

Alabama Archaeological Society

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

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STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

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MEMBER OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

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PROGRESS REPORT - SELMA AREA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY - 1972

MAY 2 - 1972

Planning for the summer project is proceeding well. The survey area will cross into 3 different physiographic areas: the Fall Line Foothills, the Alabama River flood plain and the Black Belt south of the flood plain. We will be looking for prehistoric cultures which tended to settle in one of these areas only. Perhaps culture X, agriculturally oriented, occupied the Black Belt, while contemporaneous culture Y occupied the low hills to the north, exploiting the area with a hunting and gathering type economy.

If archaeological cultures tended to extend across all 3 environmental areas, we might be able to discern different types of adaptation in each. For instance, culture X might have farmed in the Black Belt during the spring and summer, but moved into the hills for hunting in the fall and winter.

The job this summer will be to find all sites in the survey area, and to make preliminary cultural identifications. This is really the initial stage of research; later we will excavate selected sites in all 3 areas to gain information on economic adaptations.

Part of our preliminary work prior to the survey will be to examine surface collections at the U.A.B. Archaeology Laboratory. Mr. David Chase has made extensive surface collections in Lowndes and Autauga Counties, and this material, now stored at the lab, should provide some strong indications of the kinds of materials we will be collecting in our intensive survey, as well as some preliminary ideas on site distributions in our area.

OTHER NEWS: (1) The U.A.B. Archaeology Laboratory recently has received a \$2,400 faculty research grant for aluminum frame cabinets with a total of 200 plywood drawers. Each tray-like drawer is approximately 2 x 3 feet in dimension, and these cabinets will provide permanent storage for the Chase collection, and for artifacts from Durant's Bend and the summer surveys.

(2) An 8-minute color sound film, produced by the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama Inc., and directed by Mr. E. D. Yoes Jr., has been completed. This film of the 1970 Durant's Bend excavations should soon be available for loan to the local chapters of the Society.

(3) The Alabama Historical Commission has approved the Research Association's request for matching funds for this summer's project. Each dollar contributed to the project by members of the State Society will be matched with U.S. Dept. of Interior money.

C. Roger Nance, U.A.B.

MAY 1972

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL FUND DRIVE

With the starting date for our 1972 summer archaeological project fast approaching, we were hopeful of being able to report an increasing number of contributions from our membership. There is, of course, still plenty of time, but unless the number of individual donations begins to mount, we are going to be in trouble when it comes to settling up for the work which we have contracted. Last month, we heard from:

Holmes & Geer, Architect-Engineer, Mobile, who, over the years, have made NINE generous subscriptions to our fund drive, and we're glad to have them back with us.

Daniel W. Bollman, Mobile, not only a new member but a prized NEW DONOR, makes his initial donation, and we heartily welcome him from both angles.

Mr. & Mrs. Robert R. Reid Jr., Birmingham, have again added their names to our Donor List, increasing to FIVE the number of contributions they have made over the years.

To date, we have received a total of 13 gifts for a total of \$204.00, plus \$16.00 in funds earmarked for the Dan Josselyn Memorial Fund. From the last paragraph of the preceding article on our summer project, you will understand we have additional incentive for greatly increasing our collections this year, and now that 1971 Income Tax worries are behind you, it is more easily possible to determine the amount of your subscription to archaeology for 1972. Why not sit down and use the coupon at the bottom of the inside back cover of this Newsletter - today?

HIGHWAY SALVAGE PROJECT REPORT

Since our last report on the status of the Society's Highway Salvage Project, no new environmental impact statements have been received from the State of Alabama Highway Dept. The progress on the 4 left pending from our last report are as follows:

<u>CHAPTER</u>	<u>PROJECT NO.</u>	<u>SURVEY RESULTS</u>
Cullman	S-184-D Cullman Co.	Still no report received. Report is now 4 months overdue.
Mauvilla	F-377(2) Mobile Co.	Still no report received on route of 2nd Alternate. Report now 4 months overdue.
Choctawhatchee	S-1004-E, S-877-E, Coffee Dale & Houston Cos.	Still no report received. Report is now 4 months overdue.
Cullman	Mud Creek Watershed, Cullman Co.	Still awaiting a report on this project.

