

Alabama Archaeological Society

Stones & Bones

Volume 42, Issue 3

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May/June 2000

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AAS Summer Meeting 2000

An exciting program has been set for the June 17, 2000, Summer Meeting of the Alabama Archaeological Society at Moundville Archaeological Park in the Jones Conference building. The park is located on Highway 69 about 20 minutes south of Tuscaloosa. The program will include an insider's tour of Moundville (wear your walking shoes), a pottery-firing demonstration and workshop (bring potsherds to share/have identified), and will be capped off by an auction of the Moundville replica pots made especially for this meeting.

A donation box will be available at the conference building during the meeting for contributions to the park for their generosity in allowing the AAS to hold our Summer Meeting at their facilities.

The following is a tentative schedule of events:

9:00 a.m. Registration at the Jones Conference Building (coffee, donuts). The pottery firing demonstration will be set up behind the Conference Building.

- 9:30 a.m. Welcome/Opening remarks by Van King, President, and Gary Mullen, 1st Vice President/Meeting Chair
- 9:35 a.m. Slide-show introduction to Moundville, including recent investigations and new information concerning the site.
- 10:00 a.m. Tour begins outside on the patio of the conference building overlooking the Black Warrior River and continues at Mound A, then over the mounds and through the woods, ending around noon.
- 12:00 noon Lunch at the conference building. Bring your own picnic lunch or order world famous Dreamland BarBeCue (see below). AAS Board of Directors will meet

Visit the AAS Web Page:

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

during the lunch break in the conference building.

1:30 p.m. Pottery firing demonstration by potter Tammy Beane. Discussion of what pottery sherds can tell us. Identification of sherds brought by members.

3:30 p.m. Auction of Moundville replica pots made by Tammy Beane especially for the summer meeting.

4:00 p.m. Summer meeting ends.

Since Tuscaloosa is the home of world famous Dreamland BarBeCue, it seems appropriate to offer a Dreamland catered lunch at the meeting. Anyone interested in having traditional Dreamland ribs and white bread (plus sides and soft drinks) please forward a check for \$12.00 per person to Judith Knight (72 Coventry, Tuscaloosa 35404) before June 10th.

The insert in this issue is the pass to the park. Please display it in your windshield as proof that you are attending the summer meeting. For those of you that need help finding Moundville, there is a map on the back of the pass. For those of you who don't know where the Jones Conference building is, just ask the staff at the gate and they will direct you.

Chapter News

The **Cullman Chapter** held it's March meeting on March 16th at the Cullman County Library. Our speaker was Charles Moore of Florence. He gave a very informative presentation on projectile point chronology and typology of the Tennessee Valley. His talk was accompanied by several display cases of museum quality projectile points from the Florence area. A large number turned out to hear his presentation; which is always greatly appreciated.

In April, Steven Meredith of Birmingham presented a program on the Archaeology of the Cahaba River. Mr. Meredith has been documenting and recording sites in the Birmingham area for over 20 years and has amassed a tremendous amount of data. He said that "he was encouraged by the late Steve Wimberly to document and record his sites"; which is something all collectors should be doing. Many of the sites Mr. Meredith has recorded have now been destroyed by the ever growing Birmingham metropolitan area. Members were greatly impressed with Mr. Meredith's knowledge of geology and his meticulous efforts to record all of his findings. His talk was assisted by slides and an assortment of artifact types from the area. His knowledge and enthusiasm made for one of the best programs of the year.

We are planning a summer field trip on the third Saturday in June (17th) to the Oakville Indian Mound and Museum and to Indian Tomb Hollow. We're trying to coordinate this trip with the Florence, Huntsville, and Birmingham Chapters. It should be a fun day and a great outing! Any other Chapters or individuals interested in joining us would most certainly be welcome. Call (256) 737-9390 for all information regarding the trip.

Submitted by: Van King, Jr. and Robbie
Camp

The **Troy State University Chapter** met on April 5th and 19th. On the 5th, we discussed the need to decorate our display cases located in the lobbies of Eldridge Hall and the Adams Student Center in order to attract new members. The decision was made to have new T-shirts printed as a fund raiser. The meeting ended in a discussion of upcoming summer projects.

On the 19th, we viewed "Thieves of Time," a video about NAGPRA produced by PBS in 1992. The story details 500 years of change in the ways that Indian burial grounds have been treated by the United States, and deals with the new relationships between Native Americans,

scientists and museums resulting from legislation such as NAGPRA.

The chapter will not meet in May, June, and July, but we plan a group trip to the Summer Meeting at Moundville in June. Anyone interested in traveling with the chapter should contact the TSUARC at (334) 670-3638.

The **Tuscaloosa Chapter** met on April 20th at Shelton State Community College. Each member brought one artifact to share/discuss and one friend. As the host chapter for the Summer Meeting of the Alabama Archaeological Society, we also made plans and signed up volunteers to assist with the June 17th meeting at Moundville.

The **East Alabama Chapter** met March 14th. The speaker was Dean Wood of Southern Research, Ellerslie, Georgia. He presented a program titled "The Archaeology of the Atlanta Campaign." The Atlanta Campaign provides an opportunity for archaeologists and historians to study the culture and technology of mid-nineteenth century warfare. Since 1986, the speaker has conducted surveys and excavations on the battlefields and fortifications of the campaign from Dalton to Marietta, GA, in an attempt to more fully understand the nature of the battles and skirmishes. His presentation illustrated the methods and insights gained from these investigations.

The speaker at the April 11th meeting was Carey B. Oakley, Office of Archaeological Services, Moundville Archaeological Park, Moundville, Alabama. The title of his presentation was "From Hunters to Harvestors: Tribes of Prehistoric Alabama" and was given under the sponsorship of the Alabama Humanities Foundation. In describing this program, the AHF noted that Alabama of ten thousand years ago had a landscape and culture vastly different from today. The earliest Native American settlers began as hunters and gatherers and gradually evolved into farmers. As populations increased, ceremonial centers such as Moundville developed and great strides in arts and crafts were made, as evidenced in pottery making and stone working.

Through slides of archaeological excavations at sites such as Stanfield-Worley in north Alabama, Carey Oakley examined the lifestyles of these early Alabama cultures and how they coped with the inevitability of change.

