

Alabama Archaeological Society

Stones & Bones

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Summer Meeting

Although it still looks like winter outside, the summer meeting is fast approaching so mark your calendars and make plans to attend an old fashioned kind of society meeting. What does that mean? It means wear your jeans and work shoes, bring a hat, cold drinks, and prepare to get dirty.

The summer meeting of the Alabama Archaeological Society will be held at Ft. Toulouse in Wetumpka on June 19, 2004. Ned Jenkins, Craig Sheldon, Jim Parker (and probably a host of other Alabama Historical Commission folks) will give us an opportunity to really **do something** about archaeology instead of just hearing about it. Archaeological excavations that will be conducted at Ft. Toulouse during the summer will remain open on June 19th and the archaeologists invite us to assist in this work. You can expect to push a shovel or pull a trowel, help to record features or profiles, screen or wash artifacts, or any of dozens of other activities that go into archaeological excavations. Along the way we will learn of the exciting discoveries uncovered during the weeks before we arrived, and how this work fits into the overall plan for understanding the early inhabitants and architecture in the fort area.

Tentative plans are for everyone to arrive around 8:00 a.m. or so and be put to work right away. A picnic lunch will be provided for a small fee for those who arrive early and register by 9:00 a.m. or plan to bring your own lunch and drinks. We will have our general society business meeting during the lunch period. Very nice campgrounds are available for those wishing to arrive Friday night or stay over Saturday night. After lunch we can work a while longer at the site, or be put to work in the lab, depending on the work, weather, and our endurance!!! Digging in mid-June in Alabama can be hot work! We will plan a watermelon break about mid-afternoon and end the meeting shortly thereafter.

This would be a good time to invite friends who may not yet be members and show them some of the wonderful opportunities that are available to members of the Alabama Archaeological Society. Watch for the May-June newsletter for any late-breaking news about the meeting and we look forward to seeing you there.

Submitted by the 2004 Program Committee

Visit the **NEW** AAS Web Page:

<http://www.southalabama.edu/aas.html>

50th Anniversary Winter Meeting

In honor of the 50th anniversary of the Alabama Archaeological Society, we are returning to our roots in Decatur. The Huntsville, Muscle Shoals, and Cullman Chapters of AAS will host the Winter meeting on December 4, 2004 in Decatur, the site of the first AAS meetings in 1954. The focus of the meeting will be "The First 50 Years of the AAS" so we are looking forward to a lot of storytelling and AAS memorabilia. Additional meeting information will be published in forthcoming newsletters so keep watching for details. Mark your calendar for December 4th and start going through your old pictures. If you have a good program suggestion, please get in touch with me as soon as possible so the Program Committee can take advantage of all the good ideas we can pack into one day! Submitted by Judith Knight

Shown below and in the next column are several pictures that were taken at a Summer Meeting at Fort Toulouse about 25 years ago. Photos submitted by McDonald Brooms.

Thorough screening is a must!!!



You gotta love a supervisor meeting! Shown clockwise from the right are: Arthur Page, Ned Jenkins, Craig Sheldon and Baxter Mann.



Members of the AAS help in excavations at Fort Toulouse along the bluff of the Coosa River.



AAS members get down and dirty.



Volunteers and AAS members learn the "basics" of an archaeological excavation.



Digging a square hold with a round shovel can present a few problems.



AAS Board of Directors

The AAS Board of Directors met on Thursday, February 12th at the Shoney's in Clanton. It was a good meeting and a great deal of ground was covered. In addition to the usual business of approving minutes and officer's reports, several critical issues were discussed.

The much-anticipated pottery volume was discussed as well as its funding. The good news is that the necessary photos are in the works, the last major piece, and Eugene Futato passed around some excellent examples of photographs of specific pottery types produced at Moundville. The critical aspect is that funds will soon be needed for the first phase of production, which is \$2000 to match the grant generously provided by the Alabama Historical Commission. Once we move into subsequent phases of production, more significant fund raising will be necessary.

The next big topic of discussion was the AAS turning 50. Happy Birthday! It is an exciting time to be part of the AAS and we hope to use the coming year to celebrate the past and look to the future. This year's second issue of the journal will be dedicated to our 50th birthday and will include special articles and photos. Please share photos and remembrances with the journal editor, Eugene Futato, and the newsletter editor, Mc Brooms.

Finally, the subject of collecting artifacts and preserving Alabama's past was discussed. The critical issue of legal collecting versus illegal collecting, as well as the related issue of membership relations, was discussed. Too often this degenerates into amateurs versus professionals. I do not like this distinction, as I think that everyone working to preserve the past and who sees artifacts as sources of information for everyone is an archaeologist and needs no additional identifier. The AAS Board of Directors is committed to encouraging discussion and I will be working with a committee to conduct a survey of our members as well as produce a "Frequently Asked Questions" brochure concerning federal and state laws regarding antiquities as well as other important issues.

If you have any thoughts or questions about any of these issues or would like to volunteer to help, please feel free to contact myself, any member of the Board, or your local chapter President. You can contact me by email @
pcarr@jaguar1.usouthal.edu or snail mail: Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, HUMB 34, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688. My office phone is: 251-460-6907. Submitted by Phil Carr.



Pictured above is AAS president Phil Carr of the University of South Alabama, presiding over the Board of Directors meeting in Clanton, AL. Photo submitted by Howard King.

AAS 2003 Budget

The AAS 2003 Budget Report was reviewed by the Finance Committee and approved at the February meeting of the Board of Directors. Presented are the 2003 AAS income and expense plus the balances in various funds designated by the Board of Directors. Perhaps the most important thing to note is that our dues barely cover or slightly fail to cover the costs of member's publications. The 2003 expense for the Journal was for four issues as we got back on schedule. But we also saved almost \$3,000 by combining the number pages for the 2003 volume into one issue. Publication costs for JAA at the current size is just about \$3,500 for each number. So we take about \$9,000 in dues and spend that much or a little more on the Journal and Newsletter. That means that any other activity undertaken by the Society must be funded by donations or other means. The best solution to this is, of course, to increase the membership. It doesn't cost very much to print more copies of each publication. You can help. Recruit your friends and fellow chapter members. Sponsor a membership for your local school or library. Give gift subscriptions.

Publication sales have been the primary source of other income. AAS usually receives about \$3,000 a year from publications. Sales income was higher in 2003 due to the sale of a large number of the Handbook of Alabama Archaeology to the Natural Resources Conservation Service. (Our thanks to Teresa Paglione.) But the Handbook is out of print and we are having some difficulty in arranging another reprinting. So we can't look for much publication income in 2004 and face additional expenses for reprinting.

