

# Alabama Archaeological Society

## Stones & Bones

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**Editor:**

McDonald Brooms

**Associate Editors:**

Clarissa Eleam

Samantha Wolfe



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**Editorial Office:**

40 Eldridge Hall

Troy State University

Troy, AL 36082

☎ 334-670-3638

Fax # 334-670-3706

Email: anthro@trojan.troyst.edu

### AAS 2002 Summer Meeting

Mark your calendars for an exciting adventure into the past at St. Stephens Historical Park in Washington County, just north of Mobile.

"During a brief three decades, beginning in the 1790s to its decline in the 1820s, St. Stephens was the site of a Spanish fort, an American fort and trading post, and the Alabama Territorial capitol," announces the website (see more at [www.oldststephens.com](http://www.oldststephens.com)). Located along the Tombigbee River, Old St. Stephens has recently been the site of archaeological excavations conducted through the Center for Archaeological Studies at the University of South Alabama. Investigations continue this summer in conjunction with the Alabama Museum of Natural History's Expedition 24, under the direction of George Shorter, at the site of the Globe Hotel in Old St. Stephens. For more information on joining the Expedition contact the museum at (205) 348-7550 or [museum.expedition@ua.edu](mailto:museum.expedition@ua.edu), or visit their website at [www.museums.ua.edu/history/expeditions.html](http://www.museums.ua.edu/history/expeditions.html) and get the complete schedule.

Tentative plans for the summer meeting include registration at 9am at the St. Stephens Historical Park Museum, followed by a tour of the excavation site and discussion of the ongoing

research by expedition archaeologist George Shorter. A picnic on the beautiful grounds of the park hosted by the Friends of St. Stephens will precede a general meeting of the Society that will include a vote on changes to the Constitution. A walking and/or driving tour, led by Mississippi archaeologist Jack Elliot, of Old St. Stephens and nearby sites will be the main focus of the afternoon session.

St. Stephens Historical Park boasts a fine campground, a 100-acre lake stocked with game fish, boat rentals, as well as hiking and swimming for late afternoon relaxation or for overnight guests. If there is sufficient interest, your Program Committee may plan for an overnight campout (tents provided) and evening barbecue on the grounds for a modest fee.

Complete details on the 2002 Summer Meeting will be included in your May/June issue of *Stones & Bones* newsletter. Please contact Judith Knight at (205) 556-5841 or [jknight@uapress.ua.edu](mailto:jknight@uapress.ua.edu) by May 15th if you are planning to attend so we can plan lunch and also to let the

**Visit the AAS Web Page:**

<http://www.gulfmart.com/org/aas.htm>

Program Committee know if you are interested in an overnight camping/cookout.

We look forward to seeing you in St. Stephens!

Submitted by Judith Knight.

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## Obituary

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### David William Chase 1916-2002

On February 6, 2002, the Southeast lost a well-known and beloved archaeologist- David Chase. For over 64 years, David was an archaeologist, actively researching in New York State, Japan, Korea, Europe, the Middle East, but he was best known for his work in Alabama and Georgia. His extraordinary long and accomplished career was a quiet but enthusiastic dedication to uncovering the past. His field and laboratory research, and publications continue to serve as the basis for the prehistoric cultural historical chronologies of central Alabama. Although he was paid as a part-time professional archaeologist during the latter part of his career, most of his major contributions to Southeastern prehistory came from unpaid volunteer projects that he organized and directed. In subtle and not readily understandable ways, he motivated many crews of local volunteers, and students, some of whom became professional archaeologists. David was a unique blend of avocational and professional archaeologist in the best sense of the term.

Born October 31, 1916 in New York State, he attended The New York Military Academy, and later, the University of Rochester for three years. His earliest archaeological experiences came as a field assistant to William A. Ritchie during archaeological excavations of sites in New York and New England. At the beginning of World War II, he enlisted in the U.S. Army and began a pattern of research that he continued for 60 years. David did archaeology wherever in the world, his military or other duties sent him. He would read the relevant regional literature, volunteer to assist

local archaeologists, begin surveys, organize excavation projects, and eventually, publish the results. His contributions were solid and welcomed by local professional prehistorians.

By 1943, as an artillery officer stationed in the Panama Canal Zone, he was surveying sites at Panama Viejo and Miraflores during off-duty hours. Always ready to take advantage of circumstances, he used the excavation of machine gun emplacements by his troops as opportunities to sample prehistoric middens. He was brevetted to the rank of Captain. At the conclusion of the war, he returned to the eastern United States where he rejoined William Ritchie and the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences.

Upon rejoining the Army in 1949, David Chase was transferred to Japan where he was one of the first foreign archaeologists to work on Jomon and Moroiso period sites. By 1953, David was stationed in Germany where he investigated a Roman camp in Thumsee Bavaria, and a La Tene site in Bad Reichenhall.

From 1956 to 1963, he was assigned to Fort Benning on the middle Chattahoochee River in Georgia, a region where knowledge of prehistory was little changed from the early work of Clarence B. Moore and Peter A. Brannon. With the assistance of interested locals, he located over 125 sites on the Fort Benning base and an additional 50 to 75 sites in the region. His early excavations at pivotal sites such as Halloca, Quartermaster, Baird, Engineer's Landing, Abercrombie, Averett, and Yuchi resulted in the identification of most of the archaeological manifestations in the Chattahoochee River Valley. He rapidly became identified as the authority on the prehistoric and historic Indian archaeology of the region. He worked with professional archaeologists such as Joseph Caldwell, A.R. Kelly, and Harold A. Huscher at the Rood and Mandeville sites and as a consultant to the Smithsonian Institution's survey of the Walter F. George, Columbus, and Oliver Dam reservoirs. David's work was carried out in whatever spare time he gained from his duties with the Army. His expertise was acknowledged by the Army when he was appointed as director of the newly formed National Infantry Museum in 1959 at Fort Benning. It was during this period

that David, with his quiet enthusiasm, "recruited" his first young convert to the field of archaeology—Frank Schnell.

In 1960-61, he was transferred to Korea where he conducted the first archaeological survey of the Han River valley, often using artillery shell craters as his test units, and occasionally coming under enemy fire during his archaeological forays. The 1961 publication of his work in *Asian Perspectives* was one of the first systemic surveys in Korea.

Retiring from the U.S. Army in 1963, David moved to Montgomery, Alabama to become curator, and later, director of the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts. Although his official duties mainly dealt with European art and exhibitions, he used his spare time to begin one of his most ambitious projects. Aside from amateur diggings by Clarence B. Moore in 1899 and the Alabama Anthropological Society in the 1930s, there had been no archaeological excavations in central Alabama, a region whose numerous mounds, large artifact collections, and extensive ethnohistoric records hinted at complex prehistoric and historic cultural heritage. Using techniques perfected in the Chattahoochee Valley, David began an intensive personal program of locating and testing local prehistoric sites with the goal of constructing a cultural chronology of phases and artifact types. Accompanied by his constant poodle companions, Tiki and Yuki, and bearing his familiar rucksack, he spent many solitary hours on weekends and afternoons, systematically walking the fields and forests along the Alabama, Coosa, and Tallapoosa rivers. Most of the early site forms for Central Alabama in the Alabama State Site Files were prepared by David. He carefully excavated and recorded small test units in most of the sites and returned for more extensive testing at the more promising locations. The geographical extent of this fieldwork is truly impressive. Later archaeologists surveying in central Alabama found that David was known by local landowners and had already recorded and sometimes tested most of the productive sites.

David was extraordinarily skilled in using small ceramic samples to postulate archaeological phases and cultural chronologies. Almost every

one of the major cultural phases of the Central Alabama River region was defined by him. The essential validity of phases such as Millbrook, Cobb Swamp, Callaway, Dead River, Hope Hull, Autauga, Union Springs, and Shine as valid taxonomic units have been demonstrated repeatedly in many subsequent excavations, and studies. David never saw his work as finished; he was always refining and correcting his phases. He took some pride, (quietly) when it was one of his students or volunteers who produced the new data.

