

# Alabama Archaeological Society

## Stones & Bones

Volume 45, Issue 4

**Editor:**

McDonald Brooms

**Associate Editors:**

Clarissa Eleam

Stephen Williams



July/August 2003

**Editorial Office:**

40 Eldridge Hall

Troy State University

Troy, AL 36082

☎ 334-670-3638

Fax # 334-670-3706

Email: mcbrooms@troyst.edu

### New Addition to Moundville Collections

A significant and large cache of hundreds of fiber tempered ceramic sherds are being transferred to Moundville Park for permanent curation and study. Currently they are in the possession of Archaeological Research Systems, an independent research organization run by Michael C. Poe and David M. Smithweek. Preliminary sorting, sherd counts, photography, and measurements are almost complete and will be submitted to the Journal of Alabama Archaeology in a report very soon.

These artifacts were first reported in 1982 (Poe; Stowe) and an Alabama site number of 1Ba281 was assigned to an eroded beach deposit in the Mobile Bay vicinity. Those fiber tempered sherds are assigned to the Gulf Formational Period. A radiocarbon date of cal. 1310 has been obtained by Archaeological Research Systems.

Ms. Doris Allegri, a long time member of the Alabama Archaeological Society is credited with the site discovery and recovery of these important artifacts over a period of many years. Eugene Futato of Moundville has stated that the collection is welcome and will be a significant addition to the collections at Moundville.

It is notable that a large assortment of projectile points, ground stone artifacts, steatite sherds and red ochre were found along the eroded beach with these fiber tempered ceramic sherds. The prospect of a Poverty Point connection cannot be ruled out and further investigation could reveal much about this and other important aspects of the Gulf Formational Period in the Mobile Area. Submitted by Michael C. Poe

### Up and Coming Events

#### Alabama Archaeology Week 2003

It is time to start preparing for an exploration and celebration of our state's rich cultural heritage! Alabama Archaeology Week 2003 (AAW '03) is scheduled from September 27 to October 4 with more events in the planning across more diverse areas of the state. The week is set to include the Moundville Native American Festival and last year's events ranged from an open house at

Visit the NEW AAS Web Page:

[www.alabamaarchaeology.org](http://www.alabamaarchaeology.org)

Panamerican Consultants Inc., in Tuscaloosa to an Archaeofest at the Bankhead National Forest. A wide variety of presentations were made across the state that involved topics such as historic potteries in Baldwin County and the Moundville earth lodge. AAW '03 is sponsored by the Alabama Association of Professional Archaeologists ([www.aapaweb.net](http://www.aapaweb.net)).

A Statewide Steering Committee is currently being formed and regional coordinators identified, as well as events being planned. Please consider contacting the coordinator in your region to offer suggestions and help. What event would be especially worthwhile in your community? Where would be a good place to have the event? How might you help in advertising such an event? Alabama Archaeology Week has the potential to help the AAS grow in membership and ultimately meet our goals of learning more about our past, sharing that information, and preserving it for the future!

Northeast - Hunter Johnson 256-782-8089

[hunterj@jsucc.jsu.edu](mailto:hunterj@jsucc.jsu.edu)

North/Northwest - currently vacant, contact

Phil Carr 251-460-6907

[pcarr@jaguar1.usouthal.edu](mailto:pcarr@jaguar1.usouthal.edu)

West Central - Ashley Dumas 205-752-2521

[ashleydumas@usa.net](mailto:ashleydumas@usa.net)

Central - Linda Derry 334-877-4532

[cahawba@bellsouth.net](mailto:cahawba@bellsouth.net) &

Julie Lyons 334-877-4532

[cahawbaj@bellsouth.net](mailto:cahawbaj@bellsouth.net)

East Central - Stacey Hathorn 334-230-2649

[shathorn@mail.preserveala.org](mailto:shathorn@mail.preserveala.org)

Lee Luis 334-242-6225

[luisl@dot.state.al.us](mailto:luisl@dot.state.al.us)

Southwest - Bonnie Gums 251-460-6562

[bgums@jaguar1.usouthal.edu](mailto:bgums@jaguar1.usouthal.edu)

Southeast - currently vacant, contact Phil Carr

251-460-6907

[pcarr@jaguar.usouthal.edu](mailto:pcarr@jaguar.usouthal.edu)

For general suggestions or questions about Alabama Archaeology Week 2003, please contact Phil Carr. Submitted by Phil Carr.

### **The Longboot Symposium**

On September 27th, a conference will be held at the Chan Auditorium, Administrative Science

Building (building 12 on the map) at the University of Alabama, Huntsville in Honor of James W. Cambron and David C. Hulse. Speakers are to include: David Anderson- Archaeologist for the National Park Service, John Broster & Mark Norton- Archaeologists for the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, Albert Goodyear- Director of Archaeology for the Archaeological Research Institute of South Carolina and Dennis Stanford- Chairman of Archaeology at the Smithsonian Institute (tentative). The largest display of Tennessee Valley fluted points ever assembled will also be featured. There will be a question/answer session, archaeological report and book sales. The program will begin at 8:00 am and end at 5:00 pm. Lunch will be on your own. Please register now, since seating is limited! A \$20.00 registration fee per person is requested to help cover the expenses of the speakers. The deadline for registration is September 8th, 2003, after which registration increases to \$25.00. You may pre-register by mailing your name, address, phone number and check payable to:

Charles M. Hubbert

126 Sandusky Way

Florence, AL 35630

For questions or comments, contact Mark Cole at: [ty4191@mindspring.com](mailto:ty4191@mindspring.com) or 256-216-9040 after 6:00. For a map of the location and driving instructions, see insert.

Submitted by Mark Cole.

### **AAS Winter Meeting**

The newly forming Southwest Chapter of the Alabama Archaeological Society invites you to the annual AAS Winter Meeting to be held on Saturday, December 6th at the Museum of Mobile. The theme of the meeting is "Exploring the Prehistory and History of the Gulf Coast," and presentations will range from stone tool manufacture, colonial ceramics, shipwrecks and microartifacts. Students are encouraged to present their original research. Please contact the organizer, a student paper prize will be offered!!

Professor Judith A. Bense, Chair of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the

University of West Florida and Director of the UWF Archaeological Institute will give the keynote address. Professor Bense has authored the definitive textbook on Southeastern Archaeology titled: *Archaeology of the Southeastern United States: Paleoindian to World War I* (1994, Academic Press) and co-authored *Archaeology of Colonial Pensacola* (1999, University of Florida Press). Professor Bense will share her more than 20 years of archaeological investigations along the Gulf Coast.

Included with your meeting registration of \$5.00 will be the opportunity to explore more than 300 years of Mobile history and material culture in the Museum's new location, an 1857 National Landmark building, the Southern Market/Old City Hall at 111 South Royal Street. You will have the chance to visit the new permanent exhibit profiling the life and times of a great Gulf Coast city, the "hands-on" Discovery Room, the Special Collections exhibits, including antique silver, weapons, and more.

The Center for Archaeological Studies at the University of South Alabama will host a reception on Friday, December 5. Select artifacts from the collection will be on display, including those from Old Mobile, originally established in January, 1702, by Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville and serving as the capital of the French colony of Louisiane until its abandonment in 1711. Dr. Greg Waselkov has undertaken archaeological excavations at Old Mobile since 1989 and sites of nine buildings have been partially or completely excavated, with the recovery of thousands of artifacts. Additionally, prehistoric artifacts including raw materials and chipped stone tools of South Alabama will be displayed.

The Holiday Inn Express, 255 Church Street, within walking distance of the Museum of Mobile, is the suggested hotel for the conference attendees. You do not need to mention the AAS, but simply ask for the "Great Rate Program" for a rate of \$59.00 a night, plus tax. Call 1-800-458-5933 or 251-433-6293 for reservations. If you are interested in making a presentation or want to make arrangements regarding this meet-

ing, please contact Phil Carr (251-460-6907 or [pcarr@jaguar1.usouthal.edu](mailto:pcarr@jaguar1.usouthal.edu)).

Submitted by Phil Carr.

---

## What's Happening

---

### Grants From the National Endowment for the Humanities

The Office of Archaeological Research (OAR), University of Alabama Museums, has received a \$211,960, two year, matching grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to preserve and facilitate access to material culture collections from archaeological surveys and excavations throughout the State of Alabama.

