

Alabama Archaeological Society

Stones & Bones

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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 topics will include a wide variety of geographic areas and time periods.

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 provide 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 (\$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 Louisiana 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 (Tallahatta & Coastal Plain Chert) 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,

Visit the **NEW** AAS Web Page:

www.usouthal.edu/aas

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 meeting, please contact Phil Carr (251-460-6907 or pcarr@jaguar1.usouthal.edu).

See Map insert for directions and itinerary.

Submitted by Phil Carr.

AAS Booksale

As in past years, we will sponsor a book sale in conjunction with the Annual Meeting. We have been very fortunate to have a number of University/Museum presses participate with us in these sales. Although arrangements are not yet firm, we expect that most of those previously participating would join us again this year including the University of Alabama Press, University of Arkansas Press, University Press of Florida, University of Georgia Press, Louisiana State University Press, University of Nebraska Press, University of Oklahoma Press, Peabody Museum, Smithsonian Institution Press, and University of Tennessee Press.

This is a great opportunity to purchase many of the most outstanding books currently being published about southeastern archaeology and history at discounts from 20% to as much as 50% on selected titles. Generally, the presses send display books along with order forms and catalogs. Through the years they have also been most generous in donating the display books to the AAS. As an added attraction, these books are sold to attendees at a silent auction held at the end of the meeting. If you haven't attended one of these Annual Meetings in recent years, you've missed a treat. We have a spirited auction and at the same time raise some much needed funds for the Society. We hope you will join us for this one. We are very grateful for the participation of the presses, and we encourage your support of these organizations whenever possible.

Submitted by Jim Lee.

The AAS Website Has Moved (again)!

The AAS website has a new home as well as a new look! The site is being hosted by the University of South Alabama. The new address is: www.usouthal.edu/aas. The site can still be accessed by using the old address:

www.alabamaarchaeology.org. You can view the newsletter by visiting the following:

www.usouthal.edu/aas/newsletteronline.htm.

Look for special features, updates, and news at the website! To contact the webmaster, email Sarah Mattics at: smattics@jaguar1.usouthal.edu. Don't forget to bookmark the new site! Submitted by Phil Carr

AAS Dues are Due!!

Just a reminder to everyone that annual dues are due on January 1st and delinquent after March 31st. Please pay at your earliest convenience to avoid any delays.

Poe's Ponderings on Paleo Lithics

As Meadowcroft, Topper, and Cactus Hill excavations have demonstrated, there appears to be a pre-Clovis technological tradition regarding stone tool artifacts in North America. However, these sites manifest very different technologies from one another and we do not seem to have a pre-Clovis culture as such. Interestingly there appears to be a number of pre-Clovis cultures. We seem to be dealing with stone tool technologies that are immersed in "extreme antiquity". None of these early stone tool technologies have been found to be the parent technology or even a relative to the Clovis technology so well known in North America. Stone tool technology can provide us with an "archaeological fingerprint" of long extinct groups of Paleo-Americans whose occupation was so sparse and ancient that practically no other means

can currently reveal their passing or behaviors. These early populations were possibly genetically swamped by the more recent migration into the Americas by the ancestors of the modern American Indians. One researcher suggests that a flake technology was derived from the Middle Paleolithic of Europe (Baker 1997). My observations and research lead me to believe that the discoveries linked to pre-Clovis technologies will be located in the southeastern U.S. Initially they will come from surface collections some of which have been curated for many years by individuals and institutions. Others are yet to be recovered from field surveys and excavation. The unifacial flake tool will become central to recognizing these artifact collections. These early people had lifestyles similar to the Paleoindians. They likely traveled in small bands and lived in short term open air sites. Small isolated lithic scatters are all that is left, again much like the Paleoindians. For simplicity and reference this could be called the Eastern Unifacial Tradition so that at least these early stone tool assemblages can be lumped into a category for researchers to refer and compare their findings.

To understand and identify these "old work-like" stone tool technologies it is important to have a basic working knowledge and understanding of various lithic technologies. First of all, the SHAPE of the tool is not quite as important as HOW the tool was made. I admit that technology does not necessarily translate into chronology when classifying these tools. With this in mind one must realize that the outline or shape of a tool is not the only important factor when you are classifying unifacial tool types, as it can be when classifying bifacial tools and points.

Some researchers may smugly state that typology without stratigraphy is worthless. Well, I see it a bit differently. You can have all of the stratigraphy to date and it alone is worthless (figuratively speaking) since our current excavations do not yet demonstrate a middle Paleolithic-like unifacial tool technology in North America. A good example of this "excavation lag" is the many decades between the initial reports of Clovis and Folsom points and an Ice Age presence for man in North America and the stratigraphical "proof" provided at Blackwater

Draw, New Mexico. Were all of those Clovis and Folsom tools worthless until then? Keep in mind the adage that..."Absence of evidence is not evidence of absence. There is increasing evidence suggesting an unrecognized Middle Paleolithic-like stone technology and the peopling of America prior to the last glacial maximum (LGM).

As the early PaleoAmerican lithic technologies begin to be discovered, examined, and debated you may like to re-examine lithic collections, especially the "debris" (waste flakes and debitage) from those collections available for your personal inspection. It will be helpful to familiarize yourself with certain characteristics common to Middle Paleolithic Old World stone tool technologies:

Characteristics Common to Middle Paleolithic Technologies

- Hard Hammer Percussion
- Concave & Convex Lateral Edges on a Single Tool
- Unifacial Tool Types
- Plunging Flakes
- Eraillures (small deep chips on flaked surface)
- Step Terminations
- Levallois Tool Types (These will exhibit sharp edges all the way around except for the platform)
- Pronounced Bulb of Percussion

Typology then is derived from technology that is understood and recognized to be very different from the common dating techniques that are now ubiquitous to American Archaeology. To truly appreciate and understand what we may have in the southeast we may find it useful to revert to the old world concepts of Middle Paleolithic stone tool technologies and stone tool manufacturing techniques. These are very well represented and understood from 40,000 years ago and earlier in Europe and Northern Africa. Typology in Europe easily translates to chronology. We have no stratigraphy in North America yet that will support a chronological sequence prior to Clovis. We are now entering into a period of discovery that will illicit "de'ja vu" as we recall the struggle to

