

NEWSLETTER OF  
THE MISSISSIPPI ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Number 2

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HAVE YOU EVER WONDERED WHAT ARCHAEOLOGY IS?

In the next few paragraphs are the definitions of archaeology by a few archaeologists.

K.C. CHANG, 1967, Rethinking Archaeology, Studies in Anthropology, Random House, New York, \$2.45. "By archaeology I mean the study of cultures in the past and their histories by means of their remains. The term refers to the entire process of such study from the moment of recovery through the communication of the results. In as much as we are dealing with cultural and social man, the theory that underlies, directs, and justifies our methods and techniques differ little from the theories of history and anthropology. But our data are neither written documents nor observed and recorded behavior, and our theory must adjust itself to the archaeological fact that the spade brings to light not man but his relics. Archaeology, it is true, is essentially a system of methods and techniques, but it has its own theory too, even if it is only an archaeological version of historical and anthropological theories.

STUART PIGGOTT, 1965, Approach to Archaeology, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, \$1.95. "What is popularly called 'archaeology' has at the present time a widespread appeal to many people to whom 'history' (if you used that word to them) would seem something different, and without much interest. What I want to make clear is that archaeology is in fact a branch of historical study, and that far from being something that can be easily understood without much mental effort, it is a real discipline in both senses of the word ....

"If we are going to study individuals, societies, communities or other groupings of people in the past, we have got to use various techniques which will get around the fact that just because it is the past, the people we are studying are dead, and we cannot go and ask them questions or watch their daily life. In its wider sense, the word 'history' covers all inquiry into the human past, from the earliest times to a few generations ago; in a more restricted use, it covers the study of those periods or communities in the past who used some sort of a written record. If we use it for a moment in the wide sense, then archaeology comes within its scope as a set of techniques for investigating the human past by means other than those of history in the narrow sense - in other words, by means which are not those provided by written records. It is concerned with material objects of human origin, whether they are great works of art or masterpieces of architecture, or whether they are broken pots and pans or the remains of the hut of a stone-using savage. Archaeologists are students of material evidence surviving from the past, of the tangible and visible products and achievements of extinct communities ....

"The sources used by archaeologists in default of written records form what we might call unconscious evidence, provided by the things made in the extinct communities they are studying, and surviving into the present. It is unconscious evidence because prehistoric flint implements, or Roman pottery, or medieval churches were not thought of as historical evidence by the men who made them, but they acquire the character of evidence when the archaeologist discovers, examines and interprets them. The archaeologist is really always making the best of a bad job, and trying to reconstruct some sort of history from material that sometimes looks very unpromising, but is all he has to work with."

JAMES DEATZ, 1967, Invitation To Archaeology, published for the American Museum of Natural History by the Natural History Press, Garden City, New York, \$1.25. "Archaeology is the special concern of a certain type of anthropologist. We cannot define archaeology except in reference to anthropology, the discipline of which it is a part. Anthropology is the study of man in the broadest sense, including his physical, cultural, and psychological aspects, and their interrelationships. Archaeology concerns itself with man in the past; it has been called the anthropology of extinct peoples.

"Archaeologists are anthropologists who usually excavate the material remains of past cultures, and through the study of such evidence, attempt to recreate the history of man from his earliest past and to determine the nature of cultural systems at different times and places around the world. Archaeology is similar to history in part of its purpose, that of delineating sequences of events in the past and their importance to mankind today. This kind of reconstruction is called prehistory, a term which stresses a basic difference between archaeology and history. Prehistory treats the time before man learned to write and therefore record his own career on earth. It begins with man's first appearance on this planet, almost two million years ago, and usually ends with the beginning of written history in all parts of the world ....

"The 'where' of archaeological work is as important as the 'when'. Modern archaeologists are pursuing their investigations in all those places where man lives or has lived at any time in the past. Sites are excavated in the frigid Arctic, in the jungles of tropical America, Africa and Asia, on the open plains of the United States, beneath the streets of London, and even under the waters along the coastlines of many parts of the world ....

"With the entire world from which to draw his materials, and a two million year span of time represented by them, it is the task of the archaeologist today to integrate this immense yet imperfect corpus of data into a meaningful picture, and in so doing provide an understanding of cultural process in time and space."

