

Alabama Archaeological Society

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

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OUR 1972 WINTER ANNUAL MEETING

12/20/72

Your October STONES & BONES Newsletter contained full information about the State Society's Annual Winter Meeting to be held Saturday, December 9, in the Auditorium of the Physical Sciences Building at Samford University, located at 800 Lakeshore Drive (Alabama Highway 149) in Birmingham, with the Birmingham Chapter as hosts.

Included was the program with times of events and speakers, arrangements for artifact displays, a Birmingham map which included background information about the speakers and their subjects, luncheon information, and data regarding location of motels for those staying overnight.

We are most hopeful that everything about the meeting furnished you sounded sufficiently interesting to induce you to have made your plans in the meantime to join your many fellow members for this always memorable occasion. There have been no changes in any of the arrangements. Don't miss this meeting! COME!!!

HIGHLIGHTS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

President Amos Wright presided at the meeting held October 18 at Cullman. Secretary-Treasurer Rodger Schaefer reported paid membership as of October 1 was 616; also income since January 1 was \$2,559.57, expenditures were \$2,320.95, and balance in General Fund was \$3,356.19 with \$4,000 in Special Fund for Life Memberships.

Mr. Harry Douglass, Birmingham Chapter, reported on arrangements for our Annual Winter Meeting to be held December 9 at Birmingham.

Mr. Bart Henson reported on lineup of speakers at the Annual Meeting.

Mrs. Marjorie Gay reported on activities of Emblem Committee, 23 members having submitted 42 designs, and emblem submitted by Mr. William Pendleton, Muscle Shoals Chapter, being recommended. Emblem approved by vote of Directors, and will be shown at the Annual Meeting in December.

Mr. John Gustafson reported in writing on the Society's Highway Salvage Project, also on the 1972 Society Membership Survey, about which latter subject much more will appear in a later issue of the Newsletter.

Mr. David DeJarnette reported in writing on the status of the December 1972 issue of our JOURNAL OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY, which has gone to the printers.

Dr. Roger Nance, our State Society Representative, reported on the Alabama Historical Commission meeting held in early October. The dig at Fort Toulouse had been approved and a \$44,000.00 grant was received. Dr. Donald Heldman will be Project Director and Mr. David Chase will be Assistant Director. \$10,000 of State money and hopefully \$10,000 of Federal money will be approved for continuation of work at Fort Mims near Mobile. The Commission will receive approximately \$270,000 from Federal funds (matching money) during 1973. The Commission is presently working on approval of 2 State Archaeologists, which positions have been approved by the State Personnel Board.

DECEMBER 1972

SNAKES

Attention! Outdoorsmen - and women! Just because there are no diamond markings on that snake, don't be positive it isn't an Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake. According to SCIENCE DIGEST, May 1972, page 24, in January of this year, at the Rattlesnake Roundup in Whigham, Ga., an olive greenish snake about 2 feet long was caught, an Eastern Diamondback without the diamond markings! A chance of one in 10,000 - but you never know. A good book about our Alabama snakes is Christine Wimberly's POISONOUS SNAKES OF ALABAMA, which is available for \$1.00 from Explorer Books, P O Box 43217, Birmingham, Ala. 35243.

ARE BRITAIN'S STONE CIRCLES PECULIARLY A BRITISH PHENOMENON?

An article by Janet Graham (SCIENCE DIGEST, October 1972) so describes them. There are over 600, from incomplete rings of stone to the famous Stonehenge and Avebury. C-14 dates from some have placed them about 2,250 to 1,000 B.C. This article describes the types and legends connected with them. Possibly a British phenomenon, but several papers at the SAA meeting in Miami, May 1972, gave detailed information on stone circles in North America.

A paper by Elizabeth Ann Morris (Colorado State University) was "The T-W Diamond Site, A Stone Ring Locality in North Central Colorado". This area was excavated by the University Field School during the summer of 1971. Quoted from the abstract: "The site was located on top of a ridge in the foothills near a spring in an adjacent canyon. Seventeen circles were excavated or tested out of a total of 41. The presence of hearths and the location of artifacts on barely discernible floors indicated that this was a habitation site. Artifactual material was scarce and included side-notched and triangular projectile points, several types of knives and scrapers, a pipe stem fragment and a few potsherds. Cultural affiliations are thought to have been Shoshonean. It is postulated that the site was occupied seasonally for short periods of time by nomadic groups exploiting a pattern of diverse based subsistence." It was reported that the surface collections differed from that from the excavations. More excavations are planned for similar sites.

