

# STONES & BONES

The Alabama Archaeological Society

Vol. 49, Issue 3 • May/June/July/August 2007

**Editor:**

Hoyt B. Price

**NADB DOC # - 4,069,285**

**Assistant Editors:**

Mark Cole

Ron Morrow



**Editorial Office:**

1793 Eva Road, N.E.

Cullman, Alabama 35055

256/734-5104

fax: 256/734-7632

hbprice@bellsouth.net

## Stone Vessels of the Middle Tennessee Valley

*Van King*

Cooking containers made of steatite or soapstone are the first inorganic containers to emerge during the Late Archaic Period in the eastern U.S. including Alabama and Canada. Prior to this time cooking containers were made out of animals or plants both of which were used in hot rock cooking. In hot rock cooking, stones were heated in a fire and then placed into a cooking container, one after the other, until the food was cooked. Sometimes these rocks would crack or break under the shock of going from hot to cold. These broken stones, known as

“fired crack rock” are one of the most common artifacts found on Archaic sites. With the introduction of stone vessels made of steatite, an impure type of

soapstone, the Native Americans of the Late Archaic Period developed a durable and long lasting cooking container that could be placed directly over the fire.

There are two main reasons that steatite was used in the production of stone vessels: First, steatite is extremely heat resistant and can be place over direct heat. In fact, it has been often used to line kilns and fire places. Secondly, it has a geological hardness of around 1, which makes it relatively easy to carve. One draw back for the use of steatite was its’ inaccessibility and spotty occurrence. Steatite is a metamorphic rock that sporadically occurs along the Appalachian Piedmont from Alabama to Newfoundland, Canada with stone vessel quarries occurring throughout the exposure. Archaeological sites closer to the quarries usually have a higher percentage of vessels than those further away. These stone vessels were obviously a desired commodity as they were traded as far away as Poverty Point in Louisiana where they are a relatively common

artifact. Steatite vessels are heavy compared to later pottery vessels and also fragile which makes it likely they were traded via major rivers routes.

The Middle Tennessee Valley (MTV) is located over a hundred miles from the nearest sources of steatite that occur in east Alabama and western Georgia. It is from these quarries that the steatite vessels were probably made and traded to this area. The Native Americans of the Middle Tennessee Valley were unable to obtain as many steatite vessels as they desired so they began



photo by Hoyt Price

*Stone vessel found by Sam Mosley.*

making vessels out of the locally available sandstone. About two out of every three vessels I have recorded in this area are made of sandstone. Although sandstone is more abundant, it is also much harder and much more brittle, making vessel production much more difficult. I suppose that large sandstone cobbles were selected in the local rivers/streams. Sandstone is much easier to work when it is wet and a river cobble can quickly be checked for cracks and other impurities. Like their steatite counterparts, sandstone vessels were pretty much finished where the raw material was found except for some final polishing and thinning. Unlike steatite vessels that are very heat resistant, sandstone vessels are much more

*continued on page 4*

### INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Archaeological Myths

Quad Site Artifacts

Chapter News

Stone Bowl Find

Tannehill State Park Field Trip

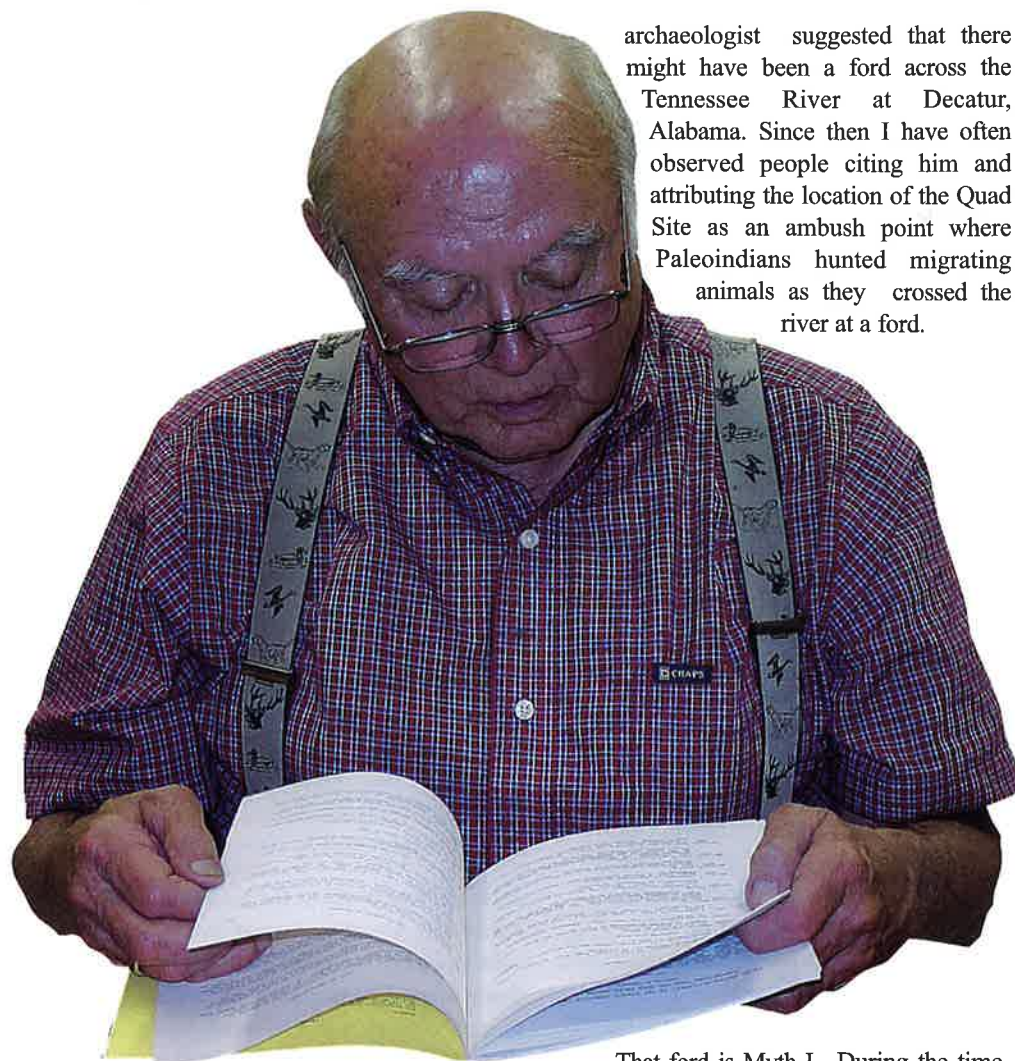
# Some Myths in Alabama Archaeology

Charles McConnell Hubbert

archaeologist suggested that there might have been a ford across the Tennessee River at Decatur, Alabama. Since then I have often observed people citing him and attributing the location of the Quad Site as an ambush point where Paleoindians hunted migrating animals as they crossed the river at a ford.

obstacles to navigation in the Tennessee River channel. The railroad bridge at Decatur is at River Mile 305. The nearest ford was at the lower end of Browns Island, at river mile 288, about 17 miles downstream. The use of the ford during the Creek War in 1813 was described by no less a personage than Davy Crockett. There was a gravel bar just below the mouth of Flint Creek on the south bank of the river (at River Mile 309). A little over a mile further upstream there was a gravel bar on the north side of the river at the mouth of Limestone Creek. But no ford. Hunting at a ford was not the strategy that explains the location of the Quad Site.

