

Alabama Archaeological Society

Stones & Bones

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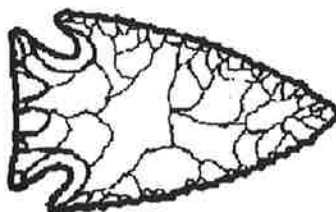
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Chapter News

Troy State University

The Troy State University Chapter met Thursday, October 2. New officers were elected and are as follows:

President- Catherine Crowell
Vice- President- Kathy Helton
Secretary- Amanda McBride
Treasurer- Clarissa Eleam

Catherine, who is also the vice- president of the Outdoor Club of Troy State , announced a trip to Cheaha State Park October 24-25. Future trips of the Outdoor Club will include traveling to archaeological sites with members of the Troy State Chapter. The announcement also was made that David Hunt, a well-known forensic anthropologist, will be lecturing in Montgomery, October 23-24. The Troy Chapter plans to attend the lecture as a group at the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts. Meetings for the Troy State University Archaeological Society are held every first Thursday of each month at 4:30.

Amanda McBride, Secretary

Tuscaloosa Chapter

The Tuscaloosa Chapter met September 25th at the Public Library. Miriam Wright was the guest speaker. Mrs. Wright talked about the herbs used by the Native Americans for medicinal purposes.

After a summer break we have started our regular monthly meetings back. The chapter meets every Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m.

Robby Hall
Secretary

East Alabama Chapter

The East Alabama Chapter met Tuesday, October 14th, at 7:00 p.m., in the Alabama Power Company Auditorium, 230 N. Gray Street, Auburn. The program was "Archaeology in the Holy Land", and was presented by Dr. Bill Grantham, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Troy State University. The talk focused on the excavation of several archaeological sites in Israel.

The presentation included the discussion of the Iron Age Philistine sites of Migne/Ekron and Ashkelon located near the southern coast of Israel, the Early Bronze site of Tel Yaquash located in the northern Jordan Valley, the Roman/Byzantine

sites of Qarsin and Sepphoris located on the Golan and Galilee. The talk concluded with a discussion of ethnoarchaeological research conducted in the Druze villages located in the Golan Heights on the borders of Israel, Syria, and Lebanon. Conclusions drawn from this research have directly affected the interpretation of the site of Qarsin and Sepphoris.

Submitted by:
Caroline Dean
Opelika, AL 36801

Cullman Chapter

The Cullman Chapter meets every third Thursday at 7:30 p.m. at the Cullman County Library.

Birmingham Chapter

The Birmingham Chapter meets every second Thursday at 7:00 p.m. at Alabama Outdoors in Homewood.

Huntsville Chapter

The Huntsville Chapter meets every first Tuesday at 7:00 p.m. at the Huntsville Library.

Florence Chapter

The Florence Chapter meets every second Monday at 7:00 p.m. at the Mound Museum.

We would like to remind everyone that the Stones and Bones newsletter is interested in any information or archaeological endeavor that involves our members. Please send member news to our Troy State address.

What's Happening Around the State

In the spring and early summer of 1997, Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (PCI), of Tuscaloosa was involved in Phase II and Phase III investigations at three prehistoric sites (1MR160, 1MR 165, and 1MR166) in Marion County in northwestern Alabama. The excavations were conducted for the Alabama Department of Transportation. Greg Hendryx served as principal investigator at 1MR160 and 1MR166, and Kristen Zscgomler served as principal investigator at 1MR165. Keith Little is directing the laboratory analysis for the project. The Phase III excavations were completed in the late summer and analysis is still in process.

