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Stones & Bones

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Alabama Archaeological Society

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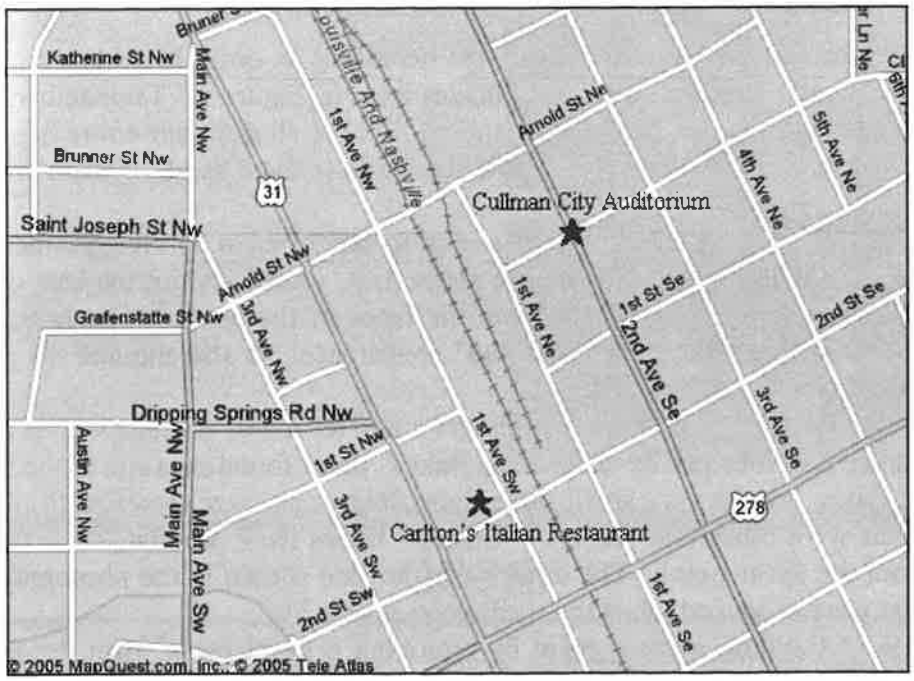
Associate Editors: Clarissa & Stephen Williams

Winter Meeting 2005

The annual AAS Winter Meeting will be held at the Cullman City Auditorium on December 3rd from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The auditorium is located at 201 2nd Avenue NE, Cullman, AL 35055. There will be a registration fee of $5.00 per person. The registration fee includes entrance to the Cullman Museum. The Board of Directors meeting will be held in the Conference Room of the Museum from 11:30 to 1:15. The auditorium is set up for power point presentations for those who wish to use it. Displays are also welcomed. Speakers are still needed. If you are interested, please Contact Howard King at 256-739-1194.

Carlton's, a local restaurant is located a few blocks from the auditorium at 115 1st Ave SW for those who wish to have lunch nearby. Their phone number is: 256-739-9050.



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Cottonfield Meditations 9

Many times I have been asked how Paleo Indian people learned to put those beautiful flutes on the faces of Clovis and Cumberland spear points. For a long time I could only answer that I did not know. After thinking about it for a while, I think I have arrived at a different answer. If you will follow my reasoning, I will explain.

Figure 1 is a copy of a drawing (Debenath and Dibble, 1994), of three blade tools made by Middle Paleolithic people of Europe. They are far older than fifty-thousand years! Actually, flint blades were made deliberately as long ago as the Lower Paleolithic...but I am not interested in arguing about the definition of a "blade". I think most will accept a date of 100,000 years as a minimum date for the beginning of human "blade-making"!

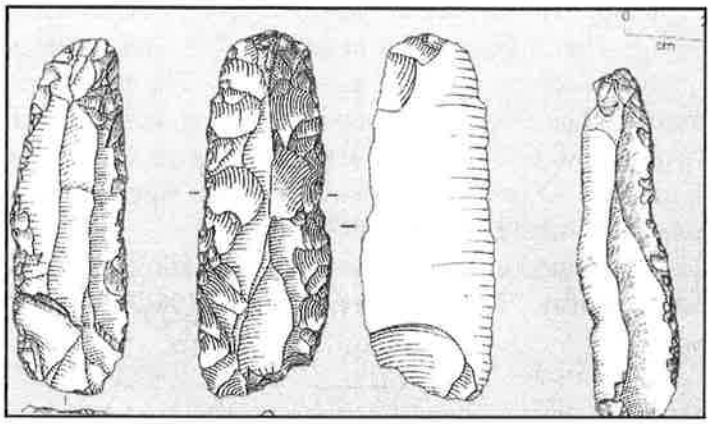


Figure 1.

It seems to me that a high degree of skill was necessary in order to properly prepare the core, and then consistently strike off a series of blades from it (Figure 2). I remember, however, that Paleo Indian men and women had been knapping flint for almost their entire life. I'm sure that every one of them was an expert by today's standards (maybe some of them were a little more-expert).

Fluting of spear points is a practice that seems to have begun in North America about (calibrated dates) 13,500 years ago. Some time about then, somebody got the idea of thinning spear points by striking small blade flakes from the faces of the points. The removal of the flakes gave the spear points an attractive, "fluted" appearance. It also thinned the point so it could be mounted more securely to a shaft.

Figure 3 is a photograph of a spear point that was made for me by a friend who is a knapper. In the photo there are also four pieces of "channel flakes" that I found on a site in the Tennessee Valley. Channel flakes are the very small little blade flakes that were removed from the faces of spear points that were otherwise finished. Channel flakes have one flat, slick face, where they detached from the spear point. The other side (the side shown in the photograph) shows the flake scars that were produced when the spear point was made.