Notification was received during the month that Charles Hubbert of the Muscle Shoals Chapter was appointed Chairman for this area. At the present time William Pendleton is doing an excellent job and we hope that he and Charles can work together in that area. We still have not heard anything from the Chapters who are not as yet an active part of this program. The evaluation of the project will be held during the month of May, and the results will appear next month. The future of the project looks dismal, due to the apathy of members residing in 27 out of 67 State counties.

AN ALABAMA SKELETON

Mound State Monument was contacted several weeks ago about the partial remains of a skeleton found in a bluff shelter near Hamilton, Ala. The initial report was made

by Mr. Paul Clark, Principal of Hamilton Elementary School. Mr. Clark was informed that the partial skeleton was discovered by a local resident, Mr. Fredricks and his son while exploring.

On March 16, 1972, Jerry Nielsen and Charles Moorehead, acting as representatives of the University of Alabama from Mound State Monument, drove to Hamilton to investigate the skeleton. Through observation of the skull and several long bones, it was determined that the remains were aboriginal. This conclusion was based on several distinct aboriginal physiological traits, such as wormian bone formations in the occipital suture region and the manifest deformation of the occipital region caused, presumably, by the adult being strapped in a cradle board as an infant.

The sex of the skeleton was also determined by an examination of the cranium and several long bones that were available. The cranium exhibited physiological characteristics that are usually associated with females. For instance, supra-orbital ridges of the skull were not pronounced. The upper ridges of the eye orbits were sharp as opposed to dull in males. The mandible revealed a sloping angle of the jaw with a prominent midline point causing a pointed appearance of the mandible. In males the mandible angle is less sloping and resembles a 90 degree angle and the chin is also more square. The occipital region of the cranium possessed smooth, unpronounced muscle ridges. In males this area is extremely rough due to the abundance of muscle ridges. These cranial characteristics give us good evidence as to the sex of the skeleton. Further evidence to support this conclusion is the examination of the long bones, including 2 humeri and one femur. Both the humeri and femur were slight in appearance, indicating small stature, and possessed smooth, unpronounced muscle ridges. These characteristics are again indicative of a female.

An investigation of the bluff shelter revealed no evidence as to the origin of the skeleton. No objects were found in association with the burial. It appears that this burial was of a single instance and was not related to a habitation site or otherwise.
(Charles Moorhead)

ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE BIBLE

New ideas may be difficult to accept, especially when they are in contradiction to what we have learned in the past. Archaeology plays a large part in correcting mistaken ideas. Perhaps some of the most "soul shaking" changes are the New Biblical Translations being made from scrolls, in the original Bible languages, which have been discovered in recent years. Discoveries of other records and literature heretofore unknown and archaeological investigations in the areas of discovery have aided in UNDERSTANDING the idioms of Biblical language and the cultural pattern of that day. The following are several magazine articles and recommended books pertinent to this field:

READER'S DIGEST, June 1971, page 119, (condensation of an article from CHRISTIAN HERALD, June 1971). "Latest Word in Bibles" by Don Wharton.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, November 1971, page 73. "The New Covenanters of Qumran" by Shemaryahu Talmon.

MORE LIGHT ON THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS: NEW SCROLLS AND NEW INTERPRETATIONS, by Millar Burrows, Viking Press, 1958.

THE ANCIENT LIBRARY OF QUMRAN AND MODERN BIBLICAL STUDIES, by Frank Moore Cross Jr. Anchor Books, 1961.

SCIENCE DIGEST, February 1972. "Coptic Voices from the Past", by Barbara Ford.
(Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

ARCHAEOLOGY'S "IMAGE"

We recently picked up an Alabama-Georgia road map put out by a "major" oil company. On the reverse side, in a list of tourist attractions, was an illustration - a cartoon - depicting somebody's idea of a typical scene at Moundville. The "mounds" in the background looked like fire-ant hills; in the foreground, a kid with a shovel

under his arm was running excitedly toward his proud papa, who was aiming his camera. The kid was carrying a large unbroken pot of a polychrome (blue, green, black and white) type which does not seem to be listed in any of the SEAC Bulletins.

