

Alabama Archaeological Society

Stones & Bones

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AAS Winter Meeting

This year's AAS Winter Meeting was hosted by the East Alabama Chapter on the Auburn University Campus on Saturday and Sunday, December 16-17. By all accounts it was a great success. The event actually began the night before with a fine social gathering at the home of John and Randy Cottier in Auburn. Despite considerable traveling distances and heavy rain, AAS members and friends arrived from all over the State to enjoy a festive evening of fine food, fellowship, and the Cottiers' gracious hospitality.

The formal program began at 8:15 Saturday morning in Thach Hall, with welcoming remarks by AAS President Van King and Associate Dean of Auburn University's College of Liberal Arts, Tony Carey. Before the day was over, 78 people had registered, with an estimated total of 90 individuals in attendance. Eighteen speakers made presentations, with the focus of most of the talks on two themes: (1) archaeology of east-central Alabama and adjoining Georgia; and (2) historic forts in Alabama. One participant, Steve Moon, had come all the way from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to present the results of his M.S. thesis research on

Paleoindian artifacts from the Gulf Coastal Plain of southeastern Alabama. Steve's research as a graduate student at Kirkwood Community College was supported in part by an AAS student award. Video and audio recordings of the presentations have been deposited in the Auburn University Library Archives.

Despite concern about it being Graduation Day on the AU Campus and potential problems with parking and getting lunch, everything went smoothly. Arrangements had been made for the delivery at noon of box lunches from McAlister's Deli of Auburn, while the AAS officers and members of the Board of Directors held their meeting at a catered luncheon in nearby Foy Union. Twenty-one individuals attended the Board meeting. Following lunch, a group photograph was taken of those in attendance.

The winter business meeting was called to order with Van King presiding. Among the highlights were the recognition of David Chase in the audience and the presentation of this year's "Milt and Bea Harris Outstanding Service Award" to

Visit the AAS Web Page:

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

Carey Oakley for his contributions and dedication to Alabama archaeology throughout his long career. Carey recently retired as Director of the University of Alabama Office of Archaeological Services, a program that he was instrumental in founding in 1972. In addition, an announcement was made of the recently established memorial fund at Auburn University in honor of John Harmon. John, who worked closely with Dr. Cottier as an integral part of the AU archaeology program for many years, was killed in a vehicle accident the night of October 2, 2000 while returning from the Fort Mitchell excavation site.

The following individuals were elected as AAS officers for 2001:

President-Gary Mullen,
1st Vice President-Betsy Jones,
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,
and Boyce Driskell;
Newsletter Editor-McDonald Brooms,
Associate News Editors-Clarissa Eleam
and Samantha Wolfe,
Photographer-Anderson Brooms.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session that followed, incoming president Gary Mullen thanked Van King on behalf of the AAS for his service as President during the past year. Gary then, as program chair, recognized a number of individuals for their part in making the winter meeting so successful. These included Caroline Dean, Roberta Hand, Jackie Mullen, and Phylis Floyd for handling the registration and refreshments; Renee Anderson as the slide projectionist; Marty Olliff of the AU Archives and Mike McKee for videotaping and Teresa Paglione for audiotaping the presentations; Jeff Graves, John Hand, Greame Lockaby, Todd and Rebecca Nims for general assistance; and all of the members of the East Alabama Chapter who helped out in various ways. A special thanks was extended to Jim Lee

for his role again this year in providing an outstanding Silent Book Auction. The meeting was adjourned at 5:15 p.m., with a reminder of the field trip to Fort Mitchell Sunday morning.

As the meeting concluded, the weather had turned pretty nasty, with severe thunderstorm activity and tornado watches in Auburn and other parts of the State. There was special concern for those participants returning to Tuscaloosa. A deadly tornado had hit that area during the night, killing at least ten people. By 8:00 Sunday morning when the group met at Haley Center for the trip to Fort Mitchell, the temperature had plummeted from a high of 70 F the previous day to 30 F, with blowing snow and gusting winds up to 22 mph. Despite the chilling temperatures, a group of 16 individuals made the trip to Fort Mitchell, located in Russell County about 5 miles south of Phenix City. Braving the weather were Peter and Patti Branum, John and Randy Cottier, Linda and Richard Trammel, Newell Floyd, Jim and Ola Ann Lee, Mike McKee, Steve Moon, Gary and Jackie Mullen, Teresa Paglione, John Ross, and Ernie Seckinger.

