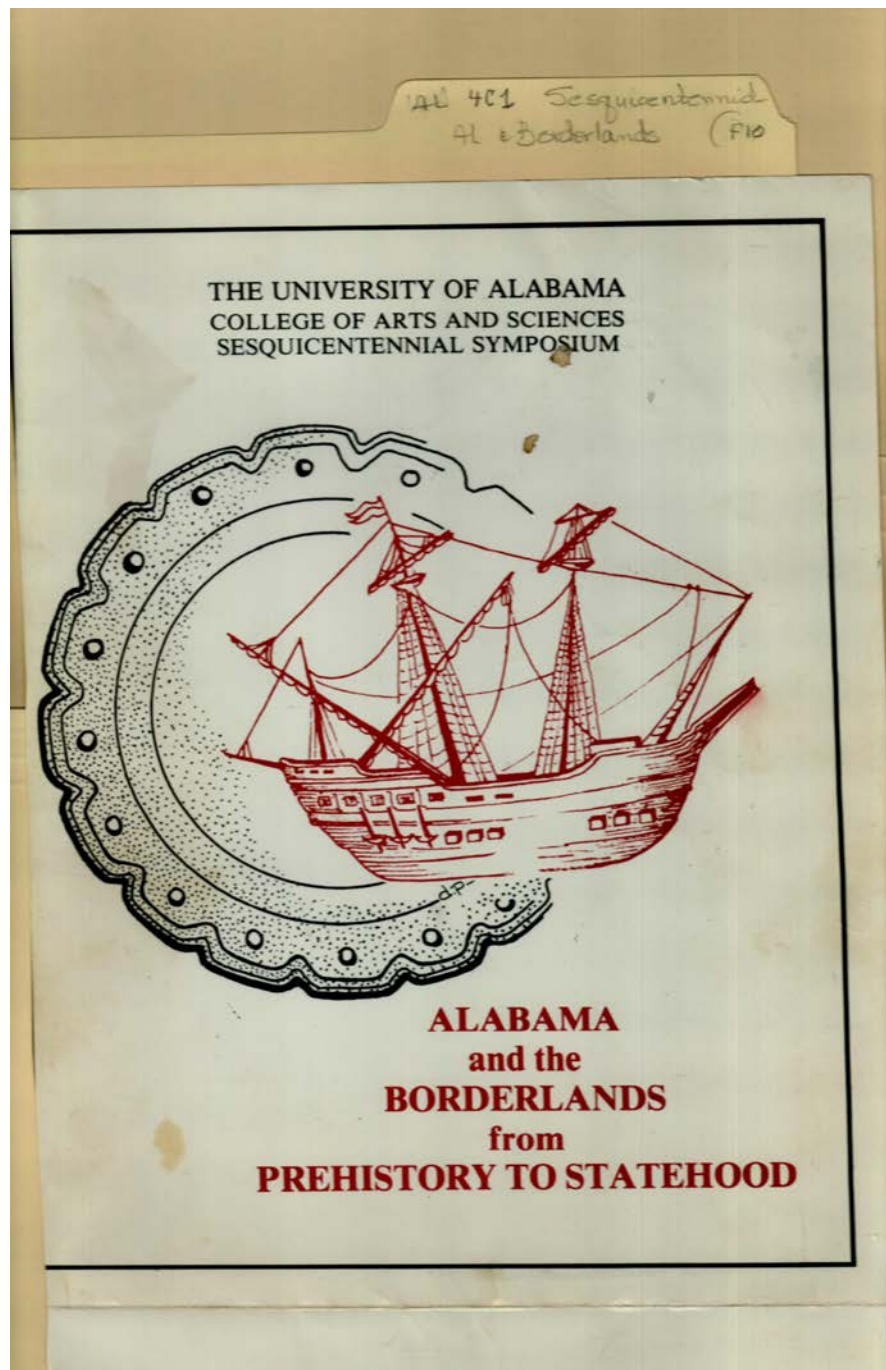


Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 1, Folder 10
University of Alabama Sesquicentennial Symposium, 1981

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Names:

Prehistory to
Statehood of

Alabama

Sesquicentennial
Symposium

Places:

University, AL

Types:

booklet

WELCOME TO MOUND STATE MONUMENT

... You are about to visit one of the most important archaeological sites in the United States. This Indian city was a social and religious center for people living over a large area of the southeast. From about 1200 AD until its demise 250 years later, Mississippian Culture was a highpoint of native American arts, society and commerce.

No Europeans saw this bustling town or its thousands of inhabitants. Its history is one of Indian achievement, but left no written records.

Archaeology, a science of the 20th century, has located the elements of the inhabitant's daily lives and activities and has attempted to explain them.

Mound State Monument is part of the University of Alabama Museum of Natural History. It is maintained by public contribution and admissions as a reminder of Alabama's prehistoric past and a center for archaeological research.

Throughout the park are numbered posts. The posts correspond to numbers in this guide which attempts to explain or reconstruct the scene before you.

Take your time. Enjoy your visit to the past.

1. THE INDIANS

Indians have lived in the Southeast for at least 10,000 years. Paleoindians hunted big game in Alabama during the Ice Age. Through time their culture changed from one based on elephant or bison hunting to one more dependent upon the hunting of modern species of animals and the gathering of locally abundant wild plant foods. This way of life, known as the Archaic Period, lasted from 7000 B.C. to 2000 B.C.

The Woodland Period developed from the Archaic hunter-gatherers. People now utilized pottery and began to grow their own foods. For the first time the Indians built towns, developed important long distance trade, and created elaborately structured societies and burial cults.

About 1200 A.D. the last major pre-European Indian culture developed—the Mississippian. It is characterized by a complex social structure, large ceremonial mound complexes, fortified towns, extensive trade networks, dependence upon a corn-based agriculture and a religion based on a sun god.

Mississippian culture was spread as a centralizing idea about religion and society. Several large towns resulted—Cahokia in Illinois, Etowah in Georgia, Spiro in Oklahoma and at Moundville. Each was a ceremonial/administrative center surrounded by smaller satellite towns and agricultural villages.

After about A.D. 1400 the heightened social activity declined and the mound sites were abandoned. Life continued in the smaller places, but large towns such as this one seem to no longer have had a reason for being and people left. As you look across the open areas, imagine the hubbub of a bustling metropolis, with a large population of professional and craft people, of busy markets and solemn religious observances.

2. THE CITY ON THE RIVER

No one knows what the Indians called this town. Its history, language and traditions have disappeared.

Once, as many as 3000 people lived here. Merchants, farmers, artisans, craftsmen, chiefs, warriors and priests; they established a complex culture with class distinctions, a widespread political system as well as an elaborate religion. This city was the center of a large population spread out along the Warrior River valley and it exerted influence throughout a large area of the southeast.

This great Indian city traded as far as the Great Lakes, the Atlantic coast and south to the Gulf. It flourished for about 250 years during a period from the 11th to the 13th centuries.


At the center was the plaza surrounded by mounds. These were built to place buildings on. Some supported temples, others housed the important families of the community. The plaza was left open. Here markets, sports and ceremonies took place. Commoners lived around the mounds outside the plaza area.

Around the town was a stout log and mud wall. Logs were set upright in a trench; occasionally the wall included a projection, or bastion. These assisted defenders to repel invaders from the side. Elsewhere were overlapping gateways. Outside the walls were fields of corn, beans and squash—the staples of the Indian diet.

3. MISSISSIPPIAN MOUNDS

The mounds are the most notable feature of this Indian city. They were not burial mounds. Some were commercial; others supported habitations, probably of the wealthy and more influential families. Among these families of high status were likely chiefs, nobles, and priests along with their retainers. Habitation mounds from the outer circle of mounds. The ceremonial mounds are located in the center.

The largest mound is Mound B. This mound represents an enormous amount



of hand labor. Remember, the Indians had no shovels, no picks, no wheelbarrows or horses. Digging was strictly by hand with wooden and bone tools. The soil was heaped upon the mound, basketful upon basketful.

A large basket may hold a cubic foot of earth; there are 6,000,000 cubic feet of dirt in Mound B. An Indian laborer, grubbing up two baskets of dirt an hour with his wooden hoe during an eight-hour day would deposit only 18 cubic feet of dirt. 100 Indians, who didn't take holidays, raise corn, fight enemies, break hoes and upon whom it never rained, would need 8 years and 10 months to build such a mound.

Mounds were not built all at once but in several stages. It is not known how much time separated these building phases. One mound has as many as ten different layers. Periodic ceremonial destruction of the structures and the addition of a new, cleansing layer of earth may be involved.


4. THE TEMPLE MOUND

Behind Mound B is a large raised earthen area. It is about 3 feet high and is quite broad. It provided a raised platform for ceremonial use. Of the two ramps of the Temple Mound, one ascends from this platform.

Mound B is the highest mound in the complex. It is about 60 feet in height and is a ceremonial or temple mound. Excavations at the top revealed evidence of a large structure. This has been reconstructed atop the mound.

At the top of the mound look toward the wooded side, and note the main ramp, now somewhat eroded, descending to the platform at the base. On the plaza side is one of the best views in the park. Imagine the city, teeming with human activity and full of houses, barking dogs and woodsmoke.

The sun was the center of the Indian religion. It is likely that this mound was dedicated to it. Here, public and private rites of the Indian religion would be performed and from here, on special days, large public ceremonies and processions on the plaza would be directed. Since corn was the staple of the Indian diet, the relationship between agriculture and the sun was very important. Spring planting was deeply involved with religion and a



Names:

Alabama Museum of Natural History

Mound State Monument

Temple Mound

Places:

Moundville, AL

Types:

leaflet

map

sketch


high point of the year was reached during "Buck" or Green Corn Ceremony. Buck occurred when the corn had matured enough to be eaten in July or August.


5. THE NATURE TRAIL

About 200 yards down this trail is Mound D, set in the tree-covered state in which it was found by the first white settlers. When the Indian town was abandoned, the forest quickly reclaimed the land. In 50 years a pine thicket comes, in 150, a hardwood forest. The present forest is less than 50 years old and nowhere near maturity.

When DeSoto passed through Alabama in 1540 the town at Moundville was deserted, overgrown and not even a memory of the local Indians. We do not know why the city was abandoned 500 years ago. Obviously, the political and religious control failed to maintain the trade and tax system upon which it depended. The collapse was probably slow; more distant villages disassociating themselves from the chieftain, and the city's shrinking in size as its influence and administration failed.

The people who made up the Mississippian Culture continued to live in west-central Alabama. Their descendants probably met DeSoto.





6. THE MUSEUM

The museum building was dedicated in 1933. It was built by the Civilian Conservation Corps under the auspices of the Alabama Museum of Natural History and the National Park Service. It was constructed over an area once heavily inhabited by the Indians. Two large excavation pits are exhibited in the museum just as they were uncovered by archaeologists in the late 1930s. Many of the most famous and distinctive artifacts found at Moundville are displayed here. Items representing all aspects of the Mississippian culture—religious, artistic, tools, food production and objects of daily use are displayed.

7. AN INDIAN VILLAGE

We have reconstructed a village typical of a smaller farming community. The houses are similar to those found at Moundville. A few families would build their houses together, enclosing them in

a log palisade. These substantial houses were made of log uprights woven through with willow limbs or canes and daubed with mud. This "wattle and daub" construction produced a sturdy, weather-tight hut. In the summer, living was done outside in the shade of arbors. Roofs were thatched, utilizing woven mats, wattle and grass.

Village sites were chosen by the Indians to be near water, firewood and their fields. Fields were cleared by burning or by girdling the bark and burning the dead trees down the following year. Low-lying fields received nutrients from flooding. As fields became less fertile, the Indians farmed other fields letting nature revitalize the soil. Corn, squash, sunflowers, pumpkins, and beans were important crops.

The woods and fields were a valuable source of food. Acorns, hickory nuts, and chestnuts were staples. Pumpkins, wild cherries, blackberries and other wild fruits were eaten. The Indians kept no

domesticated animals other than dogs, but wild game was hunted. Deer, turkey, rabbits and other large animals were actively sought for food, skins and craft materials.

8. THE BLACK WARRIOR RIVER

The river was vitally important in the day-to-day life of the Moundville Indians. Communication in a land without wheels, horses, roads or bridges would be difficult. Rafts and dugout canoes were used in the transportation of foodstuffs, maintaining trade and in the movement of officials through the chieftain.

Trade routes were extensive. Items found here, and displayed in the Museum, use raw materials from as far away as 800 miles: Copper from Lake Superior, greenstones and soapstone from Appalachia, shells from the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, all came on the backs of men or down the river.

For everyday life, the river supplied drinking water, edible mussels and snails. The Indians drank it, bathed in it, launched their canoes in it, fished and trapped in it and watched it fertilize their corn fields.

9. THE LAKES

There are several lakes and depressions within the park. These lakes were dug by the Indians to provide dirt for the building of the mounds.

The three lakes were full of water in the time of the living city. Fishhooks and sinkers were found on the bottoms. Apparently, the Indians stocked the lakes in order to provide a food supply.

10. THE MISSISSIPPIAN DECLINE

One has a right to ask, "Why was such an important place abandoned?" We have seen that this Indian city existed at the center of an elaborate network of agriculture and trades as well as social

and religious obligation. This, like all cultures, required stability and energy to sustain itself.

The natural productivity of the river bottoms allowed the Mississippians to settle in one area for a long time and to produce sufficient food to sustain people during the time necessary to build the mounds.

Eventually, for causes still poorly known, they were no longer able to sustain their elaborate social system with its ceremonial centers, resident craftsmen and other specialized personnel. As a result other considerations became more important to the Indians and the focus of cultural activities shifted to the village-community, where subsistence activities and a less elaborate, though still Mississippian, ceremonialism continued.

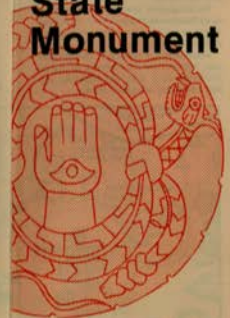
Thus passed this great Indian city on the river, a natural change brought on by time, environment and the affairs of men. The high point of Southeastern Indian culture lasted but a few centuries and faded away... or was a time of change at hand?

The first Europeans, only a few years later, found a prosperous land full of towns and villages ruled by powerful chiefs. These people, the ancestors of the historic tribes, were probably the descendants of the earlier Alabama Indians, including the founders of this now empty city.

For further reading about Mound State Monument and the culture which produced it, see *Moundville: An Introduction to the Archaeology of a Mississippian Chiefdom* by John A. Walthall, published by the Alabama Museum of Natural History. For information on the subject of prehistoric Alabama Indians in general, *Prehistoric Indians in Alabama* is also published by the Museum. For more information on Moundville, camping, conference facilities or programs, please contact: Alabama Museum of Natural History, Box 1887, University, AL 35486.

A WALKING TOUR

Mound State Monument



Alabama Museum of Natural History

The University of Alabama

All 401 Sesquicentennial
41 & 42
1981

Names:

DeSoto,
Indian Village

Mound State
Monument

Walthall, John A.

Places:

Moundville, AL

Types:

leaflet

sketch



Names:

Mound State
Monument

Places:

Moundville, AL

Types:

photo



Moundville is a Family Place...

Visit the site of the prehistoric Indian mound builders who lived over 700 years ago.

Designed for people of all ages, Mound State Monument, foremost, is a place for the entire family to learn about Alabama's prehistoric Indians. These Indians—part of the Mississippian culture—lived more than 700 years ago on the very site of Mound State Monument. They were mound builders. They were artistic. They were very intelligent. And they left a great deal of information, since uncovered by archaeologists, for you to see ... and study ... and enjoy.

Archaeological Museum

The archaeological museum at Mound State Monument features two preserved excavations as well as numerous displays on the Moundville Indians.

Temple Mound

Atop the highest of the 20 mounds of Mound State Monument is a reconstructed temple which features a life-sized display of an Indian religious ceremony.

Indian Village

Also in the park is a reconstructed village featuring five huts with life-sized displays showing daily activities of these ancient people.

Camp Grounds

Mound State Monument, in addition to the Indian displays, offers modern overnight camp grounds with rest rooms, a bath house, electricity, water, and sewage hook-ups.

Picnic Areas

Picnic tables (most with charcoal grills) abound at Mound State Monument. One primary picnic area is near the souvenir shop/concession stand, on a bluff overlooking the beautiful Black Warrior River.

Yes, Mound State Monument is a place to learn. And enjoy. And it's for the whole family ... your whole family.

Mound State Monument is open 9-5 daily except Christmas. Admittance to the grounds is free. There is an admission charge of \$2.00 for adults and \$1.00 for children to tour the Museum. Overnight camping is \$4.00 per camping unit per night.

Mound State Monument is located 13 miles south of Tuscaloosa, Alabama on Highway 69. There is easy access to MSM from I-59 - I-20 in Tuscaloosa.

Mound State Monument is a part of the Alabama Museum of Natural History, The University of Alabama. P. O. Box 5897, University, Alabama 35486. Dr. Joseph O. Vogel, Director.

1981 4C1 Sesquicentennial
AL & Borderlands
(F10)

Names:

Indian Home

Places:

Moundville, AL

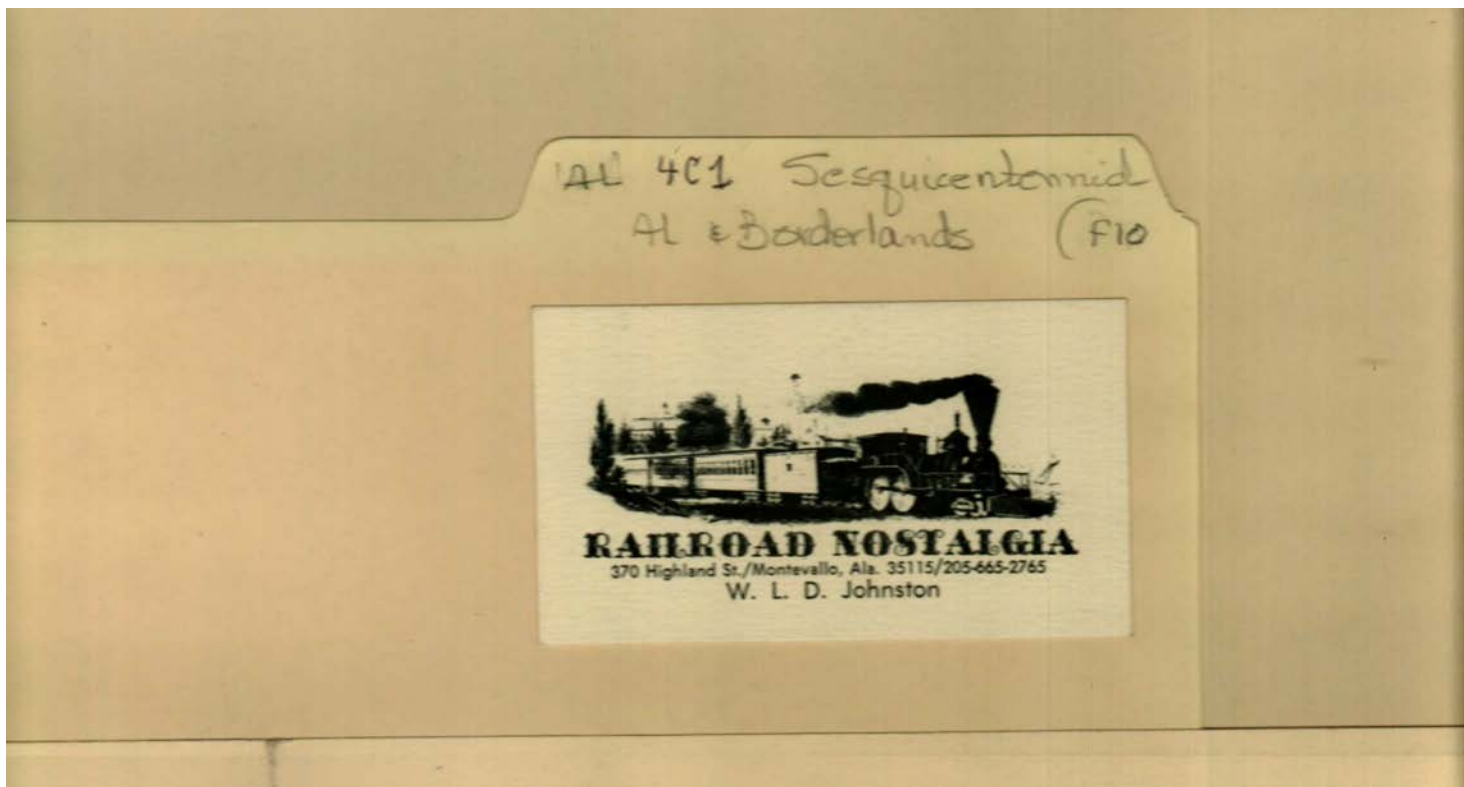
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University of Alabama Sesquicentennial Symposium, 1981

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Names:

Johnston, W. L. D.

