

Alabama Archaeological Society

Stones & Bones

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Editor:

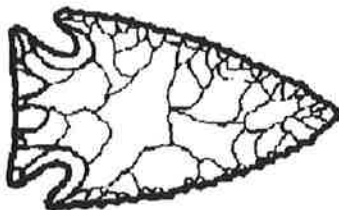
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Moundville Native American Festival

" Celebrating our Cultural Heritage " is the theme for this year's annual Moundville Native American Festival. On Saturday a new event will be introduced--an Indian Market where Native American craftspeople will offer high quality arts and crafts for sale to the public.

At Moundville Archaeological Park beginning on Monday, September 26, and extending through Saturday, October 1, 1994, a number of skilled craftspeople, many of whom are affiliated with modern southeastern Indian nations, will show and demonstrate their handicrafts.

Native American artisans and other experts will demonstrate pottery making, basketry, bead work, blowguns, flintknapping, wood carving, dress making, native cooking, and the making of musical instruments. Festival guides throughout the park will provide information about the Mississippian culture for visitors Monday through Friday. Indian foods, crafts, and souvenirs will be available for purchase.

The Moundville Native American Festival presents a unique opportunity for teachers and parents to present a real life experience for children in Alabama history and culture. We encourage each of you to attend. Teachers may contact our office at 371-2572 for further information. Packets containing information about Moundville and the Native American Festival will be sent free of charge to all educators who make reservations.

On Saturday Choctow dancers, singers, and costumed actors will be featured. This year for the first time a number of highly skilled artisans will bring their baskets to sell. Hundreds of beautiful handmade objects, including jewelry, baskets, and clothing will be available for purchase.

Moundville Archaeological Park is located in Moundville, Alabama, on Highway 69, thirteen miles south of Tuscaloosa.

Call for Papers

Troy State University will host the Alabama Archaeological Society Winter Meeting on December 10, 1994. The theme for this year's meeting will be current research in the

Southeastern US. Please submit papers to be presented at the meeting by November 1st, 1994 to Mc Donald Brooms, 304 Wallace Hall, Department of Sociology, Troy State University, Troy, Ala 36082. Further details will be forthcoming in the October newsletter. For more information contact the editors of the *Stones & Bones* at (205)-670-3638.

B.O.D. Meeting

A special Board of Directors meeting will be held Thursday, October 13th in Verbena Al. at Shoney's off of exit 208. At 6:00 PM a joint meeting of the Scholarship, Education and Membership Committees will be held. At 7:00 PM the officers will proceed with Board of Directors meeting. If you need more information please call the editors of the *Stones & Bones* at (205)-670-3638. Remember that Chapter Presidents are automatic board members and we hope that as many as possible will attend this meeting.

Winners of the A.A.S. Essay Contest.

As mentioned in the August 1994 issue of the *Stones and Bones*, the Alabama Archaeological Society recently sponsored an essay contest for high school students across the state interested in the field of archaeology. Five essays were submitted, all of which were exceptional. Each month we will be including one of the essays in the *Stones and Bones*. This month we are running "Alabama Archaeology: What It Means to Me" by Emily April Helms of Montgomery.

"Alabama Archaeology: What it Means to Me"

As a volunteer at the Alabama Department of Archives and History for the past five years, I have often traversed the museum's marbled halls. And on my explorations, the ancient relics have ushered me into the galleries, beckoning me to heed the call of the past. They demand much of me. I most observe their every detail, for even the most seemingly insignificant flourish could be the key to unlocking the gate between what is and what was. And when that first gate is discovered, another will mystically appear - the gate that bridges the gap between what is and what could be.

Archaeology bridges all the gaps of time. Relics and fossils transcend generations, allowing present-day peoples a unique physical connection with their ancestors. The aspect of physical transgression in archaeology particularly fascinates me. Artifacts provide me with the tangible evidence of history I yearn for. Insight into the past as well as into the potential of the future cannot be gained through a mere textbook. Yet when the printed word is coupled with eyes and skin which devour an object's form, texture, and color, that is the precise moment when the ancient arises from its crypt and takes its rightful place amongst the living.