Income from the Winter Meeting has been about \$600 a year for a number of years. Again, we have another member to thank. Jim Lee has done a superb job as a volunteer arranging and running the silent book auction at each meeting. After a number of years, though, Jim has decided it is time to step down. We will miss his efforts and we wish his successor (any volunteers?) all the best.

INCOME

Dues 2003	\$7,228.00
Dues 2004	1,744.00
Dues 2005	25.00
Pottery Volume	100.00
Publications	5,808.15
Interest	46.49
Winter Meeting 2002	600.00
Mahan Fund	200.00
Wimberly Fund	492.00
Education Fund	244.00
General Fund	112.00
Total	\$16,599.64

EXPENSES

Journal	\$11,192.65
Newsletter	3,192.47
Office	463.01
Education Fund	325.00
Wimberly Fund	750.00
Dues 2003	17.00
Publications	304.28
Winter Meeting	62.71
Total	\$16,307.12

FUND

Education Fund	\$150.00
Mahan Fund	908.00
Wimberly Fund	100.50
Investment Fund	1404.09
Publicity Fund	173.31
Total Restricted	2,735.90
Unrestricted	8,896.12
Balance	11,632.02

Donations

The Southwest Chapter of the AAS, Howard King, Mr. A. Lee Swetman and Mrs. Mary I. Swetman all donated to the Wimberly Fund. Gary Mullen donated to the pottery fund. McDonald Brooms and Ben Carpenter Jr. both donated to each of the four funds.

Balance:

Wimberly Fund	\$290.50
Mahan Fund	\$928.00
Education Fund	\$170.00
Pottery Fund	\$600.00

Since this is our 50th Anniversary, lets try to get more donations than ever before. Don't forget, your donations are tax deductible!!!

Thanks everyone for your continued support!

Donations! Donations! Donations!

2004 is our 50th year as an organization. It is going to be one of our finest but it will also be one of our most costly years in some time. For the completion of the Pottery book, we need to raise approximately \$15,000. It's a monumental task that our society has dreamed of undertaking for a very long time. It's not that much money for us to raise if everyone would chip in a few dollars every month. Any donation is tax deductible; think

about that as you prepare your tax returns this year.

I know I wasn't around when the AAS undertook fund raising to excavate the Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter back in the early '60's. Heck, I didn't even know that there was anyone in the Americas before the Indians that greeted the Pilgrims. But at that time, the AAS not only raised the necessary funds to conduct two seasons of excavations establishing the oldest radiocarbon dates of any sites in the eastern U.S., but it established the AAS as a viable leader in the study of ancient man in the Americas.

I feel that if we, as a society, are to meet the goals set out in our constitution, then we need to dig deep in our pockets and get on with our business of documenting for the world the wonderful artifacts that have been left by ancient Americans in our state.

Second, we are in the process of trying to get the Cambron-Hulse Point Type Book reprinted. Next to the Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter excavation, this publication has probably provided amateurs with more information than any other publication printed by the AAS. Even though there are no available copies of it around for sale, there is a constant, if not daily request for it. So we need donations for the reprinting of the Point Type Book. It will be a worthwhile investment, plus, you get a tax deduction!

Speaking of donating, why not donate to our regular funds: Wimberly, Mahan and Education. There are many fine young archaeology students doing research in our state who need funds to carry on their special projects. Just look in the January/February issue of Stones & Bones: two fine young students, Ashley Dumas and Kyle Bond, each received student research awards in which they will share their work with us at our winter meeting. It was great that we could award these, but that's not the case every year due to lack of funds. So why not donate to the Pottery book, Point Type book, Wimberly, Mahan and Education funds? IT'S TAX DEDUCTIBLE!!! Submitted by Howard King.

The Garnet Garvin Fund

The Alabama Historical Commission's investment fund has been named the *Garnet Garvin Fund*, in honor of Ms. Garvin who was killed last year in an automobile accident. Garnet received her BA from Troy State University, and her MA from the University of Alabama, Birmingham. She then went on to work at the Alabama Historical Commission as Archaeologist Senior. This fund in her name is for funding historic preservation and archaeological grants within the state of Alabama.

What's Happening

Industrial Archaeology in Tallapoosa County

The Office of Archaeological Research at the University of Alabama recently concluded fieldwork in Tallapoosa County on a turn of the century gristmill site known as Golden Mill. The remains of the mill site at the edge of a granite ledge downstream from a rapid falls on Souga-hatchee Creek. The mill harnessed the power of these waterfalls to turn a turbine at the base of the granite face. The raceway, turbine, and other machinery lay buried in alluvial sand that has accumulated over the past fifty years since the mill ceased operations.

All that stands of the mill today are stone and concrete piers that once supported the wooden structure and machinery and portions of the stone retaining walls. The goal of our field study was to document the mill's remains with measured drawings of the piers and foundations for a plan of the building's footprint, to discover how the mill functioned, and to photograph the remaining architecture.

Shown in the next column are structural remains of the Golden Mill.



A gristmill is a facility for grinding grain, specifically portions of grain brought by different customers. In rural settings, the miller usually ground the grain into flour or meal, keeping a portion as payment. Communities often grew around mills which served as a nucleus. Patrons making a trip to the mill could socialize or conduct other business while dropping off, picking up, or waiting for their flour.

Grain is ground with millstones in two stages. As grains entered the furrows of the lower stone, the sharp furrows of the upper stone sheared them as it turned. The grain then passed between the stones. The size of the gap between the millstones determined the fineness of the flour. The stones needed to be flat with sharp grooves accurately controlled and separated at a uniform distance while the upper stone turned over the fixed lower stone for proper grinding. The millstones had to be resurfaced quite frequently.

Water from the falls at a dam powered the turbine rather than a waterwheel at the Golden Mill. These turbines began to replace waterwheels in the United States during the mid- 1840's. They were smaller, faster, more efficient, and more durable than vertical waterwheels. They also ran much better submerged than a waterwheel. This was an issue of great importance if the area was prone to flooding. Turbines were also easier to run and ran at more uniform speeds under varying loads. The constancy and more efficient system was easier on the gears and pulleys and tended to

last longer with a turbine drive (Gordon and Malone 1994:309-312).

The study of Golden Mill illustrates that archaeology is not restricted to digging in the dirt. Of great importance, especially in the historic period, are library research and informant interviews. Very little dirt is present at Golden Mill and much of what we hope to find out could not come from excavations. Though we finished the field work, we are currently completing a chronology of mill owners and operators from documentary research in libraries and courthouses and with interviews of members of the community who remember the mill in operation.

Gordon, Robert B. and Patrick Malone
1994 *The Texture of Industry: An archaeological View of the Industrialization of North America*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
Submitted by Jennifer Richardson.

