Stones & Bones

Editorial Office:
40 Eldridge Hall, Troy, AL 36082
Phone: 334-670-3638 Fax: 334-670-3706
Email: mcbrooms@troy.edu

Alabama Archaeological Society

Volume 48, Issue 3
May/June 2006

Editor: McDonald Brooms
Associate Editors: Clarissa & Stephen Williams

AAS Summer Meeting

The AAS annual Summer Meeting will be at Moundville Archaeological Park on Saturday, June 24, from 8 to 4. This year's meeting will have something for everyone. The Alabama Museum of Natural History's Expedition program is excavating Mound R, a large mound with three ramps that was once the home of Moundville elite. The excavation is being led by John Blitz (AAS BoD 2007), who has invited all those attending the meeting to participate in the excavation, handle artifacts in the lab, or just hang around and watch the work. Last year's dig at Mound R yielded some fine and exotic artifacts, so don't miss this opportunity to be a part of the latest exciting discoveries!! There will also be a "behind the mounds" tour of the site focusing on the hidden and lesser known mounds of Moundville. If you think you have already seen Moundville, think again! This tour will change the way you see this important Alabama site.

The other event of the Summer Meeting will be a lithic workshop. If you have an arrowhead collection and want to know more about the rocks they are made of, then you can't miss this meeting. Rock samples from around the entire state will be available for you to take home and use for comparative material. Each sample will include an information card written by an Alabama geologist with everything you need to know about the rocks, where they're found, and how they're used.

Want to show off your arrowhead collection? This is your chance to share important finds and have them documented for the future. Space will be available in the Riverside Jones Conference Center for laying out collections. Archaeologists will be on hand to identify and record significant and representative types, and a professional photographer will be taking pictures of significant pieces. This event is just the beginning of an effort to update, expand, and preserve our knowledge of Alabama's stone tool tradition.

Meeting registration is $2 each or $5 per family. A BBQ sandwich lunch will be available in the Jones building at reasonable cost for those who sign up by 9. Refreshments will be provided for all during an afternoon break. Efforts are underway to get a discount rate at local hotels for meeting participants, but Moundville Park also has primitive and RV camping facilities for which you can register on your own. In the event of rain, all activities, except the digging, will proceed as planned in the Jones Conference Center. Get ready for a fun and informative gathering! *Submitted by Ashley Dumas.*

Cottonfield Meditations 12

I have probably visited hundreds of prehistoric sites in my lifetime. Almost always, in the back of my mind, was the question, "I wonder if PaleoIndian people ever visited this place? I have noticed that at those sites where I found evidence that they had indeed been there the site was very, very often located at a spring. Apparently, PaleoIndian people appreciated a drink of good, cold, clean fresh-tasting water, and make a point of placing their camps at a spot where that was available.

A few weeks ago I spent some time looking carefully at a contour map. Along with other things the map showed an area where I had never been. Most places close to home...I have been there. This particular area I had missed. It was not that the area was not interesting...it is! Its just that I was always on my way to somewhere else! I suspect that we miss out on a lot of good things in our lives...because when we encounter it....we are on our way to somewhere else...!

From the symbols on the map I recognized a place where a "blue-hole" spring rises from the surface of the Tennessee River floodplain. I have observed that where springs flow onto the river floodplain, the banks of the spring branch will often have PaleoIndian sites scattered along them. That is the situation at the well-known Quad site, the Beaverdam Creek site in north Alabama and at the Carson-Conn-Short site in Tennessee. Looking, I thought to myself, "Hmm...there should be some kind of observable evidence of PaleoIndian here at this place. This is a place they would have chosen." And so I went there.

Large, elongated cotton fields extend toward a hardwood tree line. At the tree line the elevation drops sharply for about fifty feet, down to the water level of the TVA lake. At the foot of a limestone bluff, shaded by the overhanging hardwood limbs, is a clear pool where the spring bubbles up. One can see fish swimming several feet below the surface of the water. Unfortunately, the banks of the spring branch are covered by the TVA lake waters of the impounded river. I will never be able to walk along the banks of the spring branch and search for evidence. As I stood there thinking, it seemed to me that there should be some evidence on top of the bluff immediately overlooking the spring. If PaleoIndian people stayed at this place very long, surely some activity must have taken place on top of the bluff.

I returned to the cotton field directly overlooking the spring and began to search. In a few minutes I had picked up the basal half of a fluted Clovis point, a uniface backed-blade, a uniface end-scraper, and some kind of little biface tool with a burin on one end. I was happy! It seemed to me that my hypothesis about an association between PaleoIndian sites and springs was supported by my finds. I believe that excellent water was a factor in PaleoIndian decisions about camp locations. After all, they could camp anywhere they wanted to. Why settle for anything but the best? *Submitted by Charles McConnell Hubbert.*

Donations & Gifts

We have received several more generous donations to the fund established to pay AAS' debt to the heirs of James Cambron and David Hulse for royalties on the Handbook of Alabama Archaeology. Contributors since the last newsletter include Mack Brooms, Gene Hanby, M/M Charles Hubbert, Margaret Russell, Morris Schroeder, Eugene Stewart, and Lee and Mary

Swetman. Donations to the fund now total almost $2,000. We have a long way to go! The Handbook of Alabama Archaeology has been a cornerstone of Southeastern archaeology since its initial publication. I invite everyone who owns, uses and relies on the handbook to donate to the fund. This is an opportunity for lithic analysts, in particular, to acknowledge the contributions of James Cambron and David Hulse to their own work.

Several of the folks listed above are regular supporters of the AAS grants. Mack contributed to the other three grant funds, as well and this is the fourth year Mack has supported all of the AAS grant funds. Margaret is a generous and frequent AAS donor; this is her fourth consecutive year of support, her 7th donation. This is also the 7th donation in 7 years for the Swetmans. Charles, Eugene, Gene, and Morris are first time donors. We hope they keep the habit.

There was a special donation to the Cambron and Hulse fund by the SW Chapter in memory of AAS and Chapter member Tom McCaskey, whose passing was noted in the last issue of the newsletter.

Also among the donors to be recognized are Brian Geiger and Michael Oakley. Brian contributed to the Wimberly Scholarship fund, supporting this grant program for the past 3 years. Michael Oakley made an unrestricted donation which was applied to the Cambron and Hulse fund. Our greatest present need.

We received several more gift memberships. Howard King has renewed the memberships of Tim Hartwig and Don Scott. The Troy Chapter has renewed memberships for Charles Henderson High School and the Troy Public Library. Gift memberships for schools and libraries are an especially good way to support AAS, archaeology, and public education and outreach. What a good thing!