The collections covered by the project result from surveys and excavations performed by the Alabama Museum of Natural History (AMNH). They represent 1100 surveyed sites and nearly 100 excavated sites. Just about all of the projects which produced these collections were baseline research: intensive, multi-year projects in areas which were previously archaeologically unknown. These collections are important for understanding the history of archaeological research as well. The collections are associated with a single institution, the Alabama Museum of Natural History, and two individuals. The five decades of work represented by these collections span the careers of Dr. Walter B. Jones, Director of the Alabama Museum from 1927 until his retirement in the 1960's, and David L. DeJarnette, who began as a Museum archaeologist in 1929, gaining a joint appointment in the Department of Anthropology in 1956 and retiring in 1976.

The grant will fund rehabilitation of six collection groups containing over 30 individual collections. They are discussed below in rough chronological order.

**Warrior River Survey.** The first major survey work by the museum was in the Warrior River Valley, primarily Tuscaloosa County, between the University campus and Moundville, which lies astride the Tuscaloosa/Hale County line. A total of 250 sites was recorded, mostly in two episodes:

96 sites were recorded in July of 1933 and 128 were recorded in the spring and summer of 1937. Excavations were conducted at Snows Bend and other sites.

**Mobile Bay/Gulf Coast.** The great majority of these collections result from Federal Relief-era projects. Surveys in 1933 and 1934 recorded 185 sites in Baldwin County. In 1940 and 1941, 32 sites were recorded in Clarke and Mobile Counties. Also during 1940-41, 18 village sites or shell middens and 1 burial mound were excavated. Test excavations were conducted at the Bottle Creek site, the largest Mississippian mound complex on the lower Coastal Plain. A large block was excavated at Site 1Ba81, an extensive Mississippian shell midden in extreme southern Baldwin County, and testing was conducted at a series of nine sand mounds in this same vicinity. Later collections were obtained from excavation of the D'Olive Creek site complex and on Dauphin Island.

**Coosa River Valley.** The Coosa collections primarily date to the development of a series of dams along the river built by the Alabama Power Company. The Museum conducted surveys here in 1954, 1956, and 1960, recording 587 aboriginal sites in Cherokee, Etowah, Calhoun, St. Clair, Talladega, Shelby, Coosa, and Elmore Counties. Testing or extensive excavations were conducted at 37 of these sites in the early 1960's. Also included in this collection group are the Museum's 1948 excavations at the Childersburg site.

**North Alabama Project.** The North Alabama Project is the largest collection group defined for this project and should be of particular interest to the AAS. These collections resulted from survey and excavation projects conducted from 1960 to 1969 in partnership with the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama (AARA). AARA was a non-profit corporation organized to raise funding for archaeological research in Alabama and many of these projects were cooperative efforts of UA, AARA, and AAS. Excavations focused on bluff shelters and two series of open sites, primarily along upland tributaries of the Tennessee River, with some additional work in adjacent uplands of the Tombigbee River

watershed. Most of the excavation reports were published in the *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*.

The North Alabama Project began with the excavation of Stanfield Worley Bluff Shelter in 1960-1962. Information gained from Stanfield-Worley has been cited in virtually every subsequent summary of eastern North American prehistory. To quote Walthall (1980:44), "Stanfield-Worley is one of the most important prehistoric sites excavated in Alabama. The cultural material from the stratigraphic zones illuminate (sic) the evolution of prehistoric societies in northern Alabama over a period of almost nine millennia". During 1961 and 1962, excavations were also conducted at four large open sites in the Tennessee River uplands in Colbert and Franklin Counties. These excavations were aimed at collecting information on the pre-ceramic occupation of the Tennessee River uplands. Excavation of the sites revealed that their occupation began much earlier than that at the shell mounds along the river, but included substantial shell mound period occupation as well.

In 1962, the focus of the North Alabama project moved eastward to Sand Mountain. From 1962 through 1965, excavations were conducted at a series of nine bluff shelters in Marshall and DeKalb Counties. These were the first sites excavated in DeKalb County and the first sites excavated in Marshall County since the relief-era projects along the Tennessee River. Due to depositional and cultural factors, the earlier work along the Tennessee River yielded virtually no information on the pre-ceramic occupation of northeastern Alabama. The Sand Mountain sites documented a continuous record of occupation dating back to Paleoindian times and remain the best available record of the early occupation of this region.

The next phase of the North Alabama project moved back to northwestern Alabama. Work by amateur archaeologists and collectors in the early 1960's had documented the presence of a pebble tool assemblage on sites in this region. Some of the largest pebble tool sites were located in the Buttahatchee River valley of Lamar County. Determining the cultural context of the pebble tools was one focus of this phase of research. Survey

work during the fall and winter of 1965-1966 located and mapped 31 sites in the Buttahatchee River drainage. Two of these sites were excavated in the summer of 1966 but were not reported until much later. Unfortunately, no pebble tools were located in a specific cultural context at the Buttahatchee sites. Failure to find pebble tools in a definable context at the Buttahatchee sites led to a return to deep, stratified bluff shelters and in 1968 and 1969, excavations were carried out at 1Fr323 and 1Fr324, two large bluff shelters in Franklin County.

**Jefferson County.** The Jefferson County collections come from several sites in different portions of Jefferson County, Alabama. Foremost among these is the Bessemer site, consisting of three mounds and a surrounding village area. The Museum conducted excavations here in 1934 and 1935 and again in 1939 and 1940. Three Late Woodland sites were excavated in 1973 prior to Alabama Power Company's construction of the West Jefferson Steam Plant. These sites are the type sites for the West Jefferson phase. Shortly thereafter, additional small West Jefferson sites were excavated in the Cahaba River drainage.

**Protohistoric Project.** The Protohistoric project was a multi-phase project to examine the twilight of prehistory and Native American occupation in the Warrior River valley. Research at the Moundville site indicates that the site was largely abandoned by approximately A.D. 1500. The population of the valley was much smaller and lived in small scattered farmsteads and hamlets. Some 100 years or so later, a remnant population had gathered into a few larger villages, perhaps for defense, perhaps for mutual support during a time of serious stress. Within another 100 years, the valley was abandoned. The Protohistoric project was directed at a better understanding of this decline and demise.

Part of the NEH project is aimed at providing more information to the general public about these archaeological collections and the work that produced them. To that end, OAR will be preparing a short history of each project or collection and posting it to our website (<http://museums.ua.edu/oar/index.shtml>). The

project histories will outline the project history and present the goals and results of the work conducted. Each history will be illustrated with field photos, maps and drawings, artifact photographs, or other appropriate materials. These should start appearing in a couple of months, so be sure to check the website periodically. Submitted by Eugene Futato.

### **Archaeological Mitigation at the Whitesburg Bridge Site (1Ma10) in Huntsville, Madison County, Alabama**

In late March 2002, the University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research began mitigation of the Whitesburg Bridge Site (1Ma10). The well stratified shell midden and associated village lie within the corridor of the SR 231 bridge replacement project on the Tennessee River.

The earliest documentation of the site is credited to Cyrus Thomas in the 1890-1891, 12th Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology in which his research on Mound Explorations was published. Through his congressionally sanctioned effort to disprove the idea of a Moundbuilder race, Thomas documented and described the Whitesburg site as "a long shell heap, between 400 and 500 yards in length and about 3 or 4 feet high. . . ." Clarence B. Moore, the wealthy Philadelphia philanthropist, visited the site in 1917. But, unlike so many other sites in the Southeast that were subjected to Moore's explorations, it was planted in grass and "digging was out of the question."

The first large scale investigation of 1Ma10 was undertaken by the Works Projects Administration and Tennessee Valley Authority when it was determined that the elevated water table in Wheeler Reservoir was eroding the site. H. Summerfield Day, and Hugh Capps directed the excavations under the supervision of William S. Webb and David L. DeJarnette. Day and Capps excavated a portion of the site between January, 1939 and April, 1940. The labor force for the excavation consisted primarily of African American men and women from Madison County employed by the WPA. These excavations resulted in the

recovery of a massive amount of prehistoric artifacts and the identification of 29 features, including hearths and storage pits.