Please note that in lieu of our regular meeting in May, all Chapter members and guests are encouraged to attend another program being sponsored by the *Alabama Humanities Foundation Speakers Bureau*. This will be held at the Auburn Public Library, 161 N. Ross Street, at 7:00 p.m., Tuesday, May 9. The speaker will be *Kathryn Holland Braund* who will present "*A Journey to the Creek Indian Towns, Circa 1775*." Ms. Braund, an independent scholar who resides at Dadeville, AL, and a member of our local chapter, will provide glimpses of daily life in a typical Creek Indian town during the early contact period between Creek Indians and white settlers in present-day Alabama. Her presentation is based on carefully researched travel records, government reports, newspaper stories, published accounts, diaries and letters that have survived from that period. Please make a special effort to bring a guest and encourage others to attend this special AHF-sponsored program

What's Happening

Excavations to Begin Soon at Fort Mitchell

Auburn University archaeologist John Cottier will soon be heading a research team to investigate the site of historic Fort Mitchell, located in Russell County on the western side of the Chattahoochee River about 10 miles south of Phenix City. Funding for this project was recently approved by the Alabama Historical Commission in a matching agreement with the Russell County Historical Commission. The focus of the excavations will be the earlier of two forts built on the site, the original Fort Mitchell constructed by General John Floyd in 1813 following the massacre of white settlers at Fort Mims during the Creek Wars. The fort was occupied from 1813 to 1815, serving as an important post to protect

travelers along the Federal Road moving from Georgia into the Creek Indian territory. In order to provide architectural information needed for a planned reconstruction of the original fort by the Russell County Historical Commission, archaeological studies will be conducted to determine the dimensions of the fort, the size and location of the entrance, and other structural details. The excavation is expected to be completed in about a year.

The long-term plans for reconstruction of the 1813 fort include a powder magazine, two blockhouses, and log structures representing the fort's hospital and factory (trading post). A log cabin built in 1840 by Capt. John Crowell is already located on the site. There also are plans for a museum and theater that will provide visitors with a film depicting the history of the fort from 1813 to 1836. The original fort was largely abandoned by 1820, leaving only the factory and an Indian agent at the site. The second fort, built in 1825 and partially overlying the first fort, played an important role as a military post and assembly area during the Creek Indian removal.

Contributed by: Gary Mullen

TSUARC Summer Projects

This summer, the Troy State University Archaeological Research Center will be conducting several projects throughout the state. These projects include a survey of a portion of Catoma Creek in Montgomery county, testing and excavations at the 1860's Fendall Hall in Barbour county, two bluff shelter excavations in Cullman county, test excavations at a Late Archaic/Late Woodland site in Lowndes county, and possibly excavations at a 1840's and a 1880's historic house site in Butler county. AAS members are welcome to visit as well as volunteer. For site locations and dates, contact the TSUARC at:

40 Eldridge Hall
Troy State University
Troy, AL 36082
(334) 670-3638

Auburn University Fieldwork

Students and faculty from Auburn University spent part of spring break at the Liddell site in Wilcox County. Time was spent working on the field headquarters building, visiting archaeological sites, and observing nature in general. One of the highlights of the trip involved a discussion with an informant about ghosts, food, and local customs. In spite of extensive rain, an educational and fun time was had by all.

Contributed by: John Cottier

AAS Grants

The Public Education Grant was awarded this year to the Moundville Native American Festival (see Nov/Dec 1999 issue of *Stones & Bones*).

Unfortunately, donations for the Edward C. Mahan Fund fell short this year and was not awarded.

The Wimberly Scholarship Fund did have enough funds to award two grants but there were no applications. This money will be carried over to next year.

Recent Additions to the Alabama Site File

Listed below are the numbers for sites added to the Alabama Archaeological Site File during the first quarter of the year (January through March, 2000). This update is provided so that our members can be informed about what is happening throughout the state. Included in this issue is a list of county abbreviations used to record archaeological sites in Alabama. Please pull it out and save it for future reference

<u>County</u>	<u>New Sites</u>
Autauga	9
Baldwin	2
Barbour	1
Bibb	1
Calhoun	2
Chambers	1
Chilton	5
Choctaw	1
Cleburne	1
Colbert	5
Covington	7
Cullman	1
Dallas	5
Escambia	1
Greene	1
Henry	2
Houston	2
Jefferson	6
Lamar	1
Lauderdale	2
Lawrence	2
Lee	5
Limestone	2
Lowdnes	1
Macon	1
Madison	43
Marion	2
Mobile	3
<u>Montgomery</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	114

New Members

James W. Dorroh, Florence AL
M. Heard Floyd Jr., Birmingham AL
Duane Strelow, Tuscaloosa AL
Jane Tillery, Troy AL
Gregory D. Wilson, Chapel Hill NC
John L. Kmetz Sr., Lacys Spring AL
Barry Watters, Rogersville AL
Moundville Archaeological Park,
Moundville AL
Brady Newman, Ozark AL
Anderson Brooms, Mathews AL

John Ross, Opelika AL
Ross McCoy, Cleveland AL
John Wood, Birmingham AL

1999 Renewals

Robert L. Hall, Tuscaloosa AL
Johnathan F. Harmon, Lafayette AL
Stacy T. Kunz, Murfreesboro TN
Glenn V. McDaniel, Chatom AL
James R. Morehead, Fort Walton Beach FL

2000 Renewals

McDonald Brooms & Family, Mathews AL
Milton & Margaret Brown, Mobile AL
Paul G. Clements, Moundville AL
Caroline R. Dean, Opelika AL
Boyce Driskell & Family, Moundville AL
Kathy Gilchrist, Troy AL
William J. Given, Foley AL
Greer Woodlands, Newnan GA
Douglas R. Hall, McCalla AL
Patsy G. Hanvey, Gadsden AL
James A. Honea, Sterrett AL
Thommy & Marilyn Hudson, Norcross GA
Terri L. Jackson, Troy AL
Fred E. Johnson, Sheffield AL
Phillip Johnson, Huntsville AL
Eulis King, Cullman AL
Gail Tate King, Sterrett AL
Bettye R. Lessley, Sylacauga AL
Patrick Livingood, Ann Arbor MI
Lee Luis, Montgomery AL
Robert Mainfort, Fayetteville AR
Mintcy D. Maxham, Chapel Hill NC
Ron Moses, Falkville AL
William H. Pentecost, Glencoe AL
Walter R. Peterson, Huntsville AL
Leonard H. Roberts, Dothan AL
Read & Becky Stowe, Lucedale MS
Johnny Syler, Andalusia AL

James Thomas, Goshen AL
Samantha Wolfe, Selma AL

2001 Renewals

Larry & Tamara Beane, Collinsville AL
Lawrence D. Maples, Huntsville AL

Obituary

The Stones and Bones is sorry to report the loss of a long time member of the Alabama Archaeology Society. Edgar S. Greer, Jr. of Newnan, Georgia passed away on November 7, 1999. He was an AAS member since 1966. We wish to offer our condolences to Mrs. Greer, family, and friends in their time of grief.