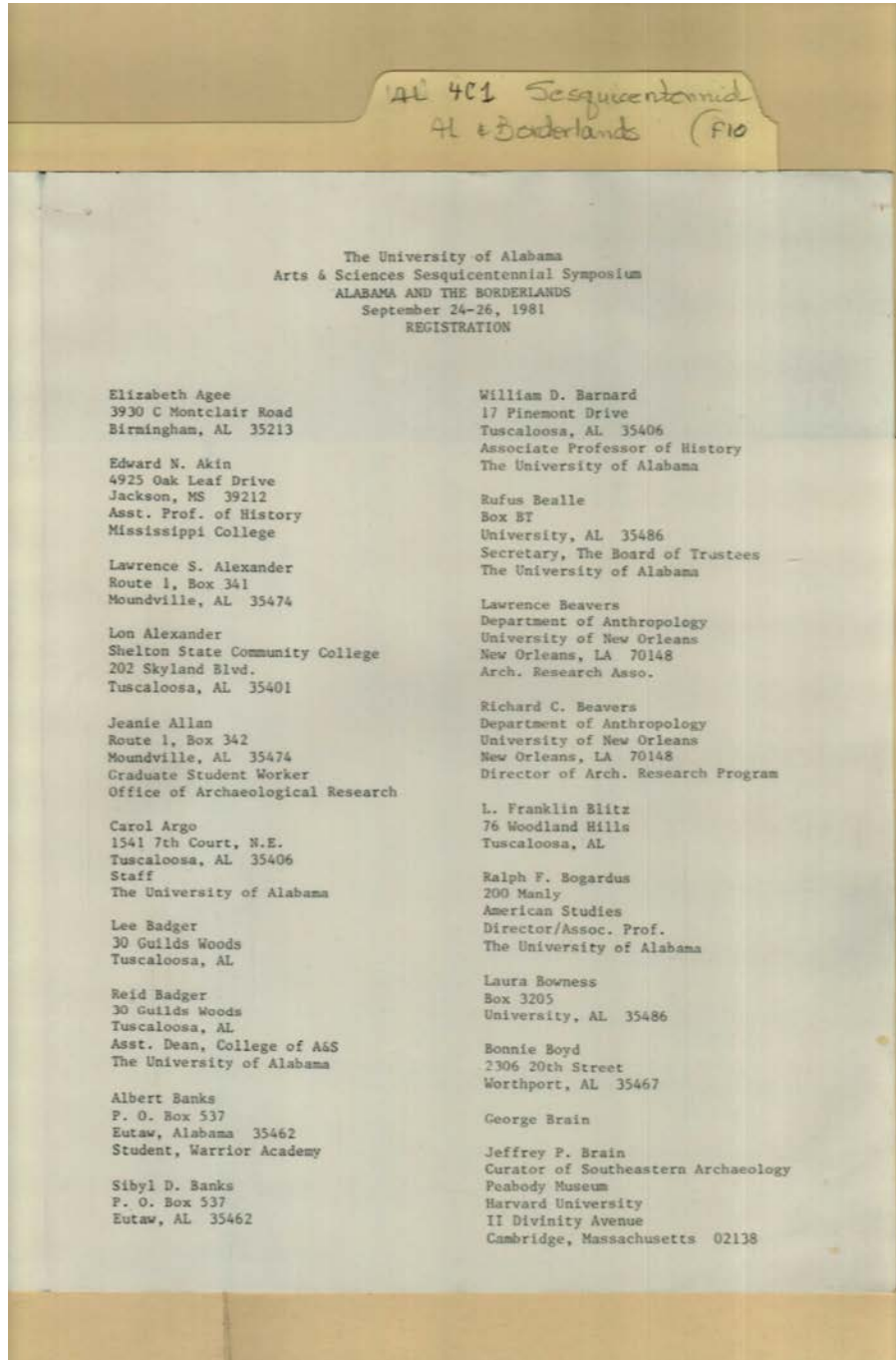
Railroad Nostalgia

Places:

Montevallo, AL

Types:

card



Names:

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Agee, Elizabeth | Argo, Carol | Bealle, Rufus | Boyd, Bonnie |
| Akin, Edward N. | Badger, Lee | Beavers, Lawrence | Brain, George |
| Alexander, Lawrence
S. | Badger, Reid | Beavers, Richard C. | Brain, Jeffrey P. |
| Alexander, Lon | Banks, Albert | Blitz, L. Franklin | |
| Allan, Jeanie | Banks, Sibyl D. | Bogardus, Ralph F. | |
| | Barnard, William D. | Bowness, Laura | |

Places:

University, AL

Types:

list

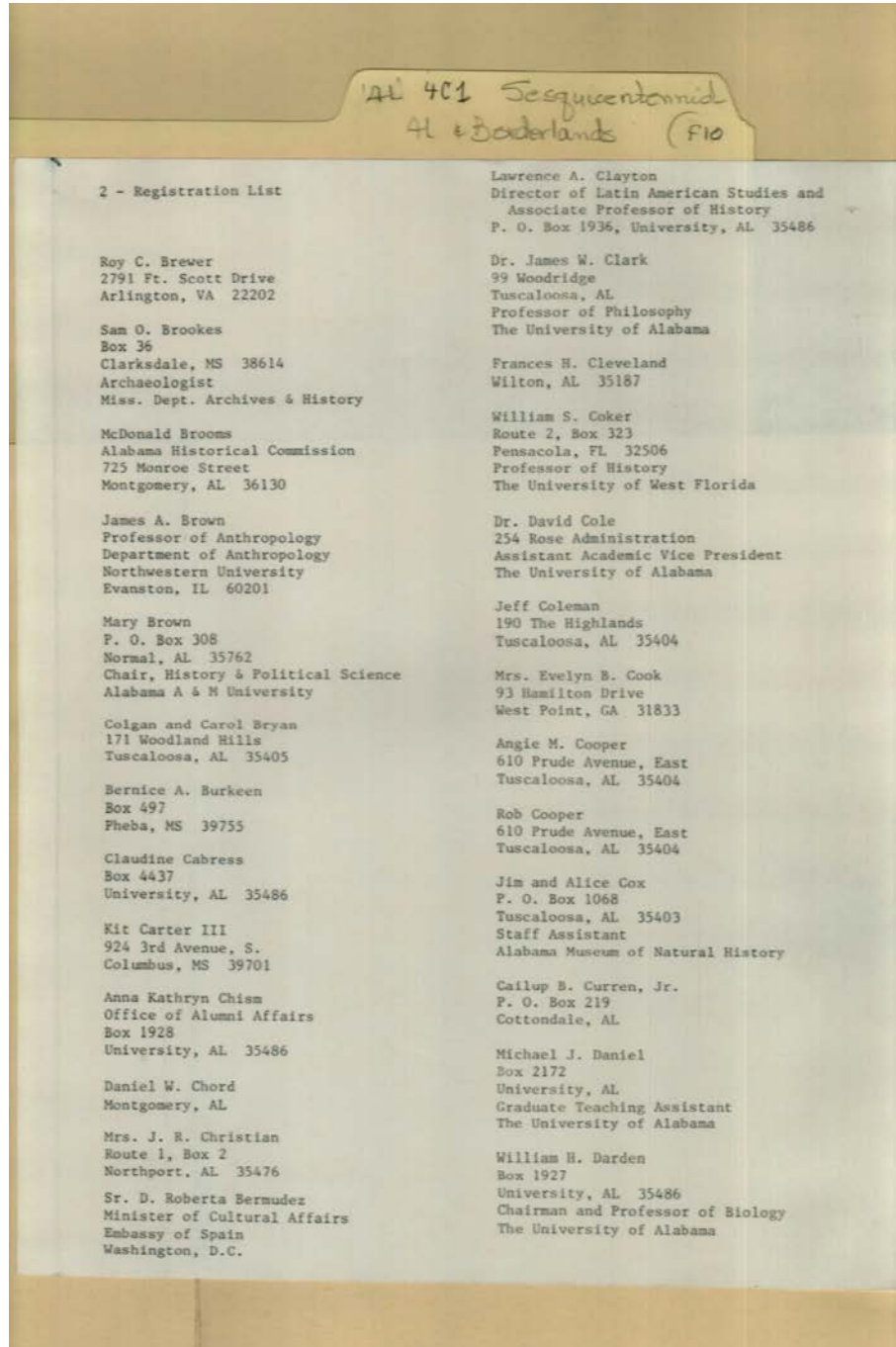
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Names:

Bermudez, Sr. D.
Roberta
Brewer, Roy C.
Brookes, Sam O.
Brooms, McDonald
Brown, James A.
Brown, Mary
Bryan, Carol

Bryan, Colgan
Burkeen, Bernice A.
Cabress, Claudine
Carter, Kit, III
Chism, Anna Kathryn
Chord, Daniel W.
Christian, J. R., Mrs.
Clark, James W., Dr.

Clayton, Lawrence A.
Cleveland, Frances H.
Coker, William S.
Cole, David. Dr.
Coleman, Jeff
Cook, Evelyn B.,
Mrs.
Cooper, Angie M.

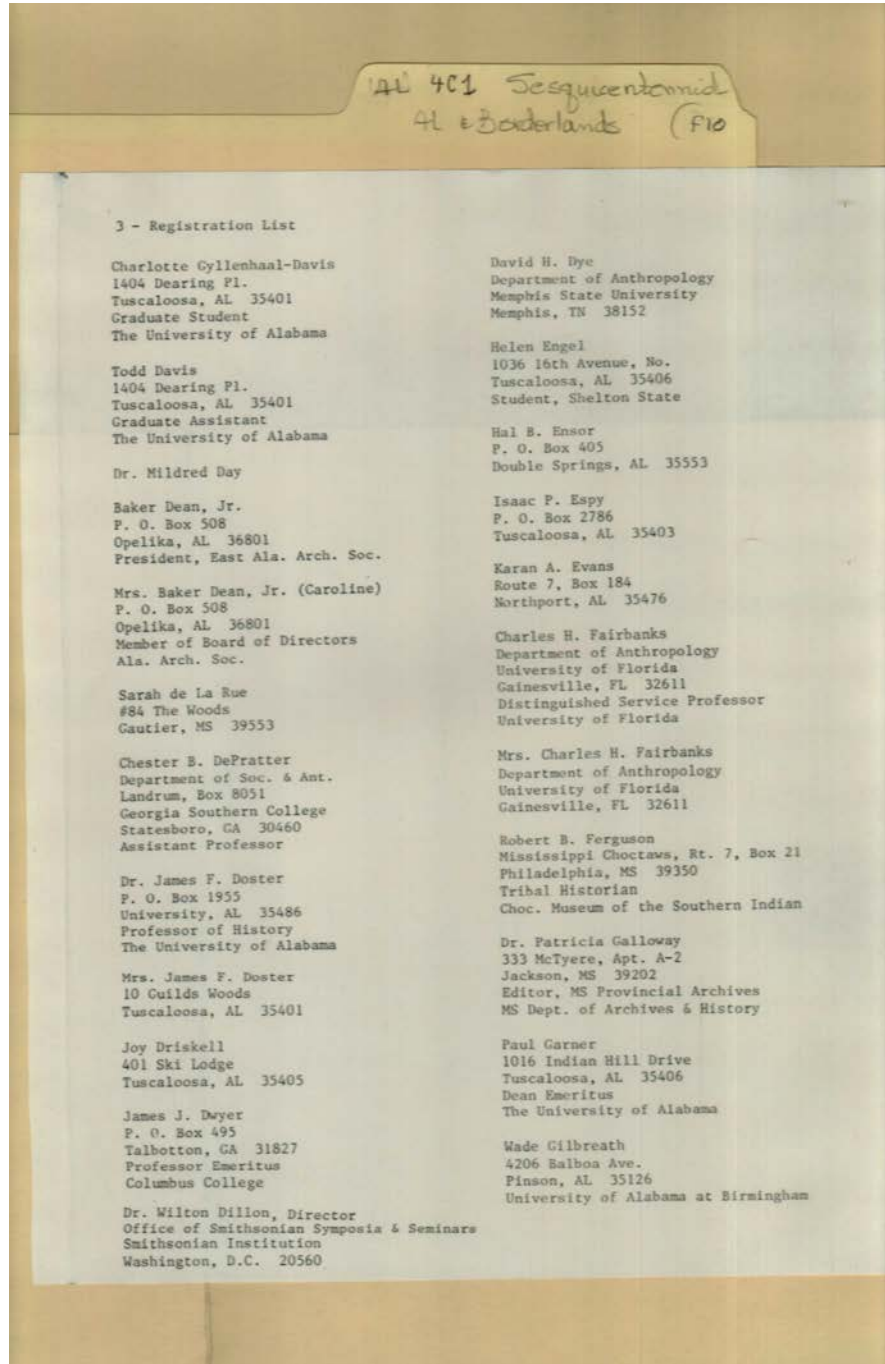
Cooper, Rob
Cox, Alice
Cox, Jim
Curren, Cailup B., Jr.
Daniel, Michael J.
Darden, William H.

Places:

University, AL

Types:

list



Names:

Davis, Todd
Day, Mildred, Dr.
DePratter, Chester B.
Dean, Baker, Jr.
Dean, Baker, Jr., Mrs.
(Caroline)
Dillon, Wilton, Dr.

Doster, James F., Dr.
Doster, James F., Mrs.
Driskell, Joy
Dwyer, James J.
Dye, David H.
Engel, Helen
Enson, Hal B.

Espy, Isaac P.
Evans, Karan A.
Fairbanks, Charles H.
Fairbanks, Charles
H., Mrs.
Ferguson, Robert B.

Galloway, Patricia,
Dr.
Garner, Paul
Gilbreath, Wade
Gyllenhaal-Davis,
Charlotte
de La Rue, Sarah

Places:

University, AL

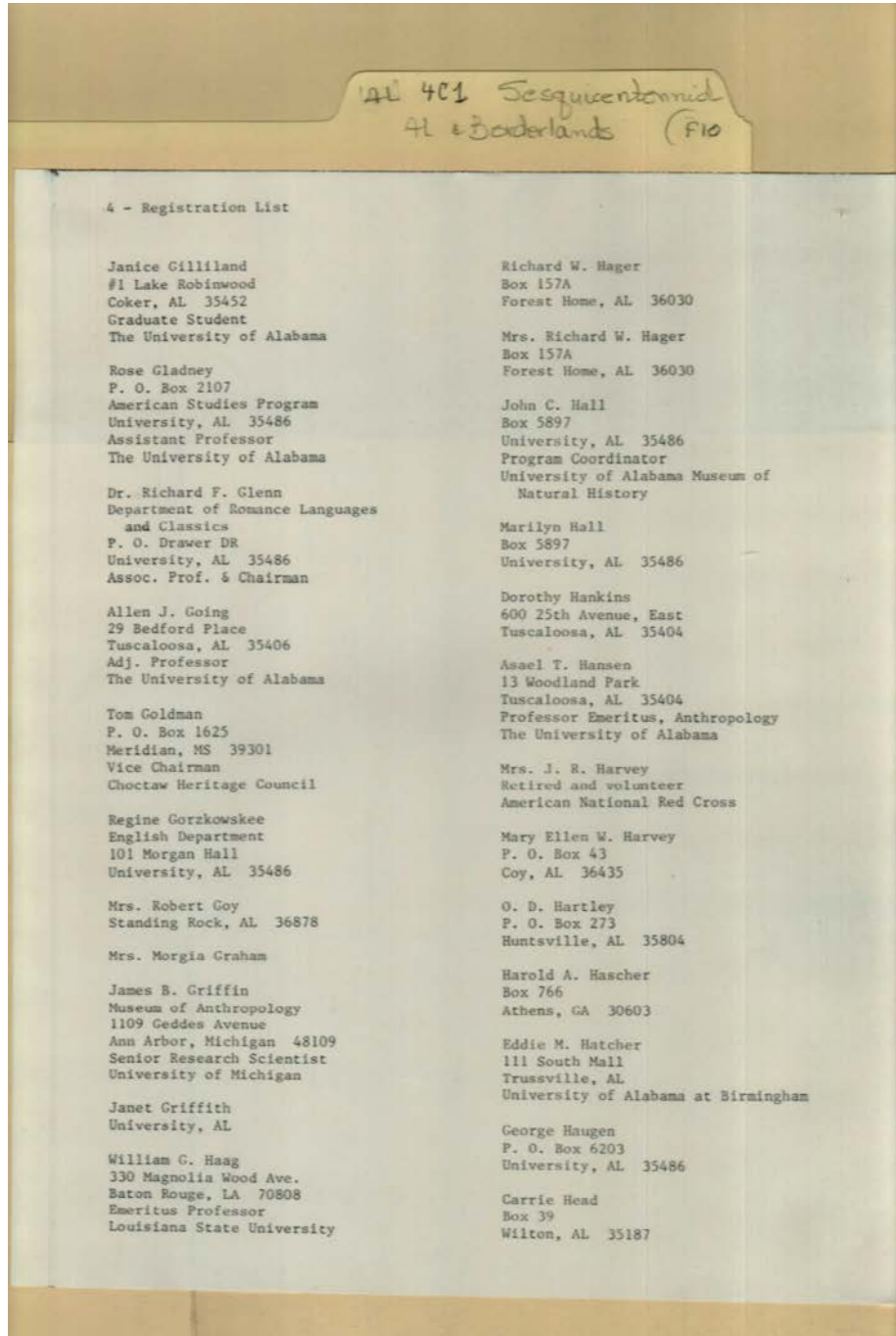
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Names:

Gilliland, Janice
Gladney, Rose
Glenn, Richard F., Dr.
Going, Allen J.
Goldman, Tom
Gorzkowskie, Regine
Goy, Robert

Graham, Morgia,
Mrs.
Griffin, James B.
Griffith, Janet
Haag, William G.
Hager, Richard W.

Hager, Richard W.,
Mrs.
Hall, John C.
Hall, Marilyn
Hankins, Dorothy
Hansen, Asael T.
Hartley, O. D.