OAR's excavations were concentrated in the areas between the existing bridges and approximately 4 m back from the current shoreline of the river. The site includes prehistoric occupations dating from the Late Archaic period (approximately 5000 B.P. to 3000 B.P.), through the Gulf Formational Stage (approximately 3200 B.P. to 2400 B.P.), and the Middle, and Late Woodland periods (approximately 2600 B.P. to 1000 B.P.). The two main prehistoric components are terminal Late Archaic with carbon dates clustering around 3200 B.P. and a Middle Woodland, Colbert II occupation at 2300 B.P. The site also includes an extensive historic component related to water front industry and brick manufacturing dating to the mid-19th century.

Although the WPA excavations were concentrated in the shell midden along the river bank, our excavations were set further to the north. Only a small portion of the shell midden deposit was encountered. The majority of the area of excavation was concentrated in the non-shell, village midden. Preservation was obviously better in the southern portion of the site where bone pins and combs, and antler billets were recovered from the Late Archaic deposit. However, preservation in the northern portion was facilitated by rapid alluviation. Near the northern end of our Block 1, poorly carbonized vegetal material was preserved in association with a Late Archaic burned surface.

The Late Archaic occupants of the Whitesburg Bridge site likely followed a seasonal pattern of movement between sites on the edge of the Tennessee River to upland sites located further up the drainages and tributaries. Subsistence during the Late Archaic Period depended largely upon various nut crops, evidenced by the extensive amounts of carbonized hickory nut shells encountered during our excavation, and a variety of large and small mammals including white-tail deer, turkey, raccoon, and squirrel. Horticulture, or limited agriculture may have also begun during this time with the cultivation of squash, gourd, chenopod, sumpweed, and sunflower. During the Gulf

Formational Stage, the site continued to be utilized. Alexander wares dominate the assemblage from the lower portion of the Stratum II deposit and are overlain with the later Colbert II occupation refuse.

Of particular interest are the Late Archaic burned surfaces and a massive prepared clay surface measuring 14 m by 14 m and standing 50 cm thick at the central apex. The upper portion of the feature has been truncated by subsequent occupations and erosion. Three burials were found in shallow pits intrusive into the top. They included two infants and a mature female. In addition, numerous post holes and several pits were identified in the overlying Woodland deposit.

The project, under the direction of Matt Gage, is far from completion. The ongoing laboratory efforts are being supervised by Marina Klari and Eugene Futato. Eight months after the completion of field work, the unit analysis is nearly finished with feature analysis soon to follow. Diagnostic artifacts from the Late Archaic, Stratum IV deposit include Wade and Little Bear Creek cluster points and steatite and sandstone vessel fragments. The Stratum II, Colbert II deposit is dominated by Long Branch Fabric Marked sherds and Greenville cluster points. Currently, Katherine Roberts is examining the ethnobotanical remains and Justin Levto is conducting the faunal analysis. Sarah Sherwood is analyzing the geomorphological data from the site. An estimated date for completion of the project and final report is set for 2005. Submitted by Matt Gage

### **Re-examining Collections from Walling II (1Ma31)**

The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research recently received a grant from the Tennessee Valley Authority to re-examine the collections from 1Ma31, a site recorded as a Mississippian Mound complex and village located approximately 600 m north of the Tennessee River and south of Huntsville, Alabama. It included a platform mound (Mound B or 1Ma<sup>32</sup>), a smaller "burial" mound (Mound A or 1Ma<sup>31</sup>), and a series of rectangular houses both on Mound B and surrounding the mounds in the



village area (1Ma<sup>v</sup>31). Since then, the site numbers have been combined and it is now recognized as 1Ma31.

The site was extensively excavated by the Works Projects Administration in 1940-1941. With the onset of World War II and the disbanding of the WPA, the site was never formally reported and only a series of status reports and a final excavation report were produced, along with plan view maps and cross section profiles of mounds and features. Features included several burials (three of which were historic), pits, hearths, and structure floors. House patterns include single set post and wall trench constructed rectangular structures as well as a circular structure found beneath Mound A and a semi-subterranean circular structure found beneath Mound B.

Since the WPA excavations the site has received limited attention (Knight 1990; Thomas 1980; Walthall 1973, 1980). John Walthall named the site Walling II after the land owners and subsequent to the identification of the Walling Site (1Ma50), a truncated Woodland mound with an Early Mississippian addition to the summit. Site 1Ma50 was excavated by the University of Alabama, Division of Archaeology under the direction of Vernon James Knight, Jr. in 1987 and became the type site for Knight's Middle Woodland, Walling phase.

Walling II was recognized by Walthall as containing a Middle Mississippian, Hobbs Island phase occupation. The phase is confined to the area between Tick Island on the west and the Flint River to the east and is considered to be contemporaneous with Moundville.

Under the direction of Matt Gage, the current analysis involves an examination of the field specimens and general artifacts recovered during the 1940-41 excavations. So far the analysis suggests the site had a long history of occupation. While numerous Madison and Hamilton points were encountered among the field specimens, an almost equal amount of Greenville cluster points, including Copena and Camp Creek, were also present. In addition, a Colvis proximal; numerous Early Archaic side notched and Kirk Corner

Notched cluster points; Middle Archaic point types including Sykes, White Springs, and Morrow Mountain; as well as Late Archaic Wade cluster and Little Bear Creek points have also been identified.

Pottery from the site is dominated by Mississippian Plain. A majority of these sherds include finely ground shell, but a large number of the sherds exhibit coarsely ground shell tempering. Minority amounts of Bell Plain, Nashville Negative painted, and even a vessel of Matthews Incised *var. Manly* (a variety very similar to Moundville Incised *var. Snow's Bend*) are present in the collection. Also in the collections are numerous limestone tempered sherds dominated by Mulberry Creek Plain.

At the same time these efforts are underway at OAR, Jon Marcoux, PhD candidate at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, is working with the collections from Hobbs Island, the namesake site for the Hobbs Island phase. Hopefully, a better understanding of the Mississippian pottery sequence for this portion of the Tennessee Valley will result from these studies. Submitted by Matt Gage.

### **Archaeological Resource Laboratory Spring 2003**

This past spring Jacksonville State University Archaeological Resource Laboratory has been involved in several fascinating archaeological field projects. In April of 2003, the Archaeological Resource (ARL) staff were contracted by the Alabama Department of Transportation to begin a Phase II investigation of the Kelly Springs Site, 1Ta654. This large multicomponent prehistoric village site lies just north of the city of Talladega adjacent to Alabama Highway 21. Six two meter by two meter excavation units were placed along the proposed right-of-way. Seventeen post stains were uncovered. Several of these stains in one unit may represent a corner of an Aboriginal structure. Numerous Woodland and Mississippian artifacts were recovered from all of the units. Analysis of the recovered data is presently

ongoing. 1Ta654 will be recommended for Phase III level of investigation.

In May, ARL staff, under the field direction of Rebecca Turley, conducted a Phase III investigation of the Elam Creek Site, 1La814, in Lawrence County, Alabama. This project is funded by the Lawrence County Road Department. ARL staff placed six two meter by two meter excavation units, six geomorphology trenches and six ten meter by seven meter grader strips across the proposed right-of-way. An intact midden and one possible oval pit were uncovered. Based upon diagnostic temporal artifacts recovered from both the Phase II and Phase III investigations of 1La814 by the ARL, 1La814 appears to contain at least a Gulf Formational Alexandria Phase component. Phase II investigations yielded sand and fiber tempered Gulf Formational ceramics. Twenty-five bifacial artifacts and 67 other lithic tools and geomorphological data are currently being analyzed. A final report will be forthcoming shortly.

In May and June, ARL staff under the field direction of Jamie Dickson, conducted a Phase I survey along 17.2 miles of right-of-way along State Route 24 from Halltown to Russellville, Franklin County, Alabama. This project was contracted to the ARL through Lanier Environmental Consultants, Inc. of Montgomery, Alabama. The survey located seven new archaeological sites and revisited two sites that had previously been recorded. One of the new sites located was the 19<sup>th</sup> Century Jordan Mills grist mill along Little Bear Creek. The other six sites were prehistoric Aboriginal sites. Four of the nine sites along the right-of-way will be recommended for Phase II level of investigation. The final report is in preparation.

In May, ARL staff, under the field direction of Marcus Ridley, contracted by the Clay County Department of Engineering conducted a Phase I survey along 1.6 miles of right-of-way along Adam's Gap Road, Clay County, Alabama. Three sites were located during the survey. One site, 1Cy221, contained both a 19th Century homestead and a multicomponent prehistoric Aboriginal site. This site yielded a Transitional

Paleo/Early Archaic Autauga point. This site was recommended for a Phase II level of investigation.

