

Alabama Archaeological Society

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STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER

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Dust Cave

DUST CAVE FIELDSCHOOL SCHEDULED FOR EARLY SUMMER, 1994

The fieldschool at Dust Cave, near Florence, Alabama, will once again be sponsored by the Alabama Museum of Natural History, University of Alabama during the period between June 1 and July 15, 1994. Members of the society will have the opportunity to participate on a weekly basis. Make your plans now to be involved. Additional information and application materials are included at the back of this newsletter.

Maya King Tomb Discovered

David Kredel, principal investigator at a Mayan site on the Yucatan peninsula, has been searching for the past 8 years for traces of Maya kings at the ruins of an ancient city. Recently, Charles Sutor found a small square hole at the base of a building. He entered the suspected tomb not expecting to find anything. Much to his delight he saw a ceramic vessel and the remains of a skull. Nearby he saw royal jewels and pottery.

Forensic anthropologist, Sharon Bennet, spent nine days in the grueling heat working on what appeared to be a Maya king. She found a ceramic portrait of a man that had lived over 1700 years ago. Near the skull she discovered a small carved face which adorned the headpieces of many Maya kings. The body appeared to have been tightly wrapped. Three round jade beads were found by the body which symbolized the Maya belief that their king would be reborn a god.

Carefully placed pottery revealed his status and their ritualistic practices. Also, fingerprints of the laborers were found in the stucco on the sides of the tomb. This is the first tomb of a Maya king to be found in the Northern Maya Lowlands. The discoveries in the tomb lead archaeologists to believe this area was ruled by kings since 350 A. D.

(Taken from *National Geographic Explorer Journal* television series, January 13, 1994)

Julie Lesinger

Russell Cave: New Light on Stone Age Life

Recently we were looking through some old journals and books that had been donated and came across the March 1958, issue of *National Geographic* which featured this article about Russell Cave written by Carl F. Miller. We thought it was interesting and thought you would enjoy it as well. Due to the length of the article we will present the first half in this issue of *Stones and Bones* and the second half in the April issue.

He was short, naked, and desperately afraid. He ran, bending over to make himself smaller, sensing not so much by sound as by hunter's instinct that an enemy was close behind. Suddenly a stone-tipped shaft buried itself, with a stabbing pain, in the muscles of his back.

The warrior stumbled on, hid, and somehow escaped. Then he dragged himself, half paralyzed, back to the sanctuary of his dark vaulted cave home on an Alabama mountainside, and there he died.

No grave was dug for him. His body, with the stone spear point still in his back, was simply laid on the cave floor and covered with earth and refuse. Life went on around his resting place, as it had for thousands of years and would for thousands more.

This Stone Age American lived and died about 1000 B.C., when David was bringing the Kingdom of Israel to greatness. Yet the slain hunter was a comparative latecomer to the great limestone cavern where his family laid its campfire, ate, and slept. For at least 6,000 years before his lifetime, that opening in a wooded ridge near the present Tennessee border had sheltered primitive men, women, and children.

The remarkable story of Russell Cave in Jackson County, Alabama, has continued to unfold during the second season of excavations under auspices of the National Geographic Society and Smithsonian Institution.

Layer by layer, as we have delved downward into the cave's floor, we have read from bones, tools, weapons, and ashes of ancient fires a unique record of life on this continent.

In our first season's work, the oldest campfire we discovered proved, by radiocarbon testing, to have burned about 8,000 years ago. Now another hearth uncovered 23 feet down has been tested for carbon 14 and dated as 9,020 years old, plus or minus 350 years.

We have collected as well nearly two and a half tons of artifacts, the discarded odds and ends of an ancient people's life and livelihood. These have given us a more complete knowledge of the people of Russell Cave, though we still face a mystery about some of its very early inhabitants.

We uncovered tools and implements of a type never before found in the Southeastern United States. They resemble closely objects of early human cultures in the far North. Just how and why they came to Northeastern Alabama we do not yet know.

Russell Cave was first investigated as a possible home of prehistoric man by members of the Tennessee Archaeological Society in 1953. They unearthed stone points, bone tools, potsherds, and Indian ornaments in profusion. Suspecting they had made a major discovery, they notified the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology, which, in turn, interested the National Geographic Society in the find.

To preserve the site for scientific study, The Society purchased the cave and surrounding 262-acre farm from the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Ridley, and has made liberal research grants to further the work there.

Our original dig was a 30-foot-long trench along one wall of the huge cavern. The second year we excavated a new section parallel to the mouth of the cave, meeting the earlier trench in a deep L.

In this new area, as in the old, our team of local coal miners and college and high school students worked downward in one-foot steps within squares marked by wooden stakes. Each handful of dirt was put in a paper bag marked with the exact square and depth. As each bag was filled, another took its place.

Within the first few inches of the present cave floor we found, as we had the year before, relics of Indian life at a time when European colonists were still struggling for footholds on the eastern seaboard. These people, of the so-called Mississippian culture, date from about A. D. 1500 to 1650.

Pottery marked with wooden paddles...

Pottery unlike any found the previous summer bore markings left by small, carved wooden paddles pressed against the soft clay. The Chickamauga Cherokees marked their pottery that way. Since the pieces we found all came from one 5-foot square, we could surmise that a small band of Cherokees, or perhaps only a single traveler, camped in Russell Cave just long enough to break a cooking vessel, and then moved on.

