

Stones & Bones

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Summer Meeting 2008 Don't Miss It!

By Steven Meredith

It's nearly summer time already!! The 2008 Summer Meeting will be held at **Tannehill Ironworks Historical State Park**, the most popular state park in Alabama, on **Saturday, June 14, 2008**. AAS members will have an opportunity to observe or participate in the second season of excavations by the Alabama Museum of Natural History Expedition Program.

Archaeological investigations continue into probable slave houses that were occupied from 1862-1865. The ironworks began in the 1830's, but they were especially critical and an extremely active industrial site during the Civil War.

Excavations will be from 9 a.m. to noon, lunch from noon to 1:30, followed by more activities from 1:30 to 4:00.

There will be a short business meeting following lunch, during which AAS members are requested to vote on society business.

Everyone will be on their own for lunch. You can eat at the fantastic on-site Furnace Master's Restaurant, or choose from one of the numerous lovely picnic spots in the park. In the evening, Tannehill Park will provide a cookout for all AAS members!!

You may wish to camp out, stay in one of several available cabins, or bring your RV. Save time to visit the Iron and Steel Museum.

For directions to the meeting and more information about the park, visit www.tannehill.org. For more information about the Museum Expedition program, visit <http://amnh.ua.edu/expeditions.html>. Contact me with any questions about the Summer Meeting at mered003@bama.ua.edu or 205-566-5376. ■

AAS Field Trip: Gibson Family Cemetery

By Stacye Hathorn

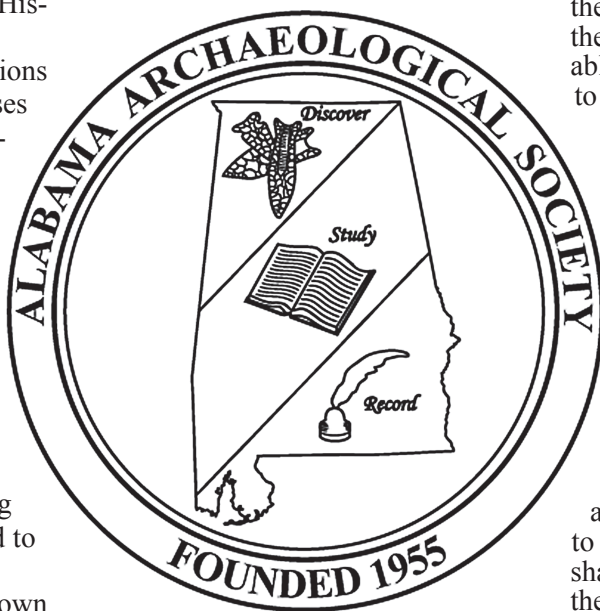
At the March 1, 2008, AAS field trip there were twenty two participants so we accomplished quite alot. Participants included: Bill Anthony from Tallassee, Craig Sheldon from Wetumpka AUM (AAS), Margaret Russell from Eufaula (AAS), Teresa Paglione from Opelika (AAS), Wilson Kittrell from Montgomery, Ying Huo XI'AN (AUM student), Michael Oakley from Clayton

We arrived at 8:00 am. Jack Bergstresser and I had already established a datum and shot in the corners of the investigation area on Friday afternoon. Jessica Brown assisted Jack on Saturday in mapping the cemetery with the total station. Robert Perry and Matt Grunewald used ground penetrating radar to identify unmarked graves on the East perimeter of the known cemetery. In 1970, a descendant had the cemetery covered in at least of foot of pea gravel. Teresa Paglione used her metal detector to locate pieces of decorative iron fencing beneath the fill. Bill Anthony, owner of the plantation once owned by the Gibson family, wants to reconstruct the pattern of the fencing so we were able to help him add a few more pieces to his puzzle.

