

DELTA PREHISTORY by Jack Lancaster, Jr., President, Sunflower County Chapter of the Mississippi Archaeological Association

The "Delta", with its seemingly endless fields, with its giant tractors effortlessly turning the land into a tremendous garden, gives the impression of a level plain, left here, as it is, eons ago by some omnipotent hand.

Driving through this agricultural paradise one sees the countryside with its fields, its towering cypress, its tuplow brakes, its numerous lakes, rivers and bayous, taking in its beauty and its capabilities and maybe wondering how it all came to be.

If we slow down a bit and look closer, we see the land not as level as it seemed. There are ridges and flats, bayous and rivers. The higher sandy loam hugging close to the stream banks and changing hastily to the heavier and darker types as you leave the natural levees and eventually to the heavy clay of the back swamps. Such a land, rich in resources, wildlife and beauty, must have been formed with a pattern, and so it was, - with nature's pattern. At times wild and furious. At times quiet and gentle, but always slowly and constantly changing.

This area known as the "Alluvial Valley of the lower Mississippi River" has been left here by the waters as they travel their way from North to South and finally to the Gulf.

Thousands of years ago, at the last stage of the Ice Age, with temperatures over the earth rising, and with the sea levels 300 to 400 feet lower than today, there began the process of building this land. This was a turbulent time for nature. Unimaginable torrents were loosened by the melting ice, and with the waters came the large gravels which form the lower layers of this valley. As the years passed the seas rose. And the torrents slowed then came the smaller gravels, and later, by the same process, came the coarser sands, then the finer sands.

Still thousands of years in the past the seas reached their present level. The Ice Age was over, but through the great forces of hydraulics the elevation of this land had been raised to approximately its level of today, but not quite, and not with the same features as today. The years following saw the formation of a system of rivers, that through their restless meandering have formed the face of the "Delta".

This river system in its primary form was quite different from today. The waters carried by the present day Ohio followed the bluffs of Kentucky, Tennessee and even Mississippi, through the eastern part of the Delta on past Vicksburg. The waters of the Mississippi far west of its present position, even west of Crowley's Ridge, Arkansas, carried its waters through Arkansas and Louisiana to about Natchez, where they joined and made their

combined way to the Gulf. This is the start of the Meandering process of these major rivers. Drive along the cypress brakes, such as Ashland, Gayden or Paxton; the lakes like Mossy, Six Mile and Wasp and you are seeing the tremendously old meander belt of the Ohio River. The Mississippi has left its scars with such names as "Indian Bayou", "Porter's Bayou", "Sunflower River". These are but a few, for the meandering process of these two great rivers with their tributaries have covered the length and breadth of this valley and in doing so have shaped it as we know it today.

As we drive and marvel at this Valley and the forces that formed it we are apt to wonder what creatures walked this young land or swam the waters.

Soon after the seas levelled off and the rivers quieted, man indeed ventured here. At first, no doubt in small hunting parties in search of food which must have been plentiful in this virgin country. There is evidence that man camped and hunted in the "Delta" as early as 6000 years ago. He is bound to have been nomadic, with a minimum of social structure. Probably held together through kinship. These were the early archaic people. Until now there has not been found any long habitation site in the Delta where these people lived for an extended period, but they have left their spearpoints and other stone tools to show that they once lived and hunted here.

For man to survive was a chore, but he did. His culture and social order progressed. There is archaeological evidence of a culture known as late Archaic, with definite habitation areas, with its advanced art in the working of stone, its cooking methods and its living habits. All this before man here learned how to fashion and fire a vessel. This pre-ceramic culture thrived approximately 3000 years ago.

The progress of man as is known from history has not been an even uphill climb, but rather the rising and falling of peoples and cultures. So it must have been during pre-historical times in this land. So little is known of this progress. The archaeologist has only scratched the surface.

