

Alabama Archaeological Society

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

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RODGER L. SCHAEFER, SECRETARY
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DECATUR, ALA. 35601

STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

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MEMBER OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

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SPECIAL NOTICE!! SPECIAL NOTICE!!! SPECIAL NOTICE!!!! SPECIAL!!!!!!

After the first of the year the Stones & Bones Newsletter office will be located in Daphne, Alabama. All correspondence to the newsletter, requests for back issues and address changes should be sent to Box 306, Daphne, Al. 36526. Additionally, future printings of the front and back covers will contain the new address, so please check before mailing correspondence to the Moundville address. Please also note that the "ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED" line which has been on the newsletters is being deleted. The reason for this is that the society pays out approximately \$1.50 per month for returned newsletters and since the postal rate is going up after the first of the year this will go up. It will be each member's responsibility to see to it that the newsletter has your correct address or you will not - NOT - receive your publications.

SPECIAL NOTICE NUMBER 2!!!

In an effort to prevent confusion and to facilitate the handling of requests for Alabama Archaeological Society and Archaeological Research Association publications, the following new arrangements have been made. Beginning 1-1-76 all requests for publications should be sent to ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (or ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION) BOX 306, DAPHNE, ALABAMA 36526. All correspondence concerning the Journal and manuscripts submitted for possible publication in the Journal should be sent to DAVID L. DeJARNETTE, EDITOR, BOX 277, MOUNDVILLE, ALABAMA 35474.

Everyone is aware that when a person orders a book they want to receive it as soon as possible, and careful attention should be paid to the above two notices so all newsletters, Journals and Research Association publications can be received with a minimal delay. Your assistance is requested in helping us to fulfill our responsibilities in sending books ordered and the society publications to all our members. And speaking of members, please pay your 1976 dues as quickly as possible and avoid the terrible fate of being put on the "drop list" for 1976. We want very much to keep each and every one of you!

JANUARY 1976

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1975 ANNUAL WINTER MEETING

Mrs. Marjorie Gay, President, opened the meeting, welcoming the 75 persons present and read the President's Report. Rodger Schaefer gave the report on the Year's Activities for 1975 and the Treasurer's Report as of November 15, 1975. Our total membership for 1975 was 616 which was a drop of 78 members from the high of 694 in 1974. This loss is probably due in part to the increase in dues and in part to the general economic condition. During the year the society held two statewide meetings, the Annual Winter Meeting at Tuscaloosa and the Summer Meeting at Selma. Four Board of Director's Meetings were held, two in conjunction with the annual meetings and two at Cullman. We thank our host chapters and officers of the society for their part in the success of the meetings and in the fine programs presented. Both the Journals and Newsletters have been issued on time to the membership. Because of the early date of the Winter Meeting, the December issue was not received prior to the meeting as it has been in the past, but should be received before Christmas. The 1000 copies of the First Ten Years books which we had printed have all been sold and we hope to be able to reprint this book at some future date. The society continued the scholarship fund for the 1975-76 year in the amount of \$250.00 at the University of Alabama for a student enrolled in the Graduate School pursuing a degree or major in archaeology and/or anthropology. This year we sold more back issues of the Journal than in any previous year, indicating the interest in Alabama archaeology.

B. Bart Henson, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the slate of officers for 1975. There being no nominations from the floor, motion was made and seconded that the nominations be closed and the slate of officers be elected by acclamation. Motion passed.

W. Warner Floyd presented "1975 Award of Merit" from the Alabama Historical Commission to Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Moore for their outstanding work on the Archaeological Museum at Florence and to Mrs. Marjorie Gay for her study and recording of Alabama sites along with her work on the preservation of archaeological sites.

James C. Fox, President of the Cullman County Archaeological Society, presented the only chapter report for this meeting and the Cullman County Chapter is to be congratulated on their activities during this past year.

Eleven "eight-minute mini-papers" on current archaeological activities around the state were given and the speakers are to be thanked for their fine programs. Dr. James B. Griffin, our main speaker, discussed the problems of getting reliable dates on early man and why so many dates are suspect. Dr. Griffin's talk was well illustrated with slides and proved extremely educational.

