Alabama Archaeological Society

Stones & Bones

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50th Anniversary of the AAS!!!

Join us on Saturday, December 4th at the Decatur Utilities Building (1002 Central Parkway, Decatur, AL) from 9:00 am-4:30 pm. Admission is $5.00. There will be presentations as well as displays and flintkanpping demonstrations. This event is sponsored by the Cullman, Huntsville and Muscle Shoals Chapters of the AAS.

Renew your 2005 dues now!

Dues for the 2005 calendar year are now due. Please complete the included membership form and send in to Eugene Futato by January 1.

Winter Meeting Presenters & Topics

"How the Alabama Archaeological Society Got Started" - Hoyt Price

This presentation will cover the history and events leading up to the formation of the Alabama Archaeological Society. Some of the early members and the key roles they played will be discussed along with what the early years (1950s and early 1960s) were like in the AAS. Illustrations of a number of letters from the early founders and members expressing their remembrances of what the early years were like will be shown. Comments made during an interview conducted with Sam Mosely, the last original member of the AAS, will add a personal insight into our beginnings.

"Frank Soday" - Howard King

"The Archaeological Career of David L. DeJarnette" - Jim Knight

This paper will discuss DeJarnette's career as the person who introduced modern, professional archaeology to Alabama and who also fostered public and amateur archaeology in the state, including prominent connections with the Alabama Archaeological Society.

Visit the updated AAS Web Page:

www.usouthal.edu/aas/winter_meeting

"The Contributions of Edward Mahan to the search for early man in North Alabama" - Bart Henson

Ed was an original member of the AAS and invested an enormous amount of personal time and resources in the 1960's for the AAS and the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, locating caves and bluff shelters believed to have potential for stratified Paleo Indian material. During this long period, numerous examples of outstanding, undateable, surface paleo lithic material were being found in the valleys, and the search for a stratified site was begun in earnest, primarily in NE Alabama.

"The Contribution of Steve and Christine Wimberly to Alabama Archaeology" - Steve Meredith

Both Steve and Christine Wimberly were professional archaeologists in the early days of Alabama archaeology. Both worked on WPA projects in the 1930's and 1940's. Steve Wimberly was later employed by the Alabama Geological Survey. After leaving the field as professionals, they remained deeply involved in Alabama archaeology through the Alabama Archaeological Society and the Alabama Archaeological Association. Their leadership and persistent committment to our organization influenced it in ways that helped make it the outstanding society it is today.

"Early Collecting in the Pickwick Basin" - Charles Moore

"AAS and Archaeological Research in Northern Alabama" - Eugene Futato

Beginning with Stanfield-Worley (1960) and extending through LaGrange (1975), this presentation briefly summarizes a cooperative program of archaeological research conducted by The Alabama Archaeological Society, the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, and the University of Alabama. Excavations were conducted at bluff shelters and open sites in Colbert, DeKalb, Franklin, and Lamar Counties. Reports of most of these excavations were published in the Journal of Alabama Archaeology.

"Farewell to the Quad" - John Gustafson

The Quad Site, located on parallel ridges in the Tennessee River backwaters near Decatur, is one of the largest Paleo Indian complexes in the country. In the years since its initial exposure and discovery in 1951, erosion has all but leveled the site. Slides and drawings will illustrate the physical changes caused at the site by fluctuations in the water level over the decades. Probable implication for other sites similarly located will be discussed.

"1Tp21 Revisited, a Steatite Quarry in Tallapoosa County" - Van King

First reported by state geologist M. Toumey in 1858, and recorded by archaeologist David Chase in 1969, 1Tp21 is the southern most steatite quarry in the eastern United States. Although M. Toumey (1858) and Eugene Smith (1874) reported several Alabama steatite quarries, 1Tp21 is the only one to be relocated. Current research at 1Tp21 shows evidence of extensive steatite vessel production during the Late Archaic Period. Evidence includes tools used in quarrying vessels and the stumps left on the rock face when vessel preforms were removed. Research plans include: complete mapping of the site, collect steatite samples (for use in trace element analysis to help identify trade routes of finished vessels), and locate associated village sites. Long term research plans include finding and recording hte other reported steatite quarries in Clay, Chambers, Randolph, and Tallapoosa Counties.

"Current Laws Concerning Archaeology & Artifact Collecting" - Teresa Paglione

"Technological Organization at 1Ck45" - Kyle Bond

Focusing on the FIRST 50 years of the AAS, the program intends to remind the members of all the good archaeological preservation work we have accomplished, and maybe point us as a group towards future opportunities.

Feel free to bring along a poster or scrapbook of AAS memories to share. There is still room on

so please contact us at (205) 556-5841 if you want to be on the program. Slide shows are welcomed.

Tentative Winter Meeting Schedule

8:00 am	Set up, register, view exhibits, coffee & sweet rolls.
8:55	Opening remarks9:00
Hoyt Price - paper	
9:15	Howard King - paper
9:30	Vernon Knight - paper
9:45	Bart Henson - paper
10:00	Break
10:15	Stephen Meredith - paper
10:30	Charles Moore - paper
10:50	John Cottier - paper
11:10	Eugene Futato - paper
11:30	Lunch Break
11:45	Board meeting & lunch
1:00 pm	Flint Knapping Demonstration
1:30	John Gustafson - paper
1:45	Van King - paper
2:00	Teresa Paglione - paper
2:15	Kyle Bond - paper
2:30	Break
2:45	Business meeting & Awards

Proposed By-laws Ammendment

At the October 7th, 2004 Board of Directors meeting, the BOD voted to ammend the by-laws to change the name of Steven B. Wimberly scholarship fund to the Steven and Christine Wimberly scholarship fund. This proposed ammendment must be voted on at the Annual Winter Meeting on December 4th, 2004. It will be presented along with the proposed by-laws changes that were included in the September/October issue of Stones & Bones.

Save the Davis Farm Site

Davis Farmhouse and its surrounding property contain some of the most significant archaeological sites in northeast Alabama. Archaeological data indicates Native Americans began to occupy this property as early a the end of the Ice Age and continued living along this portion of Choccolocco valley well into the sixteenth century. By the 1500s, the Davis Farm property contained a major aboriginal town organized around a prominent ceremonial center with a 30 foot high temple mound as its centerpiece. To date, twelve significant archaeological sites have been recorded on the property. These sites can provide valuable insight into the daily lives of Native, African and European Americans.

Davis Farm also contains a wealth of eraly nineteenth century historic archaeological data. The plantation style house, along with the remaining outbuildings, historic graves, and the likelihood of unmarked slave graves, could provide significant historical data concerning Southern architecture, African, Native, and European-American studies. The original house remains virtually intact underneath brick-veneer cladding, and is in sound structural condition. Together with outbuildings, a flowing spring (Boiling Spring), and culturally sensitive archaeological sites, Davis Farm comprises one of the most significant cultural resources along the entire I-20 corridor between the two cities.