Did you see anything about collecting artifacts as an end? Are you interested in archaeology for the reasons mentioned? Try obtaining copies of these books and do some reading. None are expensive, all are pocket books. Order directly from the publisher. The next Newsletter will include several more comments by archaeologists.

#### THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

The Society for American Archaeology is attempting to broaden its membership base among members of state and local archaeological societies. Since the Society has the archaeology of all of the Americas as its focus and the purpose is to serve as a bond among those interested in American Archaeology it is hoped that the Society and its publications will be of interest to the members of the Mississippi Archaeological Association. They extend an invitation to membership to all those interested in fostering the science of archaeology and the dissemination of its results.

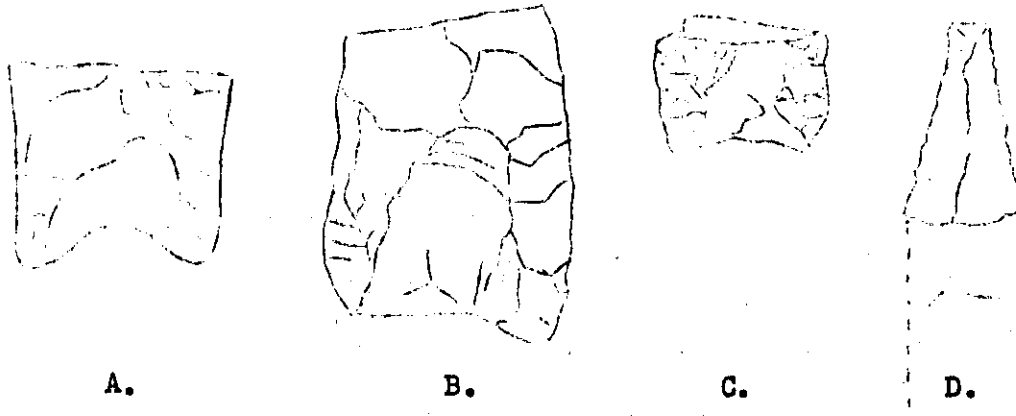
Dues are \$10 per year which includes subscriptions to the journal AMERICAN ANTIQUITY and the MEMOIRS OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY. Those interested in becoming a member may request applications from T. Patrick Culbert, Secretary, The Society for American Archaeology, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.

This is a scientific and educational organization. Membership and donations are deductible from your income tax.

## OLD MATERIAL FROM THE DELTA

Carroll Kelley of Leland, Miss. has sent in some drawings of material he collected from several sites near Choctaw, Miss. This is an area of old braided stream remainants which is in large part "B" period channels according to Fisk (1944). From the looks of the material it should date 6 to 9 thousand B.C. It all looks as if it could fit very well into the Dalton complex an Early Archaic culture.

We are just now beginning to realize that Early Archaic complexes did exist in the delta. If any of you have similar material lets report it and send in some drawings. Jack Lancaster of Sunflower, Miss. has a collection of similar material from a site near Shaw. The Shaw site was destroyed by land leveling last spring. In due time and with great care, we should be able to define clearly this Early Archaic culture.



A, B, and C. are base sections of projectile points. All three are smoothed on the stem edges and across the base. These are characteristics of early projectile points. All three of the point bases appear to be carefully thinned by the removal of one or more flakes from both sides. D. is the midsection of an alternately beveled and serrated projectile point. This particular shape is characteristic of a great many Dalton points but is not exclusively a Dalton characteristic. These four specimens are hardly enough to make any far reaching conclusions but on the other hand, their unique characteristics are enough to make any archaeologist take note that such early material does exist in the Yazoo Basin area.

In addition to items as shown above, there should be long, thin blades showing some evidence of reworking along one or more edges or across the ends. These will probably run 1.5 to 3 inches in length. There will be gravers, altered flakes or projectile point fragments which have been worked in such a manner as to produce sharp projections (up to 2.5 mm. in length) which could be used for cutting. There will be uniface knives, large flakes showing chipping on one surface (up to 4 inches in length), and a variety of small, snubbed-nose or snubbed-end scrapers. Many of these will have a graver-like projection off to one side, usually the right. If you find similar material to this report it!