More recently other myths have entered the archaeological literature. During the period spanning the mid-1990's until today geomorphological and archaeological research has been conducted in the eastern portion of Pickwick Reservoir. The conclusions drawn by the researchers are that floodplain location occupied by Clovis people 13,000 years ago were washed and eroded away by 10,500 years ago. The researchers concluded that there can be no intact, well preserved Clovis sites remaining on the floodplain. One geomorphologist said "Due to severe erosion that lowered the valley floor it is doubtful..... that there are intact Pleistocene/Holocene deposits in the valley floor" and one archaeologist said "....all of the many Clovis point finds on the alluvial floor of the Middle Tennessee Valley are deflated from higher elevations and most, if not all of the fluvial geomorphological features (levees, sloughs,



Sometimes misinformation is introduced into the archaeological literature and once there, is accepted as fact, although it may not be at all. For instance, in 1980 an Alabama

That ford is Myth I. During the time-span of man there has never been a ford on the river at Decatur. That is clear from an examination of late 19th Century and early 20th Century maps that were made to show the

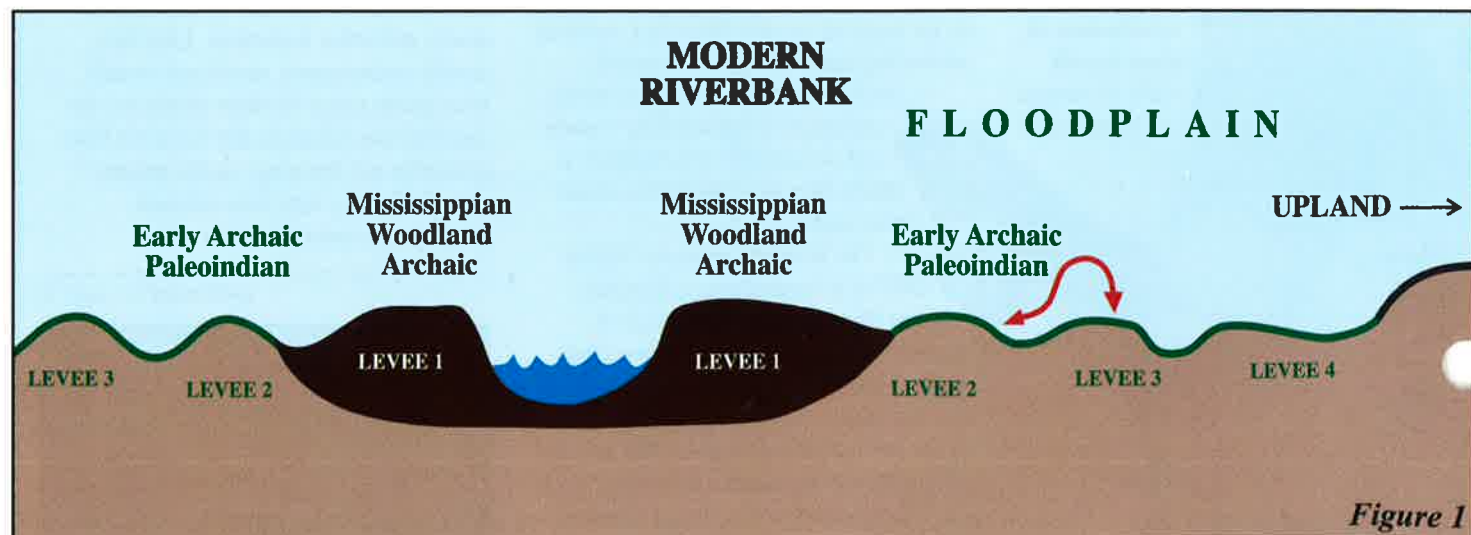


Figure 1. A schematic drawing showing a cross section of the floodplain in the Middle Tennessee Valley in 13,000 B. P.



etc.) that exist today in the Middle Tennessee River valley have formed since circa 10,500 B. P." That is Myth II.

Their conclusions are wrong. I know because, with my own eyes, I have seen a Clovis occupation floor exposed on the surface by sheet erosion. I have seen a hearth on that site with associated Clovis projectile points and uniface tools. Hearths are archaeological features. An archaeological feature is an artifact of human behavior that cannot be removed intact from the place of its deposition. A hearth can certainly not be eroded from one location and redeposited in another.

The researchers knew that many fluted projectile points have been collected along the floodplain in this region of the Middle Tennessee Valley. Here is a comment from their summary report, "It is highly probable that the artifacts.....were eroded in the uplands, transported down the drainages and deposited among the gravel at the mouth where it was further entrained and moved a short distance down river by the Tennessee River." That explanation for the presence of fluted points along the floodplain of the Middle Tennessee River is implausible. That is Myth III.

The fluted points are not randomly distributed on the floodplain. They occur in small clusters of lithic debris along with other fluted points, flint blades, and an assortment of uniface tools. They show no evidence of wear or smoothing such as would be the case had they been rolled or tumbled down rocky drainages.

Furthermore, on the same site with the hearth I once found a group of five flint blades lying together. They were in contact with one another in undisturbed clay soil. Only the topmost one was visible on the surface. Each of them was an excellent example of a Clovis blade. Those blades had not been eroded from some upland site, washed down a drainage onto the floodplain, and then been redeposited touching one another as if they had been a package.

What is certain is that the geo-archaeological researchers never identified late Pleistocene soil surface.....and they never recognized a Clovis occupational floor. I believe that the main reason they did not is that they began their efforts with a model, a set of expectations, that was misleading to begin with.

The model proposed that 15,000 years ago the floodplain was at least 6-meters (almost 20-feet) higher than it is today. By 10,500 years ago the floodplain had been eroded and scoured almost to bedrock because of the greater amounts of precipitation that were part of the terminal Pleistocene weather. This erosion of the floodplain almost insured that there could be no Clovis-age sites. The author of the model clearly stated initially that it was based upon incomplete data, that site visits were brief and preliminary, and that additional information could significantly alter or negate those perceptions. Although additional work has been done the research focused primarily upon cave soils and not upon the soils of the floodplain. I think the researchers found what they expected to find, nothing. But it is a myth to think that it is not there.

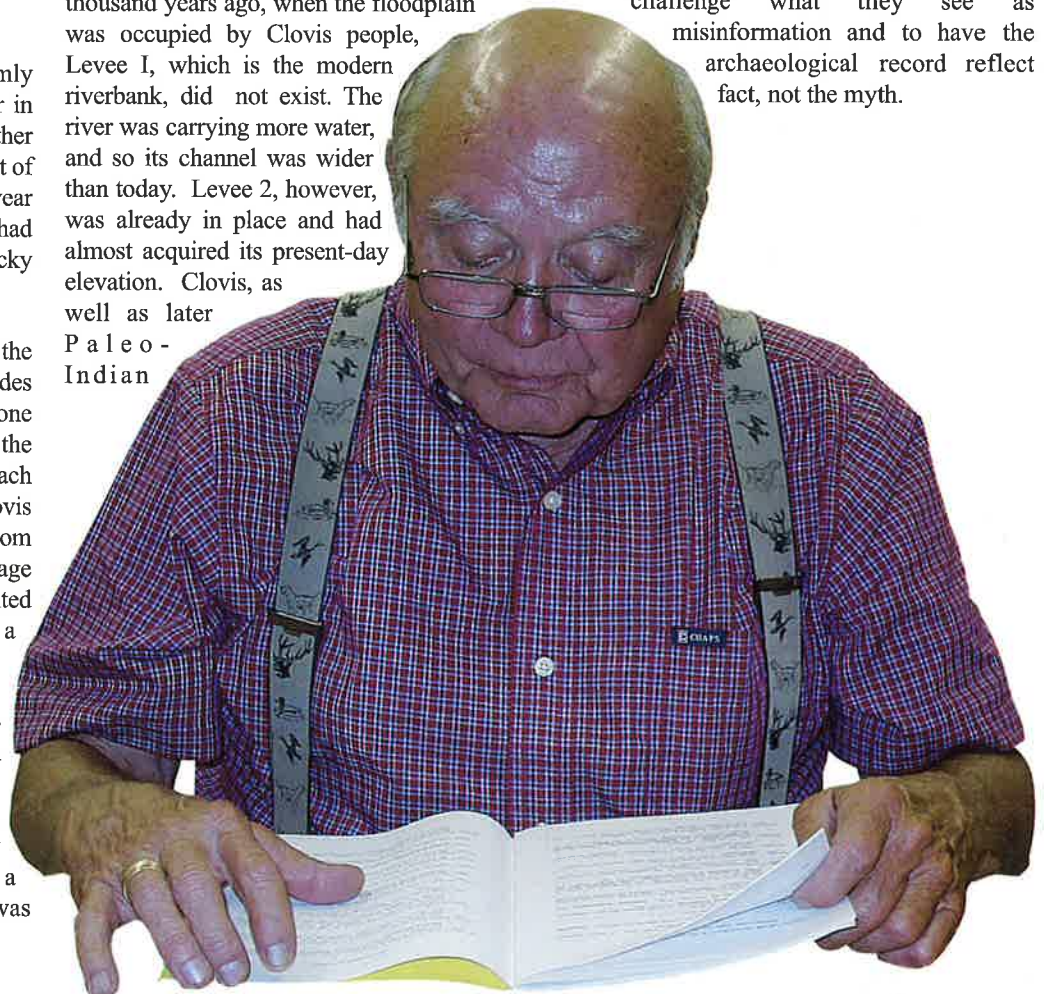
Figure 1 is a schematic drawing of a cross section of the river floodplain in the Middle Tennessee Valley 13,000 years ago.. I drew it to illustrate the floodplain structure at the Quad Site. It is relevant upriver at least as far as Gunter'sville Dam and as far down river as the Carson-Conn-Short Site in Tennessee. It is also relevant in the eastern one-half of Pickwick Reservoir despite the claims I have identified as Myth II and Myth III. Thirteen thousand years ago, when the floodplain was occupied by Clovis people, Levee I, which is the modern riverbank, did not exist. The river was carrying more water, and so its channel was wider than today. Levee 2, however, was already in place and had almost acquired its present-day elevation. Clovis, as well as later Paleo-Indian

people, had encampments and conducted activities on the surface of Levee 2 much as later Archaic, Woodland and Mississippian people would eventually on Levee 1.