When the idea of thinning a spear point by removing a small blade from the face of the point occurred to the first Paleo Indian knapper he did not need to experiment much. He already knew how it had to be done. He already had all the necessary skills and techniques. All he lacked was the idea of thinning points in that way.

So, now my answer to the question is....."It wasn't hard for them to learn to flute those points".

As I read back through this "meditation", I am reminded of a song from an old operetta (Porgy and Bess) titled, "It ain't Necessarily so"....and what I have said here ain't necessarily so.....it's just my thinking..... *Submitted by Charles McConnell Hubbert*

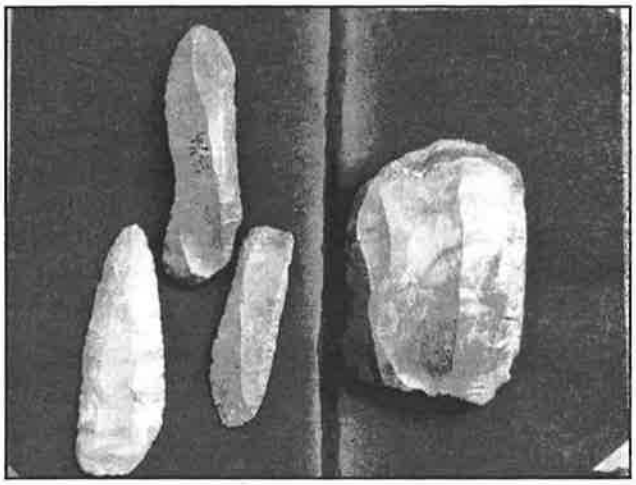
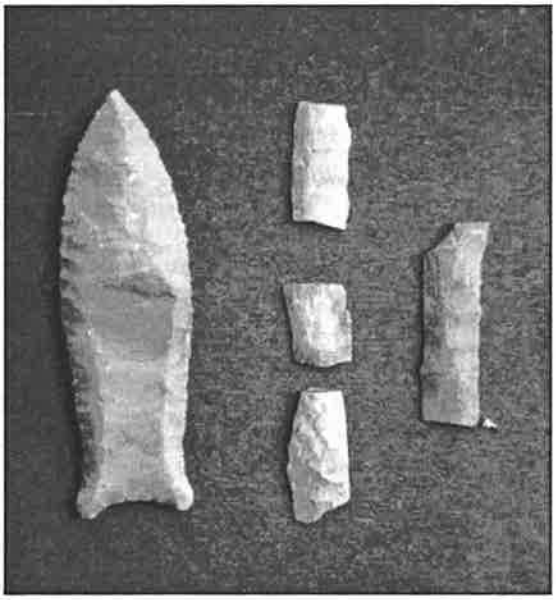


Figure 2.

Figure 3.



OOPS!!

A typo was made in the last issue for a website address for the Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) research collections. The correct address for the website is:
http://museums.ua.edu/oar/NEH/index.html

What's Happening

East Alabama

The East Alabama Chapter of the AAS met on September 13th. Teresa Paglione, Archaeologist from the USDA-Natural Resource Conservation Service gave a presentation entitled "The Fate of Hickory Ground: A Burning Question". Hickory Ground was a historic Creek Indian town located near the confluence of the Tallapoosa and Coosa Rivers. The original Creek name was Ocheubofa, or Odshipofa and other variant spellings, apparently settled in the 1750's, if not earlier. It was home of the important Creek leader Alexander McGillivray. McGillivray was of mixed Creek and European blood, the son of Lachlan McGillivray, a Scottish trader, and Sehoy, a Creek woman of the Wind Clan. Hickory Ground was abandoned at the end of the Creek War of 1813-1814. The program focused on what happened to Hickory Ground, where extensive archaeological investigations have been conducted during the past two to three years.

What's Happening

Jacksonville State University

The summer of 2005 has been a busy time for the Archaeological Resource Laboratory (ARL) staff. Hundreds of boxes of artifacts, equipment and furniture were moved from our former facility in Martin Hall on the Jacksonville State campus to our new facility at McClellan Center in Anniston, Alabama. At McClellan Center, the new facility of 14 rooms contains a wet laboratory, artifact preparation rooms, a conference room, curation space, a GIS laboratory, and faculty and staff offices. Our new address is the Archaeological Resource Laboratory at Jacksonville State McClellan Center, 100 Gamecock Drive, Anniston, Alabama 36205. Phone: 256-782-8089. ARL fax: 256-782-8314.

In June, the ARL staff completed the report of Phase II investigations of Site 1Fr690 which were conducted during the months of December 2004 and January 2005. This site was located east of the community of Belgreen in northwest Alabama in a large bend of Cedar Creek. Also in June, the ARL staff completed the report of Phase II investigations of Site 1Fr8 which were conducted during December 2004 and January 2005.

In July, the ARL staff completed a report for a Phase I survey which they conducted in the previous three months near Weiss Lake in Cherokee County. During the course of this survey, eight prehistoric sites were discovered. One of these sites (1Ce561) produced many diagnostic artifacts and was considered potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

In August, the ARL Staff completed a report of a Phase I, historic archaeological survey (within Gadsden, AL) which they had conducted in July and August of 2005). This survey was performed to assist in the assessment of previously identified historic districts located with a proposed interstate connection corridor. Five historic sites were recorded.

In September, the ARL staff completed a report of a Phase I survey which they had conducted during July of 2005 of a 9 acre parcel of land located in Orange Beach in Baldwin County which is adjacent to Site 1Ba468. This survey proved to extend the boundaries of Site 1Ba468.

