

# Alabama Archaeological Society

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

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## STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

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JAN 30 1972

HELP WANTED!

HELP WANTED!

HELP WANTED!

### AN EMBLEM FOR OUR ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Committee appointed by President Wright at the 1971 Annual Meeting solicits your help in the design of an Alabama State Society emblem:

1. To use on our membership cards
2. To use on our stationery
3. To use on our publications
4. To use on a banner for display at our meetings

We should have an emblem which would symbolize the archaeological heritage of Alabama; so please put on your thinking caps. You do not have to be an artist - a rough sketch of your idea or ideas is sufficient, since an artist will "touch up" the final selection. Think about this seriously! Talk about it with your friends, and discuss the subject at your Chapter meetings and on your field trips! Then, BEFORE April 15th, send your sketches to Mrs. George Mabry, 3851-9th Ct.S., Birmingham, Ala. 35222! Wouldn't you be proud to have designed the selected emblem?

### THE CRYSTAL RIVER SITE

"A giant calendar of sand, shell and stone"! This is the Crystal River Site, located about 4 miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico, on the west coast of Florida and about 75 miles north of Tampa. It is the only aboriginal ceremonial center in an area with many prehistoric sites. The culture lasted for hundreds of years and its influence reached many hundred miles according to the distribution of limestone-tempered pottery which was the "trademark". This site was featured at the ESAF meeting in Nov. 1971 at Gainesville, Fla., when a special guided tour was conducted by Ripley Bullen. Also available was the December issue of THE FLORIDA ANTHROPOLOGIST, not yet mailed to the Society membership. The issue contains a report on a study and experimentation made by Clark Hardman Jr. at the site - "The Primitive Solar Observatory at Crystal River and Its Implications". (FLORIDA ANTHROPOLOGIST, Vol. 24, No. 4, Dec. 1971, pp. 135-168. Available by membership dues of \$4.00 per year to Mrs. Sara Benson, 3400 E. Grant Ave., Orlando, Fla. 32806).

This site was reported by Clarence B. Moore as early as 1903. Through the years it has offered a challenge in its interpretation. In 1951 Ripley Bullen called it "The Enigmatic Site". Subsequent excavation uncovered other features. Now recognized at the site are 3 stone stelae; a north temple mound with plaza and shell causeway, and a mound to the west; a south temple mound with plaza and causeway, and 2 shell mounds to the west. A burial complex lies between the 2 temple mounds. The north shell mound is suggested as the original location of stele 3 which was uncovered during excavations for the museum.

Hardman states that the essentials of a primitive solar observatory are a fixed

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observation point and a marker to sight over. These he found at Crystal River. Over a period of about 8 months, he made almost daily observations and photographed positions of the sun and features of the site. Over 1,000 exposures in black and white and in color were made. This report is the result of his observations and experiments. He includes photographs and diagrams to substantiate his conclusions. Since the mounds were also used in observations, he made a study of other mound sites in the southeast. He found solar alignment especially at Moundville, Alabama, and Winterville, Mississippi. Diagrammatic maps are included for these 2 sites. He also points out that other southeastern sites show solar alignment and the possibility that major features or landmarks used have been destroyed. He also uses an ethnographical observation made in 1699 of a sunrise ceremony of the Natchez where the high temple mound was used in a salute to the sun, an undoubted remnant of a sun worship ceremony of their ancestors. (Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

#### OUR HIGHWAY SALVAGE PROJECT

Since our last report on the status of the Society's involvement in the Highway Salvage Project, 8 Environmental Impact Statements have been received from the Alabama Highway Department. The disposition of these, and those pending from the last report are as follows:

<u>CHAPTER</u>	<u>PROJECT NO.</u>	<u>SURVEY RESULTS</u>
Mound State Monument	S-1117 (102) Chilton Co.	No sites located
Mound State Monument	S-189-D Franklin Co.	No sites located
Cullman	S-457-C Cullman Co.	Information sent to Michael Wells for his evaluation
(None)	S-335-I Dallas Co.	No representative in this area
East Alabama	S-2-C Chambers Co.	No sites located
East Alabama	S-6109 (104) Clay & Talladega Cos.	No sites located
Birmingham	F-248 (11) Shelby & Talladega Cos.	No sites located, though some scattered artifacts in area
(None)	S-36-N Calhoun Co.	No representative in this area
Cullman	S-184-D Cullman Co.	No response received Report due 12/22/71
East Alabama	S-50-E Russell Co.	Possible sites. Jerry Neilsen making arrangements to meet Mrs. Gay and look over the sites discovered
Mauvilla	F-377 (2) Mobile Co.	One alternate checked. No sites found. Other route being surveyed
Choctawhatchee	S-10004-E, S-877-E Coffee, Dale & Houston Cos.	No response received Report due 12/11/71

At the time of this report, no correspondence has been received from the remaining 7 non-participating Chapters, but we are hoping for information by next month's report.