Grand-dad's Mound

Email message from Professor Vernon James Knight. University of Alabama archaeologist: "I'm going over to Pickens County to look at a possible archaeological site. Do you want to go?" Two weeks later, a cold January drizzle was falling outside the restaurant where I rendezvoused with Knight and two grad students.

"What will it be this time, an Indian mound, or the proverbial wild goose?" I asked, grabbing another biscuit

"You never know what to expect," observed Knight. "It might be nothing or it might be an important find."

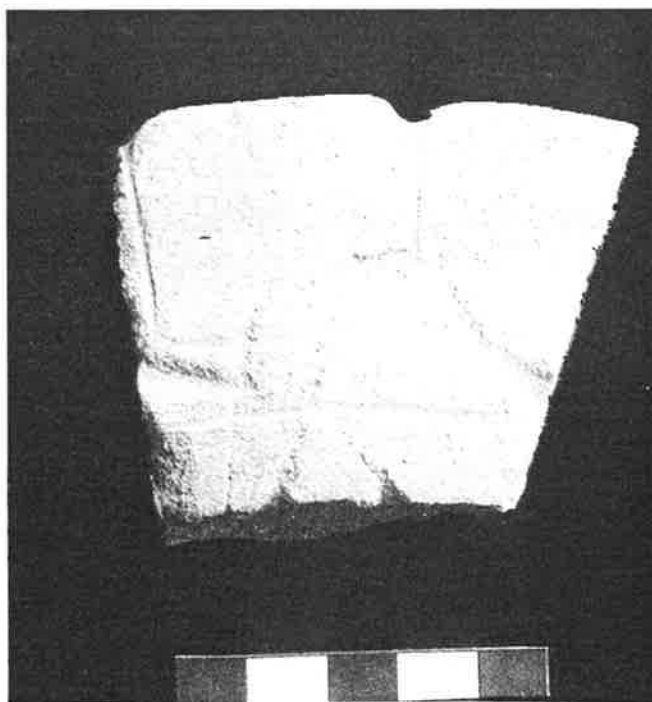
One hour later, we met the landowner, Eric Fiedor, beside a lonely road deep in the Alabama woods. Fiedor is a husky, smiling man with a smoky voice.

"Thanks for coming on a day like this. I really appreciate it!"

Fiedor is a musician. Twenty some years ago, he came out of these woods, picked up a guitar and harmonica along the way, went to the University of Alabama, formed a band, and traveled the South. Nine albums later, he's settled in Nashville with a wife and daughter. But he returns home to this quiet corner of Tenn-Tom country whenever he can.

Soon we were walking across a muddy field covered with deer and turkey tracks.

On a slight rise in the rich bottomland, Fiedor stopped, and stretched out his arm. "This is where Grand-dad said the Indian mound was before it got plowed down in the 1940s." Although I'd never met Fiedor, it was a familiar story to me, one I'd heard before. In the hard days, farmers knocked down the ancient monuments of an earlier farming people to get a little more cotton land. Indian mounds all over Alabama had disappeared for similar reasons. Standing there now, the place looked no different than the rest of the field. But I soon realized that Fiedor and his family regarded the land as something more than just property. Fiedor went on, "Grand-dad would sit out here by himself for hours, just looking at



Sandstone palette fragment from Fiedor Place.

the field, the trees, the creek. He loved this place that much."

The students labeled paper bags for a "surface collection," a pick-up sample of the broken pottery, stone tools, and animal bones scattered around where the mound had once stood. Not much was there. I stood hatless in the rain, because someone had stolen my topper off its hook back at the restaurant. Just then, Knight pulled a flat object from the wet soil. He showed it to us. I forgot about the rain. In his hand was a "palatte" fragment, broken from a disk the size of a dinner plate. It was decorated with incised lines and notches. Hours of long-ago labor had shaped it from raw sandstone.

Knight, the foremost authority on the prehistoric Moundville culture, explained the artifact's significance. Such disks were once highly valued "display goods." Archaeologists called them "palattes" because some had traces of mineral paints on their smooth surfaces. The disks were quite rare. Only people of importance had access to the disks and other display goods. Many disks had been found at Moundville, south of Tuscaloosa, once a powerful center of Native American culture. Go there today and you will see enormous earthen mounds. Most of the stone disks were probably made at Moundville some 600 to 800 years ago, then traded to smaller communities. In such a way, the chiefs of Moundville exerted influence over a far-flung world of hunters and farmers. When found, the disks were almost always at sites with flat-topped earthen mounds. This type of mound marked a political and religious center. It now seemed probable that Fiedor's field had once been such a center, where strutting warriors and wise elders had guided their people to an unknown destiny.

A week later, I received a package in the mail from Nashville, Tennessee. In it was a CD entitled *Eric Fiedor and the American Steel Band*. Out came that smoky voice again, singing original bluesy tunes, including one called "*It Matters to Me*." I sent him a book I'd written on Alabama archaeology. I got the better deal. This spring, at Fiedor's request, the tenant farming the site will leave an area unplowed where the remnant mound

base may still be intact. Listening to the music, I reflected on the fact that many of the most important discoveries in archaeology are not made by archaeologists, but by people who care about the land and its history, people like Eric Fiedor.

Written by: Dr. John H. Blitz

Submitted by: Dr. Vernon James Knight

Fontaine-Maxwell-Bomar Site (1Tu834) in Downtown Tuscaloosa

In June 1999, OAS conducted archaeological investigations in the gravel parking lot behind the Bomar Feed and Seed building which uncovered significant cultural deposits relating to the early history of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The monitoring project was being conducted for Tuscaloosa County, who was renovating the historic Bomar building for county offices. The County had received federal funding for the development and was required to abide by Section 106 guidelines regarding cultural resources. Beginning as a monitoring project, numerous historic features began to emerge and, under consultation with the Alabama Historical Commission, the project quickly proceeded into a Phase III mitigation. Removal of the overburden ultimately revealed building remnants, privies, wells, a railroad segment, and other cultural features associated with the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Historical research has revealed the origins of the archaeological features. Site 1Tu834 resides in downtown Tuscaloosa at the corner of 7th Street and Lurleen Wallace Boulevard North, behind the old Bomar Feed and Seed building. The original town layout of Tuscaloosa was established in 1821 and the block where the Bomar building resides was established in that original survey. Benjamin Fontaine, an early Tuscaloosa merchant, built a brick I house ca. 1830, which is where Site 1Tu834 is recorded. In 1842, the house was bought by Thomas Maxwell,

a prominent Tuscaloosa merchant who owned the renowned *Bee-Hive* mercantile. Much later in the property's history, the Bomar building replaced the brick I house and its outbuildings around 1920. Over the last 79 years, the Bomar building has housed several business. The Bomar Feed and Seed business came into operation around 1938 and operated until the mid 1990s.