The earliest types of pottery are found in the "Delta". That being the fiber tempered wares. This brings into being the Early Woodland culture which closely followed the late archaic, but with some differences. These people were the first to utilize agriculture for food, and with this advancement more time was available for organizing larger settlements with a crude type of farming and gathering economy. Of course there surely was hunting and fishing also. This was only the beginning of a different existence, which progressed and improved, evolving into a more advanced culture known as Middle Woodland. The time marked being well made clay tempered ceramic ware with well executed decorative designs. These people were the first to utilize conical mounds for burial purposes.

As mentioned before there is evidence of rise and fall in human progress. Following the Middle Woodland period there seems to be a cultural decay, evidenced by a rough plain pottery which must have prevailed over a long period of time. There was, during this time, a slow progress, finally evolving into the Late Woodland culture with its platform mounds as well as burial mounds. The rough ceramic wares giving way to a clay tempered ware of much better workmanship as to decoration and usefulness.

As time passed, either by outside influence or an influx of a new people the means of making pottery using ground shell particles as tempering evolved and marks the beginning of the early Mississippi culture. This period is best known for its large ceremonial centers with large truncated mounds, temple mounds and domiciliary mounds.

Man has now come to within a few hundred years before Desota crossed the "Delta".

This Mississippian culture flourished and advanced from 900 A.D. and was a well organized people in 1541 when Desota visited several of their villages.

The next historical contact was made by the French priest in 1680. At this time there was only a fraction of the population that existed a mere 139 years before. Only a few splinter groups were contacted and they were along the lower part of the Yazoo River.

What happened to so large a population in so short a time is one of the mysteries that awaits some future archaeologist to discover.

So much knowledge of these people lies buried in this "Delta", which if brought to light would enlighten the inquisitive, interest everyone and thrill the tourists. So many tools and ornaments for people to see and admire. So much of this knowledge and material is daily being destroyed by present day farming and progress in general.

Until now the people of Mississippi are indebted to out of state money and personnel for what archaeological work that has been done in the "Delta". It would be encouraging to see more interest inside our state to finance and staff the necessary organization to secure this wealth of knowledge and use it as an asset to the state of Mississippi.

AWARDS MADE

The awarders of the 1967 and 1968 contest of greatest number of site reports have both chosen, as their prizes, a one year subscription to American Antiquity, the quarterly journal of the Society for American Archaeology. Jimmy Holifield, Canton, Mississippi, won for 1967 and Carrol Kelley, Leland, Mississippi, won for 1968.

Who is going to be a winner for 1969?

FALL MEETING PAPERS (Continued from No. 12, Vol. III, Newsletter, M.A.A.)

Poverty Point Sites on the Mississippi Gulf Coast by R.C. Lowry, President, Gulf Coast Chapter, M.A.A., and Vice-President, South half of the state, M.A.A.

Two sites have received considerable attention.

The two sites were numbered by Dr. Sherwood M. Gagliano of L.S.U. as HC-30, the Cedarland Plantation Site, and HC-35. Site HC-35 is unnamed. Both sites are semi-circular in shape with the open side facing the open water. The middens are elongate deposits of oyster shells and earth from 75 to 550 feet in length and 30 to 150 feet in width. The depth of the accumulations range from 2 to 6 feet. A date of 1,240 ± 130 B.C. (United States Gulf Coast Studies, Technical Report No. 16 by Sherwood M. Gagliano) was obtained on a

charcoal sample from the upper four of the five foot thick midden deposit at Cedarland Plantation site.

In site HC-30 a number of projectile points, broken butterfly banner stones, knives, saws, bones, perforated pebbles, 1 plummet, micro flints, scrapers, drills, flakes, animal bones, and teeth were found but no shaped and baked clay balls. These and all other artifacts were found in site HC-35. All steatite pots and sherds were also found in site HC-35. Only three sherds of clay pottery have been found and they are unclassified.

