

Alabama Archaeological Society

Stones & Bones

Volume 42, Issue 5

Editor:

McDonald Brooms

Associate Editors:

Clarissa Eleam

Samantha Wolfe



September/October 2000

Editorial Office:

40 Eldridge Hall

Troy State University

Troy, AL 36082

☎ 334-670-3638

Fax # 334-670-3706

Email: anthro@trojan.troyst.edu

AAS Summer Meeting 2000

The 2000 AAS Summer Meeting was held at Moundville Archaeological Park, Moundville, AL, on Saturday, June 17, with 78 members and guests in attendance. The day began with registration at 9:00 a.m. at the Nelson B. Jones Conference Center on the bluff overlooking the Black Warrior River, the major approach to this historic, 185-acre site that served as the ceremonial and political center for the mound-building culture in this area during the period between A.D. 1200-1350.

The program began with a welcome by Van King, AAS President, followed by a brief outline of the day's activities by 1st Vice-President and meeting chair Gary Mullen. Several people were recognized for their efforts in the planning of the summer meeting. Jim and Judy Knight deserve a special note of thanks for the outstanding job they did in planning the day's events. They were assisted in handling the local arrangements by Betsy Jones (programs coordinator with the Alabama Museum of Natural History), Dorothy Beckham (office assistant at the Moundville Museum), and Eugene Futato (archaeologist, Moundville Archaeological Park). Richard Diehl

(Director, Alabama Museum of Natural History) and Bill Bomar (Director, Moundville Archaeological Park) were recognized in absentia for their generous assistance in providing staff support and making the facilities available for the meeting.

Special out-of-state guests in attendance included Margaret Scarry and students from North Carolina who are completing fieldwork on a site north of Moundville and Michigan doctoral student Patrick Livinggood and his student volunteers who are doing fieldwork in Mississippi this summer. In addition, Read Stowe brought with him several students from the archaeology program at the University of South Alabama.

Jim Knight, Chair of the Department of Anthropology and Curator of Southeastern Archaeology at the University of Alabama, presented an overview of the Moundville site, emphasizing its orderly layout and pattern of mound construction. Although 29 mounds are designated by alphabetic letters, there is believed

Visit the AAS Web Page:

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



Pottery firing was demonstrated at the AAS Summer Meeting 2000.
Photo by Gary Mullen



to have been a total of 39 mounds altogether. Many of the mounds were significantly damaged, and some completely destroyed, when the site was heavily farmed by three cotton plantations in the 1800s. Particular attention was directed to the north-south symmetry of the site, with larger, mortuary mounds alternating quite regularly with smaller mounds that apparently served as residences. In preparation for the walking tour that was to follow, Jim briefly reviewed the history of excavations at the site, notably those by Clarence Moore at the turn of the last century, and briefly outlined the various Moundville phases based primarily on pottery types. He also noted evidence suggesting that the northern part of the site was more important in prestige and occupancy than the southern portion.

Just before the walking tour, a perspective of the site was provided from the bluff overlook. The group then moved to Mound A, located in the center of the plaza. From atop this mound everyone was treated to a panoramic view of the surrounding area, including the imposing nearby temple mound (Mound B), most of the other mounds, and the layout of the extensive palisade that marked the fortified boundary of the mound complex. From there, the walking tour continued to Mound V, a large, low, rectangular mound contiguous with Mound B. The tour concluded with a short walk along the nature trail and climbing Mound C, bordered by ravines only a short distance from the Black Warrior River.

Lunch followed, with at least 27 of those in attendance enjoying barbecued ribs provided by Judy Knight from the famous Dreamland BarBeCue in Tuscaloosa. Others enjoyed picnic lunches on the grounds and a bit of relaxation and socializing, visiting the museum, and other activities while the AAS Board of Directors met in the conference center.

A special treat was provided in the afternoon by Tammy and Larry Beane from Collinsville, Alabama, who demonstrated how to fire pottery as part of the pottery theme for this year's summer meeting. Tammy had prepared 7-8 reproductions of Moundville-style pottery which were fired on site, providing an opportunity for those in

attendance to see firsthand the entire process. Larry sweated over the wood fire, demonstrating the care and experience necessary to achieve just the right temperature and timing to properly bake the clay pots and provide the black, carbonized coating characteristic of many of the Moundville ceramics. While the pottery was being fired, Tammy's mother, Patsy Hanvey, provided an informative, impromptu talk about her own experience in reconstructing and designing replicas of ceramic pieces based on fragments of original pottery. It was mid-afternoon by the time the last pot was removed from the bed of hot ashes and allowed to cool. The climax of the day's activities was the auctioning of the just-fired pottery, with Van King proving to be a credible auctioneer! The bidding got pretty competitive at times, reaching a high of \$95 for one of the pieces- a real tribute and expression of appreciation for the quality of Tammy and Larry's work.

In keeping with the pottery theme of the summer meeting, everyone was encouraged to bring ceramic artifacts with them for display and input from the archaeologists present. Van King provided an impressive assemblage of potsherds from the Tennessee Valley area, while other collections and items of interest were displayed from east-central Alabama and other parts of the State. It was almost 4:30 p.m. by the time the last of the members headed for their cars, bringing this year's well attended summer meeting to a close.

Submitted by Gary Mullen.

Call for Papers for the AAS Winter Meeting

The winter meeting of the Alabama Archaeological Society will be held at Auburn University, Auburn, AL, on Saturday, December 16. Both professional and amateur/avocational archaeologists are encouraged to make presentations. If you would like to present a

paper, please fill out the "Call for Papers" form included in this newsletter and submit it as soon as possible to the program chair, Gary Mullen. If you have any questions, please contact Gary via Telephone (334) 844-2553, Fax (334) 844-5005, or Email mullegr@auburn.edu.

