Alabama Archaeological Society

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

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RODGER L. SCHAEFER, *SECRETARY*
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STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

NADB DOC # - 4,056,679

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1971 WINTER ANNUAL MEETING

Our Annual Meeting this year will be held on December 4, 1971, from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM at the Brookhaven Middle School in Decatur, with the Morgan-Limestone Chapter as hosts. The school opened in September and is ultra-modern. The auditorium is a theatre type with permanent, comfortable seats accommodating 500, is carpeted and has a public address system. The display room and lounge area are adjacent.

The host Chapter will provide full time custodial service for the displays. Table space is available for all chapters and individuals bringing exhibits. Additionally, tables for display and sale of archaeological publications will be available. Universities, museums, research foundations and archaeological societies are encouraged to bring representative publications, especially back issues of newsletters and journals.

The program portion of the meeting is essentially complete and is comprised of 5 speakers and, if time permits, a short special feature film. For the convenience of those in attendance, food for the noon meal will be catered by a local restaurant and served in the school cafeteria. This will be especially convenient in the event of inclement weather and will allow more time to converse with friends and quiz the speakers.

Following the meeting, our hosts have planned for Saturday night a most unusual party, complete with very realistic nature scenes and an archaeological setting. Arrange your plans so you will not miss this!!!

Adjacent to the meeting site is the "Aquadome Recreation Center", an ideal place for the children if they don't plan to attend the meeting. This is a fully enclosed sports area with all types sporting activities (including a heated swimming pool) and is fully supervised in all areas.

A detailed map and full information on motel accommodations, plus the complete program, will come forward to you with the November (next month's) Newsletter.

(B. Bart Henson, 2nd Vice President, Program Chairman)

SUMMARY OF 1971 SUMMER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

As summer has drawn to a close, we look back on the survey work done in 3 parts of the State - by Read Stowe in the Mobile Bay area, Dr. Roger Nance in the Selma area and Charles Hubbert in the northwest Alabama area. Brief summaries are as follows:

In the Mobile Bay area, several sites previously examined years ago by the Alabama Museum of Natural History were re-examined and surface collections made. New sites also were located and collections made for future reference. The sites contain material ranging from Early Pottery to Historic times.

In the Selma area, several sites bearing ceramic materials were located and these sites will be reported on in a later issue of this Newsletter. The material from these sites also will be used in the study Dr. Nance is making of the site at

Durante's Bend on the Alabama River, excavated during the summer of 1970.

In the northwest Alabama area, several sites were reported which contained Paleo material. Whether or not any of the Paleo material will be found beneath the surface awaits further examination of the sites. One site, a bluff shelter reported on in last month's Newsletter, contains Dalton material.

The summer's work was rewarding, and perhaps this winter some of the sites can be further examined to determine if one or more should be excavated next summer.

In the summer site survey work, Dr. Nance called upon the assistance of Marvin D. Jeter, anthropology student at the University of Alabama Birmingham; and Sonny Curren, student archaeologist on several University of Alabama Tuscaloosa digs, assisted Read Stowe in the Mobile Bay area.

OUR TWELFTH ANNUAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL FUND DRIVE

Contributions continued very satisfactorily during September toward covering the expenses incurred in our statewide survey to locate sites suitable for excavation by our Research Association during future years. A total of 42 donors have now participated during this year to date, those this month being:

Mr. & Mrs. Thomas E. Stonecypher, Huntsville, who now bring to FOUR the number of contributions they have made over the years to our archaeological endeavors.

Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Harris, Birmingham, make their TWELFTH donation in 11 consecutive years, adding their check to their otherwise considerable participation.

Mrs. Dorothy Woodrough, a new donor and also new 1971 member from Newton, Mass., is a much appreciated addition to our list. We like out-of-state folks to join us!

William M. Spencer, Birmingham, one of our highly prized Charter Donors, increases to TWELVE the number of consecutive annual gifts we have received from him.

Although our fund drive is not being officially closed, we will publish next month in the Newsletter a complete list of donors to date. You can still make the list by using the coupon at the bottom of the inside back cover of this issue!

