



Stones & Bones

Alabama
Archaeological
Society

Editorial Office:
40 Eldridge Hall, Troy, AL 36082
Phone: 334-670-3638 Fax: 334-670-3706
Email: mcbrooms@troy.edu

Volume 48, Issue 6
November/December 2006

Editor: McDonald Brooms
Associate Editors: Clarissa & Stephen Williams

AAS Winter Meeting

The 2006 Alabama Archaeological Society Winter Meeting will be on Saturday, December 2 on the campus of Auburn University in Montgomery.

Registration will be from 8 to 9 a.m. followed by opening remarks. The first half of the program will include twenty-minute presentations on a variety of topics related to current archaeological research in Alabama, ranging from Paleoindian studies to ancient textiles to DeSoto. The second half of the program will be oriented around the theme of "Ideology." Mississippian iconographic etchings on fine pottery, caches of ceremonial lithic blades, and historic tombstone carvings all have a story to tell us about the values, beliefs, and rituals held by Alabamians in the past. Come join us in Montgomery to learn more about it!!

Following lunch, our annual Business Meeting will convene at 12:00. During the meeting, the AAS Silent Book Auction will take place all day and conclude at 3:00. Bring any books that you would like to donate to this auction benefiting the AAS general fund!!

Look on the AAS website (www.southalabama.edu/aas/) in the coming weeks for directions to the meeting, final program notes, and other details. *Submitted by Ashley Dumas.*

Your 2007 dues are now due!! Please complete the membership form on page 19 and return to the address shown. Thanks!!

Proposed Amendment to the AAS Bylaws

At the 2006 Winter General Membership Meeting on December 2nd in Montgomery, the general membership will be asked to vote on the following amendment to our Bylaws:

The Board of Directors proposes to the general membership that Section I of the Bylaws of the Alabama Archaeological Society be amended so that text that describes annual institutional membership dues will read: "*Annual Institutional \$50.00 (U.S.), \$55.00 (Foreign).*" This will replace the current text which reads: "*Annual Institutional \$30.00 (U.S.), \$35.00 (Foreign).*"

Visit the AAS website:
<http://www.southalabama.edu/aas/>

Silent Book Auction

Be sure to bring books to the Winter Meeting on December 2 for the annual Silent Book Auction. All proceeds from the auction will go to the AAS general fund. For several years this auction has been an important fundraiser for the AAS. This year it will be made up entirely of books brought in by members. All proceeds from the auction will go to the AAS general fund, so bring all the books you can part with!

Looking for the Lost Colony

Archaeologists are set to continue the search for the settlement site of Sir Walter Raleigh's Roanoke colonies of the 1580's, including the mysterious "Lost Colony." On October 9, an 11-member team will start a 2-week project at Fort Raleigh National Historic Site looking for artifact concentrations, archaeological features, and cultural strata related to the Raleigh settlements in an area where 16th century European artifacts have sporadically been found along an eroding shoreline. The effort will be led by Eric Klingelhofer and Nicholas Lucchetti, research vice presidents of the First Colony Foundation, a nonprofit organization that sponsors and encourages archaeological research, historical research, and public education relating to the colonies. *Submitted by Teresa Paglione.*

40th Anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act

This year marks the fortieth anniversary of the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. The U.S. Congress passed the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966, stating for the first time that historic preservation is public policy. Congress responded to public outcry resulting from the destruction of individual historic sites, neighborhoods, downtowns, and archaeological sites as a result of Urban Renewal and the construction of federal highways. The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) put in place the foundation of Alabama's historic preservation programs, including the National Register of Historic Places and the review process known as Section 106 of the NHPA, which requires that all federally funded or licensed projects be reviewed for their impact on above ground and archaeological resources. The act charged states with protecting their historic resources and required them to establish State Historic Preservation Offices with officers to oversee preservation activities. In Alabama, it is the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), also known as the Alabama Historical Commission (AHC), works to fulfill the requirements of the NHPA. (NOTE: Since Alabama does not have a state historic preservation law, only federal actions can be addressed by the AHC). *Submitted by Teresa Paglione.*

Passings

Mrs. Mary-Eliza Southall Moore, age 74 of Florence, Alabama passed away Tuesday, September 12 at ECM Hospital in Florence. She is survived by her husband, Charles Enloe Moore.