A special focus of the Winter Meeting will be invited presentations on archaeological sites in east-central Alabama and adjacent Georgia. Anyone who would like to present a paper related to this area is encouraged to do so for inclusion in this part of the program. On Friday evening before the meeting, Randy and John Cottier will be hosting a social gathering at their home in Auburn for all those who can attend. On Saturday, the meeting will begin with registration at 7:30 a.m., followed by the morning program that is scheduled to begin at 8:15 a.m. Following a break for lunch, presentations will continue in an afternoon session, with plans for special activities in the latter part of the afternoon. For those who can stay over on Sunday, tentative plans have been made to visit the archaeological excavations being conducted by John Cottier and his students at historic Ft. Mitchell, located near the Chattahoochee River just south of Phenix City, AL. Depending on the time, weather, and interest of participants, arrangements also will be made to visit one or more other sites in the area.

Members of the local arrangements and program committee are Gary Mullen (chair), John and Randy Cottier, Teresa Paglione, and Margaret Russell. If you have any suggestions or comments to make concerning the upcoming Winter Meeting, please feel free to contact any one of these individuals.

Please note: Saturday, December 16, is graduation day at Auburn University. As a result, overnight accommodations in the local area will be limited at that time, particularly on Friday night. You are therefore encouraged to make your reservations as early as possible. To assist you, a list of motels in the Auburn-Opelika area, with telephone numbers and rates, will be posted on the AAS web page (<http://www.gulfmart.com/org/aas.htm>) in the next few weeks.

Further details about the meeting and associated events will be provided in the November-December issue of *Stones & Bones*.

Submitted by Gary Mullen.

Birthday Announcement

When Georgia Dunn sent in her AAS renewal this year, she included the following note:

"If I live until July 28 this year, I will be 94. I can hardly see how to write but still interested in our first people who inhabited Alabama and have been since about 8 years of age. Found artifacts on my grandfather's farm."

Georgia joined AAS in 1956, the year after organization and has been a member ever since. She is the only member remaining from 56; there are none from 55. This means no one else has been an AAS member as long as Georgia (55 years). She was a member of the Huntsville Chapter for many years. The staff at *Stones & Bones* is proud to help the AAS wish Georgia Dunn a happy birthday.

Stones & Bones Associate Editor Departs for Frozen North

Citing a need to return to her roots and be near family, Kathy Gilchrist packed up a U-Haul and headed for Calgary on July 1st. In addition to serving as associate editor of *Stones and Bones*, Kathy taught a full load of anthropology courses at Troy State University and was the office manager for the TSU Archaeological Research Center. She will be missed more than she will ever know. Kathy, watch out for polar bears! Clarissa Eleam has offered to serve as associate editor with Samantha Wolfe for the remainder of the year.

Bankhead Forest National Monument Proposal

Along with the Talladega National Forest, the 158,000 acre Bankhead National Forest in northwestern Alabama has been nominated for National Monument status. The authority for designating the Bankhead as a monument is the Antiquities Act of 1906. The Bankhead National Forest was established in 1936 and is located in Franklin, Lawrence and Winston Counties. There are hundreds of archaeological sites in the forest including Indian Tomb Hollow and the Kinlock Springs bluff shelter. These sites, all of which are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, or better yet, a National Historic District, date from the PaleoIndian Period through the 20th Century.

My first visit to the Bankhead was in the winter of 1967 while conducting bluff shelter

surveys for Moundville. The Archaeological Research Association, a fund raising arm of the Alabama Archaeological Society, was interested in investigating these shelters with the possibility of discovering early occupations. We would survey for sites in the winter and conduct excavations with field schools during the summer. In locating these sites we received lots of help from local chapters of the society. During the winter of 1968 we excavated several test units at the Kinlock Shelter which to me looked like something out of the Old World Paleolithic. The site was huge and a petroglyph covered boulder sat in the middle. Unfortunately, most of the shelter floor had been looted. However, our test units indicated some areas were relatively undisturbed. Unfortunately, permission to excavate was slow coming from the Forest Service and we decided to conduct our summer excavations in the vicinity of Hodges, Alabama.

Fortunately, we were able to look at a number of other sites in the Forest during this period. Many of these shelters, especially the



In attempting to identify everyone in this photo, the caption kept growing. From left to right: Steve Wimberly and Horace Holland (both movers in the AAS- now deceased); Johnny Waters (now Chair of the Department of Geology at the University of West Georgia, currently on a dig in China); Dr. Boyce Driskell, Moundville; Behind Boyce is Rory Waters (retired U.S. Navy and currently teaching in Starkville, Mississippi). Spenser Waters is not shown but was present on the dig. He is now deceased. Of the other Waters children, Laura is a Geologist with B.P. Amoco in Aberdeen, Scotland and Amy is a missionary in Romania. Many thanks to the Waters family for those chicken dinners back in the '60s.

Photograph and caption by Read Stowe

small isolated ones, were undisturbed. During the last several years I have been able to make several return visits to the Bankhead and examine some of the sites first explored over 30 years ago. I have been disappointed to discover that even some of the more isolated sites had been "pot-hunted". On the other hand, a surprising number are still in a pristine state.

As one might imagine, the monument proposal has proven controversial with loggers and stripminers on one side and preservationists on the other. Hopefully, some middle ground compromise can be reached. This is certainly one of the most significant archaeological areas in North America and it needs to be protected.

Contributed by Read Stowe, Archaeological Services, Inc.

The AAS and the Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter

Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter, excavated under the direction of David L. DeJarnette between 1960 and 1963, is renowned as being the first site in the Southeast to contain an intact *transitional* Paleoindian component. Stanfield-Worley is a large rock shelter located in the uplands of Colbert County, Alabama. The shelter has a massive sandstone overhang extending approximately 50 feet from the back wall, "creating a protected living area containing some 8,000 square feet of floor space" (Walthall 1980:42). Most of the research at the site was funded by the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc. (ARAA), a special group formed to fund archaeological research, and Stanfield-Worley was its first project. The Alabama Archaeological Society (AAS), in particular, was instrumental in promoting the excavation and providing a large voluntary work force. Thus, the AAS and ARAA were responsible for some of the most important

archaeological research ever conducted in the Southeast.