The monuments had been damaged significantly by cattle at some point in the past. Box graves were broken and collapsed, cairns scattered and obelisks tumbled. The final insult was the bull dozing of the perimeter of the cemetery over 15 years ago. Since that time, the graves have suffered from neglect. Guided by Lee Anne Wofford, cemetery coordinator for AHC and by members of the Alabama Cemetery Preservation Alliance (ACPA), participants were able to locate and reassemble the pieces of shattered tombs, clean them and record the information on the headstones so that Gibson cemetery my be recorded in the Alabama cemetery register. We were also able to identify some graves marked with field stones that had been obscured by the push-piles. It was a beautiful day and everyone worked hard. We really appreciate all the enthusiastic help.

As an added bonus, we surface collected the fields around the cemetery and discovered an early archaic period site atop the hill. There was also a significant 19th century scatter along a terrace. I'll record the archaic site in the AAS.

Thanks to the 3M company for allowing us to work on their property and for their willingness to set aside the cemetery and protect it. Bill Anthony deserves credit for identifying the cemetery and for his determination to see it properly recorded and protected. ■



(AAS), Lee Anne Wofford from Prattville, AHC, Amanda Hill from Montgomery, AHC, Greg Rhinehart from Tallassee, AHC (AAS), Stacye Hathorn from Tallassee, AHC (AAS), Charlcie Hathorn from Tallassee (AAS), Ted Urquhart from Alabama Cemetery Preservation Alliance (ACPA), Jessica Brown from Troy (AAS), Matt Grunewald, from Kennesaw, Georgia and MACTEC Engineering (AAS), Jack Bergstresser from Birmingham and Tannehill St. Park (AAS), Robert Perry from Ohatchee and MACTEC Engineering (AAS), Kathy Taylor from Tallassee, Phyllis Armstrong from ACPA, Elizabeth Britt from Tallassee, Christy Britt from Tallassee, and Hilary Wikle from Troy (AAS).

Request for Distribution Information on MacCorkle Stemmed Points in Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi

By Carey L. Geiger

MacCorkle points were found in Lauderdale County Alabama during a 1986 surface survey of Northwest Alabama sites. However, they were only recently identified during detailed analysis of the collection. While their distribution is reportedly widespread in the eastern United States except for the deep south and the coastal plains (Justice 1995, p89), neither the Mississippi (McGahey 2004) or Alabama (Cam-

bron and Hulse, 1990) point guides list them in these states. Nonetheless we now know that they do occur in northern Alabama. These points are often found near major rivers or their tributaries.

Distribution information is needed for the report that is being prepared for this collection. The researchers request that anyone with Indian artifact collections examine their collections. If you find any artifact that is possibly a MacCorkle, please send information, including photos or sketches, location where they were found (site number, preferred, or county), and land use where found, to:

careygeiger@bellsouth.net or
Carey L. Geiger, 7070 Grelot Road,
Apt 218, Mobile AL 36695, tele-
phone 251-639-0786. ■

1LU472
ID# 01711



Carey Geiger

1LU463
ID# 01821



(basal ears missing)



Carey Geiger

Historic Preservation: The Good, The Bad, and The Inaccurate

By Ashley Dumas

May is National Historic Preservation Month, which was designated as a time to honor America's historic buildings and monuments. In 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act was passed in the wake of the destruction of many old buildings around the country post-World War II. The act established a system for recognizing significant places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservations (ACHP), and it established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Archaeology often plays a big role in developing NRHP sites for interpretation to the public. Colonial Williamsburg, Monticello, Jamestown, and St. Augustine spring to mind as having programs based heavily on archaeological findings. There also are battle-grounds, southwestern pueblo towns, neighborhood districts, and numerous other sites that would be just pretty places to visit without the insights into their events and figures that are learned through archaeological excavation. In addition to many beautiful and historic buildings and monuments worthy of preservation, Alabama has several historical and archaeological parks that help us learn about and preserve our past (although not all of them are on the National Register). To name a few, these include Fort Toulouse, Moundville Archaeological Park, Magnolia Grove, Oakman Indian Mounds, Old St. Stephens, Old Cahawba, Florence Indian Mound, and Tannehill Ironworks (location of the Summer Meeting!). I encourage all of you to visit these places with your family or arrange to hold an AAS chapter meeting there. These parks usually operate on shoe-string budgets with minimal or no staff, but you can help to ensure their continued existence by simply making a visit and contributing a few dollars toward admission. Take a picnic lunch before it gets too hot!