During this period, David was also adept at recruiting volunteers and organizing projects with little financial support. He began the Montgomery Chapter of the Alabama Archaeological Society and later served as president of the state-wide organization. He taught the first introductory courses in archaeology at Auburn University, Auburn University Montgomery, and Huntingdon College, often persuading administrators to provide laboratory space. He recruited many of his volunteers through his classes or by speaking to numerous local groups about prehistory and the importance of preserving archaeological sites. David had a special ability to draw young people to the field. His enthusiasm and professionalism were infectious. A number of professional archaeologists including Ned Jenkins, Kent Reilly and Teresa Paglione, owe their start to David Chase.

In 1966, he conducted some of the first historic archaeology in Alabama when he tested the 18<sup>th</sup> French Fort Toulouse site near Montgomery. These preliminary tests were valuable in the later excavation of the fort that was Alabama's Bicentennial Project. Later, in 1974, he published on his extensive excavations at Fort Mitchell, an early 19<sup>th</sup> century American fort on the Chattahoochee River. This monograph serves as the background guide to the present excavations at the site by Dr. John Cottier.

His knowledge and dedication were well known to other archaeologists in the Southeast and he carried on an extensive correspondence. David was always available at his laboratory or at meetings to identify ceramic sherds and to make suggestions about cultural developments. He shared his discoveries, analyses, and ideas with colleagues at meetings of the Society for

American Archaeology, Alabama Archaeological Society, Alabama Academy of Sciences, Conference on Historic Site Archaeology, and Southeastern Archaeological Conference. His subsequent publications were well-written descriptions and interpretations of pottery types and phases. In recognition of his contributions to archaeology and prehistory, the Alabama Historical Commission awarded their Distinguished Service Award to David.

In 1971, David resigned as Director of the Museum of Fine Arts and began to partially support himself in the burgeoning field of cultural resource management. His reputation for carefully crafted reports was wide spread among his clients and the reviewing agencies and eventually led to more permanent appointments as a consultant to the City of Montgomery, Alabama Highway Department, and the Alabama Historical Commission. From 1983 to 1986 he served on a part-time contract basis as the Forest Archeologist for the USDA Forest Service in Alabama. Despite the demands on his time, David continued his weekend avocational projects and published articles refining the central Alabama chronology and describing ceramic types and complexes.

In 1987, David moved to Stone Mountain and later, Norcross, near Atlanta, Georgia and began a third regional program. At the age of 71, he became a leader in the Greater Atlanta Archeological Society and once again, recruited and supervised volunteers in a series of surveying and testing projects in Atlanta and the surrounding Piedmont. He directed excavations at Miner's Creek, Yellow River, Tabor Bluff, and at a significant Archaic-Woodland site on Mountain Creek, Georgia. For his achievements, he received the Joseph Caldwell Award from the Society for Georgia Archaeology in 2000.

In 1997, he was asked to prepare the central Alabama section on the prehistoric pottery volume published by the Alabama Archaeological Society), an imposing task at the age of 81. Faculty and graduate students from many universities and archaeologists of all sorts continue to use the archaeological collections and records amassed by David. Housed at Auburn University Montgomery, the University of Alabama-

Birmingham, the University of Alabama-Tuscaloosa, the U.S. Forest Service, and elsewhere, the collections are the backbone of archaeology in Central Alabama and important in the Chattahoochee and Atlanta area. David shared his records, knowledge and experiences readily with anyone through visits and correspondence. At a recent meeting of the Alabama Archaeological Society in Auburn, Auburn University undergraduate students presently excavating at Fort Mitchell clustered around David, obviously impressed with the man who had begun the investigations of the site some 26 years earlier. David responded in his usual manner, with questions, suggestions, and the friendly encouragement so important to students.

Over the last two years, David's health prevented him from extensive fieldwork, but he spent many hours in his basement laboratory and library in Norcross. He worked hard to complete numerous small research projects, write articles, and to bring order to his papers and materials of some 64 years of archaeology. He was very generous with his time, answering many telephone calls and emails from colleagues, researchers, and students who are interested in his early fieldwork, unpublished materials, and authoritative knowledge. He often answered such inquiries with long letters complete with diagrams, photographs and helpful suggestions for future research. In his mid-80s, he continued to make significant contributions to Southeastern archaeology.

David Chase's 64-year career spanned much of the history of modern scientific American archaeology. He conducted archaeology in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East, but his most significant contributions were in the central Alabama, Chattahoochee, and Atlanta regions of the southeastern United States. His published work is the primary basis for the prehistoric cultural sequences in these areas. David's most significant scholarly achievements were as a dedicated archaeologist, but he will be remembered as a unique, extraordinary person. We must not forget him or his work.

David is survived by his wife, Margaret of Norcross, Georgia; son, John; daughter, Jennette Chase-Wilson; granddaughter, Sarah Hill;

grandson, David Perry; stepdaughter, Karen Bartley; stepgranddaughter, Jennifer Cross; and three poodles, Jet, Doodle, and Becket.

Submitted by Craig Sheldon

(With help from Margaret Chase, John Cottier, Frank Schnell, Ned Jenkins, Kent Reilly, and Teresa Paglione).

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(compiled by Eugene Futato  
and Craig T. Sheldon, Jr.)

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\*Note: The above list does not include an  
estimated 300 or more cultural resource assess-  
ment reports from Alabama on file at the National  
Archaeological Data Base at Moundville and at  
the Alabama Historical Commission.

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## Memorial Service for David Chase

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David Chase's memorial service will be held  
March 9 at the Michael C. Carlos Museum on  
Emory University Campus from 2-4:30 p.m. The  
Museum is at 571 South Kilgo Street.

Directions (from I-85):

Take the GA-10 E/Freedom Parkway exit, exit  
number 248C, towards International Blvd/Carter  
Center. Keep LEFT at the fork in the ramp.

Turn RIGHT onto Freedom Parkway NE.

Turn RIGHT onto Ponce De Leon Avenue  
NE/ US-29/GA-8.

Turn LEFT onto Briarcliff Road NE/ GA-42

Turn RIGHT onto North Decatur Road NE

Turn SLIGHT LEFT onto Dowman Drive

Turn RIGHT onto Fishburne Drive

Turn LEFT onto Mizel Drive  
Turn LEFT onto South Kilgo Circle.  
Submitted by Teresa Paglione.

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## AAS Grants

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At the last Board of Directors meeting on  
February 19th, it was announced that the society  
has enough funds in the Steven B. Wimberly  
Scholarship Fund and the Edward C. Mahan  
Research Fund to fund a scholarship and a  
research grant this year. Unfortunately, there will  
not be enough funds in the Public Education  
Special Projects fund to offer a grant this year.  
Let's do better towards educating our young  
students in 2002. Please donate! If everyone  
donated just \$5.00 to each of our grant funds, we  
would have almost \$7000.00 a year to spend on  
these important projects.

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## David DeJarnette's Farewell Address

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David L. DeJarnette was one of the founders  
of modern archaeology in Alabama and was the  
founding editor of the *Journal of Alabama  
Archaeology*. Mr. DeJarnette retired from the  
University of Alabama in early 1976, moving to a  
large, two-story house overlooking Wolf Bay in  
Orange Beach. In honor of his retirement, a  
special session was held at the Southeastern  
Archaeological Conference in Tuscaloosa on  
November 6, 1976. After the speakers presented  
their papers, the organizer asked Mr. DeJarnette to  
make a few remarks. The remarks were preserved  
on cassette tape, and I thought that the readers of  
this Newsletter, particularly those who knew the  
man, might be interested in reading this extempo-  
raneous "farewell address," which was followed  
by a customary barbecue in the Conference Build-  
ing at Mound State Monument.



"We all hear about a new phase that we've created, and it's the Orange Beach phase. And that phase is a phase that would be characterized by DeJarnette III Tempered pottery. But see, these characters [the speakers in the session] have said all the things that I really - if I had to talk - was going to say something about.

I was going to say something about trying to get Warren K. Moorehead to Moundville. You didn't see him in the picture [a slide showing the participants in the historic 1932 Birmingham Conference on Southern Pre-History]. I went up to Professor Moorehead and said, 'We're having a little party at Moundville and we sure want you to come down and see the mounds.' This was in 1932. He said, 'I've seen thousands of mounds. I don't want to see any more mounds.' He didn't come.