## THE MISSISSIPPI ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Though the Newsletter has been silent in regard to the Mississippi Archaeological Survey the Survey has been quite active - in the field at least. John Connaway and Sam McGahee have been surveying in Coahoma and Tunica County. Members of the North Delta Chapter of the NAA have been very helpful in assisting in the location of sites and several have turned over their collections for study. Well over 200 sites have been recorded in Coahoma County. John and Sam have been testing several of the sites that are to be destroyed in the near future. They have also had several emergency checks. Several sites have been reported to them that were in the process of being leveled. Where possible they have visited and made collections. One such report turned out to be a case of trying to get rid of Johnson Grass that was growing on the mound. Another case was where a large mound was being torn down. They are indeed busy and we will try to have a brief and more specific report in next month's Newsletter.

## WINTERVILLE MOUNDS STATE PARK

Down through the months the Winterville Mounds State Park has been mentioned in the Newsletter. It is our pleasure to pass on the news if you have not seen it in one of the local state papers. The Park and museum is now open to the public. On March the 2nd there was a public opening. Greenville Mayor Pat Dunne was master of ceremonies. Dr. William P. Claxton gave the Invocation which began the ceremonies at 2:30 P.M. Following the Invocation there was an introduction of Platform Guests and following was an introduction of other guests. Among these was the Choctaw Indian Princess and Dr. Martha Rollowingson, Arkansas Archaeological Survey. There were many distinguished guests. Dick Marshall gave about 10 minutes of remarks regarding the site and the archaeology of Mississippi. Spencer Medlin, representing the Mississippi Park System then commented upon the park and was followed by Judge A.F. Summer, Assistant to the Governor, who read the Governor's proclamation officially opening the park. Afterwards there was a ribbon cutting ceremony using a flint knife and the Museum was opened. There were about 500 present at the dedication ceremony but by 5:00 P.M. there had been about 2,000 persons pass through the museum.

We are delighted that the Museum and Park is open to the public. If you have not seen it make every effort to do so soon and tell your friends about it. Those people who are responsible for the effort, the materials and the exhibits all know who you are. Each and everyone of you should be very proud of what has been accomplished. Congratulations!

## STATUS OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

The following data is in part a presentation of some of the information which was compiled by the archaeologists and interested persons attending the series of conferences regarding the status of Archaeology in the Mississippi Alluvial Valley held late summer and early fall this past year. This is by no means all that was discussed at the conferences. That is to be related here and in later Newsletters is more or less a summary of what is known regarding the different periods of North American Indian development in the valley. This system will follow a listing of "periods" which is more or less standard throughout the Valley (See page 6). Each of you are in a position to add to this information. Much of this material is to be brought together in a series of brochures to be sent out in the future. We print it here for your interest.

### The Paleo Indian Period

There are no published reports. As yet unreported fluted and unfluted Clovis style points are now being found in northeast Arkansas, in the Yazoo Basin (the delta), and some from around Poplar Bluff, Mo., two Clovis points have been found on the surface of the Poverty Point site, and others at Sicily Island in Louisiana.

Diagnostic characteristics are lanceolate shaped projectile points, often with flutes.

Basis for temporal placement is solely on stylistic-typological grounds plus association of the points with old land surfaces and possibly extinct mammal remains (Natchez Pelvis?).

Geographical distribution and ecological correlation: It is only recently that new research has revealed that land surfaces of sufficient age are present in the Valley for Paleo material of some antiquity to be present. Actually, they evidently are reasonably extensive (Stage A and B of Fisk), and may date about twice as old as Fisk (1944) suggested. Sites are directly associated with Fisk's Stage A in Missouri and Arkansas, and with old braided stream surfaces in Mississippi, sites are on these old surfaces (with light and sandy soil) now being exposed by erosion and cultivation.

The probable presence of a fair number of people in the Valley at this time period, and in the early Archaic, suggests that later cultures and ideas were simply added to them, rather than coming into a "vacuum".

### The Archaic Period

There are no published reports. Ford and Redfield's survey of "old" surfaces found numerous Dalton points in Arkansas and Missouri. The report is in manuscript form only.