Three field seasons were conducted at the site. Field work was conducted by members of the AAS, students of The University of Alabama, and numerous other volunteers. Artifacts spanning more than 8,000 years were yielded from the excavations. Four distinct cultural zones were identified at the site, the most famous being Zone D. Zone D. represents "an early development of the Archaic stage in this region of the Southeast" (Walthall 1980:44). Dalton and Big Sandy projectile points were yielded from the zone, thus it has become known as the Dalton Zone. The discoveries made at Stanfield-Worley were instrumental in defining the Archaic stage, not only for Alabama, but for the Southeast as well.

Because the analysis of that time focused on tabulations of materials from large excavation areas, the Dalton and Big Sandy materials were interpreted as being contemporaneous. A detailed analysis of the site's materials by unit/level proveniences was never conducted. Today, Dalton is recognized as a Late Paleoindian diagnostic and Big Sandy is dated to the Early Archaic. This pushes the date of Stanfield-Worley further back in time, dating the earliest occupation of Zone D to the Late Paleoindian.

Few would argue the cultural significance of Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter--the first site in the Southeast to link the region with Paleoindian, the earliest human inhabitants of North America. Just as significant, however, is the history of the site's excavations from 1960 to 1963. Research was largely funded by donations. A large volunteer amateur archaeology force, namely the AAS, committed themselves to the professional excavation of the site in hopes of finding Paleoindian remains, which they did. The volunteer work force behind the site excavation was a monumental accomplishment, and a first in North American archaeology.

The events surrounding the excavation of the Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter are as exciting as the site itself. Between February 1960 and November 1961, excerpts from the *Stones & Bones* relate the enthusiasm shared within the

archaeological community. Dan Josselyn, editor of the *Stones & Bones* between January 1960 and September 1961, was a big motivator for the excavation. The site was first discussed in the February 1960 issues. C.H. Worley, a member of the AAS, "has discovered and brought to attention what looks to be the IDEAL SITE FOR EXCAVATION" (p.2). The newsletter goes on to say:

We think, personally, that Mr. Worley started something! We think that nothing would be more invigorating for our Alabama Archaeological Society than to adopt this project - right up to our necks! WE THINK IT SHOULD BE COUNTED A PRIVILEGE TO CONTRIBUTE TO PUTTING SOUTHEASTERN PALEO ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP, ONCE AND FOR ALL.

And of course, we should like to see our Society in a position to get some credit collectively (as Worley, Wimberly and DeJarnette individually) for what well may be the most important site in the south east - possibly the entire country.

You can expect to hear more about this as plans are made and needs determined. And we are not going to be bashful about making the appropriate requests!

Josselyn writes in the March 1960 issue that DeJarnette visited the site and reports that it "could possibly give us a firm date on the Clovis point, and even a skeleton of Clovis Man himself - and either would make archaeological history...OUR FIRST OPPORTUNITY TO COMBINE THE EFFORTS OF PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR ARCHAEOLOGY IN ALABAMA" (p. 1).

An AAS meeting was held at Moundville in June 1960. It was announced at the meeting that a corporation, The Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc. (ARAA), was formed to finance Alabama archaeology, "through professional, official channels" (*Stones & Bones* July 1960:1-2). Stanfield-Worley was selected as the first project. Josselyn (p. 3) writes:

Dave DeJarnette will excavate the cliff shelter, that is make a test excavation to explore the possibilities, in August. By then, he will have a crew of archaeological students which he has trained in his present excavations on the lower Chattahoochee River. So we are assured of a good professional test excavation, and Alabama will get the credit! And Dave, who is excited over the possibilities of this project, offers his service free - though of course we must pay his expenses. Students get \$5.00 a day - a bargain. We hope to find half a dozen local men for "labor" at about the same pay. Two weeks of this will cost not less than a thousand dollars, and we don't want to crowd them financially. There must be abundant photographs and supplies - Dave has most of the general equipment, which represents a large saving. If Dave is keen enough about this project to donate two weeks and a lot of excavating work - well, can we turn him down? And remember that until we got Dave, at long last professional archaeology in Alabama, this sort of project was impossible. So we also have a chance to support and promote professional archaeology in our State - which it can well use.

Contributions were solicited from AAS members whose names would be added to a charter of contributors. Names of the contributors would be printed in the *Stones & Bones* newsletter. Josselyn proclaimed in the August 1960 issue that, "You can be absolutely sure your money will be spent, and carefully, by the professionally most experienced in Alabama archaeology, to advance the highest scientific ideals - and our knowledge of man himself - the most important study in the world" (p. 2). By September, the ARAA had received \$1,413.00 in donations. DeJarnette excavated the test trench in August with the help of students and volunteers. Josselyn gave a preliminary report of the testing in the October 1960 issue. The dreams of the

ARAA were realized when a Paleoindian Dalton component was found.

Excavations at Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter were tentatively planned for the next summer. A goal of \$6,800 in donations was set to fund the research. By February 1961, \$2,000 plus had been raised and by March, the ARAA had only \$2,500 to go. The ARAA ultimately exceeded their goal. A list of donors, called the *Honor Roll for 1961*, was published in the August-September 1961 issue, having collected a grand total of \$8,981.78. Preliminary results of the 1961 summer excavations were printed in the same newsletter. The findings of the 1960 testing and 1961 excavation were reported in a 1962 issue of the *Journal of Alabama Archaeology* (DeJarnette et al. 1962).

The ARAA, in association with DeJarnette, students and a large volunteer force, conducted another excavation season at Stanfield-Worley in 1963. Just under \$7,000 was raised for this final field season. Unfortunately, the findings of this field season were never published, although some

C-14 dates were reported in the *Stones & Bones* August 1964 issue.

The accomplishments of the AAS and ARAA, in cooperation with DeJarnette, are unprecedented. They wanted to put Alabama on the *Paleo Map*, and they did. They aspired to promote significant archaeological research, and they did. Large-scale excavations of this magnitude are a rare event in North America, let alone being funded by donations and backed by a volunteer work force. Today, the Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter collection is housed at the DeJarnette Research Laboratory at Moundville Archaeological Park, under the care of the Office of Archaeological Services (OAS). That collection, which includes 178 boxes of cultural material and a vast photographic collection, is a testament to the hundreds of volunteers who dedicated their time and money to important archaeological research.