NEW MOUNDVILLE STUDY

In MEMOIRS (Number 25) issued by AMERICAN ANTIQUITY, July, 1971, Christopher S. Peebles of the University of Windsor, presents a scholarly paper on certain burial practices at the well known archaeological site of Moundville, Ala.

Through detailed study of burials excavated at Moundville and culturally related sites in Alabama such as Snow's Bend on the Warrior River, some Tennessee River sites and the Bessemer site, Peebles has come up with some interesting suggestions. He sees from the type of grave goods placed with burials that some had higher status, and finds the higher status burials to be confined to certain burial locations, an example of his findings being as follows:

> At Mounds C, D, Q, F, O and H at Moundville: "Each of these mounds contains a limited number of high status adults. The grave goods which accompanied these individuals included copper axes, copper gorgets (round and oblong), scalloped stone discs, various 'paints' (e.g., psilomelane, glauconite, hematite, limonite, carbonate of lead) and other esoteric raw materials (e.g., galena, specular hematite, mica). In each mound, there were also a few less well-accompanied burials. This group of burials usually had a few ceramic vessels as grave goods."

Throughout his paper, Peebles defines other differences between Moundville mound burials and Moundville "cemetery" (field) burials as to the grave goods, and differences in burial customs between Moundville and sites related closely to

Moundville cultures.

It is an interesting paper and is evidence again of the importance of cataloguing and recording the location of archaeological finds. Peebles in making his study had available the field notes and catalogued specimens of finds made decades ago.

SHELL IN THE ASSEMBLAGE

One of the materials most commonly encountered in the middens of sites in the southeast, and many other areas of the country, is shell from both fresh and salt water shellfish. Within the middens this shell occurs both as artifacts and as refuse from primitive kitchens. During the altithermal period here some 5,000 plus years ago, the flow of rivers and large streams was much less than it is today, leaving shoals and shallow waters that teemed with bivalve and univalve shellfish which provided inhabitants of the area with an abundance of excellent high protein food and the by-product, shell, which was used for a multitude of purposes for both utility and adornment.

As a result, large Archaic villages sprang up along the banks of the larger streams and deposited great quantities of shell as refuse. Some of these sites cover many acres and the shell deposit is often several feet deep. These shell deposits served to counteract soil acids, and where the deposit was adequate, there has been a better preservation of artifacts adversely affected by soil acid as well as a better preservation of the shell because of quantity. Archaic man probably did not spend the entire year on the shell mounds, shifting seasonally as hunting and gathering habits dictated. He did, however, spend plenty of time on the river sites, and depended heavily on shellfish for probably well over a thousand years. Later Woodland and Mississippian sites in these areas generally show an abundance of shell also.

In early Archaic and Paleo cultures, shell does not seem to be in the middens to any great extent. This can be accounted for by the subsistence patterns of these cultures and the natural deterioration of shell over such long periods of time.

Shell is found in the middens of sites inland from streams also; however, the quantity is much less as a rule. In many caves and bluff shelters, where the moisture content is frequently lower than open exposed areas, shell and shell artifacts are often found still bearing the original mother of pearl luster and artifacts may retain well preserved detail of the original item. The dry area in caves and bluff shelters is generally near the entrance and often becomes much damper with depth into the ground.

The study of shell from primitive middens has provided archaeologists with valuable data indicating climate during the occupation of sites. Some shellfish and snails are very sensitive to temperature and moisture conditions in their environment and will not live where proper conditions do not exist.

The artifacts made of shell are many. Carved and engraved shell from both Woodland and Mississippian cultures have done much to indicate the religion and other activities of the people. The large conch shell is found with burials sometimes hundreds of miles from the ocean. This giant shell was often used as a dipper after the columella was removed. These dippers have been found with much engraving on the surface, indicating ceremonial use.

The columella of these shells was often made into pendants, hairpins and other jewelry. Some burials contain hundreds of small disc beads cut from the shell and then drilled and ground smooth. Large barrel shaped beads were made from the bumps on the shell. When these items were in use, they probably had the beautiful mother of pearl pink and blue luster which has now turned chalky white from soil acids on most open sites. Beads were also made from a variety of univalve shells by only perforating the shell and stringing the shells whole.