The mid-morning sun sure felt good by the time the Cottiers had taken the group on a walking tour of the new memorial under construction and everyone had arrived at the actual site of Ft. Mitchell. Partially excavated were the earlier fort built in 1813 during the Creek Indian War and the later construction in 1825. Dr. Cottier has been directing excavations of the two forts, which will continue this coming year.

Other points of interest were seeing where the Old Federal Road passed through the area, the site of the Indian factory built in 1817, and the old cemetery near the fort site where members of several distinguished families from that era are buried. It was about 11 o'clock when the tour was concluded and everyone headed in their separate ways, bringing to a conclusion this year's winter meeting.

Submitted by Gary Mullen.

**Membership renewals for the
2001 year are now due!!!**



Group photo of the Alabama Archaeological Society Winter Meeting held December 16-17 on the Auburn University Campus.
Photo by Anderson Brooms



Carey Oakley was the recipient of this year's "Milt and Bea Harris Outstanding Service Award" for his dedication to Alabama archaeology throughout his long career. Congratulations!
Photo by Anderson Brooms



AAS members enjoy refreshments during a break at the Winter Meeting.
Photo by Anderson Brooms



A field trip to Fort Mitchell, located five miles south of Phenix City, was undertaken on Sunday, December 17, 2000. Pictured are: John Cottier (foreground); others, left to right: Peter Branum, Patti Branum, John Ross, Randy Cottier, Newell Floyd, Richard Trammel, Gary Mullen, Jackie Mullen, Ola Ann Lee, Jim Lee, Steve Moon, and Mike McKee. Not pictured: Linda Derry, Ernie Seckinger, and Teresa Paglione.

Photo by Linda Derry



Members of the Troy Chapter of the AAS made the trip to Auburn to support Clarissa Eleam (center) who gave a presentation of TSUARC's recent Phase II of Fendall Hall in Eufaula, Alabama.

Photo by Anderson Brooms

Chapter News

The **Cullman Chapter** met on November 16 at the Cullman County Library. The program was given by Dr. Harry Holstein of Jacksonville State University. He has spent several years in east central Alabama studying, excavation and reporting on the archaeology of that area. He spoke about DeSoto's trip through that area of Alabama, and the sites that he has examined concerning this first journey into our state by these Spanish explorers.

At the January 18 meeting, Mr. Charles Hubbert of Florence, Alabama gave a program on the Paleoindian Period.

The **East Alabama Chapter** held a meeting on November 14 at the Natural Resources Conservation Service. The speaker was Teresa Paglione who gave a slide presentation on a number of Pre-Incan and Incan archaeological sites that she visited in Peru and Bolivia this past summer. These sites include Tihuanaco, a large ceremonial site that flourished 1000 years before the Inca; the mysterious Nazca Lines, geometric and

zoomorphic designs in the Andes; Cuzco, the capital of the Incan Empire; Sacsayhuaman, a religious and military fortress constructed of stones, without mortar, that are so perfectly fitted together that not even moss grows in the cracks; Maccu Pichu, the "lost city of the Incas;" Lake Titicaca and the floating reed islands; and ruins of other sites of archaeological interest.

The **JSU/Coosa Valley Chapter** met recently to elect officers for the 2000-2001 year. The newly elected officers are: President- Dr. Phil Keopher, 1st Vice President- Mr. Chris Hill, 2nd Vice President, Mr. Wyatt Amos, Secretary- Ms. Linda Frazier, Editor- Mr. Larry Smith. Dr. Harry Holstein gave an informative talk and slide presentation on JSU's Spring and Summer projects at the October meeting. Mr. Larry Bean, the guest speaker for the November meeting, gave an interesting discussion on Indian artifacts and a demonstration on flintknapping.

Several members of the **Troy State Chapter** attended the AAS Winter Meeting in Auburn including Clarissa Eleam who gave a presentation on TSUARC's recent Phase II of Fendall Hall in Eufaula.

Alabama Historical Commission Funds Archaeological Projects

The Alabama Historical Commission has awarded grant moneys totaling almost half a million dollars to worthwhile preservation projects throughout the state. Funds are from interest generated by the Alabama Cultural Resources Preservation Trust Fund. The following list includes only those projects of an archaeological nature.