Far be it from us to reveal the name of the oil company responsible for this somewhat distorted picture, but if anybody out there in our listening audience takes the trouble to stop in at a few competing service stations and compare their maps, the identity of the culprit might soon be discovered. Who knows, if you write a nice letter explaining what's wrong with the picture, you might receive a "humble" apology.

(Marvin D. Jeter, Birmingham Chapter)

MORE ABOUT HEAT TREATING OF FLINT

While this subject is not the principal purpose of the report, the findings should be included in the growing file of information and investigation on this method of stone treatment employed by prehistoric people. Memoir No. 9 of the Missouri Archaeological Society, October 1971, "Graham Cave Revisited - a Re-Evaluation of its Cultural Position During the Archaic Period", by Walter E. Klippel, is available for \$1.50 from the Society, P O Box 958, University of Missouri, Columbia 65201. All publications of the Society may be received through a Participating Membership, \$7.50 per year to the same address.

The Graham Site, an important cave site near Mineola, Mo., now part of a State Park, has been under study for about 20 years. This is a very comprehensive report of a study of the material excavated by members of the Missouri Archaeological Society under the direction of archaeologists from the University of Missouri-Columbia during the summers of 1967 and 1968. The author states: "The problem proposed for investigation here is one of determining how prehistoric groups adapted to and utilized their natural environments." In his detailed study of the artifacts, Klippel finds that more than 99% of the stone tools were manufactured from local raw material. A variation was noted in the heat treating of flint according to the different categories of artifacts. Generally the thin bifaces were subjected to heat treatment more often than the thick bifaces and crude pieces. This bears out the previous reports of Crabtree and Butler that thicker pieces of chert are not so often heat treated because they do not heat or cool evenly. (Don E. Crabtree and B. Robert Butler, 1964, "Notes on Experiment in Flint Knapping: I, Heat Treatment of Silica Materials. TEBIWA, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 1-6, Journal of the Idaho State University Museum, Pocatello.)

Klippel notes that the thick and crude pieces usually occur in the lower or older zones while the thinner pieces tend to be more prevalent in the upper or later zones. He also has an earlier report on observations of heat treating of flint: "Preliminary Observations on Heat Treated Chert from Late Archaic and Woodland Sites along the Southern Border of the Prairie Peninsula in Missouri" (Missouri Archaeological Society Newsletter #239, March 1970). The findings of all of his investigations are the same. The Archaic chipped tools were not usually heat treated while most of the Woodland assemblages were. The Woodland lithics were not exotic materials moved into the area as previously thought, but local material treated with a different technique.

(Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

BOOK REPORT

In 1872 an Englishman wrote concerning flint arrow points, that they were produced "by an admixture of a certain exhalation of thunder and lightning with metallic matter, chiefly in dark clouds, which is coagulated by the circumfused moisture and conglutinated into a mass, and subsequently indurated by heat, like a brick."

Today most people would not be lead to believe that projectile points fall from the sky during thunderstorms, but we are still being confused by some individuals who put too much effort into making their work and theories seem impressive and important, and too little effort into simply informing.

The above quote of the Englishman comes from EARLY MAN IN THE NEW WORLD, by Macgowen and Hester, which does a pretty good job of informing. The information is much the same as that covered in many other works and is not up-to-the-minute, but it is good reading, and good coverage is given to such subjects as diffusion vs. independent invention, migration routes of early man, artifacts of early man in the New World and development of agriculture. There is a lot of humor included and it seems to have been written to inform, not to impress. (William H. Wesley, Huntsville Chapter)

QUESTION & ANSWER SECTION

Dear Old Chief: (from William "Red" Pendleton)

Question: A clay Indian pot I found in Colbert County is unusual in one respect. It does not seem to have been baked. The pot is light brown clay color, approximately 7" in diameter with $3/8$ " to $1/2$ " thick walls, and stands 3" high. The pot keeps flaking off, due to the electric heat (very dry) in my house. What preventative may be applied to stop the deterioration and yet not destroy it from an archaeological standpoint?

Answer: The Editorial Board would like to refer this question to our readers for suggestions. However, one suggestion is to spray the pot with water occasionally. Any lacquer applied would change the pot from its original condition and destroy its value for study purposes. A paraffin and gasoline combination has been used to coat artifacts. The Old Chief suggests 2 things: (1) Take lots of pictures of it, and (2) Don't leave it out for the maid to dust.