Finally, Marcus Ridley, staff archaeologist at the ARL, was recently elected president of the JSU chapter of Phi Alpha Theta. Mr. Ridley has maintained a 4.0 GPA while carrying out projects for the ARL. He has finished all his graduate coursework and is currently working on his thesis, which examines Federal architecture within the Gulf Coast cities of New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola during the years 1803 to 1860. *Submitted by Harry Holstein.*

Office of Archaeological Research

In late June and early July, the OAR conducted Phase II testing at 1Mt209, a Middle Woodland site. OAR staff conducted shovel testing and excavation of 1x1 and 2x2 meter units. A prehistoric feature, a hearth, was encountered and produced a large volume of artifacts, a deer mandible, fire-cracked rock, points, performs, debitage, and Cobb Swamp and Calloway Phase pottery. The most interesting piece recovered from the feature was a sherd of Cobb Swamp Complicated Stamped with a central drill hole that had been polished along the edges. A sample of wood charcoal taken from the feature returned a date of A.D. 430.

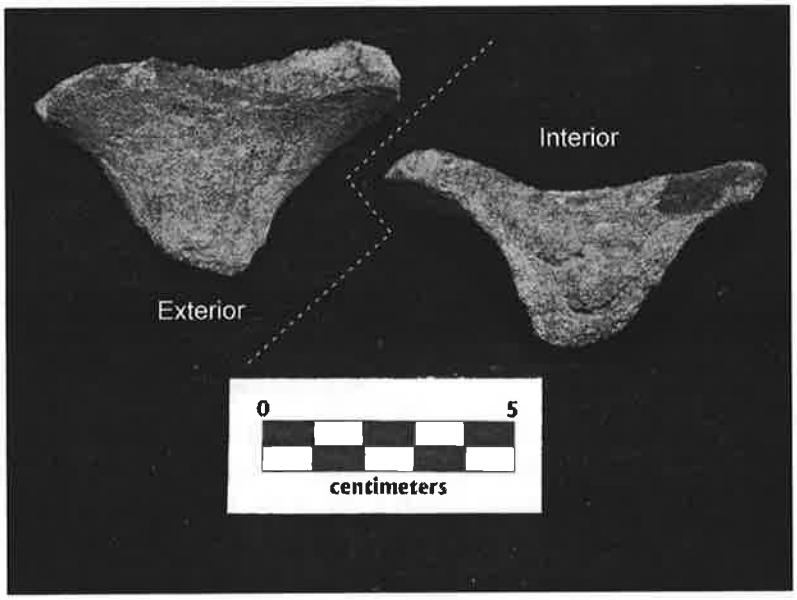
Artifacts from Feature 1 (1Mt209): Polished & drilled Cobbs Swamp Complicated Stamped ceramic sherd and mandible, probably deer.

In July, OAR conducted Phase II testing at 1Mt211, a Middle Woodland site, to determine the sites boundaries. The shovel testing and excavation units produced evidence of an Indian occupation dating from approximately 200 B.C. to A.D. 300. In the Montgomery area, this range of occupation is the Cobbs Swamp Phase of the Middle Woodland Period. Artifacts recovered included cores, debitage, fire cracked rock and flaked stone tools. Diagnostic artifacts include sand-tempered check stamped and complicated stamped pottery sherds and a Candy Creek projectile point.

Sand-tempered check stamped pottery from Site 1Mt211.

OAR conducted another Phase II investigation of Site 1Mt214 along Catoma Creek in Montgomery County. Shovel testing and unit excavations produced artifacts consisting of pottery, chipped stone tools, fire-cracked rock, and debitage. Three small steatite vessel fragments were also recovered. Pottery consisted of Calloway Plain and unidentified sand and sand/grit tempered plain ware sherds. The most interesting ceramic find from this site was a sand/grit tempered podal support. Lithic artifacts include a Hamilton/Madison point, Bradley or Flint River Spike, and a Camp Creek or Dalton proximal point fragment. Interestingly, Early Archaic Period points have been found in Early to Middle Woodland Period components in eastern Alabama and western Georgia (Gresham et al. 1985). These findings have led some archaeologists to rethink their classifications, or identifications, of certain point types in the region. The artifacts recovered from Site 1Mt214 are diagnostic of the Calloway Phase (A.D. 175-600) of the Middle Woodland Period.

A sand/grit tempered podal support recovered from 1MT214.



In September, the OAR excavated three 50 cm by 50 cm test units on the property of Ivy Green, the birthplace of Helen Keller in Tuscumbia Alabama. The estate has been occupied for over 185 years and is currently utilized as an educational center focusing on informing visitors of the incredible and inspirational life of Helen Keller.

Mid to late 19th century historic artifacts such as ceramics, glass, and metal objects were excavated. The most interesting find was a glazed clay pipe with a bowl in the shape of a woman's head. The pipe is yellowish-brown and weighs 32.2 g and has a bowl diameter of 21.3 mm, a stem diameter of 9.1 mm and a stem length of 37.3 mm. The rim is undecorated with thick curly hair below the rim around the entire bowl. Between the rim and top of the curly hair is a wreath or crown of leaves that extends around the entire bowl. The figurine is wearing a two strand necklace and has earrings in each ear. The juncture of the bowl and stem is decorated with what appears to be a high, tight dress collar. A bone or wooden stem would have been attached to the stem socket.

This type of pipe was made in the mid to late 19th century and became known as a "Queen Victoria Pipe". This is because the figure possibly represents Queen Victoria during middle to old age. The pipe was manufactured using a mold, as the line in the center of the face where the two halves of the mold meet are still visible. Apparently, during the mid to late 19th century tobacco pipes were popularly used to portray historical or political figures.
Submitted by Sharon Freeman, Kareen Hawsey, Mark Shelby, and Chris Wilkins. Photos courtesy of OAR.