In May, ARL staff conducted a field school class at the Bain's Gap site, 1Ca625, in Calhoun County, Alabama. Hunter Johnson and Harry Holstein of the ARL staff instructed fourteen students, and volunteers on field techniques. Bain's Gap is located along Choccolocco Creek near White Plains, Alabama. Three previous field seasons at the site revealed Bain's Gap to be a multicomponent prehistoric village site. The site was initially occupied during the Early Archaic period and then sporadically occupied throughout prehistory with fairly heavy habitation during the Late Woodland-Mississippian Transition period (850 to 1200 A.D.). This field season's main objective was to locate a portion of an Aboriginal Late Woodland-Transitional Mississippian ditch feature (Feature 100) that had been originally located in adjacent portions of the site during two previous field seasons. Based upon the proximity of the ditch to the edge of the settlement, it is believed this feature may represent some type of fortification/stockade that had been constructed around the prehistoric settlement. Inclement weather limited the field investigation to seven days. However, we were able to locate the ditch feature in our two meter by two meter excavation units, thus extending the length of this feature to nearly 20 meters across the southeastern edge of the site.

In June, ARL staff, under the direction of Harry Holstein and Amy Eberhart, conducted a weekend volunteer salvage excavation at a prehistoric rock shelter, 1Dk49, in DeSoto State Park, Dekalb County, Alabama. Ten JSU students, staff and volunteers participated. This project is a continuation of the clean up and mapping project that was begun in February of this year. The shelter had originally been excavated by amateurs on several occasions throughout 2000-2001. Artifacts recovered revealed the shelter was occupied during the Late Archaic Period up through the Mississippian period. Unfortunately no maps or field notes were available from the shelter excavation. One possible feature was discerned by the amateur excavators. A stone wall-like feature was said to



have been observed during the earlier excavations. No wall feature has yet to be observed by the ARL field crews. However, during the course of straightening profile walls and excavation unit floors, ARL field crews were able to located ten Aboriginal features and at least two post stains. One of these features was a burnt orange clay hearth-like feature placed directly in the center of the shelter. Several other basin shaped pits yielded Woodland ceramics. All features, profiles and excavation unit plan views were mapped and photographed. Soil samples were taken from some of the features. ARL researchers plan on returning to the shelter in July to finish the salvage excavation. Submitted by Harry Holstein.

---

## New Members

---

Wanda Richey, Birmingham AL  
UG & Frances Wilson, Muscle Shoals AL

---

---

## Renewals

---

Anthropology Club, Tuscaloosa AL  
Cynthia L & Steven Avery, Marion AL  
Center for Maya Research, Barnardsville NC  
McClung Museum, Knoxville TN  
Amy Eberhart, Jacksonville AL  
Jason Gardner, Hattisburg MS  
Scott Hammerstedt, University Park PA  
Douglas Hill, Cleveland AL  
James Honea, Sterrett AL  
Ned Jenkins, Wetumpka AL  
Paul Jones, Tampa FL  
Sarah Mattics, Semmes AL  
Scott Meeks, Knoxville TN  
Florida Museum-Natural History, Gainsville FL  
Jennifer Richardson, Tuscaloosa AL  
Kimberly Rutherford, Moundville AL  
Orval Shinn, Kansas City MO  
Larry Smith, Jacksonville AL  
Tennessee Valley Authority, Norris TN

---

## Donations

---

Howard King donated to the Education Fund.

The totals are:

Education \$100.00

Mahan \$773.00

Wimberly -0-, after award was made to Ashley Dumas

Thanks everyone for the continued donations.  
Congratulations Ashley!

---

---

## New Website for AAS

---

In case you didn't notice the change on the front page, we have a new website for the Alabama Archaeological Society! The new site is: [www.alabamaarchaeology.org](http://www.alabamaarchaeology.org). This new site will automatically forward to the old gulfmart address. This site name should be easier for everyone to remember. This site will pull up if you do a search on most search engines (google, yahoo, excite).

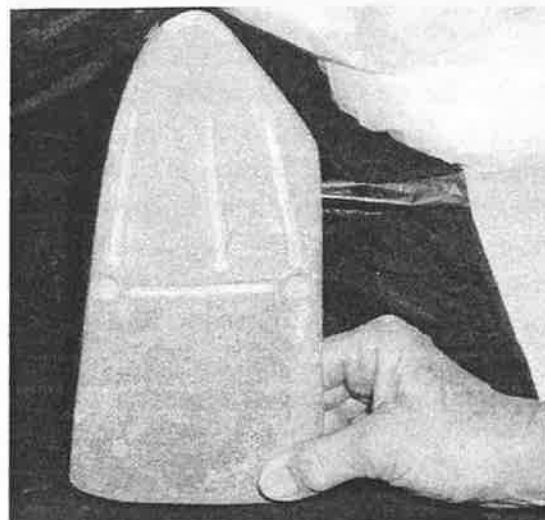
---

---

## Mystery Artifact

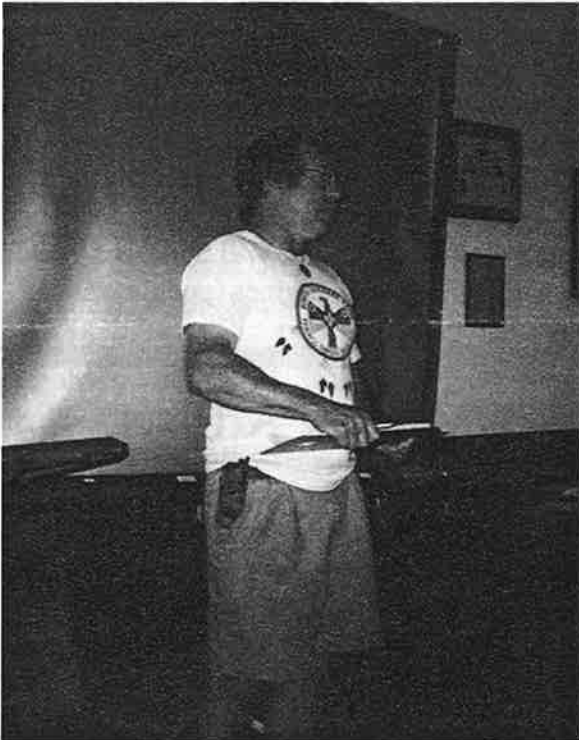
---

This "celt" was found in Dallas County about 10 years ago. These linear markings are very unusual. Has anyone seen anything like this before? Any ideas as to what these markings mean?



## Chapter News

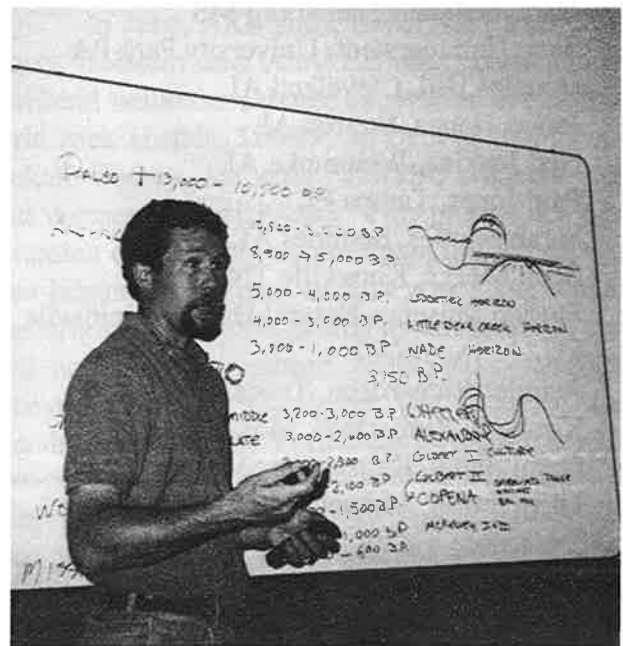
Pictured below is Mr. Lamar Marshall, editor and publisher of Wild Alabama, giving the April program to the Cullman Archaeological Chapter. Mr. Marshall talked to the group concerning the ancient Indian trails of Alabama. He and Mr. Danny Fullenwidner have spent many hours researching and searching for these trails, and will soon publish a book on the subject. The chapter meets on the third Thursday night at the Cullman County Library. Contact chapter president Mr. Robbie Camp for further details. Photo submitted by Howard King.