Diagnostic characteristics are particular projectile point styles known to be of this time period in other relatively nearby areas, e.g. Dalton, Big Sandy, San Patrice, etc.

Basis for temporal placement is based on projectile point typology only. Perhaps different Dalton styles are associated with different channels and therefore different times within this period. Merserve-Dalton is thought to be late.

Geographic distribution and ecological correlation: Association seems to be with old land surfaces, up and down the Valley, Stage B and C of Fisk and on braided stream surfaces and levees, sites located by looking for "greasy" habitation spots on top of old levees seems to produce a good many middle to late Archaic sites. In many areas of southeast Missouri and northeast Arkansas, you can stand on one of these small Archaic middens and often see several others. No survey in Tennessee, but ecologically there is a good chance of similar sites back in the highlands (20 miles or so from the river). Sites are also known east of Catahoula Lake and in the Yazoo and in upper Tallatchie and Yalobusha. A survey of the hill country west of the Valley in Louisiana revealed many Archaic sites.

Characteristics present not already mentioned. Ceramics are absent. Nothing is known of houses. Non-ceramic materials are considerable. Some Poverty Point

## SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES CHRONOLOGY

Approximate	Period	Sub-Period	Culture	Characterization
1700	Historic	Late	Removal	Removal to "Indian" Lands west of Mississippi River
1540		Early	Contact	Contact with European and dispersal of tribes
1300	Mississippian	Late	Mature Mississippian-Natchez-Plaquemine	Climax of Southern Ceremonial Complex - Temple Mound II Beginning decline of Mississippian Culture
		Middle	Mature Mississippian and Plaquemine	Spread of Southern Ceremonial Complex - Temple Mound II Climax of Mississippian Culture
1100		Early	Early Mississippian-Coles Creek	Spread of Mississippian Culture Beginning of Temple Mound I Decline of Cole's Creek Culture
900	Baytown	Late	Coles Creek	Regional variation of cultures
700			Deasonville	Spread of Deasonville into delta
500		Middle	Issaquena	Period of Hopewellian-Marksvillian decline. Continuation of BM II
		1 A.D.	Early	Troyville Marksville Hopewell
400 B.C.	Tchula	Late	Late Tchula-Tchefuncte	Anticipation of Hopewell and Marksville culture - BM I
1000 B.C.		Early	Tchula Tchefuncte	Tchula-Tchefuncte-Alexander pottery. Burial Mound I
700	Archaic	Late	Poverty Point	Fiber-tempered pottery at the end of period - possibly burial mounds but questionable. Clay balls
1200 B.C.			Middle	
		8000	Early	Dalton
8000	Paleo-Indian			Fluted and non-fluted lanceolate points *

\* Natchez Pelvis - found near Natchez in 1846 probably belongs to one of these periods. Extinct mammal bones in association, all bones mineralized.

This chronology chart is a modification from several authors. It is based on the work conducted in the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley including the Yazoo Basin. It does not reflect the archaeology of the hill country of north, east and central Mississippi. South Mississippi, including the Gulf Coast is perhaps reflected to a degree in the lower Valley.

elements appear, e.g., red effigy jasper forms; jasper beads; lamellar blades. A strong side-notched tradition with slight variations; thousands of Daltons of several varieties, with some San Patrice, Hardaway, Agate Basin and others in northeast Arkansas. No earthworks other than accidental accumulation of occupational debris. In southeast Missouri tightly flexed and bundle burials, with a lot of grave goods. Full grooved axes, concave-side gorgets, worked bone, antler tools, eyed needles, and some projectile points. Site plans have not been worked out.

Ecological base: Nothing known but hunting appears to be very important.

What to do with Poverty Point? In the recent years much has been learned about Poverty Point culture. In the present scheme Poverty Point is thrown in with the Archaic cultures. Phillips, in a forth coming book sets it aside as a separate period. This is the proper thing to do when the knowledge becomes so great that a specific development can be separated from those which came before it or those which follow. Poverty Point information is related below.

### The Poverty Point Development

The principal sources of data on Poverty Point are the Poverty Point and Jaketown reports by Ford and Webb 1956 and Ford, Phillips and Haag 1955. Gagliano's work on the margins of Lake Pontchartrain and the Pearl River and Webb's report in 1968.