LITHIC EXPERIMENTS

How many usable blades was the primitive man able to remove from a core by pressure techniques? Such an experiment was conducted at The Summer Flintworking School at Idaho State University directed by E. H. Swanson and D. E. Crabtree. The result of this experiment is given by 2 of the participants, Payson D. Sheets of the Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Penna. Museum, Philadelphia, and Guy R. Muto, Dept. of Anthropology, Idaho State Univ., Pocatello, in Volume 175 of SCIENCE, Feb. 11, 1972, p.632.

Eighty-three blades were removed from an obsidian core almost square in cross section (5.8 x 6.0 cm. at the platform). The total acute cutting edge measured 17.32 m. while the obtuse scraping edges formed by the intersection of the dorsal scars measured 14.30 m. The exhausted core had 70 cm. of usable obtuse scraping edge. The original core weighed 820 gms., exhausted core 50 gms., debitage 24 gms. The blades equaled 746 gms., or 91% of the original weight; 33% of the blades were triangular, 67% were trapezoidal. Though both the authors have preformed obsidian cores by percussion methods, this one was prepared by sawing as this was more convenient and also so that the core would fit in the vise more securely. This core was not uniform as it contained inclusions. A chest crutch removed all but 2 blades, which were at the corners of the core and were removed with a hardwood pressure tool (about 60 cm. long, 3 cm. diameter with a rounded end).

The blades showed variation; the wooden tool produced blades with small and diffuse bulbs with accented lips and no erailure or bulbar scars; the chest crutch produced larger bulbs, smaller lips and more erailure scars. The technique is described in detail. There were problems and miscalculations, but also methods of recovery. The authors feel that these methods may be recognized in archaeological items and should be worth a study as they may be of temporal or ethnic importance. The ratio of the length of the cutting edge to the weight of the blade may have an interesting application also in the analysis of ancient technologies. This is more easily computed than the ratio of blade edge and weight of all the original material, especially as in archaeology, you seldom recover all the material from one core. This information might indicate scarcity or abundance of raw material.

If you have not already read the article by Don Crabtree in AMERICAN ANTIQUITY, Vol. 33, No. 4, October 1968, pp. 446-478, "MesoAmerican Polyhedral Cores and Pris-

matic Blades". I certainly recommend it. For the price, write to Kraus Reprint, 16 E. 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017, or your library may have this publication.

Other additional reading on lithic techniques:

TOOLS OF THE OLD AND NEW STONE AGE, by Jacques Bordaz, paperback \$2.45, hardbound \$5.95, published in 1970 by the Natural History Press, Garden City, N.Y. 11530. Contains an extensive bibliography.

MECHANICAL BASIS OF PERCUSSION FLAKING, by John D. Speth, AMERICAN ANTIQUITY, Vol. 37, No. 1, January 1972, pp. 34-60. This is a rather technical study. AMERICAN ANTIQUITY, published quarterly, is available by membership in Society for American Archaeology, 1703 New Hampshire Ave. N.W., Washington D.C. 20009. Annual dues, \$15.00, year commences in June. (Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

ITEMS OF POSSIBLE INTEREST

Dr. Joseph Mahan Jr., formerly of Columbus (Ga.) Museum of Arts and Crafts, is now full time Director of "Westville", the 19th Century Georgia village near Lumpkin, Ga. Open now every day from 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM, EST. Admission is: Adults \$2.00, children \$1.00, the tickets being good for return visits for a period of 3 months. Here you may visit an authentic 1850 village, assembled with buildings and furnishings from all over the State. Craftsmen are working as they did in times past. Many holidays are observed as they were in the last century. A visit to Westville and you may truly live in the past.

Like a quiz? The one in SCIENCE DIGEST, February 1972, is on North American Indian artifacts. My score? All I'll say is that I need to read the 5 books they list for reference. (Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

CHAPTER NEWS

Birmingham Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Thursday of each month in Chapman Hall, Samford University. Mr. James Fulton, geology student at Birmingham-Southern, will speak at the May meeting on geological formations of the Galapagos Islands and Ecuador, with slides and commentary on the cultural background of natives.