Pictured in the next column is Mr. Steve Meredith (right) of the Birmingham Archaeological Chapter asking Mr. Van King of Horton, AL., a question concerning material used in the knapping process of making projectile points. Van gave the May program to the Birmingham Chapter on the material used and the steps involved in flint knapping. The Birmingham Archaeological Chapter meets at the Emmet O'Neil Library in Mountain Brook the second Thursday night of each month. Contact chapter president, Bill Fowler for further information. Photo submitted by Howard King.



Shown below is archaeologist Matt Gage of the Office of Archaeological Services explaining to the Cullman Archaeological Chapter the various cultural stages found at 1Ma10. Matt's excavation at this site in Madison County preceded the building of a new Hwy 231 bridge across the Tennessee River. Matt was the feature speaker at the chapter's May meeting. The chapter meets on the third Thursday of each month at the Cullman County Library except during the summer months of June, July and August. For further information, contact chapter president, Mr. Robbie Camp. Photo submitted by Howard King.



Shown below is archaeologist Jennifer Richardson of OAS (Office of Archaeological Services). She gave the program for the April meeting of the Birmingham Archaeological Chapter. Her topic was on the recently completed excavations in Walker County at the Lost Creek site. This site was investigated due to the widening of Highway 69. The excavated material indicates that this is a West Jefferson complex existing in the late Woodland period. What was unusual was the recovery of some Moundville era artifacts. The Birmingham Archaeological Chapter meets at the Emmet O'Neal Library in Crestline Village on the 2nd Thursday of each month. Contact chapter president Bill Fowler for more information. Photo submitted by Howard King.



Pictured on the next column is Mr. Mark Cole of Athens, AL. Mark presented the May program to the Muscle Shoals Archaeological Chapter on Early Archaic and Paleo-Indian sites throughout North Alabama. He discussed several sites that he has discovered. He is shown holding a frame of artifacts representing the material he has discovered from these early sites. The Muscle Shoals Chapter meets on the second Monday of each month at the Mound Museum in Florence, AL. For further information, contact chapter president, Mr. Gerald Hester. Photo submitted by Howard King.



Shown below is Mr. Hunter Johnson, archaeologist with Jacksonville State University, talking about the Talluassahatchee site in Calhoun County. His program to the April meeting of the Huntsville Archaeological Chapter concern this Creek Indian village that was attacked and destroyed by Andrew Jackson's Tennessee Volunteers during the Creek-Indian War. This war and attack on this particular village was in response to the Fort Mims massacre. The Huntsville Archaeological Chapter meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month at the Huntsville Library. For more information, contact chapter president Richard Kilborn. Photo submitted by Howard King.



---

## Looking for Knappable Stone in South Alabama

---

This summer archaeologists and geologists from the University of South Alabama are teaming up to study the lithic materials used by prehistoric peoples to make chipped-stone tools in south Alabama. This research is funded by a grant from the Alabama Historical Commission and includes funds for field and lab work. The focus of the research is Tallahatta and agate in the southwest (especially Choctaw and Clarke Counties) and Coastal Plain chert in the southeast (especially Henry and Houston Counties). These lithic materials are restricted in their geographic distribution, but sometimes are available as "car" sized boulders. The flaking debris on some sites is so thick that you can hardly avoid stepping on it.



The project is making use of existing data on prehistoric quarries contained in the Alabama State Files, as well as geological maps to search for new quarry locations. Determining the distribution of these materials and range of variability within and between sources, are crucially important factors for understanding how prehistoric people organized their technology. That is, people had to solve everyday problems of needing stone tools, but not always being at a quarry to obtain

raw materials. One solution may have been to manufacture large bifaces at the quarry and carry those tools on forays in other areas. Such bifaces can serve as both a general tool and source of flakes for manufacture of specific tool types.

The lab work will involve characterizing samples from specific quarries based on petrographic and cathodoluminescence of thin sections, as well as using an electron microprobe at the University of Alabama for geochemical analysis of select samples. Cathodoluminescence is a technique used on thin sections to qualitatively resolve geochemical variations in thin sections. The electron microprobe will provide percentages of many important trace elements (expressed as oxides) such as Si, Al, Ca, Na, Fe, Mn, Cu, Ti, etc. Combinations of these data should provide useful graphic plots by which to geochemically resolve different lithic materials, possibly within a single formation.

If you know of quarry sites in south Alabama where prehistoric peoples obtained knappable stone, please contact Dr. Phil Carr at the University of South Alabama (251-460-6907 or [pcarr@jaguar1.usouthal.edu](mailto:pcarr@jaguar1.usouthal.edu))

---

## AAS Scholarship & Grants Awarded

---

The Scholarship Committee has awarded the 2003 Steven B. Wimberly Scholarship to Ms. Ashley Dumas. Ashley is a University of Alabama PhD student under Dr. Ian Brown's direction and has been a member of the AAS since her undergraduate years at the University of South Alabama.

Ms. Dumas was also awarded the 2003 Edward C. Mahan Research Grant for her proposal to locate, map and record cultural resources found in connection with saline springs in Clarke and Washington Counties. These saline springs have been a significant source of salt for Alabamians for over a thousand years. Both the prehistoric and historic connections will be explored. The archaeological investigation of these little known

## **Directions to University of Alabama, Huntsville and Chan Auditorium**

### **From Birmingham, AL:**

Go north from Birmingham on Interstate 65 to Huntsville. Take the I-565 exit 340 east to Huntsville. From I-565, take Exit 15 to Sparkman Drive (stay in center lanes). Turn left onto Sparkman Drive and continue through Technology Drive. Turn right at Lakeside, then a left onto John Wright Drive. Follow this road through a 4-way stop, under a bridge (Holmes) and to a second stop sign. The Administrative Science Building is on the right. You will have to go straight, and you can park in these parking lots on your right.

