

Alabama Archaeological Society

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

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RODGER L. SCHAEFER, SECRETARY
1414 15TH AVENUE, S.E.,
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STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

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MEMBER OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

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OUR NEW PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

JAN 7 - 1971

The Alabama Archaeological Society is a very alive and progressive organization. We have accomplished many fine things in the past - we have an active research association, a newsletter unsurpassed and a journal of top quality. However, we must push ahead and set our course for new and sometimes controversial objectives. Reform is needed in several areas of archaeology, and I want to briefly discuss 3 of these.

First, I strongly feel that we need a position of State Archaeologist. This position should be University based, would establish a focal point within the State, bring better coordination between archaeological groups and reduce unilateral and sometimes duplicate efforts. I believe the greatest benefit of such an office would be the publicity and awareness of archaeology it could bring throughout the State. This is sorely needed to acquaint and educate the "man on the street".

Second, a new sense of responsibility needs to be developed and cultivated in all circles of archaeology - from the large museum to the amateur. A recent article in SMITHSONIAN Magazine reveals the scandal of many of our large museums buying and dealing in stolen and mutilated works of art from the Mayan temples of Central America. Turkey has threatened expulsion of American archaeologists if the U.S. fails to support a United Nations resolution regulating stolen national treasures.

And, of course, we have the proverbial amateur of which an example was given recently in our own STONES & BONES. Roger Nance surveyed a promising bluff shelter and found it so filled with potholes that it was not even worth investigating. Naturally, I'm not saying everyone in these categories is irresponsible. But I am saying there is room for reform in all categories, especially the amateur, whereas a new sense of responsibility will be established toward that old cliché: "once it's dug up, you can't put it together again".

The third area of reform that I feel is urgently needed is the process of dissemination of archaeological data. In some cases we are literally working in a vacuum - or, as someone put it - splendid isolation. I estimate that no more than 20% of all archaeological data is ever published - and the published data has limited distribution and soon becomes out of print. If we dig, we have an obligation to publish. In a recent discussion I had with a prominent archaeologist, he said: "We should declare a 10 year moratorium on digging and this would give us time to catch up on our publications." Another university scholar, an expert in linguistics, recently commented to me that the British Museum has 50,000 tablets from the Middle East that have never even been copied, let alone researched, studied or published.

The scientific community has realized that with the millions of technical documents

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throughout the world, the old methods of researching through hard copies in a library is fast becoming impractical - for the student as well as the professional. Let me give you an example. The U.S. has been trying to perfect a method of controlling mercury pollution for some time when a recent computer search of some 500,000 documents discovered that Japan had developed a method of control in 1968 - 2 years before. The paper revolution is almost overwhelming and we do not possibly have the time to manually search library documents for all related material. To a large degree, a similar situation applies to archaeological data - especially if publications kept abreast of field work.

I feel the National Park Service could establish computer data banks at their regional depositories. They could be specialized data banks of the region they represent. Properly indexed and cross referenced, almost immediate search of hundreds of thousands of documents would be available. We are not taking advantage of the tools other sciences have been using for years.

How can we as a Society promote some of these areas? We can work through our legislature in getting an Office of State Archaeologist established; we can present resolutions to the Eastern States Archeological Federation for support of regional data banks; we can promote a Journal on Southeastern Archaeology; we can promote Miscellaneous Papers as part of our JOURNAL publications; and many other things where innovation, imagination and dedication can pay tremendous dividends for archaeology.

In conclusion, I want to compliment the speakers on the excellent job they did here today. I would like to thank John Gustafson and those who assisted in arranging this fine program, and I want to thank the Choctawhatchee Chapter for their hard work in making all the arrangements for hosting our Annual Meeting. I plan to visit each chapter during the coming year, and I look forward to seeing each of you.

Amos J. Wright Jr., State Society President

1970 ANNUAL MEETING REPORT

The meeting at the Dothan Recreation Center was called to order at 10:45 AM on December 5, 1970, by Mr. Gordon Willis, President of the host Choctawhatchee Chapter, who welcomed State Society members and visitors, and introduced Mrs. J. A. Searcy, State Society President. Mrs. Searcy again welcomed everyone present, and then discussed many of the accomplishments of our Society during the year.