The significance of the Stanfield-Worley excavations is both prehistoric and historic. The deposits from the site are the first indications that Paleoindian existed in Alabama. Most



View of the Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter during the 1962 Excavations
(Source: *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*, Volume 8 (1-2), Page 7).

importantly, the deposits were found intact, providing an Early Archaic Big Sandy component and a Late Paleoindian Dalton component. Finally, historic significance of the research is that of amateur archaeologists making a significant contribution to the understanding of our prehistory. Without the efforts of the AAS and ARAA, the early prehistory of Alabama and the Southeast would be much less understood than it is today. The 1962 (Volume 8) *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*, which reports the excavations, is still a primary reference for professional archaeologists researching the Paleoindian and Archaic periods. Thus, the contributions of amateur archaeologists were instrumental in setting the framework for professional research in Alabama and the greater Southeast region.

Contributed by Catherine C. Meyer
UAM Office of Archaeological Services

What's Happening

The 2000 summer field season was a busy one for the **Troy State University Archaeological Research Center**. TSUARC conducted Phase III excavations at two bluff shelters, 1Cu151 and 1Cu254, near Cullman. We also conducted a Phase III excavation at a historic house site in Greenville, Phase II testing at Fendall Hall in Eufaula, Phase II testing at Pinchony Creek in Lowndes County, a Phase I survey at Catoma Creek near Montgomery, and a number of small Phase I surveys.

Excavations at 1Cu151 and 1Cu254 were conducted over a two and a half month period between May and July. One of the bluff shelters, 1Cu151, was extremely disturbed due to extensive pot hunting, but 1Cu254 was mainly intact. Excavation units were placed in barely accessible portions of the shelters in an attempt to obtain data that was still in good context. Consequently, some students spent weeks excavating lying down on tarps, using trowels instead of shovels. Despite

the cramped working quarters and extreme heat, students working with TSUARC received valuable experience and had a lot of fun. All too often, however, the thrill of finding an intact projectile point at 1Cu151 was countered by the frustration of finding pieces of modern glass or plastic bags at the bottom of what was thought to be a feature. On a good note, several undisturbed caches of lithic artifacts were recovered at 1Cu254.

Projectile point types recovered include Dalton, Big Sandy, Lecroy, Morrow Mountain, Little Bear Creek, Madison, and Hamilton. The predominate pottery type found was Mulberry Creek Plain.

During Phase III excavations at a historic house site in Greenville, 1Bu21, we located a subterranean feature beneath a back addition to the original structure that may be a root cellar used as a trash pit.

Phase II testing was conducted at Fendall Hall, an Italianate-style home in Eufaula owned by the Alabama Historical Commission. These investigations were designed to locate the original detached kitchen. Shovel tests were placed on a ten meter grid around the house, as well as six 2-x-1 units in the higher probability areas to the rear of the home. Features associated with the original kitchen were discovered which will guide us in revealing its foundation and related components.

At Pinchony Creek, the Phase II revealed that an Alabama Department of Transportation project was right along the edge of 1Lo203. This site was mainly occupied in the Gulf Formational - Late Woodland Periods. This portion of the site was determined not to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The Catoma Creek survey indicates a major site eligible for NRHP with components of Early Archaic through the early Historic Period. Deposits in some areas of the site extend close to a meter deep.

Marine Shell Artifacts from the Black Warrior River

Mr. Robert Fanning of Tuscaloosa has brought to our attention an illustrated collection of artifacts of marine shell. These and other artifacts were collected from the Fanning Point site, on the Black Warrior River in Hale County, Alabama. The site is reported as an eroding shell midden. The artifacts consist of a circular gorget with two suspension holes, undecorated, a number of beads of disk and barrel shape, a triangular form and a perforated fragment, both of marine shell, and a small rectangular "button."

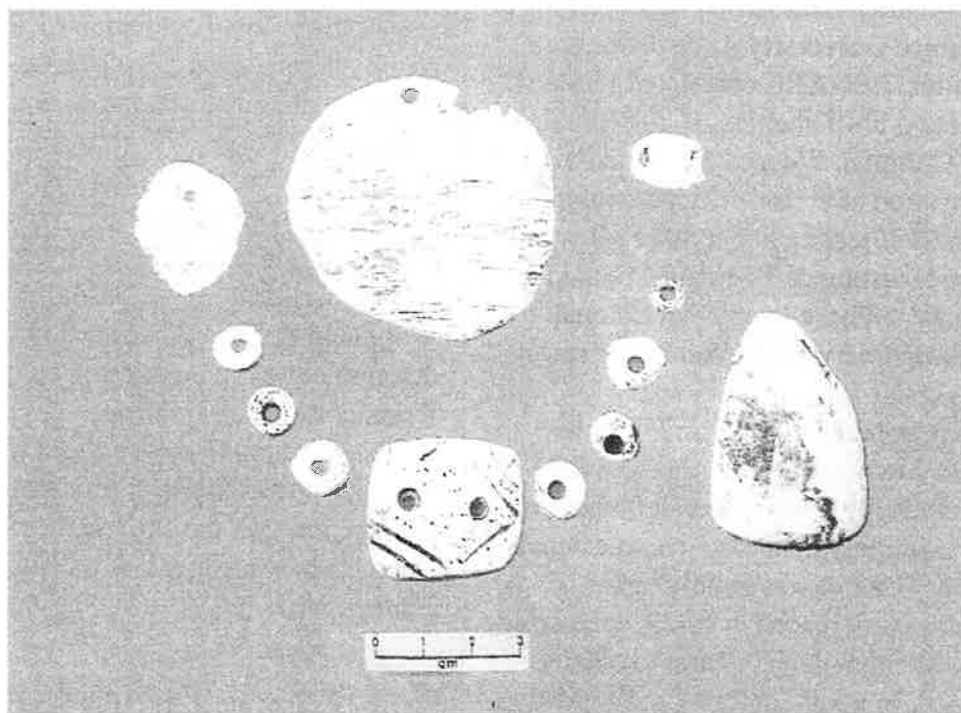
The marine shell "button" has two central perforations and engraved lines setting off the four corners. It is of a distinctive, recognizable type previously found on two Protohistoric period sites on the Alabama River: the Durant Bend and Charlotte Thompson sites, both excavated by Clarence Moore. Other examples of engraved rectangular shell "buttons" are known from eight other sites in Arkansas, Mississippi, and

Tennessee. The illustrated specimen is the first to be documented for the Black Warrior River.