Spoons made of shell are found occasionally. Shell discs are found, generally with a hole in the center. Hoes and scrapers were made of mussel shells. The uses prehistoric cultures made of shell, both known and unknown to us, probably far ex-

ceeds the coverage given in this article. Shell, like bone, gives us insight into subsistence patterns as well as a study from an artifact standpoint, with an added indication of climate.

As to what should be saved in a collection where shell occurs on a site, I would suggest all shell where shell is not too plentiful, say maybe a cigar box full or so. Certainly no one in his right mind is going to a large shell mound eroding out of the river bank and bring home a dump truck load of mussel shells for a study in anthropology. On the other hand, in a bluff shelter where you find a few on the surface or in a proper excavation of the shelter, it would probably be of advantage to save them all. All shell artifacts showing work or wear, should most certainly be saved.

(Thomas F. Moebes, Morgan-Limestone Chapter)

(Editor's Note: This is the sixth of a series on the Assemblage. More to come!)

HOT ROCKS?

Research refutes the often quoted story of flaking projectile points by dripping water on the hot stone. Barbara A. Prudy of the Florida State Museum and H. K. Brooks of the University of Florida report results of their research in SCIENCE MAGAZINE, Vol. 173, 23 July 1971. Previous researchers have suggested that the thermal alternation of stone may in some way have facilitated the manufacture of stone implements by primitive men. In Florida, many projectile points and chipping debris from various archaeological sites exhibit a pinkish cast and vitreous lustre indicative of thermal alternation. These objects differed markedly from material found in nearby outcrops. Research by these 2 individuals was undertaken to test the hypothesis that the application of heat to flint materials makes the material more workable. The authors report that historic accounts of this technique are very scarce, but enough descriptions of the use of fire during some stage of manufacture have been found to warrant the conclusion that primitive people did use heat in the manufacture of some of their stone implements.

Several laboratory techniques were utilized by the authors in their study of the heat treated materials and the non-heat treated control material. The results of their experiments indicated that the color change which often occurs when the cherts are heated is due only to the presence of minute amounts of iron. This Color Change was found to take place consistently between 240 and 260 degrees C. in the Florida material. This temperature was not sufficient to improve the working qualities of the chert, however. It was found that the samples lacking a significant amount of iron (less than 1,100 parts per million) did not change color. Samples which changed color from a light grey to a pink-reddish color were found to contain approximately 2,500 parts per million of iron. Those samples which changed from a pale orange to a pale reddish brown contained 4,000 parts per million of iron. The critical temperature of Florida chert was found to be 350 to 400 degrees C. Samples heated to this temperature range were found to develop a lustrous appearance on surfaces which were fractured after heating. This temperature range, though, had to be reached in a very slow manner; otherwise, the amount of water contained in the sample would cause the sample to explode. The exact manner of bringing the sample to the desired temperature was not explained in this report; but will be explained later in another publication. Examination of the samples after heating showed that no change occurred in the size, shape or random orientation in individual cryptocrystalline quartz grains. The fractured surface of unheated materials shows the individual microcrystals resembling bread crumbs; whereas the fractured surface of the heated sample was found to be extremely smooth. The individual mineral grains and microcrystalline quartz are held more firmly together in the heated specimen than in the unheated specimen. The minute amounts of impurities in the inner crystalline spaces of the chert probably act as fluxes to fuse a thin surface film of the cryptocrystals. This fusion occurs when the melting point of the impurities is reached, which explains why the alterations in the material occurs at temperatures of approximately

350 to 400 degrees C. "This binding of the microcrystals results in a more homogeneous material with the ability to fracture like glass rather than like a rock aggregate. Flakes tend to feather out rather than to step off after thermal alteration has taken place." The changes that have taken place in the stone produce a structural but not a mineralogical change. The change is gradual rather than abrupt; but if the sample is heated to between 350 and 400 degrees C. and kept at this temperature at sustained periods, the sample develops vitreous lustre which appears to be the most significant characteristic of thermally altered Florida chert. "After thermal alteration crystal boundaries no longer interfere with the removal of flacks." The authors suggest that archaeologists may want to make a comparison with chipped materials from an archaeological site and compare that with material found in outcrops in the area to determine if differences in the material exists which could possibly suggest thermal alteration. In the Florida chert, a color change takes place at a lower temperature than the significant alteration which results in an improvement in chipping. Quite naturally thermal alteration could be expected to have occurred accidentally as in forest fires or in cooking hearths. Fractures resulting from too rapid expansion and contraction occur explosively and with a conchoidal fracture typical of flint materials but do not have a bulb of percussion. Chipped stone and other materials possessing a color difference from the outcrop materials could possibly suggest thermally altered material. Unchipped material of such a color may have the bulb of percussion which suggests percussion after thermal alteration. Those materials with a color change and no evidence of percussion or other mechanical alteration quite possibly are caused by the accidental alteration previously mentioned.