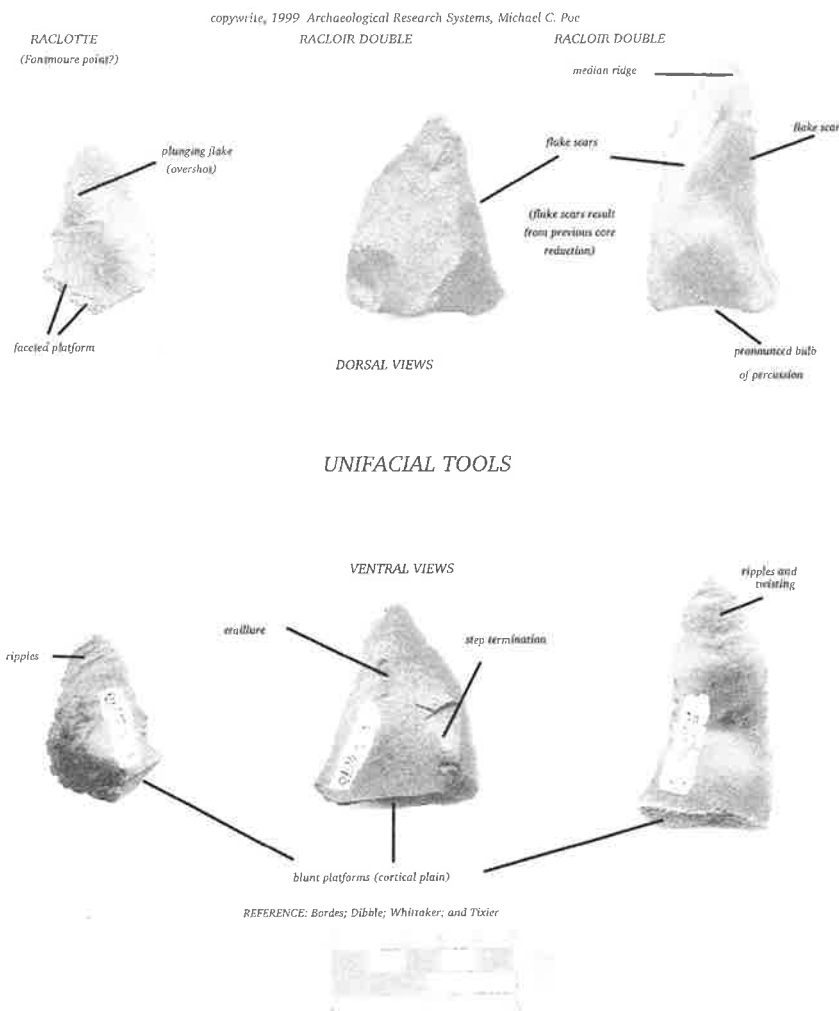
recognize and date the Folsom and Clovis cultures during the early part of the 20th century.

Of course good stratigraphy and careful excavation will determine if the technological aspects of these unifacial tools from the southeast have any cultural/chronological significance. However we do know that they don't belong to any of our accepted cultures such as Paleo, Archaic, Woodland, or Mississippian since they have not shown up in excavations (stratigraphies) for the last century! Our research should focus on these unifacial assemblages so that we can determine what particular environmental conditions, temporal periods, geographic regions, and activities were associated and what these can tell us about the timing and

processes involved with the potentially early entry of man into the Americas.

As we re-examine the southeastern unifacial stone tools and related artifacts it will serve us well to remember what the late James A. Ford stated, "Archaeologists...while utilizing the thesis that trait resemblances (in adjacent regions) are evidence for contact when faced with an inexplicable origin of a trait they have fallen back on the independent invention theory."

Oh, by the way...Here are three unifacial flake tools that may be easily classified like Old World Middle Paleolithic and they were recovered along a stream bed in the interior of the Gulf Coastal Plain of Georgia in 1999. Submitted by Michael C. Poe.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH SYSTEMS MICHAEL C. POE - DIRECTOR P.O. BOX 6884 MOBILE, AL 36660

Submitted by Michael C. Poe

Book Review

Changes in the Land: Indians, Colonists, and the Ecology of New England

by William Cronon, 1983

235 pages, paperback, Hill & Wang

Changes in the Land: Colonists, and the Ecology of New England is Cronon's exploration of the changes in the land and the use of that land by the human inhabitants begins with the use and perception of the natural environment by American Indians and then by the Europeans. In this book, Cronon has carefully examined the concepts and theories of the natural and anthropological sciences and relates how changes in the land were and are inter-related. His major inquiry revolves around "why different ways of living has such different effects on New England ecosystems." (12)

The Indians "land use system" was based on a totally different exploitation than that of the Europeans. The Indian lifestyle chased or rather, followed, the foods or resources available during each season, whether it was winter hunting or spring planting. Their lifestyle was based on their natural exploitation of the land. Europeans, alternatively, divided and used the land by manipulating it on a greater scale than the Indians. They chose not to follow the seasonal food exploitation of the Indians, but instead created surpluses and relied on a market system to a much greater extent.

Cronon describes the clues to deciphering past environments found in travelers' and naturalists writings he also exposes the inherent biases in these writings when pen was put to paper for specific reasons other than describing the natural environment. For instance, the early travelers described the environment based on their speculations of the lands' uses - to encourage immigration by focusing on the best the land had to offer. Reports of a "land of plenty" were descriptions of the land in the summer, when naturally occurring plant and perhaps animal populations were at their peak and "ripe for the picking" and not a true relation of the land when it came to year-round subsistence.

Cronon also discusses the Europeans and Indians opposing views of land sales or occupation of lands. The Indians thought of land sales as a kind of approval to take up residence and share a land's resources - not the outright ownership with full economic control that Europeans took for granted. He reasons that this difference in the European definition of "use" of land and property as legitimate as opposed to the natural use by Indians was also the basic ideology that justified Europeans taking Indian lands. The Europeans definition of "using" land discounted the notion that merely traveling through a land signified ownership, even if the lands were seasonally occupied or used by the Indians.

In an effort to demonstrate how changes in the landscape affected the Indian lifestyle, Cronon demonstrates how the fur trade interrupted and transformed Indian society. Previously, fur-bearing animals had provided food and clothing, but with the European trade, furs acquired a new value. This new economic value was exploited for the material goods that were traded. The desire to acquire more trade goods or better goods led to over-hunting of the animals (mostly beaver and then deer in New England) and changed the seasonal mobility of Indians as well as their subsistence patterns. This intrusion in their lifeway, especially planting seasons and harvests, eventually led to a trade for food - not trade materials.

The European sedentary lifestyle also affected the land - which was soon farmed to soil exhaustion. Previously, the Indians had abandoned fields and just moved to new places when soil fertility dropped. This pattern of farming, however, could not be replicated in a land that was increasingly portioned out in lots and fields and fenced off as private property.