AAS, as always, appreciates the support it receives for its grants and other special projects. This year, though, we need for everyone to dig extra deep and help us pay off the Cambron and Hulse heirs. Every contribution helps. Please send yours. Thanks. *Submitted by Eugene Futato.*

FUND BALANCES:

Cambron and Hulse Fund: $1845.00
Education Projects Fund: $1435.00
Mahan Research Fund: $1228.00
Wimberly Scholarship Fund: $2105.50

New Members

Stephen Hammack, Macon GA
Heather Puckett, Wetumpka AL
Stanley Hornsby, Elba AL
Sarah Burak, Troy AL
Jessica Brain, Troy AL
James Luken, Troy AL
Katrina Farris, New Brockton, AL
Fawn Copeland, Troy AL
Jessica Campbell, Troy AL
Sarah Sherwood, Knoxville TN

Renewals

Shae Allison, Ariton AL
Wyatt Amos, Anniston AL
Gerald Black, Troy AL
Mack Brooms, Matthews AL
Robert Camp, Hanceville AL
Phil Carr & Amy Young, Mobile AL
Walter Davis, Jackson AL
Marvin Ellis, Montgomery AL
Angela Fabrizi, Huntsville AL
M. Heard Floyd, Jr., Birmingham AL
Stanley Gillespie, Hillsboro AL
Douglas Hall, McCalla AL
Gene Hamby Jr., Sheffield AL
Tim Hartwig, Cullman AL
Paul Kittle, Florence AL
Price Laird, Auburn GA
Deborah Lawrence, Silverhill AL
Dianne Lollar, Oakman AL
Jonathan Matthews, Selma AL
Donald & Gail Noel, Boaz AL
Maurie Outlaw, Jackson AL
Joe Parrott, Huntsville AL
Don Scott, Slidell LA
Marvin Smith, Valdosta GA
W.H. Talbot Jr., Anniston AL
State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison WI

Volunteer Opportunities

Some people have expressed a wish to volunteer with archaeologists. You can search for volunteer opportunities at: http://ecultural resources/com/fieldschools.php. Additional opportunities may be found with the "Passport in Time" or PIT program (www.passportintime.com). PIT is a volunteer archaeology and historic preservation program of the USDA Forest Service (FS). PIT volunteers work with professional FS archaeologists and historians on national forests throughout the U.S. on such diverse activities as archaeological survey and excavation, rock art restoration, survey, archival research, historic structure restoration, oral history gathering, and analysis and curation of artifacts. The FS professional staff of archaeologists and historians will be your hosts, guides, and co-workers.

An in-state opportunity that occurs every year is administered by Alabama's own Museum of Natural History (http://museums.ua.edu/history/expeditions/html). Spend one or more weeks with scientists and explorers from around the world to work on an actual field research project. This year's Expedition 28 is scheduled for Moundville. No experience is necessary. (Note some of these "opportunities" require fees (for room and board, while others are free).

Of course, only those field schools and other opportunities submitted to these websites are listed, so AAS members probably could get a lead by contacting their local chapter president (who can ask at the next AAS Board meeting). Or, send me a letter advising of the date(s) you are available and any particular locality within the Southeast you are interested in and I'll do my best to provide you with some information or other leads. *Submitted by Teresa Paglione. Email: Teresa.Paglione@al.usda.gov*

The deadline for submissions for the July/August issue of Stones & Bones is June 1st.

Publications

X Marks The Spot
The Archaeology of Piracy

Edited by Russell K. Skowronek and Charles R. Ewen
Foreword by James C. Bradford and Gene A Smith, Series Editors

This collection piques the imagination with historical evidence about the actual exploits of pirates as revealed in the archaeological record. The recent discovery of the wreck of Blackbeard's Queen Anne's Revenge, off Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina, has provoked scientists to ask, What is a pirate? Were pirates sea-going terrorists, lawless rogues who plundered, smuggled, and illegally transported slaves, or legitimate corsairs and privateers? Highlighting such pirate vessels as the Speaker, which sailed in the Indian Ocean, and the Whydah, the first pirate ship discovered in North America near the tip of Cape Cod, the contributors analyze what constitutes a pirate ship and how it is different from a contemporary merchant or naval vessel.

Examining excavated underwater "treasure sites" and terrestrial pirate lairs found off the coast of Madagascar, throughout the Caribbean, and within the United States, the authors explore the romanticized "Golden Age of Piracy," a period brimming with the real-life exploits of Captain Kidd, Blackbeard, Henry Morgan and the "gentleman pirate" Jean Lafitte. This book will appeal to the general public, with special interest to anthropologists, archaeologists, historians, and divers.

Price: $59.95
ISBN: 0-8130-2875-2
348 pages
153 black & white illustrations
20 tables
bibliography, index

Recreating Hopewell

Edited by Douglas K. Charles and Jane E. Buikstra

Two thousand years ago, the Hopewell culture dominated much of eastern North America and left behind earthworks and other artifacts that continue to fascinate archaeologists. *Recreating Hopewell*—the first comprehensive overview of Hopewell archaeology published in a generation—represents more than two decades of new research into the vast world of the moundbuilders. This book includes contributions from scholars working at sites in the Hopewell "core" region of Ohio as well as archaeologists based in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, and Georgia. Their results are based on cultural resource management excavations and new analytical techniques, such as the remote sensing of unexcavated sites and chemical sourcing of raw materials.

While providing new insights from each Hopewell region's lithic, ceramic, faunal, and botanical data, this new research clearly shows the extent to which the Hopewell cultures differed across the mid-continent. Giving Hopewell a broader context than previously understood, the authors tie prehistory to historic Indian activities, beliefs, and customs. Scholars interested

in the archaeology of eastern North America, especially those working on the juncture of ceremony and settlement, will welcome this important volume.