As State Secretary, Mr. R. L. Schaefer then read the minutes of the year's activities, which included a breakdown of our membership showing 65 Institutional members, 2 Honorary Life, 6 Joint Life, 31 Life, 20 Joint Sustaining, 25 Sustaining, 310 Regular, 118 Family and 32 Associate members, a gain of 15 members over 1969, and including 212 members from out-of-State (from 33 States plus Canada and Mexico). He also mentioned the summer meeting at Selma, the consistent publication of our Newsletter and JOURNAL, and the visit of Dr. Francois Bordes from France on pebble tool materials.

As State Treasurer, Mr. Schaefer reported receipts during the year of \$2,888.77 and disbursements of \$2,690.54, leaving the sum of \$1,883.63 in our Regular Operating Fund and \$3,678.71 in our Special Fund for Life Memberships.

With a change of "hats" (actually a Monsanto cranial adornment), Mr. Schaefer then gave the Nominating Committee report in the absence of Steve Wimberly, Chairman, presenting the following slate of Officers for 1971:

President
1st Vice President

Amos J. Wright Jr.
John F. Gustafson

2nd Vice President	B. Bart Henson
Secretary/Treasurer	Rodger L. Schaefer
Assistant Treasurer	Brittain Thompson
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Editorial Assistants, JOURNAL	Mrs. Valerie Scaritt
	Mrs. Christine Wimberly
Photographer, JOURNAL	Dr. A. G. Long
Editor, Newsletter	Brittain Thompson
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Nicholas H. Holmes Jr.	Mobile
Eulis King	Cullman

There being no nominations from the floor, the above slate of Officers was approved by acclamation.

Mr. Brittain Thompson, with appropriate and complimentary remarks, then presented Honorary Life Memberships in our State Society to David L. DeJarnette (in absentia) and Rodger L. Schaefer, which honors had been voted unanimously during the year.

President Searcy then introduced the new 1971 President, Amos J. Wright Jr., of our Huntsville Chapter, who delivered the message which appears on the front pages of this issue of our Newsletter, and the business meeting was adjourned.

At the buffet luncheon which followed, Mr. Brittain Thompson gave a touching tribute to Dan Josselyn, our State Society "mentor" who passed away during the year.

The afternoon session was called to order by President Wright, who introduced John H. Gustafson, Program Chairman, and he introduced the following speakers:

"1970 Excavations at Durante's Bend", by Roger Nance - a brief account, with colored slides, of the State Society summer dig which he supervised and on which Progress Reports have previously appeared in the Newsletter. Roger is now working on the dig report covering the work done. An analysis of the pottery data will be made with several computer programs and the material should be completely analyzed and a report written and ready for publication during the coming year.

"Excavations at Pinson Cave", by Carey B. Oakley - Pinson Cave is a late Woodland site and corresponds to the Hamilton people of the mounds in Southern Tennessee. This is a single component site and the cave has been sealed off with a locked door. For the most part, it is a jumble of human and animal bones. All the points found were Hamilton, and of the 50 points, 8 were actually imbedded in bone.

"The St. Alban's Site", by Miss Bettie Broyles - The St. Alban's Site has been worked 3 of the last 4 years. It was discovered in 1963, and is on a bank about 20 feet high above the present Kanawha River level, which, in turn, is about 15 feet higher than when the site was put down. It is believed that the site was originally on the south bank of an island. At the present time, it is on the north bank of the river. The site is unique in that only one type of point is found in each zone, and each oc-

cupation is separated by a sterile zone. Grubbing tools were found which were dated at 6,000 years B.C. The Kirk Corner Notched point is dated at 6,980 B.C., the Kawanawha River Stemmed point at 6,210 B.C., Lecroy points at 6,300 B.C. and the small Kirk Corner Notched is older and is made of more exotic material. Miss Broyles has named several new points which are similar to the Lecroy point, but are in different occupational zones for which she has carbon dates. She has hope that she will be able to make another dig at this site at a later date in which she leaves 100 feet between the river and the dig, and by use of pumps, be able to go below the present water table in order to obtain the older type points. The colored slides of the dig shown by Miss Broyles were extraordinarily interesting.