Harvey, J. R., Mrs.
Harvey, Mary Ellen
W.
Hascher, Harold A.
Hatcher, Eddie M.
Haugen, George
Head, Carrie

Places:

University, AL

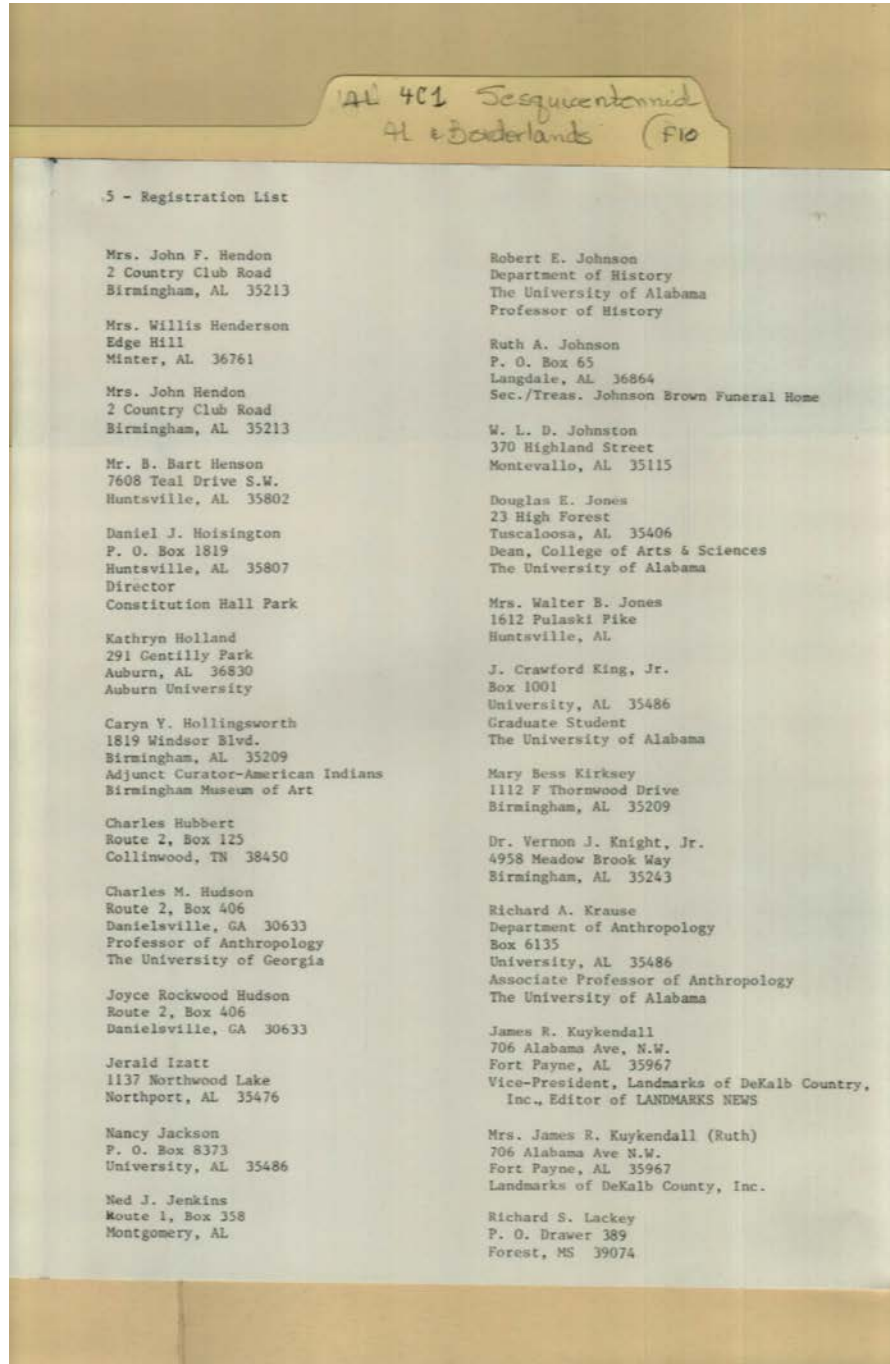
Types:

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Names:

Henderson, Willis,
Mrs.
Hendon, John F., Mrs.
Henson, B. Bart
Hoisington, Daniel J.
Holland, Kathryn
Hollingsworth, Caryn
Y.

Hubbert, Charles
Hudson, Charles M.
Hudson, Joyce
Rockwood
Izatt, Jerald
Jackson, Nancy
Jenkins, Ned J.
Johnson, Robert E.

Johnson, Ruth A.
Johnston, W. L. D.
Jones, Douglas E.
Jones, Walter B., Mrs.
King, J. Crawford, Jr.
Kirksey, Mary Bess
Knight, Vernon J., Jr.,
Dr.

Krause, Richard A.
Kuykendall, James R.
Kuykendall, James
R., Mrs. (Ruth)
Lackey, Richard S.

Places:

University, AL

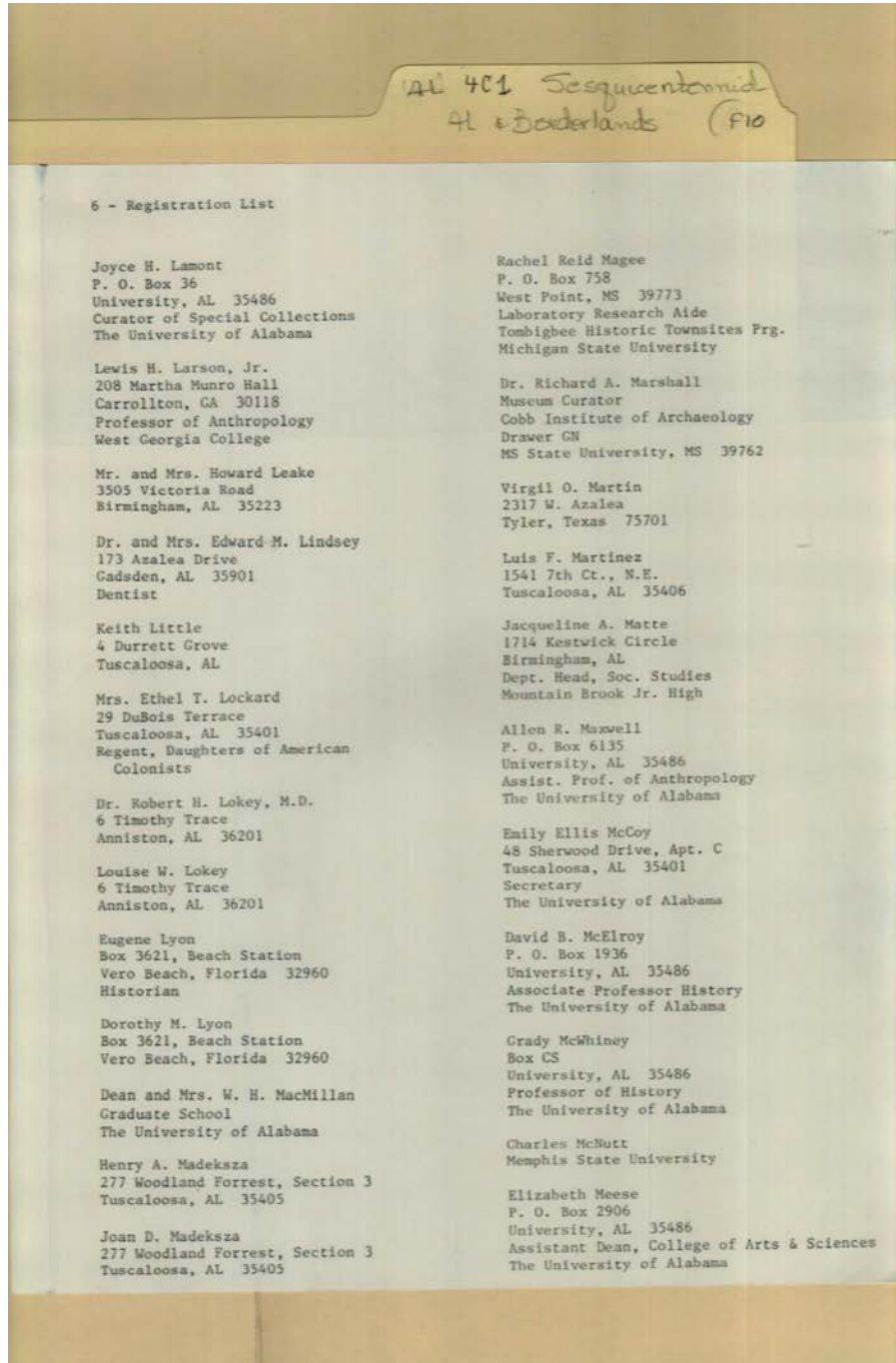
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Names:

Lamont, Joyce H.
Leake, Howard, Mr.
& Mrs.
Lindsey, Edward M.,
Dr. & Mrs.
Little, Keith
Lockard, Ethel T.,
Mrs.

Lokey, Louise W.
Lokey, Robert H., Dr.
Lrson, Lewis H., Jr.
Lyon, Dorothy M.
Lyon, Eugene
MacMillan, W. H.,
Dean & Mrs.
Madeksza, Henry A.

Madeksza, Joan D.
Magee, Rachel Reid
Marshall, Richard A.,
Dr.
Martin, Virgil O.
Martinez, Luis F.
Matte, Jacqueline A.
Maxwell, Allen R.

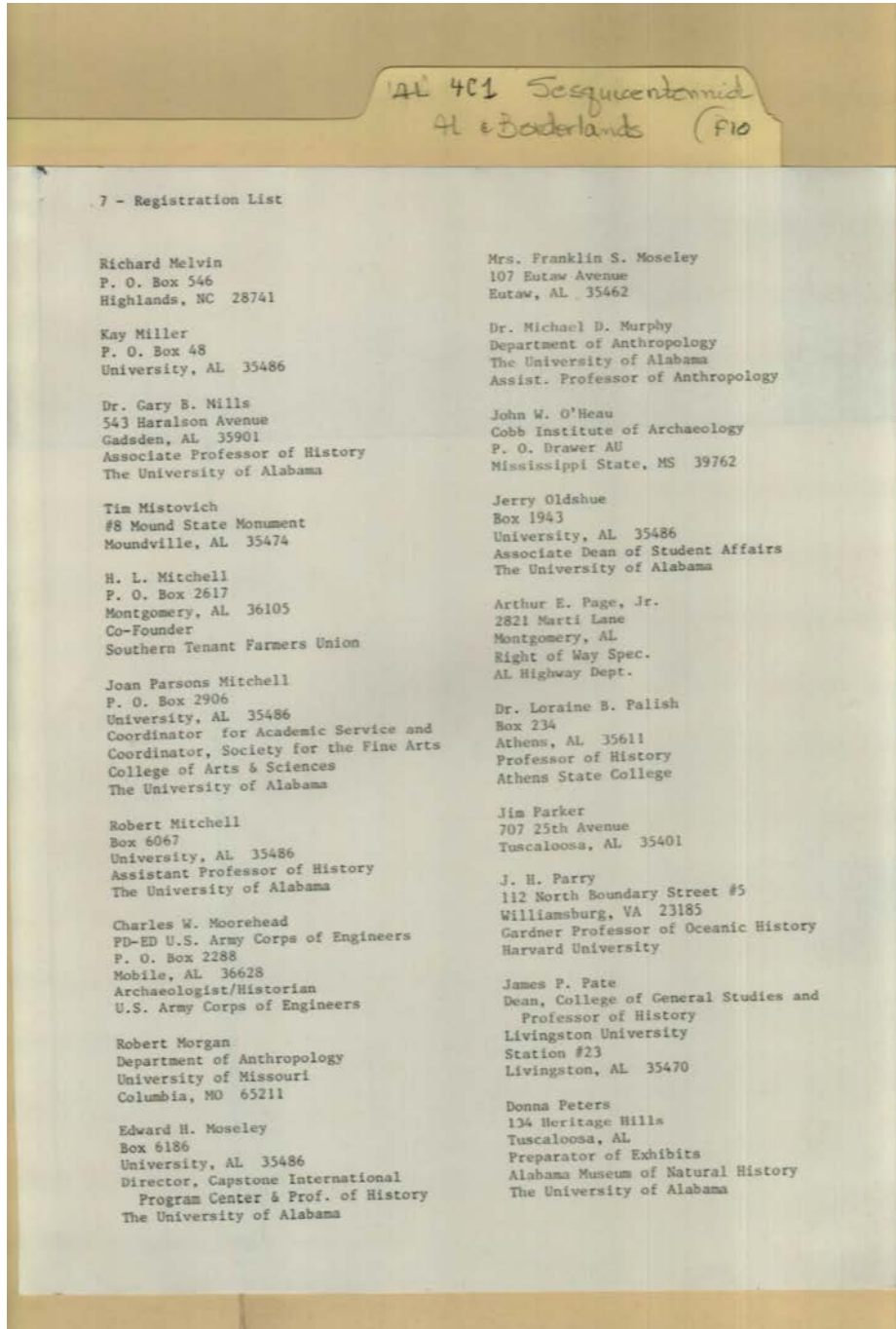
McCoy, Emily Ellis
McElroy, David B.
McNutt, Charles
McWhiney, Grady
Messe, Elizabeth

Places:

University, AL

Types:

list



Names:

Melvin, Richard
Miller, Kay
Mills, Gary B., Dr.
Mistovich, Tim
Mitchell, H. L.
Mitchell, Joan
Parsons

Mitchell, Robert
Moorehead, Charles
W.
Morgan, Robert
Moseley, Edward H.
Moseley, Franklin S.,
Mrs.

Murphy, Michael D.,
Dr.
O'Heau, John W.
Oldshue, Jerry
Page, Arthur E., Jr.
Palish, Lorraine B.,
Dr.

Parker, Jim
Parry, J. H.
Pate, James P.
Peters, Donna

Places:

University, AL

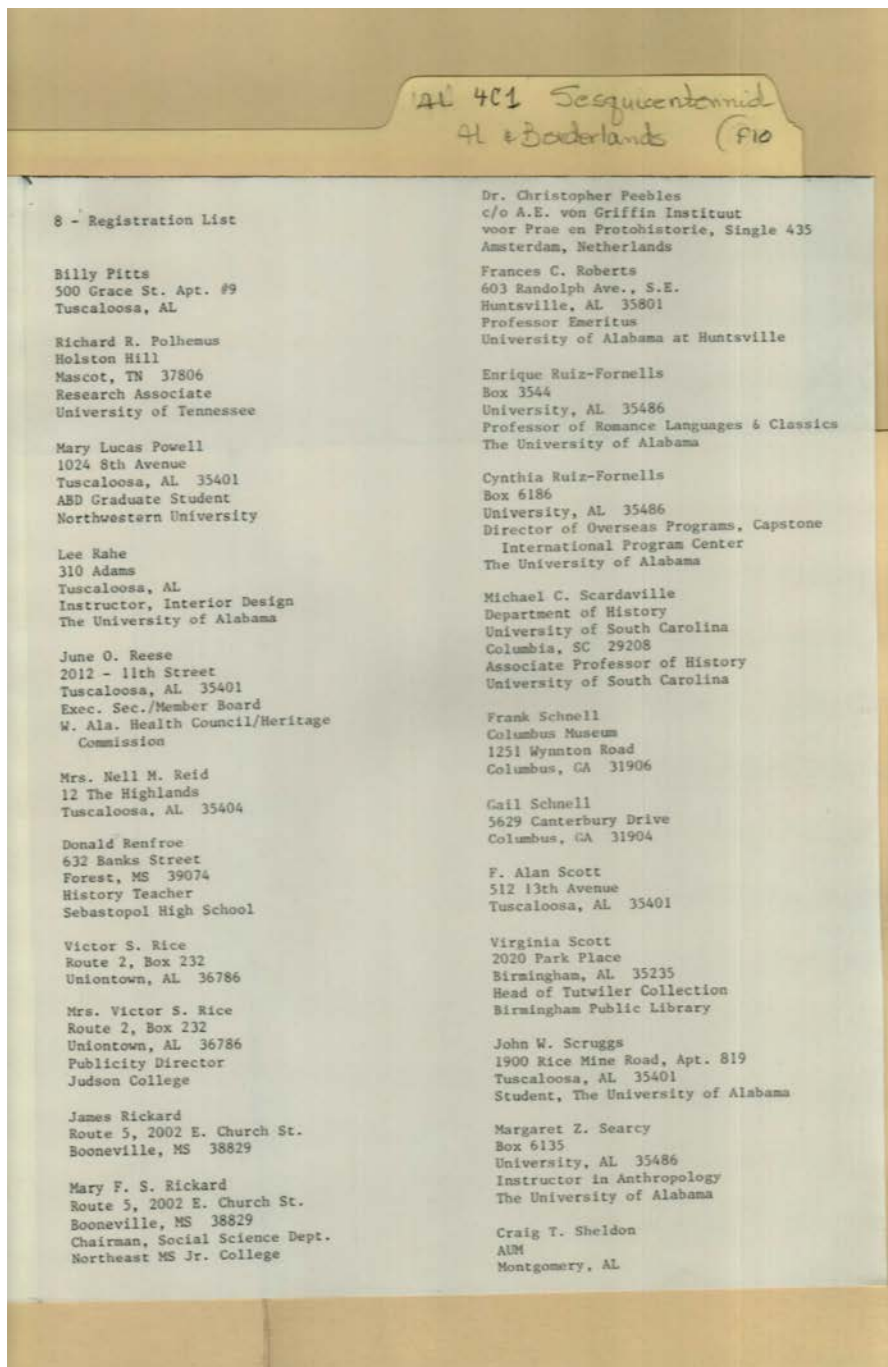
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list

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Names:

Peebles, Christopher,
Dr.
Pitts, Billy
Polhemus, Richard R.
Powell, Mary Lucas
Rahe, Lee
Reese, June O.

Reid, Nell M., Mrs.
Renfro, Donald
Rice, Victor S.
Rice, Victor S., Mrs.
Rickard, James
Rickard, Mary F. S.
Roberts, Frances C.

Ruiz-Fornells,
Cynthia
Ruiz-Fornells,
Enrique
Scardaville, Michael
C.
Schnell, Frank

Schnell, Gail
Scott, F. Alan
Scott, Virginia
Scruggs, John W.
Searcy, Margaret Z.
Sheldon, Craig T.

Places:

University, AL

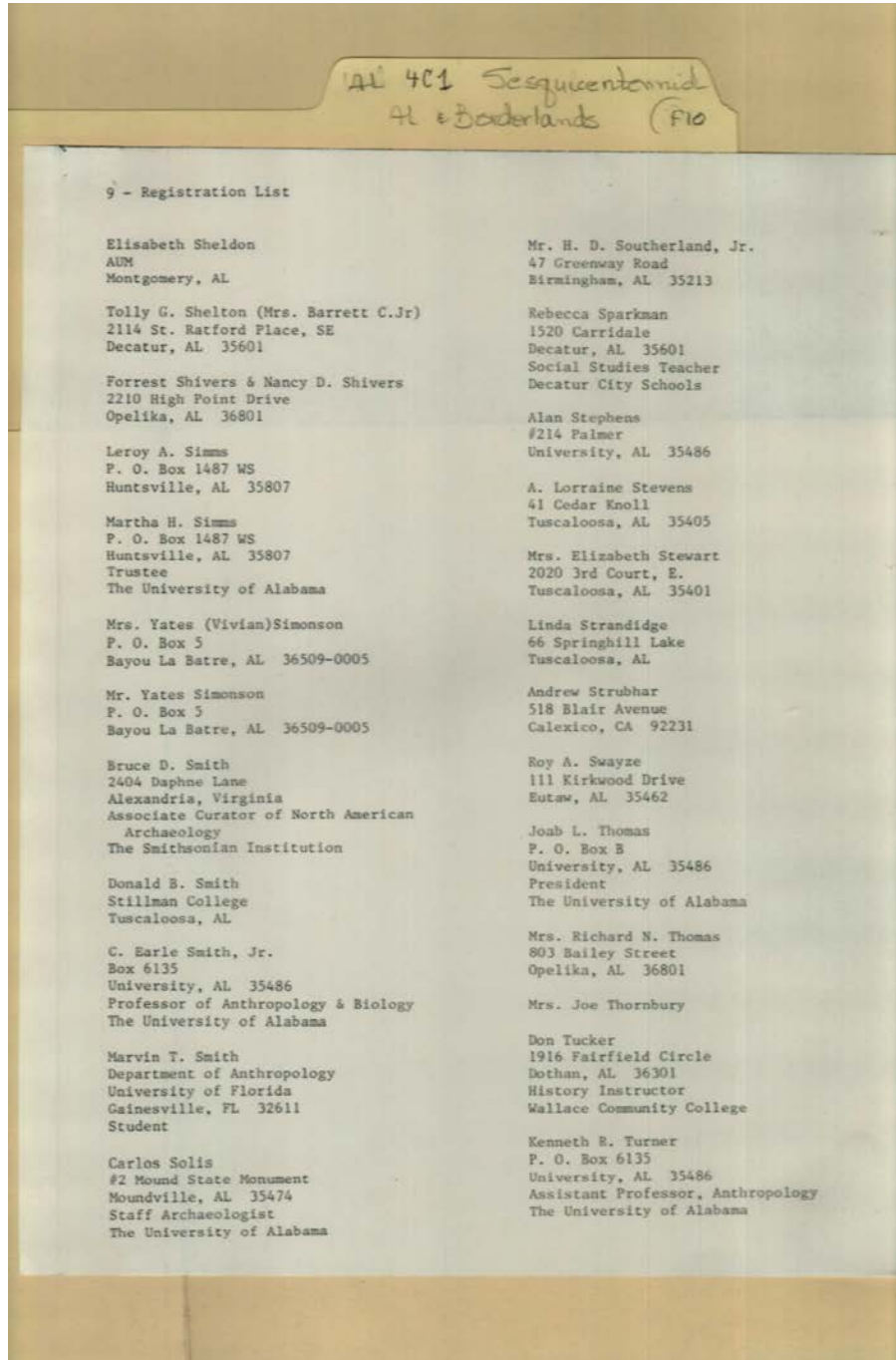
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Names:

Sheldon, Elisabeth
 Shelton, Barrett C.,
 Jr., Mrs.
 Shelton, Tolly G.
 Shivers, Forrest
 Shivers, Nancy D.
 Simms, Leroy A.
 Simms, Martha H.