The Pastfinders, Birmingham Chapter Ladies' Auxiliary, meets on the 2nd Thursday of each month in member's homes. The April meeting was held at the home of Mrs. J. D. Carmichael, where Mr. Larry Logan gave a harmonica program.

Choccolocco Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Thursday of each month in Regar Museum, Anniston. Mr. Pat Garrow, archaeologist at Shorter College, Rome, Ga., will be the speaker at the April meeting, on "Excavation on the Coosa River", showing slides.

Cullman County Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Monday of each month at Cullman City Hall. At the April meeting, Mr. Terry W. Tarkington, Decatur Chapter, who is co-author of the book ALABAMA CAVES, will give the program showing slides and discussing "What Do You Find in Caves". The "Rock Show" was to be held on April 23.

Huntsville Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Tuesday of each month in the 3rd floor Conference Room, Madison County Court House. Chapter member Mr. James W. Dorroh, a former President of an archaeological chapter in Pennsylvania, will be the speaker at the April meeting, on "Beaver Valley Dig 36BV9 in Pennsylvania".

Muscle Shoals Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 2nd Monday of each month at the Indian Mound Museum, Florence. At the April meeting, Chapter members reported on their individual site surveys along Middle Cypress Creek, which is to be channelized. A number of new sites have been found and recorded - one produced over 20 assorted Benton Stemmed, Plevna and Eva points so far. The Chapter's Annual covered dish supper will be held May 8th at the 3rd TVA Pavillion from Muscle Shoals Boat Harbor in MacFarland's Bottom.

ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

NEW MEMBERS DURING APRIL:

Aubrey L. Atwood, Route 1, Mt. Hope, Ala. 35651
Daniel W. Bollman, 4719 Oxford Drive, Mobile, Ala. 36618
John Bertram Broster, 303-C Cornell S.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106
Larry Craft, Route 5 Box 41, Anniston, Ala. 36201
Chapman C. Craig, 813 Ponder Road, Route 21, Knoxville, Tenn. 37919
Harold J. Hill, 211 Cone Drive, Selma, Ala. 36701
Clinton King, 4075 Moffat Road, Mobile, Ala. 36618
Rickie Schmale, Route 11 Box 59-B, Cullman, Ala. 35055

LAST CALL FOR 1972 DUES: 1972 dues were payable January 1; delinquent if not paid by March 31. Following the release of this Newsletter, the mailing list will be revised. With more than 100 members not paid for 1972, we cannot possibly promise back issues to those whose dues are not in and recorded by early May. If you are uncertain as to whether you have paid 1972 dues, checking the label on this Newsletter. A small "x" appears after the name of each paid member. If you paid dues through your local Chapter and this fact is not reflected by the "x" sign, get in touch with your Secretary or Treasurer to be sure all dues have been transferred.

SUMMER ANNUAL MEETING: So that you may make your plans in advance, be informed that the dates will be June 23-24 and the place is University of Alabama Tuscaloosa. The Saturday program will be on "Historic Archaeology", and on Sunday, those in attendance will be treated to a personally guided tour of Moundville. More next month!

ESAF ANNUAL MEETING: We are informed that this meeting to be held November 10-12 at the William Penn Memorial Museum, Harrisburg, Pa., will include, in addition to the 3 general sessions, 2 special sessions. At present, these special sessions are tentatively called "Movie-making and Archaeology" and "Archaeology and the Future". Information as to possible films and papers, also suggestions, are being requested by the Program Chairman, Ira F. Smith III, P O Box 1026, Harrisburg, Pa. 17108.

SPREADING ARCHAEOLOGY: As part of the Decatur Festival of Arts program, to be a 10-day event from April 20-30, State Secretary-Treasurer Rodger L. Schaefer is to be the speaker on April 24 at an admission free, public invited, 7:30 PM event at the Courtroom, City Hall, subject: "The Mute Stones Speak or Seal Their Lips Forever".

THE MUSELETTER of the Indian Temple Mound Museum, Fort Walton Beach, Fla., issue of April, 1972, reports that on nearing their first anniversary in the new museum building, they have entertained 28,000 visitors, with all 50 States and some 19 foreign countries represented. Exhibits in the museum are frequently changed, and returning visitors can see new items from time to time. You'll enjoy visiting the Museum when you are in the vicinity of Fort Walton Beach in Florida's "Panhandle Country".