Price: Cloth $75.00
ISBN: 0-8130-2898-1
658 pages
156 black & white illustrations
37 tables
notes, bibliography, index.
Both books published by the University of Florida Press.
Orders: 1-800-226-3822 or www.upf.com

A Critical Review of Gary Haynes' Clovis Theory

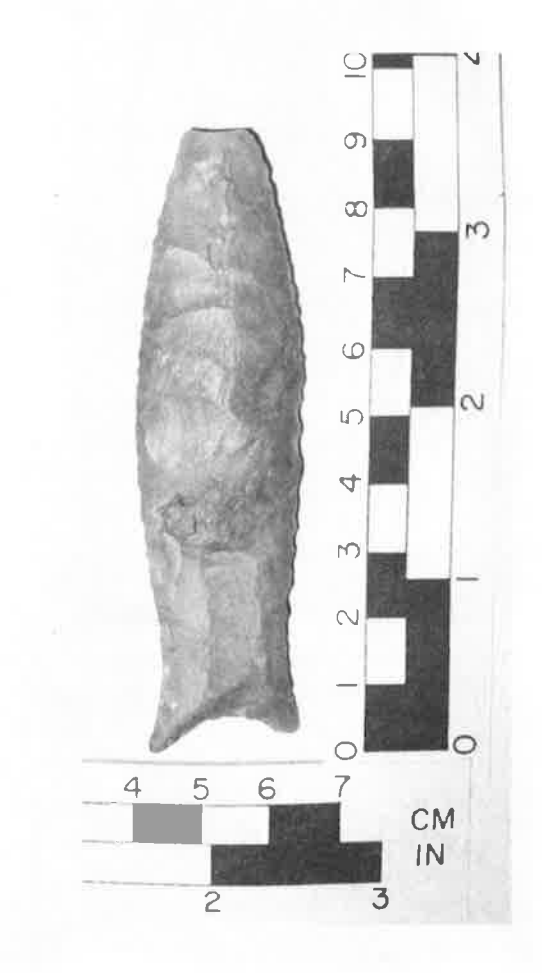
Gary Haynes, Professor and Chair of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Nevada, presents his views on the archaeology of the Clovis fluted point culture of North America in this book, "The Early Settlement of North America". (Cambridge University Press 2002) Haynes demonstrates considerable acumen as he appraises the current state of knowledge regarding the Clovis "culture" and its apparent colonization of North America.

The book begins with a review of the debate about the first people to enter into North America. He then traces the monumental environmental changes that occurred at the end of the Pleistocene era during Clovis "times". Professor Haynes then presents his views on the last populations of mega mammals—mammoths and mastodons which died out completely during the same period of time that saw the emergence of the Clovis big-game-hunting people. Haynes comes to the conclusion that the time period when Clovis people made the fluted points was one of exploration by people who spread through an uninhabited continent by rapid dispersal. The author touches on the various ways that the Clovis fluted point folks may have entered the North American continent as well as the possibility of an origin within the continent itself by an already established culture preceding Clovis, not a very likely scenario according to him. Haynes mentions that some researchers point to the Mexican/Texas border as an area for the Clovis fluted point beginnings. I concur that this is a strong possibility based on my readings of research by J.F. Epstein, Michael Collins and Roger Nance. This vicinity has lithic technologies that pre-date Clovis by hundreds and possibly thousands of years. So much for the Beringia, Ice-free corridor theories.

Alas, even though Professor Haynes explores a few aspects of pre-Clovis discoveries, and the related theories to the actual initial and early settlement of North America he pretty much sticks with the decades old and now stale parochial view that Clovis represents the initial colonization of the continent, that is the Clovis first theory.

For all of his knowledge and his untiring efforts to document his findings Professor Haynes could have served archaeology much better than to relate a re-hash of data that is already becoming common and unchallenging. Upon reading all of the material one is still left with the same questions regarding the origins and dispersal of the Clovis people. *Submitted by Michael C. Poe*

The Alabama Paleo-Indian Point Survey (APPS)



APPS Artifact #465

Type: Cumberland
Found: Limestone County, Alabama
Material: Fort Payne chert
Description: Fluted about a third of the length on both faces; has an impact flute on the distal end on the reverse face; shows unifacially resharpening resulting in beveling along the upper half of the left edge of each face.

Measurements:
91 mm. long (3 9/16 inches)
Estimated length: 100 mm. (3 15/16 inches)
24 mm. wide (15/16 inches)
10 mm. thick (3/8 inch)

APPS Artifact #467

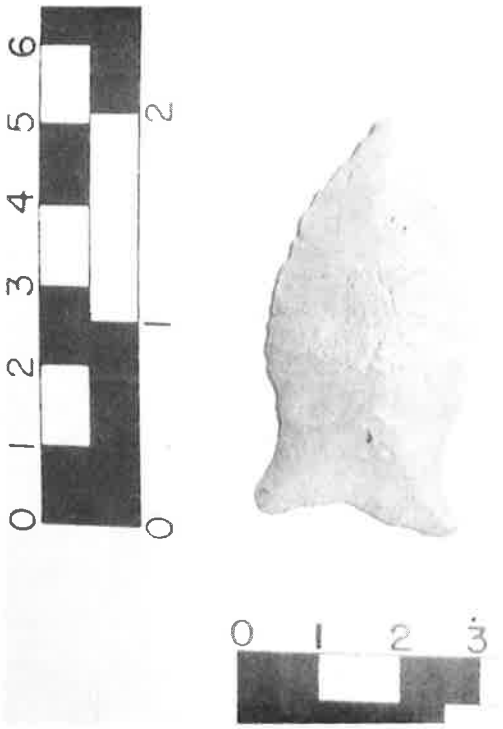
Type: Clovis
Found: Limestone County, Alabama
Material: Fort Payne chert
Description: Fluted one-third of length on the pictured face and two-fifths of the length on the reverse face; beautifully secondary pressure flaking along the edges; multiple flutes on both faces.

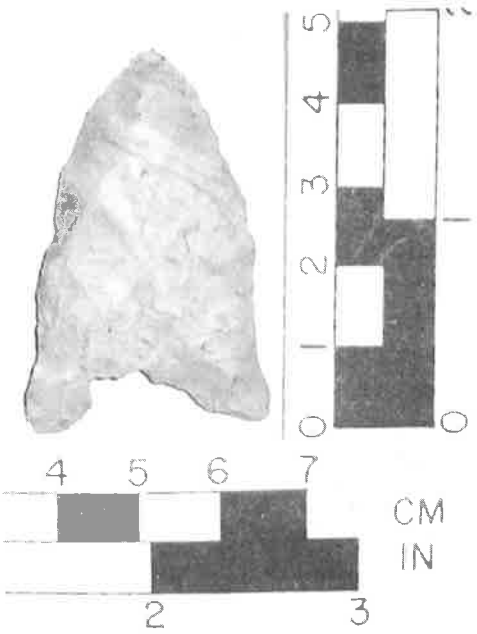
Measurements:
63 mm. long (2 1/2 inches)
26 mm. wide (1 inch)
6 mm. thick (1/4 inch)

APPS Artifact #704

Type: Beaverlake
Found: Madison County, Alabama
Material: Fort Payne chert
Description: Has thinning flakes about a third of length on each face; bifacially resharpened on each edge of each face.