Mary-Eliza was born February 29, 1932 in Florence. She taught school at Deshler High School in Tuscumbia, as well as Coffee and Bradshaw high schools in Florence. Mary-Eliza served on the board of directors at Maud Lindsey Free Kindergarten, serving as president at the time of her death. She was also on the board of trustees of the Kennedy-Douglass Center for the Arts and was a joint recipient of the Archaeologist of the Year award by the Alabama Archaeological Society.

Mrs. Mary-Eliza Southall Moore

As you now know, Mary-Eliza Moore, lifetime member of the AAS and wife of Charles Moore, died recently. She was a charming Southern Lady. Everyone who met her immediately liked her. She was gracious, friendly and had the ability to make everyone feel comfortable. She supported and encouraged her husband in the pursuit of his favorite hobby of searching for ancient American artifacts. She accompanied Charles traveling many miles with him on his hunting trips and visiting far-away archaeological museums, parks and sites. She and Charles had committed themselves to a lifelong involvement in the Mound Museum in Florence, the preservation of archaeological material and records in the Florence area, as well as the support and cooperation with the amateurs and professionals, not only in Alabama, but throughout the Southeast U.S.

I will never forget the first time I met this beautiful lady. Charles and I had arrived at his house after a day long search for artifacts. Charles had found some beautiful and unusual artifacts. He claimed that I had brought him unusually "good luck" for the day's hunt. With exuberant shouts she hugged Charles admiring and examining his finds for that day's hunt. What excitement she brought us after that tiring day of artifact hunting!

Mary Eliza was involved in many of Florence's Fine Arts groups and activities. She was a regular cast member in the many play productions held, as well as a worker in all aspects of such plays. She was a member of a larger number of charitable organizations and clubs in the Florence area.

She accompanied Charles on all of his trips to give archaeological programs to the neighboring chapters. She always enriched his programs with additional information and observations. Several years ago, she and Charles received the highest award given to amateurs as "Members of the Year" by the Alabama Archaeological Society.

We will certainly miss this unique lady and sincerely express our sorrow of her death and wish the best for Charles. *Submitted by Howard King.*

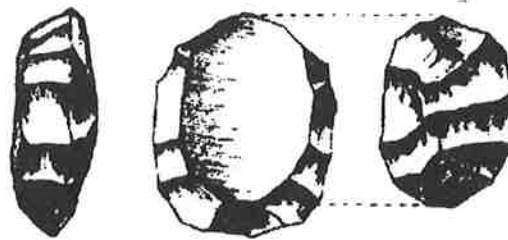
Levallois Points—Are they spear tips?

Evidence of pre-Clovis, Paleoamerican lithic technologies are becoming more common across the North American archaeological landscape. Many of the artifacts are amorphous unifacial flakes and consequently they don't attract the fawning attention lavished upon Clovis points by collectors and professionals alike.

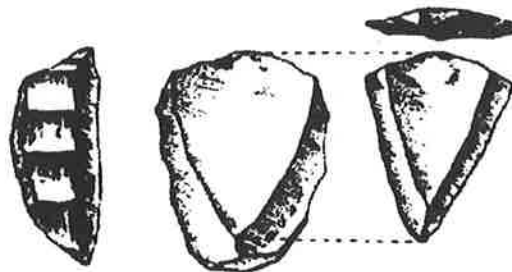
There is an artifact class among these apparently early lithic stage tool types that should be easy to recognize both in the lab and in the field. It is defined as the "Levallois Point" (Figure 1). It is a unifacial (one-sided) and triangular in shape. Once it has been recognized an obvious question arises—how was it used? Was it a hand-held scraper? Was it a knife or spear point? If so how could it be hafted? These "points" are usually relatively thick at the base. One side is flat while the other side is often awkwardly adorned with converging ridges and a ubiquitous hollow area emerging from the base. Additionally, the base's ventral side very often sports a large "bulb of percussion". This bulge results from the typical hard hammer percussion employed by early Paleolithic knappers.

I would like to suggest that these points found in the Capps/Shelly materials (Ensor 2005) illustrated in the Stones and Bones newsletter as well as surface finds reported from the Daugherty Plain in Southwestern Georgia by the author are good candidates for hafting at the end of wooden spears. Other similar unifacial points have been found in pre-Clovis levels at the Topper Site and the Meadowcroft Rockshelter excavations.