During the late 1930's and early 1940's Alabama Museum of Natural History, TVA, and WPA conducted excavations of prehistoric sites in Pickwick Reservoir. Webb and DeJarnette (1942) reported excavations on 15 open sites on the floodplain in Pickwick Reservoir. Of those, 1Lu54, 1Lu65, 1Lu67, and 1Lu92 showed specimens of Paleoindian projectile points. Those sites are all on Levee 2. The focus of the excavations was on later cultures, especially Copena. Portions of the later sites, however, had been deposited on top of earlier Paleoindian activities.

Throughout the Middle Tennessee Valley C/14 dates show the 1st Levee to be less than 10,000 years old.

It is no fun to contradict the conclusions of people that you think of as intelligent and hard working individuals. But when misinformation enters the body of scientific knowledge and is unchallenged, then it becomes the truth by default. I believe that people who know better have an obligation to challenge what they see as misinformation and to have the archaeological record reflect fact, not the myth.





## Stone Vessels *continued from page 1*

susceptible to heat damage. They could be used directly over fire as long as they contained liquid and were not allowed to cook dry. Sandstone is inherently porous and absorbs water like a sponge. Stone vessel sizes and forms vary greatly. They can be as small as a cantaloupe or as large as a small washtub, with weights varying from 2 to 50 pounds. They may be round, oval, square with roundish corners, or irregular. Vessel walls vary from very shallow to quite steep. Often a lug or bar handle will be located at each end of the vessel. Bases may be flat, rounded, or pointed. Sometimes the vessel was decorated, usually along the top of the rim with incised lines (see John Gustafson's



*Sam Mosley, a member of the Alabama Archaeological Society and the Decatur Chapter in the 1950s, is shown holding a steatite bowl that he found. This photo was made in September 2002. Sam died June 6, 2004.*

vessel, pages 8 & 9), chevrons, X's, or "Talley Marks". Rarer are decorations or incisions around the outside vessel walls. Vessels were evidently so valued that every effort was made to increase the life of the vessel. Mending holes are frequently found (see John Gustafson's vessel) on vessels to mend cracks. Also, holes were sometimes repaired by fashioning plugs or patches from other broken steatite vessel fragments. Although it resulted in a smaller vessel, there are some examples of vessels with broken or fractured rims having been trimmed, smoothed, and reworked.

Many examples of stone vessels have been documented from the Middle Tennessee Valley from sites such as the Whitesburg Bridge Site and Flint River Site where they were placed in mortuary features. Vessels were placed upside down over burials as coverings. Sometimes the vessels were intentionally broken and the pieces used to line the feature and cover the burial. This is a local mortuary tradition for the use of stone vessels in the Middle Tennessee Valley. As you move away from the Wheeler Lake area the use of stone vessels as mortuary objects declines.

What do these vessels date to? Based on C-14 dates derived from soot or other associated carbon, archaeologists generally agree that the use of steatite and sandstone vessels date to around 2200 B.C. to 500 B.C. Soot is the carbon formed on the outside vessel walls during use and is a very reliable source since it is directly related to the vessel. The Gustafson vessel probably dates to approximately 1300 B.C. based on dates at the Whitesburg Bridge Site where Archaeologist Matt Gage obtained a date from a Late Archaic zone hearth of 3170 B.P.

There are still many unanswered questions regarding the use and spread of



*Stone bowl collected and repaired by Sam Mosley.*

stone vessels. One question is identifying the quarries for the steatite vessels recovered on sites; especially those of the MTV, and what is the date range for these vessels in the MTV? Do steatite vessels date earlier than sandstone vessels; and if so, how much do they overlap since both have been found together in features? Did the Native Americans of the Middle Tennessee Valley continue to use sandstone vessels after steatite vessels were no longer available? As with all archaeological investigations, the more we learn, the more questions we have.

I am currently recording as many stone vessels, both steatite and sandstone, as I can. Also, I'm interested in any vessel fragments that include decoration or unusual markings. Please contact me if you have any information you feel would be helpful to this project. Conversations and information will be kept strictly confidential unless permission to share or publish is granted.

Van D. King, Jr.  
3905 Bright Star Rd.  
Horton, AL 35980  
205-466-3201  
E-mail: melvanmd@hopper.net

## Alabama Archaeological Society Chapter Presidents

**Matt Grunewald**, Birmingham Chapter  
mmgrunewald@maetec.com  
205/356-7184

**Robbie Camp**, Cullman Chapter  
3175 County Road 702  
Hanceville, AL 35077  
racamp2@aol.com  
256/737-9390

**Jessica Brown**, Troy Chapter  
jbrown45479@troy.edu

**Dr. Phillip E. Koerper**, Coosa Valley Chapter  
JSU Box 3093  
700 Pelham Road North  
Jacksonville, AL 36265  
256/782-5604

**Gary Mullen**, East Alabama Chapter  
2102 Longwood Drive  
Auburn, AL 36830-7108  
334/887-2554

**Gerald R. Hester**, Muscle Shoals Chapter  
900 Spring Cove Rd, Florence, AL 35634  
256/757-3852

**Richard Kilborn**, Huntsville Chapter  
1502 Rice Rd, S.W., Hartselle, AL 35640  
rkilborn@aol.com

**Louis Scott**, Southwest Chapter  
8813 Dawes Lake Rd, Mobile, AL 36619  
251/633-4689  
Louis\_tanya@yahoo.com

# Quad Site Artifacts...

from the collection of Joe L. Wright

*One of many cigar boxes of artifacts collected on the Quad Site in Limestone County, Alabama by Joe L. Wright.*



*A fine 3 3/4" Cumberland collected in February 1972 by Joe L. Wright while accompanied by Mays Montgomery.*



*A nice little 2 5/16" Clovis with folsum-like characteristics, that appears to have never been resharpener. The distal tip is from the outer cortex of the original cobble. The manufacturer used the entire dimension of the cobble.*

*photos by Hoyt Price*



# Comments on Early Side-Notched Points

Leland W. Patterson

Hubbert (2007) has given data for the early use of Early Side-Notched points in Alabama, in the last half of the Paleoindian period, after Clovis. Varieties of these points include Early Side-Notched, Big Sandy, and Hardaway Side-Notched. Data from Texas (Patterson 1997) show early use of Early Side-Notched points in the last half of the Early Paleoindian period (11,000-10,000 RCBP), concurrent with Folsom fluted points. Varieties of these points in Texas include Early Side-Notched, San Patrice, and Big Sandy. San Patrice is a morphological correlate of Hardaway Side-Notched (Justice 1987:43). Data from Texas and Alabama have good correspondence regarding the earliest use of Early Side-Notched points. Hubbert (2007:3) notes that Early Side-Notched points have been recovered across the Eastern United States in association with various types of Paleoindian points.

Archaeologists like to place projectile point types in single time periods in an effort to obtain more limited temporal placement. As Hubbert (2007:2) notes, however, people did not suddenly convert

from one point type to another. In Southeast Texas, there are many projectile point types with temporal overlaps and occurrences in more than one prehistoric time period (Patterson 1995:Table 3, 1996:Table 4).

Another consideration for the temporal placement of projectile point types is that there are seldom enough radiocarbon dates to give a statistically reliable time range for a point type. At least 30 radiocarbon dates would be required to have a statistically reliable data set. Projectile point types can be used as temporal indicators, but generally only for broad time ranges.

It should also be noted that changes in projectile point types do not necessarily indicate changes in hunter-gatherer lifestyles. Projectile point types represent traditions, due to cultural preferences and technological considerations, such as hafting methods and types of lithic materials. Similar types of hunting activities can be done with different styles of projectile points. There is a tendency of anthropologically trained archaeologists to over-interpret the significance of projectile point styles.