The cultural components at two of the sites (1MR160 and 1MR165) are identified as Middle Archaic, Late Archaic/Gulf Formational, and Late Woodland (West Jefferson Phase). Site 1MR160 is an open-air site located on the New River. Phase II investigations yielded lithic debitage and projectile points, a ceramic scatter, and three sand stone hearths. The diagnostic points include Flint Creek, Saratoga cluster, Morrow Mountain I Mud Creek, and Cotaco Creek. Baytown Plain sherds, Alexander Pinched sherds, and one sand-tempered check stamped sherd were also recovered. Site 1MR165 is an open-air site located on an upland slope. Phase II testing revealed a large lithic bearing deposit with limited ceramic recovery. Diagnostic artifacts include Kays, Gary, and Elora projectile points and the ceramics consist exclusively of Wheeler Plain sherds. Preliminary analysis of the Phase III materials indicates a longer cultural occupation than initially determined. Diagnostic projectile points include Little Bear Creek, Madison, White Springs, Wade, Gary and Morrow Mountain II. Baytown Plain and Baldwin Plain sherds were also recovered from the Phase III excavations.

Site 1MR166 is a rock shelter on a tributary of the New River. Baytown Plain and Mulberry

Creek Plain ceramics and Kays, McIntire, and Hamilton points were recovered during the Phase II investigations indicating Late Archaic and Late Woodland (West Jefferson Phase) components.

In April 1997, PCI's Paul Jackson served as principal investigator for the Phase III mitigations of site 1Wa129 in Walker County, for the Drummond Company, Inc. The features, as well as the recovered artifacts, indicated that the site was used numerous times throughout the past, from the Archaic period into the 20th century. The main component at the site was probably a seasonal camp dating from the Late Woodland West Jefferson phase.

In June 1997, PCI (Paul Jackson, principal investigator) conducted a Phase I survey of the Hamilton Mounds (1Mr6), in Hamilton Alabama for Hankins Engineering. The City of Hamilton hopes to incorporate the mounds and the surrounding area into a park in an effort to preserve the site from future looting and erosion. The site consists of one large, two terraced mounds dating to the emergent Mississippian period and two smaller rises on the banks of the Buttahatchee River west of the large mound. The Andrew Jackson Military Trail cuts between the two small earthen mounds and might be associated with their origin. Looting has been extensive at the Hamilton Mounds site. Large pits and trenches from unauthorized excavations have damaged the earthworks, particularly the smallest mound. Future archaeological investigations will hopefully answer questions regarding the origins of the two small mounds.

Submitted by Tim Mistovich of Panamerican Consultants.

The Jacksonville State Archaeological Research Laboratory has been involved in four local projects over the past few months. In April, our staff began a preliminary excavation and restorations of the Civil War-era Janney Iron Furnace (1Ca407) in Ohatchee, Alabama. Construction of Janney Furnace began in 1863, and was partially destroyed by Union forces on July 14, 1864. Initial investigations have focused on locating out-buildings and other industrial features associated

with charcoal iron production. Calhoun County has purchased the property and the county is planning on creating a historical park at Janney.

In May, Jacksonville State University conducted an archaeological field school at the Shellie site (1Sc291), located on the right bank of the Coosa River near Ragland, Alabama. The Shellie site is a Gulf Formational shell midden occupying a first terrace overlooking the Coosa River. Five features were encountered that yielded abundant periwinkle and mussel shells, nut shells, animal bones, and Gulf Formational ceramic and lithic artifacts. As a result of the excellent bone preservation, several bone awls were also recovered.

During June, another archaeological field school was held at the Wright's Farm multi-component prehistoric village site, 1Ca18, located in Alexandria, Alabama. This is our sixth field season here. This fascinating site has yielded over 160 features, house floors, and a possible stockade trench. Four radiocarbon dates have been acquired from this site. The earliest date, 490 B.C., came from a storage pit containing steatite bowl fragments and early check stamped ceramics. The latest date of A.D. 1100 was recovered from a storage pit containing maize and emergent Mississippian ceramics.

Finally, we are presently conducting Phase I surveys on portions of Talledega National forest as part of a contract with the U.S. Forest Service. The rugged terrain offers an opportunity to identify archaeological resources found within the National Forest. This survey may help document some of the procurement areas.

Submitted by Harry Holstien of Jacksonville State University.