Measurements:
49 mm. long (1 15/16 inches)
Estimated length: 80 mm. (3 1/8 inches)
24 mm. wide (15/16 inches)
7 mm. thick (1/4 inch)





APPS Artifact #492

Type: Quad
Found: Madison County, Alabama
Material: Fort Payne chert
Description: Has thinning flakes about a third of length on each face; bifacially resharpened on each edge of each face; recent damage on the proximal end.

Measurements:
46.5 mm. long (1 13/16 inches)
Estimated length: 65 mm. (2 3/16 inches)
26 mm. wide (1 inch)
6 mm. thick (1/4 inch)

APPS Artifact #478

Type: Clovis
Found: Madison County, Alabama
Material: Bangor Chert
Description: Fluted two-fifths of length on both faces; has a large "fire pot" on the reverse face; old break on the distal end.

Measurements:
52 mm. long (2 1/16 inches)
Estimated length: 60 mm. (2 3/8 inches)
28 mm. wide (1 1/8 inches)
8 mm. thick (5/16 inch)

APPS Artifact #504

Type: Cumberland
Found: Lauderdale County, Alabama
Material: Fort Payne Chert
Description: Fluted full length on the pictured side and four-fifths of the length on the reverse side; recent chip damage on the edge of the distal end.

Measurements:
70 mm. long (2 3/4 inches)
24 mm. wide (15/16 inch)
7.5 mm. thick (5/16 inch)

To order a color 8x10 glossy photograph of any of the APPS points featured in this or any issue, send $5.50 to:

Howard King
PO Box 1271
Cullman, AL 35056-1271

$3.00 from each order will go to the AAS Cambron and Hulse Fund.

Archaeological Collections

Following are excerpts from February 2006 by the National Park Service, Technical Brief No. 19., by Teresa S. Moyer which outlines some of the public benefits of archaeological collections. Using archaeological collections also benefits the repositories themselves by offering opportunities to demonstrate the significance of the holdings, reinforce the importance of proper management, provide a valuable public service, fulfill institutional goals of outreach and research and, most of all, activate the potential of archaeology to benefit the public. (www.cr.nps.gov/archaeology/pubs/techBR)

"Archaeological Collections and the Public: Using Resources for the Public Benefit"

Archaeological collections are rich resources for building outreach programs that engage the public, in exploring the depth and diversity of the past. Collections tend to be managed by federal and state agencies, tribes and local constituencies in many kinds of repositories, including libraries, historical societies, parks, museums, colleges, and universities, and even private collections. The collections provide building blocks for acquiring skills and knowledge that are useful in modern life by investigating the material evidence of past peoples and learning lessons from their experiences. In these ways, archaeological collections open avenues of inquiry for new approaches to old problems and enable professionals to assess the relevance of curatorial practice in contemporary society.

There is a wealth of material available to use as a result of archaeology. Beyond artifacts, archaeological collection can include many other kinds of materials, such as soil samples, photographs, maps, research and excavation reports, project notes, oral histories, ethnographic records, and other information pertinent to an excavation. Whether well-versed or new to archaeology, everyone should understand that *responsible curation* involves making the resources of archaeological collections available as a means for everyone to learn about the past.

Archaeological curation faces many difficulties, among them the roles for collections to play after an archaeological project is complete. Many repositories find that the acquisition of archaeological materials far outpaces their use. Although curation and conservation are often considered the final step in processing excavation materials, these processes actually prepare the collections for future uses.

An increasing number of archaeologists, interpreters, educators, culturally affiliated groups, and members of the public ask why collections should be kept if they are not accessible for activities such as research, interpretation, heritage programs, and exhibition. Rooting the purpose for curation in archaeological outreach helps to define why *archaeology places such emphasis on the appropriate and diligent care of collections.*

It's time to renew your membership if you haven't already!!!

Mail dues payments to:
Alabama Archaeological Society
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park
Moundville, AL 35474

Making collections available and useful is one critical way to communicate the benefits of collections. James J. Krakker of the National Museum of Natural History (Smithsonian Institution), writes that archaeological collections "are like a library filled with books written in languages no one completely understands. People examine objects again and again for different purposes, and as time passes understanding grows...The collections act as vouchers for existing scholarly literature, and remain actively used for research."

Since the majority of archaeological collections are the result of systematic fieldwork conducted by professionals who *use carefully-documented, consistent procedures*, the collections provide researchers with a measure of reliability. These qualities can make the collections appealing to researchers in other sciences. For example, ecologists use archaeological collections to understand past environments and the relationships of ancient people with the world around them, as well as to model future environmental conditions and to inform policy. Historians can use artifacts and field data as primary source data to complement the sources traditionally consulted. Archaeological resources offer historians the potential to change the way modern society understands itself.

For researchers, working with published descriptions of archaeological materials is no substitute for hands-on examination of the objects and can lead to entirely new ways of looking at old problems. With proper documentation and curation, archaeological materials have and can be used with educational programs, community outreach projects, and research projects by professionals and students. Access to the artifacts as type collections offers a research library for comparing evidence between fields.

Quoting archaeologist and curator Jan dial-Jones, "The objects included in collections provide a tangible link to the human past that I think can be appreciated by everyone. However, archaeological collections are used primarily for research purposes and the artifacts are only rarely and selectively displayed for public appreciation. The value and relevance of archaeological collections to the general public lies in the interpretation of their broader informational content, conveyed to the public in any number of venues."

Collections managers and archaeologists agree that collections help make the past come alive for the public. Artifacts have a *"WOW"* factor when they're freshly excavated and still dirty, and integrating the processed materials into exhibits gives authenticity and authority to archaeologists and archaeology. The discipline tends to have an air of mystery, but archaeological collections can offer insight into the process of archaeological inquiry and have the power to dispel commonly-held misconceptions about it. *Submitted by Teresa Paglione.*

Visit the AAS website at: www.alabamaarchaeology.org

The information below will now be available on the website instead of in the Stones & Bones.