Dianostic characteristics are the Poverty Point clay balls (the biconical varieties continue into Marksville or later), microflints in about 50 per cent of the sites; hematiteplummets and other objects; steatite; a variety of stone beads, especially jasper ones (tubular beads began in the Archaic); bird bead's association is invariably with Poverty Point sites, however locust beads are found in the Archaic and extend from Alabama to south Arkansas (it would probably make a good horizon marker for Late Archaic-Early Poverty Point).

Basis for temporal placement rests primarily on stratigraphy at the Poverty Point and Jaketown sites and Terrell Lewis (just east of Poverty Point, a single component site with no evidence of change in five or six five foot square pits through three feet of midden). Cl4 dates spread from 1700 B.C. to 200 to 300 B.C., but hoping for more control in coastal sites; 1200 to 1300 B.C. to 500 B.C. is probably about right (Webb). Georgia coast Cl4 dates tend to corroborate: clay balls and fiber-tempered pottery at 2000 B.C. The balls disappear with fiber-tempered pottery at 1500 B.C.

Geographical distribution and ecological placement: Fourteen sites in the Yazoo Basin (this number has been increased by double); 6-7 on the coast; 4 in the Valley between Poverty Point and Vicksburg on Stage 1 of the river; 1 good site below Pine Bluff on Bayou Bartholomew; others in northeast Arkansas, off the Ridge. Southeast Missouri sites with clay balls probably related though different (e.g. no perforators). Fartherest north of "true blue" Poverty Point sites is the Norman site in the Yazoo Basin, i.e., no "true" Poverty Point sites north of the Arkansas River (one has been reported north of Norman by the Miss. Arch. Survey this year). Fiber-tempered sherds end at the Arkansas River, as does shell tempered pottery from the other direction (later). Six to ten sites are located on the outside bend of a channel and the sites are not necessarily associated with the prairie margins. In Yazoo Basin they are on old river levees, on braided channels (possibly deserted relic channels).

Characteristics of the Poverty Point development. Ceramic appear to occur on some occasion. Basically non-ceramic, but three sites with Poverty Point

material have clay-tempered pottery and fiber-tempered pottery. At Poverty Point some little coffee-cup sized bowls, of the same material as the Poverty Point objects, also some 400 Tchefuncte sherds in one small area. Non-ceramic materials are three types of bannerstones, butterfly, long tube with concave edges, and straight cylinder; there ought to be boatstones on most Poverty Point sites. These should tend to be crude, a number are not hollowed out, very rarely perforated, not narrow, material is hard sandstone or chert. The predominant projectile point is the Gary Point. One house is reported from Jaketown. It was a circular row of post holes, 15 feet in diameter, posts 3 feet apart, no entrance. Below a mound at Baton Rouge, almost square, 20 feet across with big posts, 1-1.5 feet in diameter, has a C14 dates of around 4000 B.C. "Can't ignore it, it's somehow related to Poverty Point" (Webb). Semi-circular interrupted ridges and an effigy mound at the Poverty Point site; other mounds in association. At a site on the Pearl River a semi-circular earthwork, with two possibly associated conical mounds, oriented to two points on the compass. There may be several semi-circular village plans also. Nothing is known on Poverty Point burials. The absence of burial mounds is apparently characteristic. In the Yazoo Basin sites are linear, running along a levee for a distance of 1-200 yards, but only 1-200 feet wide. They extend along the top and backslope of the levee. At Neal site (1 or 2), midden is in a semi-circular pattern, 300 feet long, and 25 to 30 feet wide, on the backslope of an old levee (ends are on top of the levee). No mounds at Neal site. New studies at the Poverty Point site itself suggest that channel cutting has not cut away a portion of the site. There is some disagreement as to whether the ridges had houses on them.

No data on the economic base. This is an area in great need of study.