The authors refute the often quoted description of medieval flacking of stone caused by dripping water. Attempts to utilize this technique were unsuccessful.

In conclusion, the authors suggest that "primitive man altered lithic raw materials by slowly heating them to critical temperatures for sustained periods. And he was probably well aware of the advantage this practice conferred in the manufacture of stone implements." (B. Bart Henson, Huntsville Chapter)

SITE SURVEY BY-PRODUCT

Students participating in South Alabama's field school (our State Society summer site survey) have submitted research papers based on their summer's work. The following is a list of topics and authors of these papers: "Data Coding System for Alabama Site Survey Information", by Sandra Decord and Don Wells; "A Guide to the Preservation of Bronze, Copper and Iron Artifacts", by Greg Spies; "A Brief Report on the Cannons Excavated from the Kings Wharf Area at Fort Conde", by George Jones; "Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Mollusks from Sites Mb50, Mb53A and Mb53B", by Robert Henley and Ken Parmer; "Locating Archaeological Sites in South Alabama by Flora", by Rod Gillespie; "A Critique of Gordon R. Willey's Adena and Hopewell Cultures", by Eddie Barker; "The Relationship of Archaeological Sites to the Geology of the Mobile Bay Area", by Bob Boyd; and "Mississippian Pottery Types of South Alabama" by Rose Lami. (Read Stowe, Mauvilla Chapter)

CALL FOR PAPERS

The 28th Southeastern Archaeological Conference will meet in Macon, Ga. on Friday & Saturday, November 12 & 13, 1971. The proposed program will consist of 2 symposiums and 2 sessions of contributed papers. Hester Davis will chair one symposium on "Federal Agencies and Archaeology: Policies, Problems and Possibilities". The second, a "Cherokee Symposium", will be chaired by Alfred K. Guthe.

If you wish to give a paper, send title and abstract to Richard D. Faust, Southeast Archaeological Center, POBox 4547, Macon, Ga. 31208. Do this immediately as some papers may not be accepted due to the fact only 2 sessions for contributed papers are planned. It is suggested that the papers deal with subjects such as application of a method, technique or theory; previously unknown elements of a regional

scene; seasonality, settlement patterns, cultural ecology; significant revisions of a time/space framework; definitions of problems; synthesis, little or big or interdisciplinary approaches.

On the day before, Thursday, November 11, the 12th Annual Conference on Historical Site Archaeology will meet in Macon also. If you wish to present a paper at this conference, contact Stanley South, Univ. of S. Carolina, Columbia, S.C. 29208.

Hope to see many of our Alabama members there, all 3 days if possible, or as many sessions as you can manage.

(Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

CHAPTER NEWS

Birmingham Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Thursday of each month in Room 213, Reid Chapel, Samford University. State Society President Amos Wright will be Guest Speaker at the October meeting, and the New Mexico State Highway Department sound and color film on "Highway Salvage Archaeology will be shown. A workshop will be held on Sept. 25 at the UAB Archaeology Lab conducted by Dr. Roger Nance and Randy Gray. On Oct. 2, a field survey group will leave the Lab (entrance on alley between 12th & 13th Sts.S, & 6th & 7th Aves.S) at 8:00 AM to visit sites along I-59, the first Highway Salvage Project received by the Chapter. All members welcome.

Choctawhatchee Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 2nd Tuesday of each month in Houston Memorial Library, Dothan. At the September meeting, the subject for discussion was the Highway Salvage Program being conducted by Chapters of the State Society.