Richard G. Forbis (University of Calgary) presented the paper "The Majorville Cairn and Medicine Wheel, Alberta". From the abstract: "The Majorville Cairn on the plains of southern Alberta is a conical mound some 20 feet in diameter and 4 feet high. It is surrounded by a circle of stone about 90 feet in diameter, which is connected to the cairn by a series of regularly spaced spokes of stone. The number of spokes suggests the possibility that the site may have served as a lunar notation station." It was reported that several hundred different stone formations are in the area. Figures are often laid out on the ground in association. So far, nothing datable has been found, but the effigies suggest historical time period. A type of "Earth Art"? (Above 2 articles by Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

"PALEOLITHIC MAN'S RITES OF PASSAGE"

Chicago (U.S.A.) and Santander (Spain) have been cooperating on a joint excavation for some 5 years at Cuera Morin, a site known for 60 years to have significance at many levels, up to 40,000 years (Mousterian). Recently, in still another discovery at the site, they came upon a pseudomorph of a human body. (Editor's note: pseudomorphs are very like what we find around here in many fossil beds where the plant or animal remains have decayed and replaced by sediments or minerals - namely, a cast.)

Replicas of the 2 skeletons are on display at the Smithsonian Institution. Through the long and painstaking efforts of many persons using a new technique of utilizing rubber molds and pouring plastic layers on the entire excavated block containing the pseudomorphs of 2 bodies, the replicas were made and the now plastic embedded hunters of the past will soon be returned to their native Spain.

It is of interest also that their heads and feet were severed from their bodies.

It is presumed that this was to prevent their running around and disturbing the community. (From an article titled as above in the SMITHSONIAN MAGAZINE) (B.T.)

A NEW THEORY?

Will a 3-3/4 inch piece of bone alter our opinion of the cave man of 50,000 years ago? Alexander Marshack, Peabody Museum of Archaeology & Ethnology, Harvard University, has been conducting microscopic study of Upper Paleolithic engraved artifacts. He feels a small piece of blackened and scratched bone may contain calendric and lunar notations made by primitive man at least 25,000 years before true writing was invented. At the meeting of the SAA in Miami, May 1972, he presented a paper on "Functional Analysis and Microwear Studies of Stone and Bone Tools". He pointed out that through microscopic study, it could be determined that "the scratches" on some bone tools had been made by different tools and at various times. In contrast, some were made by the same tool and all at the same time, which he felt were decorative only. Slides illustrated his conclusions. The "News in Brief" section of SCIENCE DIGEST, May 1972, page 23, gives a brief report on his work and concludes: "...this may provide clues to the origins of writing, arithmetic, the calendar and higher religions."

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DILEMMA

Excavations at La Brea Tar Pits in California are reported to have been temporarily discontinued. Mrs. Rae Benz, a member of the La Brea Volunteer Committee, sent this information to SCIENCE DIGEST. In the May 1972 issue, Editor Richard Dempewolf urges that these excavations should not be discontinued. The Museum of Natural History in Los Angeles has not reapplied for a National Science Foundation grant nor do they want private funds. Because of building and improvements at the Museum, and the fact they claim their backlog of material from the pits will still take years to classify and store, they wish to discontinue digging for the time being. SCIENCE DIGEST is disturbed because the last time they stopped in 1915, it took 55 years to get this project revitalized. They further point out that "the pits represent the world's largest pleistocene digs, and are unique in that they contain a continuous deposition of life forms from earliest ice age through recent times...Such lovely layering of fossils is almost never found in usual sedimentary deposits...certainly not in such a convenient single site." Mrs. Benz would welcome letters from interested persons. Her address is 4300 Hayvenhurst Ave., Encino, Calif. 91316.