Now, I have seen thousands of mounds, and you're going down to Moundville this afternoon, but I've got to be back at Orange Beach before dark. My wife won't let me out at night. And while I have been gone, I know that there are a lot of crabs in the crab traps, and I'm going to have to go down there and get those crabs out tonight after I get back to Orange Beach.

But seriously, if any of you are down in that section, I would like very much for you to come. And you can find me. If you come by sea, it will be one light - it's a little different from Paul Revere. If you come by automobile, it's two lights. The other night I was in my room, and it was all dark, and I was reading. I heard a knock on



David L. DeJarnette in retirement at Orange Beach, Alabama.

the door, and I said, 'I wonder who could be coming this time of night?' And I went to the door and there was a little boy. I looked at him and I said, 'My goodness, are you Noel?' He said 'yes.' Not Santa Claus, Noel Stowe [Read Stowe's son]. I said, 'Where is your dad?' He says, 'He's out on the pier.' He had his boat out by the pier so he was visiting me by water. So come by land or water, and come see me. I appreciate everything you guys said."

Submitted by James Vernon Knight

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## Alabama Archaeology Week

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### Feasibility Discussion and Preliminary Plans

There are general rumblings about trying to hold an Alabama Archaeology Week in October of this year. Archaeology Week is a time to focus special attention on Alabama's rich cultural heritage and to remind the public that archaeological sites are non-renewable resources. Initial discussions with the board members of the Alabama Archaeological Society and the Alabama Association of Professional Archaeologists have met with general enthusiasm, but much planning remains. Watch for future updates and consider how you can contribute to this year's Alabama Archaeology Week.

Submitted by Philip Carr

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## Calendar

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### March 20-24

The **67th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology** will be held at the Adams Mark Hotel, Denver, Colorado. For more information, contact SAA Headquarters, 900 Second St. N.E. #12, Washington, DC 20002; tel: (202) 789-8200; fax: (202) 789-0284; or email: [meetings@saa.org](mailto:meetings@saa.org); web: <http://www.saa.org>



**April 18-20**  
**3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Moundville Knap-in**  
**and Atlatl Event**

Many of the country's finest stone toolmakers demonstrate and sell their works at this year's knap-in, Thursday, April 18 through Saturday, April 20 at Moundville Archaeological Park. In addition to flintknappers, other crafts people making bow and arrows, pottery and carved stone objects are also attending the event. Visitors can enter the atlatl (spear throwing) contest or buy one-of-a-kind items at our annual auction made up of donated stone points and knives, raw materials, tools, t-shirts and more.

Flintknapping is one of man's oldest crafts. All around the earth humans have chipped rocks into tools and weapons for thousands of years. Until Europeans came to the Americas, Native Americans knapped stone arrow and spear points, knife blades, scrapers, drills and many other tools and weapons.

A common misbelief is that Native Americans made arrow points by heating rocks and dropping water on them. In order to make a stone arrow point, several principals are put into practice. First, the proper type of stone is chosen. Only rocks that break like glass can be used. Think of a BB pellet as it hits a pane of glass. Where the BB goes into the pane the hole is small; where it exits the hole is large. The piece of removed glass resembles a cone in shape.

Keeping the above in mind, a knapper reduces a stone's size and shape by systematically removing flakes. The knapper hits the top of a piece of rock; the largest part of the flake falls off the bottom of the rock. Ancient humans mainly used antler and stone for knapping. There are two ways flakes are commonly removed. A flintknapper percussion flakes when he hits the edge of the piece of flint with an antler or hammerstone, driving off the flake. Pressure flaking is when flakes are pried off with an antler's small end or metal tipped tool.

Different types of stone flintknappers use include flint, chert and obsidian. Obsidian is a natural glass formed by volcanoes. Very similar in mineral content, flint and chert are commonly found mixed in with limestone deposits. However,

you don't have to look high and low for knapping material. Old porcelain sinks and tubs or even the bottom of a soft drink bottle will chip readily. Knappers coming to Moundville sell raw material of all different sorts, shapes and sizes. They also vend raw materials like antler and leather and all sorts of knapping tools. For more information on flintknapping visit Knapper's Corner at <http://www.eskimo.com/~knapper/>.

A World Atlatl Association contest is featured on Saturday, April 20. Derived from the Aztec language, the *atlatl* is a spear throwing device apparently first invented in Europe, where the oldest archaeological evidence suggests they may have first been used 19,000 years ago. Either by word of mouth or by independent invention, the spear thrower found its way to the farthest reaches of the world. In some areas, such as Australia, Mexico, the Arctic, and portions of Asia, its use has continued until the present day, although the bow and arrow eventually replaced it in most locations hundreds or even thousands of years ago. For more information on the World Atlatl Association, go to <http://www.worldatlatl.org/>.

If you're interested in learning to knap, or you just want to watch the best stone craftsmen from around the country, you don't want to miss the Moundville Knap-in. These fine artists have taught hundreds of people this craft and welcome anyone interested in the art.

Moundville is located 13 miles south of Tuscaloosa off State Highway 69. Knap-in hours are from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily. Park admission during the Moundville Knap-in is \$3.00 for children and \$5.00 for adults. For more information call (205) 371-2234 or 371-2572.

Submitted by Betsy Gilbert.

**April 26-27**

The Society for Georgia Archaeology (SGA) **2002 Spring Meeting** will be held at George Bagby State Park - about 4 miles north of Fort Gaines. (Fort Gaines is about 90 miles directly south of Columbus and 60 miles E SE of Troy). Friday evening, April 26, there will be a BBQ and tour at Kolomoki Mounds State Park with an update on recent archaeological investigations. (Kolomoki is about 18 miles from Fort Gaines).

Saturday, April 27, the presentations will highlight important contributions made by the non-professional, or avocational archaeologists, to the archaeology of southwest Georgia. These activities include mentors, lab work, research projects, educational projects, museum work, and even site preservation.

University of Alabama anthropologist Jim Knight said anthropologists consider the Kolomoki Mounds, about 90 miles south of Columbus, to be one of the most significant sites in eastern North America. The early inhabitants built a ceremonial plaza and seven mounds, including two burial mounds and a temple mound that was a religious center. The temple mound rises 56 feet above the surrounding pine forest from a base the size of a football field and probably had a temple platform at the top. "There are lots of much smaller centers here and there, but Kolomoki is a whopper," said Knight, an expert on the American Indians that built the 26 prehistoric mounds in Moundville, Alabama. "People tend to take these things for granted. They don't seem to understand that we had a world-famous civilization that rose and fell right in our backyard. Europeans know about it. You pick up a world textbook on archaeology and Kolomoki is there."

The original inhabitants lived there during the Woodland period, which ran from about 1,000 B.C. to 1000 A.D., he said. The Woodland period, characterized by crop cultivation and seed and nut gathering, set the stage for more intensive farming during the Mississippian period, from about 1000 to 1700. Mound building occurred in both periods. After reaching its cultural peak during the Woodland period, Kolomoki declined but continued as an American Indian settlement during the Mississippian period. The park museum is partially situated "inside" an excavated mound, providing an unusual setting for viewing artifacts and a film. Outdoor activities include camping, fishing, picnicking, boating and swimming.

For more information, check out the SGA web site at [www.georgia-archaeology.org](http://www.georgia-archaeology.org) or Betsy Shirk (SGA President) at 1805 Oak Tree Hollow, Alpharetta, GA 30005.

(from The Profile, SGA Newsletter, Winter 2001 and an article published in the July 23, 2001, Athens Banner-Herald)

#### December 7

**Alabama Archaeological Society Winter Meeting** will be held at the Tennessee Valley Arts Museum in Tuscumbia. A tentative date of December 7th, 2002 was selected by the Board.

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### Society for Historical Archaeology 2002 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology

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The 35th annual conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology was held from January 9-12 in Mobile with the theme, "Colonial Origins," celebrating the 300th anniversary of the founding of French Mobile in 1702 (now the archaeological site known as Old Mobile). The conference was sponsored by the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), the Alabama Historical Commission, and the University of South Alabama, with Greg Waselkov serving as Conference Chair. This year's SHA conference hosted 68 symposia and general sessions with 478 presenters and discussants and nearly 900 conference attendees.