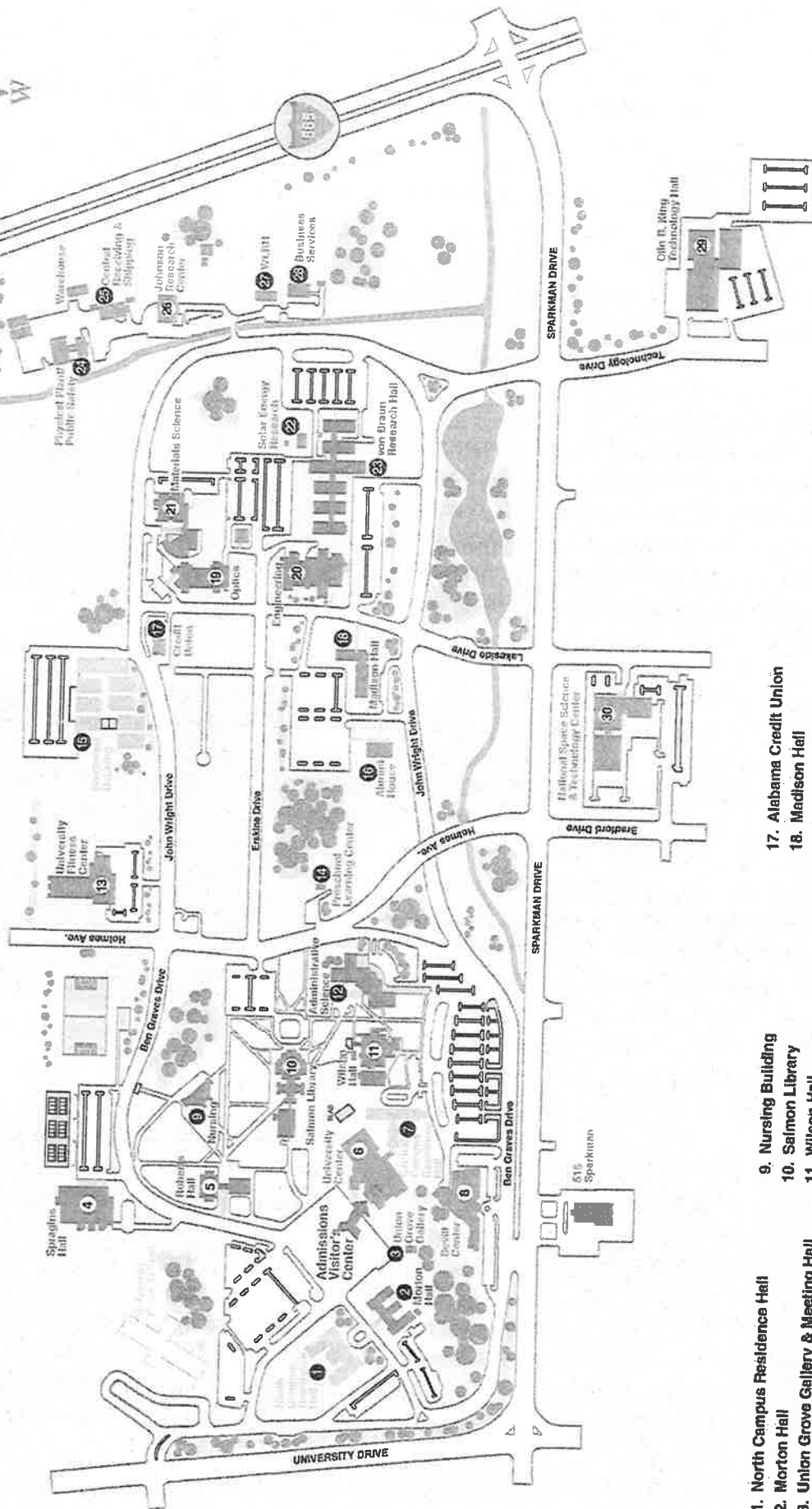
### **From Nashville, TN:**

Go south from Nashville on Interstate 65 to Huntsville. Take the I-565 exit 340 east to Huntsville. From I-565, take Exit 15 to Sparkman Drive (stay in center lanes). Turn left onto Sparkman Drive and continue through Technology Drive. Turn right at Lakeside, then a left onto John Wright Drive. Follow this road through a 4-way stop, under a bridge (Holmes) and to a second stop sign. The Administrative Science Building is on the right. You will have to go straight, and you can park in these parking lots on your right.

### **From Atlanta, GA:**

Go west from Atlanta on Interstate 20 to Anniston (or take I-20 to Birmingham and follow the first set of directions). Take the Highway 431 exit north to Huntsville (approximately 100 miles). Highway 431 will become Governors Drive in Huntsville. Turn right off of Governors Drive onto I-565 west toward Decatur, then turn right onto Sparkman Drive (If you miss it, and end up on I-565) see instructions from Nashville). Entering campus on Sparkman, continue through Technology Drive. Turn right at Lakeside, then a left onto John Wright Drive. Follow this road through a 4-way stop, under a bridge (Holmes) and to a second stop sign. The Administrative Science Building is on the right. You will have to go straight, and you can park in these parking lots on your right.





- |                                       |                                    |  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. North Campus Residence Hall        | 17. Alabama Credit Union           | 25. Central Receiving & Shipping               |
| 2. Morton Hall                        | 18. Madison Hall                   | 26. Johnson Research Center                    |
| 3. Union Grove Gallery & Meeting Hall | 19. Optics Building                | 27. WLRH Radio Station                         |
| 4. Spragins Hall                      | 20. Engineering Building           | 28. Business Services Building                 |
| 5. Roberts Hall                       | 21. Materials Science Building     | 29. Olin B. King Technology Hall               |
| 6. University Center/Admissions       | 22. Solar Energy Research          | 30. National Space Science & Technology Center |
| 7. Central Campus Residence Hall      | 23. Werner von Braun Research Hall |  |
| 8. Bevill Center                      | 24. Physical Plant/Public Safety   |  |



resources will be the foundation that supports her PhD dissertation. She will submit a full report for publication in the *Journal of Alabama Archaeology* and will give a presentation at the AAS Winter meeting. Ashley has also committed to making herself available to present her findings to any interested chapter of the Society.

The 2003 Public Education Grant was awarded in the amount of \$325.00 to the *Project Archaeology Teachers Workshop*. The workshop will be held at the University of South Alabama and is sponsored by SARIC, the South Alabama Research and Inservice Center in Mobile. The lead instructor is Mrs. Anne Dalton, a long time educator and supporter of archaeology as well as the author of several children's books on Alabama History. Anne will be working with Bonnie Gums and other staff members from the University of South Alabama Center for Archaeological Studies. Participants will also join the Alabama Museum of Natural History Expedition program at the site of Old St. Stephens. Mrs. Dalton will make a presentation of the workshop results at the 2003 Winter meeting in Mobile.

---

## A Discussion of the Alabama Archaeological Society Paleo Point and Site Survey: Implications and Suggestions for Amateur and Professional Archaeologists

---

Perhaps the most rewarding and interesting part of amateur archaeology for myself in particular, is the study of Paleoindian sites and artifacts. In the Tennessee Valley, we are blessed with an abundance of opportunities to discover, record and study these places and things. Yet even in this archaeologically rich area, much can be done to increase the base of knowledge on the earliest Alabamians.

These days, with the advent of no-till farming, the encroachment of concrete, and the passing of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, opportunities to study these sites in situ are

becoming less frequent, and many, in fact, are becoming extinct. The importance of recording and reporting these sites and finds cannot be over emphasized, as they are our only link to this part of our distant past.

In the 1950s and 1960s, the apex of public participation in Alabama archaeology, members of the Alabama Archaeological Society such as Frank Soday, Jack Cambron, Ed Mahan, Spencer Waters and David Hulse, discovered, recorded and reported numerous Paleoindian finds. Plans were made to write a report entitled "Paleo-Indian Sites and Artifacts in the Tennessee River Valley" (Cambron 1960). Careful notes including completed site survey forms, maps, and artifact inventories were made from each site. This report was never published, but information on over 300 Paleoindian sites had been recorded, including detailed measurements of the length, width and thickness of each artifact collected from the sites.

In the early 1970s, Charles Hubbert (n.d.) of the University of Alabama performed a survey in conjunction with the amateurs of Colbert and Lauderdale counties. His goal was to record previously unknown Paleoindian sites in hopes of providing enough information to be able to predict sites across the landscape. He found reluctance from many collectors to share information because the sites were so small, and the artifacts very unique. Many feared others would collect from the location were it revealed. Hubbert managed to persuade the amateurs to provide information by promising that no collection would be taken from the site. In the end, Hubbert was able to document over 90 sites that produced at least one fluted point.

The original Alabama Paleo point survey was performed in 1982, mostly by word of mouth. (Futato 2002) This survey reported 1,654 fluted points from the state, large majorities of which were from the Tennessee Valley (Futato 1982). For the next twenty years, other Southeastern states worked closely with collectors to secure the recording of Paleoindian artifacts and sites where possible. This included taking measurements and photographs of artifacts, and filling out site file forms for areas not previously recorded.

Recently, members of the Alabama Archaeological Society have been working to stabilize the records of Paleo points from Alabama in hopes of consolidating the information into a regional database (Futato 2002). Around 500 artifacts have been positively recorded to date, and once other

collections known to this author have been added, it is felt this number will double. Unfortunately, many of the large collections from this area, those of Cambron, Brosemer, Holland, Mahan and at least part of the Hulse collection, have been scattered throughout the country in sale.

Along with the Alabama Archaeological Society, another small gathering, for the most part members of the now defunct Decatur Chapter who call themselves the Short Boot Group, have been working to consolidate and report additions to both the site survey and point survey. The goal of this group is to complete a relatively accurate survey of sites and artifacts and report in detail on major sites such as Quad, Coffee Slough and Heaven's Half Acre in conjunction with the collectors that know the site best. Reports would include photographs of the sites, detailed inventories and distribution charts, along with photos of points, tools, and other objects associated with the Paleoindian component. For the most part they have been successful in this endeavor, becoming aware of over 350 sites in the Valley that have produced Paleo artifacts from Lauderdale, Colbert, Limestone, Morgan, Madison, Marshall and Jackson counties, as well as 15-20 sites from other counties, including Franklin, Walker, Cullman and Jefferson. The group will also be working to reconcile the sites with the Alabama state site file in the near future.

The usefulness of this data is intriguing. Looking at the short term alone, a study of this nature would provide information to help make inferences on numerous questions regarding Early Man in Alabama. Perhaps chief among the uses would be to aid in predicting sites in various topographic settings, providing a better understanding of the Paleoindian tool kit, and in helping make suggestions regarding sustenance and foraging patterns within potential group ranges.