Cronon's introduction of the popular perception that the land was static or unchanging is conveyed in his description of the musings by Thoreau of his landscape its transformation (since it was described by William Wood in 1633). Thoreau had romanticized, a wilderness that had already been colored by ideological biases. Cronon, in this more scientific, thought theoretical, description of the land attempts to distance his interpretations of

the "wilderness" from the myths. He presents evidence that no forests or meadows were or are timeless - their ecosystems are dynamic. By relying on environmental clues and the theories of ecology, Cronon illustrates these environments and ecological systems more realistically. He describes a cyclic process of almost constant change and adaptation. The use of pollen analysis, archaeological evidence, together with ecosystem dynamics indicates there is no inevitable sequence of growth to maturity and climax and no system of culture was ever kept in equilibrium or was self-regulating. As a consequence, he is able to integrate how the human populations effected the changes on the land and how these changes, in turn, affected the human and animal inhabitants.

Changes in the Land: Indians, Colonists, and the Ecology of New England, by William Cronon, was published over 20 years ago, but it is still a good book that is well worth reading. His writing style is not technical, so you don't have to have any special knowledge or expertise - just an interest. Reviewed and submitted by Teresa Paglione.

Mystery Artifact

This is a rim effigy from apparently a Fort Walton pot in a private collection. It appears to be a humanoid, duck-like individual with a long beak, topknot, and buggy eyes, with hands on each side of its head. It is from the Chipola Cutoff mound noted by Moore in 1902 and lost until this year. Moore's recoveries from the mound indicate a Swift Creek-early Weeden Island (Middle Woodland) component and a very late Fort Walton component with a few Spanish items (rare in this region). The site is in the lower Apalachicola Valley where the Chipola River cutoff channel empties into the big river. The Chipola begins in SE Alabama just below Dothan, near the confluence of Marshall Creek and Cowarts Creek. Any ideas on this artifact are welcome. Submitted by Nancy White.

Shown below is the rim effigy from a Fort Walton Pot. Photo submitted by Nancy White.



Below is a close-up photo of the rim effigy. Photo submitted by Nancy White.



A Couple of Ugly Artifacts

Ancient American sites have very interesting stories that we can only imagine. We discover these sites, collect artifacts, and can only wonder about the circumstances involved with each one. Many times when discovering an unusually ugly artifact, particularly a projectile point, thoughts rush through our minds about what was this person thinking? Was this kid just learning the knapping business? My artifact hunting "buddy",

Robbie Camp, always says that the guy must have been "on the run trying to make a point while being chased by a bear". This could possibly be closer to the truth than we realize. All artifacts have a story behind their purpose. We can only try to explain the 'what' and 'why' of these artifacts in terms of what we understand in today's world. Twelve thousand years ago in the Paleolithic Period, their world was totally foreign to ours today.

My story of two extremely ugly artifacts that most collectors wouldn't even consider for a second, began back in 1990. I had been surface collecting for many years at a "locale" of paleo sites surrounding a large Pleistocene lake. This Colbert County "locale" in North Alabama consists of over three dozen sites spread out over one hundred acres, some located on high, dry areas in the lake some on high ridges above the lake, while others were next to the lake. As I was trudging along on one of the 'high sites', I picked up from the heavily washed plow dirt what appeared to be a crude midsection of some type of biface tool. This certainly was not the elusive Paleo point for which I was searching. However, years before archaeologist Charles Hubbert taught me to pick up everything that was worked and the things of which I wasn't sure. Also, the words of my father telling me that I could always "throw it away later if I found it to be insignificant" still echoed in my brain. So I popped it in my pouch and kept searching. Only later in the week after washing, recording and examining all the artifacts I had found, did I discover to my surprise that this "ugly" piece was actually part of the base of a fluted point. Boy, was I ever excited. It's not the easiest thing to find a fluted piece. What made it so unappealing was that it had been badly deteriorated by what appeared to be heat or fire. There were some surface "pots" (open craters) on both sides that resembled what happens to flint when it comes in direct contact with fire. So I just thought that sometime in the recent past when the fields were first cleared that this fluted piece had somehow been exposed to fire and left it at that.

The scene now changed to one nice, sunny day in May of 2003. My artifact hunting buddy, Robbie, and I were searching what we could of these

sites even though the plowed fields were just a memory with the practice of no-till farming in full force. Part of these sites have been put back in forest while the rest is in this modern day cultivation process, leaving only a few bare spots here and there to search. Yet we were still finding a few artifacts: a Big Sandy, a Cobbs Triangular, a Dalton base, a Kirk Corner Notched, a Quad base, a large 4 inch biface blade, several uniface scrapers, and various midsections and distal ends. I was especially excited to recover the large biface which could possibly be a preform for a Clovis. A few nights later as I was examining and recording the cleaned artifacts, I discovered that one of the pieces was the midsection of a fluted point. I remembered on the day of the hunt finding this unimpressive piece on one of the lower "lake" sites. It was covered in mud and with some rubbing I could determine that, yes indeed, it was made of flint. As I considered throwing it back down, my father's words came back to me, so in the pouch it went. Even though it was an "ugly" looking artifact, it was a fluted mid-section, with the flint very much deteriorated, as though it had been in a fire. Well, I have the feeling you know where this story is going!

Over the years of collecting from this "locale" of sites, I have found over a hundred fluted points and pieces. But as I sat there, amazed by the fact that I nearly threw this piece of rock back down, my memory raced back to that other "ugly" piece I had found some thirteen years earlier.

Could it be? Yes! They did fit together!

But the story doesn't end there. I have found, and I'm sure many of you have found various pieces of artifacts that you have been successful in reuniting. And yes, I have, and again I'm sure that you have, found different parts over a long period of time. What makes this story very exciting is the fact that these two "ugly" pieces were found over 800 yards apart. Right! You read correctly, over 800 yards!

What's going on here? Could one of the modern farm implements accidentally carried one of these pieces to its distant resting place? Highly unlikely. I would have a better chance at winning the lottery. Could another collector have found

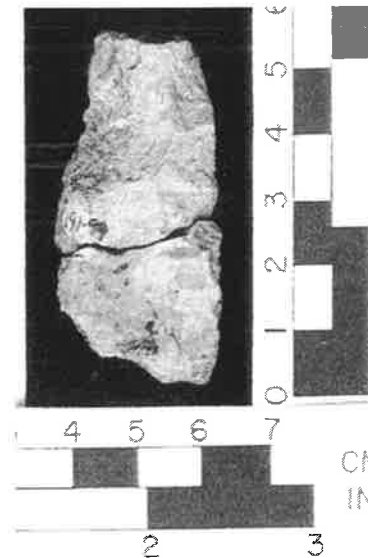
one of the pieces and carried it to the other site before discarding it? Maybe, but still very unlikely because if they picked up one of these "ugly" unassuming pieces, and carried it that long, they would have probably discovered that it was a fluted piece and would not have discarded it. So what gives?