"Indiana Jones and the Crystal Skull" will premier later this month, although I'll bet that its producers did not have National Historic Preservation Month in mind when they chose the film's release date! I have to admit that I'm a big fan of Professor Jones, his

high adventures, and all of the cool ancient, if a bit fanciful, artifacts that get tossed around. On one hand, how fortunate we are to have a world famous spokesperson for archaeology! On the other hand, let's face it, archaeology does not involve using femur bones for impromptu torches, battling one-eyed Nazis (thank goodness!), or smuggling icons of golden monkey heads. In the coming months, the newest "Indiana" movie may provide a few opportunities to discuss archaeology beyond your usual circle of fellow enthusiasts. Perhaps your local chapter could plan a trip to the movie's premier in your town. As a representative of the AAS, I hope that you'll take a few of these chances to spread the word about Alabama's very own archaeological adventures, and how they are investigated in the spirit of our motto: "Discover, Study, Record."

For information on preserving historic resources in Alabama, visit the following websites. Most of them have links to other preservation-minded organizations.

- Alabama Trust for Historic Preservation www.alabamatrust.info/
- Alabama Historical Commission www.preserveala.org
- Alabama Historical Association www.archives.state.al.us/aha/aha.html
- Alabama Cemetery Preservation Alliance www.alabama-cemetery-preservation.com

bama territorial capital. Despite the early and busy functions of the town, it was nearly abandoned by the 1830s.

The excavations are being done across an entire city block that was occupied by the Globe Hotel. This hotel was built in 1816 and was burned in the 1840s. We excavated a back wall portion of the hotel, as well as an area in the vicinity of slave quarters. We recovered many fascinating artifacts, including lots of historic ceramics, wrought iron hardware, glassware, and a few sherds of possible Choctaw Indian pottery. One of the most exciting finds was a silver 1792 Spanish Half Réal coin.

After a day of excavating and a picnic lunch, George Shorter brought out some of the most impressive artifacts found in the excavations at St. Stephens. Also, some outstanding pre-historic artifacts from the area were brought by John Richburg for all to see. Following this, we were treated to a lavish barbecue and potluck supper put on by the board of the St. Stephens Historical Commission. Many thanks to them and to park director Jim Long for their hospitality.

Overall, we had a great time as a group, socializing and exploring this fascinating time capsule of colonial Alabama history.



Above: Steven Meredith and John Richburg discuss John's projectile point collection from Clarke County.



To see more photos from the St. Stephens Field Trip, go to the AAS website (www.alabamaarchaeology.org) and click on the link to *The Globe Hotel in old St. Stephens Historical Park, Washington County*.

AAS Field Trip: St. Stephens Historical Park

By Steven Meredith

The second AAS field trip of 2008 was held April 18 and 19 at St. Stephens Historical Park in Washington County. Sixteen members participated in ongoing excavations at the site led by George Shorter of the University of South Alabama.

St. Stephens is the site of a Spanish Fort, occupied from 1789 to 1799, a Choctaw trading house, and the Ala-



Digging at St. Stephens, left to right: Mike Breedlove, Debi Lawrence, and Louis Scott

Re-evaluating Moundville Artifacts: The Importance of Written Records and Field Notes

By Erin Phillips

(Erin Phillips was the recipient of the AAS Edward C. Mahan Research Grant awarded at the 2007 winter meeting. She is currently a Ph.D. student at the University of Alabama).