Understanding topographic settings can help both the amateur and professional. Nothing seems as rewarding as predicting site locations before you venture to the site, only to have the predictions validated by finding artifacts. In the case of the Short Boot Survey, the topographic settings of Paleoindian sites have been very revealing. Not only are we finding a concentration of sites at sinks, springs, fords, and quarries, but also in other, non-karstic settings that may not have been considered before.

Artifacts have been found on the down slopes of mountains, in areas that provided views of valleys, addressing potential religious or sustenance features. An example of the latter would be the Lost Locale, a site studied by this author that is

producing a Middle and Late Paleoindian assemblage. The sites are located on a pair of narrow ridges two miles from the probable feature of interest, a large "blue hole" or spring.

An example of sites associated with a prominent feature, the Early Man Complex discovered by the author, are located at the base of a mountain. During the collecting season these sites produced three fluted pieces, a Late Paleoindian component (Beaver Lake and Dalton) and Early Archaic artifacts (Morrow Mountain, Decatur) as well as numerous uniface and biface tools. Located near a small sink, this author feels the sites actually address a route to a well-known ceremonial, religious or sustenance feature 1-2 miles north. Artifacts can help us better understand the role of the sites within a range. It is important to try and understand the probable use of these sites based on location of lithics, as almost all perishable remains have deteriorated in the acidic Alabama soil. A study of the tool kit from the Quad Site complex, performed by Edwin Wilmsen (1970) in the late 1960s, indicated a relatively stable lifestyle for the inhabitants, one which was later pictured by Charles Hubbert (1989) as a series of sites directed to certain tasks within the group while being seasonally occupied by numerous bands.

Quad lithics were later used by a student of anthropology at the University of Alabama, Will Holmes (1988), to suggest the complex as a possible quarry site. Mr. Holmes may be correct in this hypothesis, however discussions with collectors have indicated that while the quarry was not directly on the Quad, Bangor chert from the Flint Creek, and Ft. Payne chert from Brown's Ferry and Limestone Creek, were likely sources.

Blaine Ensor (1992) performed the only reported study of a Paleoindian artifact assemblage from a site in Alabama other than the Quad Site. His introduction to the Belle Mina Clovis site should provide an outline for further study.

Of particular interest to this author would be the tool kit from Heaven's Half Acre and other primarily upland sites. These lithics may lead us much closer to direct association to mammoth and mastodon finds than Quad or the Bell Sink/Coffee Slough Complex. While riverine settings probably facilitated a more sedate lifestyle, Paleoindians were still hunter-gatherers and extensively roamed other parts of the landscape. Should the same tool kit be expected for upland sites as those in riverine settings?

Finally, group range and hunting/foraging patterns may be better described from this data. While many of us consider sinks and springs

important sustenance areas, most likely used in hunting and plant collection, if we continue to hypothesize on an upland/riverine setting in the summer/winter months, as Hubbert (1989) suggests, then the data could become very revealing.

It could be that Heaven's Half Acre was more than just hunting ground, just maybe even the gathering place for Paleoindians during the winter months, the setting of a religious/mating gathering for all groups in the Valley. At this time, sharing of information would be possible. Couldn't you just see the leaders of each group talking about their range, an example which might have been "An excellent source of material is found at the Mussel Shoals, it makes strong weapons." or "The Quad Site is a good crossing site, where paths lead to outstanding hunting ground and plenty of water."

Looking further at this hypothesis, meat caches such as seen in Michigan (Pobojewski 1995), could be possible in the winter at Heaven's Half Acre, and the foraging from the other major sites, Quad and Coffee Slough, even considering carrying capacity, could have been ample to sustain groups through the winter. Let's not forget that these sites are reasonably evenly, and many distance runners can travel 24 miles in a few hours.

It is important that professionals and amateurs work together on projects such as this. Many amateurs have certainly discussed and perhaps misunderstood a lack of sharing on the part of archaeologists. Many others see professional archaeologists as the reason that their hobby is no longer legal on riverbanks. Still others feel that professionals view all amateurs as either looters or pothunters, with only a thin line dividing either from an amateur archaeologist.

Amateur and professional archaeologists should work very hard both publicly and privately to mend these fences. Professionals need to remember that they are dealing with the people most interested in their work, while amateurs need to understand their role in providing valuable data such as demonstrated above. Professionals may need to be more open in questions raised by amateurs, and amateurs work diligently to help people see artifacts not as items of value, but history. To this, Dan Josselyn, one of the founders of the Alabama Archaeological Society, once said "It is much more rewarding to dig for history than search for treasure."

In Tennessee, good working relationships between amateurs and professionals have resulted in excavations at stratified Paleoindian sites such as Johnson, Nuckolls, and Carson-Conn Short. (Broster and Norton 1996) These excavations

have led to radiocarbon dates for the Paleoindian components of these sites, rare finds for this portion of the Southeast. Due to budget constraints and the distance between the study groups and the actual finds, professionals in Alabama have little time to study active sites (Futato, 2002). This is not to say that if a site is discovered with intact deposits that nothing would be done, but rather that the site would need to be well documented and tested before any excavation would be performed. The task of discovering and reporting Paleoindian remains for the most part, rest squarely on the shoulders of the amateur archaeologist.

Numerous archaeologists from both inside and outside the State have expressed interest in the studies. These are exciting times for early man archaeology, and there is no reason Alabama should lag behind. It is the hope of this author that in fact, this state can once again be renowned for amateur/professional cooperation and that the marriage will provide plentiful and useful information on the Paleoindian occupation of the Tennessee Valley.

Submitted by: Mark Cole, 1101 West Pryor St. Athens, AL 35611, 256 216 9040, ty4191@mindspring.com

#### References:

Broster, John B. and Mark R. Norton, Recent Paleoindian Research in Tennessee. In The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast, edited by David Anderson and Kenneth Sassaman, University of Alabama Press, 1996, pp 288-297.

Cambron, James W. and David C. Hulse, An Excavation on the Quad Site, Tennessee Archaeologist, Vol. XVI, No. 1, 1960, pp 14-26.

Ensor, H. Blaine, The Clovis Assemblage from the Belle Mina Paleo-Indian Locality, Middle Tennessee Valley, Limestone County, Alabama. Paper presented at the Winter Meeting of the Alabama Archaeological Society, 1992.

Futato, Eugene M., Some Notes on the Distribution of Fluted Points in Alabama. Archaeology of Eastern North America, 10(2), 1982.

Holmes, Will, An Analysis of the Eastern Half of the Quad Locale's Lithic Tools and Cores, 1988, Unpublished.

Hubbert, Charles M., A Survey of Paleoindian Sites in the Tennessee River Valley, Unpublished.

Hubbert, Charles M., Paleoindian Settlement in the Middle Tennessee Valley: Ruminations from the Quad Paleoindian Locale, Tennessee Anthropologist, Vol. 14, No. 2, 1989, pp 148-164.  
Hubbert, Charles M., Paleoindian in Alabama, Presentation made to the Huntsville Chapter of the Alabama Archaeological Society, January 21, 2003.

Pobojewski, Sally,  
<http://www.umich.edu/~newsinfo/Releases/1995/May95/r050395.html>, News and Information Services, University of Michigan, 1995.

Soday, Frank J., James W. Cambron, David C. Hulse and Edward Mahan, A Survey of Paleoindian Sites and Artifacts in the Tennessee River Valley. Unpublished Manuscript.

Wilmsen, Edwin, Lithic Analysis and Cultural Inference: A Paleo-Indian Case. In Anthropological Papers of the University of Arizona. No. 16, Tucson, 1970.

Personal Conversations with the following individuals during 2002-2003:

David Anderson, Blaine Ensor, Eugene Futato, Albert Goodyear, John Gustafson, Charles Hubbert, Tom Moebes, Joe Wright.

---

## Get Well!!

---

One of our long term board members, Mr. Amos Wright was recently hospitalized, but is now resting at home. We are wishing you a speedy recovery Amos! Get well soon!

---

---

## Grant Cycle Changes

---

At the summer meeting in Wetumpka, the Board of Directors changed the AAS grant cycle. Applications are now due on October 31st. Grants will be awarded at the Winter Meeting.