And I have experienced the transgression of time. I have gazed upon earthen idols, clay pottery, beaded necklaces, and arrowheads in the Alabama Indian Gallery at the Archives Museum. I have studied these relics, as well as others in the Military Gallery. However, I long to know more than what presents itself behind the glass. With field experience, I could play a direct role in the advancement of knowledge of these cultures.

Digging up the Past

A team of contract archaeologists with the University of Alabama, the Alabama Museum of Natural History and Department of Archaeology are currently working on excavations at site Bt15 near Oneonta, Alabama. The archaeologists are

contracted to the U.S. Department of Transportation to fulfill a federal mandate of the environmental impact requirements to excavate such archaeological sites as Blackburn Creek that qualify for the National Register of Historic Places. The area being excavated, which is about 30-by-100 yards, lies within the area that will be affected by the road construction.

Michael Finn, site archaeologist, tells the history being pieced together from the millions of pieces. It is believed the site was occupied from around 1000 B.C. to about 250 B.C. The main dwellers at the site were from the Alexander Culture. There is also evidence of some Woodland Culture in a few areas. The Alexander Culture is characterized by its distinctive type of sand-tempered ceramics.

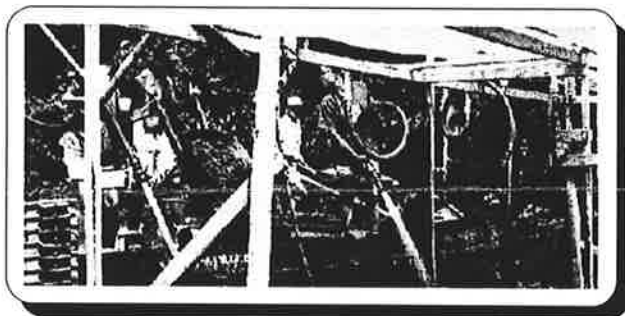
Food apparently was not a real energy drain for the Alexander Culture, since they apparently spent much time and effort in the artistic designs used for ceramics. These sand-tempered ceramics have feet and legs and handles, and some pots have rims that suggest they had lids. The pots were elaborately decorated, and some had the imprints of the fingernails of potters who decorated them.

The most surprising physical feature of the site is the size and number of pits that have been excavated. Some pits appear to have been boiling or cooking pits, and others seem to have been storage pits. The most common lithic, or stone, artifacts seem to be everyday kitchen tools, such as stone knives, choppers and pounding and grinding stones. There are a large number of spear points, but a relatively low number of weapons. This indicates the area was home to a primarily hunting and gathering culture that was probably on the verge of developing farming.

The deepest pits were most likely used for the cooking and processing of the abundant stores of nuts that were in the hills surrounding the site. The pit was thought to have been lined with a leather skin, filled with water. Each of the four shallow pits contained a grindstone. The walnuts were cracked and the nut meats dropped in the boiling water.

In this way many nuts could be processed, and large quantities of nutmeal ground into flour for baking and mixing with vegetables.

Even though members of the Alexander Culture were probably hunters and gatherers, they lived in small family groups of around 50 people. The acid content of the soil has consumed any remnants of bone, so there are no burial remains of the occupants to study. The acid soil condition also has removed from the archaeological record



all evidence of animals consumed at the site.

"This is just a beautiful place. When an Indian gets ready to make his home, he does the same thing you would do when you were going to build a house," says Don Fraizer, a contract archaeologist from Anniston. "You would look for a piece of high ground with water close by, plenty of shade trees, a good wind break and right pretty scenery.

"You walk up on this pretty flat ridge above the creek and it's nice and cool and you look out

and see a beautiful morning coming up. That's where you want to be." (Taken from *The Huntsville Times* May 10, 1994)

Chapter News

Huntsville Chapter...

The Huntsville Chapter held its August meeting on the 23rd. Their program was an informal session on artifacts identification and recent archaeological activities in this area.

Troy State Chapter...

Officers for the 1994-1995 school year were elected at the May meeting. They are :

President- Natalie Maddox

Vice President- Sharon Baggett

Secretary- Gregg Dickey

Treasurer- Tina McCall

TSU will hold its next meeting on Thursday, September 29, 1994. Mr. Bill Grantham, new assistant professor of anthropology, will be presenting his recent research on faunal remains from archaeological sites in the Near East. The chapter will kick off its annual T-shirt sale and anyone interested in purchasing a T-shirt should contact the archaeology lab at (205)-670-3638. Since this meeting falls within Archaeology Week much of the chapter business will concentrate on these activities.