## References Cited

- Hubbert, C.M.  
2007 Some Thoughts on the Antiquity of Side-Notched Points in Alabama Prehistory. *Stones & Bones* 49 (2):2-3, Alabama Archaeological Society
- Justice, N.D.  
1987 *Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the Midcontinental and Eastern United States*. Indiana University Press
- Patterson, L.W.  
1995 *The Archaeology of Southeast Texas*. *Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society* 66:239-264  
1996 *Southeast Texas Archaeology*. Houston Archaeological Society, Report No. 12  
1997 *Paleo-Indian Notched Projectile Points in Southeast Texas*. *Houston Archaeological Society Journal* 119:2-14

## Paint Rock Paleo Field Trip



On July 27 and 28 the AAS had its fourth field trip of the year. We visited a complex of three Paleoindian sites in Paint Rock Valley located in Jackson County. The primary objective was to test the Reynolds site (1Ja1104) to see if there was an undisturbed portion of the site. Teresa Paglione recently found a Clovis point as well as a moderate amount of chert chipping debris at the site which soon will be modified in a stream bank stabilization project directed by the Nature Conservancy. Ten AAS members and guests participated in the two day trip. We excavated several shovel tests hoping to find an intact soil horizon. When we realized that the artifacts on the site had most likely been disturbed by floodwater erosion, we made a surface collection. Next

we went west 500 yards to visit the Paint Rock Valley sites. These Paleoindian and Archaic sites are described in Volume 10, Number 1 of the *Journal of Alabama Archaeology* (Duncan and Brosemer 1964:13-21). We made a surface collection at the "Lower Hill" site, which had a little soil exposure between crop rows. There we found a large number of artifacts. The oldest find of the day, a Big Sandy point (9200 - 8500 B.C.), was made by Frank Atkins. After the fieldwork, several of us got together at the nearby Nature Conservancy office and looked over our finds and discussed their meaning. Though we did not find any intact Paleoindian deposits, we did give the Reynolds site the thorough search it deserved. All those involved had an enjoyable time doing field work on interesting sites located in the picturesque Paint Rock Valley. Look for more photos and descriptions of the Ja1104 volunteer trip at the AAS web page in the near future: [alabamaarchaeology.org](http://alabamaarchaeology.org).

## Reference:

- Duncan, Bion W., and Charles V. Brosemer  
1964 *A Paint Rock Valley Site*. *Journal of Alabama Archaeology* 10(1):13-21

Steven Meredith, photos by Richard Kilborn





# AAS Summer Meeting at Russell Cave

Steven Meredith

The summer meeting of the Alabama Archaeological Society held on Saturday, June 16 at Russell Cave National monument was attended by about 30 people. One of the main activities was hands-on flint knapping with rocks and tools provided by the park. Expert knappers Van King and Larry Beane were on hand for instruction. Based on his

extensive research Park Ranger Larry Beane gave a thorough talk on the prehistory of the cave and surrounding park, as well as on the history of the archaeological work done there. He led a tour of the cave and the Woodland burial mound. Afterwards the group enjoyed watermelon and refreshments, and enjoyed the park.





# Exposed: My First Time

John Gustafson

Growing to adulthood in Minnesota, my exposure to American Indian relics were limited to the thrill of pressing a nose to the glass of a display case in the local museums and pictures in books at school. Fascinating and beautiful, but always just a few inches away from touching.

A move to Decatur and a new job with the Monsanto Company in 1964 brought the family and me to an abundance of recreational water that could actually be enjoyed for seven or eight months out of the year. It was easy to give up the ice skating and "blue skin" swimming of Minnesota for the comforts of water skiing and swimming in the Tennessee River. For almost two years, we were ecstatic with this new recreational opportunity.

Then, during a meeting one afternoon, a co-worker pulled out an "arrowhead" that he had found on the riverbank the previous weekend. He didn't think it was very high quality, but wanted everyone to see what he had stepped on while barefooted that resulted in the three stitches that he currently carried in one of his feet. I thought it was beautiful as I held and felt it. He indicated that he had hundreds more at home that were a lot prettier and if I were interested, I could see them that evening before he had to go to the local Archaeological Society meeting. YES!!

Not only did I see his "relics", but he invited me to the meeting where I was likely to see a lot more that were even prettier. That meeting, to me, was a life changing event that

has stuck with me to this day. Twenty five or thirty men, women, and children engaged in the exchange of information and excitement concerning prehistoric materials found lying around on the riverbank within two miles of my home. Everyone had boxes and bags of relics to brag on. Unbelievable! I was hooked and immediately paid my dues to Roger Schaefer and was welcomed to the club by Jack Cambron and five or six of the other adults there. Because the speaker from Birmingham had to leave early, a very interesting program on recovered pottery was presented before the business meeting. My interest as an amateur had now swelled to near bursting.

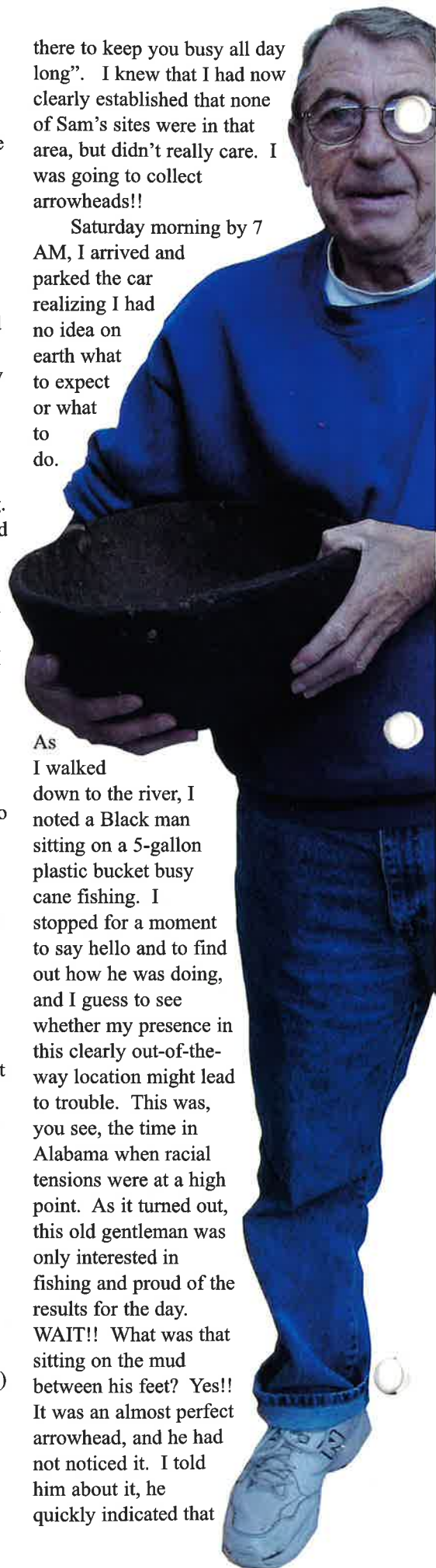
As the business meeting began, Jack invited all visitors to stand one by one and identify themselves, what they did, and what their interests were in archaeology. I knew at that moment exactly what my interests were, and let them all know. I wanted to find some arrowheads! "Can someone tell me where I can go to do that?" Sam Mosley turned his stern face toward me and calmly said, "You can go to hell!". There was a stunned silence for a moment and then some laughter. Sam added, "the location of good collecting sites are protected like great fishing holes; you will have go out and find your own. I'll give you a few ideas after the meeting".

Sam met with me after the meeting and assured me he was not angry at my question, but wanted me to understand that there was the need to limit the spread of site information or the good sites would be swamped with collectors. He suggested that I head east out of Decatur on highway 20 about 5 miles to County Line Road (Madison/Limestone) and drive south to the river where I should be able to walk the shoreline easily to the west. "There should be plenty of stuff along

there to keep you busy all day long". I knew that I had now clearly established that none of Sam's sites were in that area, but didn't really care. I was going to collect arrowheads!!

Saturday morning by 7 AM, I arrived and parked the car realizing I had no idea on earth what to expect or what to do.

As I walked down to the river, I noted a Black man sitting on a 5-gallon plastic bucket busy cane fishing. I stopped for a moment to say hello and to find out how he was doing, and I guess to see whether my presence in this clearly out-of-the-way location might lead to trouble. This was, you see, the time in Alabama when racial tensions were at a high point. As it turned out, this old gentleman was only interested in fishing and proud of the results for the day. WAIT!! What was that sitting on the mud between his feet? Yes!! It was an almost perfect arrowhead, and he had not noticed it. I told him about it, he quickly indicated that





they were all over the place, and handed it to me. I don't think he saw the tear in my eye, but I was a "collector" now. I thanked him and we parted company. I never saw him again.