Above, profile of Queen Victoria Pipe recovered from the Ivy Green Estate.
Below, frontal view of the Queen Victoria Pipe.

Aftermath of Hurricane Katrina

Hurricane Katrina had a greater adverse impact on archaeological sites, historic structures and museums on the northern Gulf Coast than any other natural event in the history of this nation. The area affected extends from Texas to Florida and encompasses about 90,000 square miles or an area about the size of Wyoming. Katrina was a category four hurricane as it approached the Louisiana Coast and it barely slowed down crossing the Louisiana Delta, pushing a 30 ft. plus storm surge as it rammed into the Mississippi and Alabama coasts. It was this series of huge waves that caused the catastrophic damage. The yard stick by which most hurricane damage on this coast has been measured is the category 5 Hurricane Camille, a storm that came ashore with winds in excess of 200 mph in 1969. Structures that are 200 years old and withstood Camille were obliterated by Katrina. A National Historic Landmark, Beauvior, the home of the President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis was badly damaged. Many of the outbuildings, including the Jefferson Davis, Presidential library were heavily damaged or destroyed. The artifacts in the museums were washed out of the buildings and are mixed in debris fields created by the demolished buildings. To add to the problems, "Some of the artifacts have been stolen, caretaker says" (Mobile Register - September 11, 2005, Sections 1G and 5G). Recently, several University of Southern Mississippi archaeology students spend a day with volunteers recovering artifacts at the Davis site.

Also in Biloxi the 19th Century Tullis-Toledano house, museum and outbuildings were destroyed. In addition, waves washed through the Maritime and Seafood Museum. All of the museum's displays ended up mixed with building materials in the debris fields.

Archaeological sites on the coast including the Deer Island Mississippian Stage shell midden did not fare much better. An eyewitness account from a man observing the area from the beach stated that the island completely disappeared under the huge storm surge. Many sites we visited after the storm had been severely eroded. Also 50 ft. high live oaks with immense root systems were blown over ripping out large chunks of shell midden.

Along the Alabama Coast many of the National Register structures in Bayou la Batre and Coden have been reduced to piles of boards. The shell mounds along the coast have also been ripped up and eroded. The landmark big oak on top of the "mound" at 1Mb1 (Duck Hill/ Andrews Place Shell Midden) has been split in half.

Now for a potential "coup de gras" for our coastal cultural resources legacy. Mississippi's Governor Haley Barbour has promised a "renaissance" in development for the coast and is requesting that the laws requiring that the gambling casinos be placed on floating barges be lifted. He is asking the legislature to allow the casinos to be placed 1500 feet inland (WLOX TV, Mississippi Press). This would mean a boom in construction activities and would put the casinos and hotels on top of the destroyed historic structures. Under the demolished historic structures is what Southeastern archaeologist William Sears and others have called the "Front Street Midden". This is an opportunity for developers to have the Federal environmental and cultural resources protection laws waived. Legislation to achieve the waivers has already been introduced.

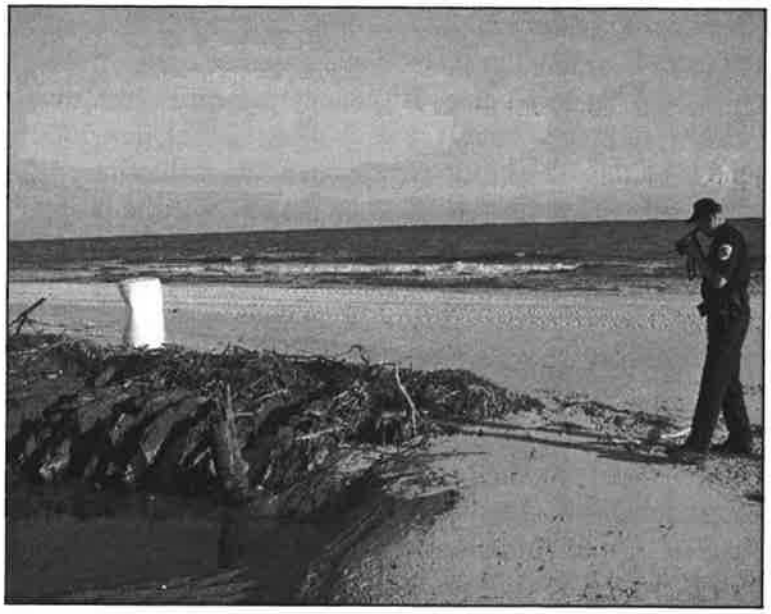
A similar action happened on the Alabama coast in 1979 after Hurricane Frederick. I appeared as a witness in Judge Hand's Federal court for the Sierra Club vs. Dauphin Island Bridge Builders case. The environment and cultural resources lost in favor of expedient development and four shell middens on Little Dauphin Island were damaged or destroyed. Also after Frederick, development began in the Bon Secour area and numerous wetlands were filled and archaeological sites damaged and destroyed.

Right now emergencies exist and museum collections need to be recovered and cleaned. Also, historic structures need to be evaluated and those that can be saved stabilized. It is also a time to conduct site surveys and evaluations to determine what needs to be done to protect exposed and endangered archaeological sites.

Lead state agencies that should be addressing these problems include: The Alabama Historical commission, Mississippi Department of Archives and History and the Louisiana Department of Cultural Recreation and Tourism. It seems to me that the Mississippi and Alabama Associations of Professional Archaeologists and each state's archaeological societies should step up and play a role in these activities. Federal agencies that are (or should be) involved include the U.S. Army District Corps of Engineers (New Orleans, Vicksburg and Mobile Districts) and the National Trust and its partners. The National Park Service's National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) and the American Association of Museums are already active.

