDLES IN HISTORY, by Cyrus H. Gordon. Crown Publishers, New York, 1974. It's interesting to read a book by controversial Dr. Gordon. In this one he tells how and why he got so interested in the Paraida Stone, supposedly found in Brazil in 1872. Also, the Kensington Stone, Vinland Map, Spirit Pond runestones and the Rat Creek Stone from Tennessee, are given much attention. There is much about his cryptogram studies, how he has learned to read the runes with their puzzles, his knowledge of so many languages, etc. He believes that the documents he has analyzed and studied will show evidences of contacts across the Atlantic in the 6th century B.C., as well as in the 12th and 14th centuries A.D. Well illustrated with maps and photographs.

(Margaret Perryman Smith, Georgia)

FILL IN THE ORDER BLANK INCLUDED WITH THIS ISSUE AND BRING YOUR STONES & BONES NEWSLETTERS AND THE JOURNAL OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY IN YOUR COLLECTION UP TO DATE

## PUBLICATIONS

Hurry! Hurry! Hurry! the deadline for the special pre-publication price of \$2.00 expired June 1, 1974. But this publication is too good to miss! Henry W. Hamilton, Jean T. Hamilton and Eleanor T. Chapman have put together a very important research publication on the worked copper from Spiro Mound in LeFlore County, Oklahoma entitled "SPIRO MOUND COPPER". Illustrated with 100 pages of photographs and drawings, this volume is "the culmination of years of detective work and research on the part of the Hamiltons to locate and record the unbelievable amount of worked copper from Spiro Mound." "A remarkable stack of 19 embossed copper plates" are described and compared with embossed plates from other sites. Among other topics in the book are; a history of the mound site, the various excavations, location and condition of the copper in the mound, different types of artifacts and design motifs. This publication can be ordered from the Missouri Archaeological Society, P.O. Box 958, Columbia, Missouri 65201. And while you are writing them anyway, why not enclose a check to cover membership dues! The rates are: Associate (under 18 years) \$3.00; Active \$4.50; Participating \$7.50; Institutional \$7.50; Supporting \$10.00; Contributing \$25.00; Life \$100.00; Sustaining \$500.00 and Benefactor \$1000.00.

The American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration in 1976. In connection with this year-long commemoration, a booklet, "Above Ground Archaeology" has been prepared. The suggestion for this publication came from Dr. John L. Cotter (National Park Service), the delegate from the Society for American Archaeology on the commission. This booklet recently made available on a nationwide basis to high school students, challenge the reader to conserve sites by not disturbing them unless under competent guidance and also to recognize, record and conserve all types of artifacts. Dr. Cotter, with the assistance of several individuals and societies, compiled the information. His goal is to teach archaeological conservation to students who in turn will share the information with their parents, other adults and students not reached by the program. Laws will never save sites, unless those involved understand the purpose, goals and importance of the program and are able to discover and recognize artifacts of historical significance and assume the responsibility to conserve these assets. "Above Ground Archaeology", through instruction, attempts to conserve sites BELOW ground and also to preserve cultural data of a historical nature found in the home and local community, such as documents, records (written and oral), photographs and other memorabilia, information often discarded during house cleaning or renovation. This well illustrated booklet, ABOVE GROUND ARCHAEOLOGY, is available for sixty cents (60¢) from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

(above two articles from Marjorie Gay, East Ala. Chapt.)

## ANOTHER PUBLICATION ON ARTIFACTS

Bert W. Bierer has chronologically compiled the INDIAN ARROWHEADS AND SPEARHEADS IN THE CAROLINAS: A FIELD GUIDE. This publication has 83 pages in plastic binding which contains 170 natural size photographs of points from the Carolinas. "This book was written for any man, woman or child who, for some reason or another, has an interest in the arrowhead and spearhead remains in the Carolinas," states the author. This publication is available from Carolina Indian Lore Publications, 5552 Sylvan Drive, Columbia, South Carolina 29206. It would be very interesting to compare the points in this book with the ones listed in our own Handbook of Alabama Archaeology, Part I, Point Types by Cambron and Hulse.