At the evening banquet, John H. Brooks, President of the Fort Toulouse Foundation, presented an illustrated talk on Fort Toulouse. The Honorable Bishop Barron, House of Representatives, presented John H. Brooks with a "1975 Award of Merit" from the Alabama Historical Commission for this work.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S
MEETING - NOVEMBER 22, 1975

Marjorie Gay, President, called the meeting to order with 26 Board Members present. Rodger Schaefer gave the Treasurer's Report and E. M. Harris was asked to audit the books at the end of this year.

Publications Committee: It was reported that all the Ten Years Books we had printed have been sold, and since costs for reprinting are so high, it was decided to suspend further plans for 6 to 12 months and investigate the market for additional books. It was moved and seconded that we begin work on additional Special Publications immediately. A review of the two manuscripts planned for this series will appear in the newsletter and as soon as enough prepublication orders are received, they will be printed. As soon as printing estimates are received, this information will appear in the newsletter.

Stones & Bones Newsletter: It was moved and seconded that the "Address Correction Requested" line from the newsletter cover be deleted on future printings as this will save the society considerable money in returned newsletters. (See page 1 for additional information).

Journal: The December issue of the Journal is at the printers and is due to be received on December 19th. Since this is so late, if the Journals are mailed then they might get lost in the Christmas rush, the Journal will be mailed out after the first of the year.

Site Preservation: It was reported that a number of sites have been recorded during this past year. TVA has posted warning signs on their property and action will be taken against vandalism on this posted land.

Archives Committee: The committee continues to work on the compilation of the History of the Alabama Archaeological Society.

By-Laws Committee: At the last printing of the By-Laws of the Society there occurred a mix-up which will be rectified shortly. A new copy of the corrected By-Laws, with the changes which were voted on by the Board, will be sent to the membership shortly.

Temporary Ways and Means Committee: A number of legislative bills pertaining to archaeology has been passed recently and a round of applause was given to Steve Wimberly, Milo Howard and Warner Floyd for their work in this area.

The Cullman County Chapter invited the Alabama Archaeological Society to hold the 1976 Annual Winter Meeting at Cullman.

Point Type Book: The point type book has been reprinted and revised and includes 12 new point types. Copies of this book are now on hand for sale (see front page) and through luck and planning we have been able to keep the cost at \$7.35 each.

NAME CALLING AMATEUR-PROFESSIONAL-POT HUNTER: WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

One of the main differences between the three titles is interest and education. The professional spends many long years in schools and in training to be what he is - a professional in the field of archaeology. The amateur, while a professional in another field, has a scientific interest in archaeology and what it means and respects the professional archaeologist for what he knows and what he can tell about an artifact or a site. The pot hunter is interested only in the artifact and has no interest in archaeology as a science, or in going to the trouble and expense of learning. I have heard no professionals or amateurs express shame in being called what they are, but at least one person who answered the 1975 AAS Survey said, "stop calling us pot hunters." Apparently at least this one person is neither pleased nor proud of his title.

Why? No one is forcing the pot hunter into this classification. No one is preventing the pot hunter from learning about the science of archaeology. No one is stopping the pot hunter from becoming at least an amateur, if not a professional. Some members of our own society have started out as pot hunters, have learned from others what they really could do, have gone on to be amateurs and some have returned to school to become professionals. The one preventing this progress is the pot hunter himself.

One of the main goals of the society, according to our constitution, is to EDUCATE. You cannot educate someone if he doesn't want to be taught. So the first step in this education process is for the pot hunter to ask to be taught. Who is he to ask? Most professionals have had at least one site damaged by pot hunters, so the instant they learn that a person is a pot hunter, they turn them off by jumping all over them, giving lectures, threatening them, etc. Obviously this is no way to educate anyone. Some amateurs react the same way, while others take it a little more slowly and try to get to know the pot hunter and sometimes they discover the person didn't know they were doing anything wrong.

A good example is the incident reported in the November 1974 newsletter wherein some pot hunters were destroying an archaeological site out of ignorance of the facts. They THOUGHT once the archaeologists were through they could go in and get whatever was left. Since no one had told them that additional excavations were planned at the site, and no one had educated them concerning what archaeology is all about, the blame for their actions rests partly with us.