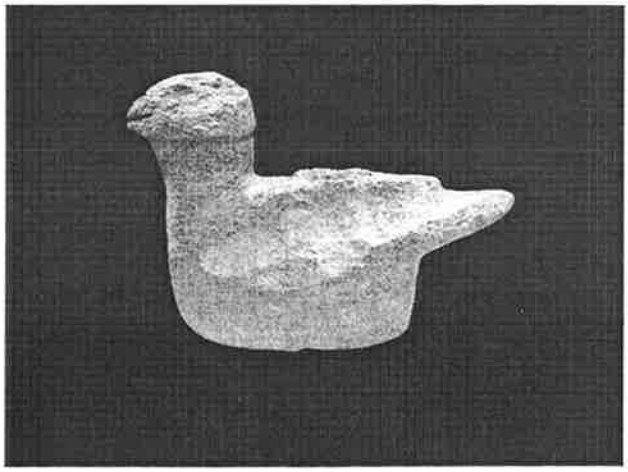
Today, with the City of Oxford expanding rapidly, the Davis property is in danger of being sold to a developer and destroyed for the purpose of commercial development. The Friends of Davis Farm would like to prevent that from happening. We feel the property would better serve the community by being preserved and converted into a welcome center that showcases Northeast Alabama's cultural and natural resources. The property is easily accessible to both eastbound and westbound traffic on I-20. The house itself could be restored with minimal work, and the surrounding grounds with their park-like atmosphere and natural spring would make an excellent picnic area.

The proposed welcome center would be an ideal resource for promoting local culture and

natural spring would make an excellent picnic area.

The proposed welcome center would be an ideal resource for promoting local culture and natural resources. Portions of the Talladega National Forest are a short drive away. Archaeological investigations of the property will be used to create an interpretive center that would relate the area's history. The welcome center would be an excellent resource for educators, historians, and the general public. It is important that this project receive public support, otherwise this historic landscape will become another strip-mall and parking lot. Please show your support by writing Mayor Leon Smith at 145 E. Hamric Drive, Oxford, Alabama 36203 or call the mayor's office at 831-7510. Thank You! Submitted by Harry Holstein & Van King.

Shown below, the Davis Farm house. Photo by Van King.



Shown above, bird effigy found at the Davis Farm. Photo by Van King.

Shown above, an example of pottery found at Davis Farm. Photo by Van King.

Cottonfield Meditations III

Nobody finds very much around ponds like the one shown below, not anymore. But I can remember 40 years ago when I found the whole spectrum of Paleoindian and Early Archaic points around ponds like this. I have always wondered what Paleoindians were doing here. We will probably never know for sure, cultivation and erosion have progressed too far. But it is a mystery that occupies my thoughts every time I stand on a place like this. Beginning, I suppose with Horace Holland back in the 1950's. Alabama collectors have picked up a very large number of fluted points from places like this. I think if we had an accurate total number we would be absolutely dumbfounded! I'm sure its true that the number of artifacts that are on a site does not necessarily equate with the numbers of people that were there. However, I think it is safe to say that Paleoindian people spent a lot of their time in places like this.

Sometimes I have thought that they might have come here during the Fall, when huge numbers of migrating ducks and geese would land on the pond to rest. They could be taken with nests. I have sometimes thought that they might have come here to poison the pond with walnut husks, and reap large amounts of fish. I have even thought they might have come here to dig in the mud around the edges of the pond for starchy, edible roots. None of those possibilities, however,

large number of projectile points that have been found on the sites. Spears and arrows are hunting equipment.

The extreme age of Paleoindian remains was first discovered on the Great Plains. There (Blackwater Draw is a good example), the skeletons of mammoths and extinct forms of bison were found buried with fluted points in the mud at the bottom of natural ponds. Both geological evidence and C-14 dates show them to be very, very old. In recent years this association has been found much nearer to Alabama. All this suggests that hunting must have been a main reason for Paleoindian presence around Alabama ponds.

I know two sites adjacent to ponds where the flint scatter extends all the way to the edge of the water. But, even on those same ponds, there are sites that are a quarter mile from the edge of the water; on a hilltop...within sight of the pond, but away from it. I guess that is expected at a hunting camp. The camp must have been places close to the pond, but far enough away not to alarm the animals.

I also know two sites on the edge of ponds where there are large numbers of flint cores. They are large, worked and shaped cores, but they show no signs of having been used. I suppose some examples might have been classified as choppers. Some of them have cortex remaining on them, and the cortex looks like it has been tumbled and smoothed, but we are miles from the river or a creek.

I wonder what they were doing here? Submitted by Charles Hubbert.

Show in the previous column, a natural pond in North Alabama. Photo by Charles Hubbert.

What's Happening

Jacksonville State University

Over the past summer, the Archaeological Resource Laboratory (ARL) was involved in several interesting research projects. Hunter Johnson and Harry Holstein conducted the JSU summer field school at the 1813 Creek Indian Tallaseehatchee massacre site, 1Ca162, near Alexandria, Alabama. This site was originally excavated in 1988 by JSU archaeologists. This summer's excavation relocated three of the 1988 features which had yielded 19th Century artifacts indicative (rifle and pistol lead balls and gun flints, etc.) of a possible battle site. Although no additional 19th Century features were located, Creek brushed pottery, two gun flints and one spent lead ball were recovered this field season. Further investigative research at the site will be conducted throughout the upcoming year.

In the spring of 2004, the ARL conducted an 11.72 mile Phase I survey of Mudd Street (old Jackson trace) in western Calhoun County, Alabama. Rebecca Turley was the field director and principal author of the final report. The survey resulted in the discovery of 34 standing historic structures, nine archaeological sites, and seven archaeological isolated finds. One site, 1Ca644, was further tested by ARL staff. This site lies east of a large spring and contains archaeological materials to a depth of 70 cm below the present ground surface. A Phase II investigation of this cultural resource was undertaken by ARL staff last month.

During the summer of 2004, ARL staff under the field direction of John Noel conducted an eighteen mile lineal Phase I survey of the proposed extension of the Pinhoti Trail within the Talladega National Forest. This survey was sponsored by the U.S. Forest Service, Talladega District. Two cultural resources were recorded during the survey, 1Cy225 and 1Ta671. 1Cy225 was a stone mound with one long vertical stone held upright by other rocks piled around it's base.

built between 1946 and 1956. Submitted by Harry Holstein.

