

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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MEMBER OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

1-18-73

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1972 WINTER ANNUAL MEETING

President Amos J. Wright Jr. opened the business portion of the meeting held on December 9 at Samford University in Birmingham by welcoming all State Society members and visitors, and expressing his appreciation to both the Birmingham Chapter and Samford University for the fine job they had done in organizing the meeting.

Secretary-Treasurer Rodger L. Schaefer read the minutes of the Society's activities for 1972; reported the membership as 617; the year's receipts to December 1 as \$2,761.07, the disbursements as \$2,566.21, the General Fund balance as \$3,312.43 and the Special Fund for Life Memberships as \$4,000.00.

President Wright then showed a slide of the emblem which Mrs. Marjorie Gay and her Committee had chosen (from some 35-40 submitted) as the State Society's emblem, and which had been adopted by the Board of Directors at their October meeting.

President Wright announced that the Cullman Chapter will host the Winter Annual Meeting in 1973, to be held at St. Bernard College in Cullman.

B. Bart Henson, Chairman of the Constitutional Revision Committee, presented the final draft of the constitution approved by the Board of Directors, which was duly adopted by vote of the membership present.

William H. Wesley, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented for consideration the following slate of Officers for 1973:

President
1st Vice President
2nd Vice President
Secretary-Treasurer
Assistant Treasurer
Editor of the JOURNAL
Editorial Assistant
Editorial Assistant
Photographer
Editor of the Newsletter
Editorial Assistant
Editorial Assistant
ESAF Representative
Alternate ESAF Representative
New Directors at Large
(to serve for 3 years)

B. Bart Henson
Bob McKinnon
Mrs. Marjorie Gay
Rodger L. Schaefer
Brittain Thompson
David L. DeJarnette
Mrs. Valerie Scarritt
Mrs. Christine Wimberly
Dr. A. G. Long Jr.
Brittain Thompson
Bea Harris
E. M. Harris
David L. DeJarnette
Robert W. Gay
Howard King
William Pendleton
Truman Ryan
Eugene Stewart
N. Read Stowe
Joe Webb
Mike Wells
Dr. William E. Goslin

Huntsville
Anniston
Standing Rock
Decatur
Birmingham
Moundville
University
Birmingham
Guntersville
Birmingham
Birmingham
Birmingham
Moundville
Standing Rock
Cullman
Muscle Shoals
Huntsville
Belle Mina
Mobile
Somerville
Cullman
Auburn

JANUARY 1973

Names to be submitted to the Governor for selection of one to represent the State Society on the Alabama Historical Commission:

C. Roger Nance	Birmingham
N. Read Stowe	Mobile
Steve B. Wimberly	Birmingham

There being no nominations from the floor, a motion was made, seconded and approved that the slate of Officers presented by the Nominating Committee for 1973 be adopted by acclamation.

The Speaker Program was opened by Harry Douglass, Birmingham Chapter President, who welcomed all present and thanked the Chapter members and The Pastfinders who cooperated to make the meeting possible. Program Chairman B. Bart Henson then introduced the speakers, whose subjects were as follows:

"A Preliminary Report on the Fort Toulouse Site", by Dr. Donald Heldman, University of Alabama in Birmingham.

"Recent Archaeological Developments in Mississippi", by Richard A. Marshall, Acting Director, Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University.

"Some Occurrences of Mammoth Skeletons and Paleo Projectile Points in Florida Waters", by Ben I. Waller, Ocala, Florida.

"The LaGrange Bluff Shelter Site", by Charles M. Hubbert, Research Associate in Archaeology, Florence State University.

"Archaeology of Little Bear Creek", by Carey B. Oakley, Research Associate in Archaeology, University of Alabama.

"The Use of Earth Moving Equipment in Archaeology", by Dr. William Bass, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee.

That the Speaker Program was exceptionally good was evidenced by the many questions asked of all the speakers, most of the talks being slide illustrated.

Coffee, doughnuts and cookies were served by the Birmingham Chapter and The Pastfinders at breaks during both the morning and afternoon sessions.

The artifact displays brought in by a number of members from around the State were unusually attractive and conversation provoking. The poor weather probably accounted for the registration of only approximately 100 members and guests, but those who attended were most enthusiastic about the meeting as a whole.

"INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA"

Subscribers to the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE received an Indian bonanza in the December 1972 issue, Vol. 142, No. 6. In the magazine itself are 2 beautifully illustrated articles, "The Navajos", and "Who Were the 'Mound Builders'?", covering some 60 pages of text and pictures. In addition, a 32 by 37 inch supplement was included with the issue, with one side entitled "Indians of North America" showing the sections of the continent where various Indian tribes were located; and the other side, entitled "North America Before Columbus" showing the location of occupation sites (even including "our" Stanfield-Worley!). Both sides have interesting illustrations of various relevant items, with text. This supplement would be a most desirable addition to anyone's library on Indian cultures.

THE ANNUAL A.A.A. MEETING THROUGH THE EYES OF AN AMATEUR ARCHAEOLOGIST-REPORTER

Archaeology is and must be a part of anthropology, a very necessary part because archaeology provides the necessary time depth to what otherwise might be only idle theorizing about man's past! Because of my increasing interest in this field, I took advantage of the opportunity to attend the 71st Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association held in Toronto, Canada, on November 29 through December 3, 1972, in an attempt to learn something more about this large society whose influ-

ence is felt near and far around the world. Perhaps you do not realize how close to home this influence is; certainly what archaeology will become tomorrow will be decided by these professionals. Our colleges and universities train these men and women. Many of the courses and requirements are molded by recommendations from similar meetings and from literature and teaching aides promoted by them. I did not learn too much about anthropology, but I did get impressions about the association and its officers, members and policies.

I was disappointed by the very few well known anthropological names taking part on the program and even more disappointed at the few well known active archaeological professionals who attended. Worst of all was the unforgiveable neglect of professional responsibility in that at the main business session, they had to scour the halls and conference rooms to obtain the necessary quorum of only 150, so they could legally vote. (I was told over 3,500 were actually registered for attendance.)

As an amateur, I do not feel I can qualify as a critic of method and theory, but I feel very strongly that I should report my own non-professional reactions to some of the sessions, papers, films and to the activities of activist groups such as Anthropologists for Radical Political Action. Most of my friends, I am sure, who are interested in much the same things as I, would have been as unfavorably impressed and sometimes shocked at what was presented as the science to which I have always felt archaeology should contribute. Many of the films which were being screened and recommended for instruction, while stating many facts and truths, were continually interlaced with innuendoes of anti-capitalist bias and veiled charges of persecution. Poor taste was shown in many films descriptive of the cultures of non-Americans. Before recommending any films or books, I now feel they need to be carefully checked out, because titles and blurbs certainly are not always very descriptive. Just because someone's name has appeared as a member of a society or as having given a paper at a session certainly cannot in itself be a recommendation of scholastic excellence. With so many simultaneous sessions running, it was impossible to attend more than a few samples. Trying to change from session to session was often not successful, as schedules were impossible to keep since some participants did not appear, other papers involved much more discussion and still others had some rather loud and boisterous aftermaths. Sessions such as "Anthropology and Anti-Imperialism", "Trance and Sex"; "The Anthropology of Aggression and Conflict" seemed to me, to stray from the anthropological research field into marginal areas outside the immediate concern of our disciplines. Many informative and important studies were given in sessions such as "Identity: North American Indians", "Ecology, Geography and Explanation in Archaeology", "Anthropologists and the Museum", "Archaeological Theory and Method" and many sessions on linguistics. With the good reports, this meeting was well worth attending, but the presence of this extreme revolutionary element could be the "rotten apple in the barrel" - especially in connection with our institutions of learning, the research departments, government policies toward and participation in our sciences and finally reaching societies such as our own.

I urge professionals and amateurs alike to take more interest as to the direction anthropology and archaeology and the attending societies are headed. In a "Message of Welcome" by Pierre Maranda, President, Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association, he refers to this as "an important time of conflict and change in the history of our fields." Do you know and understand what these changes and conflicts are? Do you realize how these conflicts can affect the solid foundation upon which American anthropological research has been built? Just what is the purpose of these changes? Is it to improve scientific research? Or is there an ulterior motive to bring about changes such as the group "Anthropologists for Radical Political Action" advocate? According to their Newsletter, No. 1, November 1972, over 400 people have joined since its inception earlier this year. Its purpose is described as "the building of a permanent national organization of radical anthropologists to actively wage political and ideological struggles in colleges, in professional associations and elsewhere". The lobbies were kept flooded with their Newsletter and other literature directed toward these objectives. I, for one, CANNOT advocate any

political motive or involvement for anthropology or archaeology. I urge all those who are interested in anthropology and archaeology to take more of an interest in the societies to which you belong - you really do shape the policies of each, by the officers for whom you either do vote or those for whom you just never bother to send back the ballots because "you were only interested in the publications of the society". Try to attend some of the meetings and to inform yourself of just what activities each candidate has taken part in and just what he has offered to his field of endeavor. Do not stop reading and listening when the news gets glum. YOUR society will indeed lean in the direction of its officers.

(Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

BONE TOOLS

Ben I. Waller's impressive talk at our recent Winter Meeting included references to hundreds of sharpened pieces of bone included with many of his mammoth skeleton finds. He also stated that some flake tools had been found but that it would be very desirable to know more about what tools were used by the mammoth hunters. He described the "splinter-like" bone points as being sections split from the ulna or similar sections of deer sized animal skeletons. The manufacturing process required to produce these large quantities of bone implements, presumably connected in some way with the kill, would very likely involve the use of a lithic tool found in large quantities on the Debert site in Nova Scotia and the Brand site in Arkansas. These Paleo and Transitional Period tools are described in the Debert report as having been used as wedges to aid in splitting bone. It isn't difficult to groove bone with a flake, but generally the edges form too wide an angle to allow sufficient penetration to make a complete, longitudinal separation. Therefore, pounding prepared, wedge-like bits of flint into a groove with a hammerstone helped complete the task. The wedge tools are called "pieces esquillees" and each has a unique edge with step-like fractures as a result of having been repeatedly pounded into grooves in bone. This particular type of bone working tool, thus far, is indicated to be related only to pre-Archaic times, and continued use into later periods has apparently not been considered, so far.

Can the pieces of bone in Florida and the "pieces esquillees" in Canada and Arkansas be connected? Presently the 2 are widely divided, geographically and by lack of information. Perhaps this gap can eventually be closed in both respects.

As an indication of what the possibility might be for closing the gap geographically, it is possible that at least one of the wedge tools has already been found on a North Alabama site. This comment is based on the fact that an item, thought at the time to be an abortive Paleo point, was mailed to Fletcher Jolly for his re-worked Paleo point research, which has since been published in the Autumn 1970 (just recently published) issue of the TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGIST. The information returned with this implement was that several members of the University of Arkansas Department of Anthropology agreed that this was probably a "pieces esquillee". This is merely quoting professional opinion and does not represent the wishful thinking of an amateur. At the same time it is also true that a single isolated example is not sufficient information, regardless of accuracy of identification or circumstances of discovery, to make any conclusive judgements about distribution. Certainly, though, we should consider the possibility of future finds of both "pieces esquillees" and sharpened pieces of bone - maybe on the same site.

(William H. Wesley, Huntsville Chapter)

"READING THE BONES"

Under the above heading, a most interesting article appeared in the December 18, 1972 issue of NEWSWEEK, on page 70. It seems that Alexander Marshack, a research fellow at Harvard's Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology "...has analyzed the symbols on a bone, recently excavated in France, which has been dated back to

135,000 B.C., during an early ice age." As a result of his analyses, he "argues that an early form of man was manipulating a complex form of imagery and communication long before archaeologists believed possible...pushing back the concept of 'roots of civilization' thousands of years." Incidentally, the bone was excavated by Dr. Francois Bordes of the University of Bordeaux, who visited Birmingham a few years ago to view and evaluate our Lively Complex Pebble Tools.

YOUR HELP WANTED

The University of Alabama, in cooperation with Gulf States Paper Corporation, will begin an archaeological survey of 400,000 acres of Gulf States property. The purpose of this survey will be to locate and record archaeological sites which may be excavated at a later date. Survey activities will be performed in the following Counties: Autauga, Bibb, Chilton, Choctaw, Clarke, Cleburne, Cullman, Dallas, Fayette, Greene, Hale, Lamar, Marengo, Monroe, Perry, Pickens, Shelby, Sumter, Tuscaloosa, Walker, Wilcox, Lauderdale, Miss.

I will be happy to hear from any of you who may know of archaeological sites on these properties. Please send your information to: Archaeological Research, P O Box 2926, University, Ala. 35486. Any and all data would be greatly appreciated.