The majority of the features found at the site appear to be associated with the Fontaine-Maxwell occupations. Brick foundation remains may represent a portion of the I house. A total of 113 features was identified during the field investigations. Two privies, located beside each other, yielded dense quantities of cultural material, most of which appears to date to the Fontaine or Maxwell occupations. One well was hand excavated to a depth of approximately 6.5 meters, and another well was mechanically excavated to a similar depth. A segment of a railroad track was also uncovered immediately adjacent the Bomar building. This is probably a later feature (post 1920) related to the business of the Bomar building.

Analysis of the cultural material has proceeded over the last several months. Over 25 boxes of material has been processed. The collection includes an outstanding array of early-middle nineteenth century table wares, i.e. shell edged wares (blue and green), dipped wares (annular, mocha, common table, catseye), polychrome and blue painted wares, and transfer printed wares (blue, flow blue, brown, purple, red). Large vessel fragments are present, many of which have been partially reconstructed. The glass collection is equally impressive, containing numerous pharmaceutical bottles, wine bottles, and table glass.

Research at the Fontaine-Maxwell-Bomar site ultimately will provide insight into two of Tuscaloosa's most prominent nineteenth century businessmen, Benjamin Fontaine and Thomas Maxwell, which ultimately will enhance our understanding of Tuscaloosa's history. The archaeological deposits are considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C. Furthermore, the

archaeological deposits can be considered a contributing resource to the Downtown Tuscaloosa Historic District, which is already an NRHP district. The Fontaine-Maxwell-Bomar site has yielded an impressive collection of cultural material. Interpretation of the collection not only will make a significant contribution to the history of Tuscaloosa, but will also contribute to the archaeological database of nineteenth century Alabama.

Submitted by: Catherine C. Meyer

Bluff Shelter Excavations in Cullman County

The Troy State University Archaeological Research Center conducted test excavations at two bluff shelter sites in Cullman County over Spring Break. The bluff shelters are located on opposite sides of the head of a major ravine. While one shelter has been subjected to severe pot hunting, the other shelter has had only minor disturbance.

Test excavations revealed that the shelter with the worst disturbance contained a middle and a late Woodland component and an early and a middle Archaic component. Although pot hunters have destroyed much of the Woodland components, a major ceiling collapse sometime during the Middle Archaic period preserved the two earlier components. While this event prevented the destruction of over 50 cm of cultural deposition, it also created a major obstacle for the archaeologists. Rock hammers were in use as often as trowels. Our efforts paid off, however, with the recovery of a number of corner notched and Benton stemmed projectile points and other lithic tools.

The second shelter proved to be somewhat of a surprise. Very little cultural material was visible on the surface causing doubt about how intensively this shelter was utilized. Testing, however, revealed that undisturbed cultural deposits existed below 30 to 40 cm of silt. This



TSUARC employees excavating one of the bluff shelters in Cullman County.

silt had washed in the shelter due to a combination of erosion from cultivation above the shelter and flooding caused by man-made alterations to the natural drainage pattern in the last 100 years.

Unfortunately, these same factors that have protected the site from looters also caused a major rise in the water table. While excavations revealed late and middle Woodland components, digging was halted after water filled the units. It is anticipated that much older components lie beneath the Woodland zones.

TSUARC will return this summer to continue excavation at both shelters. Plans are to purchase more rock hammers for the first shelter and cut deep trenches into the second shelter in order to lower the water table.

Written by: McDonald Brooms

Shell Gorget From Singer-Moye

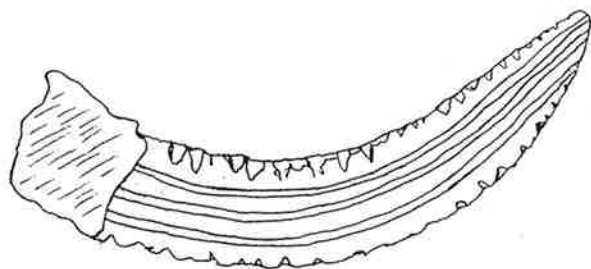
This fragment of shell gorget is a first for the Singer-Moye Mound Center near Lumpkin, GA.

Extensive Columbus Museum excavations twenty years ago and recent excavations of an "earth lodge" produced no marine shell artifacts at all - until now. The acid soil works against preservation.

The gorget fragment was found in a large pile of ash in the northwest corner of the earth lodge. The ash pile appeared to be the collected floor sweepings of an elite domicile, being full of pottery, animal bone, charcoal, and seeds.

Although the fragment might be part of a "cut-out" gorget, there is a problem with this notion. Only the large end of the fragment was attached. The smaller end shows no signs of being attached to anything. Several guesses have been offered as to what the fragment might represent - a spider leg, a snake tail, and an alligator tail. Who knows?

The entire ash pile was meticulously flotated by Judith Knight. The flotation machine was borrowed from Dr. Margaret Scarry of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, who is doing summer research near Moundville and left her flotation machine there. Dr. Jim Knight brought the machine to his backyard so Judith could flotate the ash. Although a large quantity of pottery, animal bone, and charcoal was found during the removal of the ash from the earth



Actual length is 1.5 inches

*Fragment of a shell gorget found at
Singer-Moye Mound Center in Georgia.
The actual length is 1.5 inches.*

lodge, much would been lost without flotation - including fish scales, seeds, beans, a shell disc bead, and the engraved gorget fragment shown here.

Contributed by: Margaret Clayton Russell

CAA Meeting

The Spring Council on Alabama Archaeology meeting was held on April 20, at the Alabama Historical Commission in Montgomery. The Commission announced that every state owned property under their direction would undergo an intensive archaeological survey. The first two properties to be surveyed are the Joe Wheeler house and Fendall Hall.

SEAC Meeting

The 2000 Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held at the Crowne Plaza Hotel in Macon, GA 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, NC. 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 for Georgia Archaeology.