(Above 2 articles by Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

INTERESTING QUOTES

THE INTERAMERICAN, Newsletter of the Instituto Interamericano, Dr. Carl B. Compton, Director, provides the following items, from Vol. 19, No. 5, Sept-Oct 1972:

"MICROFICHE: This system of miniaturization is likely to replace microcard and microfilm in time. The reasons are that the cards or fiches can be stored and retrieved as easily and rapidly as microcard, Real Time Systems of Los Angeles has a portable viewer which can be operated from a wall outlet, car cigarette lighter or battery pack, at a cost of \$79.50, far below the cost of microcard or microfilm readers and it weighs just 3 1/4 ounces. Moreover, microfiche can reproduce color as regular slide transparencies do and they can even be projected with special equipment. Microfiche could well replace books and many other library items, at least for study purposes and with a portable viewer as mentioned above, even for pleasure reading. Any qualified librarian can tell you much more about microfiche."

"ANTHROPOLOGY IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS: Several examining boards are considering adding anthropology to the pre-paratory levels in schools. The Royal Anthropological Institute is preparing various materials for such courses and would appreciate correspondence with those who have taught such courses. 36 Craven St., London, W.C.2."

"L.S.B. LEAKEY, 1903-1972. Dr. L.S.B. Leakey, the discoverer of *Australopithecus boyseii*, originally called *Zinjanthropus boyseii*, died of a heart attack on October 1. Both his widow and his son are anthropologists working in the field of Early Man. Since the discovery of *Australopithecus boyseii* and earlier remains of a creature which Leakey named *Homo habilis*, dating some 1,850,000 years ago, Dr. Leakey had done extensive lecturing in the U.S. and Europe. He also was in demand as a consultant on controversial Early Man sites. The discoveries of Dr. Leakey aided by his wife, Mary, have changed the thinking about Early Man in the latter part of this century."

"HOT TOPIC: "The best thing for the Indians and also for preserving the moral integrity of the Churches themselves is to put an end to all missionary activity." This statement was issued last year by a group of Latin American anthropologists meeting at Barbados. The Declaration of Barbados criticized Christian missionaries for practicing religious intolerance against the Indians and for showing contempt of Indian culture. The Barbados meeting, sponsored by the Program to Fight Racism of the World Council of Churches has caused quite a stir among missionary groups and has spotlighted the widespread problem of racism in Latin America...Missionaries were accused of ethocide, destroying Indian culture values and ethnic identity and then substituting those of the missionary as a prelude to establishing Christianity...In the process the missionaries destroy key and important elements of Indian culture and never identify enough with the people to overcome a paternalistic approach! This is a brief excerpt from "The Church and the Indian Problem in Latin America" in Latinamerica Press, Apartado 5594, Lima 1, Peru. A weekly newsletter in English sent by airmail. \$25 per year. An excellent publication."

"THE NIGHT COUNTRY, by Loren Eiseley. Charles Scribner's Sons, N.Y. 1971. Paper \$1.45...For those who are fond of the writings of Eiseley, this will be another delight; for those who do not know them, it is a chance to begin an exhilarating experience; for those to whom Eiseley's writings do not appeal, we can only have a feeling of pity. These 14 essays are not tales of archaeological or other anthropological discoveries, except, perhaps, in an incidental and cursory way. They can best be described as poetical philosophy based upon a long career in anthropological fields and in communing with great writers of the past. This book is one of the bonuses sent to Associate Members of the American Museum of Natural History but it can probably be purchased in a good bookstore. We recommend it most highly. It may well become the most read book in your library."

FAMILIAR FACES AND FAMILIAR NAMES

These I found at the archaeological excavations now being conducted at Fort Toulouse under the joint sponsorship of the University of Alabama in Birmingham and the Alabama Historical Commission. Dr. Donald Heldman, busily digging in one of the squares, greets visitors with a friendly "Glad to have you look around!" He explains that they are trying to find the exact location of the old fort and the buildings connected with it. Dave Chase is down on his hands and knees in another square, where the blessing of the shady trees which cover the site, is offset by the ever present roots. He carefully scrapes a level looking for signs of walls or trenches and the other indications they seek. Craig Ray, the power source on a hand screen, is finding sherds of Indian pottery as well as historic artifacts. They expect to have a power screen in operation soon, as the hard clay soil, while usually preserving a good record, does not lend itself to fast digging or screening. Marvin Jeter is in a square with a bit more depth and is finding an interesting soil color change. A brick can be seen in the profile of one wall. Possibly already they are finding the indications which they seek. There are several people working on squares in other parts of the area. Dave says he still needs more help.