- Student Paper Awards
- AAS Scholarships
- Public Education Grants
- Research Grants
- Back issues of the Journal of Alabama Archaeology & the Stones & Bones newsletter

Chapter News

East Alabama Chapter

Seventeen members of the East Alabama Chapter attended the Alabama Frontier; Cultural Crossroads symposium at the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts on Saturday, January 28th. This was the fifth in an annual series of programs on the Creek Indians, with this year's focus being on "Removal of the Creek Indians" from Alabama. Chapter members who participated as speakers on the program were Kathryn Braund and John Cottier, both members of the Auburn University faculty. Other chapter members who attended were Susan Abrams, Randy Cottier, Caroline and Dan Dean, Phylis & Newell Floyd, Stacye Hathorn, Don Hudson, Jackie and Gary Mullen, Mike Oakley, Teresa Paglione, Margaret Russell, and Jesse and Carl Summers. The topic of the sixth and final symposium in this excellent series on the Creeks will be the post-removal period, in 2007. The Alabama Frontier program is sponsored by the Landmarks Foundation of Montgomery, the Alabama Humanities Foundation, a state program of the National Endowment for the Humanities Foundation, and the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts.

The East Alabama Chapter met on February 14th. Dr. Jack Bergstresser gave a presentation entitled: "Archaeology of a Slave Cabin at Belle Mont Plantation in the Tennessee Valley". Bell Mont Plantation is an Alabama Historical Commission site located in the Tennessee Valley of North Alabama near Tuscumbia. Excavations have uncovered a slave cabin and the remains of a clay floor buried beneath 40 centimeters of sediment. Details of the floor surface and associated artifacts reveal some interesting details about the lives of the people who occupied the cabin during the last few decades before the Civil War. Among the discoveries has been that one of the occupants was apparently a point collector, based on lithic fragments dating to the early prehistoric period embedded in the clay floor. Jack Bergstresser received his Ph.D. Degree in History of Technology from Auburn University. He is a historical archaeologist with the Alabama Historical Commission. Currently he is Director of the Brierfield Archaeology Project, an archaeological landscape study of the Little Cahaba River watershed. The project is based at the Garnet M. Garvin Archaeology lab at the Brierfield Ironworks Historic State Park. *Submitted by Gary Mullen, President of the East Alabama Chapter.*

On March 14th, Jason Mann of Troy University gave a presentation entitled "*The Prehistoric Woodland Stage in Lower Alabama: the Commuter Complex*". The characteristics of prehistoric archaeological sites in the area between the Florida state line, the Chattahoochee River, the Alabama River, and the Fall Line Hills is oddly similar in qualities to its modern-day counterpart. Throughout the region the archaeology at first appears to be a combination of coastal and fall line-hills complexes, as would be expected. However, each complex appears to have its own unique representative in the archaeological lexicon. Jason showed artifacts typical of the region, together with unique artifacts from specific places. The unique types suggest locality within a larger, highly mobile archaeological lexicon. *Submitted by the East Alabama Chapter.*

During the month of March several members of Auburn's East Alabama Chapter of AAS signed up as NRCS Earth Team Volunteers to assist Teresa Paglione (NRCS archeologist) on a farm in west Montgomery County. Chapter members Don Hudson, Paul Holmes, Margaret Russell, Tim Frinak and his son Kevin, and Mike McKee and other volunteers cleared vines, brush, and overhanging tree branches from the immediate environs of four cabins built in the early 1800s - by and for slaves. The "other" Earth Team Volunteers that participated in the "spring-cleaning," surface collecting and mapping included several employees of the Alabama Historical Commission (AHC): Elizabeth Brown (acting State Historic Preservation Officer), Tom Kauffman, Ned Jenkins, and Stacye Hathorn and her daughters Charlcie and JonLea. Girl Scouts from Troop 208 in east Montgomery have also been assisting. Auburn residents Merry Buford and Josh Smalley and archaeologists Jason Mann, Dr. Craig Sheldon and Dr. Jack Bergstresser have volunteered their time at the farm, too. So far, chapter members have conducted surface collections on three prehistoric, or pre-Contact sites (about a thousand years old) in plowed fields, located a mound, and mapped the cabins some of the archaeological sites with a Total Station (courtesy of the AHC). More work is planned in the coming months.
Submitted by Teresa Paglione.

Girl Scouts from Troop 208 help with the rough sorting of artifacts.

Tom, Craig and Elizabeth take a much needed break at one of the cabins.

Cullman Chapter

The Cullman Chapter met on Thursday, March 16 at their new meeting place at the Cullman County Health Department Community Meeting Room at 601 Logan Avenue S.W. Chapter meetings are held the third Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. with the exception of June, July and August.

The point of the month for March was the Cave Springs, an early archaic projectile point commonly found in North Alabama. Van King discussed the characteristics and close relationship to the Big Sandy point. The point of the month for April is the Jack's Reef corner notch. All members are urged to bring examples of the point of the month to share and learn with the group. Members are also encouraged to enter the monthly "Recent Find" contest.

In lieu of a program for March, the chapter began a project of examining, inventorying, and typing a collection of well over 500 artifacts from a site in Cullman collected by member Tim Hartwig over the last 3 years. This site while primarily early to middle archaic, was occupied up through the Woodland period. The chapter plans to record the site, inventory all of the artifacts and write a report on the findings.

The group also began to discuss plans for a summer field trip or archaeological site to visit. Plans will be finalized in the next few months. *Submitted by Robbie Camp.*

Cullman chapter members identify artifacts and materials at their March meeting. Tim Hartwig allowed his collection of surface collected sites to be handled, recorded and typed as a learning experience for the chapter members. *Photo by Howard King.*

Muscle Shoals Chapter

Lamar Marshall is shown talking to the Muscle Shoals chapter at their March meeting regarding ancient American trails across Alabama. The Muscle Shoals chapter meets on the 2nd Monday of each month at the Mound Museum in Florence, AL. For more information, contact chapter president Gerald Hester. *Photo by Howard King.*

Huntsville Chapter

Happy Anniversary!!
Richard Kilborn's daughter baked and decorated this delicious cake that was used in the celebration of the chapter's anniversary at the January meeting. Notice the nice paleo points (what else would Ed's granddaughter use?) she illustrated on the cake. *Photo by Howard King.*

Members of the Huntsville chapter are shown examining and identifying artifacts in a collection of Richard and Ed Kilborn. These artifacts were surface collected from a small North Alabama site for several years. The Huntsville chapter meets on the 4th Tuesday of each month in the conference room of the Huntsville Public Library. For further information contact chapter president Van King. *Photo by Howard King.*

Birmingham Chapter

Members of the Birmingham Chapter examine a box of material from Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter. The chapter decided to identify and record this material as a chapter project. The chapter meets on the 2nd Thursday of each month at 7:00 in the Emmet O'Neal Library in Mountainbrook. For more information, contact chapter president Steven Meredith. *Photo by Howard King.*

Southwest Chapter

Guest speakers at our last three meetings provided us with fascinating subjects. Southwest Chapter President Louis Scott told us about his two-week journey with his brother Eddie to Mexico's Copper Canyon, a maze of six massive interconnecting canyons four times larger than the Grand Canyon. This amazing region of the Sierra Madre Mountains is home to the Mogollon pueblo archaeological sites, Spanish colonial missions, old silver-mining towns, and the Tarahumara Indian culture. Louis and Eddie had quite an adventure, which included four flat tires out in the middle of nowhere.