IMMINENT NEW BOOK: Vanderbilt University Publications in Anthropology, P O Box 1532, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. 37235, informs that sometime this Spring, a new book entitled THE MIDDLE CUMBERLAND CULTURE will be available, by Robert Ferguson, John Broster, (our) James Cambron and James Ward Jr., price not shown.

WANT A GREAT PROGRAM? The Southeastern Indian Antiquities Survey, P O Box 12392, Nashville, Tenn. 37212, announces that for \$12.00 per set, a George Catlin Gallery of 31 slides, of which 29 are camera copies of lithographs produced in the 1840's by artist George Catlin. The set includes slides, illustrated narration guide and bibliography, and is recommended as a superb program for archaeological society meetings.

PLEASE be sure to read the Educational Page this month, carefully!

EDUCATIONAL PAGE

OUR HIGHWAY SALVAGE PROJECT

The Tasadays, a stone-age tribe, discovered living in caves about 500 miles south of Manila! This news spurred several expeditions into the wilds of the Philippines. A once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to take part in these investigations! To help record information which is threatened by our modern civilization! Yet YOU have a similar opportunity much closer to home! OUR highway salvage project! Every Chapter has the chance to participate in making a survey of sites threatened with destruction by our modern world, right here in Alabama! Do you realize how important this survey is? Unknown sites discovered. Others which never were reported. The present condition of sites now on record. You may report a site considered of such importance it will be saved from destruction! Your work will record these sites and afford an opportunity for much more intelligent appraisal of the area. Excavation can be concentrated where it appears the most pertinent data will be salvaged. We will never be able to unravel the prehistory of Alabama if most of the pages are missing!

The Highway Salvage Project Report in the April 1972 STONES & BONES is very disappointing as to the interest of our Society members. "No representative in this area". "No report received" - and it was due several months ago. From correspondence with Mr. DeJarnette, I learn that some Chapters have not returned any answer at all! The whole Montgomery-Selma area is without representation. That area is important as evidenced by the fact that it has been chosen for our summer project. Surely we have members living or DOING COLLECTING in this area!

Perhaps I should speculate on some of the reasons members have not responded to the opportunity. No one quite wanted to assume the responsibility, so an answer was put off until next month and next month was forgotten completely. How can we ever get a statewide project operational if the Chapters will not AT LEAST indicate whether or not they want to participate? Do you feel this project is not important enough to merit your time and energies? If so, I certainly would like to know your reasons. Does your Chapter feel they do not know how to start? Mr. DeJarnette has told you he is glad to answer questions and be of help. Do you feel you need more instruction? Then plan to have at least one member take part in the summer archaeological survey in the Selma area.

In the April STONES & BONES, C. Roger Nance gives an outline of what the survey will involve and the importance of this work. Are you not active in one of our local Chapters, yet have the free time and would like to help in this important work? Then get in touch with Mr. DeJarnette (Mound State Monument, Moundville 35474) or John Gustafson (1217 Thomas Drive S.W., Decatur 35601) - they will never know unless you tell them. Are you an active member in a chapter where no one else is at all interested in taking part, but you would like to? Then notify one or the other of the persons named above. (Also get busy and try to involve some of the other members!) You are working on a report, but just can't seem to finish it. Let Mr. DeJarnette know what the conditions are. My first report took more than several months, but I did keep Mr. DeJarnette informed as to what we were doing.

Please, every member who reads this (and I hope all members do at least scan our Newsletters for important items) take it upon yourself to urge your Chapter to send an answer to Mr. DeJarnette or John Gustafson, whether or not you can be counted on. Encourage others whom you know could do the survey, to take part. And if you are working on a report, let Mr. DeJarnette know that you and your whole crew weren't lost in the swamp or are still stumbling around looking for the sometimes very well hidden Right-of-Way markers! They want to evaluate the progress of this project soon and I'm sure no one wants a report of poor participation. Whether the sites due to be destroyed by our highway construction are recorded and their information added to our Alabama prehistory DEPENDS UPON EACH OF YOU!

(Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

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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