In 1982, Dr. Michael Gramly of the Buffalo Museum of Science, wrote a book entitled "The Vail Site" which explained his research on a "locale" of sites in Maine. He was able to join together pieces of fluted points which were found several hundred meters away from each other at different sites. Dr. Gramly identified these different sites as "base camps" or habitation and "kill sites". So here's my theory of the story behind these two "ugly" pieces. Some 12,000 years ago, an ancient American used this fluted point in the killing of an animal. It may have been an elk, deer, bison, mammoth, mastodon, or some other Pleistocene animal. The animal was butchered and roasted at the point of the killing. With the point still embedded in the carcass, it was shattered and "potted" by the heat and fire causing both pieces to have the same exact deterioration markings and also breaking up the point. Part of the "meat" with the basal portion was carried back to the "base camp" or the habitation site some 800 yards away with the distal end of the point remaining at the "kill site". The basal portion was discarded at the habitation site and both pieces laid there until 12,000 years later when I came along and reunited these two pieces.

Well, that's my explanation of what the story behind these two "ugly" artifacts could possibly be. But, as comedian Dennis Miller says: "I could be wrong". But isn't this part of the excitement of searching for ancient American artifacts? It is for me! Some collectors only pick up "perfect arrowheads" leaving behind the broken and "ugly" artifacts. But in my opinion these "ugly" artifacts may shed more light on the story of the life of these long-forgotten people than a "perfect" point.

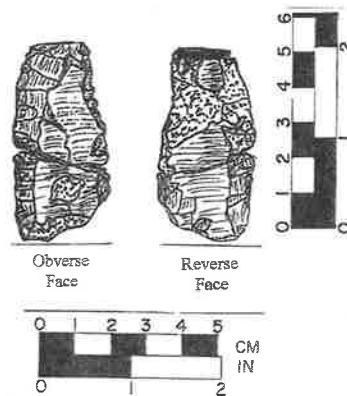
Upon showing Robbie these two artifacts, he asked if I had checked all of the tips that I had collected from the sites? I hadn't thought of that and immediately searched through all my pieces for any more of the missing parts without any luck.

These missing parts may still be on the sites or they could be in someone's "parts box" or worse yet in their flower garden. Who knows?



Shown above are the reunited fragments of a fluted projectile point. Photo submitted by Howard King.

Shown below is a drawing of the faces of the projectile point. Photo submitted by Howard King.



Another friend who also collects these sites was able to find two pieces of a fluted point that fit together from two different sites over 200 yards apart at this "locale". This group of sites have been collected by several dozen people over the past fifty years or more. If it was possible to assemble all the artifacts found, then a much clearer picture of this tremendous Paleo "locale" could provide us with a more accurate story of the ancient Americans. Submitted by Howard King.

So collect a site carefully, marking, recording, storing and keeping the artifacts together. Remember, these artifacts tell a story of the site; the way of life of the people who lived there. You are entrusted with probably the only record of their existence, especially if you're the only person collecting the site. Please, do not take this honor lightly.

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Friday the 13th, Day of The Killer Cumberland

I was thinking that it sure has been a great week, made six dives and came up with over 120 whole points. The big flood we had on Pickwick Lake had sure done some good for hunting points, but I had no idea what was in store for me.

I called my good friend Clay Waddell and we made plans to go hunt a few spots we thought might be washed pretty good. I got up Friday morning and met Clay at a JJ's Restaurant in Cherokee. I had the usual 2 eggs scrambled with cheese, bacon, hash browns, and toast with grape jelly of course. Clay had been there for awhile so I ate quickly and off we went.

After going to my house to hitch up the boat, we made it to the river at about 10 o'clock. "What a great day", I was thinking to myself, "I hope we have some luck". We launched the boat and headed to the first spot we had discussed collecting earlier in the week. The river current was

going good and there was a slight wind out of the east, which made it a little tougher to pull the boat, but it was early and we had plenty of energy.

We suited up and in the water we went. I went down first with Clay right behind me. Just as I anticipated, the bottom was washed hard and there was no silt in sight. Things were already looking up and we had just gotten started. About 10 minutes into the dive, laying in plain view with nary a nick, was a 4-inch long Benton. I said to myself then that if I didn't find anything else today this artifact was worth the trip. Looking back I grin when I think about that moment. We stayed down for about an hour and collected ourselves back in the boat. I showed Clay the Benton and he congratulated me and showed me the big flint celt he found and a Pentagonal that had a broken tip, that was a real heartbreaker. We didn't stay there long, there were several more spots we wanted to check out and we had better leave if we were going to make all of our stops.

Our next destination was about an hour and a half of wasted time. You never know unless you give it a once over though. I think I found one broken tip to something and Clay came up empty handed. Off to the next spot we went.

I had never dove on this site, but I heard other divers talking about some good points coming from there. We dropped in as the current had picked up, we were now into early afternoon and the weather was heating up. The demand for power must have jumped because TVA sure was pushing some water through the dam. We dropped in at about 10 foot of water and headed for the channel. I went out to about 18 or 20 feet of water and it looked good. There was lots of flint and hardly any silt. The current was going strong, pulling the boat was getting tougher, and tougher, and I was getting hungry. I thought my big breakfast was going to stay with me longer, and I wished I had picked up more from the store than a pack of crackers and some chips while stopping for gas earlier. Hopefully, Clay would have some extra, always being well prepared for everything.

After getting hung up on one huge tree stump and two old tangled trotlines, I started making my

way up to the boat. I climbed my rope and felt Clay coming up his rope. I thought he might be coming up to see if I had found something or show me something he had discovered, but he was having the same problems I was having. I asked him what he had found and he said he was too busy cutting his way out of a trotline to do much hunting. We decided to move on. I did find a small Cotaco Creek point in the mix so it wasn't a total loss.

The next destination was in much calmer water with very little current. We had a bite to eat before we went down, Clay giving me a large extra apple and myself splitting my peanut butter and crackers with him. We made a pretty long dive this go around, and I managed to find half of a Kirk Corner Notch that would have been awesome and a nice little Buzzard Roost Creek point that had a tiny tip ding, but it was well worked. Clay had found some stuff too but I can't remember what it was. Nothing spectacular but at least we were finding a little. After about 2 hours we were getting tired and it was getting late. We had about enough time to hit one more spot, and I am sure glad we did.

As we started heading back to the boat ramp, I asked Clay if he had any where in mind. He said it didn't matter much to him. I told him that I knew a good Woodland spot but that I might be able to put us on a Paleo spot. He said kind of sarcastically, "Hummmm, let me see, do I want to go hunt Woodland points or Paleo points? I know it's a tough decision but I think I'll pick Paleo." He said it in a way that made me think it was a dumb question, and that I should have put a little more thought into it before even asking. The funny thing was I really would rather have hunted the Woodland site with what time we had left, because I knew we would be more likely to find something. I started to talk him out of Paleo, but after all I did suggest either place, so Paleo man, here we come!