Auburn Archaeology

Individuals associated with Auburn University have completed several projects during the spring and summer. A large scale Phase I survey of approximately 600 acres in Tallapoosa County was completed during April. This identified 15 archaeological resources that ranged in age from the Archaic to late historic. One site, located on a small ridge overlooking portions of the floodplain of Chattasofka Creek, demonstrated evidence of a late Historic Creek occupation that was perhaps associated with the nearby large Creek town of Oakfuskee. Recovered cultural remains indicated an association with the Tallapoosa Phase; thus, the occupation is prior to the First Creek War of 1813-1814. The site was intensively searched with a metal detector and also subjected to shovel testing. A large surface collection was also made. This site was perhaps the location of several cabins that overlooked small fields and gardens to both the north and east. While the site may have once had a potential for significant information, it is currently believed the resource has been effectively destroyed by recent land clearing, mechanical tree planting operations, and erosion.

During the summer a late 19th Century cemetery on the shores of Lake Martin in Tallapoosa County was investigated prior to the construction of a modern resort. A plan for the cemetery removal was submitted to the Alabama Historical Commission. Alabama laws and requirements were met prior to the excavations. This investigation identified 23 individual graves, a few that had previously been impacted by construction over a decade ago. Only limited preservation was present, and none of the graves could be identified as to any actual individual names or families. One item of interest was that several of the individuals did have sufficient preservation of tooth enamel to identify the presence of shovel shaped incisors. After our study is completed, these individuals will be reburied in the vicinity of the original cemetery.

Also during the spring and summer an archaeological field school was conducted at the large Historic Creek settlement of Hickory Ground. This work also assisted the ongoing excavations being conducted at this site. Significant progress has been accomplished and at least six Mississippian structures have been excavated, and over 12 Historic Creek summer houses. Some of the most common forms of features identified at the site included small charred corncob pits and large daub extraction pits.

With funding from the Alabama Historical Commission, the basic analysis of the features identified by the 2000-2002 excavations at Fort Mitchell has been completed and a report submitted to the Alabama Historical Commission. This report also included a tabulation of the artifacts recovered by David Chase from his 1971 excavations. Continued analysis of the general excavation material is ongoing and is expected to be completed by 2005. Submitted by John Cottier.

Pictured below is Charlie Hampton, demonstrating the use of a copper billet to knock out a flute of a Clovis Preform. Photo submitted by Howard King.

Shown above is Matt Gage (right) and Daryll Berryman excavating on 1Sc254. This excavation was a six week effort to discover who and when this area was occupied. Stephen Meredith discovered the site 12 years ago. This area will soon be under commercial development and this will probably be the last excavations on the site. Photo submitted by Howard King.

1Tp21 Revisited, A Steatite Quarry in Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

During Archaeology Week, Matt Gage, Stephen Meredith and Van King conducted a field trip to 1Tp21. The site is situated near the crest of a hill overlooking a small tributary of Coon Creek in Tallapoosa County.

First reported by state geologist M. Toumey in 1858, and recorded by archaeologist David Chase in 1969, 1Tp21 is the southernmost steatite quarry in the eastern United States. Although M. Toumey (1858) and Eugene Smith (1874) reported several Alabama steatite quarries, 1Tp21 is the only one to be relocated. Current research at 1Tp21 shows evidence of extensive steatite vessel production during the Late Archaic Period. Evidence includes tools used in quarrying vessels and the stumps left on the rock face when vessel preforms were removed. Members helped clear some of these areas so they could be clearly viewed and photographed. Tools made from locally occuring quartz and hornblende, such as picks, scrapers, and hammerstones were exposed on the surface. This site was also the location of early historic mining activities. In the early 19th Century, this area was known as the "Tallapoosa Silver Mine". Early miners believed that Indians had been mining for gold and silver. Mining pits are still visible below the steatite outcrops. After most of the visitors left, Matthew and Stephen began preliminary mapping. As of now, the research plans include: complete mapping of the site, collect steatite samples for use in trace element analysis to help identify trade routes of finished vessels, and locate associated village sites. Long term research plans include finding and recording the other reported steatite quarries in Clay, Chambers, Randolph, and Tallapoosa Counties. If anyone has any knowledge of any additional steatite (soapstone) quarries in East Alabama, please contact me! Submitted by Van King.

Shown above is a steatite bowl stump from 1Tp21. Photo by Van King.

Shown above are AAS members on a recent trip to 1Tp21. Photo by Van King.

Karstic Landforms in Northern Alabama During the Pleistocene

For many years now, Paleoindian sites away from the Tennessee River and its tributaries have been known to occur on ridges or knolls located in the margins of extinct natural ponds (Futato 1982). Exactly why this relationship occurs is still a mystery, though some have suggested hunting (Waselkov and Hite 1985), tooling (Hubbert 2004), quarries (Brock 1967) and prehistoric water sources (Mosley 1959).

Many avocational archaeologists and collectors that I talk with are quick to say that they do not know what "karst" is, even though they see it every day here in Northern Alabama. Understanding karst landforms may help us gain insight on how Prehistoric man lived and the environment they encountered.

The easy definition of karst topography is the breakdown of underlying soluble rocks by surface or groundwater. The name Karst comes from a region in Slovenia along the Adriatic coast east of Italy. Here, the Alps mountain chain and the Mediterranean Sea meet in the area of an extinct ocean now known as the Pannonian plains. This plain is also bisected by the Danube River. Without diving into a technical tar pit, karst formations in this area, just as they do in Alabama, including springs, sinks and caves.

Springs are a natural resurgence of groundwater, usually along a hillside or from a valley floor. Sinks (also called dolines) are rounded depressions formed by the breakdown of carbonate rocks, most often limestone. They are the most common features on karst landscapes and can range in size from a few yards long to over two miles. Caves are a natural underground chamber or series of chambers open to the surface. Each of these phenomenons characterize karst topography and are formed by groundwater.

In areas where karst topography is evident, underneath the soil and clay and below the water table, there exists a layer of limestone. This limestone is porous and often contains cavities that catch and hold air and rainwater, as well as underground sources of freshwater. Have you ever seen a natural bridge? This is the surface analog.

Rainwater mixes with the carbon dioxide in plants to form a weak carbonic acid. This acid, seeping into the limestone below, dissolves the rock above these cavities, causing the top of the cavern (the part we see on the surface) to collapse. This reaction is the formation of sinkholes. Areas where these sinkholes occur in series are called uvalas.

Now, I am no geologist, but using a little logical deduction, we can say that sinkholes exhibiting the remains of Paleoindians must have been formed sometime before their arrival in Northern Alabama. The environment during the Pleistocene period of their occupation has been characterized as temperate, which slowly changed to the weather patterns and vegetation we currently see.

In order for karst features to form in a temperate environment, there must be sufficient layers of carbonate rock, adequate rainfall, a reasonable vegetative cover, suitable entrances for water into the bedrock and a variable climate. Given what we know about the limestone underlying the

suitable entrances to this bedrock exist, relieving us from rehashing these facts.