Baldwin County Historical Development Commission: Underwater Archaeological Search for the *Hermes*. Consultants from the University of West Florida will search for the British warship *Hermes*, sunk during the British attack on Ft. Boyer in 1814.

University of Alabama: Characteristics of the Mississippian Settlement in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama-Season 3 \$10,000. Continuation of a survey project designed to locate outlying prehistoric farmlands within the area encompassed by the prehistoric Moundville chiefdom of the Black Warrior River Valley.

University of Alabama: Office of Archaeological Resources \$80,000. Develop an internet-accessible geographic information system locating archaeological sites and areas surveyed for archaeological sites in the state.

University of South Alabama: Archaeological Survey of the Forks \$9,994. Record archaeological sites in the Forks area in Choctaw, Clarke, and Washington Counties with a focus on Tallahatta Quartzite quarries and provide petrographic analysis of the quartzite to allow identification of the material in prehistoric lithic assemblages.

University of Alabama: Discovering Archaeology in Alabama: Project Archaeology Teacher Workshops \$5,000. Continue support

of the Office of Archaeological Resources' *Project Archaeology* teacher workshops.

Bellingrath-Morse Foundation: Archaeological Exploration and Planning at Bellingrath Gardens and Home \$5,000. Archaeologists from the University of South Alabama are to perform historic and archaeological research on the recently discovered remains of the Lisloy Plantation, a significant French and British Colonial archaeological site from the 1760's, which exists on the Bellingrath Gardens and Home property. This research is the first step in a long-range scientific study of the Lisloy Plantation, in the development of a public archaeology program for visitors, and in the production of a resource management plan.

St. Stephens Historical Commission: Archaeology at Old St. Stephens, Continued Mapping \$20,000. Continue systematic survey and detailed mapping of surface features, as well as testing of structural sites at Old St. Stephens by the University of South Alabama archaeological staff. The information is to assist the St. Stephens Historical Commission in interpretation and resource management of this new historical park.

University of Alabama: Tensaw Lake Site Assessments \$7,487. Determine the age of human occupations in the Tensaw Delta and correlate that information with changes in the ocean sea level after the last Ice Age.

University of South Alabama: Old Mobile Archaeological Analysis, Phase II \$20,000. This project completes analysis on excavations and research accomplished to date during the University of South Alabama's study of Old Mobile. In addition, a fully-illustrated monograph in the University of South Alabama's technical reports series from the Center of Archaeological Studies will be published.

AAS Scholarship Deadline

The Alabama Archaeological Society will grant two scholarships this spring to students engaged in archaeological projects within the state of Alabama. These will be in the amount of \$250 each. The deadline for applying is January 31, 2001. Applications should be mailed to the chair of the Scholarship Committee, Dr. Jim Knight. Minimum criteria for the grants are:

1) The student recipients must be a member of the Alabama Archaeological Society.

2) The research project in which the student is involved 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 professor.

5) The student will be required to present a paper on his or her research at the Winter meeting.

Mail applications to:

Vernon James Knight

University of Alabama

Box 870210

Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0210

Museum Expedition 23

June 10 - July 7, 2001

Sift through the sands of time! Join Museum Expedition 23 at Moundville Archaeological Park this summer for an excavation adventure. Work alongside scientific researchers as you explore one of the preeminent archaeological sites in North America. Learn excavation techniques, artifact identification, and laboratory procedures. The Museum Expedition offers four one-week sessions beginning June 10, running through July 7, and is open to high school students, teachers, and other adults interested in history, science or

archaeology. Sponsored by the Alabama Museum of Natural History and the Alabama Historical Commission. Registration deadline is May 15, or until all spaces are filled. For more information call:

Jan Mize (205) 348-1516

Brain Rushing (205) 348-9481

Help Support Expedition 23!

Would you like to help make it possible for a student to be a part of Expedition 23 at Moundville? There are many high school students in our state who would like to participate in this special educational experience, but do not have the financial means to do so. Our Expedition Scholarship Fund exists so that these students have this opportunity, and we urge you to lend your support! All expedition scholarships are awarded to students based upon need and a demonstrated enthusiasm for learning.