The universal question crops up again - what can we DO about it? Since few pot hunters, who realize what they are doing, are going to contact a professional, the major responsibility rests with the amateurs. When you come in contact with a pot hunter don't shout and rave, talk calmly and explain the situation. No one really listens to the second sentence if the first one is nasty. Invite them to your chapter meetings, introduce them to others who are interested in archaeology and who can help them and guide them into helping and not hurting Alabama Archaeology. After all, isn't that what the society is all about?

(Judith Nielsen, Associate Editor)

MORE ON WELSH INDIANS

The following are excerpts from various articles collected by Tom Cornell of Huntsville and sent to the newsletter.

From (William Cullen) Bryant's "Popular History of The United States, Volume I," Charles Scribner's Sons, 1881. The tradition that America was discovered about the year 1170 by a Welsh prince named Madog, or Madoc, is still more circumstantial, and attempts to support it by later evidence have been made from time to time for the last two hundred years... This tradition relating to Madoc had, no doubt, some actual basis of truth, however much it may have been misapprehended; the evidence adduced from time to time in support of it has been believed by many, and is curious and entertaining; the tradition itself in its original baldness has found a place in historical narrative for three hundred years; for each and all of these reasons it demands brief consideration. The story was first related in Caradoc's "History of Wales," published by Dr. David Powell in 1584. Caradoc's history, however, came down only to 1157, and Humphrey Llwyd (Lloyd), who translated it, added the later story of Madoc. Lloyd received it from Guttun Owen, a bard who, about the year 1480, copied the registers of current events which, as late as the year 1270, were kept in the Abbeys of Conway, North Wales and Strat Flur, South Wales... Another bard, Cynfrig ab Gronow, referred to the tradition of western discovery by Madoc about the same time with Owen; and another allusion to it is claimed in the following lines - literally translated - written three years earlier by Sir Meredyth ab Rhy: "On a happy Hour, I, on the water, Of Mannaers mild, the Huntsman will be, Madog bold of pleasing Countenance, Of the true Lineage of Owen Gwynedd. I coveted not Land, my Ambition was, Not great Wealth, but the Seas." This may certainly be accepted as conclusive evidence, at least, that the mild-mannered and good-looking prince was fond of the sea; but it is difficult to find anything else in it that can be supposed to refer to the discovery of America... The story (of Madoc) is briefly this: When Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, was gathered to his fathers, a strife arose among his sons as to who should reign in his stead... In this contention Madoc took no part, but endeavored to escape from it... Leaving his brothers (about 1170) to fight it out among them, he got together a fleet and put to sea in search of adventure... at length he came to an unknown country, where the things were strange and new. Seeing that this land was pleasant and fertile, he put on shore and left behind most of those in his ships and returned to Wales. Coming among his friends again... he told them of the fair and extensive region he had found; there, he assured them, all could live in peace and plenty, instead of cutting each other's throats for the possession of a rugged district of rocks and mountains... enough determined to go with him to fill ten ships. There is no account of their ever having returned to Wales; but on the contrary, it is said, "they followed the manners of the land they came to, and used the language they found there," - a statement which, if true, shows not only that they did not return, but that some intercourse was preserved with their native land. Their numbers, nevertheless, must have been sufficient to have formed a considerable colony, and if, as the narrative asserts, the new country "was void of inhabitants" - meaning, probably, that it was only sparsely peopled - it is difficult to believe that they could have become so entirely assimilated to the savages as to lose their own customs and their own tongue. Moreover, if