When most people think of archaeology they think of excavations and finding cool artifacts, but archaeologists stress that artifacts alone don't tell you a whole lot. Context is all important. If archaeologists take good notes when they find artifacts, through excavation and surface collections, others can learn a great deal just by examining the artifacts and the field notes.

By focusing on field notes and meticulous records relating to paint palettes, stone pendants, copper gorgets and Hemphill-style pottery from Moundville, I was able to learn more about the people that possessed those items. Along with the distribution of these four artifact classes in burials throughout Moundville, I examined the ages of the individuals, their sex, their location within the site, and the number and variety of other artifacts in the burial.

I was able to determine that paint palettes are only found with adults and copper gorgets are only found with males. Burials with paint palettes, copper gorgets, and Hemphill-style pottery were all richer than the typical burial of the time period from Moundville. Richness here is a measure of the number of artifacts and kinds of artifacts found with the burials.

Many of the Moundville stone pendants, copper gorgets, and Hemphill-style pottery have images on them that have been classified as part of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex (SECC). Paint palettes do not tend to have representational art on them, but the few that do, also feature SECC

motifs. One example of such a palette is the Rattlesnake disc (Figure 1), the state artifact of Alabama. Stone palettes (Figure 2) tend to be round with notched or scalloped edges, although a few are rectangular or oval and a few have smooth edges. Most have incised lines just inside the edge. Stone pendants (figure 3) come in a number of shapes including round, oblong, head-shaped, mace-shaped, and axe-shaped. Most seem to be of the oblong variety. Copper gorgets (figure 4) come in two basic shapes, round and oblong. The oblong ones look like larger versions of the oblong stone pendants. Hemphill-style pottery (figure 5) mostly includes subglobular bottles, but there are a few bowls as well. Most of the motifs represented include winged serpents, raptors, crested birds, center symbols and bands, hand-and-eyes, scalps, skulls, and forearm bones.

All four of the artifact classes were found in burials throughout the site, but some tended to be found more often in certain areas. Based on the religious art on these objects and their distributions, I argue that the paint palettes represent an achieved social identity, the copper gorgets represent an ascribed social identity, the Hemphill-style pottery appears to mark an associational identity, and it is unclear what sort of religious identity, if any, is marked by the stone pendants.



Figure 1. Rattlesnake Disc (after Moore 1907:136, Fig. 7).

There is much uncertainty about the stone pendants because they are so few in number (only eight of them have been found with burials), so variable in design, and may have been produced in a variety of perishable materials. If it were not for the excavation field notes from the first half of the 20th century, this project would not have been possible.

A major part of archaeology is preservation, we should preserve sites by only digging when necessary, we should preserve artifacts so that others may study them and learn from them, and most of all we should preserve knowledge by taking good notes and sharing our findings with others.