Mound Find Changes Picture of the Past

Long before the Egyptians began building pyramids, North Americans were erecting massive earthworks that reflected sophisticated leadership skills and the ability to warehouse the large

quantities of food necessary to sustain their construction efforts, new archaeological discoveries in Louisiana show.

A team of researchers reports in today's edition of the journal *Science* the discovery of the oldest reliably dated human-made structure in North America, a 5,400-year-old earthen mound at Watson Brake, La., that is almost 2,000 years older than nearby sites.

The circular mound, as tall as a two-story house, forms an enclosure nearly 300 yards in diameter, but its purpose is not yet clear.

The discovery of this and other mounds in Louisiana and Florida suggest that the earliest Americans, long thought to be simple hunter-gatherers who roamed the countryside in small, mobile bands, were actually capable of organizing and executing large civil engineering projects, the team reports.

The discovery "totally changes our picture of what happened in the past," says archaeologist Vincas Stepoaitis of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

"We are reassessing our whole theory of what we thought about the evolution of societies," said National Park Service archaeologist Mike Russo of the Southeastern Archaeological Center in Tallahassee, Fla.. "We once thought society was very slow to develop in North America. In fact, there were numerous societies here capable of monumental architecture much earlier than we had ever expected."

And what is becoming clear, he added, is that some of these early groups had a relatively comfortable existence, with ample supplies of food and enough time to undertake massive public works projects.

Thousands of human-made mounds dot the East and Midwest. Shaped like massive serpents, giant cones and square platforms, these 2,000 to 3,000 year-old mounds in some cases have been shown to serve as ceremonial centers, slaughterhouses and residential sites.

More often, however, the purposes of the older mounds have remained mysterious, lost in the midst of civilizations that had not yet invented writing or other pictorial displays.

Alabama's best-known mounds, at Moundville near Tuscaloosa, were built between 1000 and 1450 A.D.

Still older mounds are being found in Louisiana and Florida. One of the oldest well-documented such sites was Poverty Point in northeastern Louisiana, about 100 miles from the new find at Watson Brake.

Poverty point, named for a nearby plantation, was built some 3,500 years ago by a people who clearly had prospered from trade. Archaeologists have unearthed flint from what is now Ohio, soapstone from northern Alabama and Georgia, copper from Michigan and crystal quartz from Arkansas.

That community seemed "unusually precocious," Russo said, apparently springing up in full bloom without any historical predecessors. The much older Watson Brake discovery, he said, "explains Poverty Point." Although researchers have not yet found any direct links, it seems clear that Watson Brake is a more primitive example of the planning later seen at Poverty Point.

Specialists excavating Watson Brake found an ancient garbage dump, or midden, containing bones of deer, rabbits, squirrels, dogs, and other wildlife, as well as skeletons of fish and snail and mollusk shells from the prehistoric Arkansas River. No human bones were found.

By far the largest amount of artifacts were fire-cracked rocks used for cooking. Because pottery was not yet invented, the Watson Brake residents heated these rocks in fires, then immersed them to boil the water or splash water on them to produce steam for cooking.

Thomas Maugh
Los Angeles Times

AAPA Reception

The Alabama Association of Professional Archaeologists is sponsoring a reception for Dr. Tom Maher, state archaeologist with the Alabama Historic Commission, and the AAS members the night before the Winter meeting. The reception

will be at the museum at Moundville, December 5, from 7:00 till 9:00. This will be a nice chance for the AAS members to meet Tom and have a special time at the Museum.

Donations

The AAS would like to thank the Alabama Association of Professional Archaeologists for their contribution of \$50.00 each to the Public Education Fund, Steven B. Wimberly Scholarship Fund, and Mahan Research Fund. Mr. Robert Lustick of Tuscaloosa, AL also contributed to the Steven B. Wimberly Scholarship Fund and Mr. Mark J. McDougal of Lacey Springs, AL contributed to the Public Education Fund. Their generous donations are greatly appreciated.