Cullman County Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Monday of each month at Cullman City Hall. At the September meeting, Dr. Walter B. Jones, retired State Geologist and Director of the Alabama Museum of Natural History, will speak and show color slides on "DeSoto's Explorations in Alabama". Plans complete for the Chapter's display booth at the Cullman Fair from September 27 to October 3.

Huntsville Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Tuesday of each month in the 3rd floor conference room, Madison County Court House. State Secretary Treasurer Rodger L. Schaefer will be the speaker at the September meeting, on the subject: "What We Should Learn from Archaeology".

Montgomery Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Wednesday of each month at the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts. On Sept. 12, the Chapter visited the Fort Mitchell site in Russell County, Ala., being excavated by Dave Chase, who conducted a tour of the site and gave an interesting lecture on findings to date.

Morgan-Limestone Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Tuesday of each month in Decatur City Court Room. At the September meeting, Chapter member Rodger L. Schaefer spoke to the members on "Archaeology - Is It Teaching Us Anything Or Are We Just Collecting?" Choccolocco Chapter member Bob McKinnon will discuss "Morrow Mountain" (Fort McClellan) at the October meeting.

Muscle Shoals Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 4th Monday of each month in Room 100, Science Hall, Florence State University. At the August meeting held in the Indian Mound Museum, Thomas F. Moebes, Morgan-Limestone Chapter, discussed "The Assemblage" using a chart being kept on the Cave Spring dig to explain procedures.

ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

NEW MEMBERS DURING SEPTEMBER:

John T. Glover, P O Box 5107, State College, Miss. 39762
John S. Hambrick, 2000 Stratford Road, Decatur, Ala. 35601

Marvin D. Jeter, 3623 N. 15th Ave., Birmingham, Ala. 35234
Thomas Kelly, Star Route, Waterloo, Ala. 35677
Mrs. E. P. McMillan Jr., P O Box 101, Fulton, Ala. 36446
Frances J. Olszewski, 7009 Tamarack, Tampa, Fla. 33617
Joe Turney, Route 4 Box 1172-B, Sylacauga,Ala. 35150 (Family)

HORACE HOLLAND, we greatly regret learning, died September 22nd of complications resulting from a fall while working at his home in Leighton. He was a longtime member of the Muscle Shoals Chapter and a faithful Director of the State Society, a schoolteacher and principal, a person who devoted many of his later years to training young folks in the field of archaeology, and was a donor of beautiful displays of Alabama artifacts to a number of museums. Our sincerest sympathy goes to his family.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING: It now appears likely that a meeting is being sehedduled for Tuesday, October 19, at the All-Steak Cafe in Cullman. Notification will go out to all persons who should attend, with an agenda included.

Rodger Schaefer, our super-efficient State Secy-Treas, although supposedly retired and permanently "at ease", reports he will be "on vacation" from October 2 until the early part of November, visiting Los Angeles, San Diego & San Francisco. We wish him a most pleasant trip! Be forewarned if you should write him in the meantime.

FREE INDIAN ARTIFACT EXHIBIT: To be held Sunday, October 24, 2:00 to 4:00 PM in the Town Hall, Guntersville. All State Society members and others interested are invited not only to attend, but also to exhibit their artifact collections. Many have already accepted, and ample table display space has been arranged. This will be a strictly no trade, buy or sell type affair.

The exhibit was first proposed by Keith Finley, Guntersville, to arouse interest in acquiring and placing a statue honoring Sequoyah and the Cherokees there, also to promote proper collection and display of Indian Artifacts and membership in our State Society and local Chapters.

It will not be necessary to reserve table space in advance, but further information about the exhibit can be obtained from A. B. Hooper III, Albertville 878-4351 or 878-4862; E. C. Mahan, Honeycomb Park 582-5576; Keith Finley, Guntersville 582-5172; or Ed Neely, Guntersville 582-3914 or 582-3230. Try and make it there!!!

THE MUSELETTER, #13, Sept. 1971, reveals that since the new Indian Temple Mound Museum at Fort Walton Beach, Fla., was opened April 9, 6,000 visitors attended during the first 3 weeks, their Open House; and total attendance is now over 18,000 - from 48 States and 16 other countries! Isn't that quite a record?