## A POET IN OUR MIDST!

### My Lone Claim To Royal Lineage

My early ancestor was a King, with sloping forehead and deep set eyes  
A high brow ridge to show him wise.  
A Giant Monk, he mastered his realm on tree-top high.  
His harem groveled constantly, attesting love and loyalty.  
The little monkeys regularly wore coats of red just like the King.

In time, the King's coat turned to gray. His youthful vigor wore away.  
His vision dimmed but still the King supposed himself the one supreme.  
His harem groveled close around but out of sight no Kings abound.  
The little monkeys wore coats of gray...or maybe brown, black, red or spotted suede.

Evolution was at play.

Each generation brought something new and in a millenium or two  
The forehead rose up, the brow ridge sank, culture waned and life was gay.  
The Tail had quietly gone away. Do harems grovel? Nay!

Evolution was at play.

The monkey had become a man. On Ethnogeny Lane, I live near the end.  
No brow ridge, no harem, no tail, no King.  
Equality and freedom is our dream! Could our nature enjoy such change?  
Most people share a similar fate. Today I'm a pawn in a welfare state.  
(Vern Scott, Talladega)

## SYMBOLS IN SANDSTONE

Bring up the subject of desert protection with a city dweller and he will probably think you are talking about human survival in a hostile environment. He will have visions of "Death Valley Days": Rattlesnakes under every rock, scorpions, arid, lifeless terrain, merciless sun and, ultimately, death by some terrifying means.

If you try to tell him that the desert is more in need of protection from man than vice versa, he may look at you incredulously, accustomed as he is to thinking the desert is a hot, lifeless place which doesn't warrant any special consideration.

Nevertheless the desert is a valuable, though fragile, place where man lived comfortably for centuries. There is ample concrete proof of man's presence in the desert - proof left by the Indians who inhabited it as long ago as 5,000 years.

But this proof - the common heritage of all Americans - is being destroyed by a few selfish and unconcerned individuals. Souvenir hunters are thoughtlessly defacing many of the carvings while trying to remove them from the rock face. Some pieces are even being sold to private collectors or as decorative pieces for private homes. Petroglyphs are also falling victim to modern technology, such as dune buggies, dirt bikes, campers and other forms of transportation which has extended the range of man. Apparently accessibility has bred contempt. The desert does indeed have a past, but with such destruction rampant - does it have a future? (Taken in part from the Los Angeles Times, Oct. 1973, by Jerry L. Pettis, R-Calif.)

## ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

Invoice Section, Wright State University Library, Colonel Glenn Highway, Dayton,  
Ohio 45431 (Institutional)  
Ronald L. Austin, 6203 Tampa Shores Blvd., Tampa, Florida 33615  
Terry J. Counselman, Star Route, Thomasville, Alabama 36784 (Sustaining)  
Jacksonville State University, Attn: Thomas J. Freeman, Cole, Jacksonville,  
Alabama 36265 (Institutional)  
Harry O. Holstein, 1318 Singer Place, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15221 (Associate)

## CHAPTER NEWS

Birmingham Anthropological Society met last on May 2 in Room 213 Reid Chapel at Samford University. John David Myers gave a very interesting program in this meeting on Sasquatch - "Big Foot". The next meeting of the Society will be held on September 5. Program for this meeting will be announced at a later date.

Choccolocco Chapter held an informal meeting on May 16 at Regar Museum. The discussion centered on archaeology as a whole in Calhoun County. The June 20th meeting featured a film on The Ancient Peruvian - the architecture, culture and artifacts of the Indians in South America.

Cullman County Chapter met on June 17th at 7:30 pm in City Hall. This program featured an excellent film entitled "Cave Dwellers of the Old Stone Age." This film recreates the life of Neanderthal and Cro-Magnon cave dwellers from artifacts, skeletons, cave paintings and dramatic scenes reconstructed in the Dordogne region of southwestern France, where the cave of Cro-Magnon Man was first discovered. It was a most interesting film and is highly recommended.