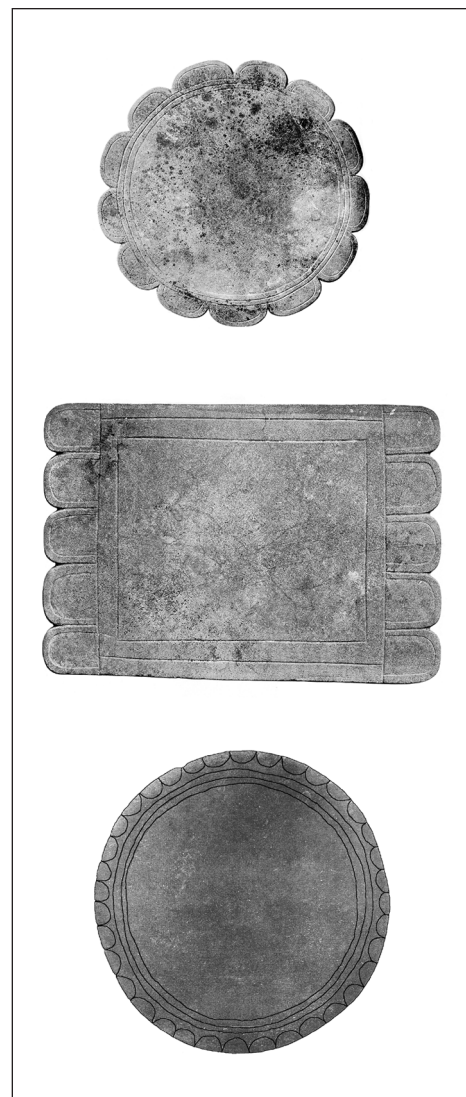


Figure 2. Stone Palettes (Photo credits: top, Moore 1905: Fig. 119; center, Moore 1905: Fig. 110; bottom, after Moore 1905: Fig. 103).

References cited:

Moore, Clarence B.

1905 Certain Aboriginal Remains of the Black Warrior River. *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 13:125-244.

1907 Moundville Revisited. *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 13:337-405.

(For a source that may be easier to access, see the 1996 facsimile edition of these classics of southeastern archaeology in *The Moundville Expeditions of Clarence Bloomfield Moore*, edited by Vernon James Knight, Jr., The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.) ■



Figure 4: Copper Gorgets (Photo credits: left top: Moore 1905: Fig. 29; left bottom: Moore 1907: Fig. 105; right: Moore 1907: Fig. 101).



Figure 3: Stone Pendants (Photo credits: top left: Vincas P. Steponaitis; top right and center: Erin Phillips; bottom left: Vernon J. Knight, Jr.; bottom right: Moore 1907: Fig. 93).



Figure 5: Moundville Engraved, variety Hemphill Bottles (Photo: Erin Phillips).

Proposal to Increase in Membership Dues

Submitted by Robbie Camp, Financial Committtee Chair

The vote to increase the dues was approved at our October 2007 Board meeting. Unfortunately, the proposed increase in dues did not appear in the newsletter in a timely manner. (Changes must be presented to the general membership at least 15 days prior to the vote - usually printed in the Stones and Bones newsletter). This oversight was discussed at the Winter Board meeting and it was then proposed that the vote to increase the dues be placed on the agenda for the Summer Meeting (at Tannehill State Park).

The proposed dues increase as approved by the AAS Board is:

Type	U.S.	Foreign
Annual Associate (under 18 years of age)	\$14.00 to 15.00	\$19.00 to 20.00
Annual Individual	\$20.00 to 25.00	\$25.00 to 30.00
Annual Family	\$25.00 to 30.00	\$30.00 to 35.00
Annual Institutional (unchanged)	\$50	\$55
Annual Sustaining Individual	\$30.00 to 35.00	\$35.00 to 40.00
Annual Sustaining Joint	\$35.00 to 40.00	\$40.00 to 40.00
Life Individual (unchanged)	\$500.00	\$600.00

New AAS Brochures

Thanks to R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. (www.rcgoodwin.com), who donated the printing of 1,000 AAS brochures. These brochures will be used to encourage new membership so we can continue to fulfill the objectives of the Alabama Archaeological Society.

The new brochures have been sent to Chapter Presidents for distribution. If you know of an event, a museum, or other opportunities for sharing information about the AAS, you can contact Ashley Dumas to obtain brochures while supplies last.

AAS members contributed the text and photographs that were used; Mary Spanos provided layout and design. ■

Articles for **Stones & Bones**

According to the AAS bylaws, *Stones & Bones* is devoted to the "news and business of the Society; and short articles, notes, and reviews related to archaeology." Anyone can share their archaeology-related news by simply sending information to the S&B editor at mary.spanos@ua.edu.

Articles should be news and archaeology oriented and short. For example, Charles Hubbard's article (to the right on this page) "Who Was Louie Lavrence?" is about 300 words long. Share your work and your research with the members of AAS and write an article for *Stones & Bones*. ■

Who Was Louie Lavrence?