Archaeologist Stephen Williams, in an article published in 1980, summarized the distribution of these shell "buttons" and suggested that, along with certain other artifact types, they constituted a good chronological marker of the period roughly from AD 1540-1650 (Williams 1980).

All of the shell specimens from Fanning Point may come from a single burial lot. Mr. Fanning's collection has a small amount of human skeletal remains in it, including cranial material from at least two individuals, one adult and one sub-adult. The adult, interestingly, shows evidence of severe porotic hyperostosis, a pathology related to anemia that has been shown to be quite frequent in the Protohistoric of this area. In all, it seems likely that the specimens shown here are from one or more Protohistoric burials.

There are other objects in the collection that are of earlier and later date. Plain and cord marked grog tempered pottery indicate a Late Woodland component, while sand tempered incised and pinched pottery indicate an Early Woodland occupation. Stemmed projectile points and a flaked drill bit probably belong to these



Marine shell artifacts found on the Black Warrior River.

Woodland components. Some historic china is present as well.

We thank Mr. Fanning for sharing his very interesting collection with us and allowing us to document it.

References Cited

Williams, Stephen

1980 Armored: A Very Late Phase in the Lower Mississippi Valley. *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Bulletin* 22:105-110.

Submitted by Jim Knight.

Calendar

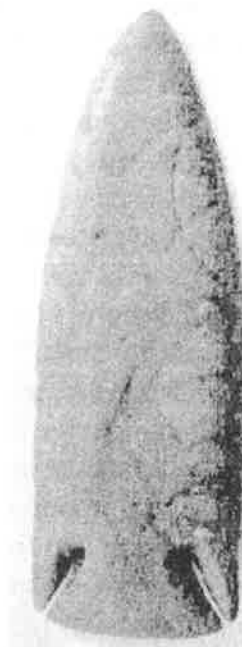
The **South Central Historical Archaeology Conference** will be held September 15-17, 2000 at Pleasant Hall, Louisiana State University campus, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. SCHAC is hosted by the Geography and Anthropology Department of LSU and Coastal Environments, Inc. SCHACiture Workshop will be held Sunday, September 17, with presentations given by Sid Gray, Dr. Jay Edwards, and Elizabeth Moore. Afternoon field trips are planned to visit South Louisiana's vernacular architecture from the 18th and 19th centuries.

The **2000 Southeastern Archaeological Conference** will be held at the Crowne Plaza Hotel in Macon, Georgia from November 8-11, 2000. In addition to a full program of papers, SEAC 2000 will feature a keynote address by Dr. Leland Ferguson of the University of South Carolina who will be speaking on Africans and German Moravians - Cultural and racial alienation in the 18th and 19th century town of Salem, North Carolina. Outside events will include the traditional dance with live music, a reception at the Georgia Music Hall of Fame hosted by the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists, and a tour of Ocmulgee National Monument sponsored by the Society of Georgia Archaeology. Meeting registration is \$40 before October 2,

2000 and \$45 at the conference. Visit the SEAC website (www.uark.edu/campus-resources/seac/index.html) for registration forms and more information or contact: Dr. Adam King, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, PO Box 400, New Ellenton, SC 29809, (803) 725-1130, aking@sc.edu.

Mystery Artifact

This ceremonial projectile point was found by Dr. Herman Stringer of Vinemont, AL in Lauderdale County four years ago. It was found in a pasture, approximately half a mile from a mound between Athens and Huntsville on Highway 72. The point was in a wash out about three feet below the surface. It appears to be made of greenstone, ground and pecked. One side has numerous indecipherable ground and pecked petroglyphs, and the other side has ground and pecked drawings that give it the appearance of an ear of corn. The point is 95 mm. long, 68 mm. wide at its midsection, 65 mm. wide at the base, and 28 mm. thick.



The 'corn' side of the mystery artifact.
Photograph contributed by TSUARC.

Stolen Property

In July of this year, TSU Archaeological Research center had the following property stolen while conducting excavations at 1Cu254 and 1Cu151 in Cullman County along State Road 157: flotation tank with TSU Archaeological Research Center stenciled on the side, two screens and two pair of saw horses, a blue foldup table, and 1000 feet of garden hose. We would appreciate it if anyone with information about the theft call us at 334-670-3638 or contact the Cullman County sheriff's office.

Speakers Bureau

Each issue of the Stones & Bones includes a biographical sketch of one speaker in order that the Chapters will be knowledgeable of their individual research interests and archaeological experiences. **Mr. Matthew D. Gage** is profiled in this issue.

Mr. Gage is an archaeologist working for the University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Services. He received his undergraduate degree in Anthropology from the University of New Hampshire and San Diego State University. His undergraduate thesis discussed bone tools recovered from the Rocks Road Site in Seabrook, New Hampshire. His field training began at a Woodland Site on the shores of Ossipee Lake in Eastern New Hampshire. Since then, he has worked on numerous surveys, testing projects, and excavations throughout the Southeast.

In addition to spending the majority of his time working on cultural resource management projects, he is also working on finishing his MA degree at the University of Alabama. His thesis focuses on a project begun in 1997 at the Moundville Site. Through the use of ground-penetrating radar and core sampling, they are attempting to develop a chronology and

virtual diagram of the various stages of construction inside several of the mounds. The design behind the project is to develop and test techniques which will help to investigate archaeological sites using less destructive means, namely remote sensing, than those currently available. He is also currently working on a project related to the Pride Place Site (1Tu1) excavations. At the annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Society, Mr. Gage and Lindsay Stone presented a paper dealing with artifact concentrations determined through an auger testing program. The concentrations, divided between West Jefferson and Moundville III occupations, have shown some interesting correlations to burial practices observed at the site.