A comparison of baked clay balls of the Jaketown Poverty Point, and _____ ? classifications are below:

	Jaketown Classifi- cation	Poverty Point Classifi- cation	HC-35
Biconical, Plain	Yes	Yes	Yes
" , Extruded	Yes	Not found	?
" , Punched	Yes	" "	?
" , Grooved	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cylindrical w/lateral grooves	Yes	Yes	Yes
Crossed-grooved	Yes	Yes	Yes Clay figurines
Melon-shaped	1 ex. only	Yes	Yes <u>yes</u>
Melon-shaped w/end grooves	2 " "	Yes	Yes
Spheroidal	Yes	Yes	Yes
Round	?	?	Yes
Amorphous	Not noted	Yes	Yes
Biscuit-shaped	" "	Yes	Yes
Tetrahedron	" "	Not noted	Yes
	*	*	

*Ford & Webb: Poverty Point Volume
46: Part 1: Page 39

**We have no description of these
two so we are not sure

STONE TOOLS

Projectile points from HC-30 and HC-35 and identified by both Dr. Gagliano and Dr. Webb:

Gary Broad	Hale	Carrolton
Gary Typical	Macon	Pontchartrain
Gary Large	Horrow Mountain II	Motley
Desmilke	Shulma	Delhi
Almagre	Kirk	Snyder or Hopewell
Norhill	Ensur	Ellis and reworked points
Webb	Kent	(A few unidentified)
Williams	Marcos	asymmetrical points
Morhiss	Sanly	

OTHER STONE ARTIFACTS:

Chisels	Pipe (Hematite)	Gorgetts (whole & broken)
Honed Celts	Pipe (Steatite)	Honed Point
Chipped Celts	Hammerstones	

Sandstone Saws	Porforated Red Stones (pebbles)	Gorgetts (whole & broken)
Butterfly Bannerstone	Jasper Beads	Honed Point
Boatstone	Geode (point) Pot	Copper Point
Opalized Shell Points	Steatite Pottery Sherds	Copper Fragments of
Quartz Crystals (rounded)	Plummets (steatite, magnetite, hematite & galena) (mostly plumbob shaped, some grooved & perforated only one perforated and engraved with design completely around it)	bracelot or beads
Quartz Crystals (4 sided)	Hones	Triangular Blades
Grinding Stone or Nut Stone	Knives	Ovate Blades
Drills	Perforators	Leaf-shaped Blades
Scrapers	Flakes & Chips	
Micro Flints		

BONES AND BONE TOOLS:

Awls or Drills

Spatulas

Rings from Vertebra

Antlers

Antler Tips

Bones of bird, small animals, large bone from deer and possibly bear, bob cat, teeth and jaw bones, deer teeth, fish, gar, turtle bones, and gar scales.

Shells, etc. Bison teeth, etc.

Excavation of the McCarter Mound, Panola County by Glen Johnson, Batesville, Mississippi.

How far can the proficiency of the amateur group extend in undertaking an excavation project? This is the question the Panola Chapter members raised before deciding to attempt the excavation of the McCarter Mound. We realized that a reasonably good job could be done in field techniques, but here the line is drawn. For the average amateur group, the serious work of lab analysis and interpretation of data is very limited. This is the area in which the help of the professionals in our state is absolutely necessary.

The McCarter Mound is located two miles north-east of Batesville, between Highway 35 and the Tallahatchie River. The mound itself is conical in shape, 35 feet in diameter and 53 inches high. It is situated 120 yards south-east from an old river run. It is a most unimposing mound and has been overlooked by everyone through the years. Some of our own chapter members questioned whether it was ancient or historical.

The actual excavation work took 465 man hours of labor. This did not include cleaning the mound, survey work, tree cutting, or final clean up. A five foot grid system was used. Balks for profiles were left standing for all north-south lines and balks were left every ten feet for the east-west lines. This gave us a working area of five feet by ten feet all the way through the mound.

Very little in the way of stone artifacts was found. Four points were recovered. Two of these were on the eastern edge. None were in association with burials and all could be from old village midden dirt fill.

Three burials were located. All were in very poor condition and the writer attributes the largest part of this to age and the very acid condition of the soil. The soil is Grenada loam which is classed as severely acid to very severely acid by the U.S. Soil Conservation Office.