"Bear Creek Excavations", by Noel Read Stowe, who reviewed 30 sites along the Bear Creek watershed, representing 4 years' work. All the site reports have been written except 4 which will be for the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, and 3 reports to be submitted to the National Park Service. He is making an analysis of the seeds, shells, etc., found along with the flint artifacts. He reports that there was more seed gathering in the bluff shelters than in the other sites.

"Dothan Area Site Report", by Robert Wheat, who described 3 sites where members of the local Chapter have obtained quite a number of their artifacts: (1) Ho-207, which produced Big Sandy, Kirk, Lecroy, Morrow Mountain and Woodland points. No fluted points were found and no greenstone material. (2) Ho-209, where Weeden Island materials predominate; also, greenstone artifacts and trade goods were found. (3) Ho-216, which is a rather large site, being about 80 acres, all of which is under cultivation and produced Big Sandy, Kirk and related point types, together with one whole and one unfinished greenstone celt, hammer stones and a small amount of pottery including fiber tempered pottery sherds up to one inch thick.

"The Value to Archaeology of Interdisciplinary Research", by Dr. C. Earle Smith Jr., who is a biologist and became interested in archaeology in his work on the development of different agricultural products. He was the first to submit samples which showed the development of corn over the last 5,000 years. He reported on sites in the vicinity of Mexico City. This area has been an arid region over the past 10,000 years and, even at this early age, they had developed a system of irrigation ditches for the raising of agricultural crops. This land is still irrigated today in a similar manner. One of the early irrigation structures is now completely covered by travertine and is completely preserved. They found cotton seed and cotton bolls which were cultivated 3,000 years ago and which is equal to the cotton grown today. One boll weevil was found in one of the cotton bolls. They also raised squash, corn, beans, peppers, avocado and many fruits still grown today. Seed and fiber remains of many of the same plants that we find today were found in the hearth pits dated at 8,000 B.C. Peanuts and guava seemed to come in about 200 B.C. Much more can be gained by floating hearth material, and from the plant as well as the animal remains recovered at our digs. His interesting talk was well illustrated with color slides.

Later in the evening following adjournment, a large number of members staying overnight in Dothan were delightfully entertained at an "oyster shuck" at the home of Robert Wheat, with members of the Choctawhatchee Chapter assisting. The affair will be long remembered by those who were so fortunate as to attend.

REPORT ON 1970 ESAF MEETING

For 198 registered members, Natural Bridge, Va., one of the 7 Natural Wonders of the New World, was the setting for the meeting. A workshop, "The Beginnings of Pottery in the Eastern U.S." with Herb Kraft, N.J., presiding, provided a very stimulating first afternoon session. Ripley Bullen, Fla., announced a date of 1,750 B.C. for pottery with the observation that in Florida, steatite was a later date. E. Thomas

Hemmings offered a date of about 2,500 B.C. for Ga. and S.C. Dave Chase reported he is in the process of obtaining a C-14 date for fiber-tempered pottery in central Ala. Floyd Painter reported no fiber-tempered pottery is found in Va., but steatite followed by steatite-tempered ware was the first. Bill Gardner gave a date of 950 B.C. for the steatite-tempered in Va. Lower Coastal Plains. A C-14 date of 1,380 B.C. was reported for a hearth in a steatite quarry in Md., in association with quarry tools. Tyler Bastian told of steatite quarries along the edge of the Piedmont in Va. Steatite was also reported in N.J., N.H. and Mass. Raymond Baby and Martha Potter reported some large grit-tempered vessels near Columbus, O., where about equal numbers of sherds and broken rocks suggest hot rock cooking. Dick Marshall reported for Miss. an early date of 1,230 B.C. for a site with clay balls and another site with steatite pots and fiber-tempered pottery, a date of 1,140 B.C. He had also found a shell-tempered pottery definitely not Mississippian, but very much earlier. These short reports brought much audience participation and questions.