Meeting registration is \$40 (\$30 with a copy of a valid student ID) before October 2, 2000 and \$45 (\$35 for students) at the conference. The hotel room cost is \$79 (plus 12% tax) for single to quad occupancy. Visit the SEAC website (www.uark.edu/campus-resources/seac/index.html) for registration forms and more information or contact: Adam King, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, PO Box 400, New Ellenton, SC 29809, (803) 725-1130, aking@sc.edu.

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. This is the first call for papers. Both professional and amateur/avocational archaeologists are encouraged to make presentations. Provisions will also be made for presentations by this year's recipients of AAS grants. If you would like to present a paper, please contact the program coordinator, Gary Mullen

(Auburn, AL), at Telephone (334) 844-2554, Fax (334) 844-5005, or Email *mullegr.auburn.edu* as early as possible to ensure your placement in the program. Further details about the meeting, registration, associated events, and overnight accommodations in the Auburn area will be provided in subsequent issues of *Stones & Bones*.

AAS Proposed Budget, 2000

Balance, December 31, 1999: \$16,159.37

PROPOSED

Income:

Dues	\$5,000.00
AHC Grant	3,000.00
Publications	3,000.00
Interest	700.00
Winter Meeting	500.00
Donations	<u>1,000.00</u>
Total	\$13,200.00

Expenses:

Journal	10,000.00
Newsletter	3,000.00
Office	500.00
Brochure	500.00
Pottery Vol.	6,000.00
Publications	400.00
Membership Comm.	200.00
Education Grt	0.00
Mahan Grants	500.00
Wimberly Grt	<u>500.00</u>
Total	\$21,600.00

Projected Balance

Dec. 31, 2000: \$7,759.37

Speaker's Bureau

In each issue of the *Stones & Bones* will hopefully include a biographical sketch of one speaker in order that the Chapters will be knowledgeable of their individual research interests and archaeological experiences. Dr. Richard Diehl is profiled in this issue.

Richard Diehl (PhD Penn State 1969) is a Mesoamerican archaeologist. Diehl's research focuses on the pre-Columbian cultures of central Mexico and the Olmec culture of the tropical lowlands of the Mexican Gulf coast. His research includes field projects at Tula, San Lorenzo, Tenochtitlan, Matacapán, Kaminaljuyu, settlement patterns in the Basin of Mexico and peasant agriculture in the tropical lowlands of Veracruz. His theoretical and topical interests include the origins of civilizations, preindustrial urbanism, comparative studies of civilization, pre-Columbian art history, and the history of archaeology. Much of Diehl's professional involvement centers on training graduate students. His role is that of a mentor who trains students by taking a very active role in their intellectual and scholarly development.

He has conducted over 60 months of archaeological and ethnographic field research in Mexico and Guatemala, and 6 months in the United States. His other professional experience includes: Consultant for the section on La Venta in the exhibition *Mexico: Splendors of Thirty Centuries*, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 1989-90; Member, Organizing Committee and co-Curator for the Exhibition *Olmec Art of Ancient Mexico*, The National Gallery of Art, New York, 1992-96; Curator of Mesoamerican Archaeology, University of Alabama Museums, 1996-present; and Director, Alabama Museum of Natural History, August 1998-present.

Publications:

1995. *Olmec Archaeology. In the Olmec World: Rulership and Ritual*, published by The

Art Museum, Princeton University and Harry N. Abrams, Inc., (with Michael D. Coe).

1993. The Toltec Horizon: Old Debates and New Perspectives." In Latin American Horizons, Don Rice, ed. Pp 263-294, Dumbarton Oaks Research Collections, Washington, DC.

1990. The Olmec at La Venta. In Mexico: Splendors of Thirty Centuries. Pp. 51-71, The Metropolitan Museum of Art and Bulfinch Press, Boston.

1989a. Mesoamerica after the Decline of Teotihuacan: A.D. 700-900. Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collections, Washington, DC. Co-edited with Janet Catherine Berlo.

1989b. Olmec Archaeology: What we know and what we wish we knew. In Regional Perspectives on the Olmec. Robert J. Sharer and David C. Grove, eds. Pp. 17-32. A School of American Research Book. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge, England.

1983. Tula: The Toltec Capital of Ancient Mexico. Thames and Hudson, Ltd., London.

1981a. Olmec Architecture: A Comparison of San Lorenzo and La Venta. In The Olmec and Their Neighbors: Essays in Honor of Matthew W. Stirling. edited by Elizabeth P. Benson, pp. 69-82. Dumbarton Oaks Research Library Collections, Washington, D.C.

1981b. Tula, Hidalgo. Supplement to the Handbook of Middle American Indians: Archaeology, edited by Jeremy Sabloff, pp. 277-295, University of Texas Press.

1980. In the Land of the Olmec. 2 volumes. University of Texas Press. (with Michael D. Coe).

1967. Olmec Civilization, Veracruz, Mexico: Dating of the San Lorenzo Phase," Science, Vol. 155, No. 3768, pp. 1399-1400. (with Michael D. Coe and Mintz Stuiver).

Calendar

May 6: Archaeology on the River
Florence Marina State Park
Omaha, GA

Guided tours to the Rood Creek Indian Mounds and Fort McCreary, artifact identification and history of the lost town of Florence. 1-5 p.m. (EDT). \$2 parking. For further information call, (912) 838-4706.

Book Reviews

Archaeology of Colonial Pensacola

Edited by Judith A. Bense.

295 pages. 37 illustrations, including 9 maps.

University Press of Florida, Gainesville. 1999.

Bense is professor of archaeology at the University of West Florida in Pensacola and contributes substantially to the text along with William S. Coker, Jane E. Dyart, Roger C. Smith, and Thomas Muir Jr.

Topics cover the early history and exploration of the Gulf Coast and Pensacola Bay; the relationship between the Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw with the Pensacola Colonial authorities; underwater salvage of shipwrecks in the Bay including the well-preserved Spanish galleon from the 1559 ill-fated de Luna expedition; and analysis of a large sample of material from the colonial period recovered from 17 separate archaeological sites.

Those interested in the colonial period and Gulf Coast history will find this book interesting and a valuable contribution to Pensacola history.

Submitted by: Amos J. Wright Jr., Huntsville
Chapter

Clovis Revisited

New Perspectives on Paleoindian Adaptations from Blackwater Draw, New Mexico

by: Anthony T. Boldurian and John Cotter

University of Pennsylvania Museum,
Philadelphia. 1999.