Burial #1 was an adult, extended and oriented east to west. It was found only 12 inches below the surface and was severely damaged by rodent burrows, tree roots, and a post hole from a hog wire fence which had been most conveniently dug directly through the skull.

Burial #2 was another adult, extended and oriented identical to Burial #1. It was in the same square as Burial #1 and 12 inches below it. Accompanying this burial was an additional skull which had a hole $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter squarely in the center of the forehead. This skull was placed in an upright position on the right of the burial's skull. At this point it has not been determined whether the hole was man made or caused by a root.

Burial #3 consisted of three adults. This burial was located in the north-west corner of the mound and represents an earlier (or first) stage of the mound construction. These burials were in such poor condition that in two cases all that remained was the enamel caps of the teeth. An outline of the skull and jaw could be traced in the remaining one. From dark casts, or "shadows" in the soil, we could determine that the burials were oriented south to north and were extended.

Of particular interest with this burial group was the sheet copper covering of a three tube pan pipe which was found in the chest region of burial #3-C. There is no evidence at the moment to indicate the type of material the copper had originally covered; however, it is clear that the tubes were small. The copper was indented between the tubes on the top side and appears to be flat on the bottom side.

The pottery which was recovered includes a small plain cup, a medium size bowl, and fragments of several other vessels. All seem to fall in the Tunica phase and the bowl and part of another vessel have been classed as Twin Lakes punctate and Crowder punctate.

What about age? The writer hopes you will find the answer in the forthcoming site report. It is old, possibly 2,000 years plus.

INDIANS AND ARCHAEOLOGY OF VIRGINIA

Indians have been in Virginia for at least 10,000 years, and some of the relics we find are that old. Most of the relics date from the thousands of years of nomadic life (the Archaic Period) that preceded settled village life. Village life (the Woodland Period) came with the development of pottery and agriculture, about 2,000 years ago. The bow and arrow was introduced at this time, too. Before this, only spears were used, and most of the chipped stone points we find are not arrow points, but had been used on spears. The styles of spear and arrow points changed over the years, and archaeological findings show the sequence. Dating by the radio-active carbon (Carbon-14) method shows the age of the finds. Axes, pots and other artifacts likewise changed and developed with the passage of time. With recent increases in archaeological activity in Virginia, much new information is coming to light about settlement patterns, house types, burial customs, and other non-material aspects of

Indian life. Most of the archaeological work in Virginia is being done by members of THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA, under the auspices of the VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY. If you would like to keep up with research in Virginia archaeology and perhaps take part in it yourself, we invite you to join the Archaeological Society of Virginia. Dues are nominal (the Society's publications are worth the dues), local chapters of the Society meet and put on programs of archaeological interest, and a dozen or more excavation projects are conducted in various parts of the state each year. If you are interested, write to the ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA, 1946 LANING AVENUE, RICHMOND, VA. 23225.

MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE
GREENWOOD LEFLORE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI
HELD THURSDAY, AT 7:00 P. M., DECEMBER 5, 1968

The meeting was held in the office of Walker, Middleton, Tucker, Martin and Armstrong, Certified Public Accountants, at the request of State Archaeological President, L.B. Jones, of Minter City.

Those present were:	L.B. Jones	Dr. Landen Childers
	Otis Allen	C.J. Martin
	Gene Neill	Bob Morgan
	Frank McCormick	Granville Martin

The purpose of the meeting was to organize a local chapter of amateur archaeologists to operate under the Mississippi Archaeological Association.

Frank McCormick acted as temporary chairman and held an election of officers who are:

President - Granville Martin
Executive Vice-President - Travis Clark, Jr.
Technical Advisor - L.B. Jones

The group suggested that the president appoint someone to serve as secretary and treasurer. It was unanimously agreed that dues would be set at \$5.00 per year and this would constitute a family membership. The office of secretary and treasurer will be announced at the next meeting.

Dues were collected and turned over to the president until a treasurer is appointed. The dues will be turned over to the Mississippi Archaeological Association except that fifty cents (50¢) per membership will be kept by the local chapter.