Mr. Gage has become involved with the Tuscaloosa Chapter during its recent reorganization by Judith Knight and friends and has been a member of the State Society for several years, presenting at local chapter and state meetings. He has greatly enjoyed his time in the Society and looks forward to continuing his involvement.



Mr. Matthew D. Gage

CALL FOR PAPERS

ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY WINTER MEETING

Auburn University, Auburn, AL
December 16, 2000

This form is provided for your convenience in submitting titles and abstracts for presentations at the AAS Winter Meeting to be held at Auburn University, Auburn, AL, on Saturday, December 16, 2000. Feel free to photocopy this form and make it available to others who may be interested in presenting a paper. Please submit this information as early as possible, prior to the **deadline** for acceptance on **November 22**.

Title: _____

Author(s) and institutional affiliation where applicable: _____

Individual who will be making the presentation: _____

Mailing address: _____

Telephone: _____ e-mail address: _____

Time requested for making presentation: 10 min. ____ 15 min. ____ 20 min. ____ 30 min. ____

Projection equipment needed: slide projector ____ overhead projector ____ PowerPoint® ____
Other _____

ABSTRACT: (200-500 words; continue on separate sheet if necessary)

Send to: Gary R. Mullen, Program Chair
AAS Winter Meeting 2000
Department of Entomology & Plant Pathology
Auburn University, AL 36849-5413

e-mail: mullegr@auburn.edu
Telephone: (334) 844-2554
Fax: (334) 844-5005

Chapter News

The **Huntsville Chapter** is hosting a talk to be given by Lanny Bell entitled "Body and Soul: The Ancient Egyptian 'Anthropology' or 'Psychology' of the Human Personality." The talk will be held Tuesday, October 3 at 7:30 p.m. in the Chan Auditorium on the University of Alabama at Huntsville campus.

For more information contact Kelly Jefferson at (256) 881-0079.

Casino Controversy

On July 3, 2000 a twenty year covenant between the Poarch Creek Indians and the Alabama Historical Commission expired. The agreement stated that the Poarch Creek Indians would not begin any large construction projects on their Wetumpka land for twenty years. The land is the location of an early 19th century Creek Indian site known as Hickory Ground. Hickory Ground was a large Creek village, and a seat of political and religious power. The 1980 covenant was an effort by the Alabama Historical Commission to preserve archaeological remains there.

The Poarch Creek tribe has reportedly made a deal with Harrah's Entertainment Inc., to build a casino, parking deck and a motel with construction to take place as soon as all legal aspects are taken care of. Governor Siegelman moved to block this by issuing an order preventing any state department or agency from issuing a contractor's license or construction permit for the site. The governor has said that the land may be developed, but not with a casino.

Taken from:

Lackeos, Nick & Sallie Owen

2000 Siegelman says no casinos. *Montgomery Advertiser* 1 July: 1A.

Myths, Legends, and Science

Contrary to local legends, Pre-Columbian European visitors have never visited Northern Alabama. One popular local legend is that in 1170 AD Alabama was visited by the Welshman Prince Modoc. Modoc and his crew supposedly landed in Mobile Bay and worked their way northward through Alabama, Tennessee and beyond. The evidence he left behind of his journey included strange Welsh or Celtic like inscriptions on stones, places he stayed such as Modoc's Caves near DeSoto Falls in DeSoto State Park and places his men built such as the Old Stone Fort in south central Tennessee.

Modoc Caves overlooking Little River Canyon in DeKalb County are too small to be occupied by anybody. There is no evidence at all that these caves were ever used for anything except for recent visits by 20th Century peoples who have left behind their presence in the form of beer cans and other trash. No 12th Century Welsh artifacts have ever been found in these caves or, for that matter, the entire State of Alabama or the Southeastern United States.

As for the Old Stone Fort in Tennessee, believed by some to be evidence of a Welsh presence in the South, this large loose stone wall is typical of hundreds of stone mound complexes found throughout the South. Stone mounds, walls, effigies and stone enclosures has been well documented and attributed to the prehistoric Woodland Indians. These ceremonial and sometimes burial structures are found all over Northern Alabama. Jacksonville State archaeologists have located nearly 50 of these stone mound complexes in the area. They range from single piles of loose stones to complexes containing nearly 80 stone mounds and associated stone walls. One stone wall/effigy located atop a mountain in Calhoun County appears to be a snake-like effigy winding its way across the spine of the mountain. JSU's excavations of several of these rock piles and walls have consistently found

Woodland Indian, not European, artifacts in, on, or under them.

Some people claim crude scratchings consisting largely of simple strokes on rocks and rock outcrops are evidence of ancient old Irish European writings called Ogams. These so called Ogams in the South and the rest of the U.S. turned out to be either natural formations, accidental scratchings from plow etc. or outright fakes. 90% of these carvings cannot even be translated, lack ancient vowels or turn out to be pure gibberish.

Pseudoarchaeologists would lead us to believe these rock piles and stone scratchings were created by the Modoc expedition, Viking explorers, Civil War soldiers or even Aliens from other planets. JSU's systematic excavations of regional stone mound complexes are based on real science. Through science, we will continue to add valuable, testable data that will generate new theories and produce controversies while making our past a little clearer.

Taken from "Myths, Legends and Science: Origins of Native Americans." First appearing in the *Anniston Star* in April, 2000. Written and submitted by Harry O. Holstein.

Mesa Verde Fires

A massive wildfire in Mesa Verde National Park uncovered more than a dozen unknown sites previously concealed by vegetation. Mesa Verde is the largest archaeological preserve in the nation, with more than 4,000 identified sites, 400 of which were identified after a fire in 1996.

The fire caused no major structural damage, but threatened the park's major attraction, Cliff Palace, as well as a park campground, causing the indefinite closing of the park. The fire also spread onto the nearby Ute Mountain Ute reservation.

Archaeologists have mixed feelings about the fire. While it brings danger and destruction, the fire also brings renewal and discovery.

A team of archaeologists accompanied firefighters to help identify new sites and protect them if possible. Each new site discovered

increases chances to study how cliff dwellings and other structures built by the Anasazi between 550 and 1300 AD are related.