Southwest Chapter President Louis Scott (right) and brother Eddie proudly show off the carved wooden masks and cowboy hats they bought in Mexico.

Patrick Johnson, one of the founding members of our chapter, and currently in his second year of studies at Beloit College majoring in Anthropology, talked about his summer internship excavating at Ferry Farm in Virginia. This site has a long history of human occupations beginning with prehistoric peoples of the Clovis and Archaic times, historic Native American tribes prior to British colonization, 18th and 19th centuries British and American occupations, and the most famous Ferry Farm resident George Washington, who lived there from age 6 until he was 20.

Sarah White, a master's candidate at the University of West Florida and currently staff archaeologist at the University of South Alabama's Center for Archaeological Studies, gave a talk on her archaeological experiences in northwest Florida, including urban and colonial excavations in Pensacola, and prehistoric and historic archaeology in the panhandle. Her discussion centered on the geographical area where her thesis research is based, and includes sites from the Late Paleoindian to Mississippian periods.

Southwest Chapter members Traci Cunningham, Jimmy Fox, Jackie McConaha, Jerry Ollhoft, Carey Geiger, and Louis Scott have been helping with USA's Saturday field school at Fort Mims, the historic site of the August 30, 1813 battle that started the Creek War. We located a portion of the west wall and are searching for the north wall. These excavations are conducted in conjunction with reconstruction of the wooden fort walls away from the archaeological wall features.

The same Southwest Chapter members joined University of South Alabama archaeologists George Shorter and Bonnie Gums for a two-day shovel test search for the 1820s Washington Courthouse near Old St. Stephens Historical Park. This was the courthouse and jail where the famous Judge Harry Toulmin presided for a few years before his death in 1823; he was reportedly buried nearby. We dug 30 shovel tests in the area local residents remember as the old courthouse site, and recovered a small number of ceramics, olive green glass fragments, and square nails from the early 1800s. We found no evidence of any graves. The judge's grandson Lew Toulmin and his wife Susan who got USA interested in the search joined the expedition, and Lew published an article about it the *Mobile Register*.

Our next field trip will be April 2 to see the "Mummy: the inside story" exhibit at the Gulf Coast Exploreum Science Center in Mobile. The exhibit showcases the 3000-year-old mummy of Nesperennub. How's that for an artifact? *Submitted by Louis Scott & Bonnie Gums.*

Investigating the Early Archaic: A Call to AAS Members

It was a pleasure to present this topic at the last AAS Winter Meeting as it gave me the opportunity to discus prehistoric hunter-gatherer peoples and stone tools, what we want to know and how we know it. I want to start out with some of my assumptions about investigating the past. First, archaeology is about people: people in the past and people in the present. It is this focus on people that makes archaeology a part of anthropology. Second, an archaeologist is someone who sees an artifact as a source of information. We need to add no modifiers such as professional, amateur, avocational and so on. Anyone who seeks knowledge about the past through artifacts is an archaeologist. One of my goals is to suggest how all of you archaeologists in the AAS can significantly impact our knowledge of prehistoric and historic peoples in Alabama and the Southeast. Third, archaeology is a science and as such it must seek unbiased

data and test hypotheses. It is not enough to carefully record the location of artifacts or their attributes, we must interpret the data. It is in this way that we can make meaningful statements about Early Archaic peoples. I would urge you to think deeply about the Early archaic and what the artifacts tell us about the people who made them.

I now want to build on these basic assumptions and discuss the Early Archaic archaeological record and what we think we know about the people who lived at this time. In doing so, I want to lay out the archaeological theory that underlies my approach. I was schooled in what is termed "processual archaeology." This archaeological paradigm goes back to the 1960s and seeks to understand culture change. How people's lives changed through time and why those changes have occurred. It generally explains culture change as the result of adaptation to material conditions and looks to the environment and population pressure as important causes of change. However, you can't just start investigating culture change. I want to lay out the goals that derive from this approach and discuss the Early Archaic along with those goals.

When I took archaeological method and theory almost 20 years ago, I was taught that processual archaeologists had four goals. These four goals are: reconstruct culture history, reconstruct past lifeways, understand culture process, and manage cultural resources. I want to use these goals as a means to discuss what we know about the Early Archaic in the Southeast and to suggest methods to further that knowledge.

Reconstructing culture history involves determining who was where, when. While the overarching drive of processual archaeology is to understand how cultures have changed, in order to do so one must be able to place those cultures in time and space. *The Handbook of Alabama Archaeology: Part 1 Point Types* by James W. Cambron and David C. Hulse is an excellent contribution to the culture history of our state. However, I do not think the authors intended this to be the last statement about point types and it is our job to expand and refine this work.

Who? The Southeast Early Archaic tends to be treated as a single monolithic culture or each distinctive type of hafted biface is thought of as a culture. So we have Big Sandy, Kirk, Hardaway, and Lecroy, among others. This short-hand method of organizing the data on the Early Archaic is useful, but we must avoid thinking that we actually understand the question of "who" in terms of how many Early Archaic cultures were out there. It is certainly possible that each of these point types represents a different culture, but this is a hypothesis to be tested not a statement of fact. Interestingly, Polly Weissner in working with the Kalahari San peoples found that there were differences in styles of metal arrow points made and used by different language groups.

Early Archaic hafted bifaces are markers of something, if not cultures per se and the distribution of these stone tools in space answers the "where" question for us. For example, Cambron and Hulse in their comments on the Kirk Corner Notched type note that this type was identified in the North Carolina Piedmont and examples have been found in Morgan and Marshall Counties Alabama, at Flint Creek Rockshelter and Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter. In *Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the Midcontinental and Eastern United States*, Noel Justice (1987:71-78) is more of a lumper than a splitter and defines a Kirk Corner Notched Cluster that includes Kirks, Stillwells, Palmers, Pine Trees, Charlestons, and Decaturs. In discussing Kirk Corner Notched points in particular, he shows that this type occurs over most of the eastern United States. Along these same lines, Sam Brookes (1985) published an article in *Mississippi Archaeology* entitled "The Kirk Point that ate the Eastern United States."