After more than 60 years the collection of Clovis artifacts from the Blackwater Draw, New Mexico has finally been figuratively "dug up"

**Alabama Archaeological
Society**

Summer Meeting 2000

**Moundville
Archaeological
Park**

Moundville, Alabama

ENTRANCE PASS

A detailed map of the University of Oklahoma campus, showing various landmarks and buildings. The map includes a north arrow pointing upwards. Key locations labeled include:

- 1. CONFERENCE CENTER**: Located in the upper left, near the Warrior River.
- 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM & GIFT SHOP**: Located in the lower left, near the Road Canyon.
- 3. INDIAN VILLAGE**: Located near the Conference Center.
- 4. PICNIC AREA**: Located in the upper left, near the Warrior River.
- 5. TEMPLE RESTORATION**: Located in the upper right.
- 6. MATTHEW TRAIL**: Located in the upper right.
- 7. CAMP GROUND**: Located in the lower left, near the Road Canyon.
- 8. PLAZA**: A large open area in the center of the campus.
- 9. EDUCATION CENTER**: Located in the lower right, near the Highway 20.
- 10. ENTRANCE**: Located in the lower right, near the Highway 20.
- 11. DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH FACILITY**: Located in the lower right, near the Highway 20.
- 12. MAINTENANCE AREA**: Located in the upper left, near the Conference Center.
- 13. ROAD CANYON**: Located in the lower left, near the Archaeological Museum & Gift Shop.
- 14. WARRIOR RIVER**: Located at the top of the map.
- 15. HIGHWAY 20**: Located in the lower right, near the Education Center.
- 16. MOUNTAIN**: Located in the lower right, near the Entrance.

The map also shows various smaller buildings, parking lots, and trails, providing a comprehensive overview of the campus layout.

Alabama Counties and Their Abbreviations

Autauga	Au	Jackson	Ja
Baldwin	Ba	Jefferson	Je
Barbour	Br	Lamar	Lr
Bibb	Bb	Lauderdale	Lu
Blount	Bt	Lawrence	La
Bullock	Bk	Lee	Le
Butler	Bu	Limestone	Li
Calhoun	Ca	Lowndes	Lo
Chambers	Ch	Macon	Mc
Cherokee	Ce	Madison	Ma
Chilton	Cn	Marengo	Mo
Choctaw	Cw	Marion	Mr
Clarke	Ck	Marshall	Ms
Clay	Cy	Mobile	Mb
Cleburne	Cb	Monroe	Mn
Coffee	Co	Montgomery	Mt
Colbert	Ct	Morgan	Mg
Conecuh	Cc	Perry	Pe
Coosa	Cs	Pickens	Pi
Covington	Cv	Pike	Pk
Crenshaw	Cr	Randolph	Ra
Cullman	Cu	Russell	Ru
Dale	Da	Shelby	Sh
Dallas	Ds	St. Clair	Sc
DeKalb	Dk	Sumter	Su
Elmore	Ee	Talladega	Ta
Escambia	Es	Tallapoosa	To
Etowah	Et	Tuscaloosa	Tu
Fayette	Fa	Walker	Wa
Franklin	Fr	Washington	Wn
Geneva	Ge	Wilcox	Wx
Greene	Gr	Winston	Wi
Hale	Ha		
Henry	He		
Houston	Ho		

from storage in the University of Pennsylvania Museum. Since 1943 and the death of Edgar B. Howard, who served as the paleontologist in the Mammals Department of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the Clovis inventory has gone largely unnoticed and without study. E.B. Howard, sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology and the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia conducted the early Clovis archaeological expeditions from 1933 through 1937.

The book begins by providing the necessary historical context for evaluating the collection of Clovis type-specimen artifacts. The following chapters attempt to describe and reassess the original Clovis artifact inventory. Now more than 60 years after the initial evaluation, the collection is evaluated in light of contemporary knowledge and research analysis on North American Paleoindians. Funding for the "Clovis Revisited" project began with support in the form of two grants from the University of Pittsburgh Central Research Development Fund and the Philadelphia Archaeological Research fund.

The authors point out that prior to "The Early Man Project" by E.B. Howard with its research and discoveries in the Blackwater Draw, New Mexico, the American quest for true American Paleolithic sites was struggling with some scientists asserting "blind inspiration" and others expressing "unbridled enthusiasm" in their laying claim to Paleolithic evidence. In the early 1900's, there were two main opponents to the variety of evidence for the Paleolithic presence of man in America. William Henry Holmes of the Bureau of American Ethnology in Washington, D.C. and another in his employ, Ales Hrdlicka, physical anthropologist of the Smithsonian Institution. Time and again, the authors assert, these men mounted "campaigns" designed to disprove seemingly any and all evidence submitted for proof that man lived in America in the distant paleolithic past. By 1927, however, the stage for Edgar Howard's research was set in place due to the discovery of Folsom points in association with the bones of extinct bison.

The book progresses by presenting a unique view of the lithic inventory of the signature collection of Clovis tool kit artifacts. These items represent an assortment of hunting implements and domestic utensils from tool kits belonging to nomadic groups of hunters apparently drawn to a prehistoric pond in the Blackwater Draw. These implements have been documented repeatedly at Paleoindian sites across the North American continent for over half a century. Dr. Anthony T. Bouldurian approaches the collection of over 400 artifacts with a reassessment offering new insights using modern analytical skills, ideas, and current perspectives dealing with early Americans. Of note is the fact that about 90 percent of the Clovis inventory had not even a provisional description and analysis prior to this project.

Early on, discussions and descriptions of the Paleo environment of the American Southwest allow the reader to better understand regional climate, geomorphology, soils, hydrology, stone resources, and biomass together with an understanding of the geochronology in the region.

Following these environmental descriptions, the rest of the book attempts to give us glimpses of the Paleoindian lifeway by way of their stone and bone artifacts. Each specimen covered in this report is described using nine summary charts and supporting tables. Other charts and tables are used to convey technical facts or comparative measurements.

Concluding observations by the authors include discussions of broad issues concerning Paleoindian archaeology using information gathered and assessed from the Clovis collection. The reader is treated to a variety of intriguing subjects such as Clovis subsistence and megafaunal extinctions, pre-Clovis manifestations, Clovis migration or dispersal, Clovis-Folsom relationships, as well as Clovis and late Paleoindian artifact relationships to the Solutrean Upper Paleolithic of Europe.