Jacksonville State University Archaeological Resource Laboratory

Several interesting projects have recently been undertaken by the Archaeological Resource Laboratory (ARL). Last November the ARL was able to obtain a 7 month lease of property owned by Vulcan Materials of Alabama to conduct renewed research at the Battle of Tallaseehatchee Village site, 1Ca162. This nationally important site is believed to be the location of the first major conflict between American soldiers and Creek Indians as part of the Creek Indian War of 1813-1814. At this location General John Coffee under the command of Andrew Jackson in November of 1813 led a surprise early morning attack upon an unsuspecting Creek village that resulted in the massacre of nearly 200 Creek men, women and children. Over the upcoming months ARL staff, JSU students, Creek Nation tribal representatives and interested volunteers will incorporate several remote sensing techniques, systematic shovel testing and limited excavation in order to demonstrate that 1Ca162 is indeed the location of this historic encounter and that 1Ca162 is worthy for future preservation and commemoration of the horrific event. Great strides will be taken by ARL archaeologist

to keep in close consultation with all Creek Nation tribal representatives. Their input and support are crucial to the success of the project.

In related news, Creek Nation tribal representatives, McClennan Joint Powers Authority officials, Calhoun County officials, JSU staff and students and local citizens visited an interesting stone mound site atop Skeleton Mountain upon former Fort McClellan property. This impressive stone wall winds in a snake-like fashion atop the narrow spine of Skeleton Mountain. Although a portion of this structure was damaged in the early 20th Century by military activities, American Indians and local citizens believe this carefully laid curvy stone wall may represent a snake effigy mound. In addition to the winding wall structure, several associated stone circles and smaller possible walls were discovered during the site visit. Further investigations will be conducted at and in the vicinity of this site to attempt to discover the true nature and purpose of these stone structures. All parties attending agreed to make great efforts to better understand and preserve this fascinating site.

Similar stone mounds and walls are frequently found throughout Northern Alabama. Approximately 10 miles northeast of the Skeleton Mountain complex along the eastern slope of the Choccolocco Mountain lay the Shelton Stone Mound Complex, 1Ca637. Situated upon the property of Mr. A.C. Shelton, ARL staff and students in February began to systematically describe, measure and map this extensive complex of stone structures. To date, 27 conical stone mounds and eleven lineal stone walls have been located along a steep slope overlooking Whites Gap of Choccolocco Mountain. Although ARL researchers believe these structures were constructed by prehistoric Woodland Indian cultures, further test excavations on and in the vicinity of these stone mounds will be conducted to help determine if indeed Woodland populations constructed these stone structures.

In February, under the supervision of Harry Holstein and Amy Eberhart, JSU students and volunteers finished their clean up salvage project at 1Dk49, the DeSoto State Park rockshelter. Ten

previously located Archaic, Woodland and early Mississippian features were mapped and photographed. Soil samples were obtained from some of these features and several additional temporally diagnostic bifaces were recovered during this final mapping project. A detailed topographic map of the vicinity around the shelter was also completed. Laboratory analysis upon 1Dk49 rockshelter materials has begun.

In another DeSoto State Park project, Hunter Johnson will lead a group of volunteers as part of a February weekend JSU Little River Canyon Field School program to survey portions of the State Park in an effort to locate and record American Indian rock art and rockshelters. The majority of this rugged and beautiful Little River Canyon Park has not been surveyed. This survey hopes to add substantial information about the types and numbers of archaeological resources that lie within DeSoto State Park.

Last fall, an intensive survey was conducted upon the property of State Representative Richard Lindsey by ARL staff. The purpose of this survey was to locate and record cultural resources on property being considered for the Alabama Land Trust Program. Although the property is presently located upon an island in Weiss Reservoir, the sites recorded would have originally been situated along the left bank of the Coosa River. Josh Cordle, Gena Higginbotham, Jeff Patterson, and Field Supervisor Jamie Dickeson conducted the fieldwork under the direction of the Principal Investigator. During the course of the field investigation, ten sites were recorded: 1Ce548, 1Ce549, 1Ce550, 1Ce551, 1Ce552, 1Ce553, 1Ce554, 1Ce555, 1Ce556, and 1Ce558. One site in particular appears to have substantial future research potential 1Ce558, the High Site. A total of 16 positive shovel tests were excavated at 1Ce558. The site encompasses an area 180 meters north-south by 120 meters east-west. A total of 461 pieces of chipped-stone debitage were recovered. One piece of chert debitage had unifacial retouch while another was bifacially retouched. Two chert core fragments, two chert biface fragments, two chert biface distal ends, one chert biface medial, one chert stemmed hafted biface, one quartz stem

hafted biface, one complete chert biface and two temporally diagnostic bifaces were recovered.

The one temporally diagnostic biface (Ledbetter hafted biface) was recovered from the surface while a second temporally diagnostic biface (Jacks Reef Pentagonal) was recovered from a shovel test that also contained limestone/clay-tempered pottery, charcoal, and fire-cracked rocks. Woodland and Mississippian pottery was recovered all across the site. The ceramics included shell-temper, limestone/clay-temper plain, limestone plain, sand tempered plain, and sand/shell plain wares. Assuming this portion of Weiss Lake becomes part of the land trust property, this important site and the other nine recorded cultural resources will be preserved for the future.

Finally, in November, ARL staff archaeologist conducted a Phase I survey of the proposed site of the JSU Little River Canyon Field School Research Facility on Lookout Mountain in DeKalb County, Alabama. Chuck Burns and John Noel conducted the field work and Hunter Johnson was the Principal Investigator. Surveyors located and recorded four cultural resources, 1Dk123, 1Dk124, 1Dk125 and 1Dk126. 1Dk124, 1Dk125 and 1Dk126 were all located within the 44 acres tract of land of the future research center. 1Dk123 lies a few meters outside the project area. 1Dk124 is a sandstone rockshelter overlooking Yellow Creek. Surveyors recovered six pieces of chert debitage from the shelter floor. 1Dk125 consist of two small stone mounds which were encompassed by an oval ring of rocks. No artifacts were observed or recorded within the vicinity of these stone mounds. 1Dk126 is located approximately 30 meters southeast of 1Dk124. Surveyors recovered one piece of debitage and several pieces of mason jar fragments from the surface. 1Dk123 is a rockshelter facing south overlooking Yellow Creek. Surveyors recovered from the surface one stemmed hafted biface fragment, one biface fragment, and four debitage chert flakes. Submitted by Harry Holstein.