If you would like to make a tax-deductible contribution to the Expedition Scholarship Fund, you may make a check payable to The University of Alabama, indicate that it is for Expedition Scholarship, and send it to:

Expedition Scholarship Fund

Alabama Museum of Natural History

Box 870340

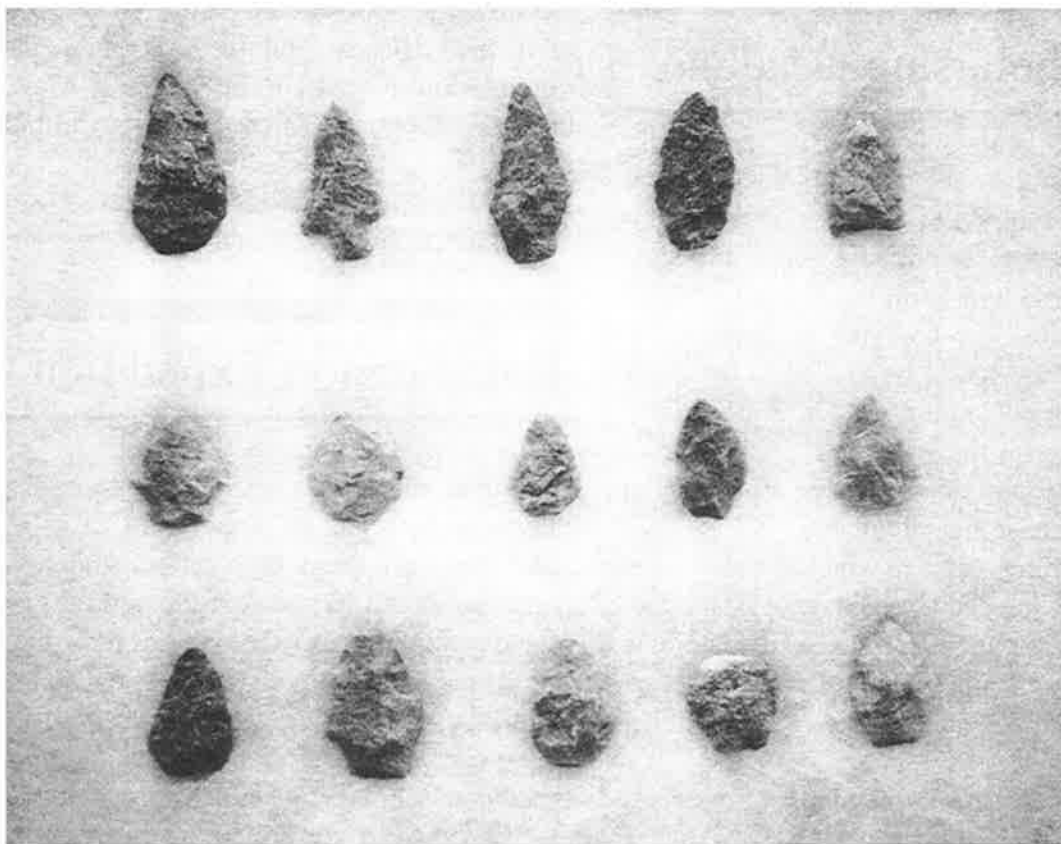
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35487-0340

If you have any questions about the Expedition Scholarship Fund or if you would like to nominate a student to receive a scholarship to Expedition 23, please call the leader of the Expedition Program, Brian Rushing, at (205) 348-9481 or email brushing@bama.ua.edu.

Websites

The Southeast Archaeological Center has begun to put some of their publications on line. To see their list, go to:

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/seac/>



Artifacts from Bill Fowler's collection made from "Talladega Quartzite."
Photo by Bill Fowler.

Prehistoric Use of Quartzite for Projectile Point Fabrication in East-Central Alabama

Field Observations
by
Bill Fowler

As an occasional collector of surface-exposed artifacts in east-central Alabama, I have long been amazed at the extent to which local and not-so-local quartzites were used by ancient man for projectile point fabrication. My guess is that, of the hundreds of lithic scatters I have observed in and near the Alabama Piedmont, at least half of them contained abundant quartzite flakes or other

pieces of worked quartzite. Even though I actually collect only a small fraction of the artifacts I find, my collection nonetheless includes dozens of quartzite points and scrapers.