The text is also augmented by an array of photographs including early fieldwork in the American Southwest, field crew photos, and excellent artifact photos from the museum collection. "Clovis Revisited" offers us a unique

window and an informative glimpse into America's archaeological past as well as a quality reference for comparative studies. This particular study fuels the raw fascination and almost mystic awe that Clovis artifacts and culture stir in many professional, avocational, and amateur archaeologists.

submitted by: Michael C. Poe

New Publications

The Cahokia Mounds

Written by King Moorehead

Edited by John E. Kelly

This edition of Moorehead's excavations at Cahokia provides a comprehensive collection of Moorehead's investigations of the nation's largest prehistoric mound center.

Covering almost fourteen square kilometers in Illinois, Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site is the largest prehistoric mound center in North America and has been designated a World Heritage Site by the United Nations. Built between A.D. 1050 and 1350, Cahokia originally contained the remains of over 100 earthen mounds that were used as places for Native American rituals, homes of chiefs, or elite tombs. Earlier scientists debated whether the mounds were part of the natural landscape, and many were destroyed by urban and industrial development.

This book is a report of archaeological investigations conducted at Cahokia from 1921 to 1927 by Warren K. Moorehead, who confirmed that the mounds were built by indigenous peoples and who worked to assure preservation of the site. The volume includes Moorehead's final 1929 report along with portions of two preliminary reports, covering both Cahokia and several surrounding mound groups.

John Kelly's introduction to the book sets Moorehead's investigations in the context of other work conducted at Cahokia prior to the 1920s and afterwards. Kelly reviews Moorehead's work, which employed 19th-century excavation

techniques combined with contemporary analytical methods, and explains how Moorehead contended with local, social, and political pressures.

Moorehead's work represented important excavations at a time when little other similar work was being done in the Midwest. The reissue of his findings gives us a glimpse into an important archaeological effort and helps us better appreciate the prehistoric legacy that he helped preserve.

"Warren K. Moorehead's 1920s excavations in and around Cahokia, the most extensive such research in this locality before the 1960s, is resurrected in this republication. Kelly's masterful introduction provides the reader with an invaluable framework for comprehending the character, extent, and significance of Moorehead's underappreciated contributions to Cahokia archaeology." --James Stoltman, University of Wisconsin

John E. Kelly is a Research Associate in the Department of Anthropology at Washington University

384 pages, 6 1/2 x 9 1/4, 4 maps, over 50 illustrations

ISBN 0-8173-1010-X

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Course Announcements

Arkansas Archaeological Survey Laboratory Methods and Analysis Course at Parkin

University of Arkansas

A new course will be offered in laboratory methods and specialized analysis at Parkin Archaeological State Park in summer, 2000. The course will last six weeks (July 5-August 12). Basic methods of laboratory processing and analysis will be covered, including washing, sorting, cataloguing, and data entry. Flotation of soil samples will also be taught. In addition to basic techniques, four workshops will focus on more specialized analyses: ceramic technology and analysis, lithic technology and analysis, ethnobotanical identification and analysis, and faunal identification and analysis. Instructors for workshops include Kelly Mulvihill (Arkansas State Parks), Toby Morrow (Hemisphere Field Services), C. Margaret Scarry (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill), and Matther Compton (University of Georgia Museum of Natural History). The course will be under the direction of Jeffrey M. Mitchem (Arkansas Archaeological Survey and University of Arkansas). Students will earn six credits (undergraduate or graduate) from the University of Arkansas (ANTH 4256 Archaeological Field Session: Laboratory Methods and Analysis). Out-of-state tuition rates are waived for this course, meaning all non-University of Arkansas students pay in-state rates. Total tuition will be \$750.00 undergraduate or \$1212.00 graduate. Students will be housed at Parkin Archaeological State Park, with teaching and laboratory work in modern air-conditioned facilities immediately adjacent to the Parkin site. There is a \$75.00 housing charge and application fees of \$25.00 undergraduate and \$40.00 graduate for non-University of Arkansas students. Evening meals (four nights a week) will be prepared by a

hired cook, and students will plan menus and buy the food.

The course is designed for students who want to learn laboratory methods and to be exposed to techniques of more specialized analysis. It is perfect for those who have excavation experience, but little or no laboratory training, but prior field experience is not required. Students will gain hands-on experience, working with material excavated from the Parkin site (3Cs29), a 17-acre fortified Late Mississippian village site. The ceramics workshop will feature working with clay and other raw materials from the local area. The application deadline is June 5, 2000. For more information and an application, please contact:

Dr. Jeffery M. Mitchem
Arkansas Archaeological Survey
P.O. Box 241
Parkin AR 72373-0241
(870) 755-2119
jeffmitchem@juno.com

Hands on History: The Wonderful World of the Eastern Woodland Native American UAB Special Studies Division

"This course will offer a demonstrative insight into the daily lives of the eastern woodland Indians. A hands-on approach will be used to recreate a feel of their world. Topics will include: hand drill fire making, hide tanning, basketry, bows and arrows, blowguns and darts, stone tool production and use, wild edible plants, and much more. By performing some of the everyday tasks of these noble people, participants will encounter insights of another time and place."

Saturday, May 13 from 9:30 until noon
Course number NR3 4031 18B
UAB special studies registration number-
(205) 934-8263

Researchers Find Evidence of Drought

Researchers find evidence of 16th Century Epic Drought over North America

A group of researchers who study tree ring records have found evidence of a "mega-drought" in the 16th century that wreaked havoc for decades in the lives of the early Spanish and English settlers and American Indians throughout Mexico and North America. A drought of these proportions in modern-day America could cause a catastrophe unless water resources are wisely conserved, a University of Arkansas researcher says.

Researchers from the University of Arkansas, the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, the University of Arizona, Valdosta State University and the University of Western Ontario will report their findings in an upcoming issue of the journal EOS, Transactions of the American Geophysical Union.

The researchers used drought-sensitive tree ring chronologies that extend back before A.D. 1500 from trees in Western North America, the Southeast and the Great Lakes. They found that dry conditions extend from the Sierra Madre Occidental in Mexico and the Southwest to the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi Valley throughout the last half of the 1500s. Severe conditions occurred at times in Mexico, the Southwest, Wyoming and Montana, and the Southeast.

Looking back as far as A.D. 1200, no other drought appears to have been as intense, prolonged and widespread as the 16th century mega-drought, the researchers found.

Climate varies within a certain envelope, with a drier spell one year and a damp one the next, but in the 1500s "the basement collapsed and went down to another level," said David Stahle, professor of geosciences at the University of Arkansas.