What's Happening Around the State

Beartail Rockshelter

The DOD Legacy Resource Management Program has funded a research project to conduct a phase II investigation on the Beartail



Rockshelter site. This bluff shelter is expected to contain the physical remains of Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic activities. It is located below a limestone bluff on Redstone Arsenal and is expected to result in excellent preservation of floral and faunal remains. The soil zones in the site have analogies on the Tennessee River floodplain, and can be used to cross-date depositional episodes. Data on prehistoric sites of this antiquity are extremely rare and are a primary focus in contemporary American archaeological research. Excavation will add much to our understanding of the earliest human inhabitants of the mid-south and of the eastern United States.

Troy State University...

Troy State University Archaeological Research Center recently completed phase II testing at the proposed site of Fort Crawford (1816-1819). Fort Crawford was a post Creek War period fort that was built by soldiers under



the direction of Andrew Jackson. The area that was tested is located in a plowed field in the City of East Brewton, in Escambia County. Excavations and trenching revealed scattered post molds and several large circular stains that appear to be privies, but further investigation is needed. Activities produced a large quantity of artifacts that are indicative of the living conditions at and around the fort. They included brass hat plates, iron cooking and eating utensils, infantry and militia buttons, ceramic shards, small arms shot, small and large hand wrought nails, and glass fragments. TSU hopes to conduct further testing in the area during the fall. *April Smith-field supervisor.*

Troy State University is excited to announce an addition to our growing Anthropology Department. Mr. Bill Grantham was recently hired for the position of Assistant Professor. Mr. Grantham received his BA at UAB and his MA at the UAB|UA co-op program. He is currently writing his dissertation for his Ph.D. at Northwestern University in Evanston, IL. His past archaeological experience include conducting archaeological and ethnoarchaeological research in Israel and he is a specialist in Zooarchaeology and food related topics. Plans are currently underway to establish a zooarchaeological lab at TSU for the analysis of faunal remains recovered from archaeological sites in the Near East and the Southeastern US. Bill Grantham will begin teaching in the fall.

Archaeology affects everyone. TSU wants to spread the word. The Troy State chapter has launched an Archaeology Awareness Campaign. Our motto is "Archaeology is a Fun and Exciting learning experience." To reach our goals we are relying on the help of local area schools as well as museums, area chambers of commerce, and libraries to distribute our literature. Notices were made and sent to local and surrounding schools to notify the teachers and faculty that members of the TSU chapter are available to give presentations to grades K-12. Presentation topics include "What is Archaeology," "Alabama Archaeology," and TSU Expedition History."

A coloring contest for grades K-6 has also been sponsored by the chapter. All of the colored pictures will be displayed at the TSU Archaeological Research Center which is located on campus in Eldridge Hall, Room 40. The winners will be awarded a ribbon and a certificate. All participants, parents and teachers are invited to come and view the display during Archaeology Week. Although it has yet to be scheduled, an open house of the Research Center is planned as an Archaeology Week activity. Informational brochures about recent site excavations that TSU conducted have been produced and distributed. The brochure's main objective is to encourage people outside of TSU to join the A.A.S. as well as the Troy State chapter. We encourage all other chapters to spread the word about the importance of archaeology through out the year. *Natalie Maddox- TSU Chapter President.*

In the Alabama Archaeological Society's Past

Mr. Lawrence Marks, Chief of the Parks Division, State of Alabama Conservation Dept., is arousing interest in Fort Mims, an early 19th century fort in South Alabama where, it is said, more than 500 Americans were massacred on August 30, 1813, by the Creek Indians under the leadership of Red Eagle (William Weatherford). The site of the fort is believed to be on property in Baldwin County which has been deeded to the State with the proviso that the State preserve and develop the area. Mr. Marks has approached our Society through Mr. Milo B. Howard, Archivist, Dept. of Archives and History, Montgomery, & Vice President of the Alabama Historical Assn., to invite the Society to cooperate in the program of investigation and development of the fort site. If the property deeded to the State contains the actual fort site, Alabama should put forth every effort to preserve the site for historical study and, when funds are available, for development into a park and museum area.