By Charles Hubbard

Four and one-half miles south of Ditto's Landing at Huntsville, on the northern slope of Brindley Mountain (16S 0535484 UTM 3818242) there is an outcrop of limestone boulders that marks the location of a spring of water. On one of the boulders is carved, "LOUIE LAVRENCE 1731." The glyph was discovered years ago by youths playing in the woods. Their curiosity about the glyph has lasted, and through the years they have taken historians and archaeologists there.

Their curiosity is not hard to un-

derstand. During the first half of the 18th Century France and Great Britain were locked in fierce competition for control of the interior of eastern North America. There was very little European presence between the British colonies along the east coast and the Mississippi River. Various Indian tribes had allied themselves with one or the other of the competitors. Both supplied their Indian allies with guns and ammunition.

In 1729 the Natchez Indians destroyed the French colony at Fort Rosalie on the Mississippi River, and then fled to the Chickasaws for protection from French retaliation. The Chickasaws were allied with the British. They were supplied by traders who carried guns, powder, and lead on packhorse trains that crossed the forests of north Georgia and Alabama to the Chickasaw towns in what is now Mississippi. The Chickasaws and their traders were relentlessly attacked by French war parties with their Huron and Wyandot allies. The French and their Indian allies ambushed the trails leading from

Charlestown to the Tombigbee, and killed Chickasaw hunters and British traders.

At the present time there is no real evidence to tell us who Louie Lavrence was. For an answer we can only use our imagination. But we can start with this: LOUIE LAVRENCE 1731....a man who was a long way away from home, in a very dangerous place at a very dangerous time. ■

Archaeology on the Web

By Teresa Paglione

Recently I came across the University of Rhode Island's "Museum of Underwater Archaeology" at www.uri.edu/artsci/his/mua/MUA.htm. This website was created to help underwater archaeologists and maritime historians present their research to the public. You can browse the site by the traditional topics (Exhibits, Project Journals, and In The Fields) or you can use the "Worldwide Site Map" and find underwater archaeological projects that have an associated website. For example, from the map, you can link to information about the Emanuel Point Shipwreck, Florida's earliest shipwreck site. It was discovered during a survey of Pensacola Bay by a team from the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research. Or check out the shipwreck linked to the Treaty of Paris (1763), when Spain ceded La Florida to Britain. Four sloops sent from New York to St. Augustine were loaded with much-needed supplies, including artillery, ammunition, and tools for the newly established British garrisons in Florida. One of these ships, the *Industry*, struck a sandbar off St. Augustine's harbor on May 6, 1764.

The "Online Journals" offers the public an opportunity to see how professional archaeologists conduct research. Individual project journals from graduate students provide a glimpse of the processes and procedures of archaeological research ranging from Japan to the Great Lakes. The Lake Ontario Maritime Cultural Landscape Project Journal by Ben Ford examines the archeology of the shore in order to understand how people and goods moved from land to water and back again. The project will focus on how people interacted with the water along Lake Ontario's shoreline between 5000 years before present and 1900. ■

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Chapter News

News from Jessica Brown and the Troy Chapter:

News from Robbie Camp and the Cullman Chapter:

The Cullman chapter met on Thursday, April 17th and was treated to an excellent program given by member Lantry Brandon. Lantry presented a video and slide presentation on the WPA work in the Tennessee Valley prior to construction of the network of dams, then topped it off with great photos of field work and artifacts found at the Stanfield-Worley bluff shelter which the chapter plans to visit this summer.

The chapter voted to hold its annual summer field trip on Saturday, June 14 and will make a tour of several rock art examples in North Alabama and visit Stanfield-Worley. Plans are to coordinate the trip with the Huntsville and Muscle Shoals chapters with Bart Henson leading the tour. Anyone interested in joining us may contact me at rcamp@co.cullman.al.us for more de-

tails.

Our point of the month for discussion was the Ledbetter. Van King gave us the identification keys, points found in association and cultural affiliations of this unique point. David Grove won the recent find award with a beautiful Pine Tree. Our next meeting will be held on Thursday, May 16th at the Cullman County Health Department Community Meeting Room at 7:00 pm.