We pulled up on the spot and I threw the anchor out. We discussed the direction we were going to travel, cranked the compressor and went down. I remember hitting the bottom, crawling deeper. I could see right in front of me but I always have my hands feeling out from side to side

while I am looking, increasing my odds of finding something.

I had been down about 5 minutes without finding much flint. Crawling real slow and feeling thoroughly, my left hand hit something. It was big, and something told me it was a Cumberland before I ever looked at it. I stood up, but the visibility still wasn't great. It was a Cumberland alright, and one of the serrated variety. I had to get to the top and I had to get there fast. I pulled myself up with one hand and held on to my precious cargo with the other. Looking at it in the sunlight, it was even more spectacular than I first thought. I had to be dreaming, right? I have had dreams like this before, but I knew when I saw the tiny tip ding it wasn't a dream. In my dream it would have been perfect.

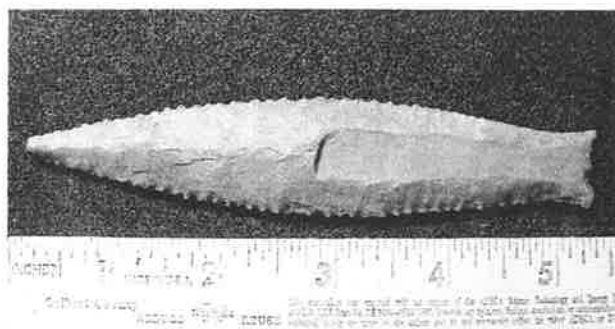


Photo of the 5" "Killer" Cumberland. Photo by Jason Sockwell.

Clay was coming up, and knew something was wrong. He asked me if something had happened, whether I had a snake after me or if I had found something real nice. Lucky for me it was the latter of the two. I was shaken up a bit, which is to be expected. I remember him telling me to calm down, I must have looked pale or something, my hands shaking pretty bad. He got in the boat and we looked at it for a bit. I tried to go back down and hunt but I couldn't concentrate. I had that big serrated fluted Cumberland wrapped up in a towel in my dive box and I had to get back up there to take another look. When I got back up, I put on

my dry clothes and stared at it until Clay surfaced. I was ready to go, and I think he was done also.

We loaded up and headed home. I can't remember what was said on the way, I was still in dreamland and disbelief. I kept wondering if I was going to wake up and find it all just a dream. At home I showed everyone. My Dad was in town visiting from Texas, so he got to see it. I don't get to see him much so that meant a lot to me. Word got around quick; I even got e-mail from someone I know in Florida congratulating me on my recent find. I guess word of a Cumberland like this one travels fast. That Sunday I took it to the Central States show in Waynesboro, Tennessee and let people see it. That is where the man from Florida said he heard about it, from one of his friends that I assume made the show.

It sure was nice watching all those people gawking at my Cumberland. I also had a nice offer to buy it while I was there. Money is nice to have, but it isn't near as nice as a 5 inch Cumberland. How many hundreds and fifties have you seen? How many 5 inch Cumberland points have you seen? I can get more hundreds and fifties I doubt I can find many more Cumberlands. What is the value of a projectile point? Projectile points are best kept and enjoyed by their finder and admired by friends. That is Priceless!! Submitted by Jason Sockwell.

What's Happening

2003 JAA

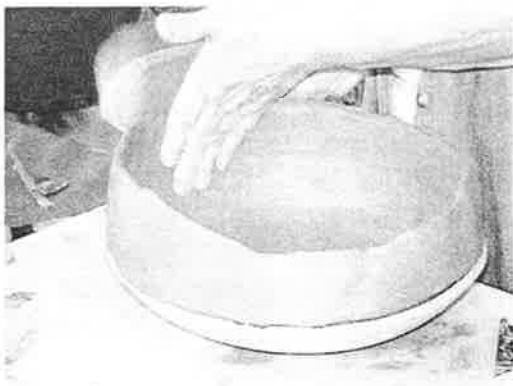
At the AAS Board Meeting on September 16, Eugene Futato, Journal Editor, reported that editing of the 2003 JAA is nearing completion. The issue contains a long article by Ned Jenkins on the Terminal Woodland and Early Mississippian in northern Alabama; an article by Steven Meredith and Robert Perry on an Alexander site on the Coosa River; an obituary for Amos Wright, features on Late Woodland bone hair pins from Pinson Cave by Lance Richardson and on Plantation Archaeology by Amy Young. In addition there will be eight book reviews.

Alabama Archaeology Week 2003

Alabama Archaeology Week 2003 was held from September 27 to October 4. The week included 29 events ranging from an artifact identification day to "Archaeology: the Science of Garbage" an interactive presentation for kids, and from a walking tour of St. Stephens with a view of the excavations at the Globe Hotel to the Moundville Native American Festival. Lecture topics were particularly varied and included "Chocolate and Tamales: Feasting Among the Classic Maya: presented by Dr. Lisa LeCount (University of Alabama) and "Archaeological Finds at Old Cahawba" presented by Linda Derry (Alabama Historical Commission). Outside the Moundville Native America Festival, the best attended was an all-day Saturday event held by Jacksonville State University. Over 300 people attended, which included flintknapping demonstrations, an American pottery exhibition, and American Indian Folklore discussion. A big thanks to all the regional coordinators: Hunter Johnson (JSU) and Carla Moses (JSU) for the Northeast, Ashley Dumas (University of Alabama) for the West-Central, Linda Derry & Julie Lyons (AHC) for the Central, Stacey Hathorn (AHC) and Lee Luis (ALDOT) for the East-Central, & Bonnie Gums (University of South Alabama) for the Southwest. Submitted by Phil Carr.



Jacksonville State University Archaeological Resource Laboratory Crew. Photo submitted by Phil Carr



Above, visitors to Alabama Archaeology Week 2003 were able to watch the pottery making process. Photo submitted by Phil Carr.



Above, a visitor looks at the Archaeology display at Alabama Archaeology Week 2003. Photo submitted by Phil Carr.



Alabama Archaeology Week 2003 was a fun and educational experience for all who attended! Photo submitted by Phil Carr.

Birmingham Archaeologists Help City Celebrate History MACTEC

Earlier this year, the Birmingham office's Cultural Resources department completed an archaeological investigation in Stevenson, Alabama involving the excavation and delineation of the foundation of a home built in the early 19th century.

Known by locals as "The Little Brick", the house's most notable moment came in 1863 when it was used as the headquarters of Union Army General William S. Rosecrans during the Civil War. The City of Stevenson recently celebrated the 140th anniversary of that event and invited the MACTEC crew to join them for a day of fun. Artifacts and photographs were on display and tours were given, led by MACTEC's Carey Oakley, Principal Cultural Resource specialist. MACTEC Archaeologist Suanne Zwilling provided visitors with background information and artifact descriptions. It was a great day for everyone present.