Cahaba Pond, in St. Clair County, was likely surrounded by an oak and hickory forest, with the margins of the pond marked by cedar and cypress trees (Delcourt et. al. 1983). This seems a reasonable vegetative cover for karst to take place.

What remains to question is whether adequate rainfall occurred during the Pleistocene and the variableness of the climate. If the climate was not very seasonal, in other words there was little difference in temperature between summer and winter, then greater amounts of rainfall had to occur to cause karst to form if all other variables are constant. Likewise the inverse, if there was a great deal of seasonality then periods of severe rainfall followed by drought would cause karst to form.

Let me leave you with this last thought: These sinkholes were likely filled with water while Paleoindians were there, meaning that rainfall must have been abundant, and thus little difference between seasons. Given little or no change in the weather at the time of the fluted point makers, would there have been any benefit for an upland/lowland seasonal Paleoindian settlement pattern?

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Submitted by Mark Cole.

Artifacts That are Meant to be Discovered

Many times in my life while out surface collecting, I have, for some unknown reason, been lucky enough to accidentally come upon some outstanding artifacts. It almost seems that some power has pulled or shoved me in the right direction. Now I'm sure that many of you may think I'm some kind of stupid to think that a "power" has helped me find some fantastic ancient American artifacts, but I know of no other reason than just being lucky. I don't think I'm that lucky because I've never hit it big at the casinos. I'm talking about for no rhyme or reason heading off in some direction and going right to an artifact that has seemed to have sent out a silent beacon, beckoning me to its resting place.

Let me try to explain what I'm saying by relating this discovery of a Lost Lake projectile point back in the spring of 2004. My artifact hunting buddy, Robbie, and I had transversed over this huge plowed field in north Alabama surface collecting. We had spent a good part of the day criss-crossing these hundreds of acres finding only an occasional flake of flint or a broken piece of a projectile point or tool. It was late in the afternoon when we finally came upon an archaic site near the base of a mountain over a mile from my

truck. The number of projectile points, and pitted hammerstones were numerous, making us comment to each other that maybe this site had never been discovered before our arrival. There have been numerous times in my searches for ancient American sites when I have finally located a site only to have to wait another day to fully search the site due to the arrival of darkness. This was certainly the case of events on that day. With our pouches and pockets bulging with artifacts, our hands filled with pitted hammerstones, we finally had to make the decision to head back to the truck, which now we could barely make out in the late twilight. I suggested that we'd better try to make a "beeline" journey to the truck and we'd better move fast.

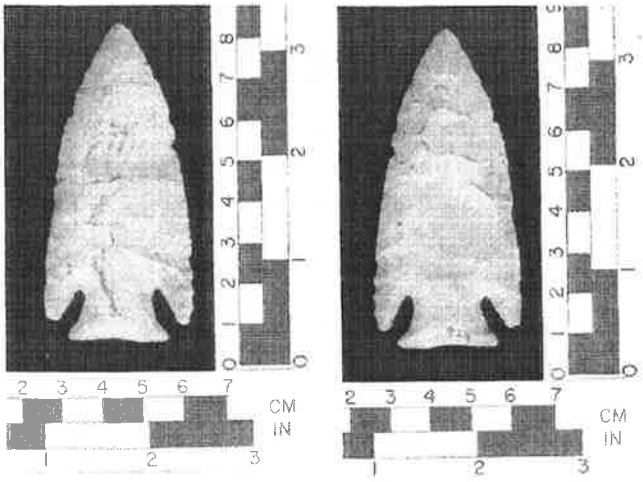
As we stumbled across the darkening plowed field, we continually and instinctly kept our eyes on the ground, only occasionally looking up to correct our path to the truck. We kept murmuring to each other about how the truck seemed to be getting further away the more we walked and how heavy these hammerstones were becoming as we kept shifting them around in our aching hands. All along, we desperately kept trying to see just one more artifact on the ground before finally calling it quits.

Then right in my path on the dark ground was this white object. Jokingly I said that I had found an arrowhead as I pointed to it. Robbie umbelievingly said "you sure did". But as I knelt down, dropping the three hammerstones in my right hand, I was shocked when I picked up the object and discovered that it was a Lost Lake projectile point. Not just any Lost Lake projectile point, but a fantastic, beautiful Lost Lake! We were still not even halfway to our destination, but the excitement of the discovery made the rest of the journey quicker. Eventually we made it back to the truck with no further discovery. After the find, I kept saying how lucky we were to be on that one path back; that we could have been on hundreds of different paths which would have caused us to pass by this point, never knowing of its existence. Robbie kept telling me that if we had been a few feet to the left on our way out, then he would have found the point. I responded by telling him that he probably would have unknowingly stepped right over it. No telling what else we actually did step over on that journey. No telling what other fantastic artifact could have been exposed to us on some other path out of that field. But isn't that one of the great things about artifact hunting; all of the speculations that we sometimes make and dream about and the occasional "out of the blue" discovery like this?

This Lost Lake projectile point is 79 mm (3 1/8 inches) long and 38 mm (1 1/2 inches) wide. It is made of heavily patinated fossiliferous Bangor chert which outcrops in this part of Alabama. It is beveled or resharpened on the left edge of each face, which is characteristic of Lost Lake projectile points.

The Lost Lake projectile point was named in 1962 by James Cambron and David Hulse after the Lost Lake area in Limestone County of northern Alabama. This is an early archaic artifact that often appears on paleolithic sites. The Lost Lake is a medium to large, corner-notched point beveled on one edge of each blade face and is rhomboid in cross-section with a ground base. It exhibits beautiful flaking and workmanship.

Many thoughts of the ancient man that had made, used, and lost this artifact have crossed my mind as well as those of other artifacts I have discovered. What life circumstances were these people having to deal with that caused them to make these objects? We'll never know the exact reason for these artifacts' existence and the reason they have laid in that spot for all of these thousands of years until our discovery. In a way, we have made a connection with these ancient people; you might even think that we have communicated with the past by finally receiving some sort of sign of their life here on earth. And just maybe that one long shot of a path across a mile of open plowed fields completed that communication. Or was it luck?



Shown above, left, the obverse side of a Lost Lake projectile point recently discovered by Howard King. The right shows the reverse side of the point. This point exhibits the start of the beveling process on the left edge of each face, which was a method of re-sharpening the edges. This re-sharpening makes the cross-section of the point rhomboid. The material of the point is Bangor chert, which is the common material used in the manufacture of ancient American artifacts in this area of Alabama. Even though heavily patinated, this point contains numerous fossils which is characteristic of Bangor chert. Photo and article submitted by Howard King.