## DOUBLE TROUBLE

A neighbor from the north has some trouble that maybe we could give a hand and an eye to assist. All of us remember the gentle Quaker, William Penn, of early colonial times, a person who embodied ideals in his actions. A friend of the Indians, his treaty with the Leni Lenapes (preserved in the famous wampum belt of white and red man with touching hands) was never broken by the Indians, or Penn.

Last March, the Caleb Pusey House, vintage 1683, was burglarized, and the following list of articles was stolen: 1683 child's Wainscot chair, iron teakettle with tipping handle and initials of TM, large 4 prong iron fork, 3 cooking forks, 3 wrought iron forks, 15" pewter charger made by Townsend & Compton of London, brass bed warmer, large beaten sheet iron pan, very old charcoal foot-warmer, mortar and pestle, old wine glass with refolded rim, 3-legged small iron pot with handle, toaster of wrought iron with fixed head, copper pot on iron trivet, brass kettle, 3 fire-place tools, 3 Delft plates and a Delft bowl.

Penn was a frequent visitor to Pusey's home, the only one extant in Pennsylvania from the 17th century. The burglary was followed this fall by a flood of near catastrophic nature that left home and outbuildings badly damaged from the entering mud and water. The project of restoration needs not only the local care and attention that has been the project of "The Friends of the Caleb Pusey House Inc.", 15 Race St., Upland, Delaware Co., Pa. 19015, but also folks like ourselves to keep an eye out for the articles and help restore this bit of our pre-Revolution history. Any information should be sent to the above address of "The Friends". Rewards offered.

## BOOK REVIEW

HUMAN OSTEOLOGY, "A Laboratory and Field Manual of the Human Skeleton", by William M. Bass, 1971, Special Publications, David R. Evans, Editor, Missouri Archaeological Society, 15 Switzler Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. 65201, no price given. (Dr. Bass is Professor of Physical Anthropology and Head, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee).

Dr. Bass's book, profusely illustrated with line drawings, is something that meets a real, longtime need. It is readable, yet scholarly and not only illustrates each bone of the human skeleton, but shows certain bones such as the tibia as they appear at various ages (birth, 5 years, 10 years, etc.). Good field techniques for uncovering and removing skeletal remains are described and illustrated. Laboratory procedures are also described.

There are glossaries and word analysis listings to aid those not intimately familiar with the terminology utilized in physical anthropology. Indications for estimating the sex of a human skeleton are elaborated upon - all of this, as stated before, in readable text and profusely illustrated. All those interested in any field of anthropology should have this book available.

Dr. Bass is to be congratulated on an arduous task well done.

## COFFEE BEAN PIPES

The "coffee bean" pipe appears to be very late prehistoric and is found relatively rarely. The excavation of a ceramic pipe bowl fragment of this style is reported from near Beloit, Wisconsin, in SOUTHERN INDIAN STUDIES, Vol. XX, Oct. 1968 (published in 1971) by Frederick W. Lange. It was found in Mound A of the State Line Mound Group. An illustration and a very detailed description of this fragment is given. In research on this style, he found that 6 had been reported from Georgia, 2 from Wisconsin, 1 each from Illinois, Tennessee and Alabama (George A. West in "Tobacco, Pipes and Smoking Customs of American Indians", Milwaukee Public Museum Bulletin, Vol. 17). A pipe almost identical to his example was excavated from Holywood Mound in Georgia and illustrated by Cyrus Thomas in his "Report on the Mound Explorations of the Bureau of American Ethnology" (12th Annual Report of the Bureau of

American Ethnology, 1894). A study of the paste and temper of the pipe indicate that it was made locally. Mr. Lange would appreciate learning of other similar specimens. He may be reached at the Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc. 53706.

SOUTHERN INDIAN STUDIES is available by membership in the North Carolina Archaeological Society, dues \$3.00 per year to the Society, University of North Carolina, P O Box 561, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514.

#### RUSSELL COUNTY ACTIVITY

The efforts of the Russell County Historical Society to preserve and restore important sites in their county should be recognized. During the summer of 1971, Dave Chase and Ned Jenkins started an archaeological investigation of Fort Mitchell. In the fall, the Society found itself with another fort to investigate, the old Spanish Fort of Apalachicola built in 1689 and destroyed in 1691. This was the most northern inland point reached by the Spaniards. The family of William O. Patterson have deeded 11 acres which contain the fort, and an additional 13 acres for a public access road, to Russell County for the purpose of reconstruction, and to provide a recreation area. Dave Chase is also in charge of this excavation. The fort is about 2 miles from Holy Trinity, Ala., and was designated a registered National Historic Landmark in 1964. Mark Fretwell, formerly of West Point, and Brother Finbar Ray of Holy Trinity, after a systematic search, discovered the site several years ago.

#### ILLICIT ANTIQUITIES TRAFFIC

The Editorial in the last AMERICAN ANTIQUITY (Vol. 36, No. 3, July 1971) states the action taken at the May 1971 meeting by the Society for American Archaeology against illicit antiquities traffic. They encourage the loss of accreditation from the American Association of Museums, to museums found involved in illegal traffic. They support and encourage participation in the recent UNESCO convention which states that each country should be responsible to preserve and protect its own cultural heritage and cooperate with other participating countries. This would be done through export and import controls, recovery and return of stolen property to rightful owners, and aid to another country, when requested, to prevent pillage of archaeological or ethnological material. The Executive Committee of the Society is called upon to continue to seek ways, including legal, to prevent the traffic. The Society calls upon its members and all archaeologists (surely this includes amateurs) to "refrain from acquiring, authenticating or evaluating objects..." contrary to the UNESCO convention.

In the same publication, under Comments (page 374), Ralph L. Beals (University of California at Los Angeles) points out that one reason this traffic has become such a problem is the fantastic growth and inflated values. One way to stop the international traffic in antiquities is to make it unprofitable. Several of his suggestions concern the proof of legal export, which as he says are usually easily obtained through bribery. Another suggestion, a heavy excise tax on the sale of antiquities in the U.S., with heavy penalties for evasion. He mentions this is not an unusual tax, listing perfume and automobiles (how quickly times change!). This would certainly make the traffic less profitable if it did not move the business to another country! A local personal property tax on antiquities is another suggestion. He admits there would be great opposition from dealers, collectors and even some Museum officials. A campaign of informing the public would be part of the project. We come back every time to the admonition: "Teach Archaeology"!

(Above 3 articles by Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

#### HIWASSEE ISLAND

We quote the following from the fine, new (and now monthly), NEWSLETTER of the Tennessee Archaeological Society, Vol. XVII, No. 1, January 1972, believing it will be

of great interest to our membership: "HIWASSEE ISLAND, originally published in 1946, has been reissued by the University of Tennessee Press. This classic work by Thomas M. N. Lewis and Madeline Kneberg is a must for all serious students of archaeology in the Tennessee Valley. It describes and interprets excavations on the largest island in the Tennessee River which was inundated by the Chickamauga Lake in 1939. The Hamilton, Hiwassee Island and Dallas foci of the late Woodland - early to middle Mississippian periods are defined in great detail. The new edition is published with a foreword by Dr. James B. Griffin in which he discusses the changes in archaeological techniques interpretations since 1964 and their implications for some of the ideas expressed by Lewis and Kneberg about the Hiwassee Island site. If you don't have a copy, you should somehow scrape together \$8.95 for the volume. You won't be sorry."

#### CHAPTER NEWS

Birmingham Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Thursday of each month in Chapman Hall Samford University. At the January meeting, outgoing President Helen Mabry reported on activities for 1971, and plans and programs for 1972 were discussed. 1972 Officers elected were: President, Harry E. Douglass; Vice President, Ron Eason; Secretary, Mrs. F. G. Hamner; Treasurer, Mrs. T. H. Mawson. Dr. Denny N. Bearce, Asst. Prof. of Geology and Chairman of the Dept. of Geology at B'ham-Southern College will speak to the February meeting on "The Red Mountain Cut", he having done extensive geologic analysis in the southeastern Paleozoic stratigraphy, especially in Alabama.

Choccolocco Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Thursday of each month in Regar Museum, Anniston. At the January meeting, Mr. George Parker will present some slides and discuss an excavation in which he participated in Palestine.

Cullman County Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Monday of each month at Cullman City Hall. Dr. Roger Nance, Birmingham Chapter, will speak at the January meeting, and show slides concerning some early sites of man in Mexico.

East Alabama Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 2nd Thursday of each month in Comer Hall Auditorium, Auburn University. Mrs. Jane Lorendo was the speaker at the January meeting, on "Arts, Crafts, Textiles of Early Americans". The February meeting will be held on FEBRUARY 3, at which Mrs. Addie George will speak on "Yucchi Indian History, Religion, Culture, Language". Mrs. George is a Yucchi Indian who, with her husband, set up the Yucchi Room of the Columbus Museum of Arts and Crafts.

Huntsville Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 3rd Tuesday of each month in the 3rd floor Conference Room, Madison County Court House. At the January meeting, Dr. Walter B. Jones will speak on "DeSoto's Journey through Alabama".

Montgomery Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Wednesday of each month in the Archaeological Department at Huntingdon College. The new meeting place was decided upon at the January meeting. Many chapter members attended a 3 day workshop in archaeological laboratory techniques conducted by Mr. Harold Huscher at Huntingdon College on January 5, 6 & 7, which was most educational and instructive.

Morgan-Limestone Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 1st Monday of each month in Decatur City Court Room. At the February meeting, Al Beinlich, Muscle Shoals Chapter, will speak on "Pottery and Pottery Restoration". Officers elected for 1972 are: President, John Reno; Vice President, Eugene Stewart; Secy-Treas, Bob Doherty and Program Chairman, Judson Hawthorne.

Muscle Shoals Chapter meets at 7:30 PM on the 2nd Monday of each month at the Indian Mound Museum, Florence. The January meeting will be addressed by Chapter Member Charles Hubbert on "The Role of the Amateur Archaeologist", being the first part of

a 2 part presentation. Part II will be presented at the February meeting.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS - STATE NEWS

##### NEW MEMBERS DURING JANUARY: (Welcome to another fine list!)

Steven W. Alred, #4 Winston Square, Tuscumbia, Ala. 35674  
Charles M. Baker, Route 3 Box 10-F, China Grove, N.C. 28023  
E. Raymond Evans, 4013 Oakland Terrace, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37415  
Dr. Wolfgang Haberland, D-207 Ahrensburg/Holst, Tim Kroger Weg 9, Germany  
Charles E. Moore, 1070 Stewart Ave., Florence, Ala. 35630  
Gordon C. Seybold, 635 Overlook Drive, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15216  
Miss Cathy Turner, 821 Sherwood Forest Drive, Birmingham, Ala. 35235  
Dr. Charles Tyre, Judson College, Marion, Ala. 36756

STILL MORE DONORS: Arriving toward the end of December, we acknowledge the 2 final contributions to our Twelfth Annual Archaeological Fund Drive (1971). These are also to be added to the list appearing in the November 1971 issue of this Newsletter, and increases the number of donations to the fine total of 47, and the amounts to the very gratifying total of \$2,374.00 plus \$132 to the Dan Josselyn Memorial Fund:

Mr. & Mrs. Philip C. Jackson Jr., Birmingham, who now have made 12 generous additions to our excavation expense funds over the years since the first "dig".

Aljerald Powers, Sylacauga, another of our appreciated supporters, adds his 9th donation since 1961 to make possible our ambitious archaeological programs.

NEW CLUB: Students at the University of Alabama Birmingham have formed a new Anthropology Club, to provide a learning experience for both students and members of the non-academic community of UAB. Club officers are: Scott Edwards, President; Craig Ray, 1st V.P.; Dave McGuire, 2nd V.P.; Judy Haney, Secretary; and Marvin Jeter, Treasurer. All are anthropology majors, and Ray, McGuire and Jeter are working in archaeology with Dr. Roger Nance. Meetings are bi-weekly on Wednesday nights at 7:30 PM in the Archaeology Lab just to the rear of Ullman Building. Both students and faculty will present results of field work and reviews of journal articles. Visitors are welcomed.

HIGHWAY SALVAGE PROJECT WORKERS: Birmingham Chapter Chairman Mrs. George Mabry is anxious to acknowledge the assistance of the following members of the Chapter in completing the surveys referred to her: Steve Wimberly, Victor Josselyn, Marvin Jeter, the Torrance Eaton family, the James McBride family, the Griffith Brackett family, the Perry Covington family and Dr. Jim Polhemus of B'ham-Southern College.

PLASTIC TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS: A recent article in the BIRMINGHAM NEWS states that plastic topographic maps, scale 1 inch to 4 miles, are again being made available by the Tennessee Valley Authority. These maps, 32 x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, cover the following portions of 8 states: southeast Kentucky; southern West Virginia; southwestern Virginia; Western North Carolina; northwestern South Carolina; northern Georgia; northern Alabama and eastern Tennessee. Each map covers an area of about 70 x 116 miles. They show ground contours, towns, roads, rivers, mountains and woodlands. The price is \$7.00 each, and there is a packaging and handling cost of \$5.50 for each package which can contain up to 5 maps. A free index of these maps may be obtained from the TVA Map Information & Records Unit, Haney Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn. 37401.

LIBRARIES: Did you know that the University of Alabama Library has over one million volumes? That Lowndes County is the only County in Alabama that does not have some form of public library service? That there are approximately 1,451 elementary and secondary school libraries in Alabama? Do you make use of your local library, wherever you might live?

Besides these public libraries, which may be under regional, county or city sys-

tem, all our colleges and universities have extensive collections. Industry, business and private collections, as well as the Archives and History Department in Montgomery offer other resources. While you may not be able to borrow all books, they are all available for anyone who would like to work in the building. Upon inquiry, you will find that many books may be obtained for you through inter-library loan.

It has been estimated that the average college-educated person uses only about 20% of his capacity for reading. Have you made use of the "Bibliography of Alabama Archaeology" by David L. DeJarnette and Valerie Scarritt, Editors (JOURNAL OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY, Vol. XVI, No. 1, June 1970)? Many of the publications are old and out of print, and may have to be looked for in the special "Alabama Room" which will be found at many of the libraries.

Library Week is observed during May each year. Before the 1972 observance, make yourself even better acquainted with what your local library has to offer to you and your children in services and publications. (Marjorie Gay, East Alabama Chapter)

YOUR 1972 STATE SOCIETY DUES are now payable, unless you've already responded!

EDUCATIONAL ARTICLE: The following article, specially prepared at the request of our State Society Board of Directors for study and discussion in Chapter meetings, first appeared in the September 1966 issue of STONES & BONES, and is being repeated for the benefit of our membership.

#### EDUCATIONAL ARTICLE

##### ARCHAEOLOGY IS A SCIENCE

A few years ago, archaeology was not a true science. Those who engaged in it were interested only in collecting attractive "ancient artifacts", with no real interest in the historic importance of such artifacts. In the Old World, rape after rape was conducted on important archaeological sites merely for the purpose of collecting "museum pieces". New World archaeology has also suffered from this avarice. We all admire "museum pieces" but we now recognize that a "museum piece" without accompanying data as to its cultural placement, and placement in the overall time picture of history, is really of little significance. Today, all persons having a sincere interest in archaeology recognize that the prime purpose of archaeological science is to reconstruct history. Its purpose is to determine what people did WHEN, HOW and WHERE. Careful investigation of the remaining archaeological sites is a MUST if scientific archaeology is to be pursued. Following are listed the basic guides for conducting scientific archaeology:

1. Study an AREA. (This will usually be a segment of a river or creek valley and associated terraces and hills.)
2. Locate the archaeological sites in the AREA.
3. Make surface collections from each of the sites. Collect not only the "perfect" arrowheads and "decorated" pottery sherds, but also pick up BROKEN pieces of flint, fractured arrowheads, chipped pebbles, stone flakes and chips, and all pottery sherds, whether plain or decorated. Ideally - but this is usually impossible - we should collect ALL material from the surface of a site.
4. Catalogue all the material collected, putting an identifying mark (such as India ink identification) on each piece so it is identified permanently as having come from a specific, mapped location. Without this identifying mark, the piece is useless for the purposes of scientific archaeology because "association of artifacts" is one of the most important clues to reconstructing history, the prime aim of scientific archaeology.



5. Describe the findings contained in each surface collection. Consult publications on the archaeology of the region to fit the description into the known artifact types of the region. If "new" artifact types are represented, describe them in detail so that communication to other persons working in archaeology can be established. Communication between all persons working in archaeology is the only way the whole historic picture can be assembled.

6. Publish the descriptions of the findings contained in these surface collections (with profuse illustrations, if possible) so that workers in other areas can compare their data with findings from your sites.

If conscientious surface collections are made and identities preserved by proper cataloguing as outlined above, it rarely will be necessary to excavate any of the archaeological sites found. If excavation - "digging" - of a site appears necessary to confirm the picture suggested by a study of the surface collections, such excavation should be conducted ONLY by those fully qualified to excavate.

Who are qualified? Those who earn their livelihood in this manner. Proper excavation of an archaeological site is to be reserved only to a few specialists, just as removal of an appendix or surgical fusion of a weak vertebral column is to be performed only by a person fully trained in surgery. Archaeology, if it is to maintain its identification as a science, must conduct itself within scientific bounds.

Conscientious surface collecting, accompanied by proper cataloguing to assure preservation of the original location of the findings, is a scientific endeavor and offers to the novice and amateur an opportunity rarely presented in other fields of science; an opportunity to be a part of "pure science". However, when the novice or amateur in archaeology engages in excavating, a pall hovers over his work, and suspicions arise in scientific circles.

Our statewide Archaeological Society in Alabama has a GOOD reputation. It has the respect of many scientific educational institutions. Let's keep it that way! We should concentrate on programming and conducting scientific SURFACE surveys.

Each Chapter of our Society has great opportunities to conduct scientific surveys within a few miles of its meeting place. Let us concentrate on these opportunities. Let us NOT prostitute our integrity by conducting excavations unless they are supervised by scientific institutions. If a Society member feels that a site warrants excavation to fill out or confirm the picture suggested by surface finds, he should contact professional archaeologists in the State.

With respect to "salvage archaeology", there are 2 definitions:

- (a) "Let's get it before someone else does."
- (b) It is being destroyed and professional archaeologists are not available, so we must recover what we can.

Regarding (a) above, its absurdity speaks for itself. As to (b) above, however, there are times when the novice or amateur can be an aid to science by following behind the bulldozer, recovering artifacts and mapping findings.

Whatever our Society represents, it should first represent, and speak out for, a scientific approach to archaeology.

Steve B. Wimberly



## THE ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Following are the objectives stated in our Constitution, slightly modified for emphasis: To promote informed interest in the study of Archaeology in Alabama and neighboring States; to encourage careful scientific archaeological research in such ways as surface scouting, mapping, marking, studying and especially reporting; to promote and support professionally directed excavations and discourage unsupervised "digging"; to promote the conservation of archaeological sites and to favor the passage of laws prescribing such; to oppose the sale of antiquities, and the manufacture and sale of fraudulent artifacts; to encourage and develop a better understanding of archaeology through providing Newsletters, Journals, Chapter and State meetings, helpful associates and good fellowship; to serve as a bond between individual archaeologists in the State, both non-professional and professional; and perhaps most importantly, to give everyone the opportunity to "do something about archaeology" through the accomplishment and enjoyment of these high aims.

The Society needs and welcomes as members, all persons whose ideals are in accord with the objectives set forth above. Active members receive the JOURNAL OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY, devoted to articles on the archaeology of Alabama and nearby States, and also receive the STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER, published monthly, containing news of members and their activities, also State, national and worldwide events of archaeological importance.



The coupon below may be used EITHER to APPLY FOR MEMBERSHIP in the Society, or for the PAYMENT OF ANNUAL DUES. Please be sure that your name and address are CLEARLY entered, and that checkmarks appear in applicable blanks!

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## THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA, INC.

This Association, an affiliate of our State Society, is a non-profit corporation, whose aim and purpose is to finance archaeological advancement in Alabama, the FIRST State to provide such financial support through popular subscription. All contributions to this association are deductible in making your income tax return (if, of course, you itemize your deductions). Your check should be made payable to the association as shown above.

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