The period during which the fort was utilized precedes by some 20 to 25 years the exodus of most of the Indians from Alabama and, archaeologically, should provide objects of "white" and Indian manufacture which can be utilized in bridging the historic period and the proto-historic. (Taken from the September 1964 issue of the *Stones and Bones*.)

The Calendar

September 25- October 1- Alabama Archaeology Week.

Alabama Archaeology Week- Capitol Lunch Time Speakers on September 26th-30th. Come hear noted professional archaeologists speak on special sites in Alabama. All sessions will be in the new Capitol Auditorium from Noon until One PM, Montgomery Alabama. For more information contact Greg Rheinhardt at (205)- 242-3184.

Monday- Old Mobile- Dr. Gregory Waselkov, University of South Alabama.

Tuesday- Ethnic Archaeology In Alabama- Mrs. Linda Stine, Samford University.

Wednesday- Dust Cave- Dr. Boyce Driskell, University of Alabama.

Thursday- Dot Archaeology in Alabama- Mr. Bill Turner, Alabama Department of Transportation.

Friday- Industrial Archaeology- Dr. Jack Bergstresser, University of Alabama, Birmingham.

November 4-6, 1994 - Eastern States Archaeological Federation will hold its annual meeting in Colonie, NY. For further information, contact Dean Snow, STJNY- Albany, Dept. of anthropology, Social Science 262, Albany, NY 12222, or call (518)-422-4700).

November 9-12, 1994 - Southeastern Archaeological Conference & Midwest Archaeological Conference will be held jointly at the

Radisson Plaza Hotel, Lexington, Ky. For information on local arrangements, contact: Mary Lucas Powell, W.S. Webb Museum of Anthropology, 211 Lafferty Hall, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0024, or call (606)-257-7112.

January 4-8, 1995 - The Society For Historical Archaeology's annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology will be held at the J.W. Marriott Hotel, Washington, DC. For more information, contact Henery M. Miller, Historic St. Mary's City, PO Box 39, St Mary's City, Maryland 20686, or call (301) -862-0974. Fax(301)-862-0968.

December 10th, 1994 - The Alabama Archaeological Society Winter Meeting will be held at Troy State University. For more information contact the editors of the *Stones & Bones* at 304 Wallace Hall, TSU, Troy, Alabama 36082 or call (205)-670-3638.

A Note to Members

The editors of the *Stones & Bones* would like to apologize for the mistake published in the August *S&B*. The last newsletter you received was actually the August edition, not the July. We have recently changed computer programs and in our attempts to learn to use this new software we are prone to make errors.

Along with our new desk top publishing software, the Research Center also purchased a scanner, digitizer, two laser jet printers and a fax modem. In the future we will have the ability to receive all information submitted to the editorial offices by fax directly into our computer. We will inform you of the number when it is available.

A Note to Chapters

The *Stones & Bones* editors are interested in the activities your chapter participated in during Alabama Archaeology Week. Please send us information along with photographs if you have them.

Attention: Teachers and Faculty

**Help TSU Celebrate
Alabama's Annual
Archaeology Week!!!**

(Sept. 25 -Oct. 1, 1994)

**Lets Spread The Word to Our
Youth About The Importance Of
Archaeology!!!**

**Troy State University's Archaeological
Society will have speakers available to give
presentations on many aspects of
archaeology.**

**!!! Archaeology is a FUN and
EXCITING learning experience !!!**

***Contact ***

**TSU Archaeological Research Center at 670-3638 or 670-3637
If no answer please call Natalie Maddox at 670-0362 or Gwen
Barron at 670-9631**



Presentations are available for grades K - 12 throughout the year.

TSU's Archaeological Society is sponsoring a

COLORING CONTEST

for Grades K - 6

Please give the pictures to your students to do as a class activity or at home in their spare time.