Stevenson, located about halfway between Chattanooga, Tennessee and Huntsville, Alabama, is now in the process of creating a permanent display commemorating "The Little Brick" and its history in their Railroad Depot Museum (see www.stevenson-alabama.com). The following narrative, which gives more detail on the history of "The Little Brick", was included in a pamphlet developed by the City:

Although now a ruin, the site known locally as The Little Brick and nestled at the base of the mountain behind Stevenson, Alabama, once bore intimate witness to history in the making.

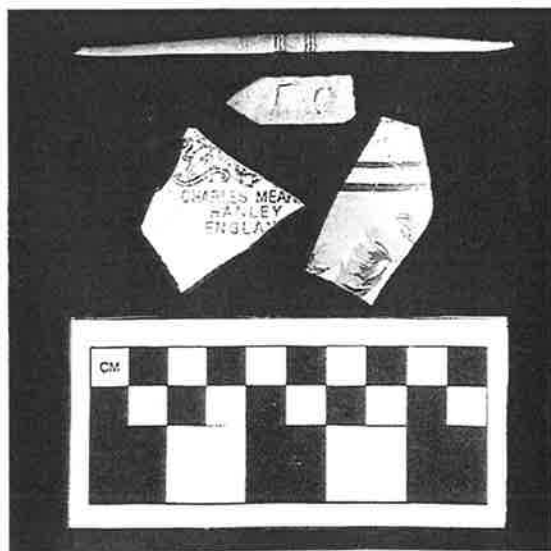
Stevenson was a major supply station and staging ground for decisive campaigns and battles of the Civil War. This small house, called The Little Brick, was alive with activity when General William S. Rosecrans relocated his command here in August 18, 1863. Over the next three weeks, an air of urgency surrounded Stevenson and this house as Rosecrans planned the Union attack on Confederate General Braxton Bragg at Chattanooga.

While headquartered at The Little Brick, Rosecrans and his staff planned the federal

army's pontoon bridge crossing of the Tennessee River, telegraphed requests for additional locomotives, dispatched reconnaissance missions, ordered shipments of food, mules, weapons and other supplies, and attended to many other plans for the attack. Rosecrans was joined here by, among others, General James A. Garfield and General Ulysses S. Grant, both future Presidents of the United States. General William T. Sherman is known to have been near by and may have visited here, too. After the war ended, The Little Brick returned to a quieter, more peaceful role in Stevensons' life, becoming a favorite abode of newlyweds, even in the mid-20th Century.

In 2003 an on-site archaeological investigation was performed in which key architectural elements including outer walls and an interior wall, along with its associated chimney and fireplaces, were identified. Several stone footings for a full front porch were identified and notches, once supporting long-since-gone floor joists, were discovered in the remaining rear brick wall. These limited excavations also produced a sample of artifacts, including period ceramics and commonly used personal items, and later twentieth century specimens such as marbles and glassware.

An array of personalities, including military leaders directly involved with the history of our nation and young members of local families, have left their mark here and given this unassuming brick rectangle a life of its own. Submitted by Suanne Zwilling.



Shown in the previous column are examples of artifacts recovered from "The Little Brick". Photo submitted by Suanne Zwilling.



Shown above is a group touring "The Little Brick" in Stevenson, Alabama. Photo submitted by Suanne Zwilling.

Jacksonville State Archaeological Resource Laboratory

The Archaeological Resource Laboratory (ARL) has been involved in several exciting projects over the last few months. Last May, the ARL was contracted by the Alabama Department of Transportation (ALDOT) to conduct a Phase II excavation along a portion of the City of Talladega's future SR-21 Bypass. This proposed roadway will cut through a portion of a prehistoric site, 1Ta653, the Chrissmiss Site. Gena Higginbotham supervised the project under the direction of Principal Investigator, Hunter Johnson. During the Phase II project, 79 shovel tests were excavated and a trackhoe was used to strip the upper layer of soil to expose possible underlying features and/or midden. The Phase II investigation yielded temporally diagnostic Late Archaic and Middle to Late Woodland artifacts. The presence of Ledbetter and Pickwick bifaces at the site indicated a Late Archaic occupation (2500-1000 B.C.) while researchers also recovered Woodland sand-and-limestone-tempered sherdlets and a Swan Lake biface suggesting a Middle to Early Woodland occupation at the site. The scarcity of artifacts coupled with a lack of subsurface features or middens

resulted in researchers recommending 1Ta653 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. A Phase II report entitled "A Phase II Archaeological Investigation at 1Ta653 in Talladega, Alabama" was submitted to the Alabama Department of Transportation.

The Kelly Springs Site, 1Ta654, lies north of the City of Talladega adjacent to SR-21. Amy Eberhart supervised the project under the direction of Principal Investigator, Hunter Johnson. The site lies on a first terrace overlooking Kelly Springs. The portion of the site investigated by ARL staff is scheduled for destruction as part of a proposed widening project of SR-21. Researchers placed two 1x1 meter and two 2x2 meter excavation units upon the rise. These units exposed a dense concentration of 13 Aboriginal features and several post stains. The artifact assemblage indicates a multicomponent site with a predominance of Late/Terminal Woodland Ellis phase materials. Researchers recovered Late Woodland Hamilton and Madison triangular bifaces. The ceramic assemblage included grog, sand, limestone and shell tempered pottery. One folded rim and one notched appliqué strap sherd may indicate a Late Mississippian Kulmuga Phase component is present at the site. A Late Woodland pit feature yielded a nutshell fragment which was radiocarbon dated at AD 940 \pm 40. This date falls nicely into the Ellis Phase Late Woodland time period. Researchers noticed surface Aboriginal artifacts extend well outside the proposed right-of-way completely around the large Kelly Spring. This entire area around the spring appears to be densely settled by Aboriginal populations. ARL staff, based on Phase II findings, have recommended the Kelly Spring site, 1Ta654, for future Phase III investigations prior to highway construction. The Phase II report is in the final stage of completion and will be submitted to the Alabama Department of Transportation shortly.

In June of 2003, the ARL faculty, staff and Jacksonville State Students conducted a four week field school on the Hatchett Creek Site, 1Cs171, in Coosa County. The site lies in a narrow valley upon a prominent rise adjacent to Hatchett Creek. Collectors had recovered a considerable amount of

historic trade beads and other Aboriginal artifacts from this rise. Under the field supervision of Keith Little, students and staff placed two 2x2 meter and one 1.5x 2 meter excavation units upon the rise. Seven subsurface Aboriginal features were revealed yielding artifacts dating to the Middle Woodland and Historic Creek time periods. One feature was a Creek corn cob filled pit (smudge pit?) and another feature was a Woodland pit filled with nutshells with a nutting stone lying on the bottom of the feature. Analysis of this interesting site is presently going on at the Jacksonville State laboratories.