Thoughts on the AAS Membership

I have recently rejoined AAS and am getting reacquainted with what is going on. Through renewed friendships with several AAS board members, I learned that there was a growing concern about declining membership. At the same time, I also heard that one individual in a leadership position had described AAS as a "wonderful organization". Obviously, something is wrong. A "wonderful organization" tends to grow, not decline. In the following sections I will reflect on what my perspective is on the situation to see if it will spark some honest discussions on ways to increase our membership. Through surfacing a few controversial items, we may stimulate comments that better define real problems and identify potential solutions.

My first thought was that something in the membership patterns over the years may explain when membership loses began and what event or events might explain that. With the help of a board member, I obtained all membership records from pre-1965 through 2003. To insure confidentiality, all names and street addresses were removed before I received that data. After digesting the enormous spreadsheet of membership information, the most basic conclusion that could be drawn and reported to the BOD is that AAS membership has been on the decline for the past 25-30 years. It has been a regular and predictable decline. Something important is at the root of the problem.

So what are the things that make AAS of interest to folks that pay membership dues each year? The list is relatively short and contains items like publications, activities, support programs, knowledge/learning, and personal relationships. They are all somewhat inter-related, but I will minimize the personal relationships area as I don't understand it well at this point.

First, in my opinion, the AAS Journals have been forced into a technically accurate, professionally written group of papers that communicate very well with a relatively small percentage of the membership. I hope I am wrong, but I don't believe that it communicates with many of the dues paying members and possibly this is why they are leaving. My feeling is that the majority of AAS members want to learn, but want to do it via a publication where they can also see graphically what their peers are doing and finding. AAS can try, but I don't think they can turn every member into a professional. AAS can hope to turn every member into someone who is more observant and careful with the materials and/or information that they encounter. AAS can hope that members know when and how to reach out to contact a professional - and feel comfortable doing so. AAS can help to insure that members know and respect the fact that they must preserve and not destroy archaeological sites. The journal needs to refocus

the information contained so it reaches their "customers".

I was impressed by the variety, style, and obvious efforts that were put into my first issue (Volume 46, Issue 3) of Stones and Bones. It certainly seems to attempt communication with all members at all levels of interest.

The Society is largely supported by collectors. The Society can influence what folks do when and after they have been collecting. It seems to me that the Society should carefully address the need the average member has to feel that what he has found is special. Look at the success of the Longboot Symposium last year. This conference brought a lot of folks out of the woodwork to learn more about Paleo Indian and "show and tell" all their fluted materials. The Symposium addressed human nature - the need to be admired for your accomplishments and learn how others are doing. By minimizing the value of the collector, the Society is condemning a natural need for folks to "possess" something old or unusual.

I can't escape talking about the Archaeological Resources Protection Act that has impacted all of us. It is there for a purpose and generally has a good basis for need. Is it a good law? Dang right it is if it stops site destruction, insures site preservation, and puts those that destroy or rob us of our country's heritage in jail. It is nonsense if it's only accomplishment is to penalize folks that pick up something from the ground that nature (erosion) or man (cultivation) has erupted from archaeological context. Those folks correctly believe they have "preserved" an artifact of man from permanent loss or breakage so others can enjoy it in future years. ARPA did not intend for surface collecting to end under all circumstances and clearly said so. The drafters of the Regulations surrounding ARPA took that concept away. When TVA built the dams that have provided prosperity and utility to the south, they set in motion a whole series of events that have and are destroying thousands of archaeological sites along the river and its near boundaries. True, TVA has probably preserved forever the archaeological sites that now sit under an additional 5 to 50 feet of water. At the same time, the elevated water levels and wave action are working daily to destroy those sites that sat fully protected for thousands of years. The Quad Complex near Decatur was completely unknown at the time the dams were built in the 30's and stayed fully protected by overgrowth until the 50's. It is now in its death throes. Would the world or the nation be a better place if none of the materials were ever found and reported by dedicated professionals and amateurs? Would it be better that all of this material and the information derived from it lay at the bottom of Beaverdam Creek or some similar location? If anyone should be the subject of penalties for not preserving our Tennessee Valley archaeological heritage, it should be TVA.

I have discussed a couple of reasons why I think our membership is declining. Now let's consider one positive approach to this situation. It's a crazy idea that I believe would bring AAS and its members closer together in support of useful preservation, develop a vast information database, shut down the atmospher of condemnation, and put us on the road to "a wonderful organization" and potential growth. It would not be easy, but it is a workable challenge. I believe that it should be a punishable crime to find an artifact out of context on public land and not report it. Why not make it possible to report all finds to recognized authorities for photographing and documenting everything that surrounds the location of that artifact? All possible information of value for that individual find should be recorded, given an I.D. number, and the person finding it should be allowed to take it home. He/She should be legally responsible for the care of that piece of prehistory. The authorities know who has it if they need more information. The collective information that is gathered, in time, becomes a database upon which skilled individuals can study and attempt to learn more about our country's early history, heritage, and possibly migratory patterns. The collector is happy, the professionals are happy, and we don't lose potential knowledge to the bottom of the river or closed cigar boxes. There is another far more important benefit. Application of this concept decriminalizes the collector who complies and he is free and comfortable to associate and speak to

anyone about what he is learning. No longer are important findings remaining in the shadows and hidden to the professionals. Let the sun shine again on the legitimate surface collecting of selected public lands. Make it produce useful information instead of loosing it forever to the river or well protected in unreachable collector boxes. Let me add that this is not a simple system to establish or to administer. It doesn't change one bit the attitude that those who traffic in artifacts have - nothing will. It only, with lots of work, brings honest Society members together with professionals in an atmosphere of cooperation and gives purpose to their cooperation. Submitted by John Gustafson.

Capps Technology in Southeast Alabama

When I was a graduate student in anthropology at the University of Alabama and working at Moundville in the mid-1970's, I became vaguely aware, through colleagues, of some "unusual" prehistoric lithic artifacts that had been obtained from sites near Abbeville on the coastal plain of southeastern Alabama. These artifacts were said to be "crude", heavily patinated, and not in the vein of traditional Archaic core/biface reduction or "quarry" site debris. For over 25 years, being a "lithics person", this account of the "mystery" artifacts intrigued me and was never forgotten. During the spring of 2002, I finally had an opportunity to examine them and my curiosity got the better of me.