News from Gary Mullen and the East Alabama Chapter:

The East Alabama Chapter has continued to enjoy a fine series of speakers and programs at its monthly meetings.

The speaker for our meeting on March 11 was Carey Geiger, whose presentation was on "Evidence of Pre-Clovis Man at the Topper Site in South Carolina." Carey, who is now retired, works as a regular volunteer at the Archaeological Laboratories, University of South Alabama, at Mobile. He has also participated as a volunteer at the Topper Site during excavations in 2006 and 2007, and will be participating again this summer. The site, located in Allendale County, SC, has drawn a lot of attention, as well as controversy, in recent years because of archaeological evidence suggesting human presence well below an intact Clovis occupation zone. Radiocarbon dating indicates human activity at the site going back 50,000 years or more. The Topper Site work is being directed by Dr. Albert Goodyear of the University of South Carolina. There were 29 people who attended the meeting.

Dr. Harry Holstein presented the program at the April 8 meeting on "Archaeological Investigations of Stone Structures Along Choccolocco Mountain." He is professor of anthropology and archaeology at Jackson State University and director of the Archaeological Resource Laboratory, JSU McClellan Center, at Anniston. Dr. Holstein has been interested for a number of years in the occurrence of previously unexplained stone formations, or what he affectionately calls "rock piles," in the vicinity of Choccolocco Mountain,

Calhoun County, in northeastern Alabama. He presented his views on the origin of these stone structures and reasons that have led him to believe that they were made by Native Americans prior to the arrival of European settlers in the Southeast. Our regular members were joined that evening by several members of the Lee County Historical Society, with 23 people in attendance.

The speaker at the May 6 meeting was Mike Bunn, Associate Curator of History at the Columbus Museum, Columbus, GA. The program was titled "The Southern Frontier: the Creek War and War of 1812 in the Gulf South." The Creek War of 1813-1814 and the related southern campaigns of the War of 1812 have often been poorly understood, in part because of their brevity, the relatively small military forces engaged, and their complexity. Nonetheless these conflicts dramatically altered the history of the United States and brought about several far-reaching changes in the Old Southwest—the frontier region that was to include the future states of Alabama and Mississippi. The speaker discussed the underlying causes of these conflicts, aspects of the major campaigns, key individuals involved, and maps and historic sites that tell an important part of the story. Mike is co-author of *Images of America: Lower Chattahoochee River*, and is currently working on a book with Clay Williams, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, on the history of the Creek War and the War of 1812 in the Gulf South.

The East Alabama Chapter of AAS meets on the second Tuesday of the month at 7:00 p.m., in Room 112 of the Rouse Life Sciences Building on the Auburn University Campus. The chapter does not hold regular monthly meetings during the summer (June-August).

News from Bonnie Gums and the Southwest Chapter Newsletter:

Several members of the Southwest Chapter joined the University of South Alabama's Anthropology Club on a Saturday, March 15th, field trip to the Arcadia Mill archaeological complex



Southwest Chapter Field trip to Arcadia Mill in Milton, Florida.

in Milton, Florida, and the Wentworth Museum and Pensacola Historical Museum in downtown Pensacola. We learned much about early Florida history and enjoyed a great seafood lunch at the Fish House overlooking the city harbor.

Southwest Chapter President Carey Geiger presented a talk on the Clovis and PreClovis research at the Topper site in South Carolina during a recent trip to the University of Arkansas at Monticello. Carey's presentation sparked a lot of interest and laughs because it was presented on April 1st, April Fools Day. Dr. Marvin Jeter, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at UAM, did mention the irony of the controversial PreClovis theory being discussed on such an inauspicious day. One collection of spear points was shown by a local collector. It contained several Dalton and San Patrice points. On Wednesday Carey was given a tour of important archaeological research being conducted in southeastern Arkansas.