What surprises me most of all is the prevalence of quartzite lithic items even in areas where other more easily worked materials, especially vein quartz, are also readily available. A typical specimen of quartzite is rough, coarse, and grainy, and I strongly suspect that a knapper would find it rather difficult to consistently put a really sharp edge or tip, or a deep notch, on a quartzite blank. And I also suspect that a thin, symmetrical, finely-crafted point or blade of any style would be difficult to obtain from such a crude starting material. Of the numerous quartzite points that I have seen and/or found, very few have displayed any of these seemingly desirable construction features.

So why did ancient man use quartzite for point-making even when he really didn't need to? In the case of Tallahatta Quartzite, a mineral that

was quite widely distributed by ancient man, the reasons for the material's prehistoric popularity are obvious: There are very few suitable alternative lithic materials of any kind in southwest Alabama and southeast Mississippi, which is the known source of this quartzite. But this argument simply doesn't apply to the quartzites of east-central Alabama, where vein quartz and several significant chert types are relatively abundant.

I have noticed that one rather distinctive and easily recognizable quartzite type is represented in several of my projectile points from east-central Alabama. I have never encountered this particular material in the form of a stream-worn cobble, unlike most of the other quartzites of this region, which are quite commonly found as cobbles. Indeed, I have discovered only one confined area of the state where the material outcrops; this area covers roughly a few thousand acres on timber-company land just west of the city of Talladega in Talladega County. The material in the outcrops and in some of the derived lithic items is a very light gray, almost white pink to brown, possibly due in part to patination processes occurring subsequent to artifact manufacture. For lack of a better name, I will refer to this material hereafter as Talladega Quartzite.

My collection of east-central Alabama artifacts contains at least fifteen points and scrapers made from Talladega Quartzite. An examination of my records indicates that these objects were found distributed as follows: six from Cleburne County, three from Clay County, one from Shelby County, one from St. Clair County, three from Coosa County, and one from Chilton County. Moreover, no two of the items were found on the same prehistoric site; that is, all came from different locations.

I am certain that the above distribution is heavily biased by the limited nature of my search opportunities and thus does not represent the true distribution of artifacts made from this material. Nevertheless, it is clear even from this scant evidence that lithic items made from Talladega Quartzite were probably widely distributed over at least the northern portion of the Alabama Piedmont. And if the single known outcrop in

Talladega County were truly the only one in the region, then it would be possible to conclude with some confidence that Talladega Quartzite was quite popular and was probably traded among certain groups of prehistoric inhabitants, despite the local availability of seemingly superior lithic materials.

Another interesting observation is that the Talladega Quartzite points in my collection that can be identified as to point type appear to be evenly distributed among Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Woodland point types. In fact, very few if any of the numerous Early Archaic points in my possession were made from quartzite of any type. Instead, most were made from local cherts or vein quartz.

Unfortunately, I have no firm data that would shed light on why quartzites might have been desired or even preferred over other materials--after the Early Archaic period-- for use in point-making. However, I have observed during my handling of quartzite flakes and artifacts that they seem to be extremely durable and are not easily shattered, cracked, or nicked. Quite possibly, it seems to me, this is the property of quartzite that the Archaic and Woodland people prized. Perhaps they were frequently able to hurl or thrust a quartzite-tipped spear without causing significant damage to the point, which meant that they could immediately grab the spear and use it a second time if necessary.

In summary, my experience suggests that the quartzites of East-Central Alabama were highly valued and extensively used for projectile point fabrication, but only after the Early Archaic people set aside their penchant for finely-wrought and deeply-notched points and embraced the relatively crude, short-stemmed and round-based point styles of the Middle Archaic period. Perhaps this example of adaptation to existing natural resources helps to explain why the Middle Archaic and later prehistoric people of the Alabama Piedmont were apparently so much more successful economically than their Early Archaic predecessors

New Publication

**From Quarry to Cornfield:
The Political Economy of Mississippian
Hoe Production**

Charles R. Cobb

From Quarry to Cornfield provides an innovative model for examining the technology of hoe production and its contribution to the agriculture of Mississippian communities.

Lithic specialist Charles Cobb examines the political economy in Mississippian communities through a case study of raw material procurement and hoe production and usage at the Mill Creek site on Dillow Ridge in southwest Illinois. Cobb outlines the day-to-day activities in a Mississippian chiefdom village that flourished from about A.D. 1250 to 1500. In so doing, he provides a fascinating window into the specialized tasks of a variety of 'day laborers' whose contribution to the community rested on their production of stone hoes necessary in the task of feeding the village. Overlooked in most previous studies, the skills and creativity of the makers of the hoes used in village farming provide a basis for broader analysis of the technology of hoe use in Mississippian times.