such were the fact it destroys all other evidence, which was supposed to be subsequently found, of the existence of such a colony. (Such as: a tribe of Indians of light complexion and speaking the old British language was found within the present limits of the United States in the 17th century; a missionary from New York, a Mr. Charles Beatty, travelling in 1776 to the southwest of New York 400 - 500 miles, met people who said they had talked to these Indians who resided to the west of the Mississippi; In 1785 was published a narration by a Captain Isaac Stewart to the effect of having been taken a prisoner along with a Welshman, of these Indians about 1767. These Indians were remarkably "white" and most of them had red or reddish hair. The Welshman and the Indians talked and their legend had it that their forefathers had come from a foreign country and landed on the coast of Florida; another group of these Indians also lived on the Missouri River 400 miles above its junction with the Mississippi.) The thorough exploration of all of the territory of the United States within the last half-century has left little to be learned of any of the Indian tribes, and there are none among them known to speak a tongue which would be recognized as Welsh. Yet if there was such a tribe a hundred or even two hundred years ago, who had for six hundred years preserved their language when surrounded by a savage, alien race, it is hardly possible that a century later, such a people would have become so utterly extinct, or so absorbed by savages whose influence they had so long resisted, as to leave no certain trace of their origin... The Welsh tradition of Madoc's adventure may nevertheless be true, notwithstanding a failure to sustain it by evidence of its subsequent existence within the present limits of the United States. Such a colony may have been founded, and have perished as other colonies have done since; or a mere remnant of it may have survived to be absorbed by some tribe of Indians, on which it stamped in language and in look some feeble impression of its own origin... Should the original sources of the narrative, the registers of the Welsh bards, be ever recovered, or should other manuscripts be found touching this subject... there may be some further light let in upon this (story) of the Welsh prince.

From "Ancient Life in Kentucky" by Webb and Funkhouser, University of Kentucky Press, 1928. (Discussion of stone-grave sites and the people who lived at these sites.) When we consider these data we are forced to conclude that we are dealing with a rather distinct group of people who perhaps represent a culture quite different from that of the other groups we have discussed. When we further consider the outstanding characteristics of this group we are inclined to the opinion that they are less primitive than the others and perhaps approach in many respects modern man. This is indicated not only by their well-built and rather modern graves but by their skeletons and by the absence of the ornaments and artifacts so characteristic of the savage. And all of this reminds us of the theory to which we referred in an earlier chapter, to the effect that according to the Welsh tradition a colony of that nation reached the Mississippi Valley in very early times and remained there until wiped out or until it had become fused with the aborigines... part of the tradition may be accepted without question (the voyage and settlement in some new land by ten ships of Welshmen under Madoc's leadership). The second part of the tradition, namely, that this Welsh Colony entered the Gulf of Mexico, reached the mouth of the Mississippi, and established themselves somewhere in the interior of North America, may be regarded with more suspicion... We believe... that there can be little doubt but that there were American Indians in very early days who were familiar with the Welsh

language, so that this part of the theory must be taken seriously... (a point) which bears directly on the subject of the stone grave people, is the fact that there are to be found in Wales ancient stone cairns very similar in construction to those found in the New World. Such a similarity might of course be entirely a coincidence, since this type of sepulcher would not be beyond the imagination of a primitive race in any part of the world, but according to those who have examined the cysts both in Wales and in the United States, the resemblance between the two is quite remarkable and deserving of consideration... It is therefore difficult to refrain from drawing conclusions which would tend to support the Welsh Theory.

From the Bulletin of Lewis and Clark Archeological Society, Vol. 4, No. 7, July 22, 1971 (also reprinted in September 1971 STONES AND BONES). "Love-lock, Nevada. Scores of red-haired mummies and thousands of artifacts have been discovered in a smoke-coated cave 22 miles southwest of Lovelock during the last 60 years... Recent carbon 14 dating tests, however, show the Lovelock cave was occupied at various times, as early as 2000 to 3000 B.C. and as late as 1800 to 1850... When James H. Hart and David Pugh uncovered the first of the 6 1/2 to 7 feet tall mummies while mining Bat Guano in the cave in 1912, local Indians were not surprised... Old Plutes always called the redheads Siwash Indians... but many... wondered if they were really Indians. Who ever heard of a redheaded Indian?"

From the Washington Post by Geoffrey A. Wolff "Prince Madoc Joins Chris, Leif In America-Discoverers' Club". A book published in London, assembles impressive evidence to support the claim that Madoc made the round trip from Wales to Alabama. In the book, "Madoc and the Discovery of America," Richard Deacon ransacks five disciplines for clues to the mystery: ancient legend and literature, pragmatic testing, ethnology, archaeology and linguistics. Accurate records were rarely kept in the 12th century so one is thrown inevitably to the mercy of the bards who sang tales of the accomplishments of men of high rank. From these are an impressive number of references to Madoc... Pragmatic evidence that a long voyage in a small, slow boat is possible is irrefutable (i.e., the adventures of Thor Heyerdahl, Richard Deacon, etc.)... Ethnological support for the Madoc landing rests on many reports from early settlers in America of a tribe of white Indians having European features and speaking a language, depending on the story, either close to or identical to Welsh... Many tribes have been called the White Indian Nation, but Deacon puts his chips on the Mandans... Deacon cites impressive archaeological discoveries to prove his case. Probably the most important is his claim that there are at least three forts in Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee which archaeologists have testified are of pre-Columbian origin. It is his contention that they were erected by the Mandans to protect themselves against hostile tribes of red Indians, particularly the Cherokee... The Mandans had a full complement of pronouns and their pronunciation was markedly similar to the Welsh... Deacon admits that no other nation in the British Isles has such a shadowy, elusive historical past as Wales. It is almost impossible to say where legend ends and fact begins. The way to the truth is blocked again and again by manufactured evidence and false reports.

ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

NEW MEMBERS DURING DECEMBER

Tom DeJarnette, 1909 Sixth Avenue East, Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401 (Sustaining)
Charles McRae Via, 3341 Albans Lane, Montgomery, Alabama 36111
C. Rayford Massey, 2102 Aftonbrae Drive, S. E., Huntsville, Alabama 35803 (F)
Mrs. James P. Bradford, 321 West Glenwood Drive, Birmingham, Alabama 35209

CHAPTER NEWS

Huntsville Chapter regular meeting time is the 4th Tuesday of each month at 7:00pm at the Huntsville Public Library, 2nd Floor Auditorium. The person to contact for chapter information is Ruby W. Walter, Rt. 2, Box 237, Lacey's Spring, Alabama 35754. In lieu of the regular November meeting the chapter met November 13 at the Huntsville Museum of Art for a showing of five films on the North American Indian by Charles Byrd King. The December 30th meeting featured Mike Moquin, a young member of the chapter who is presently attending the University of New Mexico, who spoke on "Chaco Canyon - Early Man Site."

Tuscaloosa Chapter regular meeting time is the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 7:30pm in Ferguson Center on the University Campus. The person to contact is Eugene Futato (345-8724 - home). The 1976 officers are Eugene Futato, President, W. Dale Stewart, Vice-President and Janice Gilliland, Secretary-Treasurer.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL DIG FUND DRIVE

In addition to the list published in the November Newsletter, we have received several more contributions, from the following fine folks:

Mr. & Mrs. Brittain Thompson, Birmingham, their SIXTEENTH!
Mr. & Mrs. John P. Knudsen, Raleigh, N. C., for the SIXTH time!
Dr. Albert Trowse, Auburn, his FIRST fine donation!
Mr. William B. Stepp, Huntsville, for the SEVENTH time!
Lively-Long-Josselyn Pebble Tool Papers, their fifth contribution for 1975.

Since it seems that we always have a couple of good people getting their donations to us in time for Christmas, or before the end of the Taxable year, we shall await the end of December to announce the number of contributions received and the total amount of dollars by the Research Association this year. We can use it all, so please seriously consider giving Alabama Archaeology a Christmas present in the form of a donation to the Research Association. The inside back cover of this newsletter gives complete instructions for submitting much needed funding .

THE NEWSLETTER STAFF AND THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY WISH EVERYONE A PEACEFUL AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

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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(Residents of Foreign Countries, including Canada & Mexico: \$1.00 additional for Regular, Associate or Institutional membership, \$10.00 additional for Individual Life and \$15.00 additional for Joint Life Membership)

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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.

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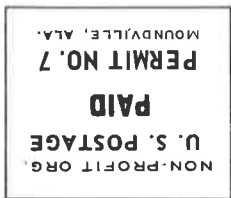
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C/O MR. & MRS. JERRY J. NIELSEN

Alabama Archaeological Society



PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

<i>Handbook of Alabama Archaeology Part I, Point Types</i>	\$7.35 pp
<i>Handbook of Alabama Archaeology Part II, Uniface Blade and Flake Tools</i>	2.25 pp
<i>Lively, Long, Josselyn — Pebble Tool Papers</i>	3.00 pp

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<i>First 10 Years of the Journal of Alabama Archaeology</i>	\$5.00 pp
<i>Available issues of Journal of Alabama Archaeology (each)</i>	3.00 pp
<i>Special Publication 1 — Fort Mitchell</i>	2.00 pp

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