Simonson, Yates
 Simonson, Yates,
 Mrs. (Vivian)
 Smith, Bruce D.
 Smith, C. Earle, Jr.
 Smith, Donald B.
 Smith, Marvin T.
 Solis, Carlos

Southerland, H. D.,
 Jr.
 Sparkman, Rebecca
 Stephens, Alan
 Stevens, A. Lorraine
 Stewart, Elizabeth,
 Mrs.
 Strandidge, Linda

Strubhar, Andrew
 Swayze, Roy A.
 Thomas, Joab L.
 Thomas, Richard N.,
 Mrs.
 Thornbury, Joe, Mrs.
 Tucker, Don
 Turner, Kenneth R.

Places:

University, AL

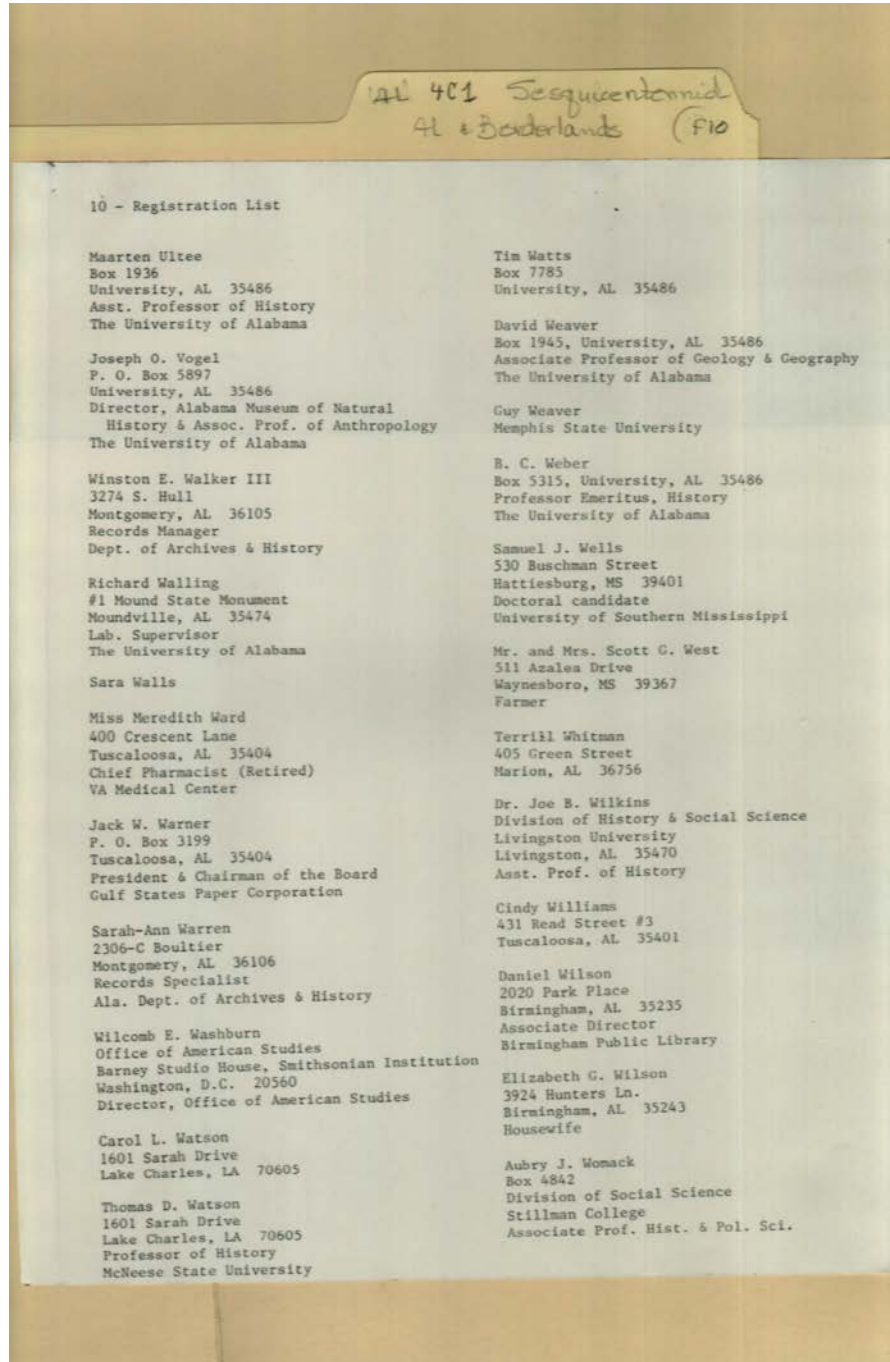
Types:

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Names:

Ultee, Maarten
Vogel, Joseph O.
Walker, Winston E.,
III
Walling, Richard
Ward, Meredith, Miss
Warner, Jack W.

Warren, Sarah-Ann
Washburn, Wilcomb
E.
Watson, Carol L.
Watson, Thomas D.
Watts, Tim
Weaver, David

Weaver, Guy
Weber, B. C.
Wells, Samuel J.
West, Scott G., Mr. &
Mrs.
Whitman, Terrill
Wilkins, Joe B., Dr.

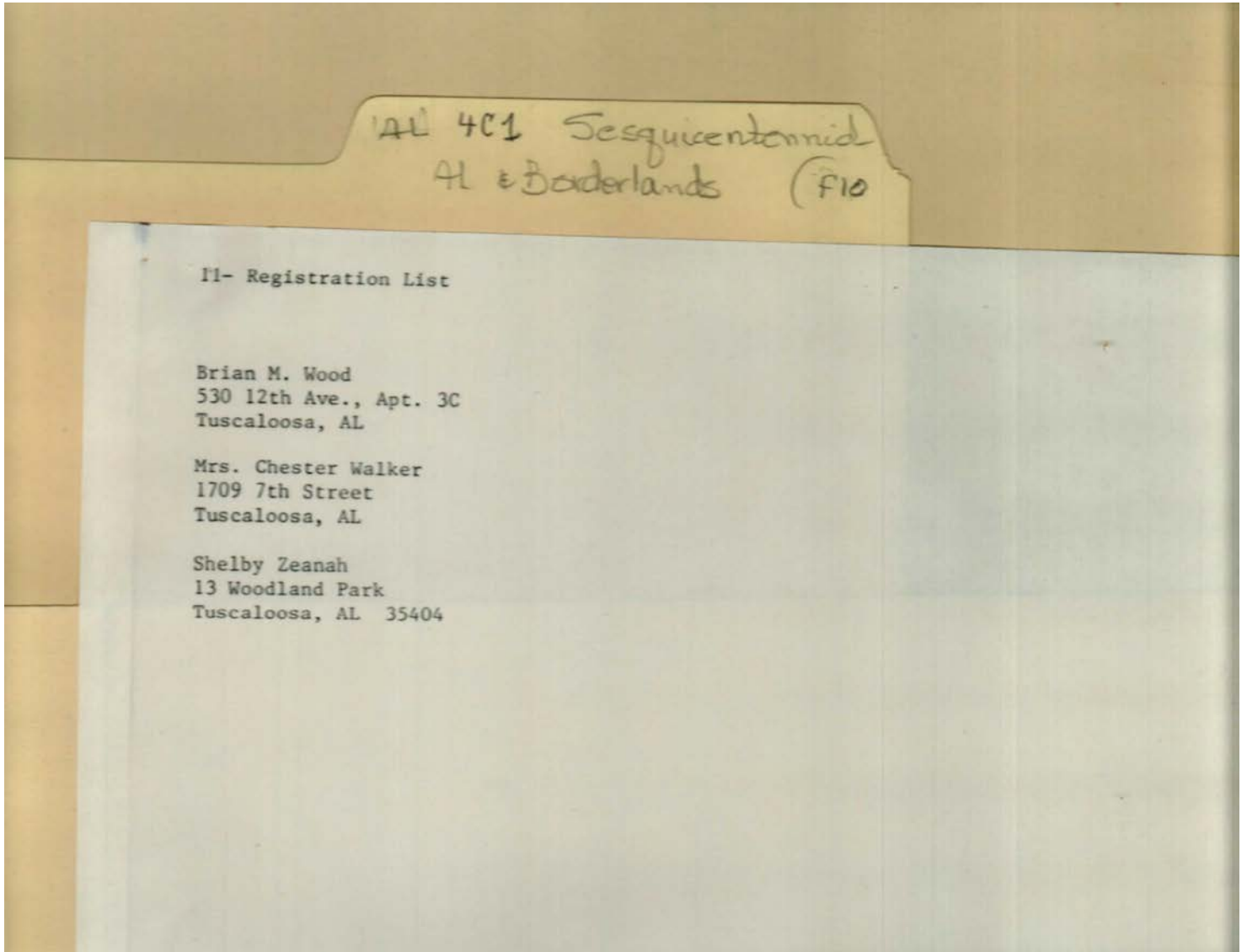
Williams, Cindy
Wilson, Daniel
Wilson, Elizabeth G.
Womack, Aubry J.

Places:

University, AL

Types:

list



Names:

Walker, Chester, Mrs.

Wood, Brian M.

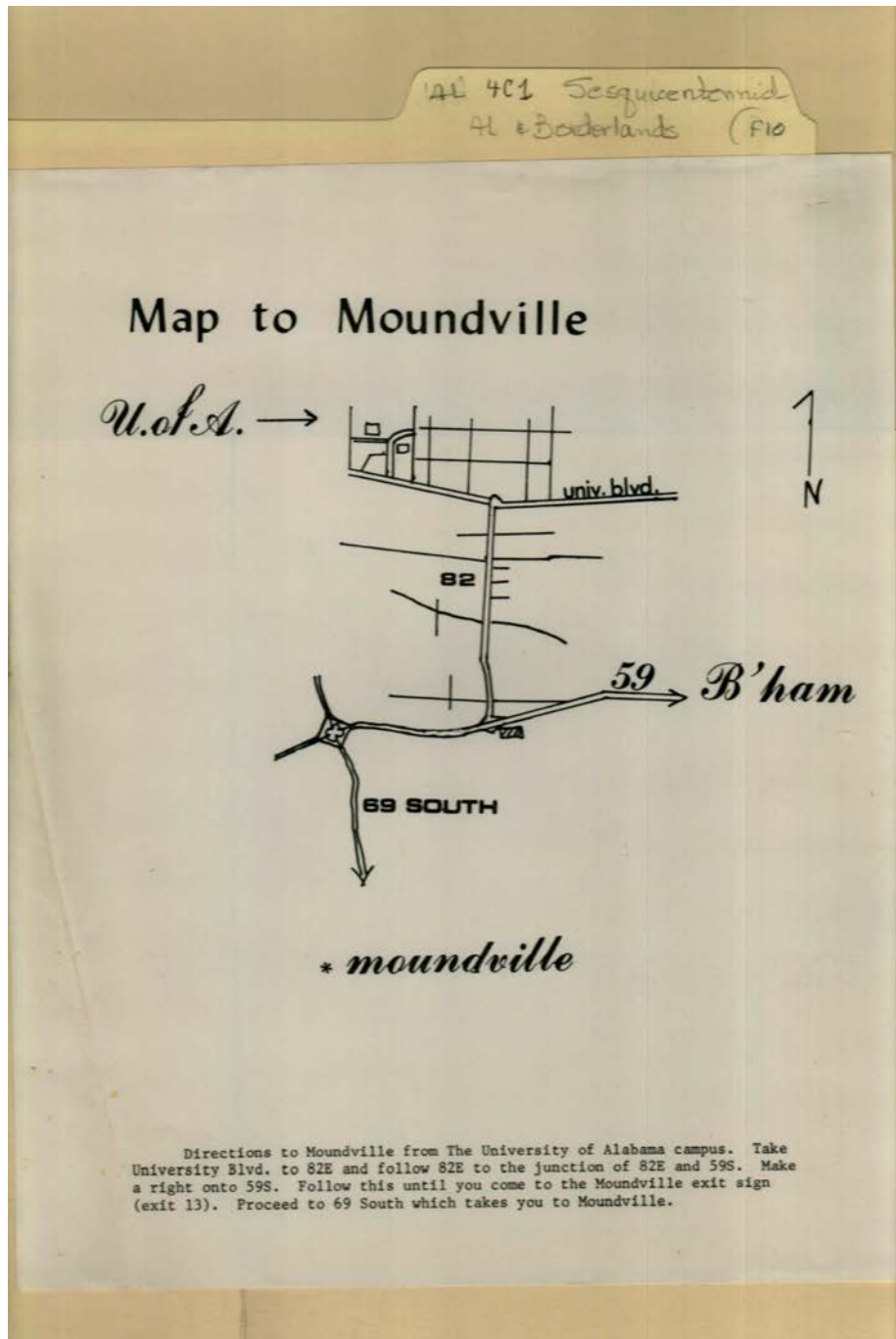
Zeanah, Shelby

Places:

University, AL

Types:

list



Names:

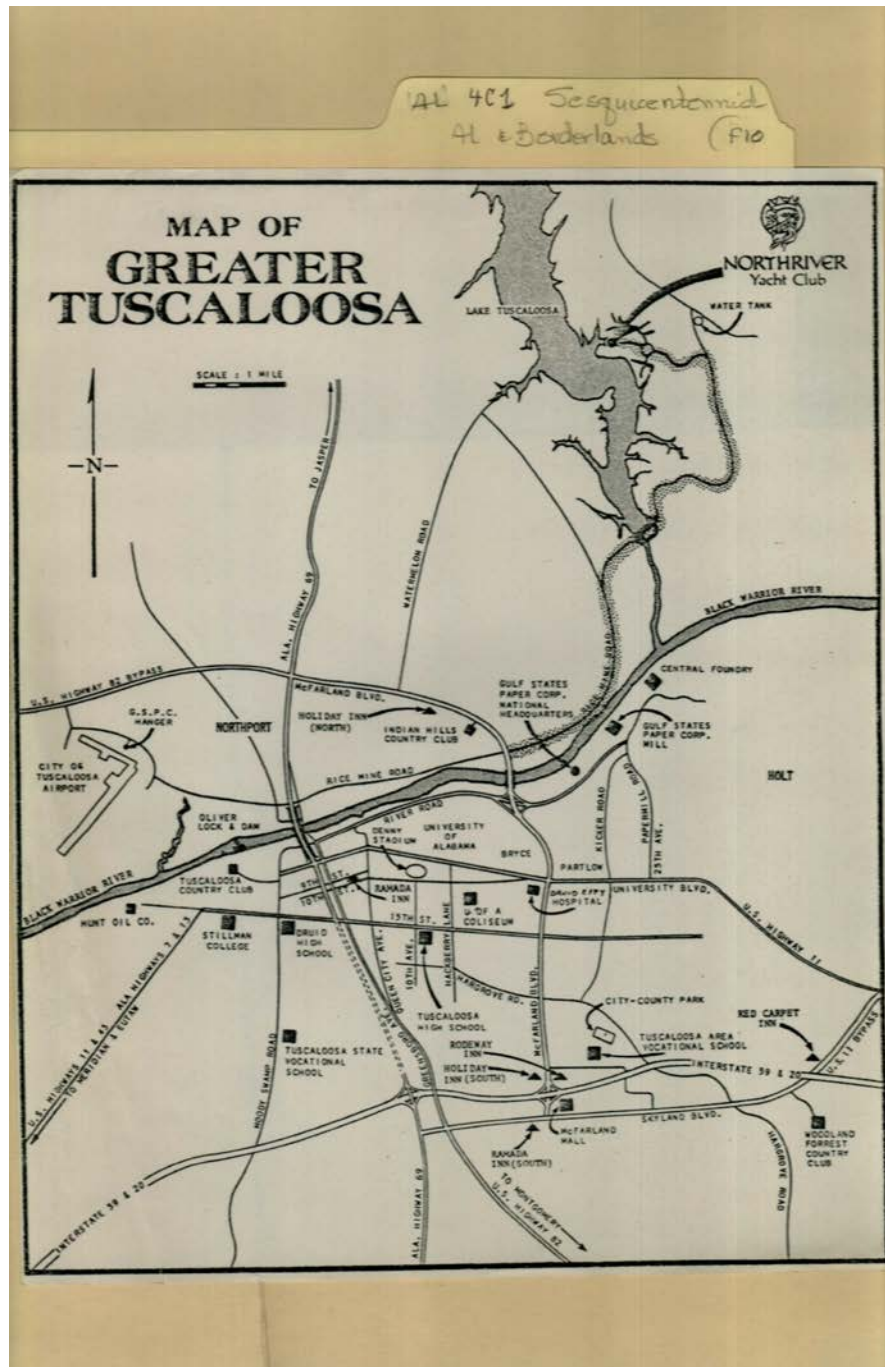
Map to Moundville

Places:

University, AL

Types:

map



Names:

Tuscaloosa Map

Places:

University, AL

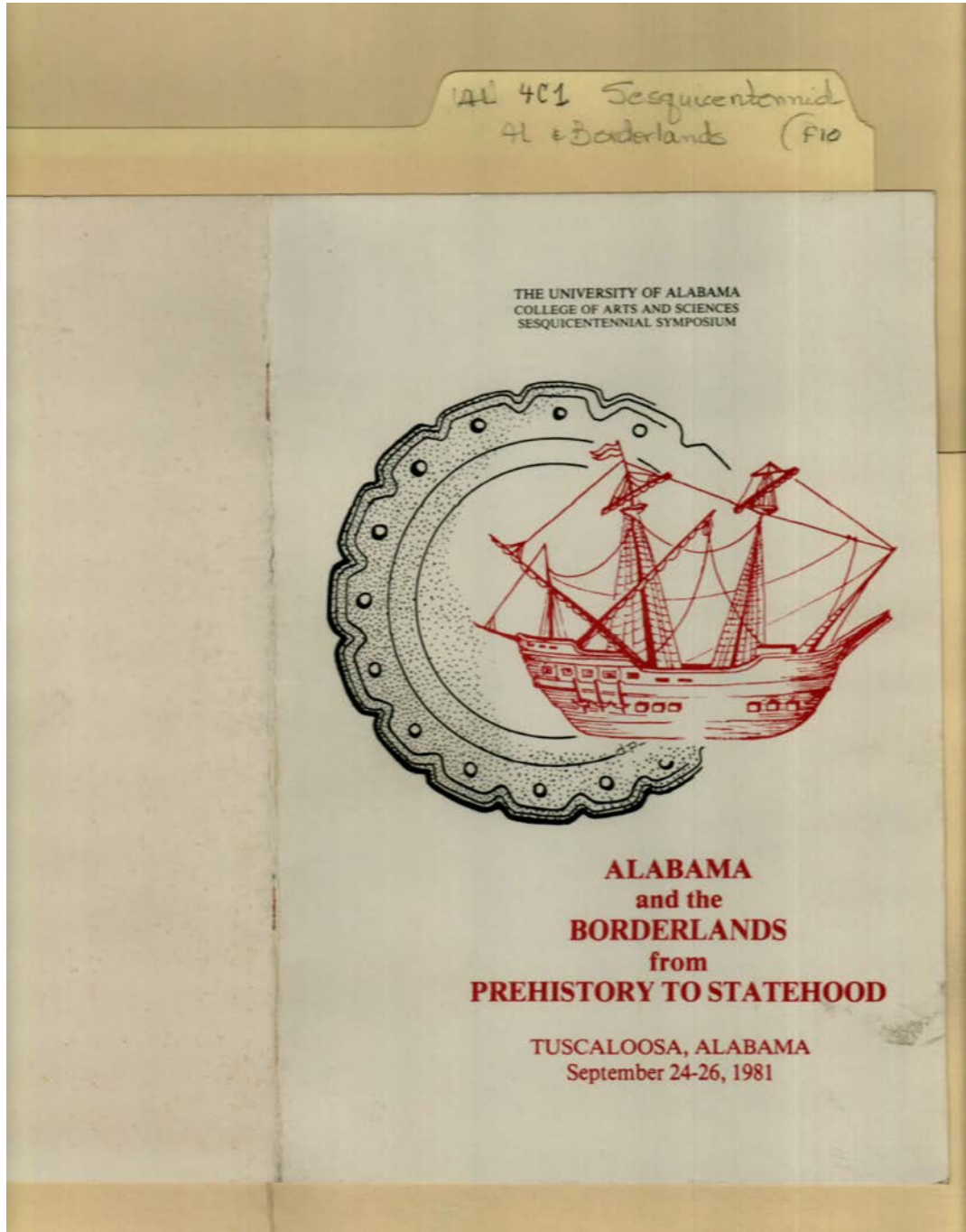
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map

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University of Alabama Sesquicentennial Symposium, 1981

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Names:

Prehistory to Alabama
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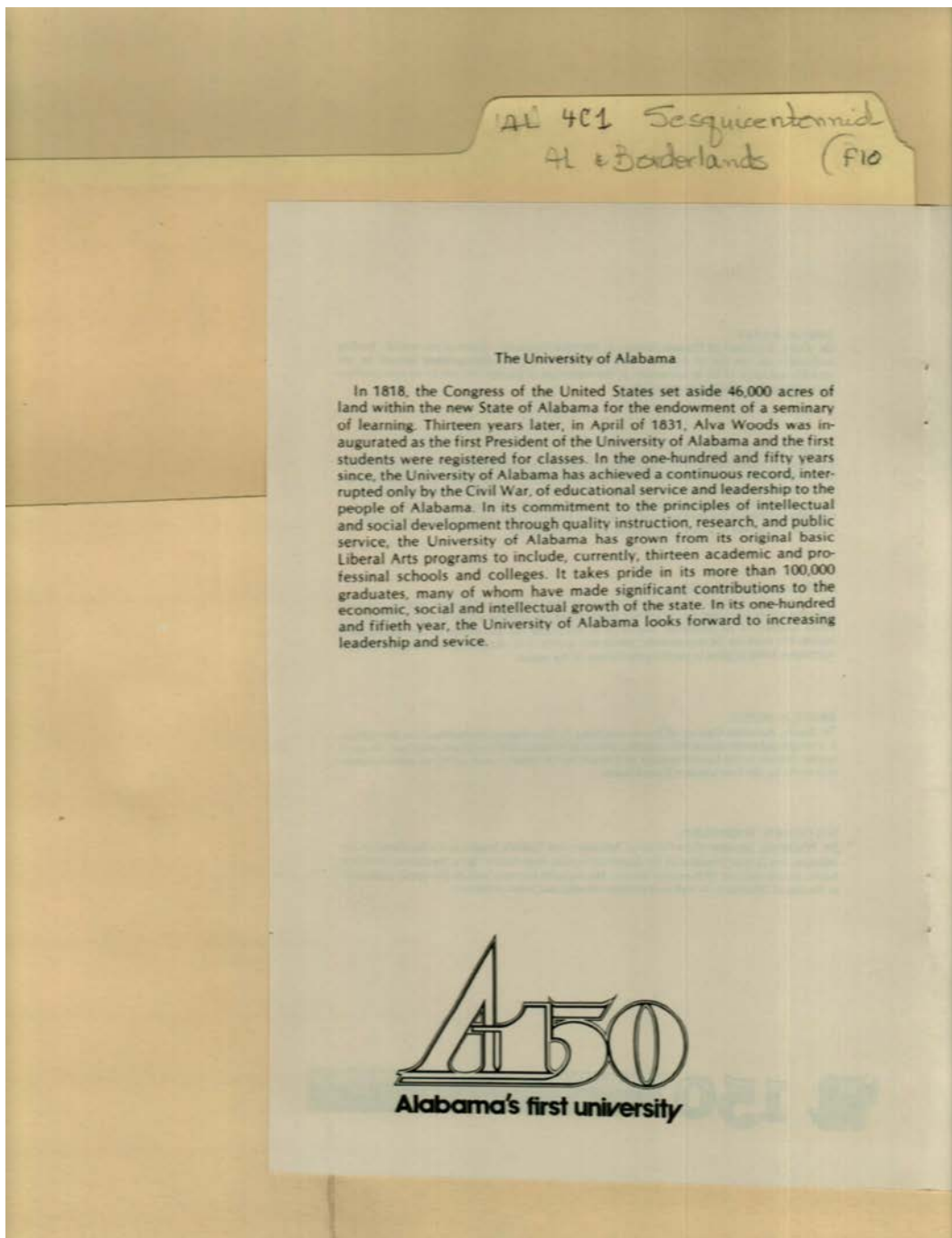
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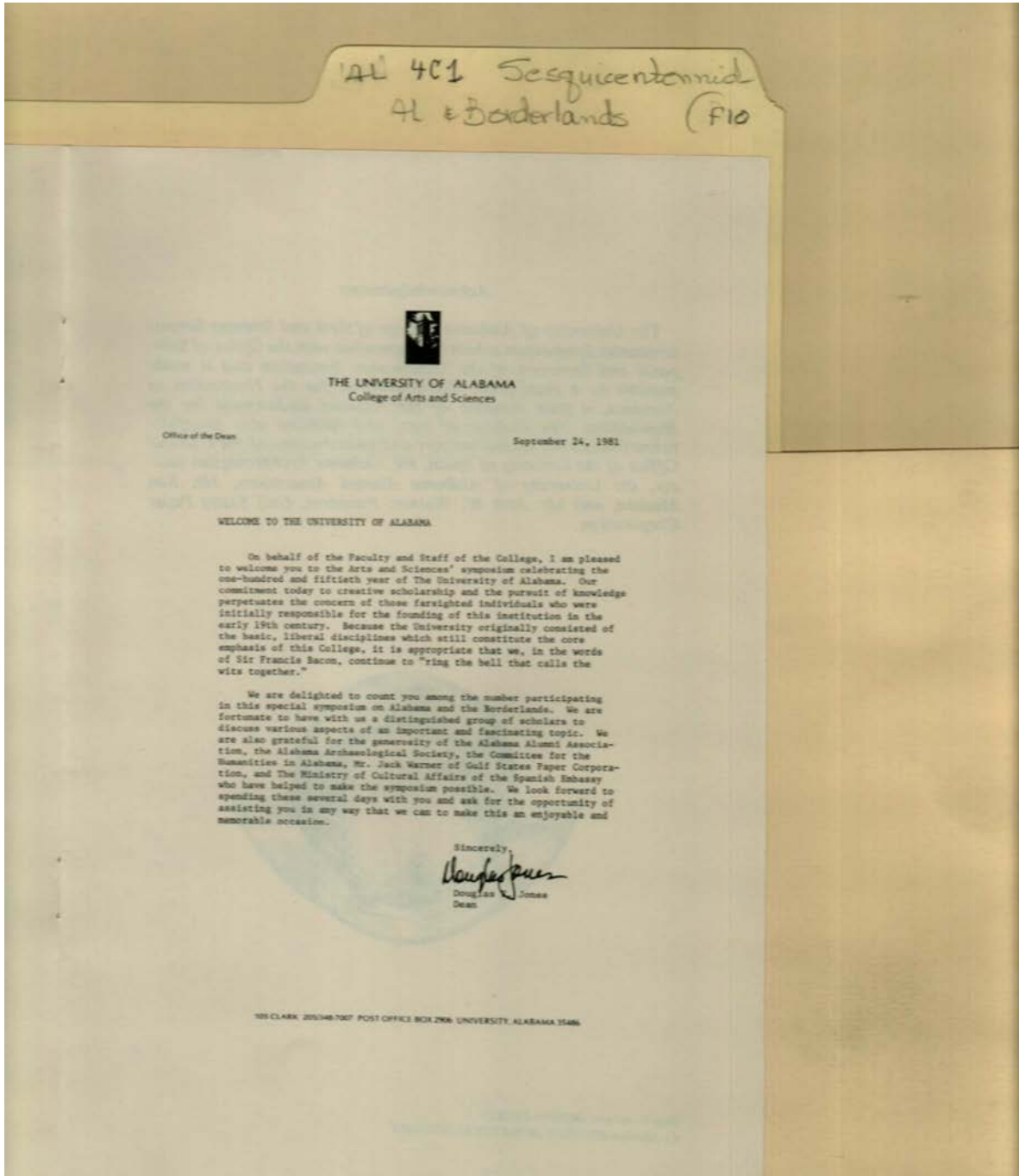