Although Cobb's work focuses on Mill Creek, his findings at this site are representative of the agricultural practices of Mississippian communities throughout the eastern United States. The theoretical underpinnings of Cobb's study make a clear case for a reexamination of the accepted definition of chiefdom, the mobilization of surplus labor, and issues of power, history, and agency in Mississippian times. In a well-crafted piece of writing, Cobb distinguishes himself as one of the leaders in the study of lithic technology. *From Quarry to Cornfield* will find a well-deserved place in the ongoing discussions of power and production in the Mississippian political economy.

Charles R. Cobb is Associate Professor of Anthropology at Binghamton University in New York.

288 pages, 6 1/8 x 9 1/4, illustrated

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University of Alabama Press

1-800-621-8476 or www.uapress.ua.edu

Book Review

**Undaunted Courage, Meriwether Lewis,
Thomas Jefferson, and the Opening of the
American West**

By Stephen E. Ambrose

521 pages. Touchtone Books, NY

Many books have been written about the Lewis and Clark expedition and their complete journals have also been published, but none have been more readable than this historic work by Ambrose. The book focuses primarily on Lewis from his early career as secretary to Jefferson until his death in 1809.

Lewis was an intelligent and enterprising young man which Jefferson readily recognized. Jefferson had ample opportunity to observe Lewis when he served from 1801-1802 as Jefferson's secretary. Jefferson had long dreamed of exploring the far west and decided on Lewis as the man to lead the expedition. Lewis eagerly accepted the appointment and started preparations for the journey in 1803; however, it was not until the spring of 1804 that the expedition finally moved up the Missouri from St. Louis. Lewis was given an army commission as Captain. He had insisted, and Jefferson agreed, that his good friend William Clark be given a Captain's commission as co-leader of the expedition, but the Secretary of War refused, instead giving Clark a commission of Lieutenant. Lewis always considered and treated Clark as co-leader. Jefferson never intervened to correct this injustice to Clark.

During the winter of 1804-05, they camped with the Mandans. By early summer of 1805 they

were at the great falls of the Missouri and crossed the Continental Divide in August. From October to December 1805, they descended the Columbia River where they built Fort Clatsop near the Pacific Ocean. In March 1806, they started the return journey and arrived at St. Louis in September. However, it was several months before Lewis traveled to Washington to report to the anxiously awaiting Jefferson.

While among the Mandans, Lewis met a French Canadian trader who wanted to sign on as an interpreter. Lewis eagerly accepted and engaged Charbonneau and one of his wives, Sacagawea, for the expedition. Sacagawea was about 15 years old and six months pregnant. Her son was born before they left the Mandans, with Lewis acting as doctor. Lewis considered her a valuable addition since she could translate the Shoshone tongue where Lewis hoped to trade for some horses.

Some historians have given Sacagawea such a prominent role in the expedition that one would think Lewis would never have made it without her; however, this was not the case. She played an important role on the Upper Missouri, but when they crossed the Continental Divide, she could no better speak to the Indians on the Columbia River than Lewis. Lewis relied on obtaining other guides down the river and two teenage youngsters guided him back across the Divide.

The success of the expedition was due primarily to the good judgment and decision making of Lewis. He was also very successful in establishing friendly relations with the Indians along the route. Although he consulted Clark on all occasions, the final decisions belonged to Lewis. Lewis kept a detailed journal (which he guarded with his life) on his observations and locations. He kept a large collection of flora and fauna that had never been reported on.

Jefferson was very pleased with Lewis and the results of his journey. As a reward, he appointed Lewis Governor of the Louisiana Territory. Lewis arrived in St. Louis in late 1807 to take up his duties. Jefferson was very anxious for Lewis to publish his journals and Lewis kept promising to do

so, but for some unknown reason never hired an editor or seriously pursued the journal publication.

Lewis had large expenditures in St. Louis and some of his accounts submitted to the Treasurer were denied, amounting to several thousand dollars. Lewis did not have the money to pay these debts, in fact, he often borrowed 20 or 30 dollars from friends. The situation became intolerable and Lewis decided to go to Washington and straighten out his accounts.