Throughout the summer ARL staff members, under the direction of Larry Joe Smith as part of a Alabama Historical Commission grant, have been conducting a pedestrian and historic document survey in DeKalb County in an effort to locate the 19th Century famous Cherokee settlement of Wills Town. As to date much valued information about Wills Town and its location has been obtained through this survey.

During late September and early October, ARL staff members, under the direction of Keith Little as part of an Alabama Historical Commission grant have been conducting a pedestrian shovel testing survey of Mobile-Tensaw Delta in Baldwin County at the Pine Log Creek site. Shovel tests yielded Late Mississippian shell tempered ceramics. This survey is still in progress.

Finally, ARL staff have conducted over the last four months Phase I surveys in Calhoun, Cherokee, Clay, DeKalb, Etowah, Jackson, Marshall, Morgan and Talladega Counties. All of these Phase I reports have been submitted to the appropriate authorities. Submitted by Harry O. Holstein.

Chapter News

Birmingham Chapter Meeting

Shown on the next page, Eugene Futato of OAR (Office of Archaeological Research) discussing with Bill Fowler some lithics brought to the meeting. Mr. Futato spoke to the group about the geology of Alabama and the different types of flint and chert found in the state. The Birmingham

Chapter meets on the 2nd Thursday of each month at the Emmet O'Neal Library in Mountain Brook at 7:00 p.m. Photo submitted by Howard King.



Huntsville Chapter Meeting

Shown below is Barbara Vargo of the AMEC Earth and Environmental. She spoke about excavations at the Que?Gwes site in Washington, where she identified the materials found, as well as identified the quarries from which the material originated. The Huntsville Chapter meets on the 4th Tuesday of the month at the Huntsville Library at 7:00 p.m. Photo submitted by Howard King.



Troy State Chapter

The Troy State University Chapter recently elected officers. Officers for the 2004 year are:

President - Monica Norton

Vice President - Lindsay Leonard

Secretary - Lee Bedsole

Treasurer- Allison Chamblee

The TSU Chapter enjoyed a weekend vacation to Cape San Blas Florida on October 24-25. This was a great time of year to visit the beach! A trip to Fort Toulouse for "Frontier Days" is planned for November 6th. (Frontier Days runs from November 5-8). For more information, visit their website: www.alabamafrontierdays.com

The Longboot Symposium

It's hard to believe that the Paleoindian conference called The Longboot Symposium has come and gone. With much anticipation, over 200 amateurs and professional archaeologists gathered at the Chan Auditorium on the campus of the University of Alabama at Huntsville on Saturday, September 27, to honor amateurs James Cambron and David Hulse. Archaeologists and amateurs brought in over 900 fluted pieces for display. All the work, planning and coordination of this conference by Mark Cole and Charles Hubbert to make this meeting something special was vastly exceeded. To say that this was something special is one of the biggest understatements I could make. It was FANTASTIC!! Everyone present said this was a "Landmark Occasion" in Alabama archaeology. When one thinks of the history of Alabama Archaeology, the number one thing is the cooperation between the professionals and the amateurs to excavate the Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter in the early 1960's. Now we can add another giant milestone: The Longboot Symposium.

Activities started on Friday night at the Fog-cutter Restaurant in Huntsville where over sixty amateurs and archaeologists ate, had fellowship and discussed the Paleoindian. Excitement and expectations started swelling that night as the fervor of discussions among the participants in the group ranged over a large number of topics concerning

the Paleoindian. Archaeologist Blaine Ensor brought to the restaurant the artifacts collected from the Belle Mina Clovis Site located in Limestone County. Everyone examined the fluted pieces, bifaces, blades and cores that compose that collection, and discussed what they are, how they were made, and their use. Several archaeologists compared the material and artifacts with what is being recovered from Paleo sites in their home state. Archaeologist Al Goodyear from South Carolina moved about the room examining all of the "Redstone" fluted projectile points looking for characteristics and clues to their manufacture as well as the material of which these points were made. The group adjourned late, but the day's discussions possibly energized several people to a sleep-less night (myself included).

The next day started early as amateur Samuel Mosley of Decatur, one of the "original members" of the Alabama Archaeological Society, opened the meeting with several stories about the beginning of our society. Charles Hubbert talked about paleoindian settlement patterns he observed in the Tennessee River Valley of North Alabama. John Broster showed slides of the "Carson-Conn Short Site" located in Tennessee. Archaeologist Mark Norton followed with a discussion of material types and quarries throughout the state of Tennessee. Throughout the day, the displays of the fluted material were crowded with onlookers who photographed, examined and discussed the largest collection of local fluted material ever assembled in Alabama or anywhere else. Dr. Paul Gray, of Huntsville, remarked that he had attended the Clovis and Beyond Conference several years ago where a large display of fluted material that had been collected from the entire United States was on display. The Longboot Symposium only displayed artifacts representative from the area of the Tennessee River Valley of North Alabama and Tennessee.



Shown above is Blaine Ensor (left) and Read Stowe discussing an artifact recovered from the Belle Mina Site in Limestone Alabama. Photo submitted by Howard King.

Shown below is John Broster and Jerry Dickey discussing fluted points at the Paleoindian Conference in Huntsville. Photo submitted by Howard King.



After lunch, the afternoon session featured: Jim Dunbar of Florida; Al Goodyear of the Allendale Paleoindian Expedition of South Carolina; and David Anderson of the National Park Service. Guest speakers answered many questions posed to them by the attendees. At the end of the conference, Al Goodyear and David Anderson led a discussion on the state of affairs of current research on Paleoindians.

Of more than 200 attendees, there were a number of out-of-state visitors, some from as far away as Colorado and California. The attendees were impressed with the speakers and displays, and many expressed their interest that a "second" conference should be forthcoming. The conference ended around 7:00 p.m. that evening with everyone discussing the fluted pieces that were on display. Ellis Whitt of Huntsville, set up a photo station and photographed many of the fluted points.

I'm certainly glad that I attended this "HAPPENING". It far exceeded my expectations. If you missed it, I would strongly recommend that you attend future symposiums. Mark Cole deserves special credit in putting this symposium together. He made the arrangements, set up the schedule, contacted the speakers and coordinated all the events and displays. Submitted by Howard King.

Shown below, Al Goodyear discusses with John Gustafson and Ed Kilborn fluted materials on display at the conference. Photo submitted by Howard King.



Longboot Field Trip

A special treat was in store for those who stayed over until Sunday following the excellent Longboot Paleoindian Symposium at the University of Alabama in Huntsville on October 27th. What could be a better follow-up than a guided tour of some of the biggest and best Paleoindian sites in North America in the company of some of the foremost Paleoindian authorities in the world?