Levallois points have been studied and described in the Middle Paleolithic traditions of the Old World for many decades. John J. Shea of State University of New York authored a paper "Behavioral Factors Affecting the Production of Levallois Points in the Levantine Mousterian." The Levallois points described by Shea are part of vast collections from Mousterian



Levallois tortoise core and flakes



Levallois point and core

Figure 1.

sites in the Near East. Since the North American “*Mousterian-like*” (dare we invoke the term) artifacts are dead ringers for those from the old world collections we could very likely benefit from Shea’s observations. He states that “design theory, microwear analysis and feasibility studies all suggest that Levallois points were used as spear points, probably in ambush and confrontation hunting of large mammals”. This middle Paleolithic behavior is easily translated to the early lithic stage materials of North America.

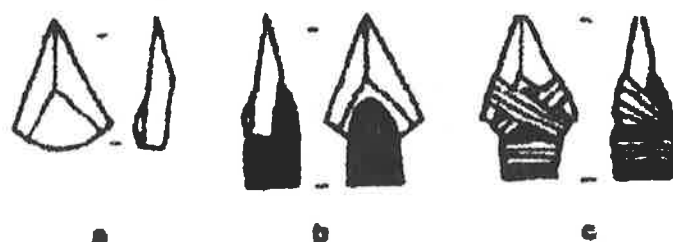


Figure 2.

Diagram showing an effective way of mounting a Levallois point as a spear point. The point (a) is set into a notch cut in the side of the spear shaft (b). The point is then lashed to the haft (c). The bond between point and haft can also be improved by using mastic.

Some researchers will argue that the thick base on a Levallois point tends to make it difficult to attach to a haft. This would be an obstacle if the tool were wedged between two pieces of wood but not if the point was set on a “shelf” carved at the business end of a wooden shaft (Figure 2).

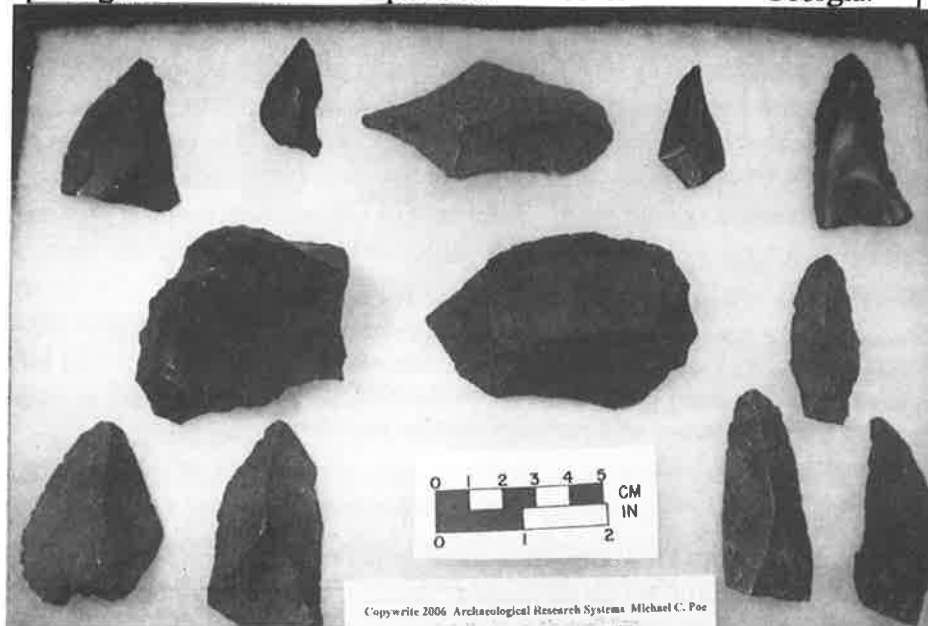
Shea suggests that Levallois points were probably hafted in order to confront larger game animals whereas smaller game could easily have been taken with other types of completely wooden spears and various other tools for capturing and killing game. The stopping power of a stone tipped spear would have ‘reduced the energetic cost and personal risk of hunting larger mammals.’

Levallois points and similar Middle Paleolithic technologies to those described here have been found along the Lena River in Russia. That places them only about 1400 miles from Amerasia at about 100,000 years ago. It is not a stretch to suggest that it did not take early men, women, and children the next 50,000 years or so to hunt and camp their way to our continent and to then spread across the land as did so many of their game animals. Keep in mind that the Oregon Trail was 2000 miles long and families could embark from the east, cross the Rockies and settle on the west coast in one year or so, all the while toting baggage and children and pets.