Chapter News

East Chapter

On Tuesday, February 10th, Stephen Weatherly of Auburn University gave a presentation entitled: *"Lost a Button? An Analysis of Fort Mitchell Buttons"* to the East Chapter of the AAS. Stephen is a senior at Auburn majoring in anthropology under the direction of Dr. John Cottier. His area of focus is historical archaeology. His presentation reported his results of an analysis of military buttons recovered at the Fort Mitchell site in Russell County, Alabama.

Fort Mitchell was the post for numerous soldiers and civilians from first 1813 to 1814, and later from 1825 to 1840. During these times, military regulations regarding uniform buttons changed on several occasions, thus necessitating a change in button style. Because there is a somewhat unclear history of Fort Mitchell, the distinct buttons offer a glimpse into what units occupied, or even passed through the area. Aspects of buttons such as their design, materials, and back marks can sometimes tell not only what regiment the button originated from, but also where the individual button was manufactured. The collection of almost 1,000 buttons recovered by archaeological investigation at Fort Mitchell from 2000 to 2002 has been analyzed both physically and geographically using ArcGIS software. Based on the results of the analyses, one can conclude what button styles were changed during occupation of the fort. Submitted by Caroline Dean.



Shown in the previous column is Stephen Weatherly and John Cottier.

On March 10th, Dr. Harry Holstein of Jacksonville State University gave a presentation on the "Search for Coosa, a 16th Century Spanish Contact Site in North Alabama" to the East Chapter. Dr. Holstein and Keith Little have spent more than a decade documenting what they believe to be the 16th Century town of the Coosa Indians visited by the expeditions of Hernando de Soto (1559-1543) and Tristan De Luna (1559-1561). The site is located at the confluence of the Chattooga and Coosa Rivers in the Weiss Basin of northeastern Alabama.

Southwest Chapter

The Southwest Chapter of the AAS held their regular meeting on December 16th. The program was presented by archaeologist Bonnie Gums, Center for Archaeological Studies, and Chapter President Tom McCaskey who displayed and led a discussion of artifacts typically found in colonial French Mobile and colonial Spanish Pensacola. The January meeting was held on January 20th and featured a program by archaeologist George Shorter, Center for Archaeological Studies, featuring the investigation he is leading on the Old St. Stephens site in Washington County, Alabama (1Wn1). The Chapter meets the third Tuesday of each month at the Center for Archaeological Studies at the University of South Alabama, starting at 7 p.m. Visitors are welcomed.

A regular volunteer laboratory was begun on January 6 and meets each Tuesday. Volunteers are currently sorting material from Old St. Stephens. It is intended that this laboratory will continue to function as a regular effort to assist the Center in artifact processing. On February 3rd, George Shorter presented a program on ceramics from Old St. Stephens. On February 10th, Dr. Phil Carr presented a session on prehistoric lithics. On February 17th, student assistant Kristin Little talked about her metal recovery efforts.

Eight new members have joined the Southwest chapter and the Friends of Old Mobile is an affiliate.

The Chapter made a donation to the AAS scholarship fund in memory of Mrs. Christine Kilgore Holley.

The Chapter has received funding to establish an award program in memory of Mrs. Christine Kilgore Holley, a Native American and the mother of our VP Barbara Holley Reid. A cash award and certificate will be awarded to the local student who is judged as presenting the best research or other efforts in Native American culture.

The Chapter wrote a letter of support and a pledge to assist in the work in support of a grant application to the American Battlefield Protection Program by the Center for Archaeological Studies to map and do archaeological work on two Civil war fortifications (1Ba547 and 1Ba548) in the Spanish Fort Battlefield.

Members of the Chapter participated in two projects during the period. One was a testing of a possible Civil War hospital site (1Ba366) led by George Shorter, and the second was shovel testing at Blakeley State Park (1Ba221) led by Dr. Greg Waselkov and Bonnie Gums. Submitted by Tom McCaskey.

The Southwest Chapter held their March meeting on March 16th. The meeting featured laboratory studies of the center, including artifacts from Old St. Stephens.

Muscle Shoals Chapter

Van King presented a program to the Muscle Shoals chapter on research he is conducting on sites in North Alabama that produces steatite and sandstone bowls. He also talked about some quarry sites he hopes to one day correlate exactly which bowl came from which quarry. If anyone has any information, or this type of bowl fragments, please contact Van.

Shown in the next column are members of the Muscle Shoals chapter examining examples of the steatite bowls brought by Mr. King. Photo by Howard King.



Shown above is Van King presenting his program on steatite and sandstone bowls. Photo by Howard King.

Shown below is Charles Hubbert (left) and Chapter president Gerald Hester (right) discussing with the chapter the "Cumberland article" from the November/December issue of the Stones & Bones.



Cullman Chapter

Mr. Charles Moore of Florence, Alabama spoke to the Cullman Chapter about the famous

Poverty Point Archaeological Site in Louisiana. Mr. Steven Meredith instructed members how to complete an Alabama Site Survey Form. He stressed the importance of recording every archaeological site discovered. This chapter meets on the third Thursday night of each month in the Cullman County Library.

Shown below is Steven Meredith giving Site File Form instructions. Photo by Howard King.



Shown below is Mr. Moore holding a fluted Cumberland he surface collected the day after Christmas in 2003. Photo by Howard King.

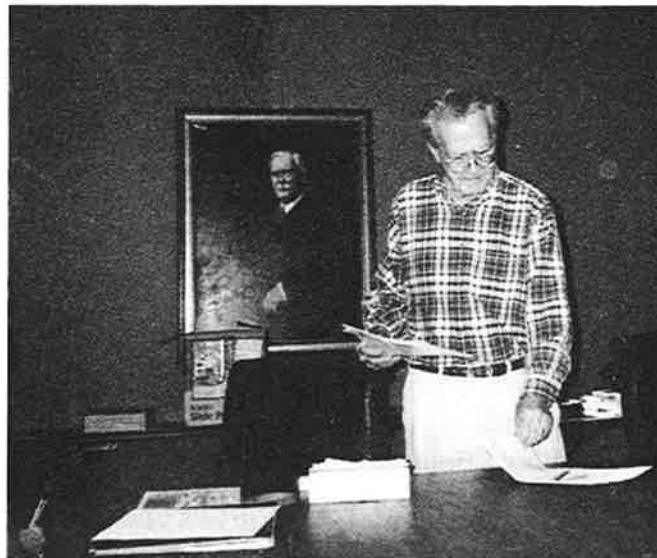


Birmingham Chapter

Shown in the next column is Mr. David Hurst of Birmingham. He gave the January program to

the Birmingham Chapter. He spoke on his trips to Mayan and Toltec archaeological sites in Mexico.