Through the next 4 1/2 to 5 feet we again uncovered the floor-by-floor record of generations of Woodland peoples, who preceded the stone arrowheads, fishhooks, ornaments of pierced mussel and periwinkle shells—all told their mute story.

Imagine with me for a moment Russell Cave as it was then, the home of these stalwart Woodland people.

Each morning the rising sun pours light into the yawning mouth of the great cavern, 107 feet wide and 26 feet high, facing east across the valley at its doorstep. Just below flows the clear, cold stream of Dry Creek, which turns and disappears into the mountainside through an even larger cave next door.

The men soon depart into the forest that rolls away endlessly in all directions. With bows and arrows, stone-headed spears and axes, they hunt deer, bear, wild turkey, raccoons, rabbits, turtles, and snakes. If hunting is poor, they scour the woods for berries and nuts. Growing plants for food, if known at all, is extremely primitive. Why farm when the forest holds food for the taking?

While the hunters are away, the women and older girls squat at work. Animal-hide canopies stretched between wooden posts keep off dripping water.

The women moisten clay, already cleaned by working it through loosely woven baskets, and roll it into long supple ropes. These they coil in spirals to shape wide-mouthed jars, some as large as five gallons in capacity. They pinch the coils together to join them and smooth the sides by hand. Decoration is added to the neck or shoulder of a jar by pressing with carved paddles, basket mesh, or crudely woven cloth. Sometimes they may scratch a design with pointed stones or bones, or paint the pottery with a slurry of red hematite in water. Then they place the jars atop glowing coals to harden.

Other women weave sleeping mats from rushes and cane fibers, scrape bear hides with sharp-edged stone dressing knives, or sew leather bags from supple deerskins. Their smoothly polished bone needles have small straight eyes, through which they thread animal sinew or gut.

Naked children dash hither and yon about the mouth of the cave, playing the boisterous games of youth. As sunset nears, the men return to divide their kill. If the hunt has been good, no one will go hungry. Soon each family gathers around its fire to eat, laugh, and boast of the day's experiences. Then the hubbub in the cave gradually dies. Only the glow of dying embers testifies that humans are here, asleep.

Generation after generation this life goes on. Whenever the stench of gnawed bones and piles of rubbish becomes too much for even these untidy people, the women bring in basketfuls of earth and spread a clean new floor. Thus they preserve, for archaeologists of the future, a lasting record of their ways of life. In some eras the cave dwellers were better housekeepers, digging pits as storage cupboards for their belongings and as garbage dumps. Some of the pits we found had floors lined with rough limestone blocks, while others were of hard-packed earth. All have proved rich in ancient artifacts, broken pottery, animal bones, and other rubbish of flesh-and-blood folk.

My wife Ruth, who works with me in this fascinating unraveling of ancient American history, came upon two stone axeheads unlike any found before in Russell Cave. One was shaped and notched only crudely. The other, fully grooved to fit a notched wooden handle, obviously took long hours of work. Its maker had chipped and pecked away at the hard rock, smoothing and polishing, and finally had sharpened his weapon to a keen edge.

It must have constituted real wealth to its owner. A primitive man might buy himself a wife by offering such an axe to a girl's father.

We discovered also two hairpins of polished bone, shaped with definite heads like large nails. Thus we can guess that some of these Woodland people were not content with unkempt mops of hair that hung down their backs and around their faces. These pins could have held a sizable coil of hair neatly in place at the nape of the neck.

New Publications

Voices from Alabama: A Twentieth Century Mosaic, is a interesting collection of stories from Alabamians taken from many counties in the state. The stories represent life in Alabama during the twentieth century and cover various topics such as country and city life, day's work, religion, around the mills, and the big war. Here are two delightful excerpts from the book which is available at the University of Alabama Press.

Native Americans- Jeff Coleman, Sumpter County

Champ Pickens was a native of Livingston and was the one that started the Blue/Gray football game, you know, and he was a real promoter. The Indians had what they called a stickball game, and back in the thirties during the depression, Champ conceived the idea of taking those Indians to Washington and putting on an exhibition of stickball. He had

influence with the railroad, so he got a special Pullman car and took a carload of Indians to Washington. They had planned to stay just a few days doing exhibitions.

Well, he didn't make much money out of these exhibitions and didn't have enough to get the Indians back to Alabama. The railroad had all these Indians out there in that Pullman car and they were feeding them and they wanted mighty bad to get rid of them. The only trouble was that Champ didn't have enough money to pay their way home. Finally, the railroad figured it would be cheaper to send them home than to keep them up there in Washington and feed them, so that's what they did. They gave them a free ride to Alabama.

On Being Flexible- Tom Ogletree, Talladega County

There are a million stories about how tough things were in the depression, and nowadays, young people have no idea about what people had to face back then. I was told about a young man who had finished at The University of Alabama and he had a teaching certificate, and needless to say, there were no jobs available and so he put in his application all over everywhere and interviewed across school systems all over north Alabama. He went around like this for about a year and had absolutely no offers.

He finally heard of an opening down in Coosa County, one of our most rural counties, so he went down and the school board had him in for an interview. They interviewed him at length, one of the brethren on the school board said, "Well, sir, let me ask you now, because I really want to know. Do you believe that the earth is round or is the earth flat?" The young man thought about all of those interviews all over north Alabama and all of those many years of schooling behind him and those hungry children at home, and he looked at the men of the board and said, "Gentlemen, I can teach it either way."