The tree ring records tell of the worst drought in 1,000 years, with an extended period of dryness lasting 40 years in places. Early records from Spanish and English settlements in the Carolinas and Virginia corroborate these findings. You can actually see the correlation between the annual weather variation written in archival records and the annual "reports" of the tree rings, Stahle said.

Archival records from the Spanish colony of Santa Elena on Parris Island, S.C., indicate a severe drought from 1566-1569. In 1587, the year Sir Walter Raleigh's colony on Roanoke Island disappeared, the Parris Island settlers abandoned their colony. Tree ring records show the year was the region's worst drought in 800 years.

"Drought is the most severe natural disaster," Stahle said. "Year-in and year-out, over the long haul, drought extracts the most from humanity."

An historic drought of this magnitude should serve as a warning to nations to learn to use their water resources wisely, Stahle said.

"If there's any lesson to be taken home from the paleo-record, it's that we need to conserve our water resources," Stahle said. "It would help prepare us for the inevitable return of drought."

Tree growth depends upon the amount of water and nutrients the plant receives in a given year. Tree cells grown during spring and summer differ from one another, and researchers peering through microscopes can tell much about a region's climatic history by looking at the recorded tree ring growth from year to year, using pencil-thin core samples from living trees.

The scientists compare the tree ring characteristics to the climate data gathered over the past 100 years. Then they use statistical models to reconstruct past climate changes based on the tree ring structures, going back hundreds of years.

Individual trees have their own personal histories, but a group of 30-40 tiny core samples from trees in the same region from a library with a shared recording of the climatic past. The scientists used some chronologies that date back more than 1,000 years to reconstruct the past climate of North America and Mexico and underneath the epic drought of the 16th century.

The severely dry weather over the Southwest and northern Mexico may explain why some American Indians in these areas abandoned their pueblos between 1540 and 1598, the researchers contend. And one of the fiercest and longest battles between American Indians and European settlers, the Chichimeca War in Mexico, raged for 40 years beginning in 1550, during the most severe part of the drought.

Ironically, the lack of water may have been linked to ocean currents. Because the drought-affected area looks like a pattern formed on a smaller scale in today's climate-ocean current phenomenon La Nina, Stahle speculates that cold ocean currents in the equatorial Pacific may have caused the prolonged drought since the weather blows across America from the Pacific Ocean.

"This drought was not a consequence of global warming. We don't know what caused it. The factors that did cause it could return," Stahle said. Further studies of ocean sediments or coral reefs may reveal the ocean's role, if any, in this past, prolonged, severe drought.

Discovering why the drought occurred may help researchers predict future droughts, Stahle said.

"If such a drought were to occur today, it would wipe out certain agricultural activities. It would change economic activities on the land. And it would put enormous stress on water resources. This would have a dramatic effect on society," Stahle said.

Submitted by: Teresa Paglione

Taken from: <http://pigtrail.uark.edu/>

Cactus Hill

The long-held, but often controversial, theory that the Americas were populated by way of the Bering land bridge was dealt another blow recently by excavations at Cactus Hill, Virginia. The theory goes that approximately 12,000 years ago, groups of people from Siberia crossed the Bering Sea land bridge. They made their way

south by traveling through a corridor between the Cordilleran and Laurentide Ice Sheets. Then these groups spread to all parts of the Americas, even as far south as the tip of South America.

The discovery of an ancient campsite known as Cactus Hill, 45 miles south of Richmond, Virginia was unveiled at the annual meeting of the Society of American Archaeology in Philadelphia. Joseph McAvoy and his colleagues announced that the site has been firmly dated at around 18,000 years old. This discovery adds strength to the growing opposition of the land bridge theory. This opposition first gained notoriety during the 1970's, due in part to the discovery of a 17,000 year old rock shelter in Meadowcroft, Pennsylvania. Meadowcroft, and other sites like it, challenged the tradition that 11,200 year old stone spear points from Clovis, New Mexico were the earliest evidence of New World settlement.

Cactus Hill was discovered in 1988 by Harold Conover. Conover had spotted some stone tools in road sand dug up from a nearby pit. McAvoy's team began excavations in 1989. So far, they have unearthed a variety of Paleo-Indian stone tools and faunal remains, in addition to bits of charcoal. The radiocarbon dates indicate that the campsite was utilized approximately 16,000-18,000 years ago, clearly predating Clovis.

It is theorized that, instead of crossing the Bering land bridge on the west coast, settlers first arrived in America on the east coast by boat. A feat proven possible by the knowledge that southeast Asians were sailing to Australia as long as 50,000 years ago. However, many archaeologists don't believe that the first settlers to the Americas were coming from southeast Asia, but rather from Europe. In fact, the Cactus Hill tools most closely resemble tools from the Solutrian period in France and Spain.

But resemblance doesn't guarantee a direct relationship, nor does the possibility of sea travel guarantee it's plausibility. So while Cactus Hill does offer intriguing evidence that at least some people may have arrived in the Americas via other routes than the Bering land bridge, that does not mean that no one did.

Taken from: Time Magazine, April 17, 2000

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
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General archaeological topics

Paul D. Jackson
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Cultural resource management, Late
Woodland, prehistory in NW Alabama

Julie Lyons
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Old Cahawba, historic archaeology, public
archaeology, Project Archaeology education
programs, Central Alabama, Mississippian/
Protohistoric periods

Linda Derry
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Site of Cahawba, historical archaeology

Eugene Futato
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Archaeology of North Alabama, Iron Age
and Bronze Age Israel

Craig T. Sheldon
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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
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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
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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
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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
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Office 205-371-2266
Fax 205-371-2494
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Moundville; Mississippian; Remote sensing;
Core drilling techniques

Boyce Driskell
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Fax 205-371-2494
Bdriskel@bama.ua.edu
Dust Cave; Paleoindian and Archaic in the
mid-South; Egypt and the Nile Valley

Phil Carr
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Middle Archaic hunter-gatherers; Great Basin
archaeology; lithic analysis; cultural resource
management

Richard A. Diehl
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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
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Public Education Committee

Linda Derry
Old Cahawba
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Selma, Alabama 36701

Research Committee Chair

Jean Allan
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334-887-2554

Barry Waters- Florence Chapter
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256-247-3793

John Kmetz- Huntsville Chapter
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Laceys Spring, AL 35754

John William (Bill) Adkinson- Tuscaloosa Chapter
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Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
205-345-4758

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!**

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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.

Have a fun
and safe
summer!

**THE DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSIONS FOR THE JULY/AUGUST
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Available Issues of *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*

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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:

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Archaeological Services
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