Submitted by Read Stowe, RPA
Archaeological Services, Inc.

Wooden ship hull exposed by Hurricane Katrina. Photo by Matthew Stowe



Annual Dues

Dues for 2006 are due on January 1. Please make a note to have yours in by then!!

The Cullman County Cumberland

The Cullman County Cumberland was discovered in 1992 by my late father, Eulis King. My father had been interested in searching for ancient American artifacts nearly all of his life, beginning as a young boy growing up and roaming the fields of Cotaco Valley located in Morgan County, AL. He got me interested in hunting for these ancient artifacts back in 1966 and we had countless, memorable hunting trips together. Undoubtedly, this was his favorite artifact and treasured it greatly. To my knowledge, it's the "best" Paleo Indian period artifact that has been found in Cullman County.

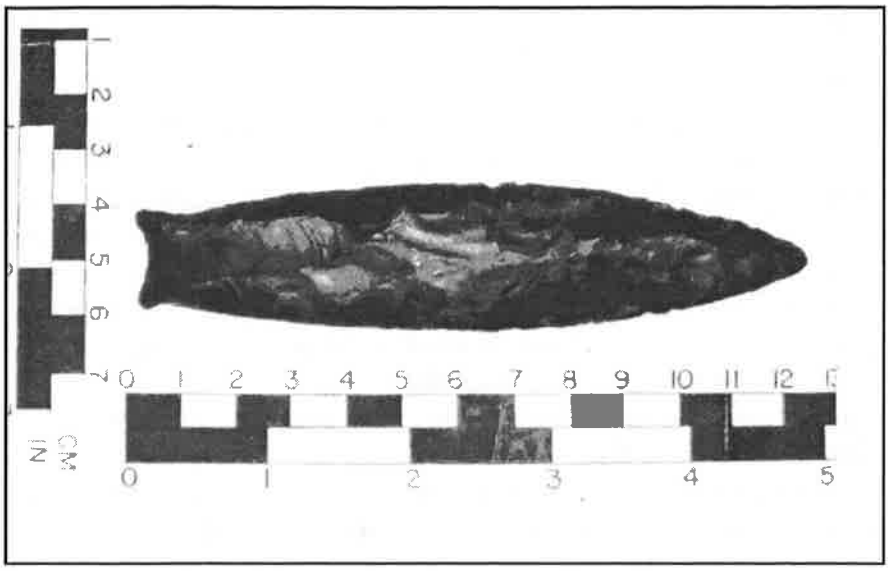
The Cumberland projectile point was named for the Cumberland River Valley in Tennessee where many examples were collected on the surface. This point is a medium to large, auriculate point displaying a narrower hafting constriction than that of the Clovis. The most characteristic part is the flute which usually extends the full length on one and sometimes both faces.

To date, I have recorded over four dozen Paleo Indian projectile points from the Cullman County area for the State's Paleo Point Survey. This survey is being conducted by the Alabama Archaeological Society in conjunction with Archaeological Services of Moundville Park, Moundville, AL. This point is listed as Alabama Paleo Point Survey number 177. There has not been much Paleo Indian material found in Cullman County. Probably less than one half of a percent of all the ancient artifacts found in our county could be classified as Paleo. However, nearly 25% of these artifacts could be classified as Transitional Paleo or Early Archaic. I've always felt that most of the Paleo people spent most of their life in the Tennessee Valley region and would, on occasions, venture up into the high country (hilly areas) that borders the Valley such as Cullman County. Why the Transitional Paleo or Early Archaic people liked Cullman County much more, I haven't a clue. Big Sandy projectile points can be found on nearly every site that I know of in the county.

This Cumberland is slightly over four and seven eights inches long (124 mm). It is one and one sixteenths inches wide (27 mm). The flute on the obverse site is approximately half the length of the point while the flute on the reverse side is approximately one third the length. Edge grinding on both edges extends just past the flute on the obverse site. The point is made out of high quality Bangor Chert which can be found washing out as small nodules in Flint Creek that originates in the northern part of Cullman County and flows northward into the Tennessee River near Decatur, AL. Most of the Paleo and Early Archaic artifacts found in Cullman County, however, are made of Fort Payne Chert which outcrops around Decatur, AL, westward toward Colbert and Lauderdale Counties of Alabama. So this point, being made of Bangor Chert, is very unusual. Also the size of it is very unusual for any projectile point found in Cullman County. Most of the points, on average, found in Cullman County are small to medium due to the long distance required to secure the Fort Payne Chert for the earliest cultures. These exhibit evidence of being resharpened many times before being discarded or broken. The later cultures utilized the local small nodules of Bangor Chert found washing out of the creek beds in the northern part of the county.

I have lived in and hunted most of Cullman County for most of my life and have seen a large number of artifacts that have been found, but never have seen any other projectile points which exhibit such large size and high quality made from Bangor Chert. This material was probably quarried a great distance outside of Cullman County. I'm sure that the Paleo man who

discovered this nice chert and made this Cumberland has to be very proud of his accomplishment. Makes one wonder how he lost it or why he left it?
A drawing of this Cumberland was used in Anderson's and Sassaman's book *The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast* on page 304. *Submitted by Howard King.*



References:

Anderson, David G. and Sassaman, Kenneth E.
1996 *The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Settlement Southeast*. The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa and London.

Cambron, James W. and Hulse, David C.
1964 *Handbook of Alabama Archaeology, Part 1, Point Types*. Tuscaloosa; Archaeological Research Association of Alabama.