The Plenary Session featured Kathleen Deagan, Marcel Moussette, Joanne Bowen, and Kent Lighfoot sharing their thoughts on the processes of colonization and the clash of cultures in North America. Special SHA events included a Public Archaeology Session, entitled "Ships and Settlements: Archaeology of English Jamestown, French Texas, and the Confederate Submarine *H.L. Hunley*," that featured three prominent archaeologists discussing their recent discoveries. Eric Deetz of *Jamestown Rediscovery* discussed findings at the original site of the English settlement and fort of Jamestown, Virginia. Dr. James Bruseh of the Texas Historical Commission described excavations of the 1686 shipreck La Belle and Fort Saint Louis, the settlement established in 1685 by the French explorer La Salle. Dr. Robert Neyland, Project Director for the recovery

and excavation of the Confederate submarine the *H.L. Hunley*, talked about this important discovery.

Two traditional folk potters, Steve Miller and Allen Ham, from central Alabama demonstrated their craft at the Exhibits Room during the conference, wedging clay and throwing pots on the wheel. As part of their visit to south Alabama, they made an ancestral pilgrimage to the archaeological site of the LaCoste family kiln and pottery shop, which was in operation from the 1850s to the 1870s on the Eastern Shore of Mobile Bay. Potters Miller and Ham are descendents of Abraham Miller, a potter who worked with the LaCoste family and married Frances LaCoste, daughter of French potter Francis LaCoste.

Submitted by Bonnie Gumm, University of South Alabama.

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## Chapter News

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The **East Alabama Chapter** held its January Meeting on the 15th of that month at the Natural Resources Conservation Service. The evening's presentation, "Scully Shoals: A Ghost Town on the Oconee River, Georgia" was given by Jack Wynn, President of Friends of Scully Shoals.

Located on the Oconee River north of present-day Greensboro, Georgia, are the remains of Scully Shoals, an early town that stood on the western edge of the U.S. Frontier bordering the Creek Territory in the 1700s. Following the Indian Removal in the 1830s, the community thrived for decades, sporting a gristmill, sawmill, cotton gin, and 4-story textile mill. The



Shown above is Dr. Evan Peacock of Mississippi State University talking to the Florence Archaeological Chapter at their January meeting. Dr. Peacock gave a very interesting program to the group on Environmental Archaeology. One of the points he emphasized was that the Ancient Americans alter the natural environment just from their daily need to survive; as evident by the large shell dumps on some of our larger waterways causing the extinction of many types of mussel shells.

Submitted by Howard King



Shown above is Dr. Paul Grey of Huntsville demonstrating how Ancient Americans probably used the Atlatl Spear Thrower to the Cullman Archaeological Chapter during their January meeting. Dr. Grey has researched, studied, and experimented with the Atlatl for several years. He has made several Atlatls and has put on many demonstrations with crowd participation throughout North Alabama. He brought out several new thoughts concerning the way Ancient Americans discovered the Atlatl; its use; and the way that most impact fractures occurred on projectile points was due, in part, to the use of an Atlatl spear thrower.

Submitted by Howard King.

only surface structures remaining today are a few brick ruins protected as part of the Oconee National Forest. The U.S. Forest Service has conducted Passport in Time (PIT) projects at the site since 1997. Volunteer workers led by Jack Wynn, a retired archaeologist with the Chattahoochee-Oconee Forest Service, continue to conduct archaeological investigations at Scull Shoals with the support of a local preservation group called Friends of Scull Shoals.

The February 12th meeting featured a presentation given by Dana Chandler of Wedowee, Alabama entitled, "X'Kala-ka, a Mayan Site in the Yucatan, Mexico." Mr. Chandler provided a firsthand account of his visits to X'Kala-ka and what preliminary evidence revealed about this overgrown and as-yet-unexcavated Mayan Site.

At the February 21 meeting of the Cullman County Chapter, Dr. Jim Knight gave a presentation about last summer's discovery of an earth lodge at Moundville.



Shown above is Richard Kilborn, President of the Huntsville Archaeological Chapter, with his father, Ed Kilborn. Richard and his father have collected artifacts from all across North Alabama, especially artifacts from Paleolithic sites. They are shown holding cases of a few of the fluted points and tools they have collected. They have one of the largest collections of Paleo points in our state. Richard is currently filling out reports of each of the Paleo points in their collection for the Paleo Projectile Point Survey of Alabama. This survey was begun in the early 1990s by Charles Hubbert and Van King by the insistence of Eugene Futato and Dr. David Anderson. If anyone has Paleo points from the state of Alabama or knows of someone who does, please consider having them recorded. Contact Eugene Futato at Moundville for details.

Submitted by Howard King.



Pictured above is Mr. Charles Moore of Florence, AL., giving the January program to the Huntsville Archaeological Chapter. Mr. Moore had classified and cataloged a large archaeological collection in the Montgomery area that had been put together in the 1930s and 1940s. The heirs of the collection had asked Mr. Moore to help them in the preparation of the collection for donation to a Museum in that area, since most of the artifacts were from that region of the state. Mr. Moore had many excellent slides to show the group and a good discussion followed.

Submitted by Howard King.

## Chapter Meeting Times

The **Cullman County Archaeological Society** meets the Third Thursday of the month at 7 pm at the Cullman County Library, 200 Clark St. NE, Cullman Alabama.

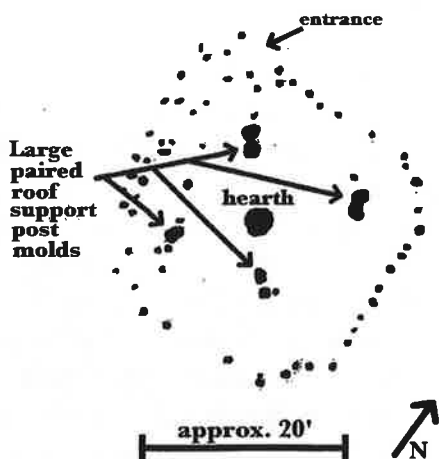
The **Birmingham Archaeological Chapter** meets the Second Thursday of the month at 7 pm at the Emmet O'Neal Library in Crestline.

The **Florence Archaeological Chapter** meets the Second Monday of the month at 7:15 pm at the Mound Museum in Florence.

The **Huntsville Archaeological Chapter** meets the Fourth Tuesday at 7 pm in the Huntsville Public Library.

## What's Happening

The **Archaeological Resource Laboratory** (ARL) at Jacksonville State University has been involved in several exciting archaeological projects over the last few months. Last May, the ARL was contracted by ALDOT to conduct a salvage excavation along a portion of the future Anniston East Bypass. This proposed roadway will cut across the Choccolocco Creek floodplain near Oxford, Alabama and cut through a portion of a prehistoric Indian village, 1Ca198. This site is one of several sites that comprise the Mississippian temple mound complex known locally as the Davis Farm Complex. 1Ca198 lies along an elongated rise a couple of hundred meters due south of 1Ca196, the former truncated Mississippian temple mound. Due to tight time constraints, Jacksonville State excavators used a road grader to remove topsoil within the future right-of-way. This procedure uncovered numerous circular and oval features and post stains. Of interest in the northern portion of the right-of-way, the post stains and associated features revealed a complete Late Mississippian rectangular, central fireplace structure. The structure had rounded corners and four large symmetrically placed central roof supports near the fireplace. Late Mississippian Barnett Phase ceramics were recovered from within the structure.



The post mold stains of a late Mississippian dwelling found at Davis Farm. (1Ca198)

Other interesting aboriginal features observed were several non-indigenous rectangular pits filled in with non-indigenous clay. These pits were located along both edges of the rise and contained pure fine grained clay. Few if any artifacts were associated with these features. Two clay pits were excavated. The clay extended nearly a meter below the exposed ground surface. Excavators speculated these clay pits may have been storage areas for high grade clay to be used in ceramic production or as mixture for the Mississippian wattle-and-daub clay structure. Their function remains a mystery.