The problem of the clay-balls: Positive association of clay-balls with ovens at the Hoecake and Wolf-Island sites in southeast Missouri, and good association with ovens elsewhere but maybe later here. Their disappearance possibly represents a change in cooking habits or foods. Their use persisted into Tchula and Marksville. Possibly into Baytown in southeast Missouri. After Marksville there is a shift to rocks. In Poverty Point sites in the lower portion of the Valley, there is a variety of shapes but invariably, two or three with finger modifications (melon with grooves, cylindrical with grooves, bi-conical with grooves). In earlier sites like Cooper, they are spheroid, oblong, and amorphous.

In the March issue of the Newsletter we will continue with these descriptions. If you have additional information on sites or material please do forward them for inclusion or comment. This is what will make the Newsletter viable.

#### ERRATA

Last month there were some misspellings! Check your MAA Newsletter No. IV-1, January, 1969. Page 4, under projectile points: change Desmilke to Desmuke; Morhill to Morrill; Sanly to Stanly; and Carrolton to Carrollton. "Honed Celts" refers to deliberately ground stone celts.

#### NEW BOOKS

Several new books are now available which may be of interest to you. They are inexpensive and can be ordered from the publisher. If you can't afford it, get your public library to purchase them.

Bushnell, G.H.S., THE FIRST AMERICANS, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1968, \$2.95, 144 pages, a great many very fine illustrations, many in color. The contents;



1, Early Man Before 5,000 B.C.; 2, The Rise of the Farmers, North America, Mexico, Peru; 3, Priests and Princes, Oaxaca, The Maya, Teotihuacan, The Gulf Coast; 4, The Coming of the Warriors, The Aztecs, Western Mexico; 5, The Intermediate Area, Central America, Colombia, Ecuador; 6, The Growth of Empire, Peru and the Incas.

Bordes, Francois, THE OLD STONE AGE, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1968, \$2.45. 255 pages, a great many very good illustrations, many drawn and colored photographs. The contents: 1, The Geological Framework; 2, Methods of Dating and Study; 3, Africa, The Cradle of Mankind?; 4, The Abbevillian and Acheulean Developments in Europe; 5, The Acheulean in Africa; 6, The Acheulean in Asia; 7, Lower Palaeolithic Industries Without Hand-axes; 8, The Mousterian Stage in Europe; 9, The Mousterian Stage in Africa; 10, The Mousterian Stage in Asia; 11, A General Review of the Old and Middle Palaeolithic; 12, The Upper Palaeolithic in France; 13, The Upper Palaeolithic in Western and Central Europe; 14, The Upper Palaeolithic in Eastern Europe; 15, The Upper Palaeolithic in Asia; 16, The Upper Palaeolithic in Africa; 17, Japan, Various Islands and Australia; 18, The Palaeolithic in America; 19, A General Review of the Upper Palaeolithic Period.

Higgett, Stuart, APPROACH TO ARCHAEOLOGY, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1968, \$1.95. 134 pages, a number of good illustrations. This book is referred to on page 1, this Newsletter. The contents: 1, The Discipline of Archaeology; 2, Methods and Techniques; 3, Making Time-Scales; 4, Archaeology and Prehistory; 5, Archaeology and History.

#### OLD BOOK - BUT INTERESTING AND USEFUL

Semenov, S.A., PREHISTORIC TECHNOLOGY, Barnes & Noble, Inc., 1964, \$10.26. 211 pages, numerous illustrations, many photographs and drawings. This book was translated from the Russian to English by M.W. Thompson. It is a report of experimental study of the oldest tools and artifacts from traces of manufacture and wear. Contents: Section 1, Methods; Section 2, Stone; Section 3, Bone; Section 4, Regularity in the Development of the Basic Tools of the Stone Age. Each section has a number of chapters devoted to different aspects of that Section. A must study for everyone interested in archaeology.

#### MEMBERSHIPS AND RENEWED MEMBERSHIPS

Now is the time to renew your membership in the Mississippi Archaeological Association. Do it now if you have not done it earlier this year. Last month we listed all of those who have sent in new memberships or renewed for 1969. Give the following page to an interested friend.