Capps & Shelley Site Artifacts, Southeastern Alabama

In a recent submission to the Stones & Bones newsletter in late 2004, I discussed a prepared core stone technology designated Capps, that resembles Old World Levallois core technology. This technology has been documented at two upland sites, Capps and Shelley, situated at Ocala chert sources in southeastern Alabama (illustration on page 13). While Capps prepared core technology predominates at the Capps site, and is well-represented at the Shelley site, other variations of this stone-working technology exist at these sites, as well as a thin biface technology. The purpose of this article is to briefly discuss and illustrate examples of prepared cores that produce blade-like flakes, a class of thick blades with triangular to trapezoidal cross-sections, and thin bifacial specimens with tapered to convex proximal ends that may have been hafted. These artifacts are illustrated in the accompanying figure. All artifacts are from surface context, patinated, and made of local Ocala chert.

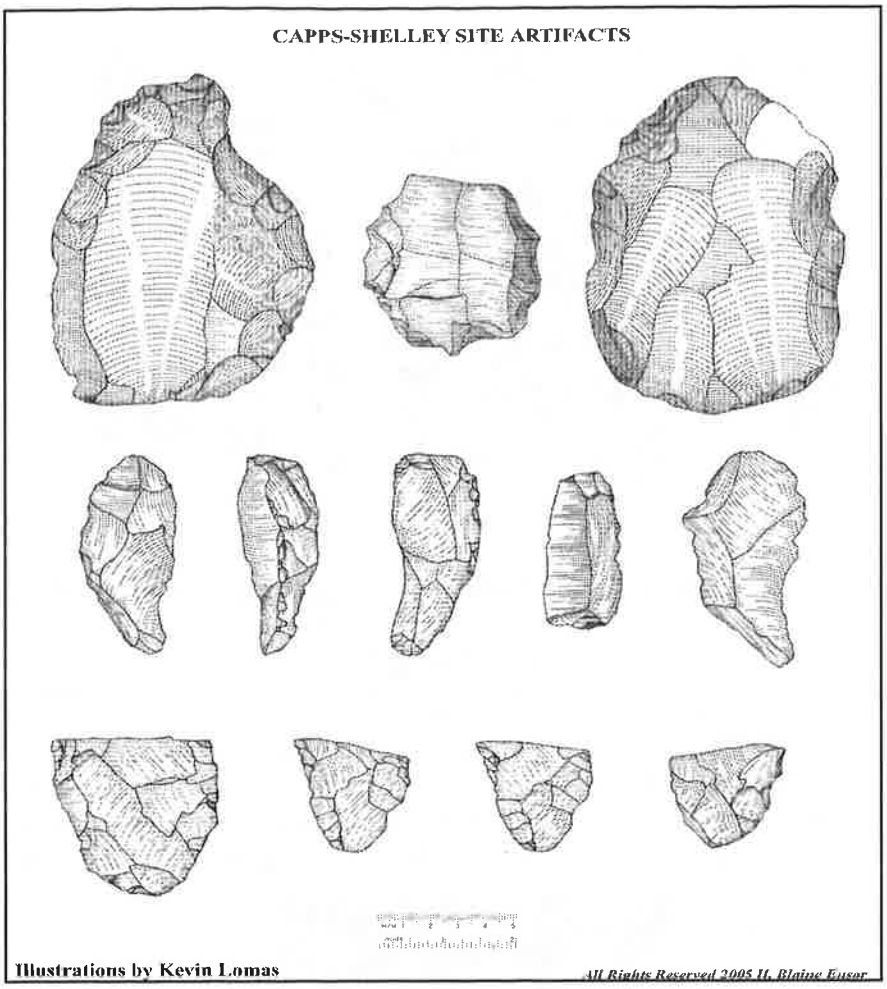
The top row illustrates two very large, thick, ovoid cores that exhibit large blade-like removals. The upper surfaces have been prepared by lateral flaking to form a convex surface prior to removal of the blade-like flakes. The core at the end of the first row has a small portion

along the right-hand margin that was plow-damaged as indicated by the blank areas. The large blade-like flake removal evident on the first core in the top row originates from a simple platform that is the remnant of a massive flake scar. The opposite face also has large flake removals. It is similar to Clovis bifacial cores; yet platform preparation is minimal. The multiple blade-like flake removals on the other large core at the end of the top row originate from a prepared platform. The ventral surface is unmodified, except for percussion flaking at one end associated with platform preparation. Both of these cores are made on massive flakes. The technology that produced the blade-like flake removals on these two cores is reminiscent of Clovis bifacial and/or polyhedral/block core technology. However no direct evidence of Clovis in the form of fluted projectile points, Clovis performs, or a prismatic blade technology has been observed at either site. The smaller bifacial core in the center of the first row has received extensive lateral percussion flaking during preparation of the upper core surface. A series of blade-like removals are apparent that originate from opposing core margins. The technology used to prepare the core prior to removal of the blade/blade-like flakes is Levallois-like and is considered a variation within Capps prepared core technology.

The center row shows five thick blades with either triangular or trapezoidal cross-sections. Production of these thick blades occurs at Capps and Shelley and may be related to Capps technology. They also bear some resemblance to Clovis blades, but they are thicker and lack the overall prismatic nature of such blades. These specimens exhibit extensive lateral shaping on their dorsal surface. The thick blades have plunging to straight terminations, and all have simple platforms, except for two that retain facetted platforms. There is a tendency for the Capps-Shelley blades to curve laterally at termination due to core surface preparation. The blades appear to have been produced via hard hammer percussion. They appear to differ from Clovis blades in their thickness, manner of platform preparation, and core surface preparation. Clovis blade platforms are usually smaller, well-ground, and once blade production starts, subsequent blades follow previous linear scars or ridges to achieve a prismatic form. As a rule, Clovis prismatic blades are also much thinner and straighter than the Capps-Shelley specimens, although Clovis blades may also show lateral curvature toward the end and often plunge upon termination.