For anyone interested in Paleoindians - avocationals and professionals alike - this was a road trip sent from heaven.

Among the professionals who joined the group were David Anderson of the National Park Service, Al Goodyear and Chris Gilliam of South Carolina, John Broster of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, Mike Johnson and C.D. Cox of Virginia, Robin Denson of UAH, Steve Moon of Iowa who has written his masters thesis on Paleoindian in South Alabama, and Chris Lydick of the University of Florida. Tour guides to the various sites included Mark Cole, Howard King, Charles Hubbert, Scott Shaw, Robbie Camp, John Gustafson, Eugene Stewart and Bob Moebes.

We left Huntsville on Sunday in a caravan and drove west toward sites near the Belle Mina Clovis site in Limestone County.

We then headed toward Pickwick Lake. There we climbed into boats and were taken up the Tennessee River to see the sites in Lauderdale County around Coffee Slough near Seven Mile Island.

Then we were off to "Heaven's Half Acre" near Muscle Shoals in Colbert County, discovered by Horace Holland in the 1950's. This famous site is made up of two or three dozen sub-sites in and around a large Pleistocene lake or sink. It is probably the largest and most productive Paleoindian site known to exist in the United States.

Studies for the most part from surface collections, at least 100 fluted points have been found there at one time or another. It may be that there are no deep deposits left, but on a site this big there may be something below the plowzone somewhere if we knew where to look.

The last stop on our Paleoindian site tour was the Quad Site in Limestone County near Decatur. This site was discovered by Dr. Frank Soday in the 1950's. Dr. Soday published his first article on the Quad Site in the *Tennessee Anthropologist* in 1954. The site is almost entirely under the backwaters of Wheeler Lake. We went to the site by pontoon boat, thanks to Eugene Stewart.

With the obviously concentration of fluted points along the Tennessee River in North Alabama, we are hoping that somewhere, perhaps on some of the sites visited, there is enough

deposition to make it worthwhile to excavate. If so, this will certainly add to our knowledge of the nature and antiquity of the Paleoindian occupation in the southeastern United States.

Many thanks to the Longboot avocational and professionals for coming together and for generating all this remarkable new energy on an ever fascinating subject. There hasn't been this much enthusiasm since the Alabama Archaeological Society and the University of Alabama collaborated in the pioneering research at Stanfield Worley back in the 1960's. Submitted by Margaret C. Russell.

Shown below is Al Goodyear at "Heaven's Half Acre". Photo submitted by Margaret Russell.



Show above is John Broster, Chris Gilliam and Al Goodyear relaxing on the pontoon boat ride. Photo submitted by Margaret Russell.



Scott Shaw, David Anderson and Chris Lydick are chauffeured to another site. Hold on guys! Photo submitted by Margaret Russell.

Shown below is Margaret Russell, Howard King, Mike Johnson and David Anderson at Heaven's Half Acre. Photo submitted by Margaret Russell.



Calendar

November 12-15

Southeastern Archaeological Conference
University Hilton, Charlotte, North Carolina
For more information visit the website
www.southeasternarchaeology.org or email the
organizers at: seac2003@email.uncc.edu.

January 2-5

Archaeological Institute of America, 105th
Annual Meeting, with the American Philological Association, Hilton San Francisco Hotel & Towers.
Contact: AIA Meetings Department at
617-353-9361 or email: meetings@aia.bu.edu.
Visit the website for more information
www.archaeological.org.

January 7-11

January 7-11

37th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology. Hyatt Regency Hotel-Union Station, St. Louis, MO. Theme: "Lewis and Clark: Legacy and Consequences." For updated information, call 856-224-0995, email: hq@sha.org, or visit the website www.sha.org

2004 AAS Officers & Board Members Nominations

President - Phil Carr
1st Vice President - Margaret Russell
2nd Vice President - Howard King
Secretary - Linda Derry
Treasurer - Eugene Futato
Assistant Treasurer - Kimberly Rutherford
Journal Editor - Eugene Futato
Assistant Journal Editors - Phil Carr, Ned Jenkins, Judith Knight
Newsletter Editor - McDonald Brooms
Assistant Newsletter Editors - Clarissa Eleam, Stephen Williams
Photographer - Howard King

Board of Director
Director-at-large positions:

One-year terms (2004): 3 positions
Charles Hubbert
Paul Kittle
Hoyt Price

Three-year terms (2006): 4 positions
John Blitz
Robbie Camp
Gene Hamby
Eugene Stewart

The election of 2004 officers and board members will take place at the annual Winter Meeting at Mobile, December 6, 2003.

New Members

Lee Bedsole, Troy AL
David Dye, Memphis TN
Chuck Coots, Mobile AL
James E. David Jr., Huntsville AL
Kristy Hunt, Moss Point MS
Jay Grantland, Eva AL
Jonathan A. Bloom, Atlanta Ga
Lori Alford, Mobile AL
Laura Gilpin, Fairhope AL
Rani Dormaier, Mobile AL
Monte L. Abbott Jr., St. Louis MO
Katrina Anderson, Mobile AL
Kristina Polizzi, Mobile AL
Julie McDuffie, Semmes AL
Tasha Mitchell, Pritchard AL
Marisa Fontana, Chicago IL
Warren & Malinda Williford, Spanish Fort AL
Barry & Michelle Nowlin, Mobile AL
Jackie McConaha, Theodore AL
Barbara Reid, Mobile AL
Tra Nguyen, Mobile AL
Deborah Lawrence, Silverhill AL
Robin Shultis, Mobile AL
Kimberly Green, Citronelle AL
David Warner, Mobile AL
Rebecca & Marcus Ridley, Anniston AL
James A. & Paula A. Fox, Mobile AL
Jerry & Susie Ollhoft, Mobile AL

Renewals

Wayne C.J. Boyko, Blackstone VA

Donations

Howard King donated to both the Mahan and Wimberly Funds. The totals are:

\$883.00	Mahan
\$69.50	Wimberly
\$100.00	Education

Thanks everyone for your donations!

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: _____

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 87020
Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0210

Public Education Committee

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

Research Grant

Teresa Paglione
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256-757-3852

Richard Kilborn - Huntsville Chapter
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Hartselle, AL 35640
rlkilborn@aol.com

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

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2nd Vice President - Linda Derry
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Associate Editors - Phil Carr, Ned Jenkins,
Judith Knight
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Associate Editors - Clarissa Eleam,
Stephen Williams
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Bart Henson
Steve Meredith
Howard King

Two Year Term -

Charles Moore
Margaret Russell

One Year Term -

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

Available Publications

Available Issues of *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*

- Vol. 21-31, each issue (*two issues per volume*).....\$3.50pp
Vol. 32 & up, each issue (*two issues per volume*).....\$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,
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☐ 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



STONES & BONES
NEWSLETTER

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Troy State University
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