Interest was very high in the meeting and the group was reluctant to adjourn. L.B. Jones gave some very interesting facts regarding pottery types, Indian culture and discussed various phases of artifacts and their relationship with the study of the history of early man. Various members present discussed the need for the local chapter as well as needs for financing and promoting an overall state program.

Gene Neill suggested that we might possibly seek professional advice on getting a dig started in our area and that our efforts be coordinated and supervised by the state universities that teach archaeology.

Otis Allen stressed the need for immediate action toward preserving these sites in our area that might be subject to land leveling or other mass destruction. He gave an interesting discussion of how our group can be an influence in developing educational background material for a proposed museum and educational center in Greenwood that will be unsurpassed anywhere in the nation. Such a project would take generations to fully develop and it would probably be expanded continuously. He pointed out that the complete history of man's struggle for survival and of the futility of his conflict in mortal combat may be depicted in such a manner as to create the beginning of a new era in the struggle for peace and knowledge among people of all nations. A survey is presently underway by professionals to study and report on the feasibility of a museum in or near Greenwood.

It was agreed that the Greenwood Leflore Archaeological Society will hold a monthly meeting on the first Thursday in each month at 7:00 P.M. The meeting then adjourned.

Excavation Planned: The Greenwood LeFlore Chapter of the MAA has obtained permission from the Director, Mississippi Department of Archives and History to conduct excavation on the partially destroyed Falls Mound in LeFlore County in an effort to gather stratigraphic information pertaining to the history of the site. William Hony (technical advisor to the chapter), in conjunction with Richard Marshall, State Archaeologist, are presenting a series of lectures on archaeological theory, methods, and techniques to the chapter members at the present time. This will orient them toward proper techniques for the field situations which they will encounter when the excavation gets underway this Spring. Such preliminary training is a necessity for research. More information will be given later.

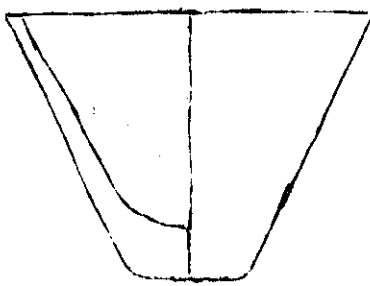
P.S. (potsherd) by L. B. Jones

The wind shifting the sands of the desert occasionally uncover an ancient occupation site. This is a "by chance" excavation. When the archaeologist, sifting the sands of the site finds information, it is not by chance.

STEATITE BOWLS FOUND

Members of the Gulf Coast Chapter, working with LSU archaeologists on Poverty Point sites on the Gulf Coast have just reported the finding of several steatite bowls from the site HC-35 (see the article on page 3 of this newsletter). The unusual collection is described below. Some of the vessels were undamaged while the others have been entirely or partially reconstructed. It is an unusual opportunity to view the degree of variation within a single concept of a group of people. The range in size, however, would suggest several different uses of these vessels.

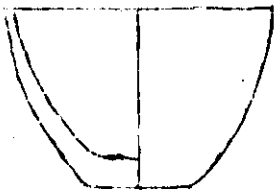
Vessel 1.



Scale $\frac{1}{4}'' = 2''$

Complete. Straight sides, 1 cm thick at 1.5 inches from the rim. Signs of scraping inside and out. Small lug-like handles $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide and 7.5 inches long, 2 inches from the rim. Lips thin and irregular and rounded. No decoration. Diameter of mouth opening 13.5 to 15 inches. Height, 11 inches, interior 9 inches deep and base 4.5 inches in diameter.

Vessel 2



Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1"

Complete. Sides slightly rounded and greatly flaired, 9/4 mm. thick near lip. Surface smooth inside and out. No handles. Lip rounded. No decoration. Diameter of mouth opening 5.5 inches, height 3.75 inches, depth of inside 3.25 inches, and diameter of base 2.25 inches.

Vessel 3



Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1"

Complete. Sides almost straight but flairing, 1 cm. thick near lip. Surface smooth inside and out. Two small handles or nodes on side just below lip. Lip rounded. No decoration. Diameter of mouth opening 6.5 inches. Height 3.5 inches, depth 2.5, base slightly off center and 2.75 inches in diameter.