Huntsville Chapter met May 21 in the Fellowship Center at the Old Twickenham Hotel. Chapter President, John Martz, spoke on the "Techniques in Artifact Photography". This program was extremely educational and helpful to those members interested in developing good photographic techniques. The June 18 meeting featured William Wesley who spoke on "Progress in Archaeology". The Huntsville Chapter has begun excavations at the site of the old Weeden Home. A full report on the results of these excavations will hopefully appear in an upcoming issue of the newsletter.

Morgan-Limestone Chapter held its May 23rd meeting at 7:30 pm in the 2nd floor Courtroom at Decatur City Hall. Bart Henson gave a very excellent talk on Petroglyphs. Bart, who has made quite a study of petroglyphs over the past several years; showed some 60 - 70 color slides which were very good and illustrated his highly informative talk.

Muscle Shoals Chapter met June 10 at the Indian Mound Museum in Florence. Charles Hubbert spoke on Early Cultures in the Peruvian Highlands, which was extremely enjoyable. Plans were discussed at this meeting for a night course to be taught by Charles at the University of North Alabama on Southeastern Prehistory. This will be a one hour credit course. Further plans will be discussed at the July 8 meeting.

Tuscaloosa Chapter met June 4 in Room 314 Ferguson Center at 7:30 pm. James Wesley Parker gave a very enjoyable presentation at this meeting on his experience in lifting the Union iron clad vessel, the Cairo, which was sunk in the Yazoo River.



### AVAILABLE BACK ISSUES OF THE JOURNAL

Listed below are the available back issues of the Journal of Alabama Archaeology published by the Alabama Archaeological Society. These Journals contain many articles concerning Alabama Archaeology, and some are the only published record on sites or artifacts from sites. Check your set of Journals and fill in the gaps by ordering from the list below. Simply circle the issues you wish to order, attach your check made payable to the Alabama Archaeological Society and mail to David L. DeJarnette, Editor, Mound State Monument, Box 66, Moundville, Alabama 35474. Take advantage of this opportunity to purchase these publications at the current rate of \$2.00 per issue. Beginning January 1975, these issues will be \$3.00 each...so don't delay!

VOLUME	DATE	VOLUME	DATE	VOLUME	DATE
XI, #1	June 1965	XV, #1	June 1969	XVIII, #1	June 1972
XII, #2	Dec. 1966	XV, #2	Dec. 1969	XVIII, #2	Dec. 1972
XIII, #1	June 1967	XVI, #1	June 1970	XIX, #1	June 1973
XIII, #2	Dec. 1967	XVI, #2	Dec. 1970	XIX, #2	Dec. 1973
XIV, #1	June 1968	XVII, #1	June 1971'	XX, #1	June 1974
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Also currently available is the first in a series entitled Special Publications of the Alabama Archaeological Society, Number 1, the Fort Mitchell Explorations, by David Chase. This publication is \$2.00 and can be ordered from the same address.

Also available is The First Ten Years of the Journal of the Alabama Archaeological Society, which sells for \$5.00. This publication contains all of the articles printed in the first ten years of the Journal, all of which have been out of print for some time. Those wishing to purchase this fine book can order it from David L. DeJarnette at the above address. Please make your check or money order payable to the Alabama Archaeological Society.

With this order blank, members who have joined in recent years can bring their sets of the Society publications up to date. We hope that everyone will take the time to fill out this order blank and mail it in. Your publications will be sent to you by return mail.

## AVAILABLE BACK ISSUES OF THE NEWSLETTER

Listed below are the available back issues of the newsletter. In the interest of conserving space and spreading information, these are being offered for sale at a reduced rate on a first come - first serve basis. Check your newsletter issues and see which ones you are missing. Circle the issues you want below on the cut-out form and mail it in along with your check or money order made payable to the Alabama Archaeological Society. These issues will be forwarded to you by return mail. This offer will be in effect until September 1, 1974, but don't delay. In some cases there is only one copy of a particular issue still available! Take advantage of this opportunity to complete your set!!!

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### YEAR    ISSUES AVAILABLE

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1972	Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
1971	Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
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1966	Jan. Feb. Mar. June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
1965	Feb. Apr. June July Sept. Oct.
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1963	Jan. Mar. Apr. June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Dec.
1962	June Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
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## 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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