In the Alabama Archaeological Society's Past

The following letter was found in the March 1968, issue of the *Stones and Bones*.

What part should young people play in amateur Archaeology?

Being the first vice-president of the Cullman County Chapter, one of the newest chapters of the State Society, it has been brought to my attention that there is a need for younger and better educated participants in the field of amateur archaeology. Each of us will need someone to carry on the work we are now doing. I am concerned about the continued interest in amateur archaeology in this age of space exploration and modernization if we do not encourage young people to learn more about this marvelous study. So many great people have dedicated their lives to archaeology, it would be unfortunate indeed for their efforts in this field to be futile.

We should remember that young people have more time to devote to amateur archaeology than do many of us. There is time after school and on Saturday when, with proper encouragement, the young people could collect material which could be studied to gather more information about our sites. This could easily make amateur archaeology a family project.

Young people, like every other beginner in amateur archaeology, must be taught the importance of the material that they find, how to catalog it, keeping each site separate, and they should be discouraged from haphazard digging. If we, as members of the State Society, do not encourage our own children and other young people, there will be no need to work toward salvaging information from the past. We have an obligation not only to learn about the past, but also to encourage the adults of tomorrow to do the same. Is it not our aim to preserve this information for future generations? To what possible purpose would this important information be used if there should only be a small number of people to appreciate it?

There are many members in our society who have shown that they realize the necessity of helping our younger members to participate. Each one of us should follow their example.

We must not let the great work in amateur archaeology falter because we have failed to prepare the younger generation to share our love for delving into the past history of mankind.

Donald M. Wishbones, Cullman County Chapter

What's Happening Around the State

University of Alabama, Birmingham

Dr. Roger Nance is currently working on the Guillemín ceramic collection from Iximché and also on a paper regarding the Toltec migration to Guatemala.

The Iximché ceramic collection was excavated by George Guillemín over six field seasons during the 1960's and early 1970's. While Roger was a Fulbright Lecturer in Guatemala City in 1986-1987, he and his wife Valley met Guillemín's widow, Nelly Guillemín, and so became involved in the project. Iximché is an important site to Guatemalans. It was the prehistoric capital of the Cakchiquel Maya and was occupied at the time of the Spanish Conquest in 1524. The Cakchiquel still reside in the region today and many visit Iximché on weekends. The site now is a national park.

Iximché is important for other reasons. The Spanish located their first Central American settlement there, and Iximché may be the only prehistoric site in the Western Hemisphere with a detailed written history (leaving aside recent work of epigraphers on Classic Maya lowland sites) by two Cakchiqueles who had learned to read and write in Cakchiquel and Iximché. This has survived and has been published in English as The Annals of the Cakchiquels (Recinos and Goetz, trans., University of Oklahoma Press 1953). Among other topics, these men described the Conquest from the Maya point of view, as they witnessed it.

Iximché has long been of interest to Guatemalan, U.S. and European scholars. Fuentes y Guzmán produced the first description and map of the site in the 1690's. Stephens and Catherwood visited Iximché and the nearby Cakchiquel town of Tecpan in the 1840's, and Stephens's (Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatan, 2 Vols., Dover Publ., 1969) comments on that excursion make for interesting reading.

Roger's work with the pottery should result in a publication of the first detailed description of Cakchiquel Ceramics. Roger is also studying the distribution of pottery types across the various site structures, and this has led to a reinterpretation of the function of one of the major structures there. Guillemin excavated within the ceremonial-political center of Iximche, and designated the largest room complexes there as Grand Palaces I and II. It now seems more likely that Grand Palace I, instead of being a residence for one of Iximche's co-rulers, was in fact a temple or religious edifice. This is due mainly to the high percentages of ceremonial ceramic types found there, especially sherds of incense burners. This new interpretation is corroborated by architectural differences between these two room complexes.

Many Maya scholars have long believed in a Toltec invasion or migration to Guatemala and the consequent "Mexicanization" of the Highland Maya. Roger is writing a paper on this subject, trying to make the case that the whole idea is more likely myth than fact. The story of the Maya migration from Tulan as recorded in the *Popol vuh* (Tedlock, trans., Simon and Schuster, 1985) and other early Maya texts probably had nothing to do with Toltecs in Guatemala; it is best thought of as a prehispanic Maya origin myth.

Roger Nance

Troy State University

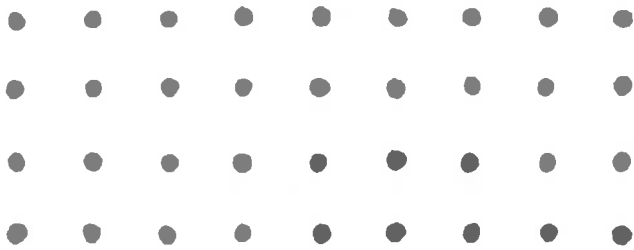
The Troy State University Archaeological Research Center recently completed the Phase III mitigation of the Kennedy Mill and Dam Site (1BA301). The site which is located in Baldwin County, near Stockton Alabama, was built in 1811, by Joshua Kennedy and provided important social and economic ties for the area. It is very probable that the Kennedy saw mill cut the timbers that built Fort Mims, which is located about five miles from the site. The mill was burned by Creek Indians after the massacre at Fort Mims in 1813. After reconstruction, the mill was again burned by Union soldiers, during the Civil War. After this unfortunate incident, the Kennedy mill was never used again.