Warner Floyd of the Alabama Historical Commission and Roger Nance of UAB have both been very instrumental in getting this archaeological investigation or this important historic site under way. The project is planned to last only a few months.

In this time, they hope to uncover enough information to commence plans for restoration of this old Fort as a tourist attraction. Visitors are welcome and you will find a visit to a historic site dig most interesting and well worth your time. It is located off U.S. 231, just south of Wetumpka. There are several Historic Markers along the highway near where you turn off. The one for Fort Toulouse is on the west side of the highway where a black-topped road turns off and leads right to the Fort site. This is already a State Park. Hope many of our members will have a chance to visit the Fort while excavations are under way.

NEW PUBLICATION

I highly recommend the new publication ARCHAEOLOGY: THE WAYS AND MEANS TO PREHISTORIC MAN by W. J. Hranicky, M. D. Kerby and E. A. MacCord, all members of the Archaeology Society of Virginia. This illustrated, 85 page handbook is available for \$3.00 from W. J. Hranicky, P O Box 4211, Arlington, Va. 22204. Discount prices for schools and institutions. The objectives of archaeology and the scientific methods are illustrated. Step by step, the finding, surveying and excavating of sites are covered and then the interpretation and publication of the site reports. This book covers the basic aspects of field archaeology and can be used as a guide for reference. 52 amateur-professional societies and publications are listed. The short bibliography of 13 references is very up-to-date, as 5 are 1971 publications, the earliest being for 1965. An archaeology self-test of 25 questions, with answers, of course, will tell you if you need to reread the text. This handbook is especially appropriate for new members and an excellent reference for old timers.

(Above 2 articles by Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

"THEORY EXPLAINS STRATEGY THAT HALTED AZTEC ADVANCE"

Dr. Shirley Gorenstein, an Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Columbia University, has theorized that one tribe in Mexico, the Tarascans, were able to withstand the warriors of the empire-minded Aztecs because they enlisted the aid of their neighbors in defending their territory. Sort of a reverse of Caesar's "divida et impera". We hope Dr. Gorenstein's theory will be backed up by the usual years of study and analysis, and be proven true. The Tarascans survived about 2,000 years (500 B.C. to 1,500 A.D.) and they may offer some hope that our political concepts could regress as well. (B.T.)

(From an article titled as above in NEW YORK TIMES by Boyce Rensberger)

ATLANTIS

Has the site of Atlantis finally been located? Some scientists believe this "lost continent", mysteriously destroyed about 1,500 B.C., was an island in the Mediterranean off the coast of Greece. A large part of this island, Santorini, was destroyed by a volcanic eruption about 1,450 B.C. Today, the island, really 5 of them, form the circular walls and central cone of a volcano which exploded and then collapsed in on itself. Much of the original Santorini slid under the sea and sections of the island were buried under 1,000 feet of volcanic ash. Today, American and Greek archaeologists are finding not ruins of a prehistoric culture, but a beautifully preserved town of 2 and 3 story homes, complete with their furnishings! No gold or skeletons have been recovered so far, indicating perhaps the inhabitants took warning of the smoking volcano and escaped the disaster.

SCIENCE DIGEST, May 1972, contains an article by Arturo F. Gonzalez Jr., which describes the legends about this lost civilization and the attempts through the years to locate this site in most sections of the world. The latest investigation and so far the one with the best actual evidence, is described in the book ATLANTIS, THE TRUTH BEHIND THE LEGEND, by A. G. Galanopoulos and Edward Bacon (Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1969). Other suggested reading includes THE QUEST FOR ATLANTIS, by John S.

"THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION OF FORT TOULOUSE"

HISTORY: The colonization of America by European powers amounted mainly to a 3-way struggle among the English, French and Spanish. There were 2 events which marked the beginning of the end for Spanish power in North America: 1. The formation of the Union of Utrecht by William the Silent, Prince of Orange, in 1579, whereby the Dutch broke away from Spain. 2. The destruction of the mighty Armada by the English in 1588. By the end of the 17th Century, the contest was mainly between France and England.