He showed slides of ruins of perhaps some of the most beautiful buildings that existed in ancient America over 800 years ago. Photo by Howard King.



Shown below is Amanda Regnier, a doctoral candidate in anthropology at the University of Alabama. She presented the February program to the Birmingham Chapter on mid-Alabama sites along the Alabama River. The Birmingham Chapter meets on the second Thursday night of each month in the Emmet O'Neal Library in Mountain Brook, Alabama. Photo by Howard King.



New Members

Gerald Ray Black, Troy AL
Christina Brown, Fairhope AL
Sue Crane, Daphne AL
Patrick "Toby" Goodwin, Red Level AL
W. Jack Woodbury, Fairhope AL

Renewals

American Museum of Natural History,
New York, NY
Wyatt Amos, Anniston AL
Keith Ashley, Jacksonville FL
William Autry Jr., South Bend IN
Jonathan Bloom, Ackworth GA
Kathryn Braund, Dadeville AL
McDonald Brooms, Matthews AL
Richard Cain, Jasper AL
Robert Camp, Hanceville AL
Ben Carpenter Jr., Sheffield AL
Allison Chamblee, Troy AL
Mr. & Mrs. Joe Copeland, Florence AL
Richard Diehl, Tuscaloosa AL
Clarissa Eleam, Troy AL
Blaine Ensor, Carbondale IL
Bill & Anita Fowler, Birmingham AL
Jason Gardner, Hattiesburg MS
Michael Garrett, Opelika AL
Douglas Hall, McCalla AL
Harry Holstein, Jacksonville AL
Jennifer Keeling, Pullman WA
Richard Kilborn, Hartselle AL
Margie Klein, Watkinsville GA
Jim & Judith Knight, Tuscaloosa AL
Terry Lolley, Northport AL
Stephanie Mitchell, Tuscaloosa AL
Monica Norton, Troy AL
Allison Oakes, Troy AL
Joe Parrott, Huntsville AL
Martha Rolingson, Scott AR
John Ross, Opelika AL
David Russell, Mobile AL
Morris Schroder, New Market AL
George Shorter, Mobile AL

William Stepp, Huntsville AL
A. Lee & Mary I. Swetman, Daphne AL
WH Talbot Jr., Anniston AL
Gregory Waselkov, Mobile AL
John Whatley Jr., Thomson GA
State Historical Society of Wisconsin,
Madison WI
Bob & Charlotte Wise, Birmingham AL

Just over half of our members have renewed their dues for the year. If you have not paid, please do so at your earliest convenience. Remember, the membership lapse ends in March, so this will be your last newsletter!!

Royal African Company Slave Tag?



This artifact is believed to be a slave tag dated from 1725. It is German silver and has the emblem of the Royal African Company in bas relief on the front. The tag is roughly fist sized, and the back is impressed with the following:

1725
Royal
African Company
Black Labor Supply
His Majesty
Tax No. (unreadable)

The Royal African Company was founded in 1672 and held the monopoly on the slave trade for several years. Between 1680 and 1686, an average of 5,000 slaves a year were transported.

Has anyone seen anything like this? If you have any information on slave tags or the Royal African Company, please let us know.

To Pick Up or Not to Pick Up that Artifact?

Discussed at the recent Board of Directors meeting was the need for some common ground that both the amateurs and the professionals could reach on the collecting of ancient American artifacts. This was, to say the least, a very passionate discussion from both sides of the isle. Much was said about the declining number of amateur memberships due to perhaps a misunderstanding about the laws (federal and state) concerning the picking up and collecting of artifacts. I feel that this was probably one of the most important discussions in the AAS's history in many years; one in which I left the meeting with a good feeling and much optimism for the future of our society. As part of our 50th anniversary winter meeting, an open discussion between the amateurs and the professionals on the laws, and possibly certification procedures for amateurs, could be on the agenda. Submitted by Howard King.

"Diggin' Up Myths & Burying Them in Truth: The Historic Preservation Laws"

At the last AAS Board meeting, there was a brief discussion about a *Stones & Bones* article (a projectile point found in the Tennessee River). It soon became very clear to myself and a few others at the meeting that there was a huge disconnect with reference to the federal and state archaeological and historic sites preservation laws and, to me at least, a surprisingly mythical interpretation of these laws on the part of the general public

(including our state legislators), avocationalists (including surface collectors), professional collectors (including museums), and illegal looters or pot-hunters (including those who knowingly or unknowingly break the law). Since I am the Cultural Resource Specialist (archaeologist) for the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service in Alabama (NRCS), my job requires understanding when and how to apply the federal historic preservation laws to private property - since that is where NRCS conducts 99.9 percent of its business!

Probably the most misunderstood law is the **National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)**. This law was passed by Congress in 1966 and has been amended repeatedly to reflect changing public attitudes and laws. The NHPA is one of - if not the most important of - the federal laws that govern the protection of cultural resources (archaeological and historic sites/properties). Under the NHPA, "**protection**" means a review process for the proposed demolition of, changes to, or other action that may affect significant or important cultural resources. In the State of Alabama, the Alabama Historical Commission (AHC) is responsible for oversight in this review process. "Proposed" is underlined because some planned projects may or may not be moved, adjusted or redesigned to lessen the negative effects to a cultural resource. If the project can't avoid affecting a cultural resource, the negative effects may or may not be mitigated by archaeological testing or excavation. The NHPA describes the process for *considering the protection of cultural resources*; it does not provide perpetual protection even the most important archaeological sites, historic buildings or cultural landscapes.

Section 106 of the NHPA is probably responsible for most of the cultural resource work on private lands in the United States today. The purpose of Section 106 is to insure that federal agencies consider the effects of their actions on historic properties. A section 106 review encourages preservation values, but does not mandate, preservation or protection. It is directed **ONLY** at those proposed projects that require (or prefer) federal funds (Alabama Department of

Transportation, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service), a federal license or a federal permit (Alabama Power or BellSouth).

Section 110 of the NHPA states that the heads of all Federal agencies shall assume responsibility for the preservation of historic properties which are owned or controlled by such agency. Section 110 is followed by the Department of Defense (Maxwell Air Force Base and Fort Rucker), the USDA Forest Service (Bankhead National Forest), the National Park Service (Russell Cave National Monument) and federal corporations (Tennessee Valley Authority).

The NHPA and Section 106 are initiated by federal involvement. This law is not applicable to private property or private citizens if the federal government is not directly involved in planning or development (Financial assistance, permitting or license).