There were several goals established before the archaeological project was to begin, two of which directly apply to our assignment (architectural recreation). They were: (1) establish a method of recording all extant archaeological remains of the mill and dam and, (2) develop plans and specifications of the mill and dam based upon evidence obtained from the site.

During excavation, the crew uncovered many parts of the mill and dam that were structurally important. While in the field, scaled drawings were completed for all extant structural remains. These drawings, along with actual structural remains, allowed us to recreate, on paper, what the original 1811 dam probably looked like. Here is a quick overview of our findings:

Four rows of posts running N-S were found, with about 5' between each row (Figure A). These posts were also placed in E-W rows, which were 3' apart. These formed the base of the structure and were driven about eight to ten feet into the ground in order to

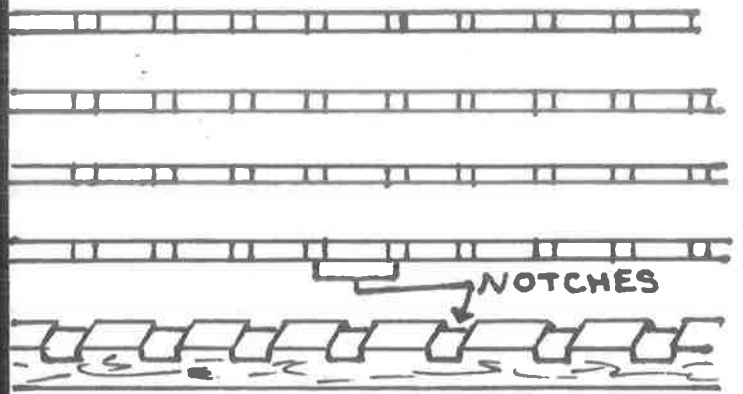
A



Post

B

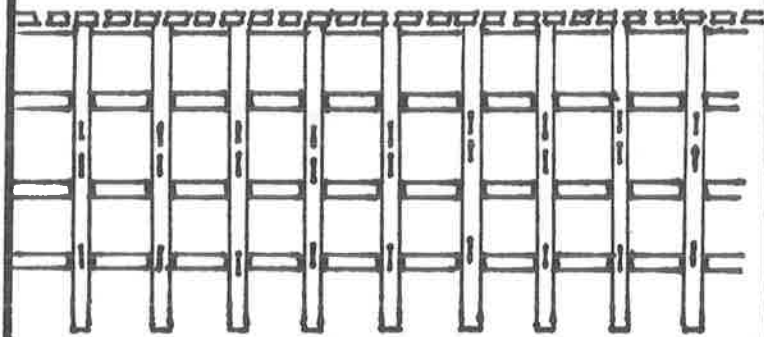
N-S TIMBERS



SIDE VIEW N-S TIMBER

C

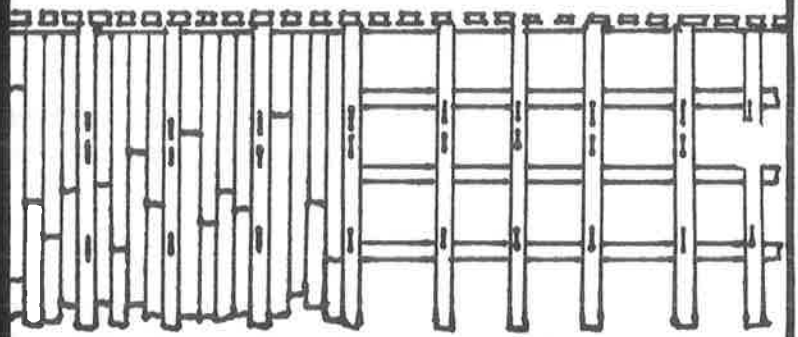
E-W TIMBERS



--- NOTCHES

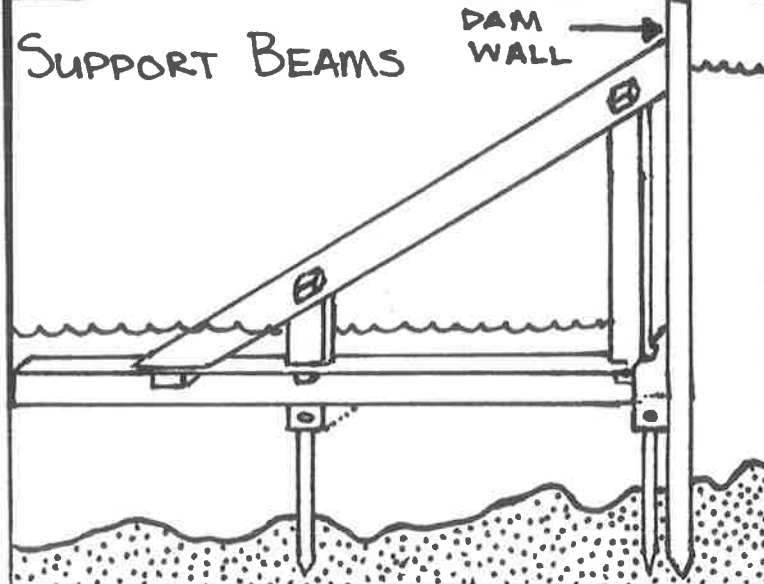
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E-W TIMBERS w/ PLANKS