HIGHWAY SALVAGE PROJECT: State Society President Amos Wright reports he has lined up the following members to serve as "Regional Reporters" on this project: Willie Wesley, Huntsville (northeast Ala.); Tom Moebes, Decatur, (northwest Ala.); Marjorie Gay, Standing Rock (east central Ala.); Bob Wheat, Dothan, (southeast Ala.); and Read Stowe, Mobile, (southwest Ala.). Arrangements for a west central area reporter are in process and will be reported later.

ARCHAEOLOGY COURSE: The Division of Continuing Education at the University of South Alabama (Mobile) will offer a special non-credit course in Alabama archaeology during the fall quarter. The first class will meet at 7:00 PM on Sept. 30 in Room 280 of the Administration Bldg. Lectures will include an introduction to archaeological field techniques and cultural development in Alabama from the earliest periods to European settlement of this area, with such topics as "The Early Americans", "The Archaic and Woodland Indians", "The Mississippian Indian Tradition", "Historic Indian Tribes" and "Early European Settlers in Alabama",

(Read Stowe, Mauvilla Chapter)

EDUCATIONAL PAGE

MAUVILLA?

The early pages of Alabama history tell of a great battle fought by Hernando DeSoto, a Spaniard, and his followers, who were on an expedition in the then New World. He had some 500 fellow expedition members and they were hoping to find gold, silver or other valuable treasure in this land. The time was 1540, and the battle was fought on October 18th, St. Luke's Day.

Alabama History Book says that this battle was fought in what is now called Alabama, but at a place that is unknown. I came upon this page in my school book 57 years ago, now, and must have worried my teacher a great deal. She said she did not know why they had not found it. She supposed that they had hunted for the site. And I said that if I lived long enough I would find this lost battleground. Had I kept my big mouth shut I would have saved myself a lot of trouble.

Not trouble, really. I have enjoyed every minute of thousands of hours of outdoors rambling. I started then and still follow the same plan: look at the ground everywhere, learn to spot any and all Indian artifacts, learn to tell the Indians "apart" - that is, know which is which, learn which is Mauvillian, follow his trail and sooner or later I will come upon his Mauvilla city site.

I chose not to go to all books and writings because had it been possible to find Mauvilla in this manner, it would have already been found. And not to go to all the old people, especially old Indians, because certainly this has been done, and that did not locate the lost battlefield. I have done research in chemistry and mechanics using this method and it was successful. "Starting from scratch", I call this method.

The names that I gave the various Indians as I learned to separate them in the early days was interesting. "True Stone Age" was one - he had no pots. "Sand Tempered Pot Indian", "Gravel Tempered Pot Indian", "Check Stamp Indian", "Brush Mark Indian", "Shell Bank Indian", "Moundbuilder Indian", "Fancy Pants Indian" (this is "complicated stamp"). "Shell Bank Indian" and "Moundbuilder Indian" turned out to be the same and also to be the Mauvillian Indians.

Many people both young and old have helped me in my search. Many hours of brainstorming the problem have been spent by us. Here are some of the "answers": "Mauvilla has not been eroded away.", "Yes, Mauvilla will be found, and comparatively soon.", "People who have searched have looked for too large a place.", "The site has been visited many times, but those who saw it did not know what Mauvilla will look like.", "The place they saw was on the wrong river.". Everyone thinks it is on the Alabama River. It is not. I do not know which river it will be on. No, I have not found it - hence, I do not know where it is. But I know where it isn't. I have been there many times. For some time now, I have been "low" on places where it isn't. When I run completely out of these places, there it will be.

Mauvilla is one of the most important archaeological sites known to exist and yet to be discovered in this hemisphere. Its discovery will open up a Pandora's box of interest in our history, our archaeology, our heritage. Interest and tourist travel will completely swamp this part of our great country. Beauty of the land of the Mauvillians will confound mostly the people who live at and near the site, and others will not believe it until they see it.

Yes, I hope I find Mauvilla. But I also wish you would hunt harder and longer for it, and you would find Mauvilla so that I can do something else. Fifty-seven years is a long time.

(M. E. "Mike" Blake, Mauvilla 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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Alabama Archaeological Society

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STONES & BONES
NEWSLETTER

Charles K. Peacock
Rt 2
Kensington, GA 30727

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