The last row illustrates a thin biface technology present at both Capps and Shelley. These bifaces are all transversely fractured in the same manner and it appears that breakage occurred during use, indicating that they were finished. The last three specimens in the row possess tapered proximal ends and all are flaked in a similar manner. The first specimen in the row is larger, and has an excurvate proximal end, yet it is flaked in a manner similar to the other thin bifaces. They do not appear to be related to Clovis biface manufacture as their overall shape differs from completed Clovis bifaces and no end-thinning or fluting is present.

Since the illustrated artifacts are all from an upland Eocene surface context on the Alabama coastal plain, they could date to virtually any age or be associated with a number of extinct cultures. The cultural and historical affiliation of these artifacts and the technologies that produced them at the Capps-Shelley sites are presently unknown. *Article and illustration submitted by H. Blaine Ensor.*



Snapshots

Members of AAS attended the Hatchet Creek site (1Cs171) near Rockford, AL on June 11th.

Above, members of the Cullman and Huntsville Chapters listen to a presentation given by the tour guide at the Etowah Mounds located in Georgia.

Passings

Paul Martin Brooms passed away on October 11, 2005. Paul was an anthropology student at the University of Alabama and was a member of Sigma Nu Fraternity. Skilled with both shovel and machete, Paul had worked on many excavations with his father, McDonald Brooms and the Troy University Archaeological Research Center since he was four years old. Paul had a zest for life and always had a smile on his face. He will be greatly missed by all who knew him.

Confederate Maps Now Available Online at Library of Congress

A collection of Civil War ear maps, many of which were used by Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, is now available from the Library of Congress (LC) online at: http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/maps/hotchkiss/. The maps that are deposited in the LC's Geography and Map Division collection were obtained from Mrs. R.E.

Christian, the granddaughter of Major Jedediah Hotchkiss (1828-1899), who served as a topographic engineer in the Confederate Army. "The Hotchkiss Map Collection" contains cartographic items by Hotchkiss, who made detailed battle maps, primarily of the Shenandoah Valley. Some of these maps were used by Generals Lee and Jackson for their combat planning and strategy. Several of them have annotations of various military officers, demonstrating their importance in the military campaigns. Most of the collection focuses on Virginia and West Virginia, but they also cover other states and even other countries around the world. In its entirety, the collection consists of 341 sketchbooks, manuscripts and annotated printed maps. This online presentation includes all the materials in the Hotchkiss Map Collection, some of which also appear in the complementary American Memory collection "Civil War Maps, 1861-1865" at: http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/civil_war_maps/. *Submitted by Teresa Paglione.*

The Alabama Paleo-Indian Point Survey (APPS)

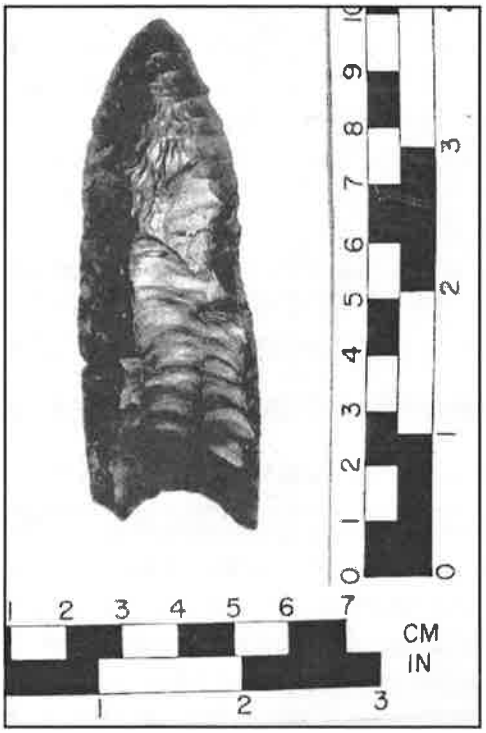
In 1990, with the insistence of Dr. David Anderson, the Alabama Paleo-Indian Point Survey (APPS) project was begun by Eugene Futato, Charles Hubbert and Van King. This survey is conducted under the sponsorship of the Alabama Archaeological Society and the Alabama Museum of Natural History at the University of Alabama. All the data being collected are on points that are considered to predate the Dalton horizon and were discovered within the state of Alabama. These points include Paleo fluted points (Clovis, Cumberland and Redstone) as well as Beaverlake and Quad projectile points.

I became involved in the survey when Van King asked me to start recording the Paleo Indian projectiles that I had found while surface collecting Paleo-Indian sites located across North Alabama. Completed points, as well as parts of points (proximal ends, mid-sections and distal ends), are recorded within county boundaries with the hope of getting a clearer picture of the full extent of Paleo Indian involvement in Alabama.

This on-going survey/study is an updated effort that was first brought to national attention in 1982, when Eugene Futato conducted a survey and literature search to gather data on the number of fluted points from Alabama. This data was published in the Archaeology of Eastern North America report which showed that Alabama reported more Paleo points than any other state. In fact, the tally was 1,654 fluted points as opposed to all Paleo points recorded by other states.

In this issue and future issues of the Stones & Bones, I would like to share with the membership of the AAS some of the results of this on-going effort by showing pictures of points that have been recorded and some general information on each artifact. If you have a paleo projectile points or know of someone who does, please contact Eugene Futato, Van King or myself for more information in recording this important part of Alabama's prehistory.