To date, the AAS has received \$835.00 in donations for all three grant funds. This is 55% of our goal and we only have three more months to raise the remaining 45%. Once again, things look bleak as far as being able to fund all three grants 100%. Last year, we failed to reach our goal, but this could be attributed to the fact that we only had six months to collect contributions. This year we cannot use that excuse!

In looking over the 1997 donations, it is interesting to note that 88% of the donations received thus far have been made by students and professionals. Yet, this group only makes up about 10% of the membership. At your next chapter meeting, bring up the matter of donations. We must have everyone's help! Rally your chapter members to do their part in raising the funds needed for the AAS to have an active, viable program. Research, public education, and student scholarships are all a vital part of our program if it is to remain alive. Please send in your contributions today!!

Alabama Frontier To Be Re-created

It will be a sort of time traveler's treat.

Spectators will get a glimpse of what life was like on the Alabama frontier.

"This is a huge event- it's the most authentic living history event in Alabama," said Park Manager Ned Jenkins at Fort Toulouse/Jackson State Historic Park.

Alabama Frontier's Days will be staged from Nov. 5-9. Frontier Days is one of a number of events held at the park- which is supported by funds from the State and Friends of the Forts, a nonprofit organization that raises money for educational and interpretive events at the historic site.

There will be about 200 reenactors portraying people on the frontier, Jenkins said. Some will portray 1700s-vintage French Colonial Marines and their families.

Others will portray 1800s-vintage American troops under the command of General Andrew "Old Hickory" Jackson.

"We'll be showing a cross section of life during Alabama's frontier period from 1700 to 1819," said Jenkins, adding Alabama became a state in 1819.

The periods and cultures may be seen via reenactors and living history activities in the event that focuses on "the unique culture of the South as it transformed from the Creek Indian lands to pioneer soldiers' forts and settlers' homesteads," said Jenkins.

"People are coming from all over to help us put on the biggest event ever staged here," said Jenkins, the event's coordinator.

"It will include vivid demonstrates in dug-out canoe construction, fishing gear, traps, snares, dead falls, blow guns, tanning of hides, split river cane basket making, house building, a Creek Indian encampment, and blacksmiths, spinning, weaving and dying.

"There will be preparation" of Indian foods such as corn, acorns and hickory nuts, he

said. "The Indians ground acorns," making a meal from which they baked a kind of acorn bread.

"They pounded hickory nuts in a stone mortar," he said. The substance was then boiled, creating hickory nut oil "which the Indians used for cooking and seasoning.

Activities focusing on the earlier French colonial period will be at and outside the replica of the 1700s-vintage Fort Toulouse, and similar activities representing the Jackson period of the early 1800s will be at the nearby partially-constructed replica of Fort Jackson. he said.

"The two forts were built on the same site, first Fort Toulouse and later Fort Jackson," said Jenkins, explaining they were separated in time by about half a century. "We can't put the two replicas on the same site." The Fort Toulouse replica stands near its original location.

Taken from: Montgomery Advertiser Oct. 3, 1997

New Members

Steve Burleson
Birmingham, AL 35201

Sally Kistler
Norcross, GA 30071

Robert Lustick
Tuscaloosa, AL 35405

Karen Y. Smith
Moundville, AL 35474

Rebecca B. Phillips
Selma, AL 36701

Renewals

Lewis H. Larson
Carrollton, GA 30118

Mark J. McDougal
Lacey Springs, AL 35754

Deanne Talantis
Traverse City, MI 49684

For Your Information

The editors of *Stones and Bones* would like to thank Teresa Paglione, from the Natural Resources Conservation Service, for sending us these e-mail addresses for archaeological related news. We hope they will be beneficial to you.