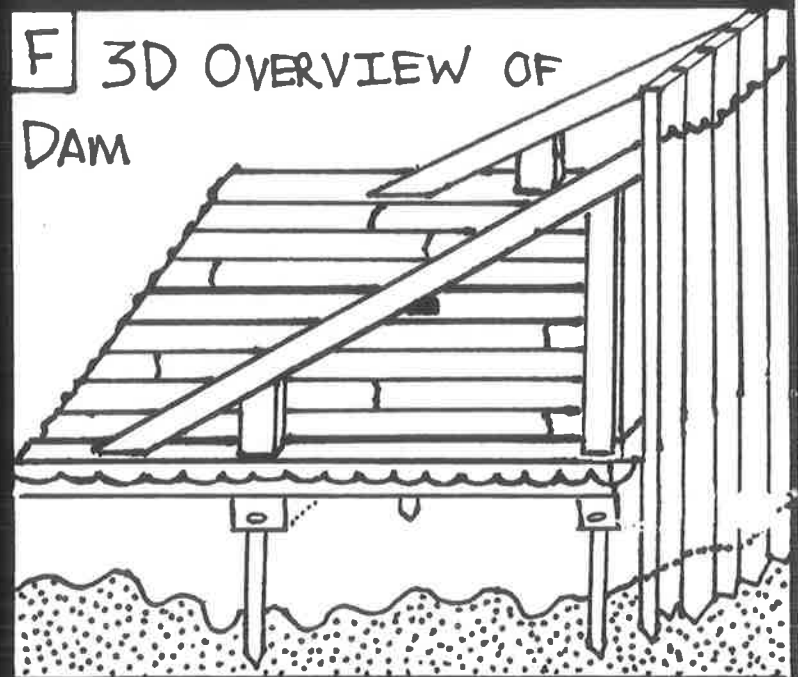
E

SIDE VIEW: ANGLED WALL



F

3D OVERVIEW OF DAM



insure stability. Atop these posts were set very large, foundation-like support beams, running N-S (Figure B). These timbers measured 36"x28" and were about 20' long, and were set at a level that was to correspond to the initial water level of the creek. These larger timbers were notched about every 3', corresponding with the posts that supported them. These notches were about 20" across and held, with the help of pegs, timbers that ran E-W. These E-W timbers were 20"x24" and were 20-26 feet long (Figure C). At four points along these E-W timbers small, rectangular notches were placed to support the angled dam wall support beams. Alongside these timbers ran planking, but planking only covered about half of the creek (Figure D). Both the waste gate and the planking were located on the northern half of the dam. When the wastegate was in operation, the water would flow in at such a powerful rate, that without planking, all supports in its path would be washed away. The planking allowed the flow over the supports, thus preventing erosion of the dam. Nothing is allowed of the wastegate itself, but we believe, from the original contract for construction of the dam, that the wastegate was operated by a windless, to be operated manually. The dam itself consisted of spilings 10-16" wide and 2" thick. They were driven into the bed of the creek to a depth of 10'. These spilings were supported by angled timbers which fit into the aforementioned rectangular notches located along the E-W timbers (Figure E). From calculating the angle of the diagonal support beams we found, and the distance from the base of the beam to the pilings (dam wall), it is believed that the dam was originally about 6' tall. All of these components made the Kennedy Dam able to withstand the pressure of an estimated 600 acre lake (for an overview, see Figure F).

While our work has not yet been completed, the pieces are finally coming together, giving us a picture of structure and operation of early mills in Alabama. The Kennedy Mill and Dam was economically and socially important to the Stockton Community. Now, due to field work and research, the archaeological community can appreciate it as well. We look forward to the completion of the project and will keep you updated as to our progress.

Natalie Maddox & John Brown

Chapter News

East Alabama Chapter....

Fourty-three people attended the February 8th meeting of the East of Alabama chapter. Dr. David Icenogle, of the Geography Department, Auburn University, presented a program on two archaeological sites in Ancient Egypt, Luxor and Karnak. Both sites are located on the east bank of the Nile River across from Thebes, the capital of a number of pharaohs dating back to 1567 to 1085 B.C. They are the site of ancient Theban temples near the famous Valley of the Kings, a narrow geologic corridor which served as a cemetery for the pharaohs of this period. Among the best known tombs are those of Ramseses II and Tutankhamen. Dr. Icenogle gave a slide presentation on archaeological remains at these sites.

Caroline R. Dean

Huntsville Chapter....

The Huntsville Chapter meets the fourth Tuesday of each month at 7 p.m. in the Auditorium of the Public Library on St. Clair Avenue. The public is welcome.

The next chapter meeting will be Tuesday, February 22, 1994. Our guest speaker will be Mr. Charles Moore from Florence. Charles and his wife Mary-Eliza have been active for many years in the Alabama Archaeological Society, at both the state and local levels. They were instrumental in the founding of the Indian Mound Museum in Florence and are mainstays of the Muscle Shoals Chapter. Charles has presented many programs to the Huntsville Chapter over the years. His topic this month is Point Identification.

D. P. Luke

Muscle Shoals Chapter....