These Paleolithic points pictured in this issue were discovered in Alabama and are in my collection as well as the collections of several individuals who have allowed me to record their Paleo artifacts. *Submitted by Howard King. Photos by Dr. Hoyt Price.*



APPS Artifact #506

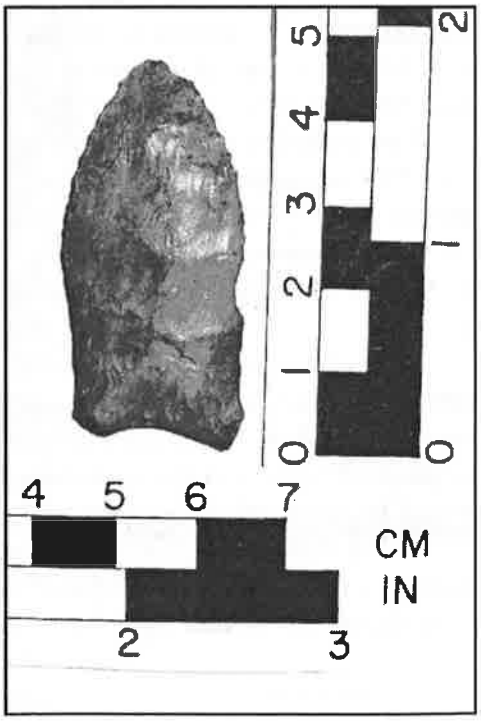
Type: Redstone projectile point
Found: Lauderdale County, Alabama
Material: Fort Payne chert
Description: Multiple fluted on both faces with the flutes extending approximately 3/4 of the length of the point on each face.

Measurements:
92 mm. long (3 5/8 inches)
32 mm. wide (1 1/4 inches)
8 mm. thick (5/16 inch)

APPS Artifact #491

Type: Beaverlake projectile point
Found: Madison County, Alabama
Material: Fort Payne Chert
Description: It exhibits an impact flute on one of the faces and shows evidence of being reworked by re-sharpening of the distal end.

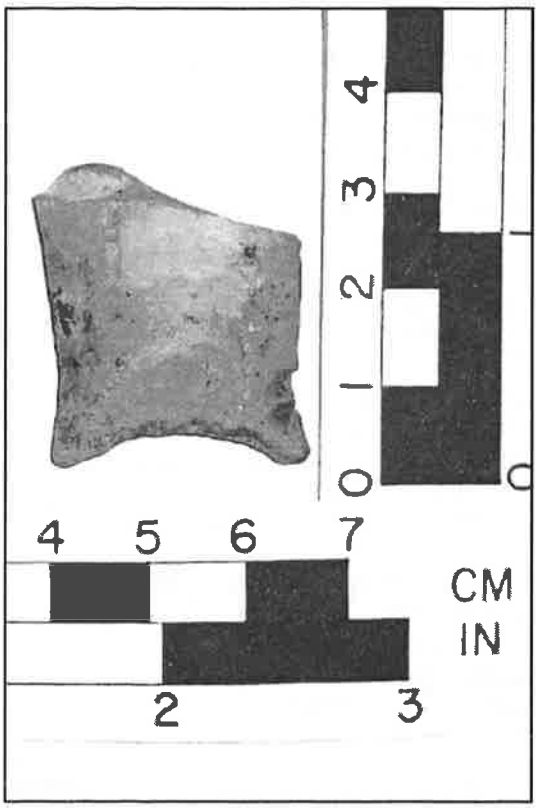
Measurements:
46 mm. long (1 13/16 inches)
*Estimated complete length of 70 mm. (2 3/4 inches)
22 mm. wide (7/8 inches)
8 mm. thick (5/16 inch)

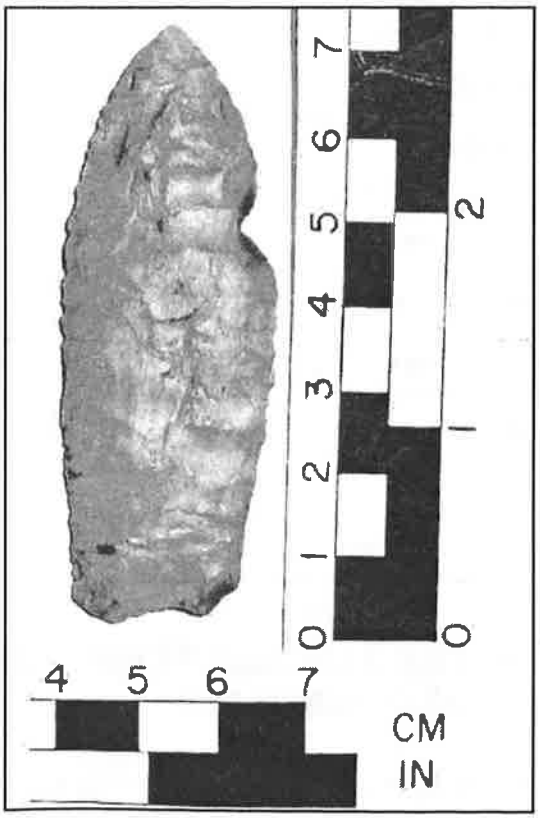


APPS Artifact #496

Type: proximal end, Cumberland projectile point
Found: Limestone County, Alabama
Material: Fort Payne chert
Description: Fluted on both faces, each extending through the length on both faces through the ancient break.

Measurements:
31 mm. long (1 3/16 inches)
*estimated length of 80 mm. (3 1/8 inches)
27 mm. wide (3 1/8 inches)





APPS Artifact #495

Type: Clovis projectile point
Found: Limestone County, Alabama
Material: Fort Payne chert
Description: Fluted approximately 1/6 of the length on both faces.

Measurements:
73 mm. long (2 7/8 inches)
26 mm. wide (1+ inches)
7 mm. thick (1/4+ inch)

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