---

---

## AAS Summer Meeting

---

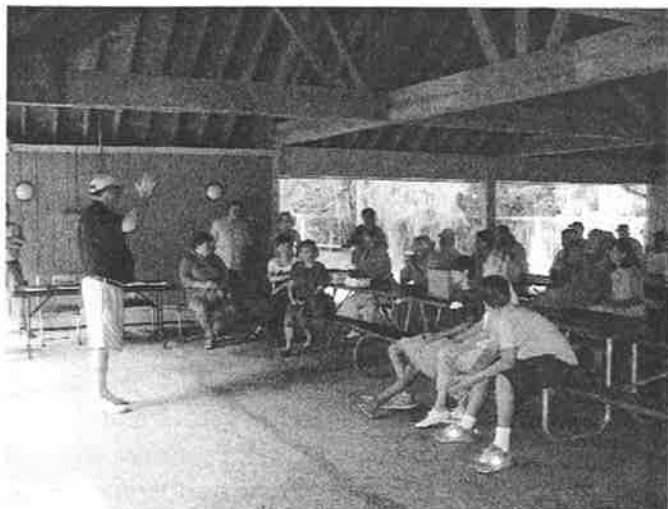
The Alabama Archaeological Society's summer meeting was held at Fort Toulouse Park in

Wetumpka and the Alabama Department of Archives and History in Montgomery on June 28th. AAS members met at 9:00 Saturday morning at Fort Toulouse and began the day with an overview of the prehistory and history of the site as well as a synopsis of the excavations conducted at the park. Craig Sheldon, Jim Parker, and Ned Jenkins then led members on a walking tour of the Mississippian mound and village site below the forts followed by a tour of the portion of the site that contains the remains of the 1711 Fort Toulouse, the 1749 Fort Toulouse, and the 1812 Fort Jackson. The group was instructed about the history of each fort and given an explanation of how the three forts overlapped on the site. The tour then moved south of the fort site where excavations conducted by Craig Sheldon and Ned Jenkins over the past two summers have revealed a French farmstead. To most of the members, even to individuals that had been to the park previously, the farmstead excavation was new information. After a pleasant walk down the arboretum trail, the group arrived at the archaeological laboratory. Here, Craig, Jim, and Ned had set up a display of rarely seen artifacts depicting the numerous prehistoric cultural components in the park as well as material from both the French and American occupation of the site.

After the tour of Fort Toulouse Park, the Board members met for a business meeting at Catfish Country in Wetumpka. The board meeting was well attended and a number of items of business were taken care of. The entire group then congregated at the Alabama Archives and History building in downtown Montgomery. AAS members were treated to a very special tour of the archaeological collections held in storage there. The tour was arranged and conducted by Craig Sheldon. Few individuals get the opportunity to see this amazing collection of artifacts which are mainly from Central America.

The AAS wants to thank Craig, Jim, and Ned for their time and effort in making the summer meeting such a success. Everyone enjoyed the trip and learned a great deal of information about Alabama's prehistory and early history as well.

Below, Jim Parker welcomes everyone to the 2003 Summer Meeting. Photo submitted by Gary Mullen.



Pictured below, AAS members tour a reconstructed structure at Ft. Jackson. Photo submitted by Margaret Russell.



Shown in the next column are examples of Mississippian pottery excavated from Ft. Toulouse. Photo submitted by Gary Mullen.



Shown below is Jim Parker shown answering questions about artifacts recovered from early French Colonial farmstead excavations at Ft. Toulouse. Photo submitted by Gary Mullen.



Shown on the next page are examples of Mississippian pottery from the Alabama Archives and History archaeological collection. Photo submitted by Gary Mullen.





Shown below is Teresa Paglione and Jackie Mullen examining shell and bone artifacts at the Alabama Archives and History archaeological collection. Photo submitted by Gary Mullen.



Shown in the next column, Ned Jenkins discusses Mississippian pottery recovered at the Ft. Toulouse site.



Shown below is the Ft. Toulouse turkey, expresses the fun he had at this years meeting. Original photo submitted by Margaret Russell. Caption added by Clarissa Eleam.





## **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**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Enrolled at:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Major Professor:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Phone:** \_\_\_\_\_

**E-mail:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Title of Paper:** \_\_\_\_\_

### Available Publications

#### Available Issues of *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*

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

#### *Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter Excavations* (Journal of Alabama Archaeology)

Vol. VIII Nos. 1 & 2 -reprint.....	\$7.50pp
------------------------------------	----------

#### *The Archaeological Sequence at Durant Bend, Dallas County Alabama*

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

#### *Archaeological Investigations at Horseshoe Bend*

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

#### *Handbook of Alabama Archaeology Part I, Point Types*.....

\$20.00pp

### 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/or publication orders to:

Alabama Archaeological Society  
Archaeological Services  
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park  
Moundville, AL 35474

### The Alabama Archaeological Society Membership Form

☐ NEW MEMBERSHIP

☐ ANNUAL DUES PAYMENT

☐ CHANGE OF ADDRESS

☐ DONATIONS

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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

Zip \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Life (individual).....\$500.00

☐ Sustaining (individual).....\$30.00

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

☐ Sustaining (couple).....\$35.00

☐ Annual (individual).....\$20.00

☐ Annual (institutional).....\$30.00

☐ Annual Family (husband, wife,  
children under 18).....\$25.00

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

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

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

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

\*All donations are tax deductible.

\*\*Residents of foreign countries, including Canada and Mexico, please add: \$5.00 for Annual Individual, Institutional, or Associate; \$100.00 for Life; and \$100.00 for Joint Life

### **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 the Alabama Archaeological Society, 2) the public education project must be located in the State of Alabama, 3) the project director or his or her representative will be required to give a presentation on the project at the Winter meeting.

### **Research Grant**

The Alabama Archaeological Society will grant an award of \$500.00 this year to a deserving archaeological research project. Grant proposals must be submitted to the Archaeological Resources Chairman by 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 87021  
Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0210

#### **Public Education Committee**

Julie Lyons  
Old Cahawba  
719 Tremont Street  
Selma, Alabama 36701-5446

#### **Research Grant**

Dr. James Knight  
University of Alabama  
Box 87021  
Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0210

### **AAS Chapter Presidents**

Stephen Meredith - Birmingham Chapter  
2240 HWY 17  
Montevallo, AL 35115  
smeredith@wwisp.com  
205-665-4633

Robbie Camp - Cullman Chapter  
3175 Co. Rd. 702  
Hanceville, AL 35077  
racampz@aol.com  
256-739-1194

Judy Strickland - Troy State Chapter  
Rt 2 Box 189-D  
Troy, AL 36079  
334-566-7672 (Home)  
334-670-3638 (Work)

Dr. Phillip E. Koerper - Coosa Valley Chapter  
JSU Box 3039  
Jacksonville State University  
Jacksonville, AL 36265  
256-782-5604

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

Gerald R. Jerry Hester - Muscle Shoals Chapter  
900 Spring Cove Road  
Florence, AL 35634  
256-757-3852

Richard Kilborn - Huntsville Chapter  
1502 Rice Road SW  
Hartselle, AL 35640  
rkilborn@aol.com

Please send us your name and address if you are a chapter president!

### **2003 Alabama Archaeological Society Officers and Board Members**

#### **OFFICERS:**

President - Julie Lyons  
1st Vice President - Phil Carr  
2nd Vice President - Linda Derry  
Secretary - Judith Knight  
Treasurer - Eugene Futato  
Assistant Treasurer - Kimberly R. Rutherford  
Journal Editor - Eugene Futato  
Associate Editors - Phil Carr, Ned Jenkins,  
Judith Knight  
Newsletter Editor - McDonald Brooms  
Associate Editors - Clarissa Eleam,  
Steve Williams  
Photographer - Gary Mullen

#### **Board of Directors:**

##### **Three Year Term -**

Joe Watkins  
Bart Henson  
Steve Meredith  
Howard King

##### **Two Year Term -**

Charles Moore  
Margaret Russell  
Amos Wright

##### **One Year Term -**

Lim Lee  
Van King  
Teresa Paglione  
Lee Luis  
Charles Hubbert  
Jim Knight

### 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.



**THE DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSIONS FOR THE  
SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER ISSUE OF STONES & BONES IS  
AUGUST 15TH.**



STONES & BONES  
NEWSLETTER

Alabama Archaeological Society  
40 Eldridge Hall  
Troy State University  
Troy, AL 36082-0001

Non-Profit Organization  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Permit No.99  
Troy, AL 36082