Native American GIS
www.cycor.ca/neto/nativgis.htm

NOAA Paleoclimatology Program
www.ngdc.noaa.gov/paleo/paleo.html

National Technical Information Service
www.ntis.gov

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
www.achp.gov

National Trust for Historic Preservation
www.nationaltrust.org

Society of Architectural Historians
www.upenn.edu/sah

Society for American Archaeology
www.saa.org

American Anthropological Association
www.ameranthassn.org

CFR and Federal Register Information
www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr

Investigation Hotline
www.netrail.net/

Environmental Contract Fraud Information
www.ecotach.com

www.afce.org

www.fraud.org

NPS Congressional Affairs Office
www.nps.gov/legal

Federal Highways ISTEA Reauthorization
www.fhwa.dot.gov

NPS Press Release
www.nps.gov/pub_aff/pressrm.htm

**USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Cultural Resources Home Page**
www.nhq.nrcs.usda.gov/BCS/culture/cultural.htm

National Register of Historic Places
www.cr.nps.gov/nr/nrhome.html

**Federal Employment Information
Department of Interior**
www.usgs.gov/doi/avads/index.html

Office of Personal Management
www.usajobs.opm.gov

Smithsonian Voices of Discovery in Montgomery

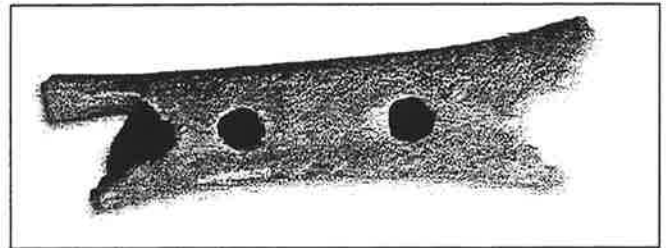
October 23, at 7:00p.m., David Hunt, Collections Manager, Department of Anthropology at the National Museum of Natural History, presented a lecture on Forensic Anthropology.

Forensic Anthropology: Skeletons Testify

From archaeological digs at early American settlements to modern crime scenes, a forensic

anthropologist reconstructs human life from fragmentary remains. Current research techniques can reveal information about a person's age, sex, appearance in life and probable cause of death. When FBI investigators seek help identifying victims of crimes, they often turn to the Physical Anthropology Department at the National Museum of History. In a lecture illustrated by fascinating slides of telltale evidence, Hunt described his forensic work and the challenges he faces.

Sound of Music Rang in a Neanderthal Cave



Music's soothing charms extended, apparently, even to Neandertals.

Archaeologists working in a cave in Slovenia found a flute (above) - the oldest known instrument - fashioned from the leg bone of a cave bear. Ivan Turk, who has been excavating the cave called Divje Babe for 14 years, punched holes in modern bear femurs with stone tools similar to those found at the site. His holes and the flute's were identical, showing that it could have been produced with implements used by the early humans.

"This is the first evidence of anything both musical and Neandertal," says Bonnie Blackwell, a geologist at Queens College in New York. Using a technique called electron spin resonance, she dated the flute at more than 40,000 years old. Previously known instruments came from sites frequented by anatomically modern humans no more than 25,000 to 35,000 years ago.

Taken from *National Geographic*, September, 1997.

Two Charged With Smuggling Artifact

Federal agents have arrested two men on charges they tried to sell a smuggled pre-Inca artifact that once lay under the bones of a warrior priest buried in the Andes foothills.

"It really is the pillaging of these very important national treasures," U.S. Attorney Michael Stiles said Thursday, announcing the smuggling charges against Orlando Mendez, 31, and Denis Garcia, 57.

The two Miami men flew the piece into New York, drove down the New Jersey Turnpike to a parking lot at a Philadelphia hotel and tried to sell it for \$1.6 million, authorities said.

The pre-Incan piece, called a "backflap," was used as a decorative piece during battle and was buried with the person. It came from the royal tombs of Sipan, Peru, and dates to the Moche civilization, which thrived from 100 B.C. to 700 A.D.

Inside a circle of spheres, a deity in the form of a spider holds the head of an enemy warrior in one hand and a sword in the other. A thin, crescent shape flares below. The golden luster has turned green in parts, exposing what an expert believes is a copper foundation. The FBI said it's extremely valuable because it is a third larger than similar pieces found.