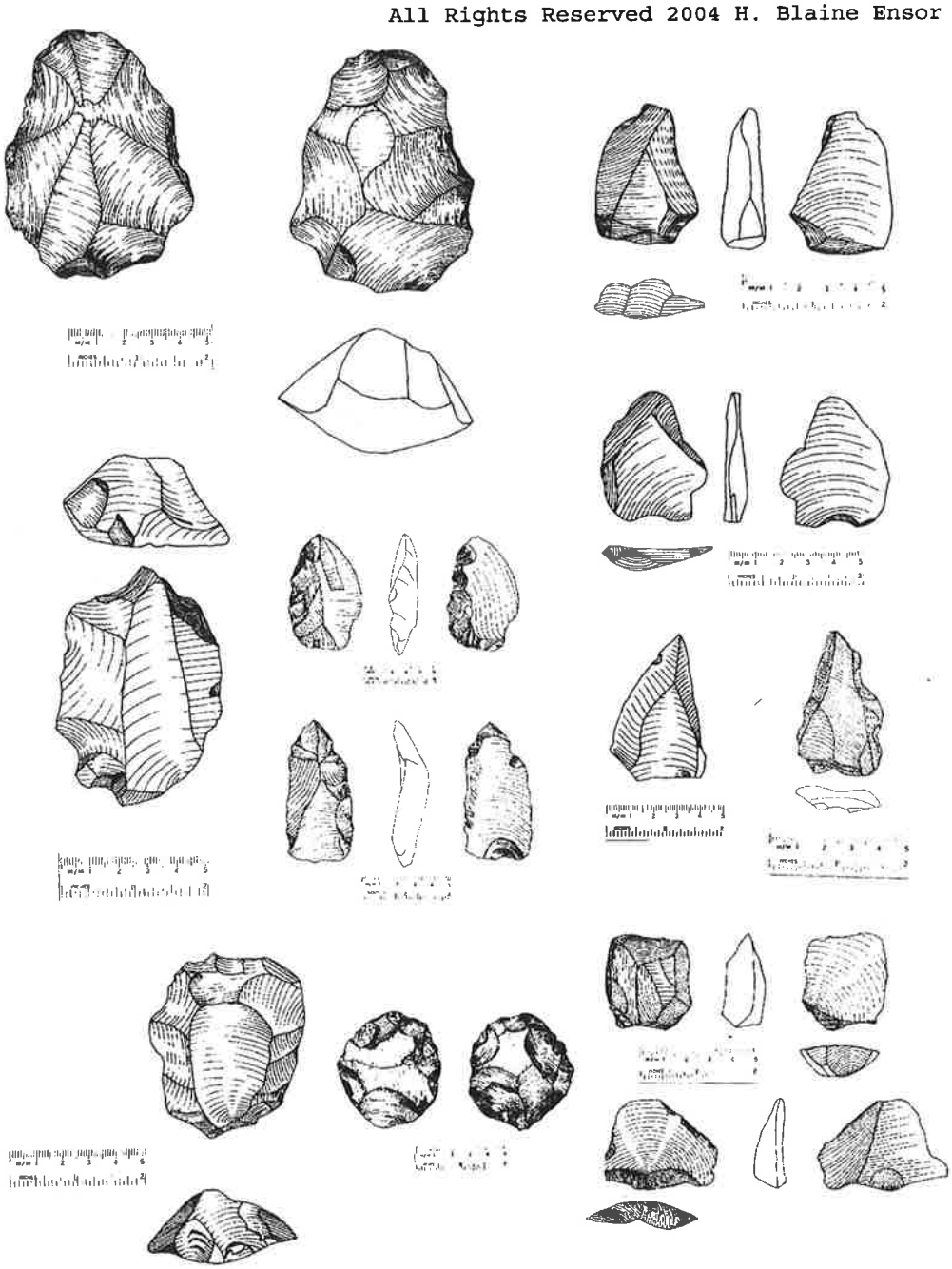
Artifacts from both the Capps site (1He178) and the Shelley site (also known as the Tumbleton Flint Quarry) (1He105) were examined at the University of Alabama-Birmingham and representative samples were pulled for detailed analysis with the help of Caryn Hollingsworth. Subsequent field trips to verify the location of the Capps site and to view the Shelley site were made in the accompaniment of Margaret Russell of Eufaula, Alabama during the same year. The Shelley site or Tumbleton Flint Quarry had first been recorded by David L. Dejarnette and Wesley Hurt during the University of Alabama's Walter F. Goerge Reservoir survey conducted during the 1940's. While examining the artifacts, I also became familiar with the notes, papers, and writings of a former prominent member of the AAS, Dan Josselyn. His work, along with that of University of Alabama archaeologist Steve Wimberly and others in the AAS, have left a wealth of data regarding these fast disappearing so-called upland "quarry" sites.

The study of flaked stone technology at the Capps and Shelley sites has identified a patterned or prepared core technology designated as Capps percussion technology. To date, Capps technology is recognized primarily on the basis of systematic bifacial or unifacial core preparation with heavy emphasis on hard hammer percussion flaking of lateral core margins as well as upper and lower core surfaces. Striking platform angle, platform preparation, and the axis of percussion are also critical in distinguishing Capps core technology. All Capps technology cores possess prepared surfaces and the percussion flakes and spalls produced have a final form that is pre-determined or controlled by the extent and nature of prior core shaping. Capps technology cores are thick with biconvex, plano-convex, and "tortise-shaped" cross-sections. Rectangular, oval, disc, triangular, and globular forms are present. Local Coastal Plain chert was used in their manufacture. All are heavily patinated and weathered making flake scar identification and overall flaking patterns difficult to assess in many instances.

The end-product derived from Capps core technology consist of a variety of flake, spall, or blade-like forms. A variety of striking platform types are present on these Capps end-products. Often platforms are very wide and broad but thinner platforms are also present. Different platform types are present including faceted, plain or simple, and natural. Flake and spall end-products struck from these prepared cores often possess slightly twisted cross-sections and plunging distal ends in many instances. Flakes travel completely across the core face and terminate due to distal shaping of core margins. Typically, these flakes have an approximate triangular shape and a pointed end; some have received unifacial,

percussion retouch. Other flakes are rectangular shaped or oval shaped due to their removal from a core with a similar form and blade-like flakes are also present.

My work with the Capps and Shelley site artifacts has been designed to examine some aspects of flaked stone tool typology that historically are not well represented in the archaeological literature of North America. In particular, core technology and the unmodified end-products or by-products of these core technologies: flakes, blade-like flakes, spalls and shatter are of prime interest. The research has also emphasized the study of retouched end-products resulting from patterned or prepared core production: stone objects that were subsequently modified for use. A technique that strongly resembles the Old World Victoria West or para-Levallois method of flake detachment is prominent in Capps core technology. This method emphasizes removal of the end-



product from the side of the core resulting in a flake that is wider than long. When this technique is applied, the axis of percussion is not parallel to the longest dimension of the flake due to the orientation of the percussion blow and prior shaping of core surfaces. A resemblance between Capps prepared core technology and Old World Levallois core technology is noted. However the age and cultural affiliation of Capps technology is unknown.