Unfortunately, the excavation was forced to conclude long before we could complete our investigation within the proposed right-of-way. The day following our departure from the site, the landowner leveled the entire rise, 1Ca198, with heavy equipment. 1Ca198 no longer exists.

In June of 2001, the ARL was contracted by ALDOT to conduct a Phase III investigation upon 1Dk71 along Big Wills Creek north of the City of Fort Payne in DeKalb County, Alabama. As part of a realignment of U.S. 11, the proposed right-of-way will cut through the center of a prehistoric aboriginal village. This site and one other prehistoric aboriginal site, 1Dk72, across the creek, were originally located by JSU survey crews during a Phase I investigation in 1999. JSU researchers conducted a Phase II in the summer of 2000. This investigation revealed subsurface features, middens and post stains. A large quantity of aboriginal floral and faunal remains along with lithics and ceramics were recovered. Hence, we recommended 1Dk71 for Phase III level of investigations.

Beginning in June, six 2 x 4 meter squares were excavated across the site. Numerous features and post stains were revealed. Near the end of June, features and posts were being excavated. A human burial was encountered in one of the features. Researchers stopped the excavation and contacted the proper officials. The excavation was halted until proper clearance instructions could be given to the field workers. During the excavation hiatus, the topsoil was removed from the entire right-of-way in the vicinity of the site to assess the number of features and post stains present and the

scope of the site's parameters. The results were amazing. Nearly 500 features and thousands of post stains were revealed. Large and small circular and oval features full of charcoal and Aboriginal artifacts were observed. The spatial dimensions of the site within the right-of-way were determined. All of the exposed features and post stains were precisely mapped utilizing a total station transit. Excavations were stopped and 24-hour guards were placed on the site to protect the human burials and archaeological features. Negotiations with Native American groups continued through the Fall of 2001.

Although negotiations are still ongoing with several Native American groups, field crews were permitted to resume limited excavations in January 2002. Several additional human interments have since been located and left in place for future repatriation. Hundreds of artifacts and ecofacts have been recovered and returned to the ARL for initial processing and analysis. Based upon the limited field observations, the site appears to have been occupied the heaviest during the Late Archaic to Late Woodland time period. Valuable information concerning the transition from hunting and gathering Late Archaic cultures into the incipient agricultural ceramic Woodland population is being gained. Excavations are expected to continue into April of 2002.

In August of 2001, the ARL conducted a Phase II investigation of 1Fr432 in Franklin County, Alabama. The site is located upon a finger ridge along the Little Bear Creek fork of the Upper Bear Creek Reservoir in the southeastern portion of Franklin County. Excavation findings indicated the site was used on a short-term basis for limited cultural activities by various prehistoric aboriginal populations (Little et al., 2001). The earliest occupation of the site was during the Late Paleoindian period. Excavators recovered a Dalton Cluster hafted biface from the site. Early Archaic and Late Archaic bifaces were recovered from the excavation. The presence of eight sand-tempered ceramic sherds suggest a possible Late Gulf Formational occupation for the site. The best documented site component at 1Fr432 is associated with the Middle Woodland occupation. Woodland Bakers Creek, Swan Lake and

Greenville bifaces were recovered along with 2 Woodland limestone tempered Mulberry Creek Plain sherd.

No features such as hearths, pits or post stains were observed. However, archaeological materials were recovered up to a depth of 75cmbs. and both stratigraphic and horizontal distributions of chipped-stone debitage was observed. Coupled with the fact of the potential stratigraphic and horizontal distribution information which may be gained from this site and that there is a relative paucity of Middle Woodland excavated sites in the Bear Creek drainage, 1Fr432 was recommended for further Phase III level of investigation. A research design was submitted to the Alabama Highway Department and the Alabama Historical Commission and has since been approved. Jacksonville State University ARL plans on beginning a Phase III excavation of 1Fr432 this Spring.

In October of 2001, the ARL was contracted by the Calhoun County Engineering Department to conduct a Phase II level investigation upon 1Ca627 along Shoal Creek southeast of the community of White Plains in Calhoun County, Alabama. As part of a bridge replacement, the proposed right-of-way will cut through a small portion of a multi-component stratified prehistoric Indian site. 1Ca627 was originally located by JSU survey crews during a Phase I investigation in 1999. At that time, four shovel tests yielded materials to a depth of 50cmbs. and temporally diagnostic Woodland and Mississippian ceramics. JSU researchers recommended 1Ca627 for further Phase II investigations. During the Phase II level of investigations, 18 additional shovel tests and five 1x1 meter test units were placed across the site. Phase II test units revealed the presence of archaeological materials to a depth of 70cmbs. in a temporally stratified context. The deepest artifacts were associated with preceramic Late Archaic manifestations. The topmost artifact assemblage stratum suggested a Late Mississippian Barnett Phase occupation. Since most of the positive test units lay along the western edge of the proposed right-of-way, excavators and County officials agreed avoidance during construction would be the best solution to mitigation.

Submitted by Harry Holstein, JSU



Recent Projects by the  
**Center for Archaeological Studies (CAS)**  
at the University of South Alabama

**The Dunn-Fairley-Bonner House.** A Phase I survey of the residential tract that contains the historic Dunn-Fairley-Bonner House was completed in February 2002 by CAS archaeologists Bonnie Gums (supervisor), Deborah Lawrence, Sarah Mattics, and Tara Potts. Built around 1825-1830, the Dunn-Fairley-Bonner House is the oldest extant house in the rural town of Camden, which is situated near the Alabama River about 25 miles southwest of Selma. In 1832 Thomas and Martha Dunn donated 12 acres of their plantation tract for the new Wilcox County seat that was to become the town of Camden. Vacant since the 1970s, the Dunn-Fairley-Bonner House is in deteriorated condition, and in 2001 it was placed on the Alabama Historical Commission's list of "Places in Peril". The Wilcox Historical Society recently acquired this historic home from the Bonner family, and they are currently stabilizing the historic old house and hope to renovate it for possible use as a visitor center and museum. The archaeological survey consisted of the excavation of 137 shovel tests at 5-meter intervals on the property around the house. These tests yielded very few artifacts, suggesting that the area immediately around the house was kept clean during its occupancy. The only early occupation artifacts include fragments of olive green bottles, some pearlware sherds, and



Excavation of a shovel test in the front yard of the Dunn-Fairley-Bonner House in Camden, Wilcox County.

cut nails. Fred Nation of Daphne, Alabama, conducted an inventory of non-native, landscape plants on the property in conjunction with the archaeological survey. This project was funded by the Wilcox County Commission.

**Riverview Site.** Phase II testing was completed in January 2002 on city-owned river-front property designated the Riverview site (1MB301) in downtown Mobile, which is being developed for a maritime museum, visitor center, and cruise ship dock. Two test trenches and two excavation blocks were completed by CAS archaeologists under the supervision of Bonnie Gums. Wooden structural remains, probably from a waterfront warehouse, were revealed in one trench, and a midden of hundreds of broken lead-glazed ceramic vessels was uncovered in the other trench. This pottery appears to be a shipment (probably from New Orleans dating to the 1820s) that was broken upon arrival and discarded in this area as fill. At least three structural episodes, two of brick and an earlier wooden building, were found in one large block excavation. Based on late 19th- and early 20th-century maps, several structures, including an icehouse, a saloon, a warehouse, a ship chandler, and a tenement once stood in this vicinity.

**Fort Condé Village.** Phase I and II testing was completed during the end of 2001 at Fort Condé Village (1MB132) in downtown Mobile under the supervision of George Shorter. Archival and historical research was completed along with fieldwork that included over 150 shovel tests and twelve test units in the 14-acre project area. This area of the city was once a residential area of the colonial town immediately south of Fort Condé, which was built by the French around 1711. After the fort's demolition in 1820, many residential buildings were constructed in the area. By the 1970s, construction of Interstate 10 destroyed the fort site and isolating the fifteen residences from the rest of the town. Now, Fort Condé Village, as it is known, is being redeveloped by the City of Mobile through the Mobile Historic Development Commission. Archaeological investigation of the area yielded French, British, and Spanish colonial features and artifacts, along with components from the American Antebellum period. This site



contains the largest surviving colonial-era archaeological deposits in downtown Mobile, which hopefully will be preserved during development activities.