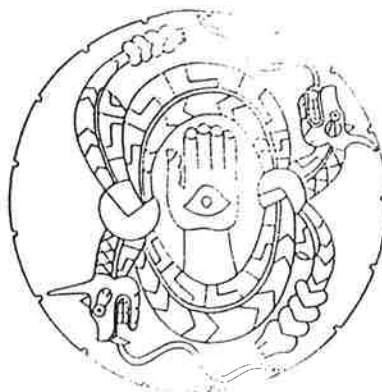
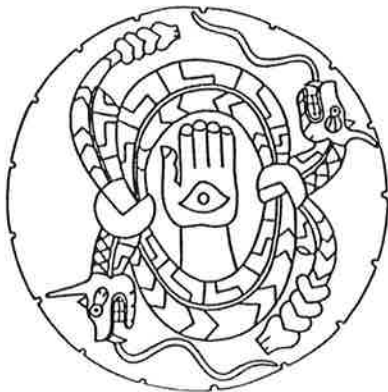
Pictures are DUE back at Troy State University by Sept. 27.

Troy State Archaeological Research Center
304 Wallace Hall
Troy State University
Troy, Alabama 36082-0001

Pictures will be judged during Archaeology Week at the chapter meeting.
RIBBONS and CERTIFICATES will be awarded to the
winning students!!!

ALL Pictures will be displayed at The TSU Archaeological
Research Center located in Eldridge Hall.
**Archaeology is a FUN and EXCITING learning
experience!!!**

Pictures are available through your school office.





Ceremonial Rattlesnake Disk
Alabama State Artifact

Name: _____

School: _____

Grade: _____ Age: _____

Teacher: _____

Alabama Paleoindian Point Survey

Alabama has probably the largest concentration of Paleoindian materials in the world. In a 1982 survey by the Eastern States Archaeological Federation (Brennan 1982), over one-fourth of all the fluted points from the United States east of the Appalachian Mountains came from three counties in Alabama. But these extensive remains are quickly disappearing. Sites are destroyed by cultivation or inundation. Surface sites are heavily collected, due to their value the artifacts are often quickly sold or traded without any documentation.

The Alabama Paleoindian Point Survey (APPS) was begun in late 1990 as a joint effort of the Alabama Archaeological Society and the Archaeology Division of the University of Alabama Museum of Natural History. The survey has several purposes: (1) To support research on Paleoindian by documenting one primary source of information on Paleoindians, (2) To provide opportunities for amateurs and collectors to participate in research, and (3) to promote interaction between the professional and nonprofessional communities.

The APPS form is based on the form used for Georgia and South Carolina and data from the three states can be utilized in studies on a regional scale. Data is being collected on all points and point fragments considered to be older than Dalton. We are not recording Dalton points simply because there are just too many.

During the first year of the APPS, 83 forms were completed and partial data was collected on 58 additional artifacts. The data collection was done mainly by Charles Hubbert and Van King. The central database for the survey was set up at the University of Alabama and is maintained by Eugene Futato. A short article on the first year's results was written by the three and was published in Paleoindian and Early Archaic Period in the Lower Southeast: A South Carolina Perspective.

While the 141 artifacts represented in this first year's work seems like a lot to other people, we all know that's barely getting started in Alabama. There are less than 400 known Paleo points from South Carolina (Charles and Michie 1992) and just over 150 from Georgia (Anderson et al. 1990). People always ask, "Is there really that much Paleo in Alabama?" Yes, there is. And this is our chance to document that fact.

After the preliminary work in 1991, relatively little has been done on the APPS due to other commitments by the principal parties. Now it is time to build on this initial effort. Mack Brooms at Troy State University has agreed to help coordinate the effort in his area. We need additional people to help in other regions.

A copy of the APPS form and instructions are included in this issue of the Stones and Bones. Make as many copies as you need. Record your Paleo points. Record those in your friends' collec-

tions. Help your local chapter program Chair, make this the topic of a chapter meeting.

A matching grant from the Alabama Historical Commission to the AAS and the University of Alabama has provided a small amount of travel money to assist in this effort. If you want to record Paleoindian points as a chapter meeting or if you have or know of a large collection to be documented, contact Mack, Van, or Eugene to see if someone can come and assist in the effort.

So here's a chance to get involved in archaeological research. A few forms have already come in from people who read about the survey in the April and May issues of Stones and Bones. Become part of a multi-state effort to record information on the earliest inhabitants of the Southeast.

APPS needs you!!

ALABAMA PALEOINDIAN POINT SURVEY
POINT REPORTING FORM:
GUIDELINES FOR COMPLETION

Introduction

The Alabama PaleoIndian Point Survey is being conducted under the joint sponsorship of the Alabama Archaeological Society and the Archaeology Division of the Alabama State Museum of Natural History. The purpose of the survey is to collect basic information on the number, form, and distribution of PaleoIndian projectile points from Alabama. Alabama is the last state in the region to establish a PaleoIndian point survey.