Since looters first tunneled deep into the Moche tombs in 1987, private collectors and dealers have fueled a black market for the valued artwork and jewelry. Villagers have dug thousands of pits prospecting for gold, silver and copper artifacts - and destroying clues that could have revealed much about a civilization that left no written record.

To discourage looting, the United States agreed in 1990 to ban the import of artifacts from the royal tombs and other digs.

Garcia and Mendez met undercover FBI agents on Tuesday at a New Jersey Turnpike rest stop, showed them the piece in the trunk and

followed them to Philadelphia, where the agents said an expert would examine it. They arrested the pair here.

"We think this is the most significant seizure since the signing of the agreement with Peru in 1990," Stiles said.

Taken from the Associated Press.

AAS T-shirts

If anyone would like to order an AAS t-shirt, please send your orders in as soon as possible. We will be placing another order for the t-shirts to be printed, and the more orders the better!! You can also order long sleeve t-shirts at an additional cost of \$5.00. This may be the last chance, so order soon!!!!

AAS Scholarships, Public Education Grant, and Research Grant Reminder

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.

\$500.00 will also be awarded this year to a deserving archaeological research project.

The Alabama Archaeological Society will also award public education grants this year in the amount of \$500.00. Single grant awards shall not exceed \$500.00.

Proposals must be submitted to the Committee Chairmen by January 31st. For more information, refer to the September Stones and Bones or call us at (334)670-3638.

WINTER 1997 PRICE LIST
ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

JOURNAL OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY

20(1)-June 1974 - \$3.50

DeJarnette and Walthall: Copena Burial Caves
Grace: The Boozer Site (1Ca5), Calhoun County, Alabama
Gustafson: Further Study of an Unusual Laminar Ax
Moebes: Cave Springs Site (Mg65)
Pendleton: A Ceremonial Tubular Pipe

21(1)-June 1975 - \$3.50

Burns and Jeter: Lithic Technology and Prehistoric Behavior Patterns
in the Coosa Valley Area: A Framework for a Research Design
DeJarnette et al.: Archaeological Investigations in the Buttahatchee
River Valley, Lamar County, Alabama
Heldman and Ray: A Late Historic Burial in Montgomery County, Alabama
Stowe: Pot Sherds and a Brass Kettle: Continuity and Change at 1Mb82

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DeJarnette et al.: Archaeological Investigations in the Buttahatchee
River Valley II: Excavations at Stucks Bluff Rock Shelter
Knight: Some Observations Concerning Plant Materials and Aboriginal
Smoking in Eastern North America
Olah: An Investigation of Ethnographic and Archaeological Political
Structure in Southeastern United States
Waselkov: A Selected Bibliography for Paleoethnobotany

22(1)-June 1976 - \$3.50

Choccolocco Archaeological Society: The Cheatwood Site - 1Ca6,
Calhoun County, Alabama
Curren: Prehistoric and Early Historic Occupation of the Mobile Bay
and Mobile Delta Area of Alabama with an Emphasis on Subsistence
DeJarnette and Knight: LaGrange

22(2)-Dec. 1976 - \$3.50

Henson: A Southeastern Ceremonial Complex Petroglyph Site
Nielson: Archaeological Salvage Excavations at Site 1Au28

23(2)-Dec. 1977 - \$3.50

Atkinson et al.: Ceramics and Chronology
Jeter: Late Woodland Chronology and Change in Central Alabama
Knight: The Mobile Bay-Mobile River Delta Region: Archaeological
Status Report

24(1)-June 1978 - \$3.50

Chase: Uchee Creek Site 4: 1Ru58
Chase: Weeden Island-Swift Creek Affinities in the Middle
Chattahoochee Valley
Curren: The Zooarchaeology of the D'Olive Creek Site (1Ba196),
Baldwin County, Alabama
Lankford: Southern Contacts in Southeastern Prehistory
Moorehead: Eels and Ethnoarchaeology

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24(2)-Dec. 1978 - \$3.50

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Jenkins: Prehistoric Chronology of the Lower Chattahoochee Valley. A Preliminary Statement