Spain's last attempt to extend holdings into Western Georgia were frustrated and, by 1702, Queen Anne's War resulted in an English victory on land leaving the Carolinas and Georgia under English control. By the same year, the French had established their claim to Gulf coastal lands near present day Biloxi and Mobile. In 1709, the Carolinians (as the English settlers of the Charles Towne settlement were called) encouraged the Creek Indians to attack the French at Pensacola.

Growing friction between the Creek Indians and English traders prompted the Indians to sign a treaty of alliance with the French in 1712. Taking advantage of the war between Eastern Georgia Indians and the English in the same year (Yamasee War), Sieur LeMoynes de Bienville, governor of French Louisiana, petitioned France for a fort to be built among the Alabamas (all Indians were called "Alabamas" by the French). The purpose of such a fort would be: 1. To maintain peaceful rapport with the Indians with whom both economic and military alliances were needed if France was to guard her Eastern Louisiana borders. 2. To establish a "listening post" where English trading activities or military moves could be monitored. Approval for construction of the fort was granted in 1714, and in the year 1717 French Army Lieutenant de la Tour and 30 soldiers journeyed up the Alabama River to the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa where they erected a fort. The structure was described as being "300 feet to the side", but exact dimensions or the nature of associated buildings are details lost to history. Called "the Fort of the Alabamas" by the French, it became better known as "Fort Toulouse".

In about 1720, a flood destroyed the first fort and it had to be rebuilt. In 1722, a mutiny occurred at the fort. The mutineers killed Captain Marchand, the commander, and tied up the other officers. They tried to escape to the east where they hoped to find sanctuary with the English; however, they never made it. The French, aided by Indians, captured the mutineers who were then taken to Pensacola and executed.

In 1734, the fort was repaired or possibly rebuilt. Details of this are not known. By 1750, women and children were living at the fort.

With the outbreak of the Seven Years War (better known as the French and Indian War) in 1756, the fort was threatened but never actually attacked. The end of the war resulted in a French defeat in 1763 and so the French left Fort Toulouse.

For a year or so after the French departure, the English Agent, James Germany, lived at the fort as a sort of caretaker. By 1770, the fort was abandoned and fell to ruin. Within 10 years, English power collapsed and the fort finally became a part of American Alabama Territory.

After the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, Tennessee militiamen under General Andrew Jackson established a fort on the site of the old French fort which was named "Fort Jackson" after the victorious General. In August of 1814, the Treaty of Fort Jackson was signed between American forces and the Creek Indians which resulted in the loss of traditional hunting lands by the latter.

It is not clear to what extent Jackson rebuilt the fort. As a matter of fact, it is not clear whether he built any new fort at all. This is just one of the many problems the archaeologists working here are trying to determine.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT: For a number of years, many people, interested in the early years of both Alabama and America, have pressed for the creation of a park in the fortsite area. Such a park would preserve the fortsite and adjacent Indian mound about 400 yards to the west of it. More recently, plans were drafted for a long range program which would see the reconstruction of the old fort, the establishment of a museum and reception building, and appropriate public facilities to be constructed within the complex.

This year, funds were appropriated by the Alabama Historical Commission to begin this long range project. The University of Alabama in Birmingham was appointed auspices for field work, research and archaeological investigation. Work commenced in October 1972 under the direction of Dr. Donald Heldman whose archaeological background includes work in North, Central and South America.

First investigations resulted in the uncovering of many artifacts - both French and 19th Century American - as well as traces of palisade ditches and brick ruins. Artifacts are recovered by screening. Bricks, when found, are left in position as a means of determining the size and location of the building they belonged to originally.

While you visit the dig, please feel free to ask questions about the project; however, in the interest of preserving the condition of the walls, floor and artifacts left in place for mapping, we ask you to please not enter excavations unless asked to do so by the Project Director. If you have very young children with you, please keep them in view. Some excavations are deep and a child could be hurt by falling in. If you bring your dog, we would appreciate your having it on a leash at all times. Lastly, we are all trying to clean up cans, bottles and trash left from many picnics. Please help us to keep the area clean!"

(The above information was prepared jointly by the Montgomery and East Alabama Chapters, and was copied from the Montgomery Chapter Newsletter for November 1972)

CHAPTER NEWS

Birmingham Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Thursday of each month in Room 213, Chapman Hall, Samford University. There will be no December meeting, but 1973 Officers will be elected at the January meeting.