The Muscle Shoals Chapter of the Alabama Archaeological Society held its February meeting on February 14, 1994, at the Kennedy-Douglas Center for the arts in Florence. Due to an ice storm the power was out at the Indian Mound Museum, which is our normal meeting site. Terry Larkington of Florence gave an interesting slide narration about prehistoric sites in Scotland. He showed slides of a number of buildings, cairns, and stone circles that he had visited in two recent trips to Scotland. Bart Henson of Huntsville will present a program for our next meeting on March 8, 1994. The new officers for the Muscle Shoals Chapter are as follows:

President- Joe Copeland
Vice President- Charles Moore
Secretary/Treasurer- Carmelita Yates

Charles Moore

Dothan Chapter....

The Dothan Chapter met on February 27, 1994 at Landmark Park at 2:00. Members discussed future plans of the club and were asked to bring any newly discovered artifacts.

Cullman Chapter....

The Cullman Chapter met on February 21, 1994 at 7:00 at the Colonel Cullman Home in the basement. Their program this month was a film titled The Red Paint People, a culture of the North Atlantic Coastal People and their link to the old world and to the sea. Dues are now being collected for the new year. If you have not paid yours please see Eulis King. The new officers for the Cullman Chapter are as follows:

President- Van King
Vice President & Program Chairman- Ronald Morrow
Second Vice President- Howard King
Secretary/Treasurer- Eulis King

Troy State Chapter

The Troy State Chapter held its monthly meeting on February 24, 1994. The Chapter discussed business including this year's chapter T-shirts. We also discussed the possibility of a field trip during spring break. The members then watched a documentary on the Iceman recently found on the border of Austria and Italy.

The next chapter meeting will be held on March 24, 1994 and we wish to invite anyone interested in archaeology to attend.

Clay Helms

The Calendar

March 25, 1994 The Alabama Academy of Science will hold its annual meeting in the Adams Center at Troy State University. The Anthropology program promises to be the best in many years with a full slate of papers on recent archaeological research in Alabama.

April 20-24, 1994 59th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Disneyland Hotel, Anaheim California.

A.A.S. By-Laws

The A.A.S. by-laws were amended in March, 1993, for the first time in a number of years. A copy of the amended by-laws is included with this newsletter.

ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

(Adopted March 31, 1993)

BYLAWS

SECTION I: Membership dues are payable January 1 and delinquent after March 31 annually, excluding life memberships.

<u>Membership Dues</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Foreign</u>
Annual Associate (under 18 Yrs.)	\$ 9.00	\$ 14.00
Annual Individual	12.00	17.00
Annual Family	15.00	20.00
Annual Institutional	17.00	22.00
Annual Sustaining (Individual)	20.00	25.00
Annual Sustaining (Joint)	25.00	30.00
Life (Individual)	240.00	340.00
Life (Joint)	300.00	400.00

SECTION II: Officers of the Society

Officers shall be elected for one year by majority vote of the members present at the Annual State Meeting. An officer may be elected to succeed himself.

President	Journal Editor
First Vice President	Associate Journal Editor
Second Vice President	Associate Journal Editor
Secretary	Associate Journal Editor
Treasurer	Photographer
Assistant Treasurer	Alabama Historical Commission Representative
Newsletter Editor	
Associate Newsletter Editor	
Associate Newsletter Editor	

SECTION III: Duties of the Officers

A. President

The president shall preside at all meetings of the society and the Board of Directors, and shall exercise the customary authority of his office. He shall bring before the Board of Directors matters requiring its attention and shall present to the society any business which the Board of Directors determines shall be so presented. He shall present a review of the status of the society at the Annual State Meeting. The president shall appoint committees as prescribed in the Articles of Constitution and Bylaws and as authorized by action taken in state meetings or called meetings. These appointments shall be made and presented

at the first Board of Directors meeting of the year. The president may call special meetings according to the provisions of the Constitution and Bylaws.

B. First Vice President

The first vice president shall preside in the absence of the president and shall also have the duties as defined in Section IV (F) of the Bylaws.

C. Second Vice President

The second vice president shall preside in the absence of both the president and the first vice president and shall also have the duties as defined in Section IV (B) of the Bylaws.

D. Secretary

The secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the society and of the Board of Directors and shall maintain current records of the society. (Historical material shall be transferred to the Archives Committee.) A current list of all officers, directors, members of committees, and presidents of all chapters shall be maintained, together with their addresses and telephone numbers. A copy of this list will be furnished to the Newsletter Editor for publication as early in the operating year as possible. The secretary will provide a copy of the Bylaws and Constitution to each of the officers, directors, committee chairmen and chapter presidents at the beginning of the operating year.

E. Treasurer

The treasurer shall have charge of all monies of the society from whatever source. He shall deposit or handle these monies only in a manner prescribed by the Board of Directors. An up-to-date file shall be maintained on membership of the society, plus the type of membership. The treasurer shall keep the accounts of the society in books and records, which shall be at all times open to the inspection of the officers and the Board of Directors. He shall report on finances at the annual state meetings and report in whole or in part at other meetings as requested.

F. Assistant Treasurer

The assistant treasurer shall assist the treasurer in the assigned duties as described in Section III (E) of these Bylaws.

G. Newsletter Editor

The newsletter editor shall be responsible for collection, editing, printing and distributing the society newsletter, which is devoted to news and business of the society; and short articles, notes, reviews related to archaeology. Two assistant editors shall be elected to assist the editor with the responsibility of producing the monthly newsletter.