The business meeting included state reports, with Dave Chase doing Ala. credit. Ohio is a new member of the Federation through the Ohio Academy of Science. The 1971 ESAF meeting will be at Gainesville, Fla., close enough for many of our Ala. members. Make a note now to reserve Nov. 5, 6 and 7 in 1971. Don Dragoo, Pa., is new ESAF President; Maurice Robbins, Mass., President-elect; Douglas Woodward, Md., corresponding secretary; Ronald Thomas, Del., and Betty Broyles, W.Va., remain as recording secretary and treasurer.

The sessions included all phases of archaeology. A Paleo-Indian site, the first to be discovered in N.J., is located in a truck gardener's plot. Herb Kraft reported the owner will not agree to excavation, but a surface collection contains beautiful fluted points as well as an assortment of tools, some in exotic materials. Don Dragoo remarked the crude tool complex was comparable to his Wells Creek Site in Tenn. R. P. Gravely Jr. reported shaft and chamber burials in Va. with the unusual burial position of flat on the back with knees bent up. W. Fred Kinsey III reported a date of 4,220 B.C. from charcoal in the hearth of an unidentified component at 96 to 100 inches deep at a salvage site in the Del. valley. Louis Brennan gave a number of new dates from 4,725 B.P. to 5,863 B.P. for his Giant Oyster Horizon in the Hudson River Valley of N.Y. His newest book, AMERICAN DAWN, which gives a summary of the discoveries and theories about Early Man in the Americas was on sale in the publication room.

In line with this research of early man was the banquet address by Sherwood Gagliano, on work at Avery Island, a salt dome in southern La. (meeting place of 1966 SEAC). The material he has found, others advised him to be just broken rock, but after study he has realized they are crude tools manufactured by a "bi-polar chipping technique". The salt company, this last year, has been digging a new salt shaft. They worked with Dr. Gagliano and removed the soil by layers, placed into dump trucks. The result was 70 truck loads placed in 35 piles in a grassy field and covered with plastic sheeting. A water line run to the field and they were ready! Washing thru the dirt piles, he found the top layers contained nothing. Just above the salt dome is a sand and gravel deposit. Between it and the salt dome, fossil bones and pebble tools were found. In association with the sand and gravel was a piece of basketry and a possible hearth, with a piece of cordage in the clay above. He feels work is just starting at this site. Due to the salt domes and pond fills, date interpretation is difficult. The assemblages he has found, so far, compare with the Paleo in the eastern U.S. and are not similar to the early fluted material in La. He feels this may be a primitive culture before the Clovis, or the Island may be unique.

Other papers included a report on the new state archaeological program in Md. by Tyler Bastian; work in Miss. by Richard Marshall; the suggestion that early Indian fabrics were manufactured by twining as seen in a study of cord-marked pottery by R. Westwood Winfree; Howard MacCord reported on a fortified village site occupied for only a few years, perhaps 3 or 4, and the inhabitants moving on; beautiful slides showed Historic Site Archaeology in Hampton, Va., Joe Benthall's present investigations; Barry Kent had excavated an Indian village on the lower Susquehanna River,

finding a cemetery with mostly bundle burials, which contained no native pottery but much European goods; Alfred Guthe gave a progress report on their salvage work in Tenn. at Chota, which he called "Last Gasp" for the study of a documented Cherokee Overhill Village; Raymond Baby has been doing further investigations at Mound City, Ohio, and reports the visitors will see many changes in the reconstruction as they do further research; E. Thomas Hemmings brought more information on the Georgia, S.C., shell rings with dates of 4,100 to 3,900 B.P. from trenches dug this year.

An afternoon session on Petroglyphs in the eastern U.S. with James Swauger of Carnegie Museum presiding, brought out the point while many sites are known, relatively little work has been done in the study of this type artifact. Fred Coy has found and reported many sites in Ky., but has not tried to interpret them. (He has 2 new reports just published, TENN. ARCHAEOLOGIST Vol. 25, No. 2, Autumn 1969, and SEAC Bulletin No. 10, 1968) Among others reporting, Sigfus Olafson told of some in W.Va. He sees a similarity with the Birch Bark Scrolls of an Indian Fraternal Group in Minn. Dr. Swauger agrees with this and added that the artistic talent is too crude for the Adena people, yet carvings are too fresh to be of an earlier time. There is no European influence. While relic collectors have chipped off pieces, some of the worst damage has come from visitors walking over those in a flat position.

(Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

WHERE THE ACTION IS - OR WAS

The December FLORIDA ANTHROPOLOGIST indicates that our neighbor State of Florida has enough Paleo material to begin making a number of people start changing their thoughts about the extent to which Paleo folks spent time down there. Seems there were more than just a few tourists, as isolated finds have previously indicated. Ben Waller, according to his article, has as many as 22 Paleo projectile points from a single site, not including broken pieces and a grand total of 130 Paleo points from all sites, not counting broken pieces. Bones from the Paleo meat market are also being found in quantity, elephant and such.

Now these are unusual sites, not only because of the Paleo material, but because they are all underwater. Yes, they are on the bottoms of rivers. Another thing is that for the most part, they weren't found by accident, but by looking for a specific combination of physical features. It is interesting to note that some of the most important archaeological finds are not made by chance but as a result of long, arduous, methodical searching for the right combination of conditions.

Where are Alabama's elephant bones? There isn't likely to be a big splash in Alabama as amateur archaeologists take to the water, but those who have already taken advantage of man's ability to become a part of the underwater world should make a New Year's resolution to check out a couple of likely spots.

(William H. Wesley, Huntsville Chapter)

CHAPTER NEWS

Birmingham Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Thursday of each month in Room 213, Reid Chapel, Samford University. Officers elected for 1971 are: Mrs. George O. Mabry, President; Ronald D. Eason, Vice President; Mrs. F. G. Hamner, Secretary; and Mrs. Richard C. Adams, Treasurer.

Huntsville Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Madison County Courthouse. At the December meeting, Roy Cochran Sr., new Chapter President, showed 3 very interesting films: "Blades and Pressure Flaking", "Early Stone Tools" and "Obsidian Point Making". 1971 Officers elected are: Roy J. Cochran Sr., President; Herb Smith, 1st Vice President; Frank Brown, 2nd Vice President, Ruby Walter, Secy-Treas; and Georgia Dunn, Librarian.

Morgan-Limestone Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Tuesday of each month in Decatur

City Court Room. Chapter member Jack Cambron was the speaker at the December meeting on the subject: "Cultural Divisions in the Southeast". Horace J. Holland, Muscle Shoals Chapter, will discuss his trip to South America at the January meeting, also showing slides. Chapter Officers for 1971 are: David Floyd, President; John Reno, Vice President; Eugene Stewart, Secy-Treas; Bob Doherty, Program Chairman.

Muscle Shoals Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 4th Monday of each month in Room 100, Science Building, Florence State University. At the November meeting, Chapter member Horace Holland spoke on "Artifact Identification", using an excellent set of slides prepared by David Floyd, Morgan-Limestone Chapter, comprising an interesting exercise in projectile point identification, during which there was much group participation.

Noccalula Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Thursday of each month at Etowah County Court House, Gadsden. The December meeting was held at Carnes Restaurant, where 1971 Officers were installed following supper: Jess Raley, President; Mrs. Bill Ashley, Vice President; Mrs. Leon Young, Secretary; Mrs. R. E. Battles, Treasurer; Mrs. Charles Troup, Mrs. Leon Young, Tom Clontz, Mrs. Bill Barker, Newsletter. At the January meeting, the Bill Ashley's son Scott will discuss "The Piltdown Hoax". Aged 16 and a junior at Gaston High, Scott was 3rd in Etowah County in the American Legion Speech contest, and likes to research Civil War lore.

ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

NEW MEMBERS DURING DECEMBER:

Donald E. Dean, 902 Lakeshore Blvd., Florala, Ala. 36442
David H. Dye, 3560 Douglass, Memphis, Tenn. 38111
Mr. & Mrs. Judson Hawthorne, 1304 Beach St. SE, Decatur, Ala. 35601 (Family)
Marvin Singletary, Mill Place Drive, Blakely, Ga. 31723
Helmut C. Wentz, Geography Dept., Univ. of Tenn. at Martin, Martin, Tenn. 38237
Mrs. K. A. Woodrough, 14 Shorne Cliff Road, Newton, Mass. 02158
University Library, (Serial Dept.), The Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz. 85721

MORE 1970 DIG DONATIONS: It is a pleasure to make formal acknowledgment of 2 additional contributions received during the month of December, further increasing the fine total of funds to defray the costs of our 1970 summer dig, from: J. Andrew Douglas, Mobile, who makes his SECOND donation this year, and his FOURTEENTH over a 10 year period, an enviable record of financial interest in our endeavors; and from Victor Josselyn, now living in Birmingham, who specifies that his donation be included with others in the Daniel W. Josselyn Memorial Fund. Thus our 1970 books close.

YOUR 1971 STATE SOCIETY DUES: So soon after Christmas, we hate to be obliged to remind you of these, but they are one of those obligations you should not overlook and the sooner you attend to this, the better for all concerned. Use the coupon on the inside back cover of this Newsletter, and then sit back and enjoy 1971, with us.

EDUCATIONAL ARTICLE

A SUGGESTION FOR STATEWIDE ACTIVITY

At the State Meeting in Dothan, several members commented about the need for a more fulfilling role with which individual chapters could identify. Seems to me that I talked on this subject to different chapters while I was State President. It is my firm belief that there is a critical need for many of us to become involved in a helpful way and in a manner which will be constructive and ultimately reflect credit upon the chapter and the State Society in general, not to mention helping some of the disenchanted members to get back in the fold again!

We are all aware of our vanishing wilderness and the destruction of our environment due to all sorts of dam building, highway construction, watershed development, urban sprawl, and, more recently, subsoiling, a new plowing technique which, I'm afraid, is finishing off sites wholesale along major streams and river bottoms. There is (and has been) a dire need for the amateurs to help save data. There is no excuse for a State which has a large archaeological society not to have some plan in mind toward the recording and surface sampling of many hundreds of threatened sites. In the face of this destruction of our past, we are in a position to make a genuine, lasting contribution. But how must we do this?

First, organize the data which you have. Devote a chapter meeting to this. Review all site numbers and associated data in counties where you have surveyed. Check your known numbers against the State file at Moundville to make sure there are no duplicates (either 2 different numbers assigned to the same site or the same number used on 2 different sites). Make sure each numbered site has some filled out form or recorded description which reflects: A. Date of finding; B. Location on map (cite map used); C. Owner's name; D. Size of site and all information regarding depth (if tested), nature of soil, elevation above sea level, relationship with a nearby water source; E. Cultural identity and a description of any subsurface work and by whom. Appended to this should be a description of all artifacts found on the site.

Next, check your site control map to make sure the recorded site is properly located. Having done all this, continue your survey with emphasis on site areas scheduled for landscaping, flooding, mining or whatever. These would be your priority sites and MUST be checked first! It wouldn't hurt to go back to certain of your sites of record to make sure they are still existing. A bulldozer can erase in one afternoon a site that was lived on a thousand years.

A third phase of operations would be to search areas where you have done little surveying. There are some counties in Alabama which have only one or 2 numbers out at the present time. Occasionally, local collectors will cooperate. If they don't, there isn't much you can do and another site is lost to view. For the intelligent collector who understands what you are doing and can be convinced that he, too, is in a position to make a contribution, you will have a chance to recover data without spending too much of your own time.

In all of this activity, take notes, use a camera to photograph sites and collection material and keep all records in one place. If you make copies of records, all the better, just make sure that the copy is kept in another place in case one is destroyed. Copies of these records should be made available to a central file, perhaps at Moundville. As for the artifacts, samples ought to be available for student study or examination by the professional who might some day wish to do a project in your area.

If all of this is done and done right, Alabama will soon become one of the most thoroughly surveyed States in the country - all due to the efforts of its amateur society. Bear in mind, even in States which have authorized a salvage program or which have an appointed archaeologist, not one has enough professionally trained men or women to cope with the staggering problem resulting from this widespread destruction of archaeological data. Only the amateur can, with professional guidance, accomplish this.

I would appreciate your reaction to this. Write me at Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts, 440 S. McDonough St., Montgomery, Alabama 36104.

Dave Chase, Montgomery 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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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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