Taken from:

Associated Press

2000 Fire uncovers ancient ruins in Colorado park. *Montgomery Advertiser* 24 July: 5A.

Shipwreck Sovereignty

In its July 1999 decision, the Court of Appeals in Norfolk, Virginia granted Spain sovereignty over two frigates sunk off the Virginia coast of Assateague Island: *La Galga*, which sank in 1750, and *Juno*, which sank in 1802.

The two wrecks had been claimed by Sea Hunt, Inc., a salvage firm headed by Mr. Ben Benson, acting with permits from Virginia's Marine Resources Commission (VRMC). In 1996, however, Spain moved to claim the remains. In April of that year, federal judge J. Calvitt Clarke, Jr., of the Eastern District Court in Norfolk ruled that Spain does have rights to *Juno*, but the 1763 Treaty of Paris ceded all North American Spanish possessions to Britain, including the wreck of *La Galga*. Spain, supported by Britain, appealed the decision citing a 1667 treaty in which Spain and Britain declared neither would take possession of the other's sunken warships.

VCMR supported Sea Hunt against Spain, motivated ostensibly to protect state's rights to abandoned shipwrecks in its coastal waters as set forth in the Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987. However, it should be noted that VCMR had an agreement with Sea Hunt amounting to 25 percent of the sale of any treasure recovered from the wrecks, a potentially sizable amount if the wrecks hold a half a million dollars in coins and precious metals as Benson claims.

Judge Wilkinson declared that both wrecks belonged to Spain and his written comments indicate that abandonment of sovereign vessels must be explicit. This means that, unless the decision is appealed before the Supreme Court,

such wrecks are national property and cannot be claimed and salvaged by treasure hunters.

Submitted by Teresa Paglione. Taken from
<http://www.archaeology.org/online/news/ships.html>

New Publications

Southeastern Indians Life Portraits, A Catalogue of Pictures 1564-1860
Edited by Emma Lila Fundaburk

During the years 1564-1860, many European, Colonial, and American artists produced paintings, drawings, lithographs, and engravings of Southeastern Indians. Among those artists were Jacques le Moyne, John White, Du Pratz, De Bry, Francis Parsons, Joshua Reynolds, John Trumbell, J.C. Tidball, Charles Bird King, George Catlin, Robert J. Curtis, John Mix Stanley, John Neagle, Samuel B. Waugh, Charles Lesueur, Edward Troye, Henrich B. Mollhausen, Thomas L. McKenney, and James Hall.

First published in 1958, **Southeastern Indians Life Portraits** brought together 354 pictures from these and other sources. It was the first comparative pictorial record of the Southeastern Indians and remains the only comprehensive and affordable study. The 343 half tones in the Plates section are arranged chronologically by artists. They depict the clothing and customs of the Indians, and show the gradually increasing influence of European contact. An additional 11 half tones illustrate points in the Notes section where many historic narratives are quoted. That section also contains comments regarding the life and work of the various artists. The pictures, presented in an over-sized 7 x 10 inch format, are carefully identified. Kathryn Holland Braund states that, 'Fundaburk's Catalogue is the most accessible and complete collection of its kind and should be the first stop for scholars, cultural educators, and living history participants seeking visual evidence

on clothing styles and material culture as well as architecture and social activities. Fundaburk provides annotations for each portrait as well as a brief bibliographic essay with leads to other works of art not included in the book." The illustrations were secured from more than three dozen sources including the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art, the New York Public Library, and the Oklahoma Historical Society. The book also contains a bibliography and index.

The University of Alabama Press is distributing **Life Portraits** for Ms. Fundaburk, who is also co-author with her sister, Mary Douglass Foreman, of the classic **Sun Circles and Human Hands**. (Sun Circles is presently out-of-print but we will be bringing out a paperback edition in January 2001.) Steve Williams says "these two remarkable books have brought Southeastern archaeology and ethnography to many thousands of interested folks, both scholars and novices; it is wonderful that they remain available for the next generation of aficionados of the past."

This publication is a valuable ethnological record of Southeastern Indians. Among the tribes pictured are the Natchez, Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Seminole, Chitimacha, Timucua, Powhatan, Tuscarora, Caddo, Yuchi, Shawnee, and others. It includes a map of tribal areas of the time and will appeal to students as well as to general readers.

The University of Alabama Press
\$14.95 paper
Order by phone: (773) 568-1550
or on the web: www.uapress.ua.edu

Submitted by Judith Knight

Book Review

"Across Before Columbus," Evidence for Transoceanic Contact with the Americas Prior to 1492.

Edited by Donald Y. Gilmore & Linda S. McElroy.
313 pages. 8 1/2x11 paperback. 1998.
Edgecomb, Maine.

This publication by The New England Antiquities Research Association is an updated collection of papers given at the America Before Columbus Conference in 1992 held at Brown University, Rhode Island.

Some 27 papers are included, covering the many topics of possible contact between the Old and New World from across both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Some papers seem 'way out' while others present evidence hard to refute.

However, the continued accumulation of data tends to support such contact. In any case, this is very interesting reading.

Submitted by Amos J. Wright, Jr.

Recent Additions to the Alabama Site File

Listed below are the numbers for sites added to the Alabama Archaeological Site File during the second quarter of the year (April through June, 2000). This update is provided so that our members can be informed about what is happening throughout the state.

<u>County</u>	<u>New Sites</u>
Autauga	10
Baldwin	8
Blount	2
Butler	1
Chambers	1
Clarke	1
Clay	7
Colbert	12
Conecuh	1
Covington	8
Cullman	11
Dale	1

Dallas	4
Elmore	1
Escambia	8
Etowah	27
Fayette	2
Geneva	1
Hale	2
Houston	11
Jackson	3
Jefferson	22
Lamar	1
Lauderdale	3
Lawrence	1
Lee	1
Limestone	26
Lowndes	2
Madison	94
Macon	7
Marengo	4
Mobile	31
Morgan	8
Perry	10
Pickens	14
Pike	1
Randolph	12
Russell	10
Shelby	1
Sumter	8
Talladega	18
Tallapoosa	20
Tuscaloosa	42
Walker	14
Washington	8
Winston	3

Donations

Georgia L. Dunn of Laceys Spring, AL made a contribution to the **Edward C. Mahan Fund**.