For some unexplained reason, he decided to go by way of New Orleans. He descended the Mississippi to New Orleans and traveled back to Natchez where he picked up the Natchez Trace to Nashville. For some time Lewis had been drinking and suffered from depression. On the Trace, Lewis crossed the Tennessee River and arrived at Grinder's Inn on October 10, 1809. Here Lewis spent the night and Mrs. Grinder noted his behavior as erratic and she thought him ill. After everyone had gone to bed, Lewis loaded his pistols and early on the morning of October 11 he shot himself in the head; however, the bullet only grazed his head. Mrs. Grinder heard him exclaim "O Lord." Lewis took the other pistol and shot himself in the chest. Shortly after sunrise Lewis died. He was buried on the grounds of Grinder's Inn and the location today is a national monument.

There has been considerable literature on the death of Lewis, much of it claiming he was murdered, but the best gauge of this was the reaction of Clark and Jefferson who knew him best. Both men never doubted that Lewis killed himself.

Clark took over responsibility for getting the journals published and after overcoming many difficulties, they were finally published in revised form in 1814. Only recently has Lewis received the recognition he deserves for leading the first American expedition to the Pacific Ocean and back.

Contributed by Amos J. Wright, Jr.

Websites

The Southeast Archaeological Center has begun to put some of their publications on line. To see their list, go to:

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/seac/>

Kennewick News

Eight scientists are suing the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, claiming that the Corps violated the National Historic Preservation Act by plowing over the burial site of 9,300-year-old Kennewick Man.

The remains of Kennewick Man were discovered near the Columbia River in Kennewick, Washington in 1996.

The Corps argue they were simply trying to keep looters away from the site when they covered it with 500 tons of rocks and soil in 1998. Scientists claim that the Corps actions may have ruined the original burial site.

The scientist's lawsuit, filed in 1997, also contests the Corps' decision to turn the bones over to five tribes who have claimed Kennewick Man as their ancestor.

Although the tribes say a scientific study would violate their religious traditions, the anthropologists believe further study could reveal clues about the identity of the first humans on the continent.

Kennewick Man is being kept at a Seattle museum pending the outcome of the lawsuit.

New Members

Ben Shields, Tuscaloosa AL
Asa Randall, Micanopy FL
Michael Garrett, Opelika AL
Bruce Aldridge, Grove Oak AL

M. A. Conklin, Harselle AL
Danial L. Brooks, Alexandria AL
James C. Johnson, Auburn AL
John S. Whatley Jr., Thomson GA
Del & Ruth Witherspoon, Deatsville AL
Darren Latham, Hattiesburg MS
Shannon Chappell, New Orleans LA

2000 Renewals

Alabama Gas Corp.-JCL, Birmingham AL
Lawrence S. Alexander, Wildwood GA
Jean W. Allan, Double Springs AL
Gary L. Barker, Kingston Springs TN
Tony Boudreaus, Chapel Hill NC
Emory University Library, Atlanta GA
Hunter B. Johnson, Tuscaloosa AL
Jay K. Johnson, Oxford MS
Paul L. Jones, Tampa FL
Phillip E. Meadows, Decatur AL
University of Southern Mississippi Library,
Hattiesburg MS
Prentice Thomas, Fort Walton Beach FL
John Van Valkenburg, Orange Beach AL

2001 Renewals

University of Alabama Library,
Tuscaloosa AL
American Museum of Natural History,
New York NY
Wyatt E. Amos, Anniston AL
Appalachian State University Library,
Boone NC
University of Arizona Library, Tucson AZ
University of Arkansas Library,
Fayetteville AR
Auburn University Library, Auburn AL
Library, Binghamton NY
University of Alabama-Birmingham Library,
Birmingham AL
Lorn D. Bredeson, Tuscaloosa AL
BYU Harold B. Lee Library, Provo UT