H. Journal Editor

The journal editor shall have the responsibility of acquiring suitable materials and editing, printing and publishing the society's journal, which is devoted to archaeology of Alabama and neighboring states. Three editorial assistants for the journal shall be elected to assist the editor in the many tasks of producing the journal.

I. Photographer

The photographer shall be the society's official photographer for the journals, newsletters, special publications and news releases.

J. Alabama Historical Commission Representative

The society's representative to the Alabama Historical Commission shall represent the society at the Alabama Historical Commission's meetings as directed by the Board of Directors. He shall keep the society fully informed as to plans, projects and activities of this commission.

SECTION IV. Regular Committees of the Society

A. Nominating Committee

A Nominating Committee appointed by the president shall consist of not less than three members, who shall draw up a slate of nominees for the offices to be filled. The nominating committee shall attempt to create a balance between professional and nonprofessional archaeologists as nominees.

B. Program Committee

A state society Program Committee appointed by the president shall arrange the details for meetings, including the securing of a program and facilities for carrying out the meetings. The second vice president shall act as chair of this committee.

C. Archaeological Resources Committee

An Archaeological Resources Committee shall be appointed by the president with approval by the Board of Directors and shall consist of six members with terms of three years, one-third to be appointed each year. This committee shall take steps leading to the identification of sites, materials and/or artifacts worthy of preservation, excavation and/or documentation, and shall accomplish these tasks with the approval of the Board of Directors.

D. Publications Committee

A Publications Committee will be comprised of three members appointed by the president for three years - one appointment each year - subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. It shall be the duty of the Publications Committee to recommend to the Board of Directors matters of general policy pertaining to the printing and publishing of the journal and all other publications issued by the society. It shall study costs and recommend to the Board of Directors suggested budgets for such periodicals and publications as necessary. The editor of the journal is a permanent member of this committee.

E. Archives Committee

An Archives Committee comprised of three members shall be appointed by the president for a period of three years - one appointed each year - subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. It shall be the duty of the Archives Committee to collect and preserve historical data for the society.

F. Publicity Committee

A Publicity Committee shall be appointed by the president each year and will be responsible for promotion of the society through news items distributed to the news media of Alabama and neighboring states. The first vice president shall act as chair of this committee.

G. Finance Committee

A Finance Committee shall be appointed by the president. The committee shall be comprised of four members - one of which shall be the treasurer. The remaining three members shall be appointed for a term of three years - one appointed each year - subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to: maintain an overview of the society's financial status, assist the treasurer in developing

the annual budget, review projected income and expenses, review the dues structure and any need for dues adjustments or special fund-raising projects, and conduct a year-end audit of the society's finances.

SECTION V. Chapters and Affiliations

A. Subsidiary autonomous regional chapters of the society may be established. Their policies must be in accord with those of this society. Non-members of this society may be permitted to join chapters, but may not vote nor hold office in this society. Chapters can elect officers only from members of this society.

B. A petition for the establishment of such a chapter, signed by the members in good standing of the society in the area prescribed and accompanied by a proposed constitution, shall be submitted to the Board of Directors. A minimum of fifteen adult members of the state society shall be required to petition for a chapter. The Board of Directors shall act upon a duly submitted petition within six months from date of receipt.

C. Chapter affiliation may be dissolved by the Board of Directors if, in the Board's opinion, the chapter becomes inactive or the chapter's actions are inconsistent with the society's objectives or for other good cause.

D. The society may, upon a favorable vote of the Board of Directors, affiliate or discontinue affiliation with other archaeological societies on a regional or national basis.

SECTION VI. Board Member Voting

All Board members shall have a vote on all matters brought before the society, except the presiding officer, who may vote only to break a tie.

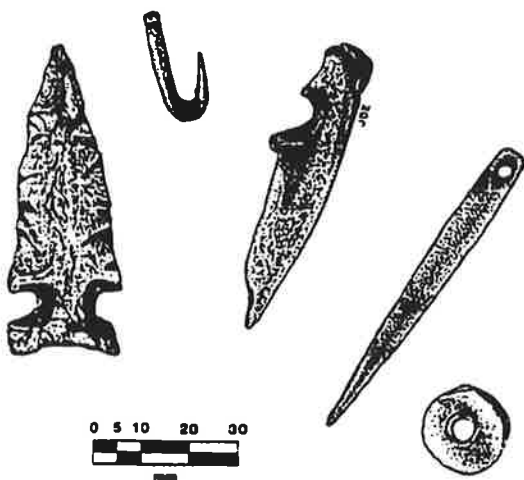
SECTION VII. Fund Allocation

To provide the board adequate time to review proposed fund allocations, requests for expenditure of funds exceeding \$500.00 must be presented to the board for consideration at a regular Board meeting, and may not be voted upon until the next regularly scheduled Board Meeting. Projects may not be subdivided to circumvent the objectives of this Section.