Now I was alone on the river bank bubbling with the excitement of finding hundreds (maybe more!) of arrowheads to fill my pockets. It was shortly to become a warm and humid fall day on the river and moving around through rocks, stumps, branches, and discarded debris from the unthinking users of the river was getting to be a chore. The jacket that was needed at the start of the day was now tied around my waist and my shirt was on its way to being saturated from sweat and moisture from foliage that was all over the place. And always in the back of my mind was the little caution that Sam gave me about all the poisonous snakes that were in and around the river.

I had been "collecting" now for almost four hours and had found what I thought were three pieces of arrowheads and the one point that was recovered from between the fisherman's feet. And yes, I did notice that I had not been the first person to walk down this shoreline in recent days. That sticky red clay has a way of recording the passings of everyone. Now, with reality raising its head, I was getting tired, hot, thirsty, and hungry. I was also starting to think of things to say to Sam.

About noon, I had little to show for all my efforts and I was about ready to throw in the towel and go home. I had poked and pushed thousands of rocks, moved hundreds of branches, and the thrill of the quest had pretty much gone. A car or truck had driven by slowly earlier so I knew that there was some kind of service road that I could get to and avoid having to retrace my steps through the hellish tangle I had just traveled. It was then that an unusual shaped edge caught my eye in the 5 - 6 foot high red clay bank about 3 feet above the mud I was walking on. Like everything else that morning, I gave it a good poke. Instantly, about 200 pounds of clay fell away from the wall and nearly took me off my feet. There exposed, even to my untrained eyes, was some kind of pot. It wasn't what I was looking for, but what the heck, check it out!

In short order, I had a large broken stone-like pot lying at my feet. It contained some kind of thick sandy liner, small animal bones, and some shells that were easily swept aside so I could rinse the pieces off in the river. It was unfortunately broken into seven large and heavy pieces and I debated on whether it was even worth the work to take it home. But I had so little to show for my efforts this day, I had to at least go this far to prove to the wife that I did actually go collecting.

It took me another 30 minutes to find an area on the river bank where I could gain access to the service road for the long walk back to the car. The wet pot sections weighed well over 20 pounds and the air had now warmed into the 70's. After fifteen or twenty minutes of carrying this load, I was hot, hungry, thirsty, and exhausted. I would have traded those nasty pieces to anyone for one good arrowhead. I did finally reach the car and return home.

Late that afternoon, my wife found me sitting on the ground in the backyard using a toothbrush to clean off all the remaining dirt - and quite upset with the stupidity of going to all the effort to carry home a very incomplete pot. I showed her

how incomplete it was as I held the two sections with holes opposite each other in space. I will never forget her suggestion that I not worry about the location of the holes and just put the seven pieces together! She had put a lot more children's puzzles together than I had. In minutes, it was clear that all the parts to my puzzle were there and my mood was vastly improved.

After letting the sections sit in the sun for two days to dry out, I used the children's sandbox to position individual parts while they were rejoined with epoxy glue. The pot was fully assembled by the middle of the week and I called my coworker to tell him about it. He came over immediately with Jack Cambron to examine it and reveal to me that it was made from steatite, was from the Archaic period, and likely about 4000 years old. They also felt that it was one of the best examples of this type vessel in the State. Jack was disappointed with my not having found two small missing sections of the rim and appalled that I had not made any effort to collect the sandy liner, bones, and shell. He explained why that was so important. I returned to the site area on the river with tools and bags to recover these, but after extensive barge traffic wave action, nothing was found.

Three weeks later, I attended the Decatur Archaeological Society meeting and became the center of "show and tell". Of course, Sam Mosely asked me where I found it. I had to remind him that site locations are like good fishing holes. "Sam, you will have to go out and find it yourself."

Those events of 41 years ago will remain with me for all time. I have had others as significant and they will remain etched in my mind as well. But "this first time" was the best!





# Chapter News



## Birmingham Chapter

Matt Grunewald of Mactec Engineering, Inc. spoke to the Birmingham chapter at its April meeting about research he has done at a prehistoric Tallahatta sandstone quarry in Clarke County, Alabama. Matt has concluded that a feature he excavated at the site as a part of his thesis research is the result of the manufacture of biface performs intended to be exported and finished into tools as needed. Steven Meredith brought examples of knappable sandstones collected from geological outcrops, and Van King brought examples of reproduction artifacts he has made with Tallahatta Sandstone. Matt Grunewald was elected as Chapter President, and Bob Wise was reelected as Chapter Treasurer. For information on meeting times and activities, please contact Matt Grunewald, (205)356-7184 or mmgrunewald@mactec.com.

*Submitted by Steven Meredith*

## Cullman Chapter



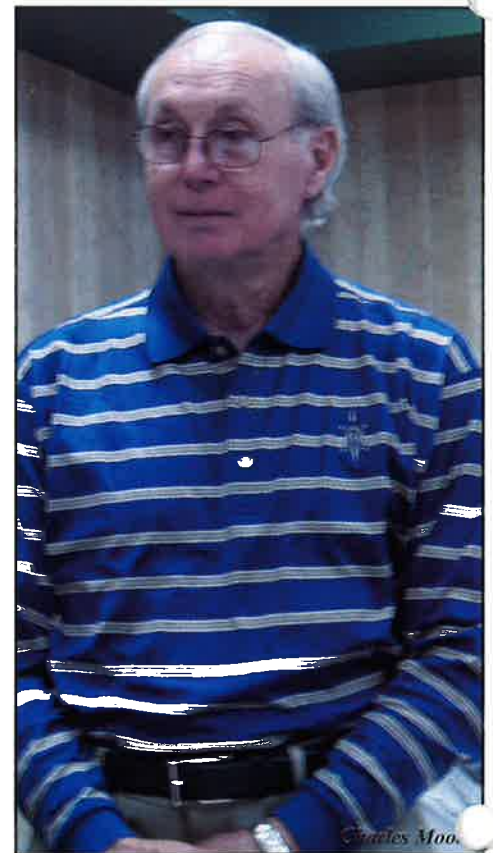
*photo by Hoyt Price*

graver, and explained its use in early man's era. Several nice examples were on display.

Our summer field trip plans have been tabled until the May meeting due to the possibility of participation in some ongoing archaeological excavations in the Huntsville area that should be confirmed by May whether we can assist in the work in lieu of any other ideas.

D.J. Maxwell won his second consecutive recent find award with a beautiful 3 1/2" Narrow Blade Benton.

*Submitted by Robbie Camp*



*Charles Moo.*

The Cullman Chapter met Thursday, April 19th, 2007 and had the pleasure of receiving a wonderful program and viewing breath taking slides of Cahokia Mounds presented by Charles Moore of Florence. Everyone enjoyed and appreciated Charles' excellent presentation. Howard King discussed our artifact of the month, the

## Muscle Shoals Chapter

At the April meeting of the Muscle Shoals chapter Charles Hubbert discussed his thoughts of paleo life through his work in excavating LeGrange Bluff Shelter and Bear Tail Mountain Bluff Shelter.



## Huntsville Chapter

The March meeting was presented by Archaeologist Rebecca Turley Ridley of Jacksonville State University. Her presentation was on the Terry Cove Site (1Ba468), a middle to late Woodland prehistoric site located in Baldwin County, Alabama. 1Ba468 is characterized by a Santa Rosa-Swift Creek cultural component, known for some highly stylized pottery motifs. Rebecca's program focused on four main areas of ongoing research including: "1) the

exploitation of faunal materials with respect to both subsistence and tool use, 2) the exploitation of botanical materials by the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek culture, 3) refining the current ceramic chronology, and 4) establishing the basic material culture of the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek in

northwestern Florida and coastal Alabama (at least as it applies to midden sites with mounds)."