(Carey B. Oakley, Research Associate in Archaeology, UA)

1972 ESAF MEETING IN HARRISBURG, PA.

Two and a half program-filled days and nights! As interest grows in archaeology, so does the cooperation between amateur and professional, and the scope of their work. But as this relationship improves, have we amateurs often sat back and left too much for the professionals? A glance at the participants on this year's program shows that fewer amateurs are taking the time and trouble to prepare and present papers and take part in the program. I hope that as the professional archaeologist gives of his time and knowledge to help amateurs and their societies, that we are not going to let them take the greater load of the work. Their day already is too often the farmer's "dawn to dark" plus the students "midnight oil" with a 7 day work week.

The program included an emphasis on the new problems facing us today; the necessity of cooperation; use of new techniques and a look into the future. Be sure to read the abstracts of the papers and the reports of the member societies in the yearly BULLETIN which you receive each year as a member of the Eastern States Archeological Federation through membership in our State Society. While possibly not the most important, I wish to report some of the ideas and facts which come back to me:

John Cotter, U.S. National Park Service, stated that "...the obligation to our youth by the archaeological profession is one of the most important we have."

Dr. A. R. Kelly, University of Georgia, reported that the experimental education project in Georgia, which started with work at the Pebblebrook High School in Cobb County, appears to be successful.

Proof that our Alabama Girl Scout "Archy" program has stimulated interest, was shown by the attendance at ESAF of one of the scouts, Kathy Huber of Birmingham, who is also a member of our State Society.

Dr. Marian White, State University of New York at Buffalo, feels that we have an obligation to create good public relations. Attempts to curb the sale of artifacts, especially ceremonial objects, and a greater sensitivity to the feelings of others are good steps in this direction. The complaint that by the time new data is published, it has become old, may be overcome by attendance at these meetings, and hearing it first hand!

Joe Benthall, well known to our membership while a student at the University in Tuscaloosa, now with the Hampton Association for the Arts and Humanities in Virginia, reports their investigations at the famous Williamson Site indicates that they may be able to define areas with concentrations of certain types of activities. They expect to get much more information with their excavations at this site where it is

reported from 200 to 300 fluted points have been found, and it is felt many more are unreported in private collections.

David H. Thompson, Archaeological Society of Connecticut, reported that 150 persons registered at a weekend Field School held during the Highway Salvage project of a site in Maryland.

New techniques, new information and possible new interpretations were presented in the variety of papers on sites from historic back to the Paleo, and covering most of the area of the member societies.

Louis A. Brennan, New York State Archaeological Association, discussed "Archaeology and Government". He feels that the State as a rule makes a very feeble attempt to save sites which are on private lands and THEY ARE in a position to stimulate preservation. You cannot put the sites in a closet and lock the door until ready to investigate, especially on private land. He stressed that you must not publicize a site unless you have the personnel to supervise the turn out you probably will receive and be willing to accept this "volunteer work".

After a Saturday afternoon program of films, tours of Anthropology Gallery and Archaeological Laboratory, Planetarium show and discussion groups with Bettye Broyles, West Virginia Geological Survey, and Charles McGimsey, Arkansas Archaeological Survey, the reception and banquet were held with George F. Bass, University of Pennsylvania, speaking on "Shipwreck Archaeology in the Mediterranean". The only way you can possibly realize what you are missing is by attendance next year. (Ask Kathy!) The ESAF meeting will be held in Newark, Delaware, on November 2, 3 & 4, 1973.

(Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

PEBBLE TOOL STATUS

Pebble tools and other artifact materials contributed or loaned to Dan Josselyn for study were moved several months ago to the UAB Archaeological Laboratory, where they are safe and sound. Work is going forward, directed by Steve Wimberly, to preserve the classificatory terms given many of the categories by Dan and approved by Prof. Francois Bordes of France. Prof. Bordes, you will remember, reviewed hundreds of these large, crudely made, seldom reported implements in March, 1970. He confirmed them as definite tools and also asserted that they were classifiable artifacts.