The other widely misunderstood federal law is the **Archaeological Resource Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA)**. The purpose of ARPA is "to secure, for the present and future benefit of the American people, the protection of archaeological resources and sites which are on public lands and Indian lands, and to foster increased cooperation and exchange of information between governmental authorities, the professional archaeological community, and private individuals having collections of archaeological resources and data which were obtained before October 31, 1979." ARPA directs the protection of cultural resources (prehistoric and historic sites, and the artifacts found within them) located on any Federal property (Tuskegee National Forest, Wheeler Wildlife Refuge, and even the rivers, streambanks and properties where there are TVA or Army Corps of Engineer easements), or artifacts illegally removed from a state (illegally taking artifacts from a site in Russell County, Alabama, and then getting in a boat on the Chattahoochee River - which is legally in Georgia).

ARPA provides criminal penalties for:

1. The unauthorized excavation, removal, damage, alteration, or defacement of archaeological resources.

- ♦ "No person may excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise alter or deface any archaeological resource located on public lands or Indian lands unless such activity is pursuant to an ARPA permit."

2. Trafficking in archaeological resources - the excavation or removal of which was wrongful under federal law.

- ♦ "No person may sell, purchase, exchange, transport, receive, or offer to sell, purchase, or exchange any archaeological resource if such resource was illegally excavated or removed from public lands or Indian lands."

3. Trafficking or interstate or foreign commerce in archaeological resources - the excavation, removal, sale, purchase, exchange, transportation or receipt of which was wrongful under State or local law.

- ♦ "No person may sell, purchase, exchange, transport, receive, or offer to sell, purchase, or exchange, in interstate or foreign commerce, any archaeological resource excavated, removed, sold, purchased, exchanged, transported, or received in violation of any provision, rule, regulation, ordinance, or permit in effect under State or local law."

The Archaeological Resource Protection Act was passed to insure our cultural heritage would be preserved. As the act points out, archaeological resources are irreplaceable - or non-renewable. Although there are no penalties for removing artifacts that you can find on the ground, these artifacts are still considered federal property and can be confiscated.

The Alabama Cultural Resource Act (1999) provides that "underwater artifacts, archaeological finds, treasure troves, and other resources are designated "state cultural resources," and are regulated and protected by the Alabama Historical Commission." The State defines cultural resources in this Act to be abandoned shipwrecks or remains of those ships and all underwater archaeological artifacts or other cultural articles and materials, whether or not associated with any shipwrecks, that are contained in or on submerged lands belonging to the state of Alabama... that have remained unclaimed for more than 50 years.... The Act prohibits the taking, damaging,

or other alteration of these resources, intentionally or knowingly, without a contract or permit from the Alabama Historical Commission.

There is no state law against surface collecting on private land - unless of course, you do not have permission of the owner, in which case it is theft - but that is NOT a cultural resource law!

Another state law that exists but was not created to address cultural resources concerns is a statute that specifically asserts that the disturbance or removal of human remains without a permit is illegal - whether it is your great-grandmother, an African American slave, or an American Indian.

With respect to the removal of artifacts located on the surface of the ground, you really just need the landowners' permission, whether it is the US government, the state of Alabama or the private landowner. (In case you were wondering, even professional archaeologists must have permission to collect artifacts on private, state or federal land). In the case of federal property, this permission comes in the form of an officially approved ARPA permit that specifically describes the location and techniques of the proposed archaeological research, the time limit and the proposed conservation treatment and ultimate disposition of the artifacts, among other things.

To summarize, private property rights take precedence:

- ♦ There are no federal or state *cultural resources* laws that are applicable on private property
- ♦ Your private collection will not be confiscated; and, an archaeological site on private property will not be placed under state or federal protection.

I hope this "myth-busting" essay has been of some benefit to our members. I have explained the laws as I best understand them. For more information, the full text of the federal laws, regulations, standards and guidelines, and executive orders related to cultural resources management (including NHPA and ARPA) may be found on the internet at: www.cr.nps.gov/linklaws.htm. Information about TVA and archaeology is on the internet at:

www.tva.com/river/landandshore/culturalresource/s/

If you have specific questions or concerns about cultural resources on your land or collecting artifacts on private lands, please call me at 800-342-9893, ext. 4561, or email me at Teresa.Paglione@al.usda.gov. Submitted by Teresa Paglione.

Using GPS Technology to Survey Archaeological Sites

Global Positioning Systems (GPS) can be purchased as hand held units about the size of a cell phone. While carrying these units, satellites track the user and record data such as distance traveled, latitude and longitude, bearing and lengths of time. The user is also able to enter "waypoints" that record places of interest for your return at a future date. Using GPS, a person is able to walk or drive to a spot, mark it, take the unit home, and then print out a map of where they were, where they went and what they found. It allows a person to return to an exact designated spot days later or years later within 2-3 feet.

The beauty of GPS is that one doesn't have to carry pen and paper to mark sites and produce maps. Simply push a button on the unit as each find is made. When you get home to a computer and download the information, you can accurately measure the distance between each artifact, calculate the area of the site, or use any number of additional features. All information can be saved and transferred to digital topographic maps.

When friends first introduced me to hand held GPS, I must admit I was somewhat skeptical. Sure, these things would potentially save me from getting lost, but only if I got lost, and I was not interested in doing that. I purchased a relatively inexpensive Garmin unit to use in marking archaeological sites and carried it with me on trips, wondering each time why I needed something like this. It was somewhat cumbersome to take collecting I thought, having this thing hanging off my neck and flopping against my belly the whole time. I bought a belt holster that I hoped

made it a little better, but even that just didn't feel right.

A field in Madison County that I was interested in visiting had recently been plowed. After stopping by to speak to the farmer, I took my first collecting trip with my GPS.

The area features a rolling landscape with a few ridges and small swampy areas, as well as a large spring located about a mile and a half southwest. I didn't really know what to expect in this no-till field, other than I was sure to find a Clovis as long as my arm. The site was somewhat clear of debris, so I decided to walk the high spots and washes and pray for a little luck.

About 5 minutes into walking one of the ridges on my first trip to the site, I discovered an area of flint debitage. Searching in the vicinity, I picked up my first find and quickly put it in my pocket. As I continued walking, I rubbed the mud off the point and realized something - it was FLUTED!! I had discovered the broken base of a Cumberland fluted point! The artifact was fluted on one side only, well ground, broken around the hafting, and missing an ear, but still a great find. I decided then and there to make a "waypoint" on my GPS for this spot and continue to do so for all my finds afterwards.

Upon presenting my find to a group of friends, a great deal of excitement was generated. It seems when you talk about Paleo artifacts everybody listens. I offered to take a friend to the area after a good rain a couple of days later, figuring I could put him on the site I had discovered the Cumberland on (searched thoroughly) and look at another spot myself. I gave him directions, told him I would meet him at a specified time and sat at work the next day anxiously waiting for the clock to turn.