Also let's not forget that some professional archaeologists still cling to the idea that Clovis people entered North America at the Bering Strait and reached the very tip of South America while colonizing both continents entirely in only 500 years. In my opinion it would be rather naïve to think that people in the early lithic stages of stone tool technologies could not have accomplished the same feat by at least 40,000 years ago, given their known proximity during the middle Paleolithic era in Eurasia and given 50,000 years to complete the process. As we now see in Australian archaeology, who have recently pushed their past to 60,000 years or so, after a century of thinking early man's past there was only about 10,000 years, we

in America should be doing the same. We have to cease “looking the other way” and trampling upon possible early sites and artifacts simply because our professors told us that its not here. Our queasiness about having to defend a new paradigm should give way to an eagerness to explore, discover, and inquire. It may take some self-study and searching for pertinent literature but it is out there and the rewards are many. *Submitted by Michael Poe.*

Figure 3. Levallois end products and cores from SW Georgia.



Michael is available to give presentations on the topic: *“Pre-Clovis is Lithic Technologies in the Southeast”* to your chapter! For more information, please write to:

Archaeological Research Systems
PO Box 6884
Mobile, AL 36660

Stones & Bones Editorship Changes Hands

This is my last issue of *Stones & Bones*. It has been a great pleasure to serve the Alabama Archaeological Society as editor of *Stones & Bones* for the past 15 years. I want to thank everyone that has submitted articles during that time. I also want to thank Clarissa and Stephen Williams for all that they have done to make the newsletter possible as assistant editors during the past 6 years. In addition, I want to thank all the assistant editors that have served in the past. Hoyt Price will serve as the new S&B editor. Please continue to support him as you have supported me. I am sure that Hoyt will make improvements to the newsletter and I wish him well in this endeavor. *McDonald Brooms, Editor*

Auburn University Summer Field School

An archaeological field school was conducted near Wetumpka, Alabama during last summer. Undergraduate student participants were from Auburn University, Auburn University at Montgomery, and the University of Illinois at Chicago. Graduate students assisting with the field school included individuals from the masters and doctoral programs from Auburn University, University of Illinois at Chicago, University of Tennessee, and the University of Oklahoma. In all, a total of about 32 students were involved over a 12 week period, with instruction provided by John Cottier and Craig Sheldon of the Auburn University system and Cameron Wesson of the University of Vermont. The major emphasis of the summer program was the investigation of several domestic structures and a public building associated with a portion of a proto-historic community. An on site laboratory was in operation during the field school and provided a location for instruction in basic laboratory procedures. *Submitted by Craig Sheldon.*



Above, instructors and students around the remains of a burned proto-historic domestic structure. Fired clay hearth and architectural debris located near the center of the structure.
Below, the field school class and instructors pose for a class picture.



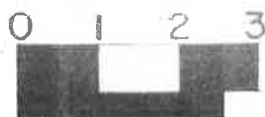
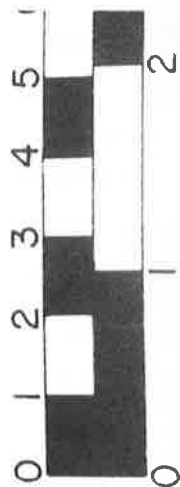
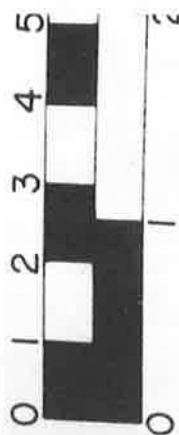
The Alabama Paleo-Indian Point Survey (APPS)

APPS Artifact #705

Type: Cumberland
Found: Madison County
Material: Bangor Chert
Description: Full flute on obverse face; unsuccessful fluting effort evident on the reverse face. Bifacial beveling on each edge during the resharpening process.

Measurements:

46 mm. long (1 3/16 inches)
70 mm. estimated length (2 1/2 inches)
18 mm. wide (11/16 inch)
6 mm. thick (1/4 inch)



APPS Artifact #698

Type: Clovis
Found: Madison County
Material: Bangor Chert
Description: Multiple fluting on both faces; flutes extend 1/2 length on both faces. Reworked by bifacially beveling both faces on each edge.

Measurements:

50 mm. long (2 inches)
60 mm. estimated length (2 3/8 inches)
26 mm. wide (1 inch)
6 mm. thick (1/4 inch)



APPS Artifact #265

Type: Redstone
 Found: Limestone County
 Material: Fort Payne Chert
 Description: Unfinished point showing the multiple fluting process used on Redstone points. The obverse face shows a hinge fracture resulting in the termination of any further effort to finish the point.