WHY YOU SAVE AND MARK

State Society member Dr. James Polhemus, Professor of Political Science at UAB, is helping Marvin Jeter and Craig Ray to transfer artifacts from Dan Josselyn's basement to the UAB laboratory. These include Dan's personal collections and in the lab, Dr. Polhemus is ordering these materials for study. He tells me that his lab work thus far is the easiest part of this big job. Why? Because Dan DID practice what he preached and preached and preached. All is properly marked and mapped so that each site can be accurately pinpointed. Thus, Dan has salvaged for future studies much that otherwise would have been lost forever to prehistorians. Many of Dan's sites have now been destroyed.

Dr. Polhemus is by no means a plebian archaeologist. He and his father, James Sr., and his brother, Richard, have long been actively involved. They learned professionalism (see definition for professional in STONES & BONES, November 1972) from the famous Lewises of Tennessee. A fine report on "The McCullough Bend Site", authored by 2 of the Polhemuses, appears in the TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGIST (1966, Vol. XXII, No. 1, pp 13-24). Welcome to Alabama, Dr. Polhemus, and thanks for the much needed help! Dan Josselyn's bones will surely rest a little easier!

(Above 2 articles by Alice Burns, Birmingham Chapter)

"PROGRESS AT FORT TOULOUSE"

Despite the occasional onslaught of rain and resulting muddy trenches, the data be-

ing recovered on the Fort Toulouse site is accumulating steadily. Traces of both the French footing ditches - some relating to palisade walls and others to buildings - have been uncovered together with what appear to be later ditches - probably those dug by Andrew Jackson's militiamen in 1814. The nature of artifacts attest to the proximity of the 18th century garrison. Musket balls, flints, and occasional military buttons, plain brass as well as 'white metal' or pewter have been found. Those which are identifiable are of American Army origin, circa 1800-1812 period. Most of the artifacts found thus far are of Indian origin, however. Some of the latter are of the Creek period contemporaneous with the French fort and others are prehistoric indicating the long human occupancy and use of the site area."

(Copied from the Montgomery Chapter Newsletter for December 1972)

NEW PUBLICATION

James W. Cambron co-authors another publication. Notification has just been received of the Vanderbilt University Publications in Anthropology #3, THE MIDDLE CUMBERLAND CULTURE, by Robert Ferguson, John B. Broster, James W. Ward Jr. and James W. Cambron. Price \$3.25 from Vanderbilt University Publications in Anthropology, P O Box 1532, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tn. 37235, Postpaid. Published in October 1972 jointly by the University and the Southeastern Institute of Anthropological Studies, this paperback edition contains 110 pages including 95 figures. The following is their description: "The Middle Cumberland Culture is an areal expression of the Middle to Late Mississippian (Temple Mound II) culture period in north central Tennessee. In past times it has been referred to varicously as 'Stone Grave Peoples' and 'Gordon People'. This volume is concerned with 2 sites: The Arnold Village in Brentwood, Tennessee, and Ganier, in Nashville." (Marjorie Gay, E. Alabama Chapter)

CHAPTER NEWS

Birmingham Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Thursday of each month in Room 213, Chapman Hall, Samford University. Mrs. Ouida B. Kinsey, Birmingham Southern College, will give a slide illustrated reading at the January meeting on "The Meadows of Heaven" and a pictorial representation of the "Art of Awareness". Officers for 1973 will be elected, and a social hour and refreshments will follow the meeting.

The Pastfinders, Birmingham Chapter Ladies' Auxiliary, meets on the 2nd Thursday of each month in members' homes. The January meeting will be held in the home of Mrs. Homer Urquhart Jr. The group reports addition of 6 new members.

Choccolocco Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Thursday of each month in Regar Museum, Anniston. Officers for 1973 are: Gene Grace, President; Bob McKinnon, Vice President; Nancy Grace, Secy-Treas; Frank Butler, Editor; Harold Timmons and Ron Mertz were elected to Board of Directors. General meeting to be held in December.

Cullman County Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Monday of each month at Cullman City Hall. New Officers for 1973 are: Miss Petronella Culivan, President; James Fox, 1st V.P.; Eulis King, 2nd V.P.; Mrs. Fox, Secretary; Don Wilbanks, Treasurer; James Wells, Editor; Board of Directors, Mike Wells & Frank B. Shikle; Howard King, Projects Chairman; Mrs. Lorena Wells, Refreshments.

Huntsville Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Huntsville Public Library. At the December meeting, Mr. Lloyd C. Collins will address the Chapter on "The Five Civilized Tribes of the Southeastern United States".