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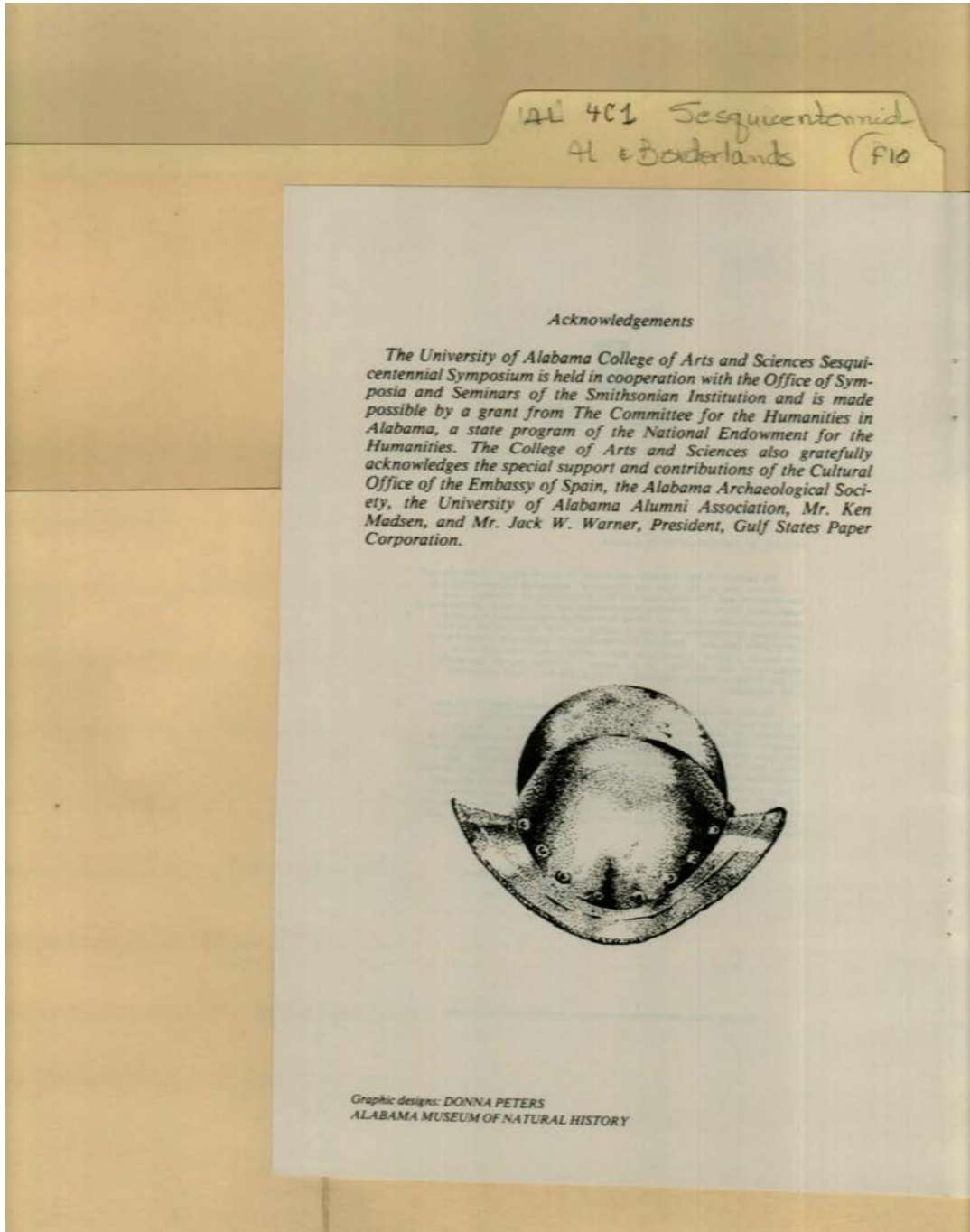
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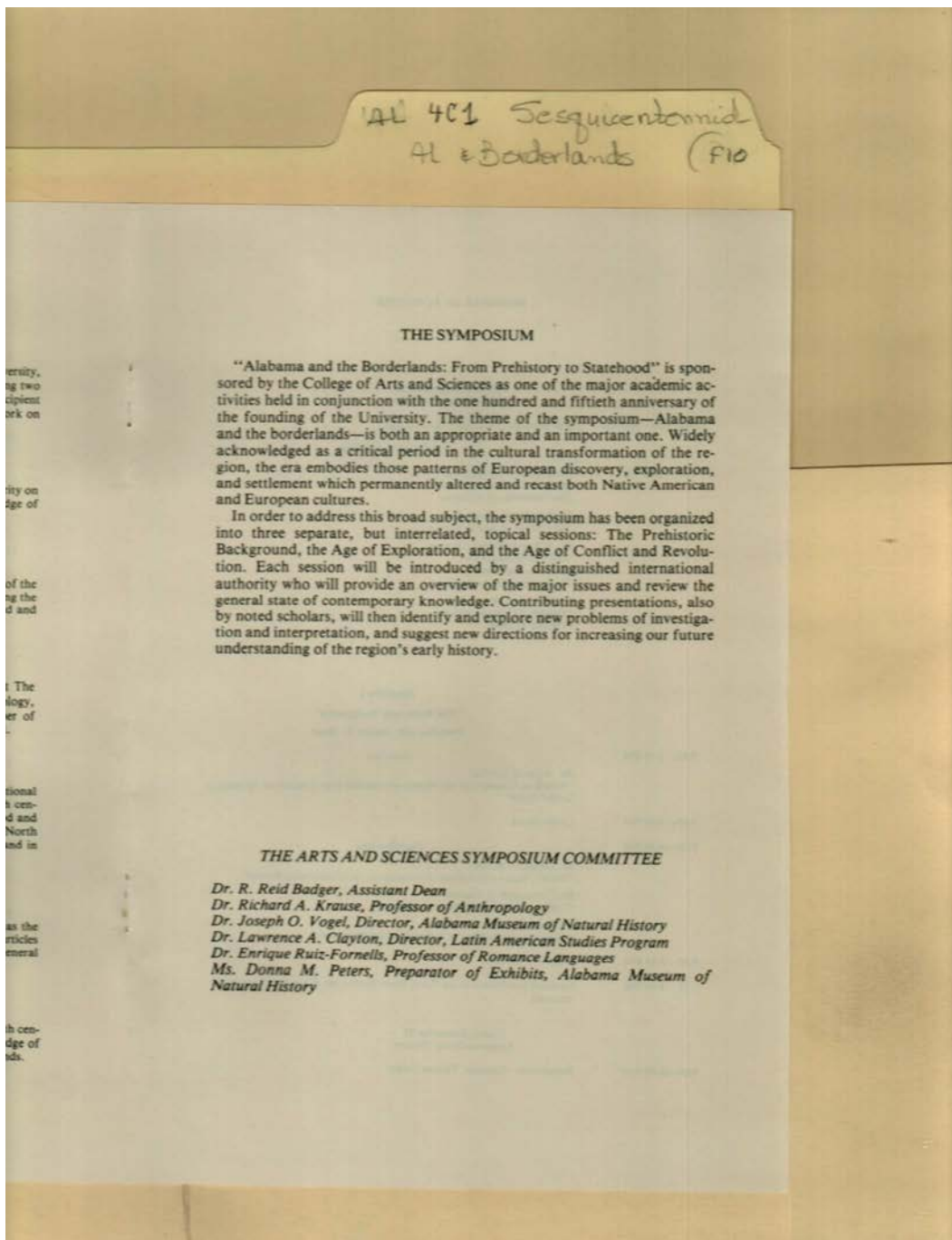
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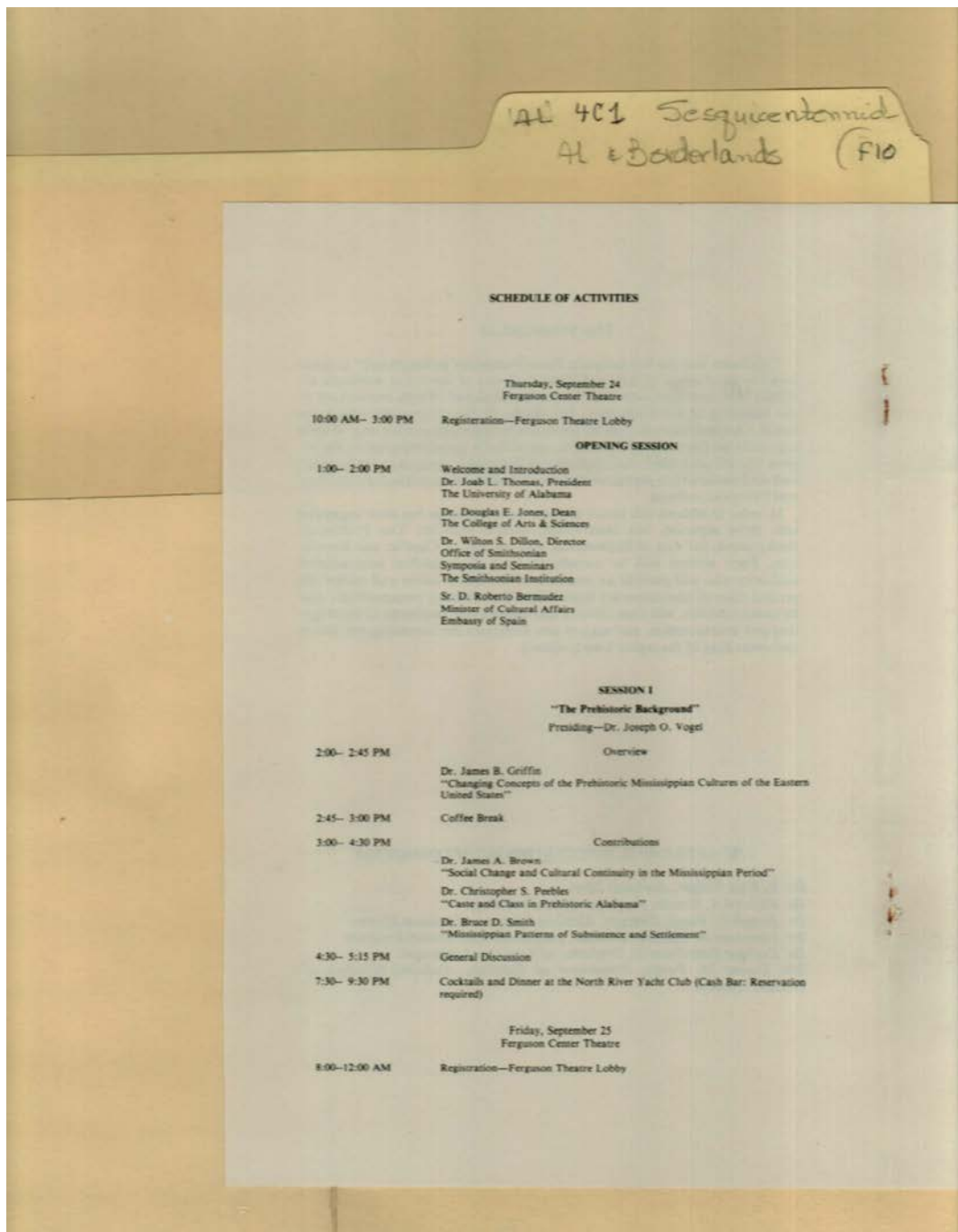
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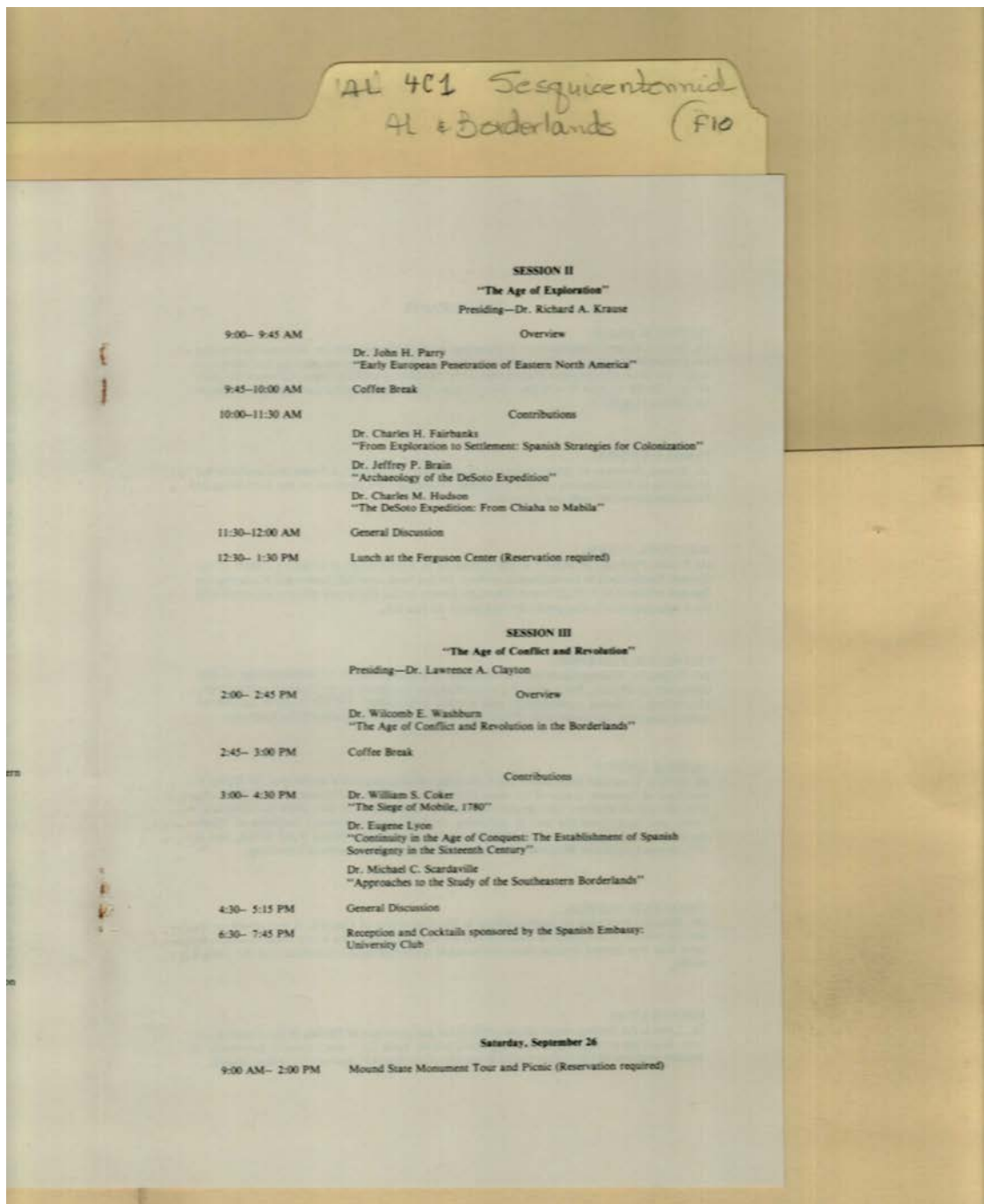
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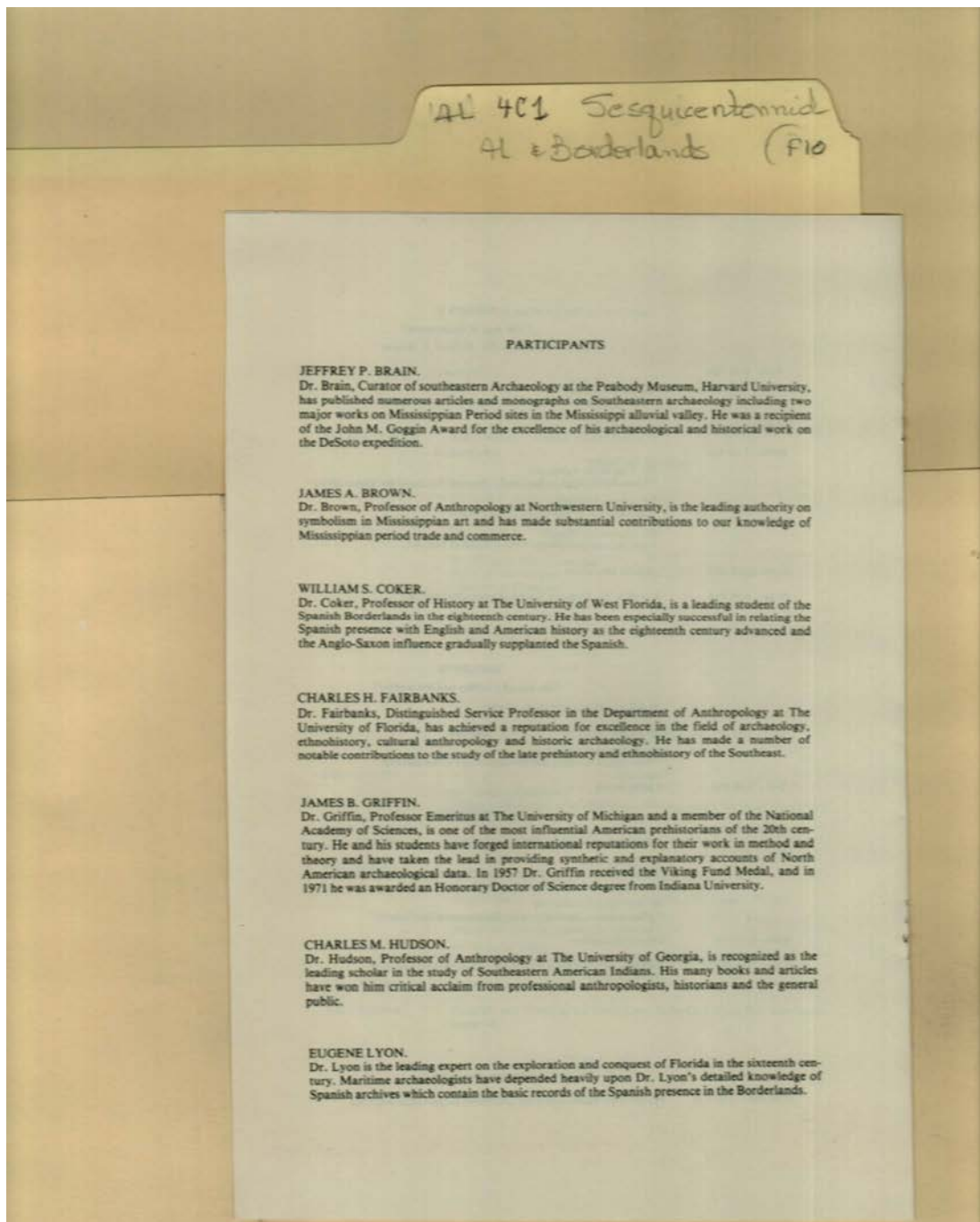
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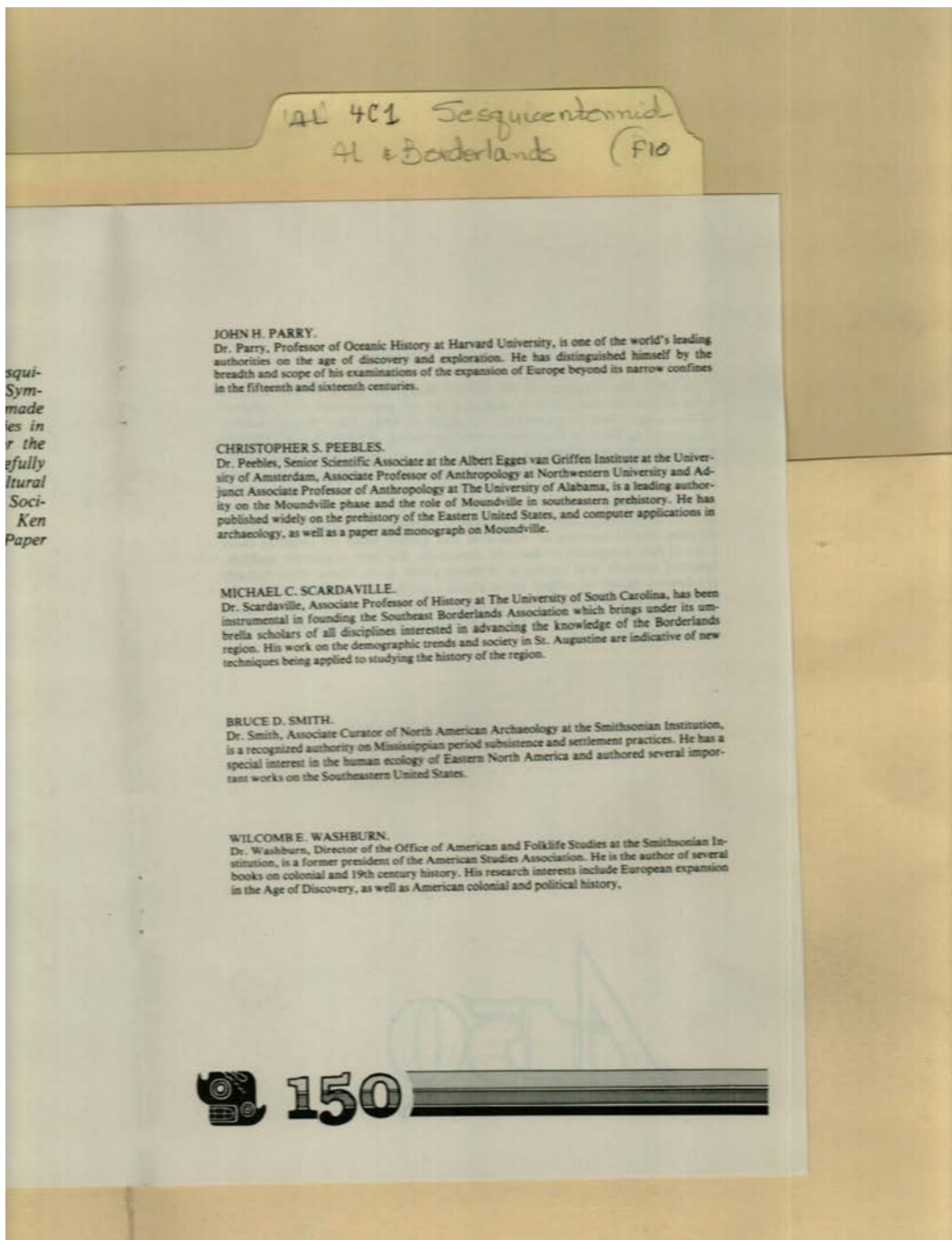
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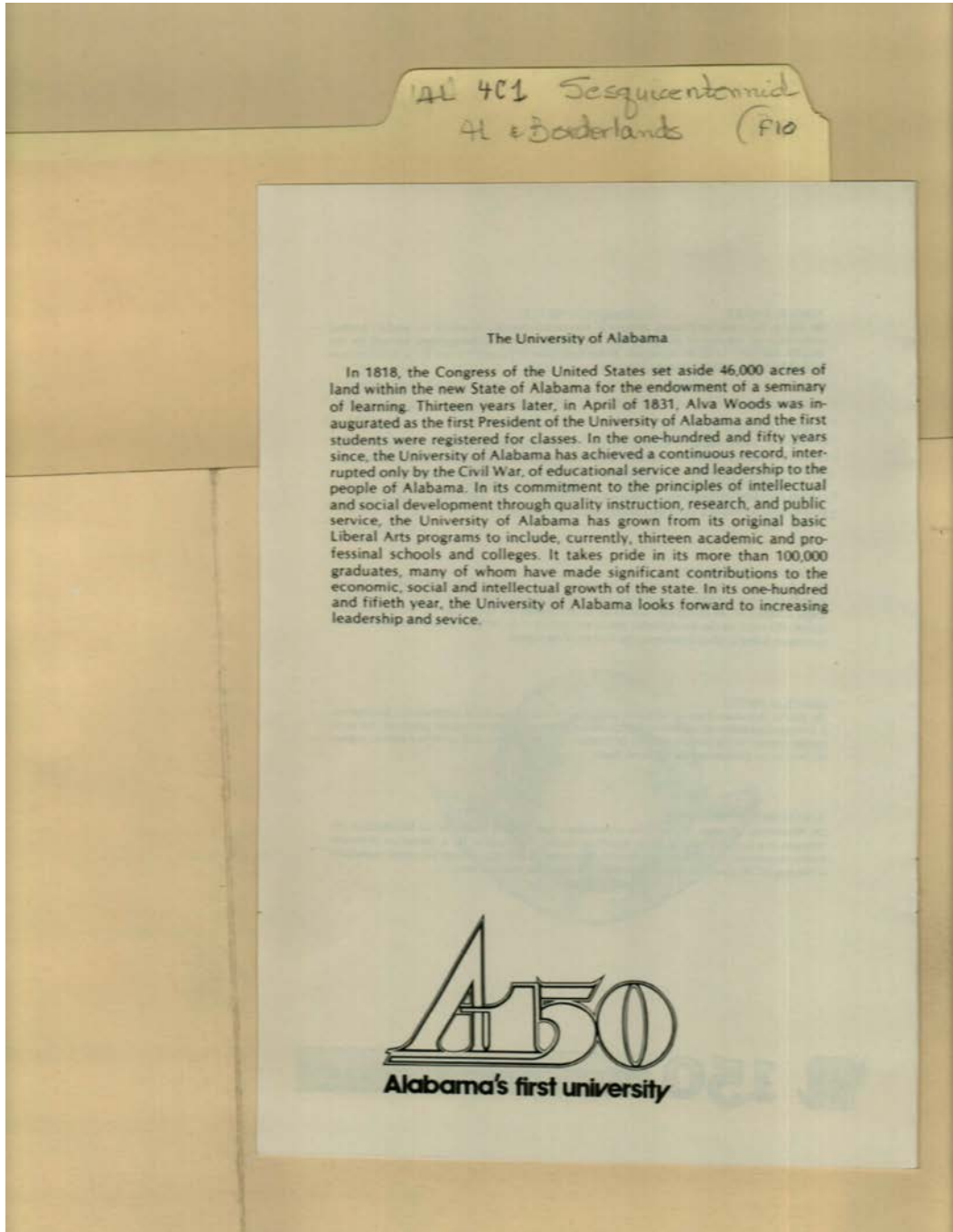
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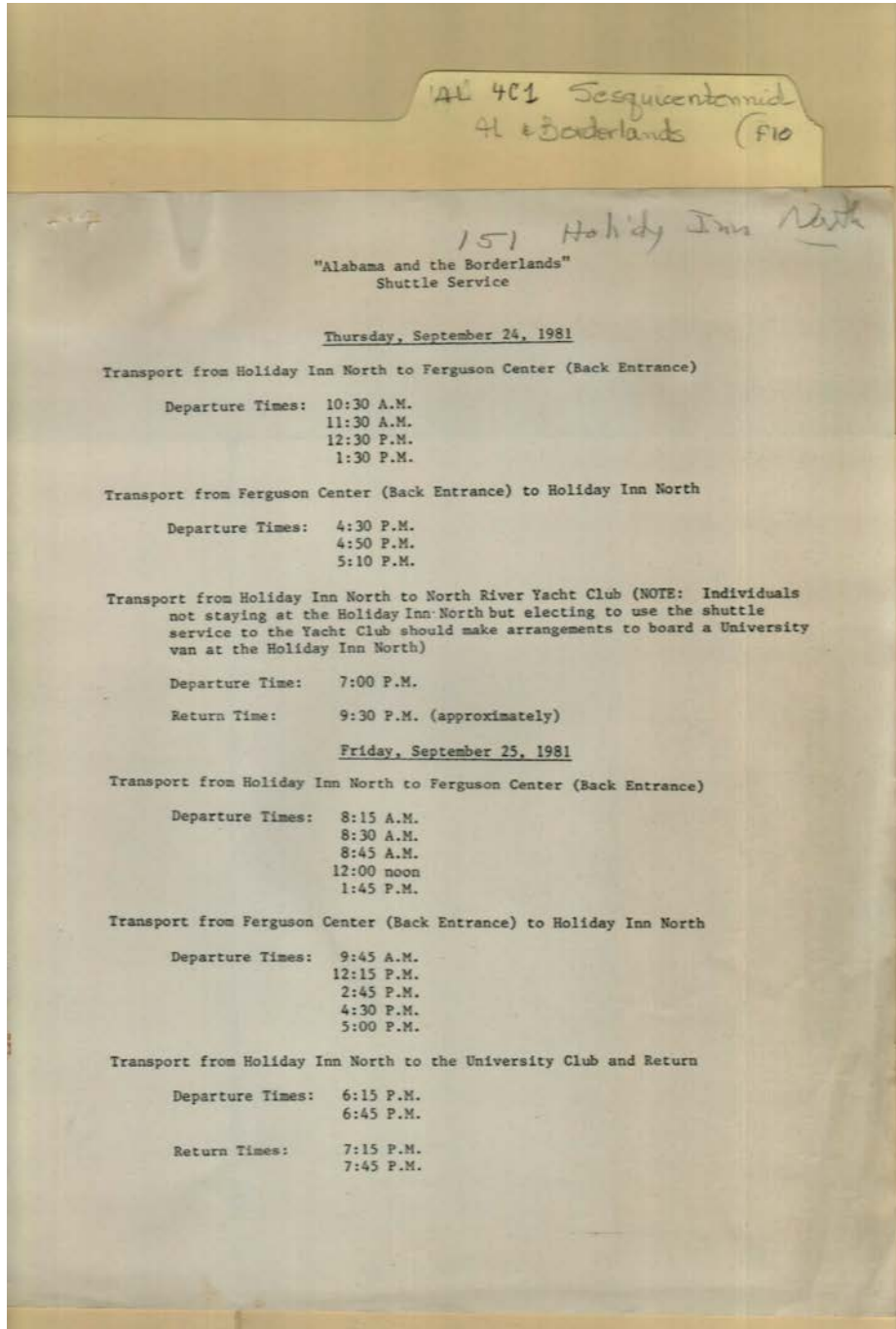