He was just a little late getting to the site due to traffic. Walking a different portion of the field while waiting on him, I discovered a small, but complete Beaver Lake, a large Beaver Lake mid-section, a really nice Benton, and two pockets full of uniface tools and other broken points, while marking each find with my GPS. I greeted him upon his arrival, half ashamed and half excited (mostly excited) about what I had found.

A week or so later, heavy rains pounded through the area causing flash floods and a great deal of washing. As a token of goodwill, I asked him if he would like to visit the site again. He wasn't able, but asked me to call him "If you find another Paleo point".

I walked a long way through the mud and rain that evening before finding my first point as the sun was setting, a Plevna made from a bright blue/white flint. Intensively searching the surrounding area, I began to discover other pockets of flint, and in one of the shortest hours of my life, picked up a Pine Tree and six complete Big Sandy projectiles, along with numerous tools and broken points. It was quite a haul for one evening in a no-till field.

It was almost dark now, and I still had a long walk back. I could barely see the ground, but decided to keep looking on the way. A few hundred feet into the return voyage, I noticed a familiar shape and instinctively poked it with my stick, causing the artifact to stand upright in the thick red clay. Reaching down for it, I came back up with a beautiful uniface end scraper, one of the best I have found. Putting it in my pocket, heart pounding and darkness falling, I kept going, curiosity lighting the way.

Starting down a ridge to the lower part of the field, my last find of the day was made, a third Beaver Lake, this one a nice broken base with both ears intact. I called my friend from the location of my find, just like he asked, but he didn't seem all that excited.

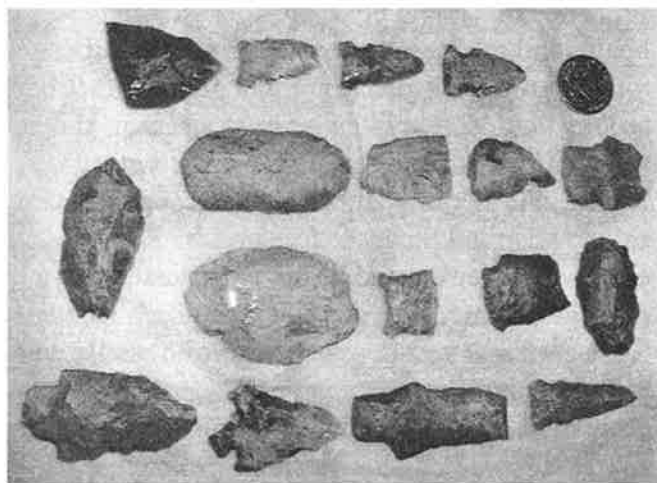
After getting home, I decided to produce a map of the various collecting areas of the site where I had discovered artifacts. The map would show where each artifact was uncovered on the surface of the site; what professional archaeologists call a spatial distribution map. Maps like this can help archaeologists make inferences as to uses of the site and provide other information as well. These maps proved to be interesting to this amateur as well.

The map showed that the Big Sandy points were for the most part, concentrated in a small area in a somewhat circular shape, none more than 50 feet from the center. This may have been a Big

Sandy camp during the late Pleistocene or early Holocene. That Early Archaic points were discovered just south of the Sandy group may also be of interest, perhaps they were occupied concurrently.

Two Beaver Lake projectiles and the Cumberland point were discovered some distance away from the final Beaver Lake. Does this mean they camped in one place and hunted on another, or were there two separate camps?

People obviously lived or hunted here from the Middle Paleoindian period through the Middle Archaic. I suggest at least three sites within the complex, one a Paleoindian through Middle Archaic site where the Cumberland and Benton were discovered, the second a Big Sandy/Early Archaic site, and finally a Beaver Lake and uniface tool area.



Artifacts found while using a GPS. Photo by Mark Cole.

While marking and measuring the artifacts, another thought provoking feature was discovered. Many of the artifacts were small examples, much smaller than the average points in my collection. The Sandys averaged just over 1 inch each, and the complete Beaver Lake is about 1 1/2 inches. After talking to a retired archaeologist about the relative size of the artifacts, he described the smaller artifacts as suggesting a case

of "lithic parsimony" at the sites, which is to say that the people that stayed at this locale were not aware of local quarries, requiring them to use the material at hand to near exhaustion.

Studying archaeology and surface collecting remain wonderful hobbies that I try to share with my entire family. My collecting is not about money, but interest. With each trip, hope brings me back for an opportunity to discover a piece of the prehistory that some of the oldest Alabama cultures left for us. Submitted by Mark Cole

Doing Archaeology With PIT

I recently received copies of the PIT Traveler, which provides a listing of current and past PIT projects. What is PIT? PIT stands for "Passport In Time" and is a volunteer archaeology/historic preservation program of the USDA Forest Service. During a PIT project you work with professional archaeologists and historians doing such things as archaeological excavation, rock art restoration, survey, archival research, historic structure restoration, gathering oral histories, or writing interpretive brochures. That's just a small sample! Volunteers have helped the Forest Service stabilize ancient cliff dwellings in New Mexico, excavate a 10,000 year-old village site in Minnesota, restore a historic lookout tower in Oregon, clean vandalized rock art in Colorado, survey for sites in a rugged Montana wilderness, and excavate a 19th Century Chinese mining site in Hell's Canyon in Idaho.

These are real, ongoing research and management projects for which the Forest Service is responsible on national forests, grasslands, and prairies. The Forest Service professional staff of archaeologists and historians will be your hosts, guides, and coworkers.

Because PIT is a volunteer program, there is no fee to participate. However you must get yourself to the project and sometimes provide your own food and lodging. Many projects involve backcountry camping where volunteers are responsible for their own food and gear. Others offer meals prepared by a "camp cook", often for a small fee. Still others provide hookups for RVs,

or volunteers may stay at local hotels and travel to the site each day. The projects vary in length from two days to two weeks or even longer if you're having too much fun to leave!

There are two projects relatively close to Alabama this year. The first (March 22-26 and March 29-April 2) is at the DeSoto National Forest in Mississippi and involves the analysis of prehistoric artifacts. The second is at the Kisatchie National Forest in Louisiana (March 27-April 4) and involves fieldwork at a prehistoric Late Woodland site. Applications were already due, but perhaps there is still a chance to get involved. There are also plenty of other projects in other parts of the country. You can find out more by visiting the PIT website at www.passportintime.com, sending an email to pit@srcrm.com, or writing Passport in Time Clearinghouse, PO Box 31315, Tuscon, AZ 85751-1315. Submitted by Phil Carr.