Measurements:

74 mm. long (2 15/16 inches)
 85 mm. estimated length (3 3/8 inches)
 33 mm. wide (1 5/16 inches)
 7 mm. thick (5/16 inch)

APPS Artifact #277

Type: Cumberland
 Found: Limestone County
 Material: Bangor Chert
 Description: Point has been resharpened by retouch bifacially on each edge. Flutes on both faces extends the length of the point.

Measurements:

49 mm. long (1 15/16 inches)
 70 mm. estimated length (2 3/4 inches)
 21 mm. wide (13/16 inch)
 7.5 mm. thick (5/16 inch)



All photos by Dr. Hoyt Price.

To order a color 8x10 glossy photograph of any APPS point, send \$5.50 to:

Howard King
PO Box 1271

Cullman, AL 35056-1271

\$3.00 from each order will go to the AAS Cambron and Hulse Fund.

Caddo Pottery Stolen from Southern Arkansas University

The Arkansas Archeological Survey and Southern Arkansas University report the theft of 26 prehistoric Caddo Indian pottery vessels from the Arkansas Archeological Survey's Research Station collections at Southern Arkansas University. The pottery vessels are all from the Cedar Grove site located on the Red River in Lafayette County, Arkansas. The vessels belong to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and are federal property. Photographs and complete documentation of each pottery vessel exist so they will be very difficult to sell on the open market.

The vessels are from Indian graves subject to the provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, a federal law. If the vessels were transported across state lines they will be subject to the federal Archeological Resource Protection Act. Hence, the thieves can be prosecuted under two separate federal laws as well as state law. For these reasons, the SAU Police Department is working with the El Dorado office of the FBI in the investigation. *Submitted by Linda Derry.*

For a list and photographs of the stolen pottery vessels see:

http://www.projectpast.org/sau/SAUCedarGroveMissingList_v3.pdf

For more information call:

Dr. Thomas J. Green, Director
Arkansas Archaeological Survey
2475 N. Hatch Avenue
Fayetteville, AR 72704

479-575-3556 or 479-442-0261

Dr. Jamie C. Brandon
Research Station Archaeologist
Arkansas Archaeological Survey
Southern Arkansas University
PO Box 9381
Magnolia, AR 71754

870-235-4229

Publications

**The Native American World Beyond Apalachee
West Florida and the Chattahoochee Valley**
John H. Hann

This is the first book-length study to use Spanish language sources in documenting the original Indian inhabitants of West Florida who, from the late 16th century to the 1740's, lived to the west and the north of the Apalachee. Previous authors who studied the forebears of Creeks and Seminoles from the Chattahoochee Valley have relied exclusively on English sources dating from the second half of the 18th century, with the exception of John R. Swanton,

who had limited access to Spanish records for his classic works from 1922 to 1946. In this history of the region's Native Americans, Hann focuses on the small tribes of West Florida—Amacano, Chine, Chacato, Chicsa and Pensacola—and their first contacts with Spanish explorers, colonists, and missionaries. He also gives significant perspective to the forebears of the Lower Creeks, with an emphasis on the late 17th century, when Spanish documents recorded the important events of the interior regions of the Southeast.

As Hann's fifth study of Florida natives, this book includes chapters on the Yamasee War and its aftermath and the early 18th century dissolution of many societies and withdrawal of Spaniards from the region. This volume will be of great interest to archaeologists working in the Lower Southeast, historians and ethno historians specializing in Native American or Spanish colonial history, Latin America and Caribbean scholars concerned with Spanish colonial contexts, and anyone interested in Native Americans or Florida history.

Cloth \$55.00
ISBN: 0-8130-2982-1
253 pages
5 tables, 2 maps, notes, references, index

The Historical Archaeology of Military Encampment During the Civil War

Edited by Clarence R. Geier, David G. Orr, and Matthew B. Reeves

The American Civil War soldier, confined much of the time to his camp, suffered from boredom and sickness. Encampment was not only tedious but detrimental to his health; far more soldiers died of diseases from sharing close quarters with their comrades than from wounds on the battlefield. Until now, archaeologists have concentrated their study on the battle sites and overlooked the importance of the camps. This edited collection is the first dedicated to the archaeology of Civil War encampments. The authors contend that intensive study to interpret and preserve these sites will help to ensure their protection as well as expand our understanding of the 19th century soldier's life.