Montgomery Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Wednesday of each month. The December meeting, held in the Forum Room, Delchamps Student Center, Huntingdon College, was to hear Dr. Donald Heldman, Director of the Fort Toulouse Project, give a slide lecture on "Late Classic and Early Post Classic Mexican Gulf Coast Cultures - Possible Sources of the Southern Cult".

Muscle Shoals Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 2nd Monday of each month at the Indian Mound Museum. At the December meeting held at C.J.'s Restaurant, Sheffield, Mr. Jack Cambron, ~~Morgan~~-Limestone Chapter, spoke on "Cave Springs Site", stating some of the conclusions drawn from that site excavation supported conclusions drawn from other North Alabama excavations; with special emphasis placed on the Big Sandy point and its relation with Dalton, Jude and Decatur points. The correct name of the new 1973 President is Horace Hitt (not Witt as reported last month in error).

ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

NEW MEMBERS DURING DECEMBER:

Dr. William M. Bass, Anthropology Dept., Univ. of Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn. 37916
Bruce Dominick Bizzoco, 703 Main Ave., Northport, Ala. 35476
Jo Alice Davis, 2820 Stratford Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35213
H. L. Garner Jr., Route 2, Centre, Ala. 35960 (Family)
Horace L. Hitt, 213 Shoals Blvd., Florence, Ala. 35630
Scott Marshall, 1248 Littlebrook Lane, Birmingham, Ala. 35235
Lisa Anne Moore, 801 Rose Drive, Birmingham, Ala. 35235
G. T. Stephens Jr., P O Box D, Savannah, Tenn. 38372
Middle Tenn. State University Library, Murfreesboro, Tenn. 37130
University of Arkansas Library, Fayetteville, Ark. 72701
BAD ADDRESS: Marty Shrader, formerly 909 White Pines Drive, Decatur, Ga.

1973 STATE SOCIETY DUES: That time of the year is here again, and your State Society is anxiously hoping for a 100% renewal of our present membership, taking into consideration the numerous projects set up for the coming year. Secretary Schaefer will be mailing out reminders about the middle of January, and suggests that all those who get their checks to him early in the month will save him time and the Society the cost of mailing. Let's make it easy on him and the treasury!

SUMMER ANNUAL MEETING FOR 1973: This is a call for Chapters over the State to make known their desire to host the State Society's summer meeting this year. Since the decision on the place is to be made at the Board of Directors' meeting in January, your Chapter's wishes should be made known AT ONCE to President B. Bart Henson, 7608 Teal Drive S.W., Huntsville, Ala. 35802. Let him hear from you!

ADDRESS CORRECTIONS, PLEASE: Our December request (headed "All Member Alert") that each member check the mailing label on Newsletters and advise us of any change or correction, apparently arrived too late for a few. Three Newsletters (at a cost of 10¢ each) were returned to us; 2 were impossible for us to remail for want of a current address, the other will be delayed a month in reaching the member. PLEASE re-read this portion of the December Newsletter and HELP US HELP YOU!

ADDITIONAL DONORS: With pleasure, we acknowledge contributions listed below which reached us during December 1972, subsequent to the publication in our November 1972 issue of the Newsletter the then complete listing of donations to our Thirteenth Annual Archaeological Fund Drive:

Lively-Long-Josselyn Pebble Tool Papers, making their 4th addition this year to the Dan Josselyn Memorial Fund, representing the sale of these papers by Mrs. Marjorie Gay at the Annual Meeting of the ESAP in November.

J. Andrew Douglas, Mobile, with his 2nd generous donation in 1972, and his 18th over the past 12 years, continues his fine display of archaeological cooperation.

Mr. & Mrs. Philip C. Jackson Jr., Birmingham, bring to THIRTEEN the total number of generous contributions toward our dig expenses these fine folks have made.

Bringing the figures published in the November issue down to date, there were 46 contributions for a total of \$2,165.88 during 1972, to our Dig Fund, plus \$36.10 added to the Dan Josselyn Memorial Fund. Again, our sincere thanks!

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

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MAIL TO:

Rodger L. Schaefer
1414 - 15th Avenue, S. E.
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THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA, INC.

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.

The coupon below, after being completed to show information in each blank, should accompany your contribution, to insure proper credit and acknowledgment.

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Alabama Archaeological Society

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