Such patterns in artifact distributions are one key to the science of archaeology. In order to do science, we must not only look at the big picture but also at the specific. If we are stating

that Kirk Corner-Notched points occur over the Eastern United States, we must insure that what people in New York are calling a Kirk Corner Notched is the same as what people in Alabama are calling it. That is, we must have an appreciation of the range of variation in this type. We must also look at the distribution more finely than at the continental scale. A map of occurrences per county would be of use and even more finely the distribution of locations of Early Archaic artifacts within a county. We can then begin to answer such questions as: are the occurrences in a state clustered such that you find it in one part of Alabama, but not others, and what types of environmental settings did Early Archaic peoples live? This is where everyone who has found Early Archaic artifacts can contribute. Recording attributes, assigning points to types, and recording specific locations will greatly aid our understanding of Early Archaic culture history.

We are not finished with culture history as we still need to place the point types in time. When? The Early Archaic is considered to roughly date from 10,000 to 8,000 years ago based on radiocarbon dates. Unfortunately, artifacts found on the surface do not afford much opportunity to investigate time. Archaeologists use relative dating techniques, such as the law of superposition, and absolute dating techniques, such as radiocarbon dating, to place artifacts and cultures in time. Early Archaic dates are generally from deeply buried sites or strata such as from Icehouse Bottom, Tennessee and Dust Cave, Alabama. Knowledge of the location of intact Early Archaic sties would be of great value and the need for better dating of this time period in Alabama is of critical importance.

The second goal of archaeology is reconstructing cultural lifeways. We are answering how and what questions. What did people do and how did they do it. The Early Archaic archaeological record most often contains only lithic materials. This has led some to reconstruct a rather limited lifeway for Early Archaic folks. Traditionally, archaeologists would describe the life of Early Archaic folks as living in small bands, hunting, gathering, and moving their residence frequently, not a detailed picture.

While the Early Archaic record is largely restricted to lithics, it does contain more than just projectile points. Large bifaces, drills, scrapers, retouched flakes, wedges, celts, hammerstones, milling stones, mortars, and anvil stones have all been found at Early Archaic sites. The challenge then is to get more information from the artifacts we do have and to reconstruct as complete a lifeway as possible.

I suggest adopting an organization of technology approach in which you examine how prehistoric peoples used stone tools to meet their social and economic needs, given the environment in which they lived. Consideration of the life history of the tool (raw material acquisition, manufacture, use/reuse and discard) is one aspect of this approach. So, in addition to recording point type and morphological attributes, I would like to see members of the AAS report on raw material. This can provide information about the movement of peoples or trade. There are a wide variety of raw materials used by prehistoric peoples in Alabama from Tallahatta sandstone to Fort Payne chert. It is just as important to make these identifications accurate as discussed for point types.

The next goal is understanding culture process. Why? Why did things change? A big change that occurred in prehistory is hunter-gatherers adopting an agricultural lifeway. For me, this is what gives archaeology relevance to modern society. If we can get some understanding of the causes of cultural change in the past, we may better understand our own future. We investigate culture process for the Early Archaic by comparison. How do Early Archaic sites and assemblages differ from those produced by Paleoindian peoples and by peoples that lived dur-

ing the Middle Archaic?

The final goal, the one I have added since I was an undergraduate, is managing cultural resources. There are only so many Early Archaic sites in the Southeast. There are fewer now than 8,000 years ago. Sites have been lost due to natural processes, such as riverbank erosion, and cultural processes, including road construction and looting. Each Early Archaic site can provide information about how people lived in the past. Each time one is destroyed, we lose a piece of the prehistoric puzzle. Archaeology is one of the few sciences that destroys its data source. You can only completely excavate an archaeological site once! Precision in excavation and detailed record keeping are a must. We can all work to manage cultural resources and be good stewards of the past.

I think the Early Archaic is a fascinating time period, but one for which we know surprisingly little. We have something of a handle on culture history, but we need more specifics on when and where specific point types occur. Sure we publish dates associated with point types, but too often those dates are from sites hundreds of miles away. If we are interested in culture change, we need to be able to more precisely place cultures in time and space. We are beginning to speculate on lifeways, but we have documented too few site assemblages so that the major sites that have been studied dominate our thinking. More studies need to be conducted in order to learn more.

What can we learn? Let's examine a debate amongst archaeologists who work to our east concerning the settlement patterns used by Early Archaic peoples. I think this is relevant here because data that probably exists in many private collections could aid in addressing similar questions concerning settlement patterns in Alabama. The two opposing models of Early Archaic settlement proposed for the South Atlantic Slope are the Band Macroband Model and the Uwharrie-Allendale Model. David Anderson and Glen Hanson are to be applauded for proposing a specific model of Early Archaic settlement based on archaeological evidence that did not simply entail the traditional view of a small band of mobile hunter-gatherers frequently moving across the landscape. Their Band-Macroband Model based on conceptions of food resource exploitation and demography included individual bands of 50 to 150 people utilizing major river basins that were integrated at the regional level by periodic aggregations as macrobands. Bands occupied base camps in the winter in the upper Coastal Plain and followed a collector strategy. Collectors seldom move their residence but send out logistical task groups to provision their camp site. In spring, people moved toward the coast and adopted a forager strategy in which they moved their residence often. A curated-to-expedient tool index was used to support the model and is based on the assumption that collectors will make greater use of curator tools. Randy Daniel has rightly pointed out that considerations of expedient and curated tools must be made within the context of raw material availability. Along these lines, I have argued that both foragers and collectors will make use of both expedient and curated tools and again the availability of raw materials is a key consideration (Carr 1994). Daniel has proposed the Uwharrie-Allendale model as an alternative. In this model, sources of knappable stone rather than river basins form the geographic focus of Early Archaic settlement and a forager settlement pattern is postulated. Supporting evidence comes from the distribution of rhyolite points and chert points and the distribution of Taylor and Hardaway Side-notched points.

Working as an organization, we can test to see if these models fit the archaeological record of Alabama. To do this we will need to clarify our classifications of projectile points and the raw materials from which they are made. We will then need to map the occurrences of each type and what stone it was made from. With such an effort we can investigate whether Early

Archaic bands moved up and down major river valleys or their territories cross-cut river valleys. With further study still, we could see if prehistoric peoples acted as foragers while at certain sites or collectors at others because they would organize their technology differently.