Lafferty: The Early Woodland Chronological and Cultural Affinities at Phipps Bend on the Holston River, Northeast Tennessee

Marshall: A Possible Historic Indian Pendant

Walthall and Wimberly: Mississippian Chronology in the Black Warrior Valley: Radiocarbon Dates from Bessemer and Moundville

Wright: Upper Alabama River Historic Indian Towns and Their Inhabitants

25(1)-June 1979 - \$3.50

Atkinson: A Historic Contact Indian Settlement in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi

Ensor: Archaeological Investigations in the Upper Cahaba River Drainage - North Central Alabama

25(2)-Dec. 1979 - \$3.50

Bense and Watson: A Swift Creek and Weeden Island "Ring Midden" in the St. Andrew Bay Drainage System on the Northwest Florida Gulf Coast

Knight: Ceramic Stratigraphy at the Singer-Moye Site, 9Su2

26(1)-June 1980 - \$3.50

Knight: Culture Complexes of the Alabama Piedmont: An Initial Statement

Tomak et al.: The Earlier Archaic Components at the Leonard Haag Site, Dearborn County, Indiana

Walthall: A Mississippian Pipe from Alabama

26(2)-Dec. 1980 - \$3.50

Beinlich: Indian Profile Petroglyph

Brooms: Investigations at 1Je37: A West Jefferson Phase Site in Jefferson County, Alabama

Futato: An Overview of Wheeler Basin Prehistory

Goad: Copena Burial Practices and Social Organization

Grumet: Book Review: Archaeological Perspectives on Ethnicity in America: AfroAmerican and Asian American Cultural History

Lentz: Corn from the Moody Slough Site, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

27(1)-June 1981 - \$3.50

Bond: Experimental Heat Treatment of Cedar Creek Cherts

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Knight and Adams: A Voyage to the Mobile and Tomeh in 1700 with Notes on the Interior of Alabama

27(2)-Dec. 1981 - \$3.50

Gustafson and Pigott: A Tale of Two Sites, or, Big Sandy Begins to Speak

Johnson and Morrow: Thermal Alteration and Fort Payne Chert

Little and Curren: Site 1Ce308: A Protohistoric Site on the Upper Coosa River in Alabama

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28(1)-June 1982 - \$3.50

Parker: Archaeological Test Investigations at 1Su7: The Fort Tombecbe Site

28(2)-Dec. 1982 - \$3.50

Hulse: James W. Cambron

Knight: A Repousse Copper Plate from Northeast Alabama

Kwas: Bannerstones: A Historical Overview

Lauro: The Edgefield Scraper and Waller Knife, Early Archaic Tools from the Pearl River Drainage, Mississippi

McCulloch: Middle Woodland and Early Late Woodland Phases in the Lower Tennessee River Valley

29(1)-June 1983 - \$3.50

Futato and Solis: Archaeology at Site 1Ja78, the B.B. Comer Bridge Site

29(2)-Dec. 1983 - \$3.50

Barber: Another Look at Late Holocene Sea Level Oscillations in Mobile Bay, Alabama

Holstein: A Diagnostic Late Paleo/Early Archaic Artifact from the Upper Coosa Drainage, the Edgefield Scraper

Lloyd et al.: Tallahatta Quartzite Quarries in the Escambia River Drainage

Walling and Schrader: The Dry Branch Site, 1Sh42, and the Late Gulf Formational in the Central Coosa River Drainage

30(1)-June 1984 - \$3.50

Fuller and Silvia: Ceramic Rim Effigies in Southwest Alabama

Nance: The Humanistic Archaeology of Daniel W. Josselyn

Smith: A Sixteenth Century Coin from Southeast Alabama

30(2)-Dec. 1984 - \$3.50

Futato: An Index to the First 30 years of the Journal of Alabama Archaeology

31(1)-June 1985 - \$3.50

Ensor: The Joe Powell Site (1Pi38): A Dalton Manifestation on the Alabama Gulf Coastal Plain