Whether they mobilized tens of thousands of men for training or taught maneuvers to smaller groups, encampments are significant in several ways: as "cultural landscapes" characterized by architectural features, as socially and politically organized "mobile communities," and as infrastructures created to support soldiers' needs. The author's technique can be applied to camps not only of the Civil War but the French and Indian War, the American Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the Indian campaign.

Cloth \$65.00
ISBN: 0-8130-2941-4
288 pages
82 black & white illustrations, 3 tables, bibliographies, index

Cahokia, A World Renewal Cult Heterarchy

A. Martin Byers

Cahokia is located in the northern expanse of American Bottom, the largest of the Mississippian flood plains, and opposite St. Louis, Missouri. Byers overturns the current political characterization of this largest known North American prehistoric site north of Mexico. Rather than treating Cahokia as the seat of a dominant Native American polity, a "paramount chiefdom," Byers argues that it must be given a religious characterization as a world renewal cult center. Furthermore, the social and economic powers that it manifests must not be seen to reside in Cahokia itself but in multiple world renewal cults distributed across the American Bottom and in the nearby upland regions.

Byers argues that Cahokia can be thought of as an affiliation of mutually autonomous cults that pooled their labor and other resources and established their collective mission as the performance of world renewal rituals by which to maintain and enhance the sacred powers of the cosmos. The cults, he argues, adopted two forms of sacrifice: one was the incrementally staged manipulation of the deceased (burial, disinterment, bone cleaning, and reburial), with each unfolding step constituting a mortuary act having different and greater world renewal sacrificial force. The other was lethal human sacrifice—probably correlated with long distance warfare by which to procure victims.

Cloth \$69.95

ISBN: 0-8130-2958-9

600 pages

53 black & white illustrations, 29 tables, appendix, notes, bibliography, index

Archaeology, Cultural Heritage, and the Antiquities Trade

Edited by Neil Brodie, Morag M. Kersel, Christina Luke & Kathryn Walker Tubb

Archaeological artifacts have become a traded commodity in large part because the global reach of Western society allows easy access to the world's archaeological heritage. Acquired by the world's leading museums and private collectors, antiquities have been removed from archaeological sites, monuments, or cultural institutions and illegally traded across jurisdictions. This collection of essays by world-recognized experts investigates the ways that commodifying artifacts fuels the destruction of archaeological heritage and considers what can be done to protect it.

Despite growing national and international legislation to protect cultural heritage, increasing numbers of archaeological sites—among them, war-torn Afghanistan and Iraq—are subject to pillage as the monetary value of artifacts rises. Offering comprehensive examinations of archaeological site looting, the antiquities trade, the ruin of cultural heritage resources, and the international efforts to combat their destruction, the authors argue that the antiquities market impacts cultural heritage around the world and is a burgeoning global crisis. Accessible to a broad audience, scholars and preservationists alike will welcome this book.

Cloth \$65.00

ISBN: 0-8130-2972-4

384 pages

28 black & white illustrations, 3 tables, 5 maps, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index

To order any of these books, visit www.upf.com or call 1-800-226-3822

New Members

Kathy Bennett, Maylene AL
Coastal Environments, Biloxi MS
Elizabeth Creasy, Martinez GA
David Dumas & Debbie Larkin, Birmingham AL
Carey Geiger, Mobile AL
David Grove, Hartselle AL
Mickey Lollar, Gulf Shores AL
Sherrie Winstead, Martinez GA

Renewals

M/M James Anderson, Ashville AL
Anthropology Club, Tuscaloosa AL
Donald Ball, Louisville KY
Jim Berryman, Sheffield AL
Larry Binder, Oneota AL
Ian Brown, Tuscaloosa AL
Drew Buchner, Memphis TN
Janette Chalker, Wetumpka AL
Jefferson Chapman, Knoxville TN
Jennifer Charles, Maylene AL
William Childress, New York NY
Coastal Environments, Inc., Baton Rouge LA
Noni & Mike Connolly, Madison AL
Ann Corcoran, Eufaula AL
Cornell University, Ithaca NY
Patty Crow, Birmingham AL
Anne Dalton, Panama City FL
James Dorroh, Florence AL
Boyce Driskell & Family, Knoxville TN
Penelope Drooker, Albany NY
Ashley Dumas, Tuscaloosa AL
Georgia Dunn, Laceys Spring AL
Robert Dunnell, Natchez MS
M/M Charles Ebert Jr., Foley AL
Charles Forrester, Ashford AL
Thomas Foster, Highland Heights KY
Sharon Freeman, Northport AL
Molly Gamble, Selma AL
Jason Gardner, Eight Mile AL