The **Birmingham Office of Law Engineering and Environmental Services, Inc.** Recently acquired a ground penetrating radar (GPR) system to complement its growing cultural resources capability. Carey Oakley, Birmingham's Senior Cultural Resources Specialist, says "It's not a silver bullet; but it's the next best thing to it when it comes to looking beneath the ground in a non-intrusive way." Traditionally, archaeologists use labor intensive or expensive methods of discovery such as picks, shovels and, in some cases, backhoes to break the surface of the ground in search of artifacts. "Now we find that, in many cases, the GPR can cover more ground in less time and for less cost," Oakley said.

The GPR technology has been around for a number of years but it was during the Vietnam Era that GPR was put to military use in the search for underground tunnels dug by the Viet Cong. Since that time, it has been used for more peaceful endeavors such as searching for buried building foundations, graves, and more recently trenches, conduits, buried tanks, and rebar buried in concrete. GPR can also be useful in locating voids in the subsurface, such as sinkholes.

The principle behind GPR involves the transmission of an electromagnetic wave directed into the ground. This wave is reflected differentially from interfaces of various kinds of soils, rocks, voids, or objects producing anomalies that are then recorded on a display monitor with the data stored on a computer for later evaluation. While the GPR can provide information on the differences in subsurface conditions, it is the responsibility of the operator to interpret the findings. Many anomalies have unique signatures-e.g., once an item such as an underground storage tank or a grave shaft has been verified by traditional excavation methods, the unique signature can then be correlated with other anomalies for identification. Depending on the antenna used and the soil conditions, the GPR can identify objects located from a depth as shallow as a few inches to several

feet below the surface. In some cases, dense soils absorb the electromagnetic wave to a degree that the GPR is not useful. However, even in these cases, it may be possible to locate near-surface interfaces such as the disturbed soil as contained within a pit.

Since acquiring the GPR system in October, the Birmingham team has achieved good results with the equipment, which has opened the door to some very interesting new projects. Historic features such as building foundations, a cellar, and possible wells and privies were recorded at a nineteenth century historic site that was being subjected to a Phase II cultural resources assessment for the Huntsville-based U.S. Space and Rocket Center. In this instance, the GPR was very useful in locating both natural and cultural features such as decayed tree stumps, buried rubbish, and underground utilities.

A second project conducted for the Internal Revenue Service involved a search for \$5 million in drug money reported to have been buried in PVC pipe containers in the lawn of an upscale suburban home. Even though the "bad guys" had already absconded with the money, the GPR was successful in identifying the refilled holes left behind. Two other projects involved the identification of an outbuilding and other features associated with State of Alabama owned Magnolia Grove Plantation located in Greensboro Alabama and a search for graves associated with an historic church located in Augusta, Georgia.

Oakley cautions that the GPR will not work in every situation.

For more information, contact Carey Oakley or Robert Perry at (205) 733-7600.

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## AAS Dues Reminder!

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Your 2002 AAS membership fees are now due. Our membership year is from January to December. According to the AAS constitution, membership fees are due by March 31st of each year. Those members not paid by that date will be dropped.

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## Moundville Featured on the Archaeology Channel Website

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The Moundville Archaeological Park orientation video Moundville: Journey Through Time is now being featured on the website of The Archaeology Channel ([www.archaeologychannel.org](http://www.archaeologychannel.org)). It is currently highlighted on the main intro page of the website. You can actually view the entire 17 minute video on your computer.

Submitted by Judith Knight

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## New Publications

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### Creation Myths and Legends of the Creek Indians

by Dr. Bill Grantham

"A long-needed study of the creation stories and legends of the Creek Indian people and their neighbors. . . including the influential Yuchi legends and Choctaw myths as well as those of the Hitchiti, Alabama, and Muskogee." -Charles R. McNeil, Museum of Florida History, Tallahassee

The creation stories, myths, and migration legends of the Creek Indians who once populated southeastern North America are centuries-if not millenia-old. For the first time, an extensive collection of all known versions of these stories has been compiled from the reports of early ethnographers, sociologists, and missionaries, obscure academic journals, travelers' accounts, and from Creek and Yuchi people living today

The Creek Confederacy originated as a political alliance of people from multiple cultural backgrounds, and many of the traditions, rituals, beliefs, and myths of the culturally differing social groups became communal property. Bill Grantham explores the unique mythological and religious contributions of each subgroup to the social entity that historically became known as the Creek Indians. Within each topical chapter, the stories are organized by language groups

following Swanton's classification of southeastern tribes: Uchean (Yuchi), Hitchiti, Alabama, Muskogee, and Choctaw- a format that allows the reader to compare the myths and legends and to retrieve information from them easily. A final chapter on contemporary Creek myths and legends includes previously unpublished modern versions. A glossary and phonetic guide to the pronunciation of native words and a historical and biographical account of the collectors of the stories and their sources are provided.

Dr. Bill Grantham, associated professor of anthropology at Troy State University in Alabama, is anthropological consultant to the Florida Tribe of Eastern Creeks. He has contributed chapters to several books, including *The Symbolic Role of Animals in Archaeology*.

February, 352 pp.

Appendix, phonetic guide, glossaries, bibliography, indexes of stories by author and by cultural group.

ISBN 0-8130-2451-X

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Dr. Bill Grantham, Associate Professor  
at Troy State University

New Perspectives on the Origins of  
Americanist Archaeology  
Edited by David L. Browman and  
Stephen Williams

In this landmark book, experienced scholars take a retrospective look at the developing routes that have brought American archaeologists into the 21st century.

In 1996, the Society for American Archaeology's Committee on the History of Archaeology established a biennial symposium named after Gordon R. Willey, one of the fathers of American archaeology, to focus on the history of the discipline. This volume grew out of the second symposium, presented at the 1998 meeting of the Society for American Archaeology.

Interest in the intellectual history of the field is certainly no thing new, but previously, focus has been on individuals and their theories and methods, or on various governmental agencies that supported, developed, or mandated excavations in North America. This volume, however, focuses on the roots of Americanist archaeology, including its pre-1915 European connections, and on some of the earliest work by women archaeologists, which has been largely overlooked.

Nine senior scholars take a step back and view the developing routes—including some of the dead ends—that have brought American archaeologists into the 21st century. Full of valuable insights for archaeologists and anthropologists—both professional and amateur—into the history and development of Americanist archaeology, New Perspectives will also inspire and serve as a model for future research.

Contributors include: Terry A. Barnhart, Bruce Bourque, Harvey M. Bricker, David L. Browman, Hilary Lynn Chester, Alice B. Kehoe, John E. Kelly, David M. Oestricher, and Stephen Williams.

David L. Browman is Professor of Anthropology and Chair of the Interdisciplinary Program in Archaeology at Washington University. Stephen Williams is Professor Emeritus of Anthropology at Harvard University.

ISBN 0-8173-1289

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You may also order by phone (1-773-568-1550), fax (1-773-660-2235), or online at [www.uapress.ua.edu](http://www.uapress.ua.edu).

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## Alabama Archaeological Society 2002 Committee Appointments

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### STANDING COMMITTEES:

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(To be appointed later in the year)

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Charles Moore  
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Read Stowe (2002)-  
Tom Maher (2003)  
Hunter Johnson (2004)  
Howard King (2004)

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Boyce Driskell (2003)  
Thomas Foster (2004)

#### **Archives Committee\***

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Phillip Carr

**Finance Committee\***

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Judith Knight (2003)  
T.R. (Randy) Gray (2004)  
Eugene Futato (Treasurer)

\*Appointments requiring Board approval

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Jim Knight - Chair  
Joe Copeland  
Stephen Meredith

**Education Committee**

Julie Lyons - Chair  
Linda Derry  
McDonald Brooms

**Membership Committee**

Bill Fowler - Chair  
Charles Hubbert  
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Larry Beane

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## New Members 2002

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## Renewals 2002

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 American Museum Natural History Library  
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 Appalachian State University Library  
 Arizona State University Library Periodicals  
 University of Arizona Library Tech Services  
 University of Arkansas University Library  
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 R B Draughton Library  
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 Wheeler Basin Regional Library  
 Nancy M. White  
 College of William and Mary Library  
 State Historical Society of Wisconsin  
 Del and Ruth Witherspoon  
 Roger D. Young

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## Donations

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Howard King made a donation to the Wimberly Scholarship fund.