Accordingly, a major goal has been to facilitate comparison and description of the Capps and Shelley site artifacts with other artifacts from other sites located in the Southeastern United States and beyond. Research into the nature of prehistoric utilization of upland natural chert-rich sites has lagged in the Southeast and over North America in general. Scores of these sites have been lost and many more are likely to be lost to development without a clear, determined effort to preserve them. Dr. Barbara Purdy of the University of Florida has been a pioneer in their study and an advocate for their preservation. I feel we should heed her call and those of our predecessors, Dan Josselyn, Steve Wimberly, and others. It is imperative that we renew our interest in these resources, wherever they may exist, before it is too late. If the early results from the present study are any indication, it seems likely that understanding these sites and technologies is critical. These sites may contain information not available anywhere else in the North American archaeological record. Our understanding of the earliest settlement of the Americas and the entire Holocene record of North America may benefit from a thorough understanding of these sites. Submitted by H. Blaine Ensor. Illustration on page 14 submitted by H. Blaine Ensor.

Chapter News

East Alabama Chapter

The East Alabama Chapter held a meeting on October 12th entitled: "Archaeology of the Peruvian Andes", given by Paul Holm and Jeff Graves, both members of the East Alabama Chapter of the AAS. Topics included Cusco, Machu Picchu, Sacsayhuaman, Paqchi, Puno, Lake Titicaca and Silustani. Also up for discussion was travel tips to the area, local exotic foods, and little known interesting facts about Machu Picchu. Submitted by the East Alabama Chapter.

Coosa Valley Chapter - JSU Club

The Coosa Valley Chapter, JSU Archaeology Club held their joint monthly meeting at 7:00, September 30th. Dr. Phillip E. Koerper, Chapter President and Rebecca Troyer, JSU Club President, welcomed both guests and members to the meeting and for refreshments. Following the usual business meeting, Dr. Harry Holstein made several announcements which included: Archaeology Week Events; the Mud Street (Jackson Trace) Survey; JSU Preview Day Plans; the Friends of Davis Farm efforts; PIT (Project in Time) Program at the old Piedmont Hotel; and information on other surveys, programs and conferences.

As is the custom at the first meeting each year, Dr. Holstein presented a lecture-slide overview of the Jacksonville State Archaeological Resource Laboratory program, field school and surveys from the previous year. He emphasized the 2004 JSU Field School at the site of the Battle of Tallushatchee Creek, November 3, 1813, an on-going JSU project that began in 1988. Dr. Holstein also talked about another JSU study of the various stone mound sites in northern Alabama.

The next meeting will be held in Room 142, Martin Hall on the Jacksonville State University Campus at 7:00 on Thursday, October 28, 2004. Dr. Phillip Koerper, Professor of History at Jacksonville State University, will present a talk on the "Central Plank Road History and Survey".

The meeting for Thursday, November 18, 2004 will be a discussion of archaeology and art by Dr. Karen I. Hendricks of the Jacksonville State University Art Department. For further information, contact Dr. Harry Holstein (782-5656) or Dr. Phillip Koerper (782-5604). Submitted by Phillip Koerper.

Nominees for Officers and BOD at Large, AAS 2005

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New Members

Sam Brookes, Jackson MS
Terence Howard, Huntsville AL
Michael Oakley, Clayton AL
Maria Schleidt, Andalusia AL
Francis Walter, Sewanee TN

Renewals

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Loren Bredeson, Tuscaloosa AL
Marisa Fontana, Chicago IL
Alex Frederick, Wedowee AL
Margaret & John Scarry, Chapel Hill NC
Karen Smith, Charlottesville VA

Donations

This past month saw lots of donations from members!! The following members donated to the Pottery Fund: Molly Gamble, Marjorie Gay, Dr. WIlliam Hallmon and Paul Kittle. Anne Dalton and Michael Oakley donated to the Education Fund. Michael Oakley also donated to the Mahan and Wimberly funds. Thank you so much for your generous donations!

New Totals:	Pottery	$1685.00
	Mahan	$938.00
	Education	$315.00
	Wimberly	$490.50

The Early Years

My very first dig in Alabama was in 1967. My wife and I had just arrived from Austin, Texas, and I was a new Assistant Professor at what was then called the Extension Center at the University of Alabama Medical School in Birmingham. This was a few years before the founding of UAB. I was teaching an introductory class in archaeology and wanted to give my students a little field experience, testing a site on a Saturday. Madge Hahn, a member of the Society and also of the Birmingham Past Finders, knew of some sites in the Birmingham area and took me out to see a site near Leeds. The small prehistoric site was in a field and had been plowed, but there was enough artifacts on the surface to warrant a couple of test pits. After checking the site, I knocked on the door of the land owner, explained who I was, and asked him permission for a very limited excavation. He gave me a long and thoughtful look and then told me that yes, we could dig there. His reaction seemed a bit strange, but I was new to Alabama, and he was the first Alabama landowner I'd talked to. He'd said yes - that certainly was good enough.

On the day of the dig, everything was proceeding well, when in mid-morning, a student, after a brief excursion into the nearby woods, informed me of the existence of a still. When I asked if it

that it looked new and in good operating order. I told the student to stay away from the still. Then during the lunch break, another student reported that he had discovered two five-gallon cans of whiskey partially concealed in the lower part of the field. I told the student to stay away from the whiskey. Toward the end of the day - we were probably backfilling - one of the students told me that he was going to go down there and get himself some of that whiskey. For some bizarre reason, I fell in with the plan. We loaded up the gear, and most of the crew left, while a few of us stayed behind. The instigator was an army veteran, just back from Vietnam. He suddenly dropped to the ground and started to crawl rapidly toward the stash, disappearing into some high grass. He reappeared in a few minutes, but with no whiskey. The owner must have been keeping an eye on us and had moved his moonshine to safety. Later, I did feel a little guilty about trying to steal the man's whiskey. At the time, though, I reasoned that if someone with an operating still would let me dig on his property that I would probably fare well with other landowners in Alabama. And, that proved to be the case during my 30+ years of working there. Submitted by Roger Nance.

Some Interesting Facts From the Alabama State Site File

The Alabama Archaeological Society was founded by a group of interested avocationals who collected artifacts. Many of us now consider our forefathers in this organization something of a legend and daydream of the opportunities they had to pick up artifacts from some of the most famous archaeological sites in the state. We read their reports in old journals and feel their excitement. Some of us have spoken to them and gleaned of their knowledge. I am sure several of us wonder just how many sites these collectors had, and how large those collections actually were. This brings me to the point of this paper.

We have reached the milestone 50th anniversary of our Society. I feel it is important for us as avocationals to understand where we have been as a group and where we want to go. Only through this can we improve our deficiencies and become an even more important part of the archaeological research being conducted in Alabama in the future.