*Thomas Piff*



## Tannehill State Park Field Trip

*Steven Meredith*

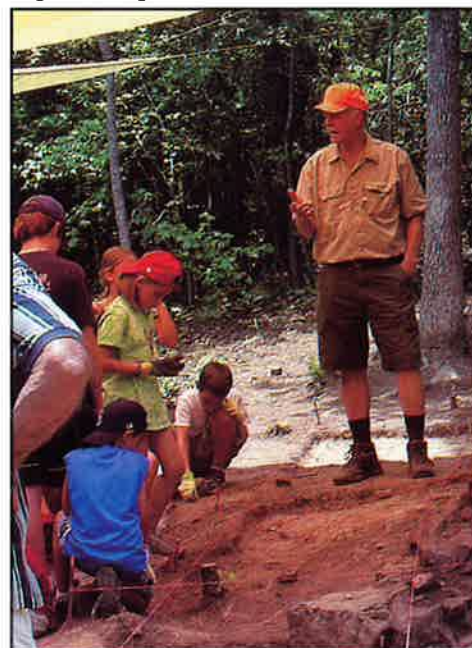
The AAS field trip to Tannehill State Park on Saturday, June 23, was a fun and informative visit to the historic state park and the excavations there being conducted by the Alabama Museum of Natural History. At least 32 people attended despite the summer heat.

We met at the Alabama Iron and Steel Museum located in the park. This is an outstanding museum dedicated to the early metal manufacturing industry in Alabama. Early machines and other artifacts are housed there such as Civil War weapons and uniforms, as well as modern metal products. Dr. Jack Bergstresser, the museum director, gave a presentation on the history of the park and the objectives of the ongoing excavations. We learned that the American settlement of the area began soon after the end of the Creek War. The economy of the area at the time was for the most part subsistence agriculture, but early iron making began as early as the 1820's. The furnaces at Tannehill were focused on making iron for local



consumption until the Civil War when the Confederate government took over their operation and dramatically increased production. This increase in production required a large amount of labor, which was partially supplied by as many as 600 slaves. Dr. Bergstresser has located the ruins of what appears to be several slave houses in the park. The Alabama Museum of Natural History excavations are focused on one of those houses with the hopes of learning about the lives of those slaves in the brief period of time they lived at Tannehill. This study is relevant not only to slavery during the war, but also begins to address many other topics such as the roots of industrial labor in Alabama.

Following the presentation, Jack lead us on a walking tour from the museum, past the furnaces, to the excavation. At the excavation we saw where the architectural elements of the small house had been revealed. We also saw the remains of other structures in the woods, indicated only by piles of chimney stones and depressions. We had an active discussion of the site and what it meant, then dispersed to enjoy refreshments and to explore the park.





# Obituary - Michael C. Poe

Read Stowe, RPA

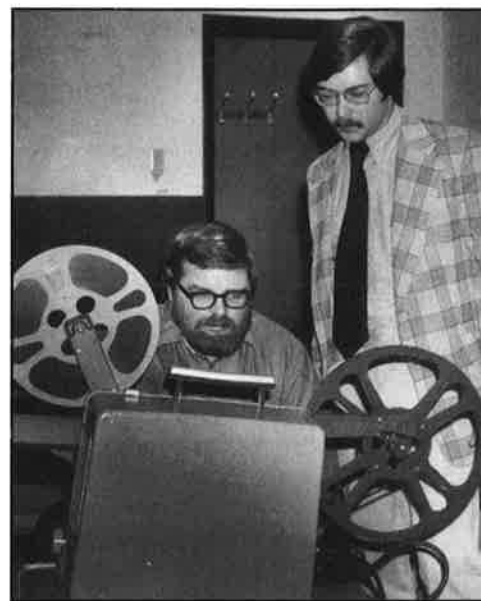
Archaeological Services, Inc.

Mike Poe, age 57, and long time member of the Alabama Archaeological Society died suddenly on Saturday, June 2, 2007 while mowing the grass at his home in Mobile. I first met Mike at USA's Archaeology Lab in 1970. He took me out to a Bayou la Batre site in western Mobile County. I had just moved from Moundville to teach at USA and had plenty of t-shirts and Levis – the kind of thing you wear on a dig, to Miss Melissa's or the Moundville Mercantile. What I didn't have were a sports coat, shirt and tie to wear to a meeting with USA President Frederick Whiddon. I explained my problem to Mike, who at the time was manager of Stoll's (Executive Dress). He said "come on by and we'll "fix you up". The sport coat, shirt and pants

were no problem, but when it came to a tie – whew! I really don't like ties. He showed me a rack with a hundred different designs. I really didn't care for any of them. However, Mike was wearing one with some 16<sup>th</sup> Century sailing ships. That's the only one I liked. With no hesitation he pulled it off and gave it to me. That's the kind of person he was.

Mike was President of Archaeological Research systems of Mobile. Recently his major interests were PaleoIndian and the Late Archaic-Gulf Formational. He had worked up Doris Allegris' large collection from the View Point site and was instrumental in donating the collection to Moundville.

Mike will be sorely missed by all who knew him.



*Read Stowe and Mike Poe (black tie) setting up the projector for a 1970s Mobile Chapter, Alabama Archaeological Society meeting (R. Stowe photograph)*

## New Members and Renewals

### New Members:

John Baret, Tuscaloosa, AL

Natalie Bethune, Cordova, TN

(Gift from Loren Bredeson)

Michael Breedlove, Jackson, AL

Jessica C. Brown, Huntsville, AL

Joseph and Patricia Carl, Decatur, AL

Chuck Curvin, Delta, AL

Will Downs, Birmingham, AL

Glenn Drummond, Notasulga, AL

Foley Public Libraries, Foley, AL

Kenneth Garner, Decatur, AL

(Gift from Dianne Lollar)

Charles Gillespie, Mobile, AL

Shannon N. Grisette, Jack, AL

Nathaniel Kifer, Tatiana Brecht, and Kenneth Kifer, Birmingham, AL

Lewis R. Humphries, Ohatchee, AL

Frank Johnson, Foley, AL

Ann B. Kirkland, Pensacola, FL

Cindy Lewis, Semmes, AL

Tracy Lowry, Auburn, AL

Ann Marshall, Tuscaloosa, AL

Jacob and Teri Martin, Alabaster, AL

Gail and Richard McCullers, Auburn, AL

Ron Morrow, Vinemont, AL

(Gift from Howard King)

Heather Oelrich, Troy, AL

Kay R. Paul, Grove Hill, AL

Eleanor Pomerat, Mobile, AL

John S. Richburg, Jr., Grove Hill, AL

David Saunders, Nashville, TN

Eugene and Suelen Seidel, Mobile, AL

Charles Setterlund, Ardmore, TN

Bryan Tate, Kingsport, TN

Gerry L. Thomas, Jr. and Family, Fyffe, AL

Donald Wright, Tuscaloosa, AL

### Renewals:

Doris H. Allegris, Fairhope, AL

American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY

Wyatt E. Amos, Anniston, AL

Appalachian State University, Boone, NC

Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ

Keith H. Ashley Richmond Hill, GA

Auburn University, Auburn University, AL

Auburn University Montgomery, Montgomery, AL

William O. Autry, Jr., South Bend, IN

Donald B. Ball, Louisville, KY

Jim Berryman, Sheffield, AL

Binghamton University, Binghamton, NY

Jonathan A. Bloom, Ackworth, GA

Kathryn H. Braund, Dadeville, AL

Loren D. Bredeson, Northport, AL

Brigham Young University, Provo, UT

Ronald C. Brister, Memphis, TN

Mc Brooms, Mathews, AL

Richard Broughton, Huntsville, AL

Dick Brunelle, Sharpsburg, GA

Chuck Burns, Gadsden, AL

Richard N. Cain, Jasper, AL

Robert A. Camp, Hanceville, AL

Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, PA

Ben Carpenter, Sheffield, AL

Phil Carr and Family, Mobile, AL

Jennifer R. Charles, Maylene, AL

William A. Childress, New York, NY

John W. Clark, Austin, TX

Paul G. Clements, Moundville, AL

Coastal Environments, Baton Rouge, LA

Coastal Environments, Biloxi, MS

Mark and Jennifer Cole, Athens, AL

College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA

Lawrence A. Conrad, Macomb, IL

M/M Joe B. Copeland, Florence, AL

Walter A. Davis, Jackson, AL

William H. Dodson, Birmingham, AL

Jim Doherty, Hartselle, AL

James W. Dorroh, Florence, AL

Lauren E. Downs, Northport, AL

Penelope R. Drooker, Albany, NY

David and Debbie Dumas, Birmingham, AL

Ruth and Ernie Dumas, Tequesta, FL

Georgia L. Dunn, Lacey's Spring, AL

M/M Charles J. Ebert, Jr., Foley, AL

Marvin Ellis, Montgomery, AL

Emory University, Atlanta, GA

H. Blaine Ensor, Carbondale, IL

Paterina Estes, Heflin, AL

Angela Fabrizi and Frank Atkins, Huntsville, AL

Mary B. Fitts, Carrboro, NC

V. Keith Fleming, Jr., Port Townsend, WA

Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL

M. Heard Floyd, Jr., Birmingham, AL

Charles L. Forrester, Ashford, AL

Bill and Anita Fowler, Irondale, AL

Linda P. Frazier, Jacksonville, AL

Matthew D. Gage, Knoxville, TN

Marjorie Gay, Five Points, AL

Carey L. Geiger, Mobile, AL

Cameron Gill, Auburn, AL

(Gift from John Cottier)