Ian W. Brown of Tuscaloosa, AL made a contribution to the **Wimberley Scholarship Fund**.

Teresa L. Paglione of Auburn, AL made a contribution to the **Public Education Fund**:

Thank you for your contributions!!!

Donations can be made to the grant programs any time during the year. For more information about the grant programs see page 20.

Current Fund Balances

Wimberly Scholarship Fund	\$542.50
Edward C. Mahan Fund	135.00
Public Education Fund	52.00

Please send your donations to:

AAS
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park
Moundville, Alabama 35474

2000 Renewals

M/M James F. Anderson, Ashville AL
Cynthia L. Avery, Marion AL
Daphne O. Battle, Montgomery AL
Charlie & Brenda Baucom, Mobile AL
Wayne C. J. Boyko, Fayetteville NC
Ian W. Brown, Tuscaloosa AL
Jerry M. Brown, Huntsville AL
Center for American Archaeology Library,
Kampsville IL
Dana Chandler, Wedowee AL
Jefferson Chapman, Knoxville TN
Cornell University Library, Ithaca NY
Richard A. Diehl, Tuscaloosa AL
Henry G. Dodson, Ozark AL
Penelope R. Drooker, Albany NY
Georgia L. Dunn, Laceys Spring AL
Richard Eaves, Demopolis AL
Lawrence & Viola Evans, Anniston AL
Molly Gamble, Selma AL
Kristen Gremillion, Columbus OH
Bonnie Gums, Mobile AL
Robert L. Hall, Tuscaloosa AL
Jean S. Hartfield, Carriere MS
Stacye Hathorn, Tallassee AL
Samuel W. Henderson, Jr., Montgomery AL
Sharon Baggett Hendrick, Brantley AL
Greg Hendryx, Jacksonville FL

Eugenia A. Huffman, West Jordan, UT
Phillip E. Koerper, Jacksonville AL
Landmarks Foundation, Montgomery AL
Dianne Lollar, Oakman AL
Robert Lusteck, Minneapolis MN
Jeff McCool, Daphne AL
K.B. McEltree, Dothan AL
Carey B. Oakley, Jr., Moundville AL
Teresa L. Paglione, Auburn AL
Robert H. Polk, San Pedro CA
Sandra Praytor, Bessemer AL
Charles Setterlund, Ardmore TN
Orval E. Shinn, Kansas City MO
Douglas C. Sims, Jackson MS
Larry Smith, Jacksonville AL
Karen Y. Smith, Columbia MO
M/M Cecil W. Stedham Jr., Weaver AL
Jeff Thomson, Owens Cross Roads AL
W. Rex Weeks, Jr., Tempe AZ
Richard A. Weinstein, Baton Rouge LA

2001 Renewals

Gail Tate King, Sterrett AL
Julie R. Lyons, Selma AL
Sarah B. Robbs, Talladega AL

New Members

Todd N. & Rebecca L. Nims, Waverly AL
Victor D. Thompson, Lexington KY
Richard & Roberta Marlin, Mt. Olive AL
Cecil Patterson, Tuscaloosa AL
Traci Cunningham, Stapleton AL
Arme K. & Shon K. Hill, Prattville AL
Susie I. Lanier, Lanett AL

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

Margaret Russell
P.O. Box 353
Eufaula, AL 36702

Public Education Committee

Linda Derry
Old Cahawba
719 Tremont Street
Selma, Alabama 36701

Research Committee Chair

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

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

James Thomas- Troy State Chapter
Route 2, Box 142
Goshen, AL 36035
334-566-3855 (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!

**Alabama Archaeological
Society dues for the year 2000
are past due. Please pay them
promptly in order to retain
membership for 2000!**

2000 Alabama Archaeological Society Officers & Board Members

OFFICERS:

President - Van King
1st Vice President - Gary Mullen
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 - Kathy Gilchrist,
Samantha Wolfe
Photographer - Anderson Brooms

Board Of Directors:

Three Year Term -
Bart Henson
Steve Merideth
Bill Fowler
Howard King
Tom Maher
Joe Copeland

Two Year Term -
Rick Fuller
Gary Mullen
Charles Moore
Margaret Russell
Amos Wright
Ian Brown
Greg Rhinehart
Michael Poe

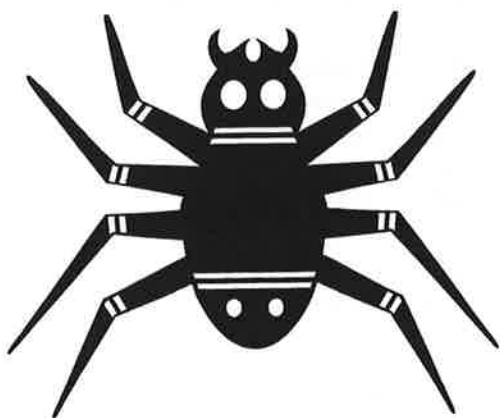
One Year Term -
Jim Lee
Van King
Lee Luis
John Van Valkenburg
Bonnie Gums
Charles Hubbert

Jim Knight, Past Pres.

HAPPY HALLOWEEN!

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.



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 NOVEMBER/DECEMBER ISSUE OF STONES & BONES IS OCTOBER 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
-------------------------------------	----------

The Archaeological Sequence at Durant Bend, Dallas County Alabama

Special Publication 2	\$6.00pp
-----------------------------	----------

Archaeological Investigations at Horseshoe Bend

Special Publication 3	\$8.00pp
-----------------------------	----------

<i>Handbook of Alabama Archaeology Part I, Point Types</i>	\$15.00pp
--	-----------

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 _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Zip _____

☐ Life (individual).....\$340.00

☐ Sustaining (individual).....\$25.00

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

☐ Sustaining (couple).....\$30.00

☐ 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. Wimberely 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

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

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