We can not construe everything we read or hear as gospel, and I believe that some of the things I am about to write may come as a shock to many members. I hope that it provides you with something to chew on, something that will change the way you think and operate not only as a collector, which many of us are, but also as a personal curator of some of the most important pieces of Alabama's Native American heritage.

The facts in this paper come from information on sites recorded in the Alabama State Site File (ASSF) and were provided by Eugene Futato. The author has been studying these and other subjects for over three years now and has run across some associations that he feels the membership will find interesting.

In the August/September issue of Stones and Bones, Charles Hubbert in his "Cotton Field Meditations 2" noted that were it not for collectors, "there would be no record that the sites ever existed", there would be no record that entire classes of sites ever existed" and that "the archaeological record available to science would be seriously skewed". Charles is a professional archaeologist and a leader in our society and I respect him a great deal, so to read these words brought a great deal of pride to me.

But the curiosity that killed the cat also caused me to wonder the percentage of sites in the ASSF recorded by avocationals. Before your read further, ask yourself that question - what do you think the answer is? I personally expected it to be at least half, maybe more.

Are you sitting down?

Of just over 24,000 sites recorded in the ASSF, less than 7% were recorded by non-professionals, a total of 1,661.

As I slowly overcame the gravitational pull on my jaw, I realized that this had to be an apparition. There could be no way that this was true.

So quickly I asked for another query just on Paleoindian sites. Certainly these small, sparse,

professionals, they just had so many other things to do!

The results? In Northwestern Alabama, a total of 290 Paleoindian sites were recorded. Of those, 29%, or 83 sites were recorded by avocational archaeologists. Over half of them were recorded by a single individual; else the percentage would have almost matched the total for all site types.

The truth is that few avocationals have actually entered sites into the Alabama State Site File. They may *KNOW* about more sites than professional archaeologists (especially Paleoindian) and may have even *TOLD* professionals about them, but they have not *RECORDED* more sites than professional archaeologists.

Because of the efforts of Charles Hubbert and other professional archaeologists, who took the time to get to know collectors and record sites from their notes, we do have a good idea of the archaeological history of our state. But what if professionals had not reached out? I shudder to think what might have been.

The point is that if collectors and avocationals are not going to do it, they need to get their information to someone that will. These facts changed the way I feel about recording sites. I challenge our membership to begin making a difference in this regard.

Other Facts of Interest

If you are still reading this article, I applaud you. I have stepped off my soapbox and now would like to share some other facts concerning Paleoindian sites in the Alabama State Site File.

Of the following counties in Northwestern Alabama, which do you think has the most recorded Paleoindian sites: Colbert, Lawrence, Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison or Morgan?

The answer? Lauderdale County with 80, followed by Madison (63), Limestone (53), Colbert (37), Morgan (30) and Lawrence (27).

How about this one: Which source of water is most often associated with Paleoindian sites in those counties? Streams, Rivers, Sinks/Swamps or Springs?

Surprisingly to the author, it is streams at 43%, occurring more than twice as often as river sites (20%) and more than 30% more often than Sinks/Swamps (32%). Springs accounted for the water source of only 4% of the recorded Paleoindian sites in these counties.

In Morgan County, 80% of the documented Paleoindian sites occur along streams other than the Tennessee River, the largest percentage of any county. The next closest are Lauderdale and Limestone Counties, both with 44% of the sites being located near tributaries.

Sites near springs occur most often in Lawrence County, where 19% of the Paleoindian sites occur near this landform, a total of 5 sites. In none of the other counties is the percentage greater than 5% of the total.

As expected, sites around sinks and swamps occur most often in Colbert County, where 62% of the known Paleoindian sites occur near these features. Lauderdale County follows with 46%.

Finally, Paleoindian sites along the river occur most often in Limestone County, where they are 47% of the total. This is almost double the percentage from any other county, and is likely due to the existence of the Quad/Pine Tree/Stone Pipe Locale in the area. Madison County follows with 24%.

.Below are the number of Paleoindian sites recorded in the site file by water source and county.

	CT	LA	LU	LI	MA	**Total**
Total Stream	8	12	34	19	24	**125**
Total River	5	5	5	25	4	**59**
Total Sink/Swamp/Lake	23	4	37	9	2	**92**
Total Spring	0	5	4	0	0	**12**
Unavailable	1	1	0	0	0	**2**
Total	**37**	**27**	**80**	**53**	**30**	**290**

I would welcome any comments positive or negative. My email is ty4191@mindspring.com. In the subject line use "AAS article". Please excuse my spam blocker and know that I will read your note, but will reply only if asked.

Submitted by Mark Cole.

Available Publications

Available Issues of *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*

Vol. 21-31, each issue (*two issues per volume)*.....$3.50pp
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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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Alabama Archaeological Society
Student Paper Award

Any person currently enrolled in a BA or MA granting program and a member of the AAS may submit a paper for the student paper award. Only single-authored papers are eligible and the paper must be presented at the annual winter meeting. The paper should be written for presentation to a general audience consisting of amateurs, professionals, and students. The length of the paper should be such that it can be presented in a 15-minute time slot and additionally should include references cited to aid in judging. Papers must be submitted in advance of the meeting for judging by a committee appointed by the AAS Board of Directors and a completed registration form should accompany the submission.

Submit three double-spaced copies of the paper to the AAS Student Paper Award Committee by November 15th. The author will insure that the same version of the paper reviewed for the competition is offered for presentation at the annual meeting. Only one paper submitted per applicant may be considered for the award. Mail the entry to: Dr. Philip Carr, AAS Student Paper Award, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, HUMB 34, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688-0002.

The winner of the Student Paper Award will be announced at the Annual Business Meeting of the Alabama Archaeological Society associated with the Winter Meeting. The winner must pick up the book prize at the meeting. The committee reserves the prerogative to defer the award in the event of a shortage of competitive entries.

REGISTRATION FORM

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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 October 31st. The Scholarship Committee will review the proposals and make recommendations to the Board of Directors at the Winter BOD meeting. The Board of Directors will vote on the proposals and an announcement of the recipients will be made at the Winter Meeting.

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 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 October 31st. The Public Education Committee will review the proposals and make recommendations to the Board of Directors at the Winter BOD meeting. The Board of Directors will vote on proposals and make an announcement of 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 he 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 October 31st. The Archaeological Resources Committee will review the proposals and make recommendations to the Board of Directors at the Winter BOD meeting. The Board of Directors will vote on the proposals and an announcement of the recipient shall be made at the Winter Meeting. 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

Dr. James Knight
University of Alabama
Box 87020
Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0210

Public Education Committee

Linda Derry
Old Cahawba
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Research Grant

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Tom McCaskey - South West Chapter
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850-478-9009
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Please send us your name and address if you are a chapter president!

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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.

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