Clarissa Eleam, Troy AL
 Enterprise State Junior College Library,
 Enterprise AL
 V. Keith Fleming Jr., Port Townsend WA
 University of Florida Library, Gainesville FL
 Bill Fowler, Birmingham AL
 Linda Frazier, Wellington AL
 Gadsden Public Library, Gadsden AL
 University of Georgia Library, Athens GA
 Roland O. Glover, Killen AL
 Greer Woodlands, Newnan GA
 Douglas R. Hall, McCalla AL
 Scott Hammerstedt, Bellefonte PA
 Harvard University Library, Cambridge MA
 Houston-Love Memorial Library, Dothan AL
 Huntigton Free Library & Reading Room,
 Bronx NY
 Indiana University Library, Bloomington IN
 Jacksonville State University Library,
 Jacksonville AL
 Ernest F. Justice, Pittsview AL
 University of Kentucky Library,
 Lexington KY
 Margie Klein, Watkinsville GA
 Julie Lesinger, Dacula GA
 Louisiana State University Library, Baton
 Rouge LA
 Thomas O. Maher, Montgomery AL
 University of Michigan Library,
 Ann Arbor MI
 State of Mississippi Department of Archives
 and History Library, Jackson MS
 Mississippi State University Library,
 Mississippi State MS
 University of Missouri Library, Columbia MO
 Mobile Public Library, Mobile AL
 David W. Morgan, Natchitoches LA
 University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln NE
 University of New Orleans Library,
 New Orleans LA
 New York Public Library, New York NY
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill NC
 Ohio State University Library, Columbus OH
 Arthur E. Page Jr., Montgomery AL
 Penn State University Library, University
 Park PA
 Princeton University Library, Princeton NJ

Samford University Library, Birmingham AL
 Morris W. Schroder, New Market AL
 Simon Fraser University Library, Blaine WA
 University of South Florida Library,
 Tampa FL
 University of South Alabama Library,
 Mobile AL
 Southeast Missouri State University Library,
 Cape Girardeau MO
 Southern Illinois University Library,
 Carbondale IL
 W.H. Talbot Jr., Anniston AL
 University of Texas Library, Austin TX
 George Thurlow, Huntsville AL
 University of Toronto Library,
 Toronto Ontario Canada
 Troy State University Library, Troy AL
 Tulane University Library, New Orleans LA
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Library,
 Nashville TN
 Valdosta State University Library,
 Valdosta GA
 University of Virginia Library,
 Charlottesville VA
 Wake Forest University Library,
 Winston-Salem NC
 University of Washington Library,
 Seattle WA
 Wayne State University Library,
 Detroit MI
 State University of West Georgia Library,
 Carrollton GA
 Wheeler Basin Regional Library, Decatur AL
 Nancy M. White, Tampa FL
 State Historical Society of Wisconsin,
 Madison WI
 Samantha Wolfe, Selma AL
 Mildred Gray, Homewood AL

2002 Renewals

Lawrence A. Conrad, Macomb IL
 D/M Charles W. Ochs, Birmingham AL
 Jim W. Parris, Adamsville TN

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
13075 Moundville Archaeology Park
Moundville, AL 35474
Office 205-371-2266
Fax 205-371-2494
COakley@bama.ua.edu
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

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@bama.ua.edu
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 Lacandonones 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 1999 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

Public Education Committee

Julie Lyons

Research Committee Chair

Read Stowe

AAS Chapter Presidents

Stephen Meredith- Birmingham Chapter
P.O. Box 1466
Alabaster, AL 35007
smeredith@wwisp.com
205-664-2739

Robbie Camp- Cullman Chapter
3175 Co. Rd. 702
Hanceville, AL 35077
256-739-1194

Anderson Brooms- Troy State Chapter
Mathews, AL 36052
334-613-0686 (Home)

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

Barry Waters- Florence Chapter
P.O. Box 635
Rogersville, AL 35652
256-247-3793

John Kmetz- Huntsville Chapter
20 Arvida Drive
Laceys Spring, AL 35754

Judith Knight- Tuscaloosa Chapter
Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
205-348-1568
jknight@uapress.ua.edu

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

2000 Alabama Archaeological Society Officers & Board Members

OFFICERS:

President - Gary Mullen
1st Vice President - Betsy Jones
2nd Vice President - Judith Knight
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Assistant Treasurer - Julie Lyons
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Associate Editors - Ned Jenkins, Carey Oakley, Boyce Driskell
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Associate News Editor - Clarissa Eleam, Samantha Wolfe
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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
Valentine's
Day!

Happy
St. Patrick's
Day!

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.

Happy
Groundhog
Day!

**THE DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSIONS FOR THE MARCH/APRIL
ISSUE OF STONES & BONES IS FEBRUARY 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

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STONES & BONES
NEWSLETTER

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