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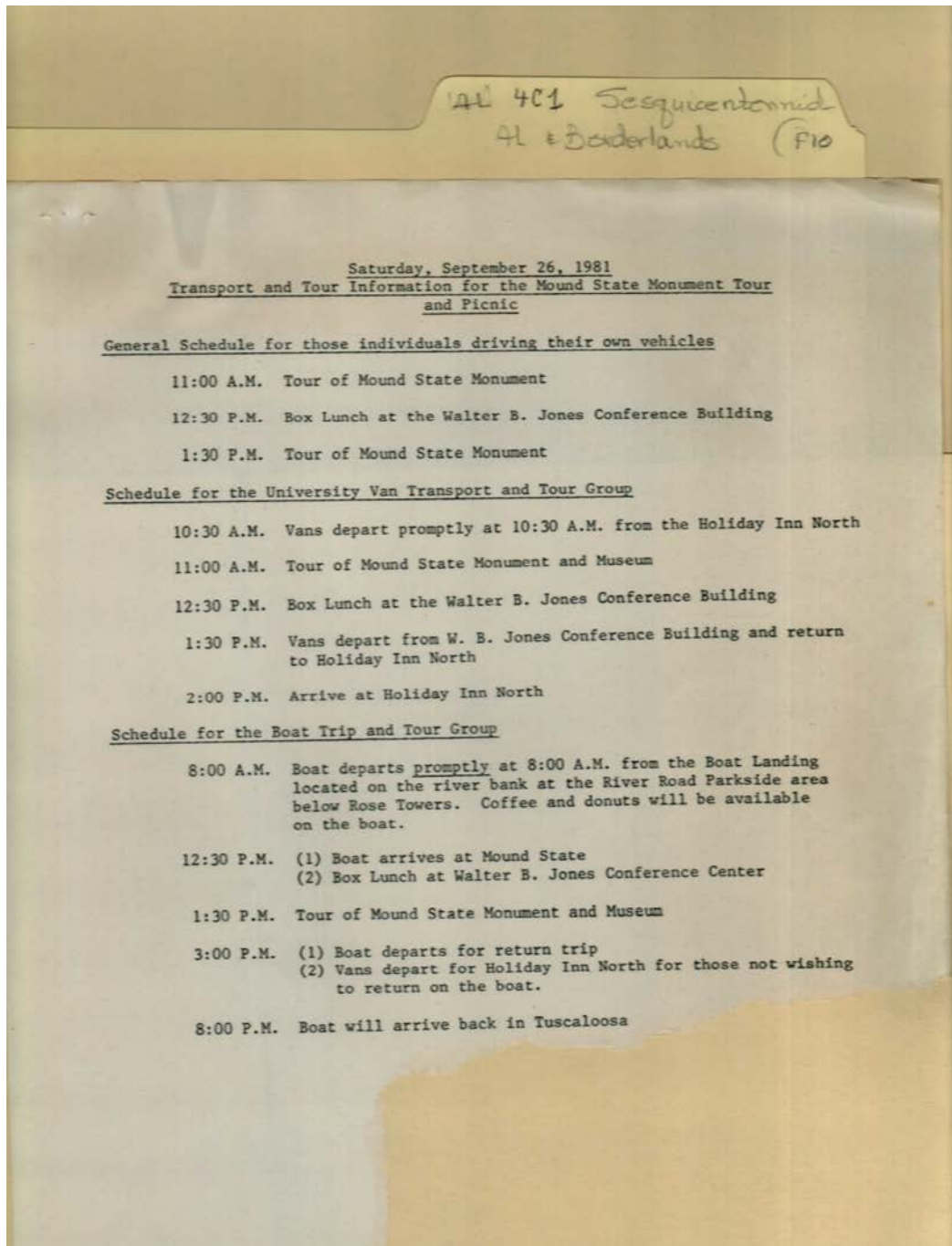


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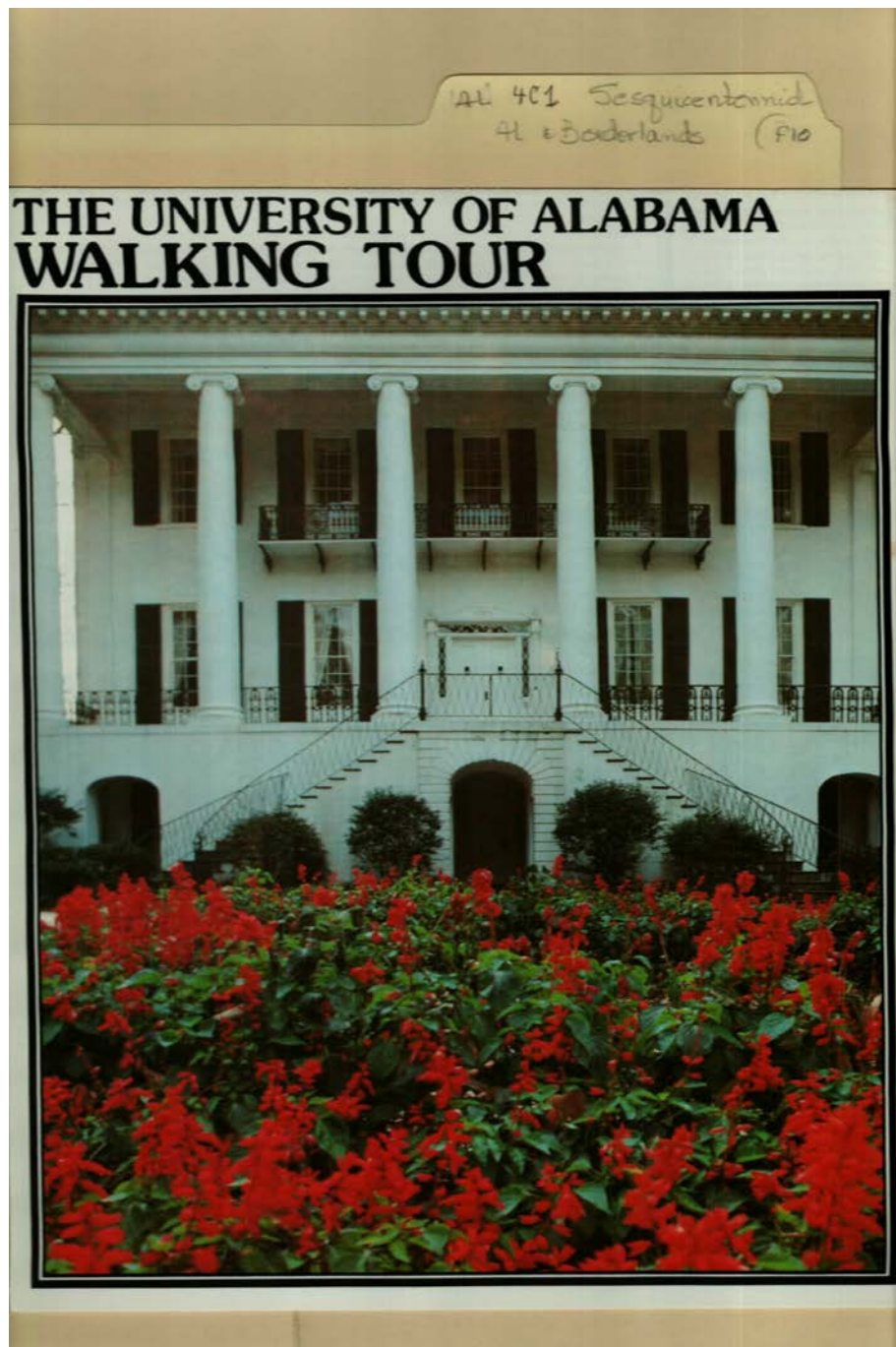
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University of Alabama Sesquicentennial Symposium, 1981

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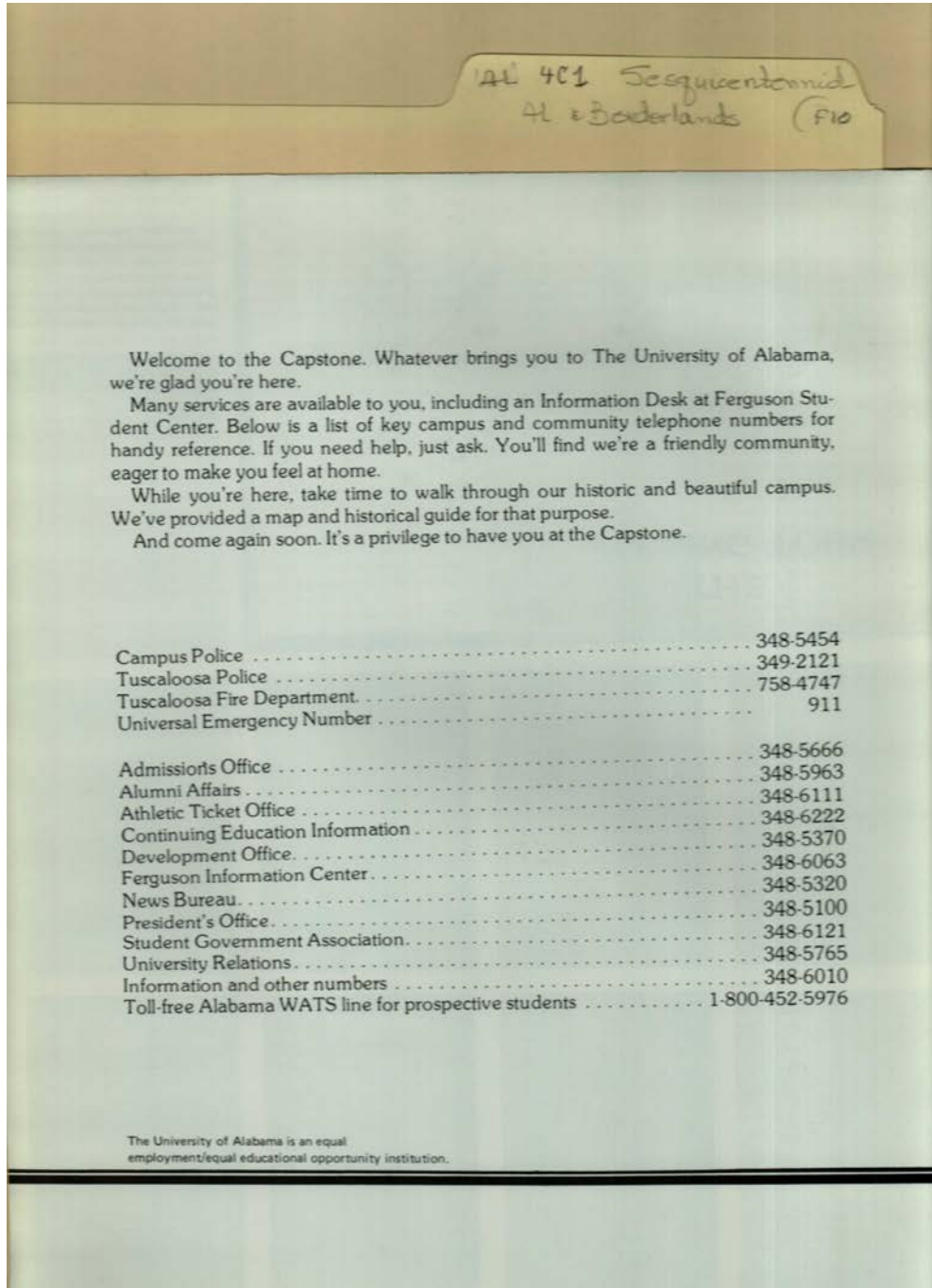


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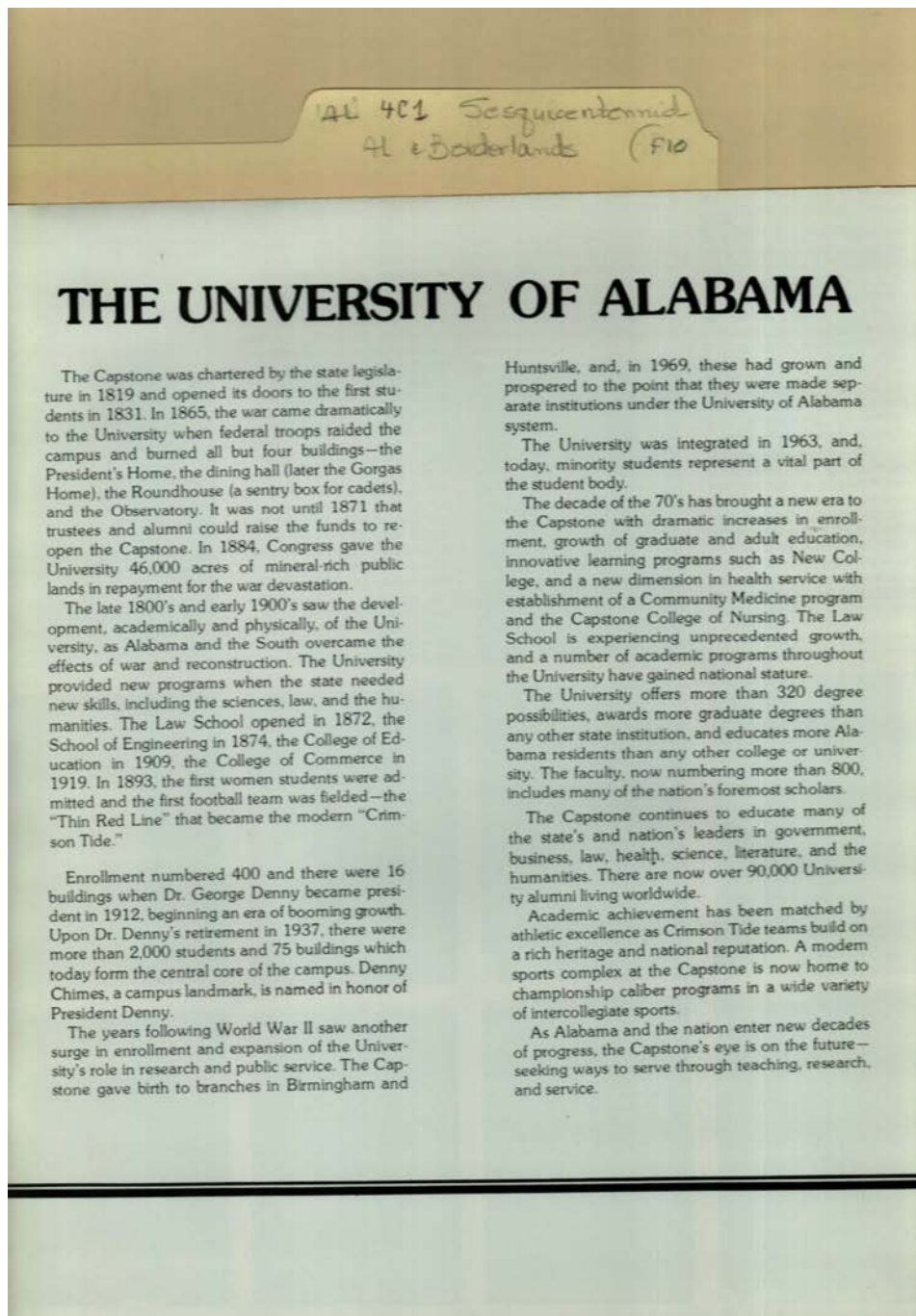
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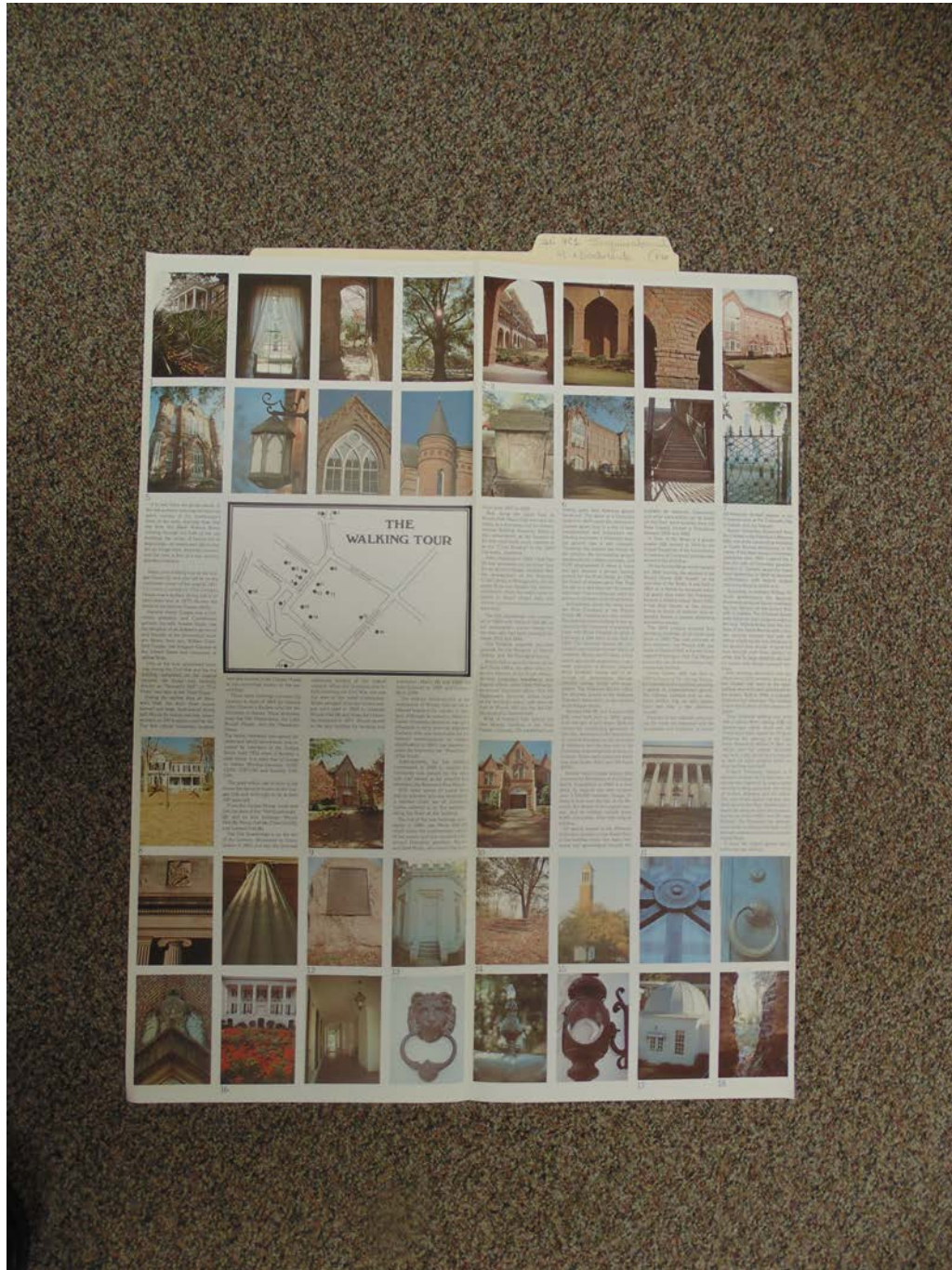
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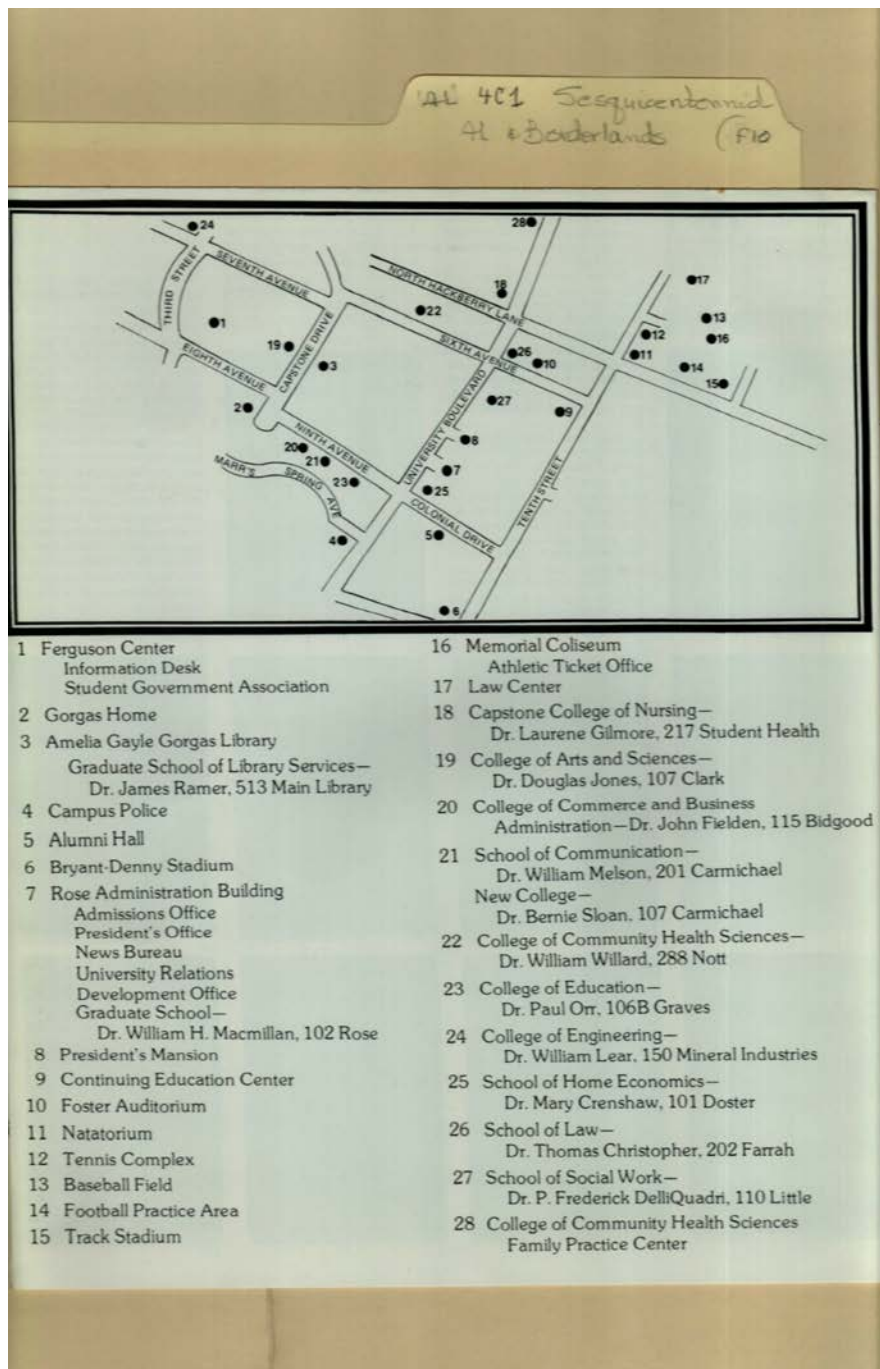
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Walking Tour