Johnson: Upland Subsistence Data from Colbert Ferry Park, Northwest Alabama

32(2)-Dec. 1986 - \$3.50

Knight: Archaeological Survey and Testing at the Lightwood Shell Midden Complex, Site 1Ta241, Talladega County, Alabama

Knight: Book Review: The Prehistoric Native American Art of Mud Glyph Cave

Peacock: A Comparison of Late Woodland, Mississippian, and Protohistoric Triangular Points from the Central Tombigbee River Drainage

Waselkov: A Reinterpretation of the Creek Indian Barricade at Horseshoe Bend

JOURNAL OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY

33(1)-June 1987 - \$3.50

Hubbert and Wright: Lalakalka, the Fishing Place: Another Way of Seeing the Archaeology of the Rother L. Harris Reservoir

33(2)-Dec. 1987 - \$3.50

Oakley and Driskell: Archaeological Investigations at Sites 1Ma285 and 1Ma126, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama

34(1-2)-June/Dec. 1988 - \$7.00

Nance: Archaeology of the Rodgers-Ceta Site: A Lamar Village on Talladega Creek, Central Alabama

35(1)-June 1989 - \$3.50

Holstein et al.: The Morgan Mountain Stone Mound Complex, Site 1Ca32, Calhoun County, Alabama

Martin: Archaeological Investigations of an Aboriginal Defensive Ditch at Site 1Ds32

Mikell: The Temporal Affiliation and Morphological Characteristics of Washington Cluster Projectile Points from the Mobile Bay Pipeline Project

Silvia: Archaeological Test Excavations at Bienville Square, a Public Park in Downtown Mobile, Alabama

35(2)-Dec. 1989 - \$3.50

Dimmick: A Survey of Upper Creek Sites in Central Alabama

36(2)-Dec. 1990 - \$6.00

Krause: The Death of the Sacred: Lessons from a Mississippian Mound in the Tennessee River Valley

Patterson: An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Selected Areas of the Black Prairie Region of West Central Alabama

37(1-2)-June/Dec. 1991 - \$12.00

Hollingsworth: The Archaeology of Sheeps Bluff Shelter (1Fr324), Franklin County, Alabama

38(2)-Dec. 1992 \$6.00

White: Shell Mounds of the Lower Apalachicola River Swamp, Northwest Florida

Steponaitis: Yet Another Rattlesnake Disk from Moundville?

Hanvy et al.: Ten Islands of the Coosa River

Chase: Harold A. Huscher: 1908-1992

39(1-2)-June-Dec. 1993 - \$12.00

Stowe and Fuller: The Bottle Creek Mounds--History of Archaeological Research Prior to 1990

Waselkov: A Contour Map of the Bottle Creek Site

Brown and Fuller: Analysis of Bottle Creek Pottery at the Alabama Museum of Natural History

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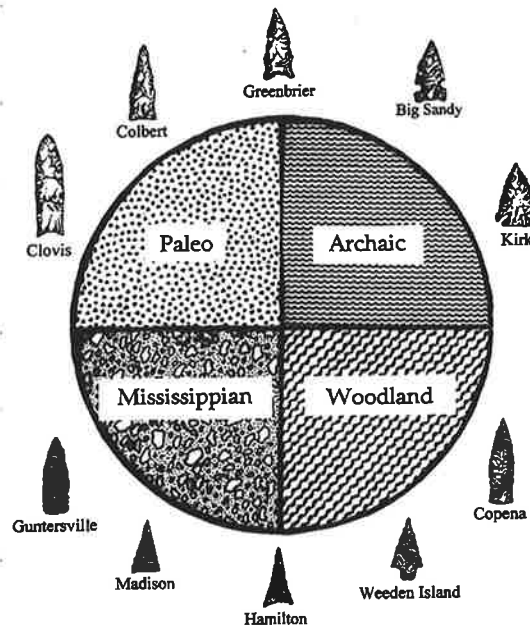
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