The mission of the Alabama Archaeological Society as presented on our logo is "Discover, Study, Record." I am suggesting that we add to this mission: Hypothesize, Test, and Preserve. I am also suggesting that "study" and "record" include more than putting points into types, such as recording length, width, thickness, as well as raw material and breakage patterns. Location information is a key and will help us investigate settlement patterns and trade networks. Once these data are generated, it is time to discover again. I find discovering patterning in my data is as exciting as discovering a complete point. I often get asked "what is my greatest archaeological discovery" and people think I do not understand the question when I answer that I discovered a change in settlement patterns at the Hayes Site from the Middle Archaic to the Late Archaic (Carr 1994). But this is true for me. So, I am asking you to consider making such discoveries by looking for patterning in the data and hypothesize about what that patterning means. Publish your data, the patterns you see, and your hypotheses in the Stones & Bones newsletter and the Journal of Alabama Archaeology! This is an important way to preserve your finds and will significantly advance our knowledge of Alabama's rich cultural heritage. *Submitted by Phil Carr.*

References Cited

Anderson, David G. and Glenn T. Hanson
1988 Early Archaic Settlement in the Southeastern United States: A Case Study for the Savannah River. *American Antiquity* 53:262-286.

Brookes, Samuel O.
1983 The Kirk Point that Ate the Eastern United States. *Mississippi Archaeologist* 20(2):24-31.

Cambron, James W. and David C. Hulse
1964 *Handbook of Alabama Archaeology: Part 1 Point Types.* Alabama Archaeological Society, Huntsville, Alabama.

Carr, Philip J.
1994 Technological Organization and Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherer Mobility: Examination of the Hayes Site. In *The Organization of North American Prehistoric Chipped Stone Tool Technologies*, edited by P.J. Carr, pp. 35-44. International Monographs in Prehistory, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Daniel, Randolph I.
1998 *Hardaway Revisited: Early Archaic Settlement in the Southeast*. The University of Alabama Press. Tuscaloosa.

Justice, Noel D.
1987 *Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the Midcontinential and Eastern United States: A Modern Survey and Reference.* Indiana University Press, Bloomington.

Wiessner, Polly
1983 Style and Social Information in Kalahari San Projectile Points. *American Antiquity* 48(2):253-276.

AAS Chapter Presidents

Steven Meredith, Birmingham Chapter
431 Reed Street #3
Tuscaloosa, AL 35401

Robbie Camp, Cullman Chapter
3175 Co. Rd. 702
Hanceville, AL 35077
racamp2@aol.com
256-737-9390

Shae Allison, Troy Chapter
40 Eldridge Hall
Troy, AL 36082
334-670-3638 (Archaeology Dept)

Dr. Phillip E. Koerper, Coosa Valley Chapter
JSU Box 3093
700 Pelham Rd. North
Jacksonville State University
Jacksonville, AL 36265
256-782-5604

Gary Mullen, East Alabama Chapter
2102 Longwood Drive
Auburn, AL 36830-7108
334-887-2554

Gerald R. Hester, Muscle Shoals Chapter
900 Spring Cove Road
Florence, AL 35634
256-757-3852

Van King, Huntsville Chapter
3905 Brightstar Road
Spring Hill Farm
Horton AL 35980

Louis Scott, Southwest Chapter
8813 Dawes Lake Road
Mobile, AL 36619
251-633-4689
Louis_tanya@yahoo.com

Officers & Board of Directors

2006 AAS Officers

President: Howard King
1st Vice President: Ashley Dumas
2nd Vice President: Steven Meredith
Secretary: Linda Derry
Editor/Treasurer: Eugene Futato
Editorial Assistant: Matthew Gage
Editorial Assistant: Ned Jenkins
Editorial Assistant: Phil Carr
Newsletter Editor: McDonald Brooms
Assistant Newsletter Editor: Clarissa Williams
Assistant Newsletter Editor: Stephen Williams
Assistant Treasurer: Lance Richardson
Immediate Past President: Hunter Johnson
AHC Representative: Craig Sheldon

Board of Directors

To expire 2007-

Gary Mullen
Van King
Ashley Dumas
Charles Moore

To expire 2006 -

John Blitz
Robbie Camp
Gene Hamby
Eugene Stewart

Available Publications

Available Issues of *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*

Vol. 21-31, each issue (*two issues per volume*).....$3.50 pp
Vol. 32 & up, each issue (*two issues per volume*).....$6.50 pp
Vol. 40 (Dust Cave), special issue.....$18.00 pp
Vol. 44 (Alabama Ceramics), special issue..... 18.00 pp

Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter Excavations (Journal of Alabama Archaeology)

(Vol. VIII Nos. 1 & 2 reprint).....$7.50 pp

The Archaeological Sequence at Durant Bend, Dallas County Alabama

Special Publication 2.....$6.00 pp

Archaeological Investigations at Horseshoe Bend

Special Publication 3.....$8.00 pp

Membership

The form below may be used for any or all of the following: applying for membership, payment of annual membership dues, change of address, or donations. Please be sure to print your name and address clearly, and check the appropriate boxes. All checks should be made payable to: **Alabama Archaeological Society**. Send the membership form and/or publication orders to:

Alabama Archaeological Society
Archaeological Services
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park

The Alabama Archaeological Society Membership Form

☐ New Membership ☐ Annual Dues Payment

☐ Change of Address ☐ Donations

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State _____

Zip _____ Email address _____

☐ Life (individual).....$500.00
☐ Joint Life (husband & wife).....$600.00
☐ Annual (individual).....$20.00
☐ Annual Family (husband, wife, children under 18).....$25.00
☐ Sustaining (individual).....$30.00
☐ Sustaining (couple).....$35.00
☐ Annual (institutional).....$30.00
☐ Associate (students under 18)....$14.00
☐ First Class Postage (per year).....$5.00

Steven B. Wimberly Scholarship Fund $_____ Edward C. Mahan Research Fund $_____

Public Education Special Projects Fund $_____ Cambron & Hulse Fund $_____

*All donations are tax deductible. Residents of foreign countries, including Canada and Mexico, please add: $5.00 for Annual Individual, Institutional, or Associate; $100.00 for Life; and $100.00 for Joint Life.

STONES & BONES
NEWSLETTER

Alabama Archaeological Society
40 Eldridge Hall
Troy University
Troy, AL 36082-0001

Non-Profit Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 99
Troy, AL 36082