Eric Gilliland, Prairie Village KS
Jay Grantland, Eva AL
Paul Gray Jr., Huntsville AL
Charles Gremillion, Warner Robins GA
David Hally, Athens GA
Scott Hammerstedt, Knoxville TN
Kevin Harrelson & Jeannine Windham, Decatur AL
Greg Hendryx, Jacksonville FL
Gerald & Shirley Hester, Florence AL
Shannon Hodge, Lebanon TN
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Stephanie Daniels, Champaign IL
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Ernest Justice, Pittsview AL
Richard Kilborn, Hartselle AL
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Christopher Koch, Atlanta GA
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Susie Lanier, Lanett AL
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Robert Polk, San Pedro CA
Charles Redwine, Chattanooga TN
Barbara Reid, Coden AL
Wanda Richey, Hoover AL
Nancy Rohr, Huntsville AL
Robert Saidla, Huntsville AL
Cynette Sams-Horn, Somerville AL
Mary Saums, Nashville TN
Frank Schnell, Bradenton FL
M/M Louis Scott, Mobile AL

Judi Weaver, Scottsboro AL
Michael Shaw II, Dayton OH
Orval Shinn, Kansas City MO
George Shorter, Mobile AL
Larry Smith, Jacksonville AL
Thomas & Jan Camp Smithey,
Laceys Spring AL
Mary Spanos, Alabaster AL
Mark Stevens, Waverly AL
Read & Becky Stowe, Lucedale MS
Jeff Thomson, Owens Cross Roads AL
Malcolm Webb, New Orleans LA
W. Rex Weeks, Jr., Tempe AZ
Richard Weinstein, Baton Rouge LA
Katrina Williams, Decatur AL

Happy Birthday Miss Georgia!

“Miss Georgia” Dunn recently celebrated her 100th birthday with family and friends. She was a member of the Alabama Archaeological Society for many years. She always had a great eye for artifacts and participated in excavation at Stanfield Worley Bluff Shelter. Happy Birthday!
Submitted by Nancy Rohr.

Chapter News

East Alabama Chapter

On September 12, 2006 Bonnie Gums gave a presentation on The Prehistoric Peoples of Orange Beach. Bonnie Gums is laboratory supervisor at the Center for Archaeological Studies. She will be presenting a program about a Phase III excavation of a Late Woodland Weeden Island shell midden at Orange Beach, Alabama. Bonnie brought her artifacts recovered from this site. Orange beach is located on the Gulf Coast, east of Mobile Bay and Bon Secour Bay. The Late Woodland Weeden Island culture represents a very dynamic period (ca 500 to 1100 AD, which is characterized by distinct pottery types. It gradually evolved from the earlier Swift Creek culture to become the core area of the South Appalachian Mississippian culture by about 1000 years ago. Pieces of water-worn pottery from this period are commonly encountered by people walking along the beaches of northern Florida and other areas of the Gulf Coast.

On October 3rd, 2006 Linda Derry of the Alabama Historical Commission & Old Cahawba Archaeological Site gave a presentation on Archaeology at Old Cahawba. At Cahawba, many of Alabama's grandest dreams were carved out of the land—lived and then lost, all within a single lifetime. These dreams were lost— not only to dreamers, but sadly also to written history. Fragile clues to these lost stories remain in the landscape, waiting to be discovered. As a historical archaeologist, Linda Derry discussed some of these lost stories, and illustrated how archaeology is not only retrieving Alabama's lost history but contributing to Alabama's future through heritage tourism. *Submitted by the East Alabama Chapter.*

JSU- Coosa Valley Chapter

The JSU Chapter held its first meeting of 2006-2007 on September 28th. Mr. Bob Pasquill of the US Forest Service gave the presentation of slides and artifacts on the CCC in Alabama. *Submitted by Phillip Koerper.*

Cullman Chapter



Shown above is archaeologist Hunter Johnson talking to the Cullman Chapter at their September meeting. Hunter spoke to the group regarding current archaeological work in Shelby County he is presently involved with. The Cullman Chapter meets on the third Thursday of each month in the Cullman County Health Department's Conference Room at 7:00 pm. For further information, contact chapter president Robbie Camp. *Photo by Howard King.*

Huntsville Chapter

The Huntsville chapter meets on the fourth Tuesday in the Huntsville Library at 7:00 pm. For more information, contact chapter president Van King.

Archaeological Research by University of Alabama Graduate Students

Several graduate students at the University of Alabama have recently completed or are currently engaged in archaeological research in the state of Alabama. The following is a summary of their work.