Stanley B. Gillespie, Hillsboro, AL

Ramie Gougeon, Durham, NC

Charles R. Gremillion, Warner Robins, GA

Matt Grunewald, Birmingham, AL

Douglas R. Hall, McCalla, AL

Stephen Hammack, Macon, GA

Scott Hammerstedt, Knoxville, TN

Patsy G. Hanvey, Gadsden, AL

Jean S. Hartfield, Carriere, MS

Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

John Hocutt, Jasper, AL

Ben Hoksbergen, Decatur, AL

Stanley H. Hornsby, Elba, AL

Don Hudson, Auburn, AL

Tommy Hudson, Canton, GA

Houston-Love Memorial Library, Dothan, AL

Indiana University, Bloomington, IN

Alice Ivas, Mobile, AL

Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville, AL

Ned J. Jenkins, Wetumpka, AL

Fred E. Johnson, Sheffield, AL

Richard S. Kanaski, Savannah, GA

Gene Kearley, Dothan, AL

Ed Kilborn, Decatur, AL

Richard Kilborn, Hartselle, AL



Paul D. Kittle, Florence, AL  
 Margie Klein, Watkinsville, GA  
 Jim Knight, Tuscaloosa, AL  
 Vernon J. Knight, Sr., Birmingham, AL  
 Phillip E. Koerper, Jacksonville, AL  
 Steve Lamb, Geneva, AL  
 Jerome and Joyce Lanning, Birmingham, AL  
 Lewis H. Larson, Carrollton, GA  
 Deborah Lawrence, Silverhill, AL  
 Dianne Lollar, Oakman, AL  
 Mickey J. Lollar, Berry, AL  
 Terry Lolley, Northport, AL  
 Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA  
 William Lowe, Jacksons Gap, AL  
 (Gift from John Cottier)  
 Tracy Lowry, Auburn, AL  
 Jean and Bill Lucas, Freeport, AL  
 Lee Luis, Montgomery, AL  
 Julie Lyons, Selma, AL

Robert Mainfort, Fayetteville, AR  
 Robert D. Marley, Geneva, AL  
 (Gift from Steve Lamb)  
 Richard and Roberta Marlin, Mt. Olive, AL  
 Jonathan Matthews, Selma, AL  
 David and Jodi Maxwell and Family, Cullman, AL  
 Jeff McCool, Daphne, AL  
 Jeff and Cathy Meyer, Tuscaloosa, AL  
 Robert L. Middleton, Huntsville, AL  
 Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN  
 M/M James H. Miller, Florence, AL  
 Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS  
 Tim S. Mistovich, Mary Esther, FL  
 Garry Mitchell, Mobile, AL  
 Mobile Public Library, Mobile, AL  
 David W. Morgan, Natchitoches, LA  
 Roger Nance, Topanga, CA  
 New York Public Library, New York, NY  
 Donald and Gail Noel, Boaz, AL

Carey B. Oakley, Cordova, AL  
 Michael Oakley, Clayton, AL  
 Ohio State University, Columbus, OH  
 Gerald and Susan Ollhoff, Mobile, AL  
 Maurie Outlaw, Jackson, AL  
 Bibb Page, Watervliet, MI  
 Jim W. Parris, Adamsville, TN  
 Joe D. Parrott, Huntsville, AL  
 Leland W. Patterson, Houston, TX  
 Penn State University, University Park, PA  
 Robert Perry, Pell City, AL  
 Michael, Carol, and Haley Poe, Mobile, AL  
 Princeton University, Princeton, NJ  
 Barry S. Pruett, Oxford, AL  
 Amanda L. Regnier, Smyrna, GA  
 Rebecca and Marcus Ridley, Piedmont, AL  
 David C. Russell, Mobile, AL  
 Elizabeth A. Ryba, Tuscaloosa, AL  
 Robert L. Saidla, Huntsville, AL  
 Samford University, Birmingham, AL  
 Cynette Sams-Horn, Somerville, AL  
 Margaret and John Scarry, Chapel Hill, NC  
 Morris W. Schroder, Huntsville, AL  
 Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C.  
 John Smith, Union Grove, AL  
 Larry Smith, Jacksonville, AL  
 Marvin Smith, Valdosta, GA  
 Thomas and Jan Camp Smithey, Lacey's Spring, AL  
 Southeast Missouri State Univ., Cape Girardeau, MO  
 Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL  
 Marla Spry and Family, Tuscaloosa, AL  
 State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI  
 M/M Cecil W. Stedham, Jr., Weaver, AL  
 William B. Stepp, Huntsville, AL  
 A. Lee and Mary I. Swetman, Daphne, AL  
 W. H. Talbot, Jr., Anniston, AL  
 Robert Terry, Hoover, AL  
 Jeff Thomson, Owens Cross Roads, AL  
 George Thurlow, Huntsville, AL  
 Connie Tibbitts, Ashland, AL  
 Troy University, Troy, AL  
 Tulane University, New Orleans, LA  
 Valdosta State University, Valdosta, GA  
 University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL  
 University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL  
 University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ  
 University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR  
 University of Chicago, Chicago, IL  
 University of Florida, Gainesville, FL  
 University of Georgia, Athens, GA  
 University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY  
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI  
 University of Mississippi, University, MS  
 University of Missouri, Columbia, MO  
 University of New Orleans, New Orleans, LA  
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC  
 University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL  
 University of South Florida, Tampa, FL  
 University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS  
 University of Texas, Austin, TX  
 University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.  
 University of Vermont, Burlington, VT  
 University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA  
 University of Washington, Seattle, WA  
 University of West Georgia, Carrollton, GA  
 Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, NC  
 Gregory A. Waselkov, Mobile, AL  
 Wayne State University, Detroit, MI  
 Wesson, Cameron B., Burlington, VT  
 Whatley, John S., Jr., Evans, GA  
 Wheeler Basin Library, Decatur, AL  
 Nancy White, Tampa, FL  
 U. G. and Frances Wilson, Muscle Shoals, AL  
 Bob and Charlotte Wise, Birmingham, AL  
 W. Jack Woodbury, Fairhope, AL

## AAS Scholarships

The Alabama Archaeological Society will award up to two scholarships this year in the amount of \$250 each. Scholarship nominations are to be submitted to the Archaeological Resources Committee Chair by a deadline of October 1. Each eligible student nominee must have an academic sponsor, who must submit the nomination on the student's behalf. The nomination must take the form of a letter addressed to the Chair of the Archaeological Resources Committee. The letter must clearly identify both the nominee and the academic sponsor, and must include pertinent contact

information for both. The nomination letter must indicate the academic degree being sought and progress made to date toward that degree. The letter should include and discuss all the information necessary for the committee to evaluate the nominee. The sponsor should summarize the academic credentials and achievements of the nominee in the body of the nomination letter. The student must also be a member of the Alabama Archaeological Society.

**Teresa Paglione**  
**P.O. Box 311**  
**Auburn, AL 36830**

## Public Education Grant

The Alabama Archaeological Society will award public education grants this year in the amount of \$500. Single grant awards shall not exceed \$500. Proposals for the grants must be submitted to the Public Education Committee Chairman by October 1st. 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 the Alabama Archaeological Society, 2) the public education project must be located in the State of Alabama.

**Contact the Public Education Committee Chair for grant application requirements.**

**Linda Derry**  
**Old Cahawba**  
**719 Tremont Street**  
**Selma, Alabama 36701-5446**

## Research Grant

The Alabama Archaeological Society will grant an award of \$500 this year to a deserving archaeological research project. Grant proposals must be submitted to the Archaeological Resources Chairman by October 1st. The 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.