The Pastfinders, Birmingham Chapter Ladies' Auxiliary, meets on the 2nd Thursday of each month in members' homes. At the November meeting, Mrs. Mary Burks spoke on "Bankhead Forest". Newly elected Officers for 1973 are: Mrs. Hugh Kingery, President; Mrs. John Steger, Vice President; Mrs. J. Bruce Tucker, Secretary; and Mrs. J. T. Fowler, Treasurer.

Choccolocco Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Thursday of each month in Regar Museum, Anniston. The speaker at the November meeting was Mr. Joe Watkins Jr., Birmingham Chapter, who gave a slide illustrated talk on "The Maya Indians".

Cullman County Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Monday of each month at Cullman City Hall. The program for the November meeting was a great film on "The American Indians Before European Settlement". Officers for 1973 were to be elected.

East Alabama Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 2nd Thursday of each month in Comer Hall Auditorium, Auburn University. The December meeting will be a workshop in the Archaeology Lab - Haley Center, conducted by Mr. David W. Chase.

Huntsville Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Tuesday of each month in Room 410, Huntsville County Court House. The November meeting, to be held in the Huntsville Public Library, will be addressed by Mr. A. W. Beinlich, Muscle Shoals Chapter, on the subject: "Pottery and Pottery Restoration".

Montgomery Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Wednesday of each month in the Archae-

ology Lab, Huntingdon College. The November meeting will be held in the Forum Room, Delchamps Student Center, Huntingdon College, comprising a slide lecture on "Our Eastern Indians" by Dr. Albert Troupe Jr., Auburn University.

Morgan-Limestone Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Tuesday of each month in Decatur City Court Room. "Topography Maps" was the subject of Mr. Bob Doherty's talk at the November meeting. Officers for 1973 will be elected at the December meeting.

Muscle Shoals Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 2nd Monday of each month at the Indian Mound Museum, Florence. Officers for 1973 elected at the November meeting are: Horace Witt, President; Charles Moore, 1st Vice President; William Pendleton, Secretary-Treasurer; and Mrs. Margaret Baker, Librarian. The December meeting will be the Annual Christmas Dinner to be held December 11 at C.J.'S River Bluff Restaurant, Sheffield, where the speaker will be Mr. Jack Cambron, Decatur Chapter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

NEW MEMBERS DURING NOVEMBER:

Library, Serials Dept., West Georgia College, Carrollton, Ga. 30117
Robert B. Ferguson, P O Box 12392, Nashville, Tenn. 37212
Lisa Larson, 3020 N. Woodridge Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35223
John R. Mattmuller, P O Box 3166, East Side Station, Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35401
Sam Ross Murphy, 804 - 8th Ave., Jasper, Ala. 35501 (Sustaining)

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2. For those using a college or university address, be sure to show the Post Office Box number through which your mail is directed, or the department with which you are associated.
3. For those in large office buildings, clinics, etc., either the Post Office Box Number through which mail is directed, or Street Address, Name of Building and Number of Office or Suite occupied.
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In some instances, additional information may be necessary for proper delivery, such as "P O Box 1175, East Side Station" or "P O Drawer D, Northside Branch", etc. In most such cases, you will have been advised what information is a necessary part of your address.

Each Newsletter or JOURNAL returned because of an inaccurate or incomplete address costs your Society 10¢ or more, and delays delivery to you. In some instances, we are not provided address corrections, and are unable to continue mailing publications. DO YOURSELF AND YOUR SOCIETY A FAVOR: Check the mailing address on this issue, and if it is not complete and correct, notify us immediately, here at the return address shown on the Newsletter, and we will pass the word along to the State Secretary and JOURNAL Editor.

Marjorie Gay: We are very pleased to have one of Alabama's own elected as Corresponding Secretary of the Eastern States Archeological Federation. Marjorie has long been a devoted member of our own State Society, and we know she will be the best one they have ever had. We extend both congratulations and sympathy!

THE FORT TOULOUSE PROJECT, according to the Montgomery Chapter November Newsletter, is in operation 7 days a week. Volunteer workers are needed as well as anyone interested in working full or part time.

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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