The survey is being established to meet several needs. The first is to support research on PaleoIndians. Alabama has produced perhaps more PaleoIndian points than any other state in the country, but almost nothing is known about these artifacts. The artifact totals can provide data on the distribution of PaleoIndian occupation within the state and the intensity of occupation in Alabama as compared to the surrounding states. Counts by type, or by time period, can suggest when different areas were settled, and how the use of different areas changed through time. Information on point styles can suggest degrees of relationship with other PaleoIndian groups. Identifying the materials from which the points were made and the potential sources of these raw materials can suggest the range of group movements, and indicate the presence of some form of exchange with groups from other areas.

Another purpose for the survey is to increase opportunities for the active involvement of amateur archaeologists and artifact collectors in archaeology. The survey will provide new activities for chapter meetings or state meetings. At the same time we hope the survey will provide additional opportunities for the professionals and nonprofessionals to interact and work together. Finally, we hope that through increased cooperation and interaction, a better relationship will be developed among the diverse groups which share an interest in PaleoIndian artifacts.

The following guidelines may seem rather long, but that is because they must provide a good bit of explanation. We want and need to involve all interested people in the project. There are literally thousands of artifacts which may be recorded by this survey, spread from one end of the state to the other. This is a volunteer effort and we need the help of everyone from those just beginning their interest in archaeology to professional archaeologists.

Forms will be mailed to individuals upon request and persons can complete them to the best of their ability and return them. When possible, we would like to arrange a follow up visit to verify this information. Or you can notify us that you have artifacts to be recorded, and we will try and arrange for someone to meet with you. There will be opportunities for recording points at state society meetings, some local chapters will have meeting where points can be recorded, and there will be other opportunities as well.

Instructions

APPS #. The Alabama PaleoIndian Point Survey number will be assigned when the form is recorded, and the number will be reported to the owner.

1. Owner. Provide the name of the owner of the artifact. If the owner does not wish to be known, put "Anonymous".

2. Type. Provide the artifact type name. This survey is attempting to collect information on all types older than Dalton, including unfluted variants. There is a great deal of overlap between Dalton and some of the earlier forms, such as Quad, and we want to include all points which may be PaleoIndian. But if something is clearly Dalton, do not record it. If you are unsure of the type, or any other information you may add a "?" to your answer such as "Clovis?".

3. Location of find. We recognize that many artifact collectors are reluctant to divulge the locations of their sites. However, the primary purpose of this survey is to provide basic information for the study of PaleoIndian settlement in Alabama. As such, a location at least to county is required. Also, if the collector has a name or number for the site, it would be useful to have that, even without any more information on the location. That would allow the survey to recognize points which came from the same site.

4. Cat. #. This line is for any catalog number or other identification used by the owner or the recorder.

5. Photos. This is perhaps the most important single section of the form. It is very important to have good quality photographs, both slides and prints, of as many of these artifacts as possible. A lot of additional information may be obtained from study of the photographs, and a photograph is the best and fastest to document the point which is being recorded.

6. Recorder. The name of the person(s) completing the form.

7. Date. The date the artifact was recorded.

8. Condition. "Complete" means that the artifact is intact, or missing only small portions that do not interfere with the observations or measurements. "Distal" means that the artifact is missing the base. "Proximal" means the artifact is missing the tip. "Medial" means both the tip and base are missing but some part of both edges is present. "Lateral" means missing the tip, the base, and one edge.

9. Raw Material. Alabama possesses a great variety of lithic resources. There are perhaps 25-30 different varieties of chert from which Alabama PaleoIndian points may have been made, plus various types of quartzite, etc. Just be as specific as your knowledge permits. You can put "Blue Gray Fort Payne Chert", or just "Fort Payne Chert", or just "Chert".

10. Color. Describe the color of the artifact, "White with Black Specks", "Grey", "Blue Gray with Brown Streaks". Munsell color notations would be helpful, but are not required.