#### New for 1969

Allen, Otis, Greenwood, F, G  
 Alston, A.A., Carrollton, F, G  
 Bouchard, B.E., Greenwood, F, G  
 Broadus, Marcus, Saucier, F, GC  
 Brown, W.P., Jr., Schlater, F, G  
 Bryan, C. G., Carrollton, F, G  
 Cash, James, Greenwood, F, G  
 Chapman, T.P., Jr., Jackson, F, CC  
 Childers, L. Rev., Greenwood, F, G  
 Clark, Travis, Itta Bona, F, G

Kelsh, Sara G., Greenwood, A, G  
 Keith, W.C., Jackson, F, CC  
 King, A. R., Greenwood, F, G  
 Lee, Charles W., Greenwood, F, G  
 Lee County Library, Tupelo, Inst.  
 Malone, R.E., Jr., Pascagoula, A, GC  
 Martin, L.C., Batesville, A, P  
 McCormic, R., Jr., Greenwood, F, G  
 Morgan, F.R., Jr., Morgan City, F, G  
 Murphee, Leo, Jr., Greenwood, F, G

Cleveland, Kenneth, Greenwood, F G  
 Crosswell, B.J., Sr., Vicksburg, F, CC  
 Davis, A.C., Jr., Greenwood, F, G  
 Everett, G.A., Greenwood, F, G  
 Hailes, E.G., Jackson, F, CC  
 Haydon, R.K., Itta Bena, F, G  
 Hayes, Dorothy, Greenwood, A, G  
 Jones, L.H., Jr., Greenwood, F, G

Neill, E.H., Greenwood, F, G  
 Short, David B., Greenwood, F, G  
 Streiff, John, Handsboro St., F, GC  
 Zumbro, Phillip, Bude, Miss., A, CC  
 North Delta Schools, Inc., Pleasant  
 Grove, Inst.

NOTE: The new members of the newly  
 formed Greenwood-Leflore Chapter (G)  
 These folks have been bush!!!

### Renew for 1969

Barrett, J.H., Handsboro, A, GC  
 Clark, John W., Fayetteville, Ark., A  
 Davidson, Sue, French Camp, A  
 Feltz, George A., St. Charles, Mo., A  
 Kelley, L.C., Leland, A  
 Keys, Hobart, Jr., Minter City, F, G  
 Lowry, R.C., Gulfport, F, GC  
 Lundy, Bob, Tralake, A  
 Mabry, W.L., Gulfport, F, GC  
 Martin, G.M., Jr., Greenwood, F, G  
 Neumaier, R.E., Biloxi, F, GC  
 Stachfield, Handsboro, F, GC  
 Smith, George R., Jr., Pass Christian,  
 F, GC

Smith, Gerald P., Chucalissa, Tenn., A  
 Soday, Dr. F.J., Tulsa, Okla., Inst.  
 Stanley, Paul, Jackson, F, CC  
 Starr, Raynor, Sledge, A  
 Thames, Lewis, Laurel, F  
 White, Earl, Marks, A, ND  
 Wingo, Dr. O.B., Memphis, Tenn., F  
 Yeatman, Gentry, Ridgeland, A, CC  
 Zirkle, R.G., Jackson, F, CC

For those of you who have not renewed be sure to do so before the end of March. You will receive the March Newsletter but that is all! Renew for 1969 today! Active, \$3.50; Family, \$4.50; Supporting, \$6.00; Life, \$50.00; Sustaining, \$100.00; Benefactor, \$500.00. Institutions may subscribe to the Bulletin and the Newsletter for \$3.00 per year. Make checks payable to the Mississippi Archaeological Association, Drawer C, State College, Mississippi, 39762.

### ITEMS NEEDED FOR THE NEWSLETTER

If we are to publish a good full newsletter each month it will be necessary for members to make contributions to it. Many of you have a lot of nice material which you could share with your fellow members. News of all kind is good. It may be bad news! But it is good for the Newsletter. Like Robert Stancil and David Smith reporting the destruction of the Powell Bayou mound. They found it being pulled down one day this past week. Walking out on the mound they found burned thatch, daub, and some charred matting. Samples were kept and the Miss. Arch. Survey boys called in. The Land owner has temporarily quit the destruction so that the remains can be examined. This is bad news but good news for the Newsletter. Each and everyone of you could contribute some small article to the Newsletter. It will make a lot of interesting reading, and make a record of who is active in the Association and just how active the Association is. Try me!