Vessel 4

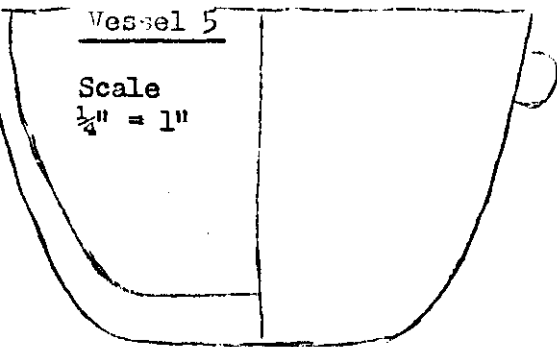


Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1"

Complete. Sides lightly rounded and flairing, 1.4 cm. thick. Surface smooth inside and out. No handles. Lip rounded. No decoration. Diameter of mouth opening 4.5 inches. Height 3.5 inches, depth 3 inches with base 2.5 inches in diameter.

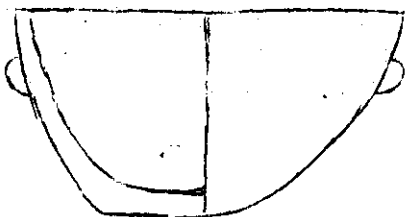
Vessel 5

Scale
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1"



Nearly complete. Side slightly rounded and flairing, 1.7 cm. thick. Surface smooth inside and out. Two handles 1 inch thick, 1 inch wide and 2 inches long. Mouth oval with a diameter of 7 to 11 inches. Handles at the widest diameter. Lips rounded at widest diameter and chisel-shaped at narrowest diameter. Height 7 inches, depth 6 inches. Base oval with 4 by 6 inch diameter.

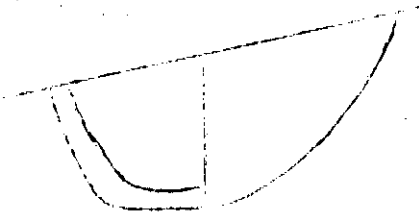
Vessel 6



Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 2"

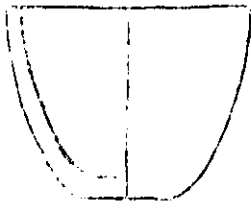
Nearly complete, broken and mended prior to burial. Sides greatly flaired and rounded. Surface smooth inside and scraped outside. Lips rounded. No decoration. Two handles, 2 inches below lip, .5 inch wide, 4 inches long and 1.4 cm. thick. Seven pair (14) mending holes drilled from outside. Soot-like ring about 2 inches below rim on outside. Not fired after mending holes drilled. Mouth oval, 13.5 to 16 inches in diameter. Base off center and oval, 4 by 5 inches in diameter.

Vessel 7



Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1"

Vessel 8



Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1"

Vessel 9

Nearly complete. Sides greatly flaired and rounded but uneven. Surface smooth inside and scraped outside. Lips rounded and smooth, 1.4 cm. thick. No decoration. No handles. Mouth oval, 5 to 7 inches in diameter. Height uneven, 2.5 to 4 inches, with depth 2 to 3 inches. Base diameter not given.

Nearly complete. Sides rounded near base but parallel near mouth. Surface smooth inside and out. Lips thin and rounded, 1.4 to 1.9 cm. thick. No handles or decoration. Mouth 10 inches in diameter. Height 8 inches with 7 inch depth. Base oval but centered, 3.5 to 4.25 inches in diameter. Soot noticed on some fragments.

Not reconstructed to date but base and one side in one piece.

It is also reported that there are about 40 more pieces of steatite vessels in the collection from the same 12 foot diameter area. More vessels may be assembled from this. All vessels were found inverted but No. 3 and No. 5. Vessel 5 was on its side while vessel 3 was upright. Other artifacts found in this same location were thin, rolled sheets of copper, possibly a bracelet. One copper object, pendant, was shaped in the outline of a plummet. One red jasper bead was found. It is 1.5 inches long, $\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter and drilled through from both ends.