United States Policy for the Protection of Sunken State Craft

On January 19, 2001, the President stated United States policy on sunken government vessels, aircraft and spacecraft. The President advised: "...in unauthorized activities directed at sunken State craft, that disturbance or recovery of such craft should not occur without the express permission of the sovereign nation... In accordance with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and Customary Law, every State craft (e.g. warship, naval auxiliary and other vessel, aircraft or spacecraft owned or operated by a State) enjoys sovereign immunities, regardless of its location and the period elapsed since it was reduced to wreckage (general principle of non limitation of rights of States)."

Anyone believing to have located or wishing to salvage a sunken State craft are advised to contact the United States: Naval Historical Center (NHC), Officer of the Underwater Archaeologist, 805 Kidder Breeze Street NE., Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374-5060, Tel (202) 433-2210, fax (202) 433-2729, website: www.history.navy.mil.

The January 12, 2004, Presidential Statement on United States Policy for the Protection of Sunken State Craft reads in as follows:

"Thousands of United States government vessels, aircraft and spacecraft ("State craft"), as well as similar State craft of foreign nations, lie within, and in waters beyond, the territorial sea and contiguous zone. Because of recent advances in science and technology, many of these sunken government vessels, aircraft and spacecraft have become accessible to salvors, treasure hunters and others. The unauthorized disturbance or recovery of these sunken State craft and any remains of their crews and passengers, is a growing concern both within the United States and internationally. In addition to deserving treatment as gravesites, these sunken State craft may contain objects of a sensitive national security, archaeological or historical nature. They often contain unexploded ordnance that could pose a danger to human health and the marine environment if disturbed, or other substances, including fuel oil and other hazardous liquids, that likewise pose a serious threat to human health and the marine environment if released. Further, the United States recognizes that title to a United States or foreign sunken State craft, wherever located, is not extinguished by a passage of time, regardless of when such sunken State craft was lost at sea. Those who would engage in unauthorized activities directed at sunken State craft are advised that such disturbance or recovery should not occur without the express permission of the sovereign, and should only be conducted in accordance with professional scientific standards and with the utmost respect for any human remains. The failure to mention other sunken Government property of any nation should not be construed as abandonment or waiver of that nation's right."

These principles of ownership and salvage have been applied in the Agreement between the Government of the USA and the Government of the French Republic regarding the wreck of "La Belle", signed at Washington, DC, March 31st, 2003, and the Agreement between the Government of the USA and the Government of the

French Republic concerning the wreck of the CSS Alabama, signed in Paris, October 4th, 1989.

In case you were wondering how this affected any citizens of the US: The "LaBelle" was the flagship of the French explorer Robert Cavelier Sieur de La Salle, which sank off the coast of Texas in 1686. It was recently excavated by archaeologists (and featured in National Geographic and on PBS's NOVA.).

For us here in Alabama, one hundred and twenty years after its loss, the French Navy mine hunter Circe discovered the CSS Alabama under nearly 200 feet of water. The CSS "Alabama" was a crew sloop-of-war built for the Confederacy in 1862 in Liverpool, England. Under Captain Raphael Semmes, the Alabama captured and burned ships and caused disorder and devastation across the globe for United States merchant shipping. Pursuing the raider, the American sloop-of-war USS Kearsarge took up a patrol just outside the harbor near Cherbourg, France. On 19 June, the Alabama was sunk. (For more info, visit www.history.navy.mil/branches/org/12-1.htm) Although the wreck resides within French territorial waters, the U.S. government as the successor to the former Confederate States of America, is the owner.

Submitted by Teresa Paglione.

TVA Stabilization Projects

In the last issue, I questioned whether or not TVA had an active stabilization program for significant archaeological sites on their property. Eugene Futato submitted the following information:

In 2000-2003 TVA stabilized 19,500 linear feet of archaeological shoreline in Alabama. They placed approximately 54,197 tons of riprap on approximately 35 sites, including work in the Seven-mile Island Archaeological District. In 2004, TVA will stabilize 8,800 linear feet of shoreline installing approximately 16,000 tons of riprap on 11 archaeological sites, 10 of these sites are in the Sevenmile Island District.

My hat is off to TVA for doing a great job of protecting and preserving archaeological sites on their property. Keep up the excellent work!!
McDonald Brooms, Editor

CRM Expo 2004

On Saturday, April 3, 2004, the third annual CRM Expo will be held between 1:00 and 4:00 pm in Exhibits Room 221E of the Palais de Congress in Montreal, Quebec. The Expo is cosponsored by the American Cultural Resource Association and the Society for American Archaeology.

The SAA and ACRA invite cultural resource management companies and government agencies to take this opportunity to:

- Educate the public and your peers about cultural resource management
- Introduce your ground breaking research
- Entice students into careers in CRM
- Meet practicing private sector and government archaeologists from across North America

Fifty dollars will reserve your group a table and two chairs. Attendees need not register for the SAA meeting, the event is free to all who are interested. Registration forms are available at: www.acra-crm.org/oldhottopics.html. Deadline for registration is March 23, 2004. For further information, contact Sarah Herr, phone (520) 881-2244, or email sherr@dessert.com.

Please join us for this exciting event!! Submitted by Linda Derry.

Stones & Bones Submissions

This is just a friendly reminder that submissions for Stones & Bones articles are due on the 15th!! Please try to get your articles in by then to maintain a timely schedule. The deadline for submissions is listed on the last page of every issue.

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
PO Box 311
Auburn, AL 36830

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: _____

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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
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The Archaeological Sequence at Durant Bend, Dallas County Alabama

Special Publication 2.....	\$6.00pp
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Archaeological Investigations at Horseshoe Bend

Special Publication 3.....	\$8.00pp
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<i>Handbook of Alabama Archaeology Part I, Point Types</i>	\$20.00pp
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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

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☐ Edward C. Mahan Research Fund \$ _____

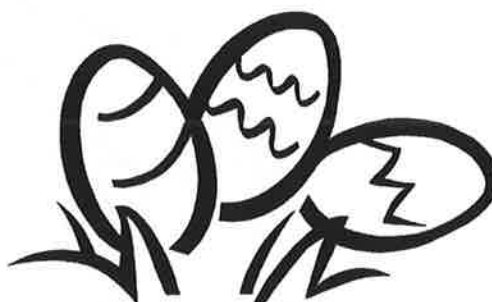
☐ Public Education Special Projects Fund \$ _____

*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

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
MAY/JUNE ISSUE OF STONES & BONES IS
APRIL 15TH.**



STONES & BONES
NEWSLETTER

Alabama Archaeological Society
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Troy, AL 36082-0001

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