McDonald Brooms made donations to each of the Wimberly, Public Education, and Mahan Funds.

An anonymous donor contributed funds for activities to promote the AAS.

Thank you for your contributions!!!!

The current fund totals for 2001-2002 are:

Wimberly	\$522.50
Mahan	\$542.00
Education	\$157.00

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## Support Your Local Schools!

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Promote education in Alabama Archaeology; pay for a membership in the Alabama Archaeological Society for your local elementary and/or high school. Schools will receive the AAS newsletter and will receive the AAS newsletter and two journals a year. What a great way to share Alabama's rich cultural heritage with our school children!

## Speaker's Bureau

The following individuals have volunteered to present programs on a variety of topics at Chapter meetings. Please contact them directly. It is expected that more will be announced in future newsletters.

Carey Oakley  
P.O. Box 10244  
Birmingham, AL 35202  
Office 205-733-7600  
Fax 205-985-2951  
General archaeological topics

Paul D. Jackson  
924 26th Avenue East  
Tuscaloosa, AL 35404  
Office 205-556-3096  
Fax 205-556-1144  
*Panam@dbtech.net*  
Cultural resource management, Late  
Woodland, prehistory in NW Alabama

Julie Lyons  
511 Dixie Drive  
Selma, AL 36701  
Home 334-872-9874  
Fax 334-872-2244  
*GLyons@compuserve.com*  
Old Cahawba, historic archaeology, public  
archaeology, Project Archaeology education  
programs, Central Alabama, Mississippian/  
Protohistoric periods

Linda Derry  
719 Tremont Street  
Selma, AL 36701  
Office 334-875-2529  
Fax 334-875-2529  
*Cahawba@zebra.com*  
Site of Cahawba, historical archaeology

Evan Peacock  
P.O. Box AR  
Mississippi State, MS 39759  
662-325-1663  
*peacock@anthro.msstate.edu*  
environmental archaeology, Woodland and  
Mississippian period, microartifacts, surveying  
on National Forests

Eugene Futato  
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park  
Moundville, AL 35474  
Office 205-371-2266  
Fax 205-371-2494  
*Efutato@bama.ua.edu*  
Archaeology of North Alabama, Iron Age  
and Bronze Age Israel

Craig T. Sheldon  
301 Tuskeena Street  
Wetumpka, AL 36092  
Home 334-567-8942  
Office 334-244-3378  
*Shelcra@sciences.aum.edu*  
Historic Creek Indians; archaeology of the  
historic Creek Indians; archaeology of the  
Lower Tallapoosa Valley; preserving your  
collection.

Hunter B. Johnson  
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park  
Moundville, AL 35474  
Office 205-371-2266  
Fax 205-371-2494  
*Hjohnson@panamconsultants.com*  
Mississippian settlement and social  
organization; Pride Place (1Tu1); Middle  
Woodland Copena, Flat-top mounds; Lower  
Mississippi archaeology; Plaquemine culture.

McDonald Brooms  
100 Lake Ridge Lane  
Mathews, AL 36052  
Office 334-670-3639  
Fax 334-670-3706  
*mcbrooms@trojan.troyst.edu*  
Alabama Coastal Plain archaeology;  
prehistory of Alabama; Southwestern  
archaeology; Mesoamerican archaeology  
(travel restricted to SE or Central Alabama on  
weeknights because of teaching schedule)

Bruce D. Bizzoco  
1769 Russet Woods Lane  
Birmingham, AL 35213  
Home 205-425-0222  
Office 205-391-2966  
*Bizzoco@bellsouth.net*  
General archaeology; frauds, myths, and  
fantastic archaeology (the pseudoscience of  
archaeology); epistemology; Charles Darwin  
and evolution; Classical fencing, history of  
armor (weapons)



## Speakers List (cont.)

Joe Watkins  
29336 One Blvd.  
Orange Beach, AL 36561  
Home 334-980-5687  
*Watkins@zebra.net*  
Maya sites of Palenque, Yaxchilan,  
Bonampak, Uxmal, Chichen Itza; lifestyles of  
the Lacandonos of Chiapas, Mexico, in the  
1960's.

Larry Beane  
3589 County Road 822  
Collinsville, AL 35961  
Home 256-523-5849  
Office 256-997-9129  
Fax 256-845-9605  
Russell Cave/Little River archaeology; tools  
and weapons demonstrations; flintknapping  
(travel restricted to NE Alabama, Birmingham  
north to Huntsville and points east)

Jim Knight  
72 Coventry  
Tuscaloosa, AL 35404  
Office 205-348-5947  
*Vknight@tenhoor.as.ua.edu*  
Moundville; Historic Creeks; history of  
Alabama archaeology; Woodland cultures of  
the Tennessee Valley; Coosa River Valley  
archaeology; Mississippian art and  
iconography

Ian Brown  
3811 Derby Downs Drive  
Tuscaloosa, AL 35405  
Office 205-348-9758  
Fax 205-348-7937  
*Ibrown@tenhoor.as.ua.edu*  
Bottle Creek archaeology; the personal side of  
field work; mounds of the Mississippi Valley;  
archaeology in Russia; studying salt in China;  
The Indian in Art; Romance and Reality

Harry Holstein  
Jacksonville State University  
Jacksonville, AL 36265  
Office 256-782-5656  
Fax 256-782-5336  
*Holstein@jsucc.jsu.edu*  
NE Alabama; Alabama prehistory; general  
archaeology; DeSoto/DeLuna; general  
anthropology; Native American Indians

Matthew Gage  
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park  
Moundville, AL 35474  
Office 205-371-2266  
Fax 205-371-2494  
*Gage@bama.ua.edu*  
Moundville; Mississippian; Remote sensing;  
Core drilling techniques

Boyce Driskell  
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park  
Moundville, AL 35474  
Office 205-371-2266  
Fax 205-371-2494  
*Bdriskel@bama.ua.edu*  
Dust Cave; Paleoindian and Archaic in the  
mid-South; Egypt and the Nile Valley

Phil Carr  
Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology  
University of South Alabama  
HUMB 34  
Mobile, AL 36688-0002  
Office 334-460-6907  
Fax 334-460-7925  
*Pcarr@jaguar1.usouthal.edu*  
Middle Archaic hunter-gatherers; Great Basin  
archaeology; lithic analysis; cultural resource  
management

Richard A. Diehl  
Box 870210  
Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0210  
Office 205-348-7550  
Fax 205-348-9292  
*Rdiehl@tenhoor.as.ua.edu*  
Mesoamerica; Olmec; Toltecs; La Moudarra

Van D. King, Jr.  
3905 Bright Star Road  
Horton, AL 35980-7563  
Office 205-466-3201  
*melvanmd@hopper.net*  
Flint knapping, lithic resources, ceramics of  
the Tennessee Valley, Stone (steatite) vessel  
quarries from Alabama to Newfoundland, Site  
destruction along the Tennessee River.

In addition: The Alabama Humanities Foundation  
has an extensive Speakers list. Visit their website at  
*www.Bham.net/ahf* or call 205-930-0540 for a complete  
list of speakers and topics.

### **AAS Scholarships**

The Alabama Archaeological Society will award two scholarships this year in the amount of \$250.00 each to two students actively engaged in an archaeological research project. Proposals for the scholarships must be submitted to the Scholarship Committee by January 31st. The Scholarship Committee will review the proposals and make recommendations to the Board of Directors at the Spring BOD meeting. The Board of Directors will vote on the proposals at the Spring meeting and an announcement of the recipients will be made by March 31st.

Minimum criteria for the grants are: 1) the student recipients must be a member of the Alabama Archaeological Society, 2) the research project that the student is involved with must be located in the state of Alabama, 3) the student must be an undergraduate or a graduate student enrolled in a college or university in the State of Alabama with an active anthropology program, 4) the student must submit a letter of endorsement from an anthropology program, and 5) the student will be required to present a paper on his or her research project at the Winter meeting.