11. Patination. Describe the relative level of patination or weathering of the artifact; "None" to "Heavy".

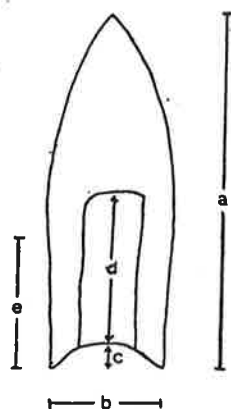
12. Basal Grinding. Note the presence and degree of any grinding on the base; "None" to "Heavy".

13. Reworking. Note if the artifact appears to have been reworked, such as into a drill or scraper, or if the artifact appears to have been resharpened.

14. Contact Again?. Indicate if the owner would like to be contacted by future researchers working in their area.

15. Metric Data. All measurements should be in millimeters. The illustration below shows how to take each measurement.

16. Comments. This is for any additional information you wish to provide. Attach additional sheets if desired.



METRIC ATTRIBUTES

- a. Maximum Length (mm)
- b. Basal Width (mm)
- c. Depth of Basal Concavity (mm)
- d. Length of Fluting or Basal Thinning (mm)
- e. Length of Edge Grinding (mm)

Record Maximum Width and Maximum Thickness at greatest point (mm).

If broken, estimate probable intact length, if possible (mm).

Figure Source:
Anderson et. al 1990

APPS # _____

ALABAMA PALEOINDIAN POINT SURVEY
POINT REPORTING FORM

Owner _____ Type _____

Location of Find _____ Cat # _____

Photos _____ Recorder _____ Date _____

NONMETRIC DATA

Condition _____

Raw Material _____

Color _____ Patination _____

Basal Grinding _____ Reworking _____

Contact again? _____

METRIC DATA (MM)

Maximum Length: _____ Estimated Complete Length: _____

Maximum Width: _____ Maximum Thickness: _____

Basal Width: _____ Depth of Basal Concavity: _____

Length of Fluting or Thinning:

Face 1: _____ Face 2: _____

Length of Edge Grinding:

Edge 1: _____ Edge 2: _____

Comments, Notes, Other Description:

Provide a sketch or tracing on the reverse. Show both sides of the artifact and include a scale. Mail to Eugene Futato, Archaeology, 13075 Moundville Park, Moundville AL 35474.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

Available issues of *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*

Vol. 20-3 1, each issue.....	\$3.50pp
Vol. 32 & up, each issue.....	\$6.00pp
<i>Stanfield- Worley Bluff Shelter Excavations</i> (Journal of Alabama Archaeology)	
Vol. VIII Nos. 1 & 2 - Reprint.....	\$7.50pp
Special Publication 2 - <i>The Archaeological Sequence at Durant Bend, Dallas County Alabama</i>	\$6.00pp
Special Publication 3 - <i>Archaeological Investigations at Horseshoe Bend</i> ..	\$8.00pp
<i>Handbook of Alabama Archaeology Part I, Point Types</i>	\$15.00pp
Lively, Long, Josselyn - <i>Pebble Tool Paper</i>	\$3.00pp
<i>Investigations at Russell Cave</i> , published by the National Park Service.....	\$10.00pp
<i>Exploring Prehistoric Alabama through Archaeology</i> (Juvenile).....	\$9.00pp

MEMBERSHIP

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 appropriate boxes are checked.

TO: THE ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

- ☐ NEW MEMBERSHIP ☐ PAYMENT OF ANNUAL DUES
☐ REPORTING OF NEW ADDRESS

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Address _____
City _____ State -Zip _____

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- | | | | |
|---|----------|---|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Life (Individual)..... | \$240.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining (Individual)..... | \$20.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Joint Life (husband & wife)..... | \$300.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining (husband & wife)..... | \$25.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annual (Individual)..... | \$12.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Annual (Institutional)..... | \$17.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annual, Family (husband, wife, and children under age 18)..... | \$15.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> *Steven B. Wimberly Scholarship Fund..\$ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Associate(Students under age 18).... | \$9.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> *Edward C. Mahan Research Fund.....\$ | _____ |

*Contributions are tax deductible

Checks Should Be Made Payable To: **Alabama Archaeological Society**

Send Checks To: Alabama Archaeological Society
Division of Archaeology
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park
Moundville, AL 35474



Alabama Archaeological Society

**304 Wallace Hall
Troy State University
Troy, AL 36082-0001**

**Non Profit Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 89
Troy, AL 36062**