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Names:

Walking Tour

Types:

map

AL 4C1 Sesquicentennial
AL & Borderlands (F10)

"Alabama and the Borderlands: From Prehistory to Statehood"
Audience Questionnaire

In order to assist us in evaluating the present symposium and in planning similar programs in the future, your response to the following questions will be greatly appreciated. Any additional comments you care to make are also most welcome. Your response will not be identifiable unless you choose to sign the form.

- How did you initially learn about the symposium? (check one)
 Newspaper publicity brochure or poster
 TV or radio publicity mailing, invitation
 word of mouth other (please specify) _____
- What was your primary reason for attending the symposium? (check one)
 The topic interests me.
 I am interested in humanities programs in general.
 I was interested in hearing the speakers.
 I was accompanying a friend.
 I often attend programs at The University of Alabama.
 I was asked by my employer/teacher/association to attend.
 Other _____
- In attending the symposium, were you aware that it was partially supported by funds provided by The Committee for the Humanities in Alabama?
 Yes No
- Did you feel that the humanities were central to the symposium? (check one)
 I did not see the connection between the humanities and the topic of the symposium.
 The humanities were minimally related to the topic.
 The humanities were somewhat helpful in understanding the topic.
 The topic of the symposium was a humanities topic.
 I am somewhat unclear as to the meaning of 'the humanities.'
- Would you be interested in attending other programs which involve the humanities as central to their themes?
 Yes, I plan to attend future humanities programs.
 It would depend on the topic of the program.
 I would probably not attend.
- Overall, how would you rate the symposium, considering such factors as your interest in the subject, the quality of the presentations, and the organization of the program? (circle one number)
 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 7
Poor Excellent

Add any comments or suggestions on the back of this page. Please drop in the boxes provided on the way out. Thank you.

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Symposium

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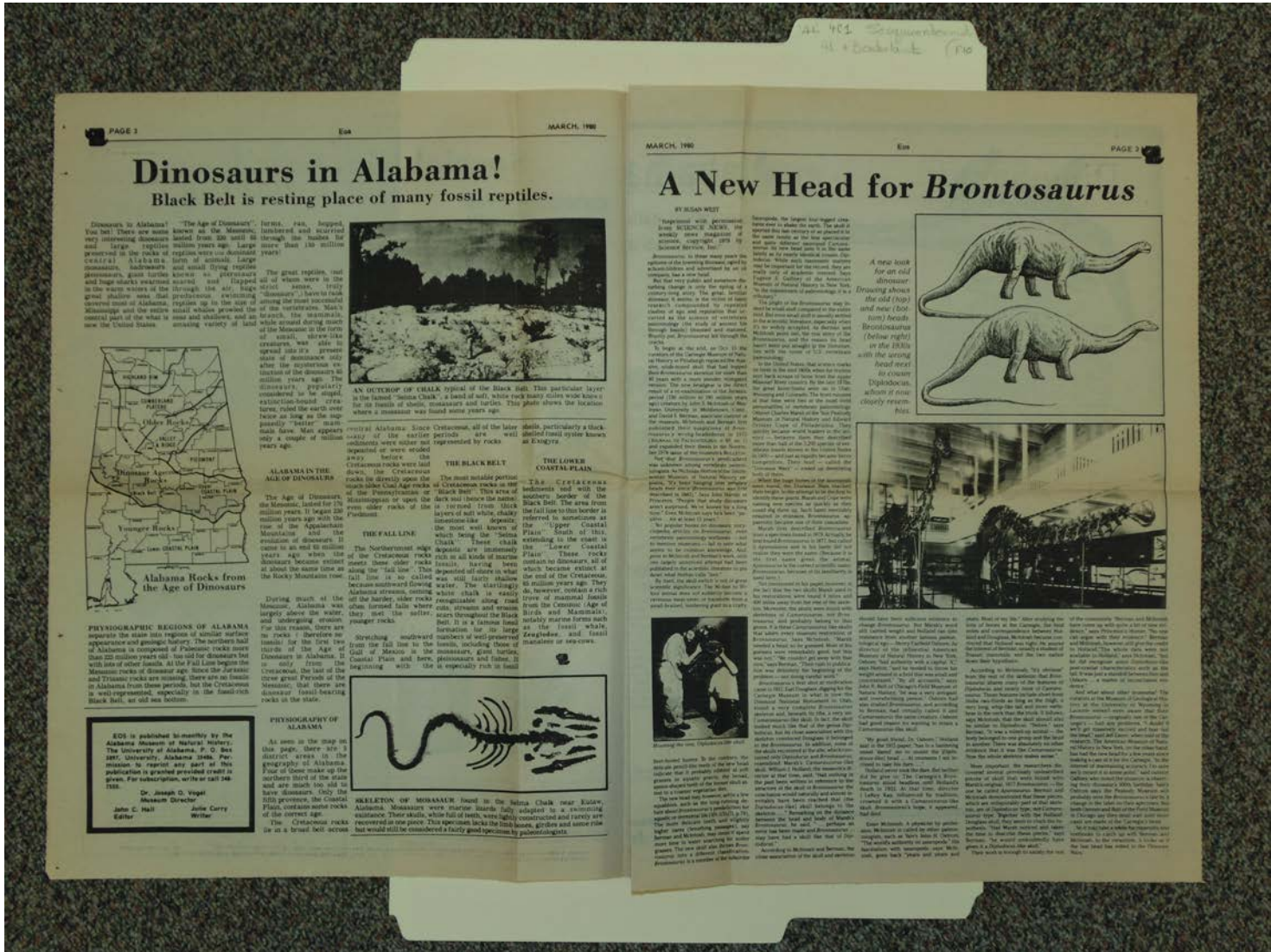
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Dates:

Mar 1980



Dinosaurs in Alabama!

Black Belt is resting place of many fossil reptiles.

Dinosaurs in Alabama? You may think there are some layers of the Mesozoic, but very interesting dinosaurs and large reptiles preserved in the rocks of Alabama.

The great reptiles, not all of them were in the Black Belt. The great reptiles, not all of them were in the Black Belt. The great reptiles, not all of them were in the Black Belt.



ALABAMA IN THE AGE OF DINOSAURS

The age of dinosaurs, the Mesozoic, lasted for 175 million years. It began 230 million years ago with the rise of the Appalachian Mountains and the eruption of dinosaurs. It came to an end 65 million years ago when the dinosaurs became extinct at about the same time as the Rocky Mountain range.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF ALABAMA

Algebra Rocks from the Age of Dinosaurs



AN OUTCROP OF CHALK typical of the Black Belt. This particular layer is the famed "Seneca Chalk," a level of soft, white, fine-grained limestone which was deposited in the Black Belt region of Alabama.

THE BLACK BELT

The most notable portion of the Black Belt is the Seneca Chalk. This area of soft, white, fine-grained limestone which was deposited in the Black Belt region of Alabama.

THE LOWER COASTAL PLAIN

The Lower Coastal Plain is a region of soft, white, fine-grained limestone which was deposited in the Black Belt region of Alabama.



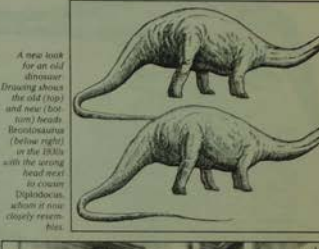
SKELTON OF MIBANSAUR found in the Seneca Chalk near Eufaula, Alabama. Mibansaur was a large, bipedal dinosaur, adapted to a swimming, aquatic life. Their skulls, which had teeth, were highly constructed and rarely are recovered in one piece. This specimen lacks the tail bones, girdles and some ribs but would still be considered a fairly good specimen by paleontologists.

A New Head for Brontosaurus

BY HENRY WELLS

The largest fossil dinosaur ever found in Alabama is the Brontosaurus. It was discovered in the Black Belt region of Alabama.

The Brontosaurus was a large, bipedal dinosaur, adapted to a swimming, aquatic life. Their skulls, which had teeth, were highly constructed and rarely are recovered in one piece.



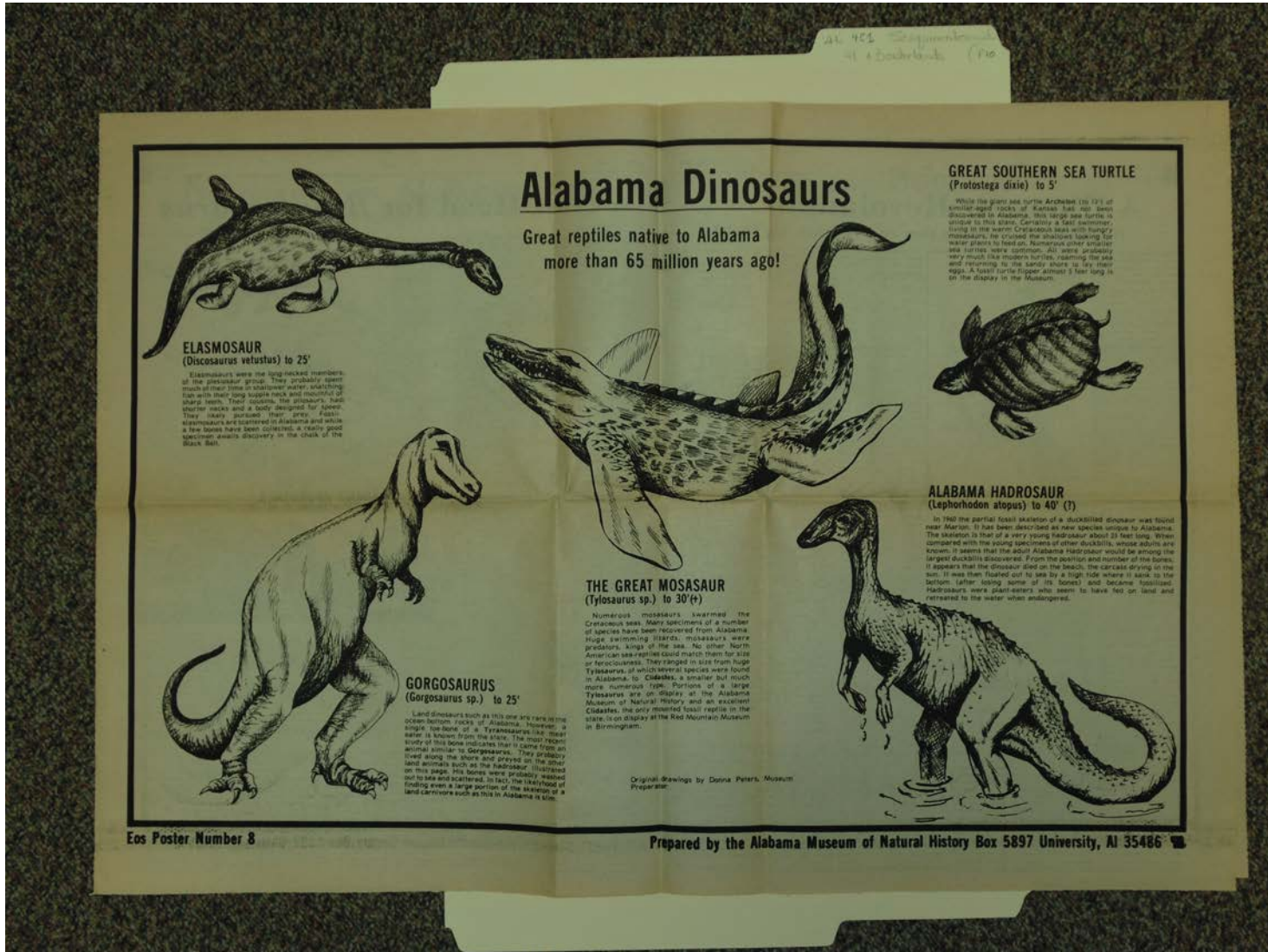
A new look for an old dinosaur

The Brontosaurus was a large, bipedal dinosaur, adapted to a swimming, aquatic life. Their skulls, which had teeth, were highly constructed and rarely are recovered in one piece.



PHOTOGRAPH BY HENRY WELLS

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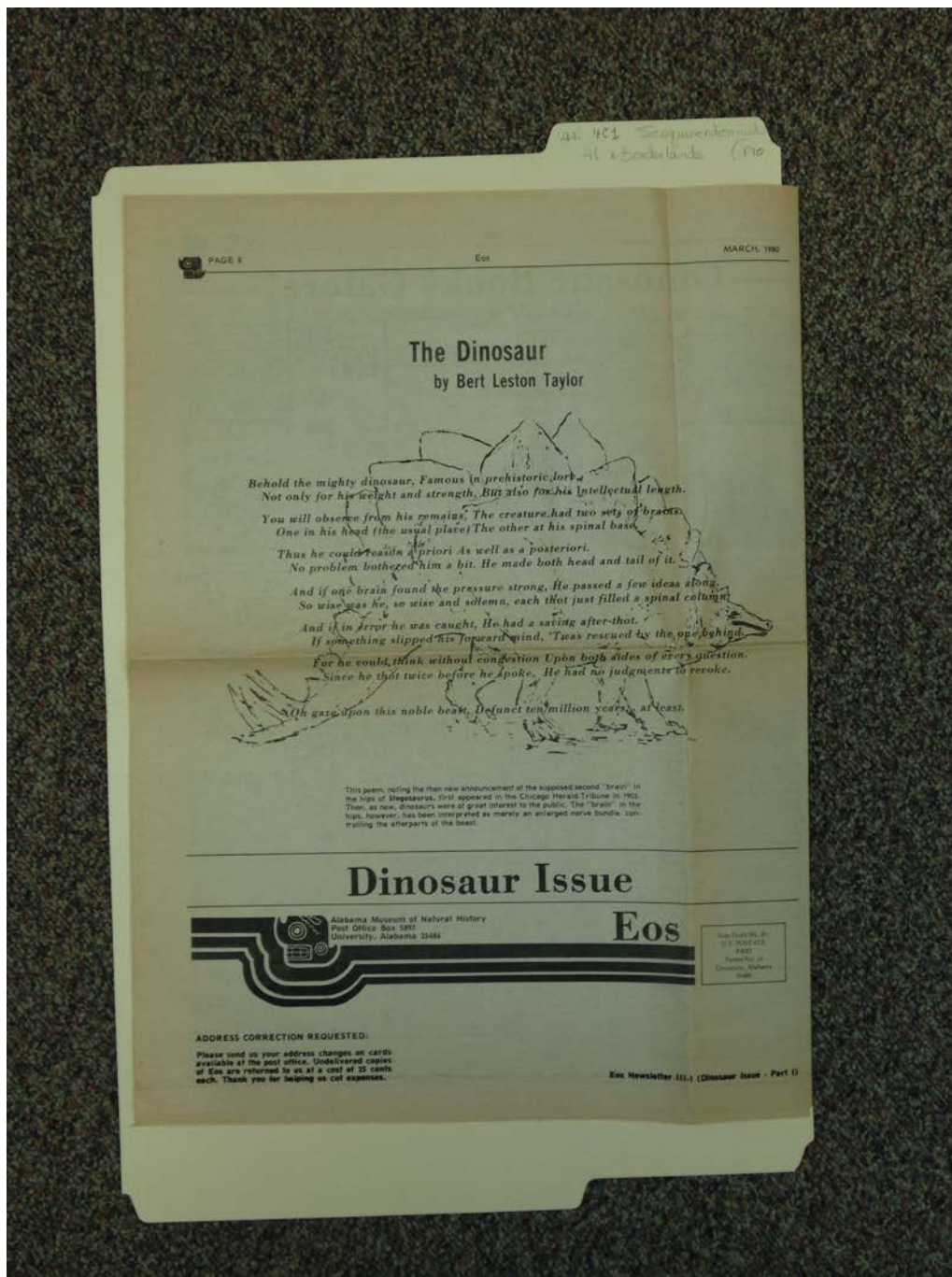
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