### **Public Education**

The Alabama Archaeological Society will award public education grants this year in the amount of \$500.00. Single grant awards shall not exceed \$500.00. Proposals for the grants must be submitted to the Public Education Committee Chairman by January 31st. The Public Education Committee will review the proposals and make recommendations to the Board of Directors at the Spring BOD meeting. The Board of Directors will vote on proposals at the Spring meeting and an announcement of the grant recipient (s) shall be made by March 31st.

Minimum criteria for the grants are: 1) the project director/grant administrator must be a member of the Alabama Archaeological Society, 2) the public education project must be located in the State of Alabama, 3) the project director or his or her representative will be required to give a presentation on the project at the Winter meeting.

### **Research Grant**

The Alabama Archaeological Society will grant an award of \$500.00 this year to a deserving archaeological research project. Grant proposals must be submitted to the Archaeological Resources Chairman by January 31st. The Archaeological Resources Committee will review the proposals and make recommendations to the Board of Directors at the Spring BOD meeting. The Board of Directors will vote on the proposals at the Spring meeting and an announcement of the recipient shall be made by March 31st. Minimum criteria for the grant are: 1) the project director/grant administrator must be a member of the Alabama Archaeological Society, 2) the project must be located in Alabama, 3) the project director or his or her representative will be required to present a paper on the archaeological project at the Winter meeting and, 4) the project director or other personnel working on the project must submit a written report for publication in the Journal of Alabama Archaeology within twelve months of receiving the grant.

#### **Scholarship Committee Chair**

Jim Knight  
72 Coventry  
Tuscaloosa, AL 35404

#### **Public Education Committee**

Julie Lyons  
Old Cahawba  
719 Tremont Street  
Selma, Alabama 36701

#### **Research Committee Chair**

Jean Allan  
P.O. Box 278  
Double Springs, AL 35553

### **AAS Chapter Presidents**

Steven Meredith- Birmingham Chapter  
2240 HWY 17  
Montevallo, AL 35115  
*smeredith@wwisp.com*  
205-665-4633

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

Dr. Phillip E Koerper- Coosa Valley Chapter  
JSU Box 3039  
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. Jerry Hester - Florence Chapter  
900 Spring Cove Road  
Florence, AL 35634  
*GeraldRH@aol.com*  
256-757-3852

Richard Kilborn- Huntsville Chapter  
1502 Rice Road SW  
Hartselle, AL 35640  
*rlkilborn@aol.com*

Anderson Brooms- Troy State Chapter  
6 Lake Ridge Lane  
Mathews, AL 36052  
334-613-0686 (Home)  
334-670-3638 (Work)

Please send us your name and address if you are a chapter president!

### **2001 Alabama Archaeological Society Officers & Board Members**

#### **OFFICERS:**

President - Gary Mullen  
1st Vice President - Betsy Gilbert  
2nd Vice President - Judith Knight  
Secretary - Linda Derry  
Treasurer - Eugene Futato  
Assistant Treasurer - Julie Lyons  
Journal Editor - Eugene Futato  
Associate Editors - Ned Jenkins, Carey  
Oakley, Boyce Driskell  
Newsletter Editor - McDonald Brooms  
Associate News Editor - Clarissa Eleam,  
Samantha Wolfe  
Photographer - Anderson Brooms

#### **Board Of Directors:**

Three Year Term -  
Jim Lee  
Van King  
Lee Luis  
Teresa Paglione  
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Jim Knight

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Bart Henson  
Steve Merideth  
Bill Fowler  
Howard King  
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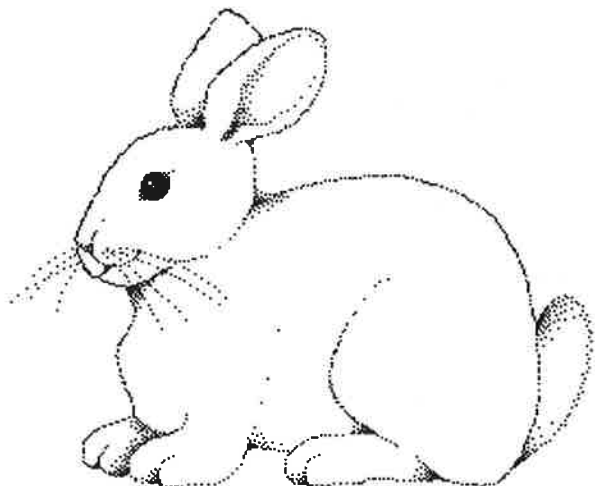
One Year Term -  
Rick Fuller  
Gary Mullen  
Charles Moore  
Margaret Russell  
Amos Wright  
Ian Brown  
Greg Rhinehart  
Michael Poe

Van King, Past Pres.

### ARTIFACTS!

Do you have any interesting artifacts that you would like to share with the members of the Alabama Archaeological Society? If you do, please send a description of the artifact and a color photo (black and white is fine if that's all you have) to the editorial staff here at *Stones & Bones* and we'll include it in an upcoming issue.

# Happy Easter!

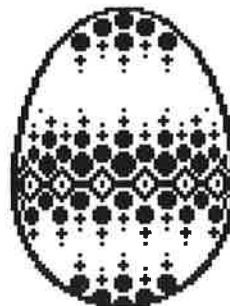


### TELL US ABOUT IT!

The editorial staff at *Stones & Bones* is looking for articles to publish and we would like those articles to come from you the members. If you have visited a site recently that you found to be of interest (it doesn't have to be in Alabama) tell us about it. If you have been doing research on a particular topic, tell us about it. If you have been involved in anything else archaeological, tell us about it. These do not have to be professional papers, so please feel free to contribute. If you have color pictures (if you only have black and white photos that's fine) which accompany your article, please send those as well and we will include them with your article.

### READ ANY GOOD BOOKS LATELY?

Are you a reader? Do you read interesting books about archaeology and related topics? Do you think others might be interested in reading the same books? If so, *Stones & Bones* would like to hear from you. If you have read an interesting book, write a review and send it to us. Book reviews are a good way of letting others know about archaeological publications which may be of interest.



**THE DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSIONS FOR THE MAY/JUNE  
ISSUE OF STONES & BONES IS APRIL 15TH.**

### Available Publications

#### Available Issues of *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*

Vol. 20-31, each issue ( <i>two issues per volume</i> ) .....	\$3.50pp
Vol. 32 & up, each issue ( <i>two issues per volume</i> ) .....	\$6.00pp
Vol. 40 (Dust Cave), two issues per volume .....	\$18.00pp
Vol. 44 (Alabama Ceramics), two issues per volume .....	\$18.00pp

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

Vol. VIII Nos. 1 & 2 - Reprint.....	\$7.50pp
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#### *The Archaeological Sequence at Durant Bend, Dallas County Alabama*

Special Publication 2 .....	\$6.00pp
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#### *Archaeological Investigations at Horseshoe Bend*

Special Publication 3 .....	\$8.00pp
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<i>Handbook of Alabama Archaeology Part I, Point Types</i> .....	\$15.00pp
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### 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  
Moundville, AL 35474

### The Alabama Archaeological Society Membership Form

☐ NEW MEMBERSHIP

☐ ANNUAL DUES PAYMENT

☐ CHANGE OF ADDRESS

☐ DONATIONS

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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☐ Life (individual).....\$340.00

☐ Sustaining (individual).....\$25.00

☐ Joint Life (husband & wife).....\$400.00

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☐ Annual (individual).....\$17.00

☐ Annual (institutional).....\$25.00

☐ Annual Family (husband, wife,  
children under 18).....\$20.00

☐ Associate (students under age 18).....\$14.00

☐ Steven B. Wimberly Scholarship Fund \$ \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Edward C. Mahan Research Fund \$ \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Public Education Special Projects Fund \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\*All donations are tax deductible.

\*\*Residents of foreign countries, including Canada and Mexico, please add: \$2.00 for Annual Individual, Institutional, or Associate; \$20.00 for Life; and \$25.00 for Joint Life



**STONES & BONES  
NEWSLETTER**

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Troy State University  
Troy, AL 36082-0001

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