**Contact the Archaeological Resources Chairman for grant application requirements.**

**Teresa Paglione**  
**P.O. Box 311**  
**Auburn, AL 36830**



# 2006 Honor Roll of Donors

The following persons and organizations contributed to the AAS grant programs and other special projects in 2006. As you all know, we had a special (and ongoing) need for contributions to the Cambron and Hulse fund. last year. The individuals listed below made anywhere from one to five separate contributions to AAS last year. Some amounts were larger, some amounts were smaller. But we appreciate them equally. Remember, if each member contributed just \$5 to one of the grant funds, all the grants would be funded. Each name below is followed by the number of consecutive years contributions have been made.

Your contributions have made a difference. Robbie Camp's article "A Special Moment" in the Jan-Feb, Stones & Bones described delivery of the final payments to the Cambron and Hulse heirs. We are glad to set that situation aright. Your contributions also allowed the AAS to fund two Publication Grants at the December Board of Directors meeting.

One grant will go to Ben Hoksbergen at Redstone Arsenal and will help him reach over 1400 fourth-grade students in the next year. The second grant is to the AAS Public Education Committee itself. These funds will be used to offset expenses of speakers for a regular series of short presentations on Public Radio, reaching out to the general public and perhaps attracting new members, as well!

Thank you all!

Anonymous – 1  
Birmingham Chapter – 1  
Bruce Bizzoco – 1  
Mc Brooms – 4  
Ian Brown – 2  
Richard Cain – 1  
Robbie Camp – 1  
Ben Carpenter – 3  
Cullman Chapter – 1  
Eugene Futato – 2  
Marjorie Gay – 4  
Brian Geiger – 3

Jay Grantland – 1  
William Hallmon – 1  
Gene Hamby – 1  
Charles Hubbert – 1  
Howard King – 6  
Van King – 1  
Julie Lyons – 1  
MACTEC – 1  
Mark and Susan McDougal – 2  
Stuart McGregor – 1  
Steven Meredith – 1  
MRS Consultants – 1  
Gary and Jackie Mullen – 1  
Roger Nance – 4  
Michael Oakley – 1  
Teresa Paglione – 5  
Margaret Russell – 4  
Bill Schroeder – 1  
Southwest Alabama Chapter – 1  
Eugene Stewart – 1  
Lee Swetman – 1  
Greg Waselkov – 1  
Katrina Williams – 1  
Jack Woodbury – 1

*Submitted by Eugene Futato*

## Donations and Gifts

With the changes in the newsletter editorship and schedule, we've got a little catching up to do in regard to donations and gifts. The big news, though, is that the debt to the Cambron and Hulse estates IS OFF THE BOOKS!!!! A substantial portion of the money came from a large unrestricted contribution received in 2004. In April, 2007, the Board voted to apply these funds toward the debt. We received several end of the year donations to the Cambron and Hulse fund and a few people continued to contribute along with their 2007 dues. The Birmingham Chapter and Cullman Chapter each sent a contribution, joining the Southwest Alabama Chapter, who had contributed in the past. Organized support from chapters really helps. We have received two very nice contributions from some folks who wish to remain anonymous. In addition, Richard Cain, Ben Carpenter, Jr., Marjorie Gay, William Hallmon, Steven Meredith, Michael Oakley, Teresa Paglione, Margaret Russell, and Greg Waselkov, and I all contributed to the fund.

All proceeds from the 2006 Winter Meeting were earmarked for the Cambron and Hulse fund and the total net was \$995.06. That helped a lot. We need to

thank all the organizers of the winter meeting for their assistance: Ashley Dumas, Steven Meredith, Craig Sheldon, and no doubt, some individuals I have omitted. The East Alabama Chapter contributed refreshments so AAS did not have to provide those. Teresa Paglione offered guided tours of a major historic and archaeological site complex near Montgomery in return for a small donation to the fund. Finally, many thanks to The University of Alabama Press and all the individuals who contributed volumes to the book sale. Thanks also to the individuals who bought them.

We have several donations to our grant funds to acknowledge. Mc Brooms, Ben Carpenter, Jr., and Lee and Mary Swetman contributed to all three funds: Education, Mahan, and Wimberly. Ben included a note saying that his donation to these and to the Cambron and Hulse fund were in memory of Mary Eliza Moore. Julie Lyons sent a donation to the Education fund, and Roger Nance has continued his support of the Wimberly fund.

Julie Lyons also sent a contribution toward the ultimate completion of the pottery volume, as did Teresa Paglione.

Completion of this volume has been delayed, of course, until we get beyond the financial impact of the Cambron and Hulse debt.

John Cottier has supported our membership once again through renewing the memberships for two students: Cameron Gill and William Lowe. Steve Lamb gave a membership renewal to Robert Marley, as did Doris Allegrri for Bibs Page. Loren Bredeson have added to the membership by giving a membership to Natalie Bethune. Howard King gave a membership to Ron Morrow. And Dianne Lollar has given a new 2007 membership to Kenneth Garner.

One final note, I have reimbursed the AAS operating fund for the cost of postage for the mailing and return envelopes for last year's membership poll.

Thanks, as always to everyone for their financial support for AAS and its programs.

### GRANT FUND BALANCES:

Education Projects fund: \$505.00  
Mahan Research fund: \$1,293.00  
Wimberly Scholarship fund: \$2,220.50

*Submitted by Eugene Futato*

Take time to visit our website: [www.alabamaarchaeology.org](http://www.alabamaarchaeology.org)



# Announcing!!!!

## 64TH ANNUAL MEETING SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

October 31st – November 3, 2007  
Knoxville, Tennessee

Meeting organizer, Boyce Driskell (865) 974-6525, bdriskel@utk.edu, announces that The Archaeological Research Laboratory and Department of Anthropology at the University of Tennessee are pleased to host the 2007 Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Knoxville. The meeting will be held at the Knoxville Convention Center at 701 Henley Street in the World's Fair Park between downtown Knoxville and the UT-Knoxville campus.

Advance registration is due prior to October 1, 2007. After October 1 rates increase by \$5. Rates for regular members are \$65, non-members \$75, and students \$45. Those planning on attending are strongly encouraged to make your hotel reservations now since this is a home football game weekend for UT.

[www.southeasternarchaeology/2007seac.html](http://www.southeasternarchaeology/2007seac.html)

## Available Publications

### Available Issues of Journal of Alabama Archaeology

Vol. 21-31, each issue (2 issues per volume) .....\$3.50 pp  
Vol. 32 & up, each issue (2 issue per volume) .....\$6.00 pp  
Vol. 40 (Dust Cave), special issue.....\$18.00 pp  
Vol. 44 (Alabama Ceramics), special issue.....\$18.00 pp

### Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter Excavations

(Journal of Alabama Archaeology)

Vol. VIII Numbers 1 & 2 (reprint) .....\$7.50 pp

### The Archaeological Sequence at Durant Bend, Dallas Co, Alabama

Special Publication 2 .....\$6.00 pp

### Archaeological Investigations at Horseshoe Bend

Special Publication 3 .....\$8.00 pp

## TO SUBMIT

information for the Sept/Oct/Nov/Dec 2007  
issue of Stones and Bones please e-mail to  
Hoyt Price at [hprice@bellsouth.net](mailto:hprice@bellsouth.net)  
by September 15, 2007.

## Membership

The form below may be used for any or all of the following: applying for membership, payment of annual membership dues, change of address, or donations. Please be sure to PRINT your name and address clearly, and check the appropriate boxes. All checks should be made payable to: Alabama Archaeological Society. Send the membership form and payment to: Alabama Archaeological Society • Archaeological Services • 13075 Moundville Archaeological Park • Moundville, AL 35474.

## Alabama Archaeological Society Membership Form

☐ New Membership

☐ Annual Dues Payment

☐ Change of Address

☐ Donations

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail address \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Life (individual).....\$500.00

☐ Joint Life (husband & wife) .....\$600.00

☐ Annual (individual) .....\$20.00

☐ Annual family .....\$25.00

☐ Sustaining (individual) .....\$30.00

☐ Sustaining (couple) .....\$35.00

☐ Annual Institutional (U.S) .....\$50.00

☐ Associate (students under 18) .....\$14.00

☐ First Class Postage (per year) .....\$5.00

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ Steven B. Wimberly Scholarship Fund

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ Edward C. Mahan Research Fund

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ Public Education Special Projects Fund

\* All donations are tax deductible. \*\*Residents or foreign countries, including Canada & Mexico, please add \$5.00 for Annual Individual, Institutional, or Associate, \$100.00 for Life and Joint Life.



**STONES & BONES  
NEWSLETTER**

Alabama Archaeological Society  
1793 Eva Road, N.E.  
Cullman, Alabama 35055

PRSRT STD  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Permit No. 428  
Cullman, AL  
35055