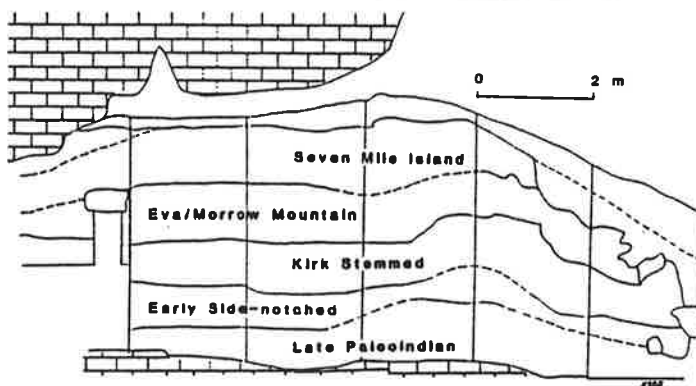
Dust Cave Summer Dig 94

About Dust Cave...

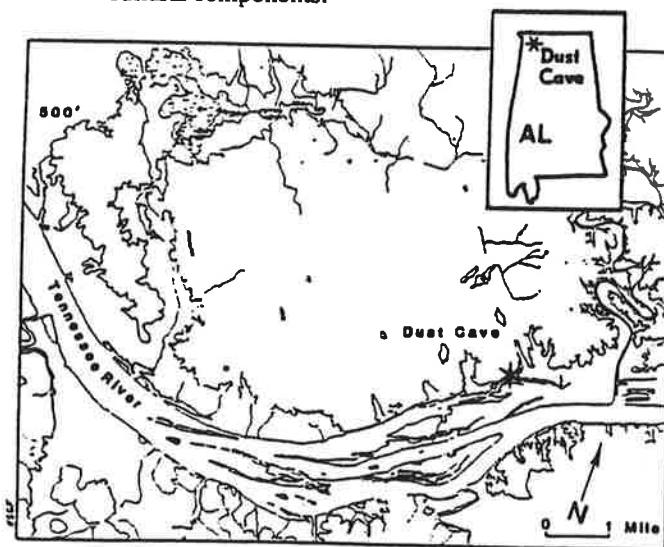
Prehistoric Native Americans inhabited Dust Cave between 10,500 and 5,000 years ago. During this time, the Paleoindian and Archaic hunter-gatherers who lived at the site left archaeological traces of their activities, including stone and bone tools, animal bones, charred plant remains and cooking hearths. These materials became incorporated into the sediments that filled Dust Cave, producing a complex series of layers (strata) totaling over 4 meters in thickness. Dust Cave is an important site because of its excellent organic and stratigraphic preservation.



Archaic Period artifacts from Dust Cave.



East profile of Dust Cave entrance trench showing cultural components.



Map of project area.

As a member of the AAS, you are cordially invited to join the University of Alabama's ongoing summer dig at Dust Cave. The summer of 1994 will be very exciting as staff, students, and volunteers excavate the lower deposits (Early Archaic and Paleoindian) in the long trench begun in 1992. We plan to finish removal of these deposits during the upcoming season. We will also place small test excavations at several nearby sites.

Although the staff begins work at the site a week earlier and stays on-site later into the summer, students are scheduled to begin on Tuesday, June 7, 1994. The work week is Tuesday through Saturday with Sundays and Mondays off. The last day of the student and AAS fieldschool is Saturday, July 9, 1994. The staff includes Boyce Driskell, two or three field assistants, and the camp manager/cook. Students, staff, and volunteers reside in a tent camp about 100 meters from the cave. Electricity is provided by a portable generator; water is pumped from a nearby spring. A large screened canopy houses the kitchen and dining area. A shower enclosure and latrine complete the camp ensemble.

Tents and cots are furnished. Each participant should bring bed clothes (sleeping bag, or sheets and blanket) as well as personal items. Remember a flashlight and sturdy work shoes. Also, while the environs are generally hot and humid, the cave is quite cool. Bring a jacket or coveralls, etc. Radios, tape players, or musical instruments are permitted.

Five one week sessions have been scheduled for society members. A fee of \$100.00 per person per week covers costs of instruction, food, and lodging. If you are unable to attend a week-long session, you may wish to volunteer for a day. Remember, the Dust Cave crew works on Saturday! For Society members, the University has waived the daily tuition fee, but please bring a lunch.

We can also make arrangements to park tent campers and R.V.'s in an open field within walking distance of the camp. No hookups are available and this area is off the paved/improved roadway.

We hope to see you at Dust Cave!

AAS SUMMER DIG APPLICATION

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

FIVE WEEKLY SESSIONS ARE OFFERED TO MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Please indicate session* desired:

June 7 - 11 _____ June 28 - 02 _____

June 14-18 _____ July 05-09 _____

June 21-25 _____

My Check for \$_____ (\$100.00/participant/week) is enclosed. **MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**

***Limited to 5 participants each session; selection based on first applicants received.**

Return Application to:

Eugene Futato
Alabama Archaeological Society
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park
Moundville, Alabama 35474

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CHECKS SHOULD BE MADE PAYABLE TO: **ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

SEND CHECKS TO: Journal Editor, A.A.S.
Division of Archaeology
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park
Moundville AL 35474

MEMBERSHIP

The coupon below maybe used EITHER to APPLY FOR MEMBERSHIP in the Society, or for the PAYMENT OF ANNUAL DUES. Please be sure that your name and address are CLEARLY entered, and that appropriate boxes are checked.

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(Residents of Foreign Countries, including Canada & Mexico \$2.00 additional for Regular, Associate or Institutional Membership, (\$20.00 additional for Individual Life and \$25.00 additional for Joint Life Membership)

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