About thirty people attended our Tuesday April 15th meeting with guest speaker Dr. Ashley Dumas presenting her dissertation research on prehistoric salt production along the Tombigbee River in southwest Alabama. She talked about changes in the production of pottery vessels and technology used in salt production from about A.D. 800 to the eighteenth century. Some of these changes may have resulted from the intrusion of people from the Moundville chiefdom around A.D. 1100. Ashley Dumas received her doctorate from the University of Alabama and is continuing her archaeological studies as a research associate at USA's Center for Archaeological Studies.

Some Southwest Chapter members joined the AAS field trip on Saturday, April 19th, to help with excavations at historic Old St. Stephens, Alabama's territorial capitol from 1817 to 1819. George Shorter led the excavations, assisted by Traci Cunningham, Ashley Dumas, Debi Lawrence, and Louis Scott, and other volunteers. The excavations focused on the Globe Hotel and nearby structures, including slave quarters. Thousands of artifacts have been excavated giving clues into the lives of the early American settlers of southwest Alabama. The site of Old St. Stephens is now an Alabama Historical Park.

Southwest Chapter members Jimmy Fox, Jackie McConaha, Louis Scott, and Traci Cunningham assisted with Saturday field school in March and April with USA's Center for Archaeological Studies at the site of Old Mobile (1702-1711). Directed by Dr. Greg Waselkov and Bonnie Gums, the 2008 field school excavations focused on a large pit believed to be a clay extraction pit for Fort Louis. Carey Geiger continues to volunteer full-time on a lithic collection from north Alabama and Louis Scott and Brad Ecklund help sort prehistoric artifacts from a shell midden site in Clarke County on Tuesday volunteer lab days at the Center for Archaeological Studies.

**Have you been to the
Alabama
Archaeology Society
web site lately?**

www.alabamaarchaeology.com

Our website is still under construction with new and interesting content constantly being added. Thanks to Sarah Mattics, our webmaster, and to the members who have sent photographs and articles!

Stones & Bones

Editor: Mary Spanos, Assistant Editors: Erin Phillips and Ian W. Brown

Stones & Bones is published bi-monthly at the end of February, April, June, August, October, December. The deadline for submitting articles is the middle of the month of publication. Articles, questions, and comments can be sent via email to:

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AAS Research Grant

The AAS will grant an award of \$500 this year to a deserving archaeological research project. Grant proposals must be submitted to the Archaeological Resources Chairman by October 1st. The Board of Directors will vote on the proposals and announce the winner at the Winter Meeting. Minimum criteria for the grant are: 1) the project director/grant administrator must be a member of the AAS, 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.

Public Education Grant

The AAS will award public education grants this year in the amount of \$500. Single grant awards shall not exceed \$500. Proposals for grants must be submitted to the Chair of the Public Education Committee by October 1st. The Board of Directors will announce the grant recipient(s) at the Winter Meeting. Minimum criteria for the grants are: 1) the project director/grant administrator must be a member of the AAS, 2) the public education project must be located in the State of Alabama.

AAS Scholarships

The AAS will award up to two scholarships this year in the amount of \$250 each to undergraduate and/or graduate students attending an Alabama college/university. Scholarship nominations are to be submitted to the Archaeological Resources Committee Chair by a deadline of October 1. Each eligible student nominee must have an academic sponsor who must submit the nomination on the student's behalf. The nomination must take the form of a letter addressed to the Chair of the Archaeological Resources Committee. The letter must clearly identify both the nominee and the academic sponsor and must include pertinent contact information for both. The nomination letter must indicate the academic degree being sought and progress made to date toward that degree. The letter should include and discuss all the information necessary for the committee to evaluate the nominee. The sponsor should summarize the academic credentials and achievements of the nominee in the body of the nomination letter. The student must also be a member of the AAS.

Submit applications and questions to Linda Derry, cahawba@bellsouth.net, or Old Cahawba, 719 Tremont Street, Selma, Alabama 36701-5446.

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