Ashley Dumas is completing a dissertation on prehistoric salt production in Clarke County in the Late Woodland through the Middle Mississippian periods. Her research has included excavations at two sites, the Lower Salt Works (1Ck28), and the Stimson Site (1Ck29) as well as analysis of collections from previous excavations at Beckum Village (1Ck24), 1Ck30, and Salt Creek (1Ck222). This research has allowed her to make inferences on the role of salt production in major culture change in the Woodland-Mississippian transition of the region.

Matthew Grunewald completed his Master's Degree with a thesis on research he has done on a prehistoric Tallahatta Sandstone quarry in Clarke County. He conducted an excavation of a stone tool manufacturing debris feature at the Joe Long Site (1Ck315). His analysis of the thousands of artifacts implied that a major focus of activities at the site was the manufacture of large performs which were intended to be carried off the site to later be manufactured into finished tools.

Steven Meredith is finishing research on ceramics of the Alexander Culture in the Valley and Ridge province of Alabama. He has analyzed the surface treatment of pottery from collections from 38 sites in Bibb, Jefferson, Shelby and St. Clair Counties. Results of his research will be useful in studying region-wide cultural changes that occurred in the Southeast between 1000 to 250 BC.

As a part of her dissertation research, Clair Nanfro is testing areas in the vicinity of mounds J and K at Moundville. She hopes to excavate in areas that show evidence of heavy occupation. This work is a part of the Early Moundville Archaeology Project that is directed by Dr. John Blitz.

Amanda Regnier is in the final stages of her dissertation research on Late Mississippian sites in the Alabama River Valley. She performed two seasons of excavations on the Matthew's Landing site (1Wx169) in Wilcox County, excavating a sixteenth century Native American house. She also analyzed ceramics from three other Mississippian sites to understand the ethnic composition of towns dating to the era of the Hernando de Soto expedition.

Mary Spanos has recently completed her M.A. thesis, which investigated prehistoric Southeastern textiles by analyzing the textile impressions on pot sherds recovered from Beckum Village (1Ck24), a Clarke County saline. She compared the Beckum Village textile impressions to those from another Clark County saline, Salt Creek (1Ck222), allowing her to suggest that the saline at Beckum Village may have been used by individuals and families, while the Salt Creek saline may have been the site of a more specialized production of both textiles and salt. *Submitted by Steven Meredith.*

Donations & Gifts

Maybe it's the heat, summer doldrums, the price of gas, or just that we are between major dues renewal periods. Whatever the cause, we have fewer gifts and donations to report this time. Stuart McGregor sent his contribution to the Cambron and Hulse fund and included a nice note about how important the Handbook of Alabama Archaeology was to him. If everyone who shares that feeling would send a small contribution, we would have this debt covered. Jack Woodbury also sent a contribution to the fund, which we do appreciate. These were the first contributions to AAS from Stuart and Jack. We hope they get into the habit! Ian Brown has sent his contribution to all three of our grant funds and the pottery volume. Ian has the habit! He has now contributed to each AAS fund four years of the past five.

AAS broke some new ground at our summer meeting, CORPORATE SPONSORSHIP!! MRS Consultants in Tuscaloosa provided donuts, coffee and other morning treats along with cold watermelon to go with our barbecue lunch. The cost of the catered lunch was largely sup-

ported by a contribution from MACTEC Engineering and Consulting in Birmingham. AAS really appreciates the support these companies provided. It made a good meeting even better.

It is time to start sending in your 2007 dues. Think about including a few extra dollars to support the various activities of your society. Thanks, as always.

FUND BALANCES:

Cambron & Hulse fund: \$2,460.00

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Mahan Research fund: \$1,253.00

Wimberly Scholarship fund: \$2,140.50

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AAS Chapter Presidents

Steven Meredith, Birmingham Chapter
431 Reed Street #3
Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
mered003@bama.ua.edu
205-566-5376

Robbie Camp, Cullman Chapter
3175 Co. Rd. 702
Hanceville, AL 35077
racamp2@aol.com
256-737-9390

Shae Allison, Troy Chapter
40 Eldridge Hall
Troy, AL 36082
334-670-3638 (Archaeology Dept.)

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

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

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

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

Louis Scott, Southwest Chapter
8813 Dawes Lake Road
Mobile, AL 36619
251-633-4689
Louis_tanya@yahoo.com

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Alabama Archaeological Society
40 Eldridge Hall
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