EDITOR'S NOTE

The above article is the stuff which will make this Newsletter worth reading. How about some more articles like this from the rest of the readers. Many of you have interesting and worthwhile objects to report in your collections now. Don't go out and dig for objects to report. DIG through your collection!

1969 MEMBERSHIP DUES PAYABLE

Many people have already sent in their 1969 dues. A lot of you have not. How about getting out the December Newsletter and checking it. Send in the slip on the last page. Those renewing to date will be listed in the February Newsletter. Be sure your name is on that list! Exciting things are happening in Mississippi archaeology. Please note: Those members not renewing by the March Newsletter will be dropped from the mailing roster.

MEMBERSHIP RENEWED FOR 1969

The following members have renewed in the Mississippi Archaeological Association for 1969 to date. The name is given first, city, type of membership and chapter affiliation follow. Out-of-state members are listed with state. A for Active, F for Family, S for Supporting, C for Contributing. Chapter designates are O, Oktibbeha; ND, North Delta; P, Panola; GW, Greenwood; G, Grenada; GC, Gulf Coast; J, Jackson; JR, Pearl River; W, Winterville; and S, Sunflower.

Allen, C.H., Lula, F, ND	Morris, R.C., Leland, F, W
Barner, J.H., Clarksdale, F, W	Munsterman, E.L., Brandon, A
Bowers, L.J., Vicksburg, A	Pankow, J.F., Slidel, Louisiana, F
Brown, K.H., Austin, Texas, A	Prevot, Albert, Hollandale, F
Connaway, J., Helena, Arkansas, A	Kiser, R.T., Batesville, F, P
Clark, John, Austin, Texas, A	Schabillon, R.J., Flora, F
Davidson, Sue, French Camp, A	Stafford, J., Batesville, A, P
Dendy, Sid, Houston, F	Still, J.L., Batesville, F, P
Domning, D., Biloxi, A, GC	Stone, Dick, F, P
Ellis, W.R., III, Lexington, A	Summer, J.M., Winona, A
Frank, J.V., Matchez, A	Sumrall, W.L., Hattiesburg, F
Herron, H.E., Batesville, F, P	Tabor, J.R., Winona, A
Johnson, Glenn, Batesville, F, P	Turcotte, R.M., Greenville, A, W
Jones, L.B., A, G	Wallace, H.C., Leland, A, W
Kearney, Hugh, Batesville, F, P	White, Earl, Marks, A, ND
Kiser, W.W., Union, A	Williams, J.R., Columbia, Missouri, A
Koehler, T.H., University, A	
Livington, Bank, Tupelo, A	
Mahoney, C.A., Greenville, F, W	
Martin, C.L., Greenwood, F, GW	
McMahan, Michael, Batesville, A, P	
Minus, J.C., Greenville, F, W	
Morgan, Bob, Greenwood, A, GW	

NOTE: As memberships are received, the names will be published in the current Newsletters. Try to have your name near the head of the list.

INVITATION TO ARCHAEOLOGY

The Above caption is the name of an excellent, inexpensive pocket book written by James Deetz, noted Anthropologist. The book is published by the Natural History Press for the American Museum of Natural History. This short book goes into the concepts and principles of archaeology in a manner which is direct and forward and which can be understood by the interested layman. It is a book every member of the Mississippi Archaeological Association should order and read carefully. It will contribute greatly to your knowledge of what archaeology really is and what it is trying to do. For a copy, order INVITATION TO ARCHAEOLOGY, from the American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York. Enclose your check in the amount of \$1.25. Get the book, you will never regret it.

10TH ANNIVERSARY

The Mississippi Gem and Mineral Society is having its 10th anniversary display and exhibit at the State Fairgrounds, February 21-22-23, Jackson, Mississippi. The displays will be open to the public from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. on February 21-22 and 12 A.M. to 6 P.M. February 23. For further information